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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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OF MINERS**



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, July 24, 1913.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

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

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

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

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY is now appealing for funds to fight the "Bummery." Let us pray.

WHEN CONGRESS gets through with investigating the depravity of National Manufacturers' Association, Congress should investigate itself.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW of Oregon was carried by a referendum vote of the people by 65,508 to 48,078. This law affects all workers employed directly or indirectly by the state of Oregon.

GOVERNOR CRUCE of Oklahoma was hailed as "the friend of labor," and the working men were urged to rally at the ballot box and see that he reached the goal of his political ambition. The Legislature of Oklahoma passed the **full crew measure**, but the governor, "the friend of labor," vetoed the bill and justified his action by declaring that the railroads are better qualified to determine the manner in which they operate their trains, than the Legislature, the laboring people or the chief magistrate of a state. The "labor leaders," who shouted for Cruce, when he was a candidate for governor, and who paid tribute to his record as faithful to the interests of the common people, are now painfully silent.

The laboring man will soon be able to dissect "the friend of labor" and the "labor leader" who vouches for the peerless qualities of a candidate, who makes splendid promises before election and breaks every pledge after election. The action of the governor of Oklahoma will aid in developing "class consciousness."

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.

A DEMOCRAT down at Fort Worth, Texas, was arrested and fined \$33 for kissing a mule. The culprit claimed that he was kissing the mule in reverence of the emblem of the Democratic party, but his plea failed to save him from the wrath of the court.

THERE ARE 7,000,000 of people employed in the milling industry of the United States. A very large percentage of the employes are women and children. The woman, through poverty, has been forced to leave the home and the child has been snatched from the school room to produce dividends for our humane exploiters. Glorious civilization!

WHERE are the spokesmen of the Prince of Peace who a few months ago were assuring us that the conflict in the Balkans was a holy war waged between the Crescent and the Cross?

The Cross is now warring against itself, and fighting over the unholy spoils, which seems to have assumed a greater importance than the road to heaven.—Milwaukee Leader.

LAST WEEK Cheyenne was invaded for a few hours by a small sized horde of the Industrial Workers, who by urgent invitation of the chief of police were guests of the city bastille during their stop. Cheyenne has no use for these professional free lunch grabbers and they will get little sympathy from the legitimate trade union movement anywhere. If arrest is what they court, they should come to Cheyenne. Their wishes will be met.—Labor Journal—Cheyenne.

A LOCAL of the I. W. W. at Vancouver, B. C., has adopted a resolution demanding that one Heslewood be "fired from the Worker" and that St. John and his pals answer the charges of one William E. Trautmann. It seems that the I. W. W. local away out in British Columbia smells the stench from the dirty sewer, and it may be that the action of this local is the beginning of such sanitary work as will cleanse the cesspool in which has wallowed the slimy creatures who call themselves revolutionists and direct actionists.

THE MEMBERS of Blue Rapids Mine and Mill Workers' Union, No. 218, W. F. M., of Blue Rapids, Kansas, who were on strike against the United States Gypsum Company of Chicago, Illinois, have scored considerable of a victory. The union has succeeded in gaining a material increase in wages for miners working by the ton, and miners who are working by the day shall be paid at the rate of \$3.00 per day for what is known as roof-work, all other miners to be paid \$2.50 per day. The union has secured a semi-monthly pay day and the company has entered into an agreement that there shall be no discrimination against employes joining the union, and the company has further agreed to check off from a list submitted each pay day by the secretary of the union all dues and assessments and hand the same over to the person designated to receive such money. All grievances of the men are first to be taken up by the man himself with the foreman, and if not settled, the committee may present the case. Pending any and all negotiations

between the union and the company the men are to remain at work. The agreement entered into between local union No. 218 of the Western Federation of Miners and the United States Gypsum Company shall remain in force for one year.

THE JEWELRY WORKERS of Shanghai, China, recently declared a strike for an increase of 40 per cent in wages, and these workers not only received the advance demanded, but forced the employers to employ none but members of organized labor.

The Chinese have been frequently denounced by resolutions almost unanimously adopted at labor conventions in this country, but even the Oriental can be made a **union man**, if only the necessary missionary work is done to convince him that in unity there is strength. The races of the world are here in America and the labor movement must expel the last vestige of race prejudice, and reach out its helping hand to every slave regardless of his color.

THE UNITED SERBIAN FEDERATION closed its triennial convention in Denver last week, after a session of twenty days. The convention, during its deliberations, adopted the following:

"Section 113: It any member of this organization acts as a strike breaker in time of trouble between labor and capital, or if any member would act as a scab, or if any member of this organization should use his influence and urge any member or any other workers to betray his class in time of trouble, shall be expelled from the organization."

The above section shows that though the United Servian Federation is a fraternal organization, yet, the spirit of unionism prevailed to such an extent among the delegates, that its members are required to be true to the principles of the labor movement, and failing to do so, are subject to expulsion.

A GRASS VALLEY EXCHANGE had the following to say in its local columns, relative to the installation of the officers of Grass Valley Miners' Union of Grass Valley, California:

"Fitting ceremonies marked the induction of the newly-elected officers of Grass Valley Miners' Union into office last evening, and following the business session a collation was enjoyed. During the evening Past President J. H. Pascoe, who conducted the installation ceremonies, was presented with a handsome gold watch, Joseph T. Gregory making a fitting presentation speech. The officers were seated as follows: Past president, J. H. Pascoe; president, William Gilbert; vice president, John Bone; financial secretary, John Temby; recording secretary, A. R. Gluyas; treasurer, Thomas Crase; conductor, John Richards; warden, J. G. Allen; outside guard, Thomas Bone; finance committee, William Foot, James Murrish, John Northey; trustee, Thomas Hallo."

JAMES P. EAGAN, editor of the Toledo Union Leader, has tendered his resignation after being identified with the Leader for a period of seven years. Egan declares that it is his first vacation in seven years, and that upon the advice of a physician, he proposes to "take a lay off."

Egan, during his seven years on the Leader has demonstrated that he is a "live wire" and that he wields a pen that contains considerable ginger. Egan declares however, that he feels himself "slowly losing his punch."

Egan is to be congratulated that he is able to **take a vacation** and go out into the mountains of Virginia to recover his lost vitality. The great majority of labor editors are so poor that they can scarcely pay for the advice of a physician, not alone a vacation in the mountains to recuperate. Seven years is a long time to grind out editorial without a rest, but there are a few editors identified with labor journalism, who will never get a **vacation** until they are planted in the bosom of Mother Earth.

THE STORY of Col. Martin Mulhall before a congressional committee has opened the eyes of the people of this country. It will be remembered that several years ago Van Cleave and his gang sent out their licensed agents to collect a fund of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of fighting the advances of the labor movement. This fund that was raised by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Citizens' Alliance, was the **slush fund** that was used to bribe congressmen and senators, to corrupt state legislation, to purchase "labor leaders" and to pay professional strike breakers. With this slush fund, the National Association of Manufacturers, with its ally, the Citizens' Alliance, became a power to thwart every movement on the part of labor to improve the condition of the working class. The fund was used to blackmail men in organized labor who could not be bought, and used to pay spies and traitors to whom dirty dollars were of more value than honor or loyalty to the principles of unionism. It will be remembered that one Brandenburg was selected to set the trap to catch Gompers, but Brandenburg failed in the villainous work mapped out for him by his paymasters, and finally this tool of a corrupt combination found himself ultimately behind the walls of a prison.

The prominent rascals of the National Association of Manufacturers brand Mulhall as a **crook** and no sensible man will deny the charge that the association brings against him, but Mulhall was only the **paid crook** of an **association of crooks**, that hesitated at no crime to deliver a blow to the labor movement of this country.

"THE REPLY of Debs to his Critics," has appeared in nearly all the labor and Socialist publications of America, and the laboring people generally, who read and think, are able to reach conclusions as to the position of Debs as one of the committee who investigated the situation in West Virginia and the critics who howled against the report. Debs is known in the labor movement of this country for nearly the life of a generation. He has never failed to stand to his guns in the thickest of the fight and no frowning brow of capitalism has ever yet made him desert his post. Debs, like all other men, is a human being and may make mistakes, but his mistakes are of the head and not of the heart. No man can lay claim to infallibility, but Debs is as far above his **critics** in point of honor and in point of loyalty to the interests of labor, as Pike's Peak is above a mole-hill.

His critics are the hungry horde who precipitate strikes and launch "free speech" fights, so that professional word-painters can write pathetic and heart-breaking circulars that touch the pocket-books of the thoughtless.

His critics belong to the gang who have appropriated strike funds to make life easier for apostles of **sabotage** and **direct action**. The wind-jammers who exclaim: "Hit the ballot box with an axe," are the chronic slanderers whose miserable souls are squirming in agony unless they are spewing their calumny against some man whose integrity has never been questioned by honest and intelligent men.

Debs needs no defense, for his record of thirty years stands as a monument to his peerless manhood, and the barking mongrels who are howling against the report of the committee, will be forgotten when the name of Debs is remembered among the immortals.

THE FIERCE CLASS WAR in Birmingham, Ala., which resulted in the building trades being locked out and the ousting of the Socialist police judge by the commissioners who "govern" the city because he refused to railroad strikers and pickets to prison, continues to rage as bitterly as at the beginning. One of the latest outrages perpetrated against the labor side was committed by the superintendent of the street railway monopoly, who collected a band of thugs and cornered Organizer Welsh, of the street railway employes in a hotel and gave him his choice of being killed or leave town. Being helpless, Welsh agreed to depart. Then the gang of thugs gave the same warning to Organizer Eskridge of the molders, and President Gans. of the state federation. The following day complaint against the street railway boss and his crowd of gunmen was filed with the commissioners, who summoned the superintendent to appear before them, and, despite the fact that he brazenly boasted of his thuggery and the further fact that there is a stringent conspiracy law to deal with just such cases on the statute books of Alabama, the fellow was held in only \$200 bond to keep the peace and the members of his wrecking crew were not bothered in the slightest degree. The unionists rented the largest auditorium in the city, which was packed to suffocation and more people were on the outside than could get in, where the commissioners were denounced in severe language for their defiance of all law and decency. But the commissioners are in power until the next election and treat the masses of the people with the usual contempt that is displayed toward labor by political crooks in every intensified class struggle.—Cleveland Citizen.

It is strange that members of organized labor meet in such large crowds when outrages are committed against them and when comparative peace reigns, there is scarcely a quorum present to transact business at a regular meeting.

Had **Labor** before this **outrage** had been committed, packed the auditorium with more people outside than in, there is no one who would even presume that this superintendent of a street railway would attempt to gather a gang of thugs to deport officials and organizers of the labor movement.

But the superintendent of a street railway and his band of thugs know that labor is generally indifferent and is never aroused from its lethargy until labor is insulted and outraged, and then labor holds a protest meeting to denounce the malefactors who have ignored human rights and trampled the law under foot. Labor must be ever vigilant and should know that in times of peace labor must prepare for war.

WHAT WAS DONE with the \$7,000 that it is publicly claimed that the I. W. W. leaders took in, as the result of the Madison Square Garden strike pageant, on the night of June 7 last?

It is stated that \$348 was the amount turned over to the strikers' benefit.

Is it not a fine affair when less than \$500 benefit is derived from a \$7,000 collection?

Is it necessary to lay out such big sums to obtain so little surplus?

It is stated that on the night of the pageant in the Garden, the immense structure was packed from floor to roof, and that it was announced that the I. W. W. had realized for the "relief fund of the Paterson strikers" more than \$6,000.—The Wage Earner, Boston, Mass.

The Wage Earner might direct its inquiry to William E. Trautmann, former general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has recently been exposing the exploits of some of "frenzied financiers" of the "Bummery."

The Wage Earner might ask what became of the leakage

some \$19,000 in the textile strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the advocates of the "One Big Union" devoured porter-house steaks smothered with mushrooms and where the epicurean tastes of the wild-eyed revolutionists were appeased with strawberries grown in hot-houses and sold for \$1.25 per box.

The Wage Earner might ask what became of all the funds that went into the free speech fiasco at Spokane and what became of the shortage of the *mazuma* that disappeared while the gladiators howled at San Diego?

Some people are just waking up from their long sleep, and are no longer sightless to the fact, that the soap-box shouters of the I. W. W. are but a gang of swindlers who have about as much respect

for honor as an unblushing libertine has for the chastity of an innocent girl.

Thousands have been duped by the choking sobs of the professional flim-flammers of the I. W. W. who put a tear into every word, to lure the ducats from the pockets of those who were blind to the hypocrisy of professional scavengers, whose stock in trade was lurid phrases to excite the emotional and to grab dollars while enthusiasm was at its heat.

The pastures are not now so green for the parasites of the I. W. W. The pickings are somewhat lean, compared to the days of yore and even the most unsophisticated are growing wise to the methods of the "Bummery."

He Will Be Acquitted

JOSEPH McDONALD, who has been in jail at Juneau, Alaska, on the charge of murder has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$50,000. When McDonald was brought to Alaska and brought before the court for arraignment, he was denied bail, but it seems that men of wealth got busy and were able to bring such a pressure on our incorruptible judiciary that the man on the bench succumbed to the power of corporate influences.

The following appeared in an Alaska journal, relative to the admission of McDonald to bail:

"Joseph MacDonald was given his freedom by Judge Peter D. Overfield at 3:36 p. m. today, subject to his giving a bail bond in the sum of \$50,000. The details of providing this are being carried out rapidly, and it is believed that the former superintendent of the Treadwell mine will be given his liberty by 5 o'clock today. The sureties will be B. L. Thane, general manager of the Alaska-Gastineau Mining Company; B. M. Behrends, pioneer banker and merchant of Juneau; Emery Valentine, pioneer merchant of Juneau; J. C. McBride, manager of the C. W. Young Company, of Juneau; P. H. Fox, a pioneer merchant of Douglas; M. J. O'Connor, pioneer merchant of Douglas, and perhaps others.

"MacDonald said that he came back of his own accord and that he had no intention of running away. He was glad the court had

decided to admit him to bail. He seemed very glad, indeed, and as he hastened toward the telephone, he said: "I must telephone Mrs. MacDonald."

The bondsmen of McDonald are all gentlemen of power and influence. They are men of wealth and as McDonald has always shown himself to have been a willing tool of mining corporations, it is not surprising that those whom he was always anxious to serve, should come to his rescue and convince a court of the injustice of holding a murderer in a jail whose freedom was desired by our best people.

McDonald made a reputation in Idaho during the stormy days of the bull-pen and the old pioneers of the Couer d'Alenes remember the man who was equipped at all times to conspire against the working class.

As the superintendent of the Treadwell Mining Company he made a record as a brute and tyrant, and at no time did he ever hesitate to resort to any means to suppress labor in its demands for better conditions.

He is now arraigned for murder, but it is safe to predict that he will never pay the penalty for the crime of which he is charged. The same influences that liberated McDonald on bonds, will be sufficiently powerful in Alaska to expel justice from the courts and acquit the willing tool of a master class.

A Cage for Rescue Work

GEORGE S. RICE, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines has dedicated to public use a patent just issued by the government for a hoisting cage which is primarily for use in rescue work, but can be used for other purposes.

Mr. Rice in describing his invention states that it has for its object the provision of a novel cage which shall have peculiar advantages in regard to portability and ease of assembling and disassembling. He adds that although not limited to such use it is of special utility in mine rescue work as an emergency cage.

"It frequently happens in case of mine accidents that the regular hoisting equipment may be so damaged or disarranged that it can not be used," said Mr. Rice. "In such cases the provision of an emergency cage which can be made ready in a few minutes will greatly facilitate the work of rescue parties. The cage comprises a collapsible frame consisting of two flat bars each bent into a form which may be termed approximately elliptical and the ends welded together, thus forming endless members which serve not only as uprights but also as top and bottom frame parts.

"The inclosing members for the cage comprise horizontally arranged hoops each bolted to the upright frame members, thus serving both to brace the frame and to form skeleton sides adapted to prevent falling or displacement of load.

"It will be seen that the generally elliptical contour of the cage will greatly facilitate its travel past obstructions in the shaft, and that the curved upright portions of the frame will serve to a certain extent to guide shoes. In large cages it may be desirable to use more than two of these frame members."

Mr. Rice claims in this invention:

"A supporting frame for a hoisting cage comprising a plurality of frame members, and connecting means adapted to permit relative movements of said members into a collapsed position.

"A collapsible frame for a hoisting cage comprising a plurality

of frame members of different dimensions adapted to lie one within another when in the collapsed position.

"A frame for a hoisting cage comprising a plurality of endless members so connected as to be capable of pivotal movement relative to each other approximately about the vertical axis of the cage.

"A frame for a hoisting cage comprising a plurality of endless frame members and means for pivotally connecting said members.

"A collapsible frame for a hoisting cage comprising a plurality of endless frame members of approximately elliptical outline and means for pivotally connecting said members.

"In a hoisting cage, a collapsible frame and removable inclosing means supported by said frame.

"A hoisting cage comprising a rigid collapsible frame and a detachable platform supported by said frame.

"A hoisting cage comprising a collapsible frame, a platform, and detachable bracing members adapted to connect the parts of said frame and hold them in extended position.

"A hoisting cage comprising a collapsible frame, a platform, and substantially hoop-shaped members adapted to connect the parts of said frame.

"A hoisting cage comprising frame members, means connecting said members and forming skeleton sides, a platform, and a bonnet, said sides, platform, and bonnet being detachably connected to the frame members.

"A hoisting cage comprising a plurality of endless upright frame members, connecting members forming skeleton sides, a cross-brace for the top of the frame, a platform and cushioned means for attachment of a hoisting cable.

"In a hoisting cage, the combination of a frame and a bracing member for the frame comprising a plurality of bars with their ends adapted for attachment to the frame, said bars being pivotally connected intermediate their ends."

Some Facts Will Be Unearthed

THE LETTERS of Col. Mulhall, the trusted and well-paid lieutenant of the National Association of Manufacturers, are creating a sensation and have furnished subjects for discussion in all parts of the country.

Mulhall is a man of recognized ability, who has but few scruples of conscience, providing that he is paid for his dirty service. He was the tried and trusted man of the Parrys, Kirbys and Posts, and he "delivered the goods" whenever the National Manufacturers' Association put up the coin for the dirty work.

Mulhall was a genius in his way. He did not altogether believe in using force to break a strike. As a last resort, he favored the bludgeon of the thug and the rifle of the soldier, but he believed in the persuasive power of money, and he believed in using it whenever and wherever it could be made to serve the interests of his paymasters.

He has now "coughed up" and exposed the infamous methods of a manufacturer's association, and because he has uncovered the infamy and villiany of an association that debauched legislative

bodies, that hired Hessians to break strikes, that made Benedict Arnolds out of labor officials, he is branded as a **liar** by the combination that paid for the service of this prostituted degenerate.

The congressional investigation will unearth some dirty chapters in the history of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that investigation will likewise disclose the names of labor officials who have sold their loyalty to the working class, for "the mess of pottage" that came from the coffers of an organization that has

used the dagger in the dark to assassinate the labor movement of a continent. That investigation will, in all probability, show the hellish conspiracies concocted to destroy the reputation of men who were above the bribes of paid malefactors and scoundrels in the employ of the National Association of Manufacturers. The name of every labor official whose polluted hand received the money of the Judas, should be carefully noted and covered with that obloquy that is merited by every traitor who proves false to his class.

A Superficial Sermon

FATHER HICKEY of Brooklyn, New York, delivered a sermon in his church a short time ago, making the claim that "More modesty would cure the social evil." It remained for Father Hickey, a brilliant genius of the pulpit to discover the **cause** that leads to prostitution. Lack of modesty on the part of our young women, according to the profound Hickey, is filling the brothels with the fair daughters of America and putting the scarlet letters of shame on the brow of virtue.

The following are extracts taken from the sermon of Rev. Hickey, and show that he is absolutely blind to the **cause** that robs woman of her chastity and imprisons her behind the walls of a den of shame.

"Let every mother realize that with the coming of summer and the consequent release from hours of daily restraint and control occasioned by the closing of the schools, children are apt to be a little wild, and though well willed, to get into mischief.

"Particularly guard your little girls. On every hand is evil companionship—the young, unfortunately are made bad by bad parents, loose talk and the evil habits of older persons. A word to the wise is sufficient. Think, watch! Mothers, guard your little girls!

"I want to speak particularly to the young women. Why must we mimic the style of dress that is rejected by even the very dregs of society? We want to see you well dressed; we want to see you looking pretty and nice, and attractive. But we want to see you so costumed as to maintain and reflect the dearest and best of all your charms—modesty. This is a maid's dearest possession, and one that is most admired by well-meaning, clean-minded men—the only kind of men the truly Christian girl should care to know.

"This quality, too, divine in its very essence, is the attraction that most strongly entrenches the admiration and affection of decent men who are seeking wives, and the quality that strengthens trust, constancy and fidelity in the husband.

"You know the style of dress I refer to; detailed description is uncalled for. The styles that are calculated to incite evil and attract the vicious should be scorned by every Catholic young woman. We want to see the young women of our parish models of what has always been the glorious boast of the Church of Jesus Christ—pure womanhood—and, being that, serve as beacons of the truth and living invitations to the virtuous and religious life.

Another thing is the grotesque and wholly unattractive face-smearing that is so much in vogue. I do not see much of it among our girls, thank God, but I want to sound a note of warning. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. A little powder to banish the gloss is not the thing I speak of. But this clown-faced effect of which the best that can be said is that it is positively silly and marring

should not be indulged in. But it is more than silly. It is not modest.

"And let me revert to modesty again, I emphasize it because it is vastly greater than I have said. It is one of the strongest moral forces of life. It not only elevates the possessor, but it protects her, and it serves to create a wholesome moral atmosphere, and thus immeasurably benefits and uplifts society. There would be no social evil, so-called, if feminine modesty were more generally prevalent.

"There are many girls, I admit, who bleach their faces and mean no wrong. They are good girls. They see no harm in it, and then its stylish, you know, and mother and father, thoughtless mother and father, do not care, do not stop her or discourage her. I want to tell the girls this: It may not be sin, but it may be the occasion of sin. Be careful. Don't play with fire."

The above superficial sermon reflects no credit on the ability of Rev. Father T. A. Hickey, whose many years upon this planet should have given him an insight into the **cause** that leads to the downfall of woman. In his sermon there is not a word in regard to the brutal economic conditions which drive women to the brothel. Not a word concerning the starvation wages paid in mills, factories and department stores, that are looked upon in late years as the recruiting stations for the "red-light" districts. Not a word concerning the work of the many committees that have been appointed by states and cities, to probe the **cause** that is making the social evil a question of national magnitude. Not a word concerning the poverty that makes woman **forget** her **modesty** to sell her **honor** for **bread**.

Not a word concerning the soulless industrial system that demands **profit** at the expense of **virtue** and not a word of the awful struggles that women are fighting to retain that pearl of purity for which capitalism has no respect.

It is an easy matter for a minister of the Gospel, who is well fed and well groomed by the donations that come from his congregation, to urge that woman shall be **modest** as a **protection** to her virtue, but it is a far different matter for a **woman** to **remember** her **modesty** when her purse is empty and her lips are pinched with want. How will her **modesty** protect her when she feels hunger gnawing at her vitals? It is deplorable that a man in the pulpit, presumed to be a profound scholar and thinker, delivers a sermon that stamps him as having **no conception of the awful struggle** that has put 2,000,000 of children in the prisons of wage slavery, 700,000 women in brothels and 7,000,000 of women and girls in the bastiles of industrial tyrants. Rev. Hickey, in all probability, is a good man and actuated by the highest motives, but he can render no real, valuable service to society until he discovers the **cause** that steals the blush of shame from the cheek of woman.

Rev. Kluser Challenged to Make Good

And here is the open letter sent to "Rev." C. J. Kluser by Phil K. Reinbold, president Central Labor Union, Terre Haute, Ind.:

Open Letter to a Priest.

Rev. C. J. Kluser,
Morgantown, W. Va.

Dear Sir:—

A paper has been sent to me, published at Huntington, Indiana, containing an article signed by you in which you make certain charges against Eugene V. Debs of this city, and I have been asked to answer publicly as to the truth of these charges. I have also seen other papers of various issues in which you charge Mr. Debs with being a "rascal," a "scoundrel," a "liar," etc.

Upon inquiry I learn that you are a Catholic priest and that you have been engaged in circulating these charges against Mr. Debs for some time.

Having known Mr. Debs as a neighbor and as a worker for the labor movement for the past twenty-seven years, and knowing that your charges are absolutely false and slanderous, and that they are doubly foul coming from the lips of a professed priest, I now write to serve notice on you that you are going to prove these charges or retract them, one or the other.

In your last attack on Mr. Debs in the Huntington paper you make specific charges which I know to be absolute lies, and I shall now show that you also knew them to be lies when you penned them.

You say in said article that Mr. Debs' salary from the Appeal to Reason is one hundred dollars per week, and that Mr. Debs himself admitted it and to prove this you quote from the Appeal to Reason. I have the files of the Appeal before me, the very articles

from which you quote in which Mr. Debs plainly states (what I know to be the fact) that the one hundred dollars weekly allowed by the Appeal to Reason covers not only his salary, but the salary of his brother Theodore, who has charge of his office, and that it also covers office rent, typewriting, postage, telegraphing, printing and supplies.

You knew this, having quoted from this same statement which Mr. Debs made to silence such slanderers as you, and yet, Mr. Priest, you deliberately wrote down the lie that you knew to be a lie to injure Mr. Debs and to deceive your readers.

I challenge you here and now to publish in full the two articles in the Appeal to Reason from which you skilfully extract a single line to serve your lying purposes, and if you dare to publish these two articles which you have so frequently misquoted, perverted and misrepresented, you will stand convicted as a malicious falsifier out of your own foul mouth.

In the same article from which I have quoted you also charge Mr. Debs with having received five thousand dollars for his campaign speeches last fall. This is another lie out of whole cloth. The campaign records are open for inspection at the national headquarters of the Socialist party, 111 Market street, Chicago, Ill. These will show that Mr. Debs received the same petty allowance for campaign expenses that all others received, and I am in position to know that Mr. Debs did not receive a dollar for his speeches and that the expense allowance made to him did not cover his actual expenses, so that as a matter of fact Mr. Debs was actually out of pocket when the campaign was over.

Now, Mr. Priest, it is up to you to make good the charge that Mr. Debs got five thousand dollars for his campaign speeches. You

knew without a doubt that this was an infamous lie when you put it in circulation.

Who is paying you, Mr. Kluser, for coming and spreading these vicious lies against Mr. Debs under your license as a priest?

Do you know what the Bible says about liars and hellfire?

You have made the charge, reverend sir, that Eugene Debs and his brother Theodore live in mansions.

I want you to come here to Terre Haute and show us where these mansions are located. We want to see them, and in order to give you the chance to point them out to us I invite you to come to Terre Haute and I propose that on the same occasion you shall face the people of Terre Haute and prove your charges that Mr. Debs is a 'rascal,' a 'scoundrel,' and a 'liar.'

I challenge you, in a word, Mr. Kluser, to face me on a public platform in this city, where Mr. Debs lives, to prove your charges, and to make good your charges or stand branded before the world as a lying, hypocritical, cowardly slanderer who uses the cloak of a priest as a means of finding a market for his putrid merchandise.

I am going to leave you no loophole of escape. I am not going to give you the chance to slip away and coin another bunch of fresh lies. Here is the place, among the people who know Mr. Debs, to prove your charges, and to relieve you of any anxiety as to expense, it shall not cost you a cent.

We, the people of Terre Haute, will gladly pay all the expense of the meeting and we will give you such an audience as you have never faced in all your life—and will never want to face again.

Finally, we will agree to pay your fare both ways and all your incidental expense if we do not prove—the audience to be the judge—that it is you who are the "scoundrel," the "rascal" and "liar."

I challenge you to come to this city and find a single man, woman or child, rich or poor, capitalist or wage-earner, Protestant, Catholic, Jew or Free Thinker who will say one word against the honesty and integrity of Eugene and Theodore Debs.

You profess to be a Catholic priest. Come with me to the Catholics who have lived in the same block with Debs, or adjoining it, for years and dare to attack his reputation in their presence.

Come with me to all the public officials of this city, to the working people, the business people, the judges, lawyers, bankers, ministers and find one, just one, who will not certify gladly to the character, the honesty, the uprightness of Eugene and Theodore Debs. Come with me among the unfortunate who have never yet been turned away by a Debs and ask them what they think of a man who would make the foul, and lying charges against the Debs brothers that you have made.

As I write this letter I have on the table before me the written opinions of a number of the most prominent people of this city of the character of Eugene V. Debs. I will quote from but two of them. Mr. Viquesney, head of a leading printing firm, tells of Eugene V. Debs having paid the company he was connected with at the time of the A. R. U. strike a bill of three thousand dollars owed by the American Railway Union. Mr. Viquesney says that Mr. Debs did not owe a dollar of this amount, that the head of the company protested against his paying it, but that he paid it to the last dollar out of his lecture proceeds because he believed the debt an honest one and that it was his duty to pay it.

Hulman & Company are the owners of the largest wholesale grocery house in this city and one of the largest in the country. The firm consists of Mr. Hulman and his two sons, who are Catholics. Mr. Debs, when a young man, worked for the firm for about five years, having charge of all the shipping.

The elder Hulman of this firm built and endowed the St. Anthony's hospital in this city, one of the largest and finest in the state.

In a lengthy statement concerning Mr. Debs, every word of it certifying to his spotless integrity, Hulman & Company say:

"In all business transactions between us, we have found him to be honorable and upright—a man of strict honesty and integrity, and apparently devoid of the desire to over-reach or take advantage or deal unjustly with others."

"As a public man he has had many opportunities to 'feather his nest,' but has uniformly refused to do so.

"No man who knows him as we do could ever suspect him of using any public trust for private gain.

"Many years of close acquaintance have revealed his many fine qualities to us, his thorough reliability, his moral uprightness, his deep sincerity, his honesty of purpose, and his rich endowment of mind and heart."

It is now up to you, Mr. Kluser, and I am awaiting your answer. You have either got to toe the mark and prove your charges or confess that you have been guilty of lying, slander and vilification, and that you have befouled the pulpit you occupy and should be driven from it in disgrace.

Respectfully,

PHIL K. REINBOLD,
President Central Labor Union.

659 Chestnut St., Terre Haute, Ind., June 25th, 1913.

—Taken from the July Melting Pot.

An Exception Taken and an Explanation Offered

A SHORT TIME AGO the following editorial appeared in the Miners' Magazine, relative to the death of the Coming Nation:

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Simons has taken exceptions to the above editorial, and has sent us the following letter for publication:

"Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., July 10, 1913.

"Dear Comrade O'Neil:

"I cannot believe that you intended to become a party to the attempt of Fred D. Warren to deceive the Socialist movement, yet the publication of the inclosed clipping has that effect.

"There was no deficit, increasing or otherwise, during the last six months of the Coming Nation. In order to obtain that apparent deficit Warren has taken the books, kept by Mrs. Simons, and de-

liberately distorted them. He has charged \$1,000 transferred from the bank at Girard to the bank at Chicago as an 'expense' and then charged it again when it was actually expended.

"He has charged up a car of paper never ordered by the Coming Nation, never in its possession, and which was taken back to Girard to be used in printing Warren's pamphlet. These two items alone account for \$2,700.

"The total amount that 'taxed the resources of the Appeal' during the time the Coming Nation was in Chicago was \$44.81, and in place of this over \$4,000 in immediate assets were taken back to Girard.

"The whole attempt of Warren is to use the tremendous circulation that Socialists have built up for the Appeal to discredit other Socialists, and I cannot believe that you want to join him in that work.

"The Coming Nation did not die for lack of patronage. No other Socialist paper ever had anything near as great a patronage considering the price and length of its life. It was killed with a circulation of 68,000.

"Warren dare not deny that for years he has divided between \$25,000 and \$40,000 in profits annually on the Appeal. This in addition to salaries and 'expenses' that are certainly liberal. Yet he constantly cries out that the Appeal is poverty stricken. Do you not think that before the workers are asked to come to its aid that those who have received these profits ought to be asked to help?

"It is cowardly and untruthful to attempt to make this a personal matter on my part, as Warren well knows that a month before the paper died I told him, in the presence of both of the Wayland brothers that I would gladly surrender my contract and resign if he felt that he could work better with anyone else. I repeated this to Ben Warren, and added an offer to work without cost until someone could be found to fill my place when the paper was about to be killed.

"I ask that in fairness to me you give this publicity.

"Fraternally,

"A. M. SIMONS."

The editor of the Miners' Magazine deems it fair and but a matter of justice, that Editor Simons should be heard in his defense, and for that reason his letter is published. We have no desire to comment further on the death of a publication that has already caused considerable discussion of an acrimonious character. We have no personal grievance against any of the parties who have been identified with the Coming Nation, and only regret that the Nation did not live to aid in the great battle that must be fought by the working class, ere liberty becomes the heritage of the race.

Lacking Vision, They Perish

NO PARTY, nation, church or people can long move forward without a vision. Somewhere before them there must move a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night to lead them on.

While the vision of freeing mankind from the shackles of serfdom moved before the capitalist class, it advanced steadily. That this class today sneers at visions proves only its own decadence.

While Paradise and the possibility of clerical perfection filled the minds of men, no power could stay the progress of the church. When formalism and sectarianism and subservience to class interests came in, its spokesmen began to wonder why people left the church.

While the Democratic party saw before its eyes the possibility of a nation of little capitalists struggling with equal opportunity to attain the domination, even that sordid vision made the party invincible. When this vision was exchanged for a deliberate calculating of the advantages to be gained for chattel slave owners, the Democratic party sank beneath the surface of American history, not to appear for a generation, and then only as the husk of its former self. It now chants the praises of dead men and dead societies instead of sounding a shout of triumphant progress toward the realization of new visions.

While the vision of a united nation and the repulsion of chattel slave rule filled the eyes of the Republican party, it moved forward through fields of blood with unbroken ranks. When this vision was hidden from view by the sides of the public trough from which its members drank the swill of public plunder, then even the many million dollar campaign fund of a Hanna could not hold the Republicans together.

The founders of the Progressive party dimly realized this fact. Having no vision they tried to manufacture one. They sought with ludicrous eagerness to gather together the odds and ends from which they hoped to patch up an inspiration. They mimicked religious fervor, borrowed "blessed words" and phrases from every available source, sought to self-hypnotize themselves with the ragtime of revivalism, and even decked their patched-up dummy with clothing stolen from the Socialist wardrobe.

But the clothing did not fit, the songs and the phrases belonged to visions the race was leaving behind, and after the first effects of its self-induced trance had passed away the dummy did not look inspired, but only foolish.

The ruling class of today has no vision for the future. Its vision lies behind it, together with its victories, its achievements, its glory. Therefore it perishes.

Of all the movements that struggle in the arena of modern life, only the Socialist has that rounded vision of the future, that hope of better things attainable and that expectation based on reasoning and knowledge that insures life. Imitation of our immediate actions by other parties do not give them the power to overcome us any more than mimicking the Prussian "goose step" would give boys at play the strength to overwhelm the German army.

The strength of Socialism does not lie in the present fight, though to neglect that fight would be to stumble and fall and lose the sight and the possibility of the things of which we dream. Neither does it lie in a form of organization, a system of dues paying, democratic management, educational work or fraternal forms of greeting. These things are but the inevitable outgrowth of the vision.

Nor is the Socialist vision any baseless dream fabric. It is but that wider vision which comes from clearer seeing. It is the substance of things known and hoped for because possible of attainment.

The Socialist vision is built of substantial materials. Into it have gone the fruits of science, the long years of constructive work on the economic and political field, and the careful conclusions of a logic tested in the fierce clash of political conflicts.

It is this vision which gives unity of action, enthusiasm and devotion even to the prison door and the gallows, and a solidarity that is the despair of our opponents.

If ever that vision is lost the Socialist movement will be lost in a wilderness of compromise and confusion and bewildering, conflicting details.—Milwaukee Leader.

Revolution, But Peace

WHENEVER I hear a man talking about cold ice, hot fire or wet water, I naturally think that they are using unnecessary adjectives.

No matter how interested a man might be in ice, even if it was a question of municipal ice plant, he would not incite my interest to any additional degree by referring to it as cold ice, with the emphasis on cold. If I know anything about ice I know it is cold.

There is a certain type of Socialist who is not satisfied with the term Socialism, but is very insistent that he be known as a believer in Revolutionary Socialism.

I do not pretend to know all there is about Socialism, but I have never come in contact with any writer on the subject that would lead one to believe that Socialism was ever anything else than revolutionary.

It contemplates a complete change in our social structure; it believes in collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production, distribution and exchange.

This demand of Socialism, agreed to by Socialists the world over, can never be anything less than revolutionary.

The social revolution to which Socialists refer is not to be compared to the French revolution involving bloodshed, but rather to be compared to the industrial revolution of the last century by which our whole method of production has been transformed from that of hand-craft manufacture to the great factories with their gigantic machines.

The change from hand manufacture to that of machine manufacture constitutes a real revolution in industry consummated through a period of about a hundred years.

When Socialists use the phrase "social revolution" they mean such a change in the very structure of society that we shall have an industrial democracy based on co-operation instead of an industrial oligarchy based on competition.

This is the aim of Socialism—a revolutionary movement which aims at the overthrow of capitalism and the substitution of Socialism.

No one who understands Socialism will need to talk about revolutionary Socialism, for the simple fact that Socialism is revolutionary and nothing else and will never be anything else.

It would never do to limit human freedom to the extent of forbidding a man to talk about cold ice and hot fire and wet weather. But it is hardly necessary for him to waste his adjectives.

After the same manner some Socialists are wasting a lot of energy by their insistence that they are revolutionary Socialists.

We believe that Socialism will be attained without a blood revolution.

But if the overthrow of economic slavery like that of chattel slavery necessitates a blood revolution you will probably find the man who was shouting revolution in the rear of the line making tracks for safety.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Climax of Cussedness

By W. S. Morgan.

FOR A YEAR or more there has been war in West Virginia. The struggle between the mine operators and the miners has been one of the fiercest ever waged in the history of the state, if not in the whole country.

If ever the tyrannical, merciless and oppressive hand of capitalism has been truly shown it is in the details of that bloody struggle.

When John Brown organized his little band more than a half century ago he struck a blow at chattel slavery.

He had been taught to believe that the American flag was the emblem of liberty, and that the slavery of any part of the citizens of the United States was a violation of the principle represented by that flag.

That was the spirit of the Declaration of Independence.

For his devotion to this principle he was executed at Charlestown, only a few rods from the place where, a few months ago, Mother Jones was arrested and kidnaped to within a capitalistic constructed military district, where she was thrown by the vile hands

into prison and denied the right of trial.

Mother Jones was armed only with reason and her devotion to the slave cursed miners.

She had violated no law herself.

Her arrest was a shame to the men who conceived it.

Dragging her into a military district some twenty miles away was a foul crime.

The declaration of martial law in the interest of the mine operators is scarcely without a parallel in the history of the country.

A man who openly declares resistance to the laws of the United States is a thousand times less dangerous to the country than the insidious, treacherous combination between the capitalistic mine owners and Governor Glasscock, which established a military oligarchy in violation of constitutional law and judicial precedent.

The bloody and heartrending scenes which occurred during the existence of this anarchial military reign beggar description.

When the horrible details are known they will stagger the moral sense of the nation.

If the men who are responsible for these crimes, who misused the

authority which the law gave them and made of it a weapon to crush the liberties and rights of the miners and others, are not brought to justice and made to suffer for their misdeed, respect for law in this country may soon be a thing of the past, and respect for the law is the only thing that can stay the tide of revolution.

If the authorities, whose duty it is to execute the law, themselves violate it, they cannot expect the people to respect it.

Though every hill and mountain valley, every great industrial plant and every fort and arsenal shall glitter with gatling guns and bayonets, it will only redouble the courage of those who are fighting to break the bonds which bind them to the insidious and hellish system of capitalism.

When the human bloodhounds of this doubly damned diabolical system stoop to the heinous crime of dragging an innocent woman, eighty years old, to one of their dirty, detestable prisons and there deny her her rights under the constitution it is time for decent and respectable people to begin to think

But the voice of Mother Jones was stronger than the powers that imprisoned her weak and emaciated frame.

Her words were stronger than all the murderous gatling guns possessed by her enemies.

They appealed to the sympathetic patriotism and love of millions of hearts.

Her fate was in the hands of a few of the many heartless owners of special privileges which are the natural heritage of the people, but her wrongs were heralded over every hill and dale until the whole country became interested in her case.

The grand old woman defied her enemies to the last, and until Gov. Hatfield and his companions in barbarity and lawlessness were forced from their position.

This is but a skirmish of what is yet to come, but it shows to what low and despicable means the hosts of capitalism will resort to accomplish its heinous purposes and satiate its greed.—National Rip saw.

Report of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners

Denver, Colorado, July 17, 1913.

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In conformity with the call issued by acting President Mahoney, your Executive Board convened on July 14, 1913, for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the organization and transacting such other business as might properly come before them.

We have audited the books and accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Mills from January 1, 1913, to and including June 30, 1913. We have checked all entries, receipts and disbursements, examined all checks, vouchers and receipts, and find them correct in every detail.

We have verified the statements from the banks where the funds of the organization are deposited, and certify to the correctness of the amounts deposited therein.

We highly commend the Secretary-Treasurer for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Organization.

Outside the expenditures for strike relief, and the incidents thereto, the receipts of the Federation have been devoted to the work of organization. In some parts of our jurisdiction the work has been hampered by the detractor putting forth his efforts to discourage the worker from becoming affiliated with the Federation; and further seeking to disrupt and destroy the organizations already formed; without this treachery and treason, your board believes that our organization would number many thousand members, and our power to improve conditions would be correspondingly increased.

And many thousand members have been enrolled in Michigan in the copper district, where the men are hopeful of securing improved conditions.

Without the hearty co-operation of the membership in the work of organizing, but little advance can be made. Let each member throw himself into the work of organization, and another year will see the Federation doubled in membership and its influence and power quadrupled.

The membership will be glad to learn that our organization has secured substantial victories at Collinsville, Okla., and Wharton, N. J. At the latter place hours were reduced from ten to eight, an increase in wages and the check-off secured. At Collinsville an increase in wages was granted, along with recognition of union. We trust that these victories foreshadow an advance all along the line.

There is no occasion for discouragement anywhere. The union at Poreupine, Ontario, voted to return to work. Good conditions were secured and many of the other small properties which will undoubtedly act as a leverage for the improvement of conditions throughout the district.

The struggle in Poreupine had, no doubt, the effect of emphasizing the demands of the organized workers of Ontario for an eight-hour day. There is no union among smeltermen and these overtaxed men, working at an extremely unhealthy occupation, were given no consideration.

There is no organization among the iron miners of the province and they were expressly excluded from the benefits of the eight-hour legislation.

Perhaps it is just as well that the government gave them a practical lesson in the benefits of organization, saying to them, in effect, that the government will do nothing for them until they take steps to help themselves. We feel that the lesson will not be lost upon the workers of the country.

The union at Bingham is in as good condition numerically as it has been at any time in recent years, except immediately prior to the strike. Better conditions prevail, and increased wages, as a result of the Federation's attempt to improve conditions. An examination of the company's report as to the cost of producing copper, clearly shows the force of the blow administered, and the difficulties they are still experiencing in operating their properties. Possibly they will learn wisdom from their experience and come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to treat with their employes than to fight them.

After more than a year's struggle the mines are still completely closed at Owingsville, Ky., and the men are as determined to win as they were at the beginning of the strike.

The Board of Arbitration, sitting in the case of the Britannia miners, handed down an award giving them the right to organize. The company refused to comply with the award. The men are still fighting for the right to organize, and it is apt to continue until it is won.

The Board finds itself unable to go into detail regarding the history of the past six months, and the conditions confronting the Federation at the present time. The situation in Michigan demands our presence. We hope to see our organization firmly established there.

The Board would emphasize the necessity of more active interest in the work of organization by the officers and members of local unions. Every effort should be made to secure the closed shop in localities where only partial organization now exists. Unorganized workers are the greatest menace to the welfare of the organized workers in any community.

Hoping for the active co-operation of the membership, we remain
Yours for the Western Federation of Miners:

GUY E. MILLER.
JNO. C. LOWNY,
YANCO TERZICH,
WM. DAVIDSON,
C. E. MAHONEY.

"COWARDS" AT TRAFALGAR SQUARE, MAY TWENTY-FIFTH.

Olive Tilford Dargen.

This poem was called out by a comment on the Workingmen's recent Anti-War demonstration in London.

Cowards are we? Listen where
Black-mouthed pits send up the groans
Of our comrades. Pause you there
Till their charred and tortured bones
Give the silent answer; then
Call us cowards if ye dare!
We are men as these were men!

Cowards are we? From the ships
Silent on the ocean's bed
Ghosts arise, and on your lips
Dies the lie ere it has sped.
Toiling darers of the sea,
Sleeping where no coward sleeps,
Of our ranks and race were ye!

Cowards are we? Red the roll
Courage keeps for those who die.
Every nightfall swells the scroll;
Every hour her maimed go by;
Labor's heroes without fame—
Danger's battered company—
Call us—we are of their name!

Cowards—for we've dared to say
Earth shall have her peace at last;
Brother shall not brother slay;
Man has spoken to the beast.
Master butchers, take ye note:
If ye must have human waste,
Go ye at each other's throat!

Life can spare you, yet rejoice.
Listen! We have heard a sound
Like a Liberating Voice
Making earth the freeman's ground.
'Tis the sound that rose and rang
When our comrades, conscript bound,
L'Internationale sang.

Faced your shot with rebel song!
Made the masters' barracks roll
With the words that find no tongue
But the singer owns his soul!
Listen! From that echo's swell
Silence shall not gather toll
Till we save the world from "hell."

The Metal Market

New York—July 9.

The metal markets have generally been rather quiet, under the combined influences of the holiday and of the midsummer season.

Copper, Tin, Lead and Zinc.

Copper—The market continues dull and weakish. Buying both here and abroad are evidently deferring their purchases as long as possible, and while it is believed that the time is approaching when they will have to replenish their stocks, the inquiry remains very small. Sellers generally have reduced their prices in an effort to find a level at which business would be stimulated. The old "asked prices" have been abandoned completely among the sellers of electrolytic, all of whom are apparently willing to meet buyers and trade. During the week electrolytic has been freely offered at 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ c., delivered, usual terms, or about 14.20@14.25c., cash, New York. The Lake producers on the other hand are more stand-offish. No transactions in Lake have been reported during the week, and the market for this sort is quoted nominally at 0.25c. over electrolytic. At the close we quote electrolytic in cakes, ingots and wire bars at 14.20@14.25c. Casting copper is quoted nominally 13.95@14.05c. as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

		NEW YORK.							
		Copper.		Tin.	Lead.		Zinc.		
		Lake,	Electrolytic,	Cts. per lb.	New York,	St. Louis,	New York,	St. Louis,	
		Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	
July.....	Sterling Exchange.....								
3	4.8685	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	@14.60	@14.40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	@4.35	@4.20	@5.30	
4									
5	4.8700	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	@14.50	@14.25	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	@4.35	@4.20	@5.30	
7	4.8685	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	@14.50	@14.25	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	@4.35	@4.20	@5.30	
8	4.8680	58 $\frac{1}{8}$	@14.50	@14.25	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	@4.35	@4.20	@5.30	
9	4.8675	58 $\frac{3}{8}$	@14.50	@14.25	39	@4.35	@4.20	@5.30	

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 wire-bars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c. below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c. below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary Western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.—Engineering and Mining Journal, July 12, 1913.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July	17.190	.....	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	.....



INFORMATION WANTED.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 14, 1913.
Information is wanted of whereabouts of Steve Gallagher and William Quilligan, and anyone knowing their address would do the undersigned a favor by sending him same.
W. E. HOLM,
(Seal) Secretary No. 106, Bisbee, Ariz.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of C. M. Humphreys, who is 62 years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 165 pounds. He lived in Duboise, Gunnison, Colorado, ten years ago. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a favor by writing to Miss E. Hess, 304 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

TRAUTMANN HURLS SOME MORE SHOT AT THE I. W. W.

Deposition.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
County of Cook, } ss. TO THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT,
City of Chicago. } Suffolk County, Massachusetts.
In re Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
vs. Joseph Bedard, et al. June 8, 1913.

William Ernest Trautmann, being first duly sworn, under oath deposes and says:

That he is one of the defendants in the case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts versus Joseph Bedard, et al., re Lawrence, Massachusetts, strike relief and defense fund affairs.

Affiant further says that he had been notified in March, 1913, by an official of the Industrial Workers of the World, that the cases had been nolle prossed by the prosecuting attorney as there was no case; and that only by a private information from a relative in Boston he had ascertained that your Court has a motion under consideration to hold Joseph Bedard et al., your orator included, personally responsible for the discrepancies of \$19,669.43, as it appears from the report made by the expert auditors appointed with the approval of your Court by the Commonwealth upon motion of the plaintiffs.

Affiant further says, in this belated defense, that he has never handled any funds, either of those collected for the relief or the defense of textile workers of Lawrence, in which, according to the appeals of which copies have been filed with your court, were also included the receipts and expenditures for the defense of Ettore and Giovanitti and all others arrested during that strike, and to which defense fund, to your orator's best knowledge and belief not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) and not more than eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000.00) had been transferred on March 18, 1912.

Affiant further says that on February 10, 1912, he helped, by special request of the finance committee of the Lawrence strikers' executive board, to install a new set of books; that up to that time the receipts had been made in checks which had not been the case before February 18. The first vouchers were dated January 24, 1912, and all expenditures were entered in the cash book up to the date when your orator in conjunction with others had to appear in your Honor's court, together with the other defendants Joseph Sheehan and Joseph Bedard.

Affiant further says that on February 17, after all receipts had been correctly re-entered, he instructed two striking textile workers, residents of Lawrence, Massachusetts, namely, J. Chadwick and F. Guthridge, to sort all receipted acknowledgments of payments made according to dates, and all corresponding checks were put into vouchers, that is when payments had been made in checks which had not been the case before February 18. The first vouchers were dated January 24, 1912, and all expenditures were entered in the cash book up to the date when your orator in conjunction with others had to appear in your Honor's court.

Affiant further says that the books, vouchers and bank account produced in court contain only entries up to the date of the first hearing, and that the expert examiners elected with your court's approval were only able to make report to that date.

Affiant further states that to his best knowledge and belief the report of the expert auditors is correct in figures, so it is also true that \$12,800.00 were withdrawn on draft from the Lawrence Trust Company, where all money had been deposited, and that up to March 7th or 8th these drafts had not been redeposited in the bank.

Affiant further says that from the date of the first hearing in your Honor's court to March 24, 1912, more than \$15,000.00 in addition to the little over \$63,000.00 received till March 7th, making a total of not less than \$78,000.00, had been received, but that the expenditures to March 14th had exceeded the receipts to the amount of about \$9,000.00, so that it was necessary to redeposit the two drafts of \$5,000.00 each, of which the auditors have made mention, and as will be seen from the bank deposit slips of March 9th, and about March 11th; that however the other \$2,800.00 drawn on draft on name of Vincent St. John were forwarded as safe-deposit, subject to call by the Lawrence finance committee, by your orator.

Affiant further says that to his best knowledge and belief this draft of \$2,800.00 was never returned to the Lawrence strike relief and defense fund, but that a portion of that was expended in one payment to a newspaper man for alleged services rendered and another \$500.00 to another person, but these payments were not made with the knowledge of your orator, nor of any other of the two defendants, namely, Joseph Bedard and Joseph Sheehan, nor with the consent of the Lawrence defense committee, which, as your orator will show, was not allowed to use its rights to stop these misuses and misappropriation of funds.

Affiant further says that on the day that he and other defendants had to appear in your court for the first hearing, a new set of books was started so that the old ones could be produced as per your court's order, that these new books were continued to May 6, 1912, or about that date; that mail destined for Joseph Bedard as secretary of finances was opened, to the best knowledge of your orator, in his absence and without his consent by unauthorized persons; that many of the items of receipts were never entered until months later when it was found that the money had been forwarded, one item of \$450.00 received from J. Tobin of Detroit, Michigan, on March 11th, being herewith cited as an instance, and many other transactions had taken place for which neither your orator nor Joseph Bedard nor Joseph Sheehan can be held responsible, because these defendants were either in court or with the expert auditors of the court to give explanations.

Affiant further says that by specific order of Vincent St. John, general

secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, in Chicago, Illinois, and in flagrant defiance of the order of your court accepted in good faith by your orator and other of the defendants, and also in defiance of a resolution passed by the Textile Workers' Council of Lawrence, Massachusetts, on Sunday, March 17th, of which hereafter extracts will be produced, all books and property were taken out of the hands of the defendants, Joseph Bedard, Joseph Sheehan and your orator included, and over the protest entered then by your orator as he and others by order of your court, was held responsible to produce these documents before the court's auditors at any time when so demanded.

Affiant further says that these are the exact words of the part of the resolution passed by the central strike committee of the Textile Workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts, in a special meeting held Sunday, March 17, 1912, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at 9 Mason street:

"All assets and liabilities of the strike committee be turned over to the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, with the specific provision that a local board of trustees and defense be elected, who shall take care and solicit aid and co-operation in the defense of all held in jail, or under charges in connection with the Lawrence strike, said committee must occasionally render a public report of all transactions and financial affairs. . . ."

and that he himself drew up that resolution with the intent of retaining the responsibility that court by its preliminary action had imposed on your orator as well as on said defendants Joseph Bedard and Joseph Sheehan.

Affiant further says that from March 24, 1912, to May 3rd, he was absent from Lawrence, Massachusetts, and engaged in helping the textile workers in Lowell to adjust their strike, and later during a sickness contracted during that strike he was laid up in bed; that while in Lowell he was arrested on warrants issued from Lawrence, Massachusetts, charging him with conspiracy on eighteen counts; that bond in cash to the amount of \$1,000.00 was furnished, whereupon your orator returned to Lawrence on May 3, 1912.

Affiant further says that upon investigation of accounts, after his return, and being responsible to your Honor's court, he found that the funds had been transferred from the custody of defendants Joseph Sheehan and Joseph Bedard and also from control by your orator; that not less than \$3,000.00 and not more than \$3,500.00 of these funds contributed for the Lawrence strike relief and defense had been misused for purposes that none of the contributors had agreed they ought to be used for; that of these misused thousands salaries and high expenses had been paid to persons who had arrived in Massachusetts after the termination of the Lawrence strike, and were under the orders of a certain Vincent St. John in Chicago, as organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Affiant further says that these emissaries who were paid out of these funds were neither there with the consent of your orator, or the defendants Joseph Sheehan or Joseph Bedard, as both also protested then, nor had the Textile Workers' central committee approved of their coming, nor of the payment of high-priced salaries to them from the funds contributed for the relief and defense of Lawrence strikers and those arrested in connection with these troubles; that therefore the misuse of funds to pay such organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, such as Grover Perry, Jean Spielmann and others too numerous to mention was a flagrant defiance of the order of your court, accepted by your orator in good faith that all those moneys should be used for purposes intended for.

Affiant further says that there were other illegitimate expenditures against which he protested, and tried to stop the misappropriation of these funds for the purpose of feeding scavenger organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World ordered to Massachusetts from the Far West, from funds transferred from one fund to another by order of said general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Affiant further states that he and the clerk in office, Miss Rebecca Smith, immediately proceeded to deduct the items of money paid out illegally, so that a clear record be kept and the Industrial Workers of the World as an organization be compelled to refund the moneys thus extracted from the Lawrence relief and defense funds.

Affiant further says that in accordance with the resolution passed on March 17th by the Textile Workers' committee of Lawrence he proceeded in having a board of trustees and defense elected, and your affiant was made secretary thereof; further that upon his request from the Textile Workers of Lawrence a special auditing committee with Louis Picavet, now resident in Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, were elected to look into the charges that the funds were being misused; that said committee took possession of these books and records to look into the matter and give an unbiased report so that the defendants, your orator included, could appear in court with a clean bill.

Affiant further says that on or about June 22nd Vincent St. John, general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, appeared, without call from anyone, to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and that said Vincent St. John took, without knowledge or with consent of the Committee of Defense or the defendants in the case before your honor's court, all books, vouchers partly, bank stubs and receipt stubs outside of the confines of the state of Massachusetts, and such in defiance of your court's order that the defendants, Jos. Bedard and others were personally responsible for the proper care-taking of the books for their presentation in court whenever so demanded, and also for an injurious intent against the defendants, one of them being your orator.

Affiant further says that on or about June 24th and a week thereafter he was absent from Lawrence, Mass., on private affairs and did not know that in his absence orders had been received from said Vincent St. John that the clerk was to be fired for exposing the fraudulent use of funds and that, when called by telegram from Pittsburgh to come to Lawrence to protect himself against felonies about to be perpetrated, your orator found that again by telegraphic orders from the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World a certain Ewald Koettgen from Paterson, N. J., a member of the General Executive Board of said organization, had been ordered to transfer items and funds, and endeavor to cover up the misuse of these thousands of dollars.

Affiant further says that to his best knowledge and belief, which can be substantiated by the auditing committee aforementioned, figures on vouchers and in books were tampered with and erased and changed items of expenses for these illegitimate purposes were transferred to another book, and a general juggling with the funds had started when, upon the request of your orator, the auditing committee was commanded to proceed with the examination; otherwise your orator was willing to go into court and stop the fraudulent schemes of these parties, who were acting in collusion for the covering up of the frauds then perpetrated.

Affiant further says that the parties desisted in their nefarious work and that the committee of examination would start to separate the funds so misused, determine the amount, so that after the end of the trials of Etor, Giovanitti and others, the Industrial Workers of the World were to be compelled to refund the moneys so misappropriated for illegitimate purposes.

Affiant says further that on the promise that such would be done, and that the defense committee elected would meet regularly and that your orator, as responsible to your court, would get regular information, he left Lawrence, Mass., never to return, nor to be recalled to appear for his own defense in your honor's court.

Affiant further says that from the report of the chairman of the auditing committee, Bouis Picavet, he heard, and to his best knowledge and belief, this is true, and ascertained that again by telegraphic order from St. John, general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, and with the aid and abetting of Ewald Koettgen, general executive board member of that or-

ganization, and with the connivance of Tom Powers and others of the executive board of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, the books were refused access to any further to said committee of textile workers of Lawrence, on July 6, 1912; that on July 7th a certain Fred Heslewood sent by said Vincent St. John from Spokane, Wash., and there employed as manager of the Industrial Worker, an organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, appeared in Lawrence, discharged the committee elected upon request of your orator, in accordance with a resolution passed by the textile strikers' committee on March 17, 1912; that said Fred Heslewood, again upon orders from the general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, assisted by a certain Grover Perry, brought to Lawrence from San Francisco, as he claimed, another organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, made the second set of books referred to disappear and began to continue the misuse of funds for the furtherance of the ends of said Industrial Workers of the World, which was not at all a party of any extent in the collection and contributions of these moneys.

Affiant further says that the defendants, Jos. Bedard, Jos. Sheehan and your orator included, were never consulted, never knew about these concoctions, and that they therefore must be released from all responsibility for the misuse of all these funds and the transfer of the funds from one set of books, and one organization to another, to cover up the illegitimate use, and to the best knowledge and belief these transactions were done not only to injure your orator's reputation and impeach his integrity, but also he deprive the textile workers of the right to manage their own affairs in Lawrence, and thereby to destroy their confidence, and subsequently the organization which they had constructed for their self-protection, which objects had been completely accomplished by those who acted in collusion to bring that about.

Affiant further says that of the funds so misused, by fraudulent transfers through trying to cover up the discrepancies, under the direction of the general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, Vincent St. John, outside of the items aforementioned, there were paid, to the best knowledge of your orator, and without his approval or sanction, nor of that of the two other defendants, Joseph Bedard and Jos. Sheehan, hundreds of dollars to make good the bonds skipped by Jos. J. Etor in Reading, Pa., hundreds of dollars so transferred from one fund to another were used for the readjustment of a fund collected for an appeal for the release of Buccafiori from Sing Sing jail, whose case was then, after the adjustment, abandoned; not more than \$3,000 and not less than \$1,500 of these funds collected for the Lawrence strikers' relief and defense were misused to finance the Industrial Worker, a paper of Spokane, of which Fred Heslewood, aforementioned, is and was then manager, and other publications of the Industrial Workers of the World were likewise financed from these funds. Further, that outside of the salaries and expenses of others already mentioned, more organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World were brought into the New England states by order of St. John and without the knowledge of your defendants, such as S. Biscay, Jos. O'Carroll and others too numerous to mention; that from the funds the fares of these people were paid, and so also for Fred Heslewood and his wife both ways, and their salaries and expenses, while competent textile workers were dismissed to make a berth for these imposters.

Affiant further says that he held himself responsible as per your court's orders, and protested on July 13, 1912, in writing, and again on August 15th to the officials of the Industrial Workers of the World, that he preferred charges against the culprits and that these charges were ignored and laughed at and that only by his defense before your honor's court can he expect that the truth in these matters become known.

Affiant further says that the transfers of funds so related can be proven from the books of the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., and from the bank accounts of that organization since March 18, 1912, and also from the books of the Industrial Workers of the World, conducted by Vincent St. John as the general secretary-treasurer of said organization, and although some of the books of the Lawrence relief and defense fund have been done away with and others have been substituted, your orator says that to his best knowledge and belief not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$16,000 has been misused for the propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World, its organizers from the West and in paying out of these funds subsidies to its organs in the Western part of the country.

Affiant further says that the textile workers of Lawrence, for whose support and defense these funds have been contributed, can by the use of their constitutional rights as members of said National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, demand that the books be presented, and also Vincent St. John as well as Fred Heslewood and all others who are participants in this game of fraud can be forced by these textile workers to give an accounting in your court, so that the blame can be properly fixed, and your orator as well as Jos. Bedard and Jos. Sheehan, for whom your orator can not speak, be vindicated and not held personally accountable for the misuse or misappropriation of funds, which neither of the three defendants mentioned ever handled.

Affiant further says that his mail addressed to 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass., was delivered and opened without authority by persons in control of the relief funds, until by protest, in August, 1912, Postmaster Cox stopped the further delivery of mail to these parties, and as affiant knows that orders made out on his name were received and possibly cashed, your orator prays that this matter be also taken into consideration.

Affiant further says that the sole consideration for his own good name and integrity in financial and other matters, which by a ruling of the court adversely to the defendants, would be impeached, prompted him to make this statement, and the knowledge that the other two defendants, Joseph Bedard and Jos. Sheehan, should equally be exonerated, although your orator cannot speak for them, actuated him to make these statements in their behalf, which your orator knows to be the truth and nothing but the truth.

Affiant further says that he has used all legitimate channels within the Industrial Workers of the World to preserve his rights, but to no avail, and knowing that these funds were specifically contributed only for the relief and defense of Lawrence textile workers, Etor, Giovanitti and the others arrested included, and for no other purposes, he was anxious to have a complete and correct accounting, and courted even the examination of books by your court's order, so that the Industrial Workers of the World and its officers who have outrageously misappropriated large portions of these funds, be made to refund them to the Lawrence textile workers, who again can inquire from all contributors what disposition should be made with the remainders of these funds. They and they alone should decide, and not any imposters or officers of the Industrial Workers of the World, what use is to be made of these funds.

Affiant further sayeth no more.

Subscribed and sworn before me July 8, 1913, Chicago, Ill., Cook county.
(Seal) HERMAN ELENBOGEN, Notary Public.

Mr. John H. Flynn, Assistant Clerk, Massachusetts Supreme Court, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—Unable to be present at the final hearing, on account of financial conditions, I beg to present to the court a letter and affidavit for my own defense. My address will now be permanently in Chicago, Ill., 2221 School street. Yours truly,
WM. E. TRAUTMANN.

PROSTITUTION A COMMERCIALIZED BUSINESS.

Extracts From the Report of the Vice Commission of Chicago.

The first truth that the commission desires to impress upon the citizens of Chicago is the fact that prostitution in this city is a commercialized busi-

ness of large proportions, with tremendous profits of more than \$15,000,000 per year, controlled largely by men, not women. Separate the male exploiter from the problem, and we minimize its extent and abate its flagrant outward expression. In addition we check an artificial stimulus which has been given the business so that larger profits may be made by the men exploiters.

In juxtaposition with this group of professional male exploiters stand ostensibly respectable citizens, both men and women, who are openly renting and leasing property for exorbitant sums, and thus sharing, through immorality of investments, the profits from this business. A business which demands a supply of 5,000 souls from year to year to satisfy the lust and greed of men in this city alone. These statements may seem exaggerated and highly colored, but a careful, ultra conservative study of conditions in this municipality has put the commission in possession of absolute facts upon which to base these conclusions.

Sources of Supply.

Wherever there is a demand, artificial or otherwise, there must be a supply. In another part of this report the conservative estimate is made that there are at least 5,000 professional prostitutes in Chicago. Medical men affirm that the average life of these unfortunate women for service is from five to seven years. Thus it follows that fresh young girls must be continually supplied to take the place of those who die or are rendered useless by disease.

The Economic Side of the Question.

The life of an unprotected girl who tries to make a living in a great city is full of torturing temptations. First, she faces the problem of living on an inadequate wage: Six dollars a week is the average in mercantile establishments.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of girls from country towns, and those born in the city, but who have been thrown on their own resources, are compelled to live in cheap boarding or rooming houses on the average wage of \$6. How do they exist on this sum? It is impossible to figure it out on a mathematical basis. If the wage were \$8 per week, and the girl paid \$2.50 for her room, \$1 for laundry and 60 cents for carfare, she would have less than 50 cents left at the end of the week. That is provided she ate 10-cent breakfasts, 15-cent luncheons and 25-cent dinners. But there is no doubt that many girls do live on even \$6 and do it honestly, but we can affirm that they do not have nourishing food, or comfortable shelter, or warm clothes, or any amusement, except perhaps free public dances, without outside help, either from charity in the shape of girls' clubs, or friends in the country home. How can she possibly exist, to say nothing of live?

Are flesh and blood so cheap, mental qualifications so common and honesty of so little value, that the manager of one of our big department stores feels justified in paying a high school girl, who has served nearly one year as an inspector of sales, the beggarly wage of \$4 per week? What is the natural result of such an industrial condition? Dishonesty and immorality, not from choice, but necessity—in order to live.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

A Synopsis of Facts Relating to the World's Trade Union Movement, Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres (Affiliated Membership Over 7,000,000).

Berlin, S. O., 16, Engelufer 15 (Germany), June 27, 1913.

International Trade Union Reciprocal Agreements and the Law.

In two interesting cases the validity of the international reciprocal agreements was recognized by the French courts of justice. An Italian printer who, at home, had been expelled from his organization, and was not, therefore, accepted by the Parisian organization, could not get employment in a union shop. He therefore sued the union for 10,000 francs damages, but did not win his case, owing to the international reciprocal agreements existing between the book printers' organizations of all countries.

A builder in Haluin has, in spite of his tariff agreement with the trade union, in which he pledged himself to engage only organized workers, now put on three non-organized men. Upon their dismissal being demanded, they established a trade union, in order to conform to the text of the agreement. In spite of this they had to be dismissed. They then demanded damages from the union on the plea that certain workers under the same employer were not party to the agreement; belonging, as they did, to the Belgian union only. In this case, also, the jury decided that the reciprocal agreement existing between the French and Belgian unions entitled a member of either one or the other unions to the common rights of both. As the jury decided that the tariff agreement does not apply to those who do not come under the reciprocal arrangement, the case was dismissed.

Lot of the Postal Employés in Russia.

The budget for the current year is now occupying the attention of the Russian Duma. The question of the postoffice employés was discussed during the reading of the postoffice budget. The postoffice, which, by the way, bags a profit of about 45,000,000 rubles (1 rouble equals 2/2d) for the state, pays its employés disgustingly small wages. The postmen receive at the most 25-35 rubles per month. The telegraph messengers are still more miserably paid, their wages amounting to, on an average, 20 rubles. With such a pittance, grown-up men, often with large families, are expected to be satisfied. A postman is entitled to a pension of less than 1½ rubles per month after 35 years' service. The salary of those engaged in the offices in many cases amounts to 15-20 rubles for married officials. The women officials may only marry male officials. The working time varies between 12, 14 and 16 hours per day. The fact of the women officials being allowed to marry only men from the postoffice is a novel way of propagating a special "post-office" species of humanity. The great advantage to be derived from this system, from the authorities' point of view, is that the male officials can be represented by their wives in case they are ill. This regulation was also introduced that the men may be called upon to perform a double share of work in the case of their respective wives being absent.

Strike in India.

A strike has broken out on the Madras & Southern railway, which has cut off almost all communication between Bombay and Calcutta during the last few weeks. The drivers, mostly Europeans, do not seem to have taken part in the movement, which is confined to the native workers. According to the latest information the company has been able to obtain sufficient numbers of strikebreakers, naturally with the help of the government. Railway strikes are taking place in other Indian towns.

Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

Great Britain.—It was decided at a new conference of the representatives of the Co-operative Society, of the Labor party and of the Trade Union Congress, to recommend the establishment of a joint co-operative and labor board by their respective bodies. It would be the duty of this board to encourage unity of action and bring about a better co-operation of the entire labor movement. This decision was hailed with great pleasure as an answer to the assault of that body which had so strongly opposed a resolution put forward at the Co-operative Society Congress favoring the affiliation with the Labor party. The Labor party has brought a bill into Parliament providing a half-day holiday per week for the Agricultural Laborers, as well as the establishment of wages boards. According to the official statistics the average wage of

these workers, including perquisites, amounts to 17/6 per week; as the figures are supplied by the employers, the wage stated is rather above than below the mark. The Tramway Workers and Carters' Union held its conference in Leeds. A proposition for the affiliation with the Railway Union was referred to the management board in order that further inquiries and preparations might be made in connection with the matter. The management board was further recommended to take up shares in the daily newspaper of the Labor party. The next movement will be for the nine-hour day and higher payment for overtime. The Leather Workers in Northampton have decided to strike only in case their demand for a 5½-hour week should be refused. The employers have offered them 54 hours. The question of the affiliation of the Postoffice Clerks with the Telegraph Clerks has been so energetically proceeded with that the delegates of both societies will be called upon to give their decision in regard to the matter in the near future. The movement among the Hotel and Restaurant Employés is making good progress. The employers are doing their utmost to attract young and more willing hands, in increasing numbers, from the Continent. In this work they are assisted in every conceivable manner by the "yellow" workers' unions. The secretary of the English National Center, Appleton, states, however, that thanks to the international measures taken, the number has now very considerably diminished, while the movement has made great strides forward. Another proof of the usefulness of international combination among the trade unions.

Norway.—The Norwegian Parliament decided unanimously to accede to the petition of the Trade Union National Center, and the central organization of the employers, containing a demand for the postponement of the discussion of the government propositions in connection with conciliation and arbitration boards during strikes, or labor conflicts. The postponement was demanded for one year. The government declared to be agreeable to the adjournment but expressed its doubts as to whether the two organizations usually so antagonistic to each other as those of the workers and the employers, would succeed in drawing up any positive proposals. The government dare not depart from its principles in this matter, but it is, however, prepared to make some practical suggestions in connection with the proposal. The Norwegian government has submitted certain amendment proposals to the Parliament in connection with the sick insurance law, thereby complying with the demand of the representatives of the organized sick fund, for the special amendment of three clauses of the insurance law. The government now proposes that, as these demands have considerably affected the calculations worked out in connection with the scheme, the maximum income under which insurance shall become compulsory shall be raised from 1,200 kronen to 1,400 kronen in the country and from 1,600 to 1,800 kronen in the town (1 krone equals ½d). At the same time it shall be agreed that in the case of a guarantee being given that full wages shall be paid for three months during illness, compulsory insurance shall not be enforced. The facilities for voluntary insurance shall be extended.

Russia.—A lively strike movement is now taking place in Russia. The strikers are everywhere putting forward demands for better economic conditions, chief among which is that for increased wages. The first labor exchange in their own building is about to be taken over by the management. The building was erected at a cost of 50,000 rubles (1 rouble is 2/2), devoted to the cause by a benefactress. The Labor Exchange will systematically note the wages of the workers and any other useful and interesting information.

Cigarworkers and Free Trade in the United States.

The new tariff revision already carried through by the government and those revisions further projected, are being regarded with mixed feelings by many of the trade unions in the United States. The Cigarmakers' Union, which is among the oldest and strongest trade unions in the land, entertains the gravest fears for its members. This federation has, already, at many conferences, taken up the attitude that the Americans' wages and labor conditions must be protected against the cut-throat competition of other countries in which the economic conditions have not reached the high level already attained in America.

In anticipation of the approaching change in government the Cigarmakers unanimously decided at their last conference against the free importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands, from which quarter the greatest danger was threatened. This resolution—in common with all resolutions of the union—was put to the members by means of a referendum, when, out of 48,457 members who were entitled to vote, only 186 voted against the same. The union felt that the interests of its members were especially threatened by the proposition of the tariff revision committee advocating the free importation of cigars made in the Philippine Islands so long as same do not contain more than 20 per cent. of foreign raw material. Thus, for instance, cigars made of home-grown American or Havana tobaccos may be imported duty free. For the last few years the yearly importation of cigars has been legally limited to 150,000,000. On account of this the number rose from 22,900,000 to 72,800,000.

The fear is that the American tobacco trust will transfer a great deal of its work to the Philippines in order to bring the production of cigars under its own control, are not entirely groundless. A similar thing happened some years ago, in Porto Rico, when equal tariffs were established with this state. The trust erected their own factories there immediately and has now managed to get 80 per cent. of the very considerable trade in connection with the production of the raw material into its own hands. One of the effects was that in the United States alone 1,250 tobacco and cigar factories were crushed out of existence, and thousands of workers were thrown into the streets during the last year. The trust employs an overwhelming majority of women and children in the factories which it still owns in the states.

An idea of the danger to be expected in connection with the free importation of cigars from the Philippines may be gathered from the official wage statistics. According to the report of the wages statistics office of the Philippines, 11,300 cigar workers receive an average wage of 193 pesos per year, that is 1/3 per day, whilst in the United States the average wage in the cigar industry, which alone employs 136,000, of which number 110,000 are wage earners, is over 6/- per day. The wage for organized workers is from 8/- to 20/- per week. In the union shops \$7 to \$12 per 1,000 is paid for 5c cigars, \$12 to \$18 for 10c cigars and between \$18 and \$50 for genuine Havana cigars.

In the meantime the Congress has decided to entirely remove the former limit which had been placed upon the number of cigars imported from the Philippines. A counter proposition was rejected by 177 votes to 103. The same fate overtook a proposition to extend the limit, which formerly existed with regard to the number of cigars imported, to the tobacco as well. The mover of the resolution made special reference to the fact that it was impossible for the American workers to compete with the Orientals in the Philippines, where already over half the number of those engaged in the tobacco trade are Chinese, whilst the remainder is made up of people of all castes. Having regard to the propitious climate and natural conditions and the scant requirements of the workers in the Philippines, the transference of the manufacturing by the tobacco trust to the Philippines will be quite an easy task, to say nothing of the advantages they will enjoy through same. In respect to this, the well known chairman of the duty commission, Woodward, claimed that as all the products of the United States had free access to the Philippines, they must also grant the same privilege to the Philippines. This view was at last accepted. The organized Cigarworkers of the United States fear, however, the worst for their calling, on account of this decision.

They will, it is true, as in the case of Porto Rico and partly in the Phil-

ippines as well, pay more particular attention to the organizing of their fellow-workers in the latter place; but it remains to be seen whether they will be able, through their trade union efforts, to bring about such an improvement in the disgracefully low wages of the Philippines as will bring same up to the level of those of the United States. It has taken 50 years of trade union work to bring about the wages which now obtain in that country.

The Foremen's International.

According to the daily press, the fourth International Congress of Foremen took place in Vienna at Whitsuntide, in which nineteen delegates took part, together with 500 members of the Vienna Union. The delegates represented the unions of Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark and the Bohemian and Czech unions, covering 90,000 members in all. The unions command total funds to the amount of 26,000,000 francs. Since their establishment these unions (the Swiss union has already existed twenty years) have paid over 15,000,000 francs in different benefits. Their International aims at a common and definite program for all unions, the regulation of mutual benefits, legal protection, means of collecting information and the right of a member to go from one union to another.

The Swiss Metal Workers' Journal remarks, and quite rightly, too, that the foremen themselves might show a little more appreciation of their work and a better understanding of same.

The English Railways.

The report of the English Railwaymen's Organization, just published, shows an increase in membership from 116,516 to 132,002. Since the affiliation of other organizations, and on account of the movement which took place at the time of same, the membership has in the meantime risen to a round 200,000. In the year of the report the income amounted to £149,303, which amount included £12,288 interest, £2,102 entrance subscription and £101,730 members' subscription. The expenditure amounted to £192,409. This great expenditure was caused chiefly through the miners' strike, which drew many railway men into the strike movement. Legal actions, etc., cost £5,669, unemployment benefit £98,473, strike benefit on the other hand amounted to only £8,536; the amount paid in death allowances was £10,233. The orphans' fund paid out £9,828 among 1,138 families, the income of the optional hospital was £2,928 and the expenditure of same £2,414. Same has a balance in hand of £6,883. At the close of the year the funds of the union amounted to £394,025. As already remarked, the organization has in the meantime very considerably grown and is undoubtedly the strongest in the world; at least the strongest railway organization.

Wages Movement of the Austrian Woodworkers, 1912.

The Austrian Woodworkers' Union was involved in 117 wages movements in 71 places last year. In 106 cases the workers were the attackers whilst in three cases the same were the defenders; the remaining eight were lock-outs. Altogether 1,001 shops with 7,651 workers were affected; 96 of the movements ended successfully for the strikers, six in compromise and thirteen without success. The latter were only small movements, the greatest of which involved 22 workers. The wages movements made calls upon the funds to the amount of 8,080 pounds and meant a loss of 209,000 days' work; of the 70 strikes 24 lasted more than four weeks and four as a matter of fact longer than five months. A reduction in the working time of from 1/4 to 6 hours per week was achieved for 3,990 of those taking part, whilst an increase in wages of from 2 to 20 per cent. for 6,140 of those affected was obtained. On an average every worker gained a decrease of working time of 101 hours per year, and an increase of wages of £4 per year. Collective tariffs were drawn up for 590 workers, and besides this individual contracts for 1,551 workers. Of the 7,651 workers who took part in all the movements, 5,867 were cabinet makers, 346 machine workers, 295 comb workers, 262 furniture packers, 159 paperhangers, 147 musical instrument makers, whilst the remainder were employed in twelve other kindred trades.

The Labor Movement in Brazil.

The secretary of the Brazilian Trades Union Federation, Rosendo dos Santos, reports from Rio de Janeiro that, among other things, one fact is everywhere noticeable: that is, the tendency of wages and labor conditions of the masses in all countries to become standardized through the continual ebb and flow of emigrants. It is a great mistake, so he writes, that so many workers in the Old World are still allowing themselves to be enticed over here by the government agents in the hope of finding better conditions than in the homeland. There is not the slightest reason, even for the inhabitants of those lands in which unemployment and poverty are ever so prevalent, to envy the economic conditions of the workers over here.

The inhabitants of many parts of the country, especially northern Brazil, are fleeing from the frightful conditions to be encountered there. The emigration from the states of Ceara, Lerjupe, etc., is therefore on the increase. The conditions are somewhat better in the state of St. Paul, but even here, one must work from early morning to late in the evening, and the wages are such that the working families must subsist on beans and tapioca, of which they do not get by any means too much.

The "Fazendeiros" (planters) of this district have not been able since the abolition of the slave trade to accustom themselves to treating their workers as other than cattle. The workers have, it is true, repeatedly tried to bring about an alteration, but their organizations were forced under and their leaders persecuted in a most barbarous manner. In this the tyrants were covered by the notorious "Fazendeiros" law, which is an exceptional law of the vilest order, and which they apply upon the slightest misdemeanor of the workers. The military, armed with sabres and rifles, were naturally turned upon those workers who dared to demand an improvement of their miserable conditions, and who were treated in such a brutal manner as could not happen in any other country. In addition to this the scope of this exceptional law has been recently extended, without the government having dared to make known the alterations which were decided upon. We hope that the proletariat of all countries will support us in our protest against the barbarous treatment of the workers in our land, and in our fight for the rights of labor in Brazil.

Miners' Wages in Austria.

The following figures are taken from the official statement concerning the wages in the mining industry for the year 1911: In the salt mines 6,755 workers were employed; in the ozocerite mines 1,103, whilst in the other branches of the mining industry 9,877 workers were employed. The average wage for hewers was 3.37 to 3.75 kronas; for grown-up miners 2.53 to 3.27 kr.; for workers working in the open 2.88 to 3.21 kr.; for youths 1.50 kr.; the average wage in the ozocerite mines varied between 1.37 kr. for women workers and 2.86 kr. for hewers and getters. In the remaining mining industries the following wages were paid: for hewers and getters, 3.7 to 3.21 kr.; grown-up miners, 2.26 to 3.10 kr.; juvenile miners, 1.44 to 1.57 kr.; adults working in the open, 2.70 to 3.35 kr.; female workers 1.09 to 1.57 kr. These pitiable wages would have been doubtless still lower if the organization had not kept up a vigorous fight for the improvement of the working conditions.

The Transport Workers' Union in South Africa.

The establishment of an "Industrial Union of the Transport Workers" was decided upon at a conference held in Kroonstad, which was attended by delegates from the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and Natal. This should be of interest to members of trade union and political societies. The union, which contemplates extending the field of its activities to the Cape Colony, decided to affiliate with the South African Labor party and adopt its paper as their official organ. The subscription for members with more than

5 marks per day is 1.50 marks per month (the entrance fee is 2/-), for all others is a half of this amount.

A Warning to Emigrants.

The Trades Council of Portland, Oregon, North America, writes as follows:

"The Panama Canal is expected to be opened to traffic in 1914. The Pacific Coast states of North America are threatened, as the result of same, with a great flood of artificially induced immigration. Press reports state that the great steamship companies are now scouring the European countries, especially those of Southern Europe; gathering laborers for a rush to settle in California, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and the Western States generally.

"These steamship companies are actuated, of course, by the most selfish motives. They want passengers and profits. What becomes of the people once they are dumped upon the Pacific coast states is no concern of theirs.

"The great corporations of the West, always bidding for cheaper and cheaper labor, are supporting these steamship companies. Vast sums of money have been appropriated by commercial bodies and some of the state legislatures to picture the Western states in the most alluring colors, as a land of milk and honey for all who might settle there. Now the plain truth is that while our Western country is fertile and suitable for settlement of the white race, the great combinations are largely in control of its resources. There is very little opportunity for acquiring land, except by men of considerable means. The wages of labor, especially of the so-called unskilled or common labor kind, are simply up to the standard of bare living, just enough to furnish energy to respond to the fierce driving of the 'boss.'

"In skilled trades wages are somewhat above this bare level of subsistence, but the emigrant possessing such skill has for some time to contend with the handicap of different method of work and often against the inability to understand the English language.

"Delegates from eleven Western states will hold a conference at Portland, Oregon, on the fifth of June, to deal with this danger of adnormal immigration, a danger not only to the working people of the Western states of America, but also of great hardship and suffering to the misguided immigrants.

"At this conference steps will be taken to emphasize that the organized working people of these Western states freely welcome our brothers and sisters from Europe, who, of their own free will, and with full understanding of conditions here, wish to throw in their lot with ours. But steps will be taken to expose the misrepresentation of the steamship companies.

"Our purpose of writing to you is to sound an initial note of warning and to ask you to send at your earliest opportunity definite information as to the methods used by the agents of the steamship companies to secure these immigrants. It is rumored that tickets by the Panama canal route to the Pacific coast ports are being sold on the instalment system. Try to find out as to the truth of this rumor and the method of payment, if true. All other information bearing upon this subject of immigration that you can send us will not only help to protect labor of the United States of America, but prevent great injury to the workers of Europe.

"The data you furnish will be used by the conference to aid its work, we therefore ask that you kindly answer at your earliest convenience."

Any useful information in connection with this matter may please be sent to C. Legien, international secretary, Engelufer 15, Berlin, S. O.

Miners' Solidarity Strike in Transvaal, South Africa.

The following letter has been received from the editor of the "Voice of Labour," Johannesburg:

"A solidarity strike is raging here in the Transvaal among a group of mines belonging to the New Klemfontein Company. Briefly its history is as follows: The management of the New Klemfontein Gold Mines, Ltd., ordered five underground mechanics, who formerly 'knocked off' at 12:30 noon, to continue working till 3:30 p. m. on Saturday, making their hours uniform with the miners. The men resented this action and in the teeth of a conciliation award, which declares strikes illegal unless a month's notice is given, a solidarity strike was declared, every worker in the mines ceasing work. For over a week now this group of mines has been completely held up. The management has offered to withdraw the conditions and reinstate all the men, but the latter are standing out for shorter hours underground, viz: eight hours surface to surface, instead of working place to working place.

"The Klemfontein Company are completely beaten and would submit to the men's demands, but the 'Chamber of Mines' is afraid that the new conditions would be enforced on every gold mine in the country. The Chamber has, therefore, compelled the Klemfontein Co. to hold out against the demand, and is making good the company's loss. At the moment of writing, a compromise is possible, but failing agreement a long and bitter fight will be entered upon. The fight is being waged under the auspices of the Federation of Trades Unions. Most of the men on strike will gain nothing, even if the demands are conceded to, but are striking on the principle that 'an injury to one is an injury to all.'

A New Trade Union Law in France.

The successful agitation of the French Trade Unions against the three years' military service, against war, against the law under which soldiers who have been convicted before entering the army are submitted to special treatment during their period of service, against the calling in of the military in the case of the strikes, and the sabotage of the labor legislation, is keeping the government on tenterhooks. When recently the Parisian trade unions took part in the demonstrations of the Socialist party, thereby adding to the success of the same, the governments growls became both threatening and ominous, all the more so because the continued and normal developments of the movement would have led to the upsetting of the governments' projects, and possibly to the lasting peace and co-operation between the party and the trade unions, in questions of common interest, instead of that bitter enmity which had so often characterized the relationship existing between the parties mentioned. It was not, therefore, astounding that the draft of the new trade union bill should have been laid before the Parliament a few days ago, with which the government hoped to conduct the movement along lines better calculated to suit their own purposes. The bill is very cleverly drawn up, but its aim cannot be disguised. The playing out of the different sections, one against the other, and the decoying of every separate group into their, the government's, way of thinking, by means of sweet promises, etc.

The trade unions shall be invested with legal rights, and shall further have the right to possess property and to open up commercial enterprises. The whole of such undertakings shall, however, be confined to the members of the trade union and conducted in the general interests of the union. Infringements or offenses shall be punishable with a fine of from 16 to 200 francs and can be dissolved by order of the judge (the unions). Higher fines or even imprisonment may be ordered if the dissolution does not take place as ordered, or in the case the dissolved union is re-established. The election of the general management bodies within the trade union movement shall be carried out by means of proportional voting. Regulations shall be drawn up for the management of the internal affairs of the trade unions, but there is no doubt that this will meet with opposition, although many of the greater trade unions are advocates of the system of proportional representation in elections. They will, however, not allow themselves to be ensnared by the government.

Accidents in the Russian Mining Industry.

Statistics for the year 1907 concerning accidents in the Russian mining

industry have just been published by the Mining Department of the Board of Commerce. The following gives an idea of the contents of this very condensed work: In 1907 there were 6,110 concerns belonging to the mining industry, in which 549,000 workers were employed. Of this number 81,822 workers met with accidents, that is 149 accidents per 1,000 employed. In 72,697 cases the men have completely recovered and resumed work before three months had expired; 9,125 were rendered completely unable to earn a livelihood, that is 16.6 per 1,000 per year. Among the latter number of accidents were 691 which ended fatally.

Co-operative Societies.

A conference of the Co-operative Societies' Alliance was held in Minneapolis in 1911, and a further one in Washington recently, where a proposal for the bringing of all the different sections and classes of the co-operative societies within the folds of one Co-operative Society or Central was drawn up.

According to the report there were 2,410 co-operative provision stores in the United Kingdom in 1911 with 2,785,352 members. The total turnover amounted to £120,300,000. The sums paid in wages alone amounted to £10,000,000; 2,021 of these societies showed a profit amounting to £12,950,000, whilst 222 societies sustained a loss of £25,000 during the year under review.

Welcome News from New Zealand.

In response to a circular letter which was addressed to the trade unions of New Zealand and urging upon them the necessity of affiliating with the International Secretariat, reports have been received from the editor of the "Maoriland Worker," who is at the same time secretary to the Unity Congress Committee, and the correspondent of the International Secretariat; a new appointment recently made by the Wellington Trades Council. It is very gratifying to note how conscientiously the matter of international affiliation has been taken up in New Zealand, and reassuring to learn that the dissension and unrest among the unions is giving way to a general move towards centralization.

May the progress of the Conference be marked with every success, and the result of same be no less satisfactory than lasting. The following are the reports received from the correspondent to the International Secretariat and the secretary of the Unity Conference committee respectively:

"With reference to your circular of December last I now take this opportunity to inform you that very great desire is felt by the Council to comply with your request and to affiliate with your powerful organization, but the situation here requires explanation, which, in few words, is as follows:

"The whole labor movement in New Zealand is in a state of transition. It was formerly composed of craft unions, most of which were affiliated to trade councils, one in each of the eight industrial districts of the Dominion. These craft unions, whether affiliated or not, were in almost every case registered as industrial unions under the arbitration act. Five years ago the Miners' Federation widened its industrial limits and became the Federation of Labor, taking in shearers, water-side workers and general laborers' unions —altogether about 10,000 men. Many of the unions thus federated canceled their registration under the arbitration act and they all stood industrially for the 'one great union' and politically for the social revolution. An opposing body was formed which was called 'the United Labor party,' and which consisted chiefly of old craft unions which disliked to merge their separate interests in one great concern. This party, which favored industrial arbitration, has a strength of about 30,000 men and women. These two bodies with a small but militant force of pure Socialists, formed the organized forces of New Zealand workers. Bitter rivalry, fostered by misunderstandings and recriminations concerning assistance, produced a split in the ranks of labor, which has for years practically prevented the workers from gaining any political or industrial advantage; the fighting power which should have been directed against the common enemy being spent in internecine warfare. Today, however, the situation appears more hopeful. It has been decided to call a trade union congress early in July and to this congress hundreds of delegates will be sent from the unions of the United Labor party, the Federation of Labor and the Socialist party, in the hope of a common organization being established and of a united army of labor being enlisted. The proposal submitted for pre-discussion by the unions is for one industrial body to be called 'the United Federation of Labor' and for one political body to be named 'the Social-Democratic party,' the two having a common executive committee.

"At present our unions are all in a state of uncertainty and expectancy, not knowing what form the movement will take. They would not affiliate with the International Secretariat at present, but will almost certainly do so after the month of July next, when their financial and industrial status under the new conditions can be made quite clear to them. Shortly after you receive this report the Congress will sit. I will lay the matter before same, and get its official endorsement to our action; this will greatly conduce to the generalization of the movement towards affiliation with the International Secretariat, and the ultimate success of same.

"EDWARD TREGEAR, International Correspondent."

The letter which accompanied the report received from the editor of the "Maoriland Worker," reads as follows:

"For some time past we have been receiving a circular letter from the International Secretariat, which is very much appreciated by us. Enclosed report dealing briefly with facts concerning the working class movement of New Zealand and which may be of interest and be used in your international letter. The movement, which has been established for the supplying of international notes, is one of the finest undertakings in which the international movement has engaged."

Report.

The industrial movement of New Zealand is composed of roughly 80,000 trade union members, in a population of a little over a million. Very little coalition between the unionists has existed in the past, factional strife and isolation being the most pronounced factors of the movement. This is largely due to our compulsory system of arbitration which has emphasized the craft nature of labor rather than the industrial aspect of same. The consequence is that over 300 unions are in existence, each with complete autonomy, a dozen unions in one shop, and all entering into agreements regardless of their fellow workers; rampant confusion was inevitable. Of late years, however, there has been a marked tendency on the part of labor to rely more upon its economic strength than upon the Arbitration Court. This necessitates the linking up of closely-related trades into industrial departments.

Some years ago the miners of New Zealand formed a Federation of Miners. This organization quickly embraced the whole body of the coal and metal miners and became an exceedingly active and militant body. The unions withdrew from the régime of the arbitration act and by the power of their organization were able to wrest concessions from the employers that had been denied them time and again by the court. The spirit infused into the movement by the miners quickly made itself manifest in other directions and in the course of a couple of years the name of the Miners' Federation was changed to that of the Federation of Labor. The dominating note struck by the federation from the outset was industrial unionism, and, as a natural corollary, anti-arbitration. In a remarkably short space of time it embraced practically the whole of the unskilled workers of New Zealand, such as the water-side workers, miners, general laborers and shearers, besides many skilled unions. Whilst this organization was making headway, the trade and labor councils which embraced the city workers were also endeavoring to formulate a national scheme of organization, and met with more or less success. For years a bitter warfare raged between the two factions upon the question of tactics and objective. Industrially it was a case of industrial unionism versus craft autonomy, and, politically, revolutionary political action versus revisionism.

Last June, as a culmination of one of the most bitter industrial battles ever waged in New Zealand, in which some 2,000 miners took part in a strike extending over a period of seven months and which ended in the wholesale eviction of the miners and their families from the strike area and the bludgeoning and killing of the strikers, the Federation of Labor issued a call to all organizations in New Zealand to meet together in order that an end might be put to the deplorable state of disunity in which labor found itself. The conference took place in January, 1913, and was attended by over 50 per cent. of the organized workers of New Zealand. Many of the unions to which the remaining 50 per cent. belonged existed only on paper, so that the conference itself represented the great majority of the labor in New Zealand.

As a result of that conference draft constitutions and objectives were drawn up for a Social-Democratic party politically and a United Federation of Labor industrially. These have been submitted to the unions of New Zealand for their endorsement, and a further conference is called for July 1st, when the decisions of January will be ratified (or otherwise). Indications point to the complete endorsement of the January findings and the establishment of the movements suggested at the gathering. P. H. HICKEY.

International Conference of Bakers and Confectioners.

An international conference took place in Frankfort-on-the-Main on June 15th, upon the occasion of the general meeting of the German Bakers and Confectioners' Union. In addition to Germany, Austria (bakers), Austria (confectioners), Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway were represented. According to the report of the international secretary, sixteen organizations are affiliated to the International Secretariat of the Bakers, founded in 1910. Belgium, Italy, England, Australia and Finland still stand out. It is lamentable, says the report, that the syndicalistic element in France has so dogged the steps of the organization for years past.

The union in Bosnia was dissolved by the authorities during the war, and the organizations in the remaining Balkan states were overthrown by the chicanery of the officials. There is a great necessity for the organizations in all countries to do their utmost to bring about centralization of those workers engaged in the trades of baking or chocolate making.

Another proposal of the Scandinavian unions concerning mutual financial support in the case of strikes was the subject of a lengthy discussion. One of the fundamental principles of the affiliated unions must be the defraying by themselves of all expenses incurred in case of strikes. The international can only take up the cudgels on behalf of the unions when the latter, on account of the exceptional development of the struggle are unable to bear the financial burden imposed upon them in consequence of same. It is impossible to get away from this, as certain minor unions, newly founded, could not possibly meet their financial obligations. The proposal was withdrawn. The third International Congress is to take place in Vienna in 1914.

The Canadian Trade Unions.

Now that the Canadian trade unions are sufficiently strong to successfully defend themselves against the overbearing attitude of the employers, the latter are employing every means to swamp the labor market with emigrants. Their attentions have been directed chiefly towards England. During the great strikes which have recently taken place in England, the first and chief anxiety of the Canadian workers was whether the employers would be successful in procuring blacklegs from England. According to accounts the strikebreakers' agents have met with but little success on the Continent, as the system of international communication is good, and every organized worker has been warned of the conditions prevailing in Canada and against the wiles of the agents mentioned. The Trade Council of Winnipeg had this end in view when it decided to keep the International Secretariat in Berlin regularly informed of the state of affairs, that the labor press of all countries may be acquainted with same. It would certainly be to the good of the working populace if the organizations would go to the slight trouble of immediately reporting any occurrence of interest to the labor movement, to Berlin, S. O. 16, Engelufur 15.

The fate of the sixty-one miners who had been brought from England

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a few days before by the labor agents was discussed at the aforementioned conference. These men had been engaged at a stipulated wage, and marched off for the most part, without having been given time to bid their families good-bye. They were pledged to work in the mines at Vancouver, but they had not been told that a strike had been going on there for many months and that the employers had been unable to get even the Chinese to act as strikebreakers. Discovering in Winnipeg how matters stood, they naturally decided that strikebreaking was not to be thought of—they all had their members' cards of the English union in their pockets. As they are without any means and an action against the agents might last a long time, they have to depend entirely upon the Canadian miners' organization for their support.

A NEW ANSWER TO "THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES."

A new answer to Rudyard Kipling's attack on "The Female of the Species" has been written by LaVerne F. Wheeler, internal revenue inspector, who has offices in the Chicago Federal building. Mr. Wheeler does not spare the lash in his spirited attack on the assailant of womankind. His poem follows:

THE FEMALE OF HER SPECIES.

By LaVerne F. Wheeler—With Apologies to No One.

When the Russian Bear goes growling towards a weaker nation's throne,
And the Cossacks mount their ponies and their victims lie and moan,
Then the horrors that will follow when the carnage doth prevail
Proves the female of her species can't be deadlier than the male.

When the British Lion rages as he casts his greedy eyes
On a neighbor's fair possessions that he fancies he would prize,
And his minions scatter havoc by his ever-bloody trail,
You can see that never female was as deadly as the male.

When the Turks go after Christians with no mercy for their wives;
When they burn and when they slaughter, caring naught for human lives,
It is never Turkish women who are fiends in human guise—
'Tis the male who gluts his passions as his wretched victim dies!

When you walk along the "Levee" where you see the painted face
And the eyes that must appall you if of pity you've a trace,
You will realize what brought her where no tears are of avail,
And no female of her species can be deadly as the male.

Everywhere that man has power that he wields without restraint,
You will find the most corruption with the mercenary taint.
He will sacrifice the woman till she rots without the pale
And he proves that woman never is as deadly as the male.

When you read of prison horrors and the jailer's cruel lash,
When you read of far Siberia, where the rifle's sudden crash
Tells that some poor wretch has fallen with a last and piercing wail,
You'll believe that never female was as deadly as the male.

Stockyard millions that are builded from a toll that no one knows
Is exacted from the poor ones that are helpless in their woes,
Proves the truth of my assertion, and I know it cannot fail,
That the female of her species ne'er is deadly as the male.

If the female of her species sometimes steeps her soul in crime,
And no matter where she does it, and no matter where the clime,
If you trace her whole life closely, just as closely as you can,
You will find that nearly always you can blame it on a man.

Were it not for woman's pity and her greater moral worth,
Man would soon become a demon and depopulate the earth.
I believe the boor who'd class her with the she-bear and the snake
Should be taught to see his error; it is time he should awake.

He it is befouls his mother who in anguish gave him birth!
Likens her unto the cobra, deadliest thing that crawls the earth!
Where's "the God of Abstract Justice," that he makes not Kipling quail
For his lying slur on women? Who so deadly as this male?

He it is whose speech is poison, he whose tongue with venom drips!
He whose smile may mean destruction as come sweet words from his lips.
He the man who is the coward, fearing woman soon may rise
And confound the brazen creature who'd besmirch her with his lies!

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

In view of the fact that the mining industry has contributed more than forty billion dollars to the wealth of the United States during the last quarter of a century, it is not surprising that it is planned to make an impressive display of this industry at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

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"It has been said that mining operations do not lend themselves readily to exhibition," said Chief van Barneveld recently, when questioned as to the difficulties that might be expected in his undertaking, "and that the legitimate mine operator has little commercial incentive to exhibit because he has nothing to advertise, nothing to sell. Fortunately, the mining industry in the main is in the hands of public-spirited men, accustomed to taking a large view of things—men who will not allow the lack of commercial incentive, the lack of apparent direct individual benefit, to outweigh the decided indirect, collective benefits to be derived from the right sort of publicity. We hear much of the decadence of prospecting and mining, of the lack of security and stability of mining investments. The miner has suffered greatly from misunderstanding, from public ignorance, and, above all, from persistent misrepresentation. We all recognize, in a general way, the importance of education; it is the greatest remedy for prejudice, superstition and ignorance: it makes for greater all-around efficiency. A well-planned exposition is of incalculable value as an educator of the public mind. Many important questions in which the miner is vitally interested are pressing for settlement. The public is taking an increasingly active part in the settlement. When not blinded by prejudice and ignorance, the public is essentially fair-minded; it only needs education. This exposition offers to the men at the head of the

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Whereas, in the death of Brother Alec Erickson, Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, his children a loving father and the community a loyal and respected citizen; therefore be it

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

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

GEO. MURPHY,
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CON. SULLIVAN,

Committee.

(Seal)

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Already many applications for exhibit space have been received by Professor van Barneveld, who is sanguine that the mining display will be well up to expectations. The fact that California owes to mining its first great advertisement to the world, in '49, lends peculiar interest to this department of the exposition, in addition to the latter expansion of the industry on a large scale in Australia, South Africa, Alaska, and now into the hitherto unexplored regions of South America and Asia.

"The Department of Mines and Metallurgy," says Professor van Barneveld, "deals with the natural mineral resources of the world, their exploration, exploitation, conversion into metal; their manufacture into structural forms and into raw material for various industries. It takes in the metals and the non-metals, including cement, clay, oil, gas, salt, gypsum, nitre and the other minerals and their products.

"The natural resources, of course, will be exhibited by the states of the Union through their several state commissioners and by the various nations through their accredited commissions and representatives. It is hoped that each country and state will make a carefully selected exhibit, emphasizing distinctive mineral product, thereby eliminating the usual duplication—the horror of an endless row of cases.

It has been suggested that the exposition of mining operations proper, that is to say, prospecting, development and ore extraction, presents some difficulty. It may be said that the science of art and mining is a continuous overcoming of difficulties and we confidently look to the proven ingenuity and resourcefulness of the miner to devise ways and means of illustrating the every-day mining processes. Machinery plays an important part in the operating end of mining, and we expect to develop an interesting, instructive exhibit of mining machinery, with a reasonable proportion of operative features.

"We have the metallurgical and manufacturing side to draw on for operating exhibits. Plans are underway for working exhibits in copper smelting, gold milling and the manufacture of nitre. Metallurgical processes, the production and manufacture of cement and clay, gem cutting, the production of crude oil and the manufacture of its derivatives and by-products furnish a large and interesting field for exhibitors."

industry have just been published by the Mining Department of the Board of Commerce. The following gives an idea of the contents of this very condensed work: In 1907 there were 6,110 concerns belonging to the mining industry, in which 549,000 workers were employed. Of this number 81,822 workers met with accidents, that is 149 accidents per 1,000 employed. In 72,697 cases the men have completely recovered and resumed work before three months had expired; 9,125 were rendered completely unable to earn a livelihood, that is 16.6 per 1,000 per year. Among the latter number of accidents were 691 which ended fatally.

Co-operative Societies.

A conference of the Co-operative Societies' Alliance was held in Minneapolis in 1911, and a further one in Washington recently, where a proposal for the bringing of all the different sections and classes of the co-operative societies within the folds of one Co-operative Society or Central was drawn up.

According to the report there were 2,410 co-operative provision stores in the United Kingdom in 1911 with 2,785,352 members. The total turnover amounted to £120,300,000. The sums paid in wages alone amounted to £10,000,000; 2,021 of these societies showed a profit amounting to £12,950,000, whilst 222 societies sustained a loss of £25,000 during the year under review.

Welcome News from New Zealand.

In response to a circular letter which was addressed to the trade unions of New Zealand and urging upon them the necessity of affiliating with the International Secretariat, reports have been received from the editor of the "Maoriland Worker," who is at the same time secretary to the Unity Congress Committee, and the correspondent of the International Secretariat; a new appointment recently made by the Wellington Trades Council. It is very gratifying to note how conscientiously the matter of international affiliation has been taken up in New Zealand, and reassuring to learn that the dissension and unrest among the unions is giving way to a general move towards centralization.

May the progress of the Conference be marked with every success, and the result of same be no less satisfactory than lasting. The following are the reports received from the correspondent to the International Secretariat and the secretary of the Unity Conference committee respectively:

"With reference to your circular of December last I now take this opportunity to inform you that very great desire is felt by the Council to comply with your request and to affiliate with your powerful organization, but the situation here requires explanation, which, in few words, is as follows:

"The whole labor movement in New Zealand is in a state of transition. It was formerly composed of craft unions, most of which were affiliated to trade councils, one in each of the eight industrial districts of the Dominion. These craft unions, whether affiliated or not, were in almost every case registered as industrial unions under the arbitration act. Five years ago the Miners' Federation widened its industrial limits and became the Federation of Labor, taking in shearers, water-side workers and general laborers' unions —altogether about 10,000 men. Many of the unions thus federated canceled their registration under the arbitration act and they all stood industrially for the 'one great union' and politically for the social revolution. An opposing body was formed which was called 'the United Labor party,' and which consisted chiefly of old craft unions which disliked to merge their separate interests in one great concern. This party, which favored industrial arbitration, has a strength of about 30,000 men and women. These two bodies with a small but militant force of pure Socialists, formed the organized forces of New Zealand workers. Bitter rivalry, fostered by misunderstandings and recriminations concerning assistance, produced a split in the ranks of labor, which has for years practically prevented the workers from gaining any political or industrial advantage; the fighting power which should have been directed against the common enemy being spent in internecine warfare. Today, however, the situation appears more hopeful. It has been decided to call a trade union congress early in July and to this congress hundreds of delegates will be sent from the unions of the United Labor party, the Federation of Labor and the Socialist party, in the hope of a common organization being established and of a united army of labor being enlisted. The proposal submitted for pre-discussion by the unions is for one industrial body to be called 'the United Federation of Labor' and for one political body to be named 'the Social-Democratic party,' the two having a common executive committee.

"At present our unions are all in a state of uncertainty and expectancy, not knowing what form the movement will take. They would not affiliate with the International Secretariat at present, but will almost certainly do so after the month of July next, when their financial and industrial status under the new conditions can be made quite clear to them. Shortly after you receive this report the Congress will sit. I will lay the matter before same, and get its official endorsement to our action; this will greatly conduce to the generalization of the movement towards affiliation with the International Secretariat, and the ultimate success of same.

"EDWARD TREGEAR, International Correspondent."

The letter which accompanied the report received from the editor of the "Maoriland Worker," reads as follows:

"For some time past we have been receiving a circular letter from the International Secretariat, which is very much appreciated by us. Enclosed report dealing briefly with facts concerning the working class movement of New Zealand and which may be of interest and be used in your international letter. The movement, which has been established for the supplying of international notes, is one of the finest undertakings in which the international movement has engaged."

Report.

The industrial movement of New Zealand is composed of roughly 80,000 trade union members, in a population of a little over a million. Very little coalition between the unionists has existed in the past, factional strife and isolation being the most pronounced factors of the movement. This is largely due to our compulsory system of arbitration which has emphasized the craft nature of labor rather than the industrial aspect of same. The consequence is that over 300 unions are in existence, each with complete autonomy, a dozen unions in one shop, and all entering into agreements regardless of their fellow workers; rampant confusion was inevitable. Of late years, however, there has been a marked tendency on the part of labor to rely more upon its economic strength than upon the Arbitration Court. This necessitates the linking up of closely-related trades into industrial departments.

Some years ago the miners of New Zealand formed a Federation of Miners. This organization quickly embraced the whole body of the coal and metal miners and became an exceedingly active and militant body. The unions withdrew from the régime of the arbitration act and by the power of their organization were able to wrest concessions from the employers that had been denied them time and again by the court. The spirit infused into the movement by the miners quickly made itself manifest in other directions and in the course of a couple of years the name of the Miners' Federation was changed to that of the Federation of Labor. The dominating note struck by the federation from the outset was industrial unionism, and, as a natural corollary, anti-arbitration. In a remarkably short space of time it embraced practically the whole of the unskilled workers of New Zealand, such as the water-side workers, miners, general laborers and shearers, besides many skilled unions. Whilst this organization was making headway, the trade and labor councils which embraced the city workers were also endeavoring to formulate a national scheme of organization, and met with more or less success. For years a bitter warfare raged between the two factions upon the question of tactics and objective. Industrially it was a case of industrial unionism versus craft autonomy, and, politically, revolutionary political action versus revisionism.

Last June, as a culmination of one of the most bitter industrial battles ever waged in New Zealand, in which some 2,000 miners took part in a strike extending over a period of seven months and which ended in the wholesale eviction of the miners and their families from the strike area and the bludgeoning and killing of the strikers, the Federation of Labor issued a call to all organizations in New Zealand to meet together in order that an end might be put to the deplorable state of disunity in which labor found itself. The conference took place in January, 1913, and was attended by over 50 per cent. of the organized workers of New Zealand. Many of the unions to which the remaining 50 per cent. belonged existed only on paper, so that the conference itself represented the great majority of the labor in New Zealand.

As a result of that conference draft constitutions and objectives were drawn up for a Social-Democratic party politically and a United Federation of Labor industrially. These have been submitted to the unions of New Zealand for their endorsement, and a further conference is called for July 1st, when the decisions of January will be ratified (or otherwise). Indications point to the complete endorsement of the January findings and the establishment of the movements suggested at the gathering.

P. H. HICKEY.

International Conference of Bakers and Confectioners.

An international conference took place in Frankfurt-on-the-Main on June 15th, upon the occasion of the general meeting of the German Bakers and Confectioners' Union. In addition to Germany, Austria (bakers), Austria (confectioners), Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway were represented. According to the report of the international secretary, sixteen organizations are affiliated to the International Secretariat of the Bakers, founded in 1910. Belgium, Italy, England, Australia and Finland still stand out. It is lamentable, says the report, that the syndicalistic element in France has so dogged the steps of the organization for years past.

The union in Bosnia was dissolved by the authorities during the war, and the organizations in the remaining Balkan states were overthrown by the chicanery of the officials. There is a great necessity for the organizations in all countries to do their utmost to bring about centralization of those workers engaged in the trades of baking or chocolate making.

Another proposal of the Scandinavian unions concerning mutual financial support in the case of strikes was the subject of a lengthy discussion. One of the fundamental principles of the affiliated unions must be the defraying by themselves of all expenses incurred in case of strikes. The international can only take up the cudgels on behalf of the unions when the latter, on account of the exceptional development of the struggle are unable to bear the financial burden imposed upon them in consequence of same. It is impossible to get away from this, as certain minor unions, newly founded, could not possibly meet their financial obligations. The proposal was withdrawn. The third International Congress is to take place in Vienna in 1914.

The Canadian Trade Unions.

Now that the Canadian trade unions are sufficiently strong to successfully defend themselves against the overbearing attitude of the employers, the latter are employing every means to swamp the labor market with emigrants. Their attentions have been directed chiefly towards England. During the great strikes which have recently taken place in England, the first and chief anxiety of the Canadian workers was whether the employers would be successful in procuring blacklegs from England. According to accounts the strikebreakers' agents have met with but little success on the Continent, as the system of international communication is good, and every organized worker has been warned of the conditions prevailing in Canada and against the wiles of the agents mentioned. The Trade Council of Winnipeg had this end in view when it decided to keep the International Secretariat in Berlin regularly informed of the state of affairs, that the labor press of all countries may be acquainted with same. It would certainly be to the good of the working populace if the organizations would go to the slight trouble of immediately reporting any occurrence of interest to the labor movement, to Berlin, S. O. 16, Engelufur 15.

The fate of the sixty-one miners who had been brought from England

California Fruit "Give Us a Call" Emporium

Johnson Block, Main St.

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A. B. Lettwich

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FANCY FRUITS & VEGETABLES
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The Greatest Innovation of the Age

Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original SIMPLEX BOTTLES, which keeps liquid BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS. This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every WORKINGMAN or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

Size of outfit, 11x8x3½ inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

Theo. Petri Co., Importers
1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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(Seal)

mining industry an opportunity which probably will not recur for a decade, to give the public an insight into the importance, the stability and the solidarity of the industry, its legitimate speculative and investment features, the need of capital, of fair treatment, of wise legislation, of public support and co-operation. Surely this is sufficient commercial incentive."

Already many applications for exhibit space have been received by Professor van Barneveld, who is sanguine that the mining display will be well up to expectations. The fact that California owes to mining its first great advertisement to the world, in '49, lends peculiar interest to this department of the exposition, in addition to the latter expansion of the industry on a large scale in Australia, South Africa, Alaska, and now into the hitherto unexplored regions of South America and Asia.

"The Department of Mines and Metallurgy," says Professor van Barneveld, "deals with the natural mineral resources of the world, their exploration, exploitation, conversion into metal; their manufacture into structural forms and into raw material for various industries. It takes in the metals and the non-metals, including cement, clay, oil, gas, salt, gypsum, nitre and the other minerals and their products.

"The natural resources, of course, will be exhibited by the states of the Union through their several state commissioners and by the various nations through their accredited commissions and representatives. It is hoped that each country and state will make a carefully selected exhibit, emphasizing distinctive mineral product, thereby eliminating the usual duplication—the horror of an endless row of cases.

It has been suggested that the exposition of mining operations proper, that is to say, prospecting, development and ore extraction, presents some difficulty. It may be said that the science of art and mining is a continuous overcoming of difficulties and we confidently look to the proven ingenuity and resourcefulness of the miner to devise ways and means of illustrating the every-day mining processes. Machinery plays an important part in the operating end of mining, and we expect to develop an interesting, instructive exhibit of mining machinery, with a reasonable proportion of operative features.

"We have the metallurgical and manufacturing side to draw on for operating exhibits. Plans are underway for working exhibits in copper smelting, gold milling and the manufacture of nitre. Metallurgical processes, the production and manufacture of cement and clay, gem cutting, the production of crude oil and the manufacture of its derivatives and by-products furnish a large and interesting field for exhibitors."

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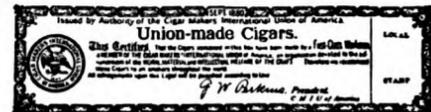
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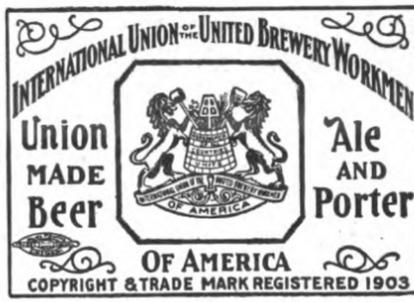


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