

MIN Econ

UNIVERSITY OF

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, DECEMBER 11, 1913
VOLUME XIV. 24c NUMBER 546.

WEALTH BELONGS
TO THE PRODUCER
THEREOF

DGES
WNERS
s Society Fin
Bell Plate
ing Novell
; Colorado
h Street
hings
NC
fontan
AGE
AV
E
N

Ho! Ye Coal Miners

KISTLER'S

Have THE DAILY MINE and
FIRE BOSS REPORTS
(REQUIRED BY LAW.)

The W. H. Kistler Stationery Company
1537-43 LAWRENCE STREET
DENVER, COLORADO.



MADE BY THE CUBAN CIGAR CO. DENVER, COLO.

Underhill

UNION MADE.

OVERALLS

THE BEST FOR MINERS

THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN
WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.
THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM
The BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co. --- Denver

U C We Believe—

In the policy of a square deal; therefore, we believe in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and in giving our customers the best possible values for the money they spend with us; and that the Union Label is an assurance of value. You will find Union Made Goods in our store. Also union tailoring line.

Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Furnishings

Brockway, Jones & Co.

JEROME, ARIZONA.

CARHART OVERALLS.

REGAL SHOES.

THE NEW GENESIS

Did God make man or man make God?

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

Books can be purchased at the H. W. Wilson Company, 1401 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., and Grauman & Walker Printing Co., Spokane, Wash., for 25c each.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

Special inducements to S. P. Locals and agents. Write for terms. Address all communications to the author to the above address.

O'Rourke Shoe Co.

SHOEMAKERS

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST.

BUTTE, MONT.

WHEN IN JEROME

CALL AT

SELNA & KOVACOVICH

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Gents'
Furnishings, Boots and Shoes

PHONE NUMBER 55.

JEROME, ARIZONA

BUTTE
MONTANA

HENNESSY'S

CORNER GRANITE
AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

Pure Food Groceries

Nothing but the best.
Prices the lowest
consistent with
Quality.

Everything for Every-
body.

We sell the World's best union-made clothing hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

The Choicest Fresh Meats

Every piece must
pass government
inspection.

None but the best
sold here.

The cleanest, most
sanitary meat de-
partment in the state.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINERS MAGAZINE, \$1.00 PER YEAR

EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, December 11, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 546
\$1.00 a Year

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

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

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.

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

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

PRESIDENT MOYER left for Michigan last Saturday evening.

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned to headquarters last week and after remaining a few days, returned to Michigan.

INDIANAPOLIS is tied up with a strike of 3,000 teamsters and there is talk of a general strike in all the industries of Indianapolis. The situation is serious.

IT IS REPORTED that there are many unemployed men in the mining camps of Arizona. A report says that there are more than 600 men in Bisbee who are without employment with but little chance of any of them securing work. This statement is made in order that men out of work who are contemplating going to Arizona, will know that the chances for employment is very uncertain.

THE POLICEMEN OF INDIANAPOLIS refused to be strikebreakers. It is to be hoped that the policemen of other cities will emulate the example of the policemen of Indianapolis. As a general rule, the police force of every city are men who have been taken from the ranks of labor and their class interest should prompt them to stand on their feet like men and refuse to be made the chattels of capitalism.

THE MAYOR of Indianapolis has some starch in his spinal column and has the courage to be a *real man in public office*. He commends the attitude of the policemen who refused to be used as strikebreakers, and furthermore, the mayor declared that should the threatened strike of teamsters take place in Indianapolis, no policeman shall ride on the wagons. If the governor of Colorado had the backbone of the mayor of Indianapolis, human rights would not be dead in the Southern coal fields, but the coal barons would become law-abiding citizens. Colorado needs a *man* in the gubernatorial chair.

IF YOU THINK that discontent is a bad thing, why do you support a system that creates discontent? If you fear rebellion, why do you help perpetuate the things that oppress and have a tendency to make people rebellious? You should have enough common sense to

know that rebellion against impossible conditions is more of a virtue than submission to wrong. It was rebellion against the tyranny of King George that made heroes of John Hancock and Patrick Henry. The tame Tories, who submitted like whipped curs to royal exactions, found favor with the oppressor, but are detested by every American whose good opinion is worth while. Intelligence and manhood are always in rebellion against oppression, no matter what form it takes. There are many things worse than being a malcontent and rebel. The quality of a rebel is determined by the things against which he rebels.—Toilers' Defense.

THE PEOPLE of Cuba did not yearn for the presence of Ortie McManigal, the Judas who played the star role in the conviction of the McNamaras.

When it was learned that this self-confessed murderer and conspirator intended to pollute the atmosphere of Cuba with his unholy presence, the secret service officials were given explicit instructions to refuse admission to the "undesirable citizen." McManigal was petted and coddled by a Merchants and Manufacturers association, whose members pride themselves on being pillars of society. Furthermore, though McManigal's hands were dripping with human blood, yet, through that "invisible government" which seems to reign supreme, the doors of his prison were unlocked and the self-confessed assassin was given his liberty. He was used to put others in prison and to poison public sentiment against organized labor, and for his degeneracy, he was absolved by combinations that can strangle justice to death and make a mockery of law. Cuba, however, wants no moral pervert of the McManigal type, and has locked the gates against this murderer and professional perjurer who was paid for his treason to his fellowmen.

THE MINISTERS' ASSOCIATION of Lansing, Michigan, has awakened to the fact that there is a strike in the copper mines, as the following will show from a press dispatch from Grand Rapids:

"Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 29.—The newspapers and other sources of information are being flooded with the story that the strike of the copper miners is over. This is far from the truth. The strike is so much alive that the Ministers' Association of Lansing at a recent meeting adopted a set of resolutions in which the governor of the state is called upon to appoint a commission for the purpose of making an investigation of the issues involved in the contest, and that the facts be given to the public. One section of the resolutions says: "We believe any person or persons who refuse to submit to the principle of arbitration in a dispute thereby raises suspicion against their own motives and their own case. We believe no body of men would continue to hold out as the miners are doing in the face of approaching winter and through much suffering, unless they believe they have a great grievance which should be righted." It is evident that at least a portion of the people of the state of Michigan are of the opinion that the action of the copper operators is not one to be commended, but rather to be condemned."

THE STRIKING MINERS of Michigan are still standing as firmly on their feet as when they left the mines of the 23rd of last July. Although more than 1,500 arrests have been made since the miners were forced to resist the industrial despotism of the copper barons, yet, the men are as dauntless and as determined as ever, that the flag of unionism shall wave over the copper district of Michigan.

Nowhere in the history of the labor movement of this country, has there been shown a stronger or more heroic determination on the part of strikers to wrest some semblance of justice from the clenched grip of greed. The courage displayed has been peerless, and regardless of all the mandates of courts, regardless of the outrages perpetrated by murderous thugs, backed up by the uniformed cossacks of the state of Michigan, the strikers have remained undismayed, buoyed up with the conviction that right must ultimately prevail.

Braver men never engaged in a conflict to wrest humane conditions and a living wage from heartless employers.

They know no such word, as surrender, and if only the labor movement of this country can grasp the significance of the present struggle in Michigan, this battle will be won.

Nothing but starvation can drive these men back to their prisons in the mines, and let it not be said that hunger and want snatched the crown of victory from the brows of men, who have shown a spartan courage worthy of the best men that ever trod the earth.

THE MINERS' BULLETIN, under the head, "A Modern Judas," had the following:

There is a scurrilous sheet published in Calumet under the name of "Il Minatore Italiano" (The Italian Miner) at whose head stands a pusillanimous purveyor of putrid punk by the name A. C. Marinelli, who whenever the occasion permits, bumps is "coco" on the marble floor before the throne of his master and asks in a trembling voice, "Am I doing thy will, dear master?" This piece of asinine assumption of humanity can grovel lower, and "liek" longer than any lick-spittle in the employ of the mining interests of this district. His vile sheet was born and nurtured by the very men who he now vilifies. Like Judas Iscariot, he betrays his best friends and benefactors who came to his rescue in time of need. He has lost no occasion to create dissension and trouble among members of the Italian working class in this district. When the strike started in July, he turned traitor to the union men and, has since, done everything in his power to disunite them. He is a trouble maker of the lowest type, using underhanded and despicable methods in his efforts to create trouble and dissension. When he visited a number of cities in Wisconsin and Minnesota last August he stated the visit was made in the interest of his paper but it has since developed the visit was made in the interest of the mining companies. It is said that when he visited Hurley, Wis., instead of receiving a welcome, he was told to "hike," which he did, post-haste. The mining interests must be sorely in need of moral aid when they will engage a numbskull of his calibre to defend their unholy, decaying cause.

THE LABOR UNIONS of Southern California are confronted with a serious problem. For a number of years the real estate sharks have flooded the large cities of the east with glowing circulars painting in beautiful diction the golden opportunities that were awaiting men and women who came to the land of *sunshine* and *flowers*. The railroads hungry for dividends, likewise distributed tons of literature throughout the east telling of the marvellous wealth to be made in California. As a result of such extravagant advertising, thousands and tens of thousands of men and women of eastern cities came to California, and now, the labor market is glutted and countless thousands are without employment, penniless, and as they look into the failure, they can see no ray of light behind the cloud of adversity.

These thousands of people, who have been lured to California, have discovered that they cannot live on *sunshine* and *flowers*, and they are realizing that a glorious climate, without a job, means hunger and want.

Men and women who are contemplating wending their way to the Golden State should hesitate ere they become numbered with that idle army that now walks the streets of California's largest cities. Stay away from the Golden West, for there are thousands now in California who are yearning to be back in the eastern cities—the homes that they left, lured by the lying circulars of grasping combinations, whose greed for the dollar has blinded them to every sense of honor.

UNDER THE HEADING "The Army of Unemployed Overcrowds Chicago," the following appeared in a press dispatch of last week:

"Chicago faces a crisis caused by an army of thousands of unemployed men, according to a report of the committee of homeless men, submitted today at a meeting of representatives of charitable organizations. These organizations have been swamped with applications for work and shelter, and the report demands instant action by the city to meet the situation."

The above dispatch shows a crisis in the second largest city of America. The army of the unemployed has reached such proportions, that the situation has become alarming to the people of Chicago. Every large city of this country can tell the same story. Countless thousands of men and women are being thrown out of employment and the situation in every large city is becoming desperate.

All the charity organizations are being swamped with appeals for assistance, and with all the efforts of such organizations, but little comparatively can be done towards ameliorating the suffering of men women and children.

The old saying, that "the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer," is being verified and something must be done and done quickly, or there may arise a crisis in this country that will strike the very foundations of government. The problem of the unemployed must be met. Hungry, penniless men must be given employment and the statesmen of this country must meet the emergency and grapple with the problem without further delay.

ORGANIZED LABOR is in the midst of its testing time. It is being weighed in the balance. It is being tried with fire. It was never so prominent in public consideration as it is now.

The labor union invites investigation. It stands up straight and looks the public in the eye. It does not skulk in dark dens or alleys. It keeps out in the light. It wants to be known, for when the public knows it, it must respect it.

The chief attacks of its opponents have been attempts to give the public wrong impressions of its principles and purposes.

The organization of labor is not the outgrowth of selfishness. It is the keynote of Tennyson's "Federation of the World."

Business organization has the spirit of the wolf pack. Corporation eats corporation and becomes a trust.

Notice the national and international movements of labor organizations. The stronger helps the weaker. Each works for the good of all.

The hatters are locked out. The painters, the printers, the carpenters, the garment workers and all the rest hasten to their assistance.

The worker in Massachusetts stands side by side with the worker in Manitoba and Connecticut and California are not far apart when the interests of their workers are affected.

How absurd are the assaults upon the closed shop when the real spirit of unionism is considered. There is nothing broader of sympathy. It thrills to the need of every worker in the world.

It is because the closed shop is necessary to the welfare of all that the union insists upon it.—Los Angeles Citizen.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in a press dispatch from Calumet, Michigan:

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 7.—Arthur and Harry James, brothers, were killed, Thomas Dally was fatally wounded, and Mary Nicholson was badly injured by rifle bullets fired before daylight today into the apartment house in which they lived. Dally died this evening. The James brothers came here yesterday from Toronto, Can., and obtained employment in the Copper Range Consolidated, whose men are among those on strike.

They took up their abode with Dally, who was both a miner and a boarding house keeper. Miss Nicholson is the daughter of William Nicholson, who occupied the other side of the apartment house in which Dally lived.

All of the victims were in bed when shot. Three kinds of rifle bullets were imbedded in the walls of the house. Ten or twelve shots were fired. Six suspects are under arrest.

The murders aroused great indignation throughout the copper mine strike zone, and big meetings of citizens were held today at Houghton and Calumet. Both meetings adopted resolutions demanding that the sheriff use all means to rid the city of "murder-inciting mercenaries," and all law-abiding citizens unite in giving peace officers all assistance to restore peace and normal conditions.

The citizens paraded the streets, in spite of the intense cold of a Lake Superior blizzard.

The strikers also held meetings and speakers exhorted the men to stick to the Western Federation of Miners and be prepared to defend their homes against raids from officers.

All mines in the district will be closed Wednesday to enable workmen to attend law and order meetings at Houghton and Calumet.

THE COAL AND COKE OPERATOR and Fuel Magazine has predicted a fight between the coal operators and the coal miners of the State of Illinois next April when the present contract expires.

Two years ago there was a cessation of work in the coal mines of Illinois until the coal operators conceded the demands.

During the conferences that were held two years ago a number of the coal operators withdrew from the Coal Operators' Association, and this break among the operators made it less difficult for the coal miners to bring about a settlement that advanced the material interests of the miners.

But the Fuel Magazine is urging the coal operators to get together, in order that they may be better able to resist the expected demands of the miners. The Fuel Magazine says:

"Two years ago when the war between the operators and miners was at fever heat some of the operators of the state withdrew from the association, and now the men who are the backbone of that organization realize that to successfully meet the crisis next April these truant operators must be brought back into the fold. It is absolutely necessary for all of the mining companies of the state to stand together when the miners declare war, and the sooner the operators who are playing 'hookey' respond to that necessity the better will be conditions in the Illinois coal industry."

The above appeal to the coal operators to unite in a solid phalanx to resist any demands that might be made, indicates that there may be a mighty industrial struggle in the state of Illinois.

The United Mine Workers of America has its strongest body in Illinois, having 75,000 of its members in that state. The coal industry of Illinois is practically unionized almost to a man, and should differences arise that cannot be adjusted by arbitration, then the people of Illinois will witness a battle between exploiter and exploited, that will cripple every industry within the borders of the state.

The slogan of the worker should be: "In times of peace prepare for war."

ABOUT A WEEK AGO a cable dispatch from London stated that within the last few months over a thousand stockbrokers on the London Exchange had gone out of business for the good and sufficient reason that business had gone away from them. As there was nothing doing, and no prospect of future business, they quit.

And now exactly the same thing is reported regarding the commission houses, small brokers and investment banking concerns of Wall street. Many have already quit and many more will go out of business at the end of the year.

The surviving firms are making arrangements to consolidate, and this means the reduction of office expenses and space. Already a thousand clerks and stenographers have been discharged, while those retained have had their wages, beg pardon, salaries, cut. The small dealers and restaurateurs in the vicinity are already feeling the diminution of their receipts, and are loudly complaining in consequence. There is not the slightest doubt, of course, that all these details are true, also, of the London financial district.

What does it all mean? Nothing more than that the same concentration that is taking place in industry is also taking place in finance. It means further that the gambling element is slowly disappearing and that finance is being "purified," is becoming "legitimate" business, an almost dead sure sinner in the hands of a few big financial groups, a Morgans and Rockefellers, Kuhn-Loebs and others. Whether this represents "moral progress" or not is debatable, but at any rate it is inevitable.

The little capitalist croupiers at the gaming tables are being eliminated. In their struggle against extinction they get together and eliminate others, their clerk, stenographers and office help, and these in turn eliminate the small business men dependent upon their patronage in the district.

But the big financial groups grow still bigger just on account of this condition of affairs. The whole process is almost an exact duplicate of what is taking place in the industrial world, and is governed by the same immutable laws that every day tend to place the economic control of the nation into the hands of an ever diminishing number of individuals.—New York Call.

NOTWITHSTANDING the almost unprecedented efforts that have been made to smash the strike of the Michigan copper miners by the cannibalistic capitalists in control of the properties, aided by the state and local politicians from Governor Ferris down, the militia and a small army of hired thugs and scabs, the news comes from Calumet that the Ahmeek, Alones, North Kearsarge, Wolverine and Mohawk mines are on the point of closing for the winter. The managers, after

months of boasting that they could operate the mines if furnished with military protection, now candidly admit that unless there is a substantial increase in the number of men returning to work all efforts to resume operations will be abandoned. At the A. F. of L. convention in Seattle last week the delegates of the miners and others who had made investigations presented data showing that the conditions in the copper region are worse than existed in slavery days before the Civil war. Miners were shot down in cold blood while sitting at their supper tables, the militiamen and hired thugs claiming that they had been attacked; hundreds of men were clubbed and imprisoned, women and little girls were insulted and attacked on the streets by drunken soldiers and private guards, peaceful parades of the strikers were broken up by troopers and auto loads of gunmen who rode zagzag through the lines along the streets and country roads, shooting into houses and meeting halls frequently occurred and a general reign of terror has continued throughout the strike. Many carloads of workmen were inveigled into the copper district, not knowing that they were to be used as strikebreakers, and held as prisoners when they wanted to leave. The business element, the newspapers and even the churches in the strike region are controlled by the copper combine, and all have been used in every manner possible to break the strike, but in vain. The average working life of a miner is only three years, and in some of the mines the men are compelled to work naked because of the intense heat, while accidents are forbidden to be reported. All the miners demanded was a minimum wage of \$3 a day for eight hours, recognition of the union and two men instead of one working on machines designed for two men. Such conditions exist in every other copper mine in the country, with the possible exception of one in Tennessee. The Seattle convention instructed the A. F. of L. officials to demand a Congressional investigation immediately, not only into strike conditions, but also the charge made by the miners' officials that the Calumet & Hecla Mining Co., the dominating factor in the combine, stole 100,000 acres of land that include its rich copper mines. This gigantic theft has only come to light recently, although it was made the subject for a U. S. government report more than a quarter of a century ago, but has been effectively suppressed by bribery and corruption. A number of Congressmen have already signified their willingness to endeavor to secure the passage of a resolution ordering that the land steal charges be probed to the bottom and to move to oust the plutocrats if the required proof of thievery can be obtained. But the multi-millionaire copper magnates are not idle. The malodorous Reed Smoot, generally regarded as the chief spokesman of the "interests" at Washington, has filed notice that he will fight the MacDonald resolution providing for an investigation of affairs in the Michigan copper district. It is unlikely that the smutty Smoot's opposition will defeat the effort to bring out the truth regarding the conditions that exist. The public demands all the facts.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Power of Industrial Solidarity

A FEW WEEKS AGO, there was a strike on the Sunset Central lines of the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

For many months, the Brotherhood of Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen and Conductors had made efforts to have their grievances adjusted, but had failed to command any favorable consideration from the Southern Pacific. The four different brotherhoods, through four different committees, had presented their grievances as separate organizations and as separate organizations, their demands were absolutely ignored.

The Brotherhood's realizing that they could accomplish nothing as separate organizations, concluded to pool their issue, and as an amalgamated body of Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen and Conductors, presented their joint demands to the representative of the railway corporation. The joint demands were still refused, and the four brotherhoods, acting as one body, declared a strike that tied up 2,400 miles of track. For nearly four days not a freight train moved on this 2,400 miles of railroad and the haughty magnates stepped down from their

lofty pedestal and concluded that there was some grievances that were worthy of their serious consideration. The four brotherhoods, acting as one body, and presenting their demands as one body, and striking as one body, forced the Southern Pacific Railway Company to recognize the fact that labor has some rights which must be respected, even by the giants of the transportation industry.

As separate bodies, presenting their demands separately, the brotherhoods were ignored, but when they came together, welded by their class interests and resolved to stand or fall together, their solidified power was able to paralyze 2,400 miles of a railroad track, and force economic masters to recognize the justice of their demands.

Had the engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors remained apart from each other and endeavored as separate organizations to wrest concessions from the Southern Pacific, they would have failed, but through *industrial solidarity*, they have won a battle that should clear the reason of those antiquated "labor leaders," who still believe in the efficiency of craft and trade autonomy.

Lop-sided Justice

A MICHIGAN JUDGE in sentencing a banker to the penitentiary who had been found guilty of stealing the funds entrusted to him by the depositors of his bank, sought to comfort the embezzler with the cynical assurance that there is no prison in Michigan which will long hold a banker who has rich and influential friends on the outside.

The judge may have had in mind the banker-treasurer of Michigan who defaulted for millions and, sentenced to fifteen years in prison, was pardoned after serving less than a year of his term.

In our prisons and penitentiaries the same class distinctions that exist in the outer world are found. Prisoners who have wealth or influential and powerful connections are treated with a consideration that is denied to the prisoner without wealth or "pull."

President Taft, who permitted no banker to remain in prison that petitioned for a pardon, confesses that he was fooled by the medical reports. He trusted the doctors and he pitied the bankers.

We are not disposed to demand that the state exact its pound of flesh from the banker or the man of wealth when he is sent to prison. It gives us no delight, no pleasure, to see a man in high place pulled down and disgraced and punished. But we do have a great deal of love for justice. We should like to see the same mercy shown the weak as is shown to the strong, for those who have been sinned against, as well as for those who have sinned.—Milwaukee Leader.

The above editorial in the Milwaukee Leader, is similar in character to many others which have appeared of late years in the press, relative to the partiality shown by courts. The rich criminal, particularly the banker, who has looted his vaults and stolen the funds of depositors, can command sympathy from our judiciary. It may be, that in the wreck and ruin of his bank, that men and women pauperized by his crimes have gone down to death by the suicide route, but that "frenzied financier," who betrayed trust and became a thief, is not visited with the punishment commensurate with a crime that is followed by the suffering and wretchedness of the many who have lost their all.

The criminal, clad in the rags of poverty whom the pangs of hunger forced to steal, brings no tear of sympathy from the eye of the court.

The Lazarus, on account of his poverty, has lost his social standing, and if he becomes a law-breaker or criminal, justice for him is not tempered with mercy.

The hand of the law is gloved when seizing the rich, but the law is an iron hand, when clutching the criminal who is the victim of poverty.

The partiality shown by the courts to the criminal in broadcloth and the severity of punishment meted out to the criminal in a pauper's garb, have planted in the minds of observing men, that justice is regulated in accordance with the standing of the criminal. The partiality shown, is bringing the courts into disrepute.

He Yearns for Revenue

THE SECRETARY of Douglas M. & S. Union No. 150 of the Western Federation of Miners of Douglas, Arizona, has sent us a lengthy editorial taken from the Douglas Daily International, in which editorial, the Copper Queen is lauded to the skies for its magnanimous generosity towards its employes.

The International speaks in glowing terms of the fraternal spirit manifested towards its employes basing its encomiums of praise on the launching by the Copper Queen of a movement that will provide pensions for "its old and faithful employes."

The steel trust, the most despotic and ravenous combination on the face of the earth years ago, established the bonus or pension system, but it has been a noticeable fact, that the steel trust has scarcely ever permitted its slaves to remain long enough in its employ to become eligible to the bonus or pension. The bonus or pension system is established for no other purpose, save to block any attempt on the part of organized labor to bring under its banner the poor deluded creatures who are hypnotized by the promise of a bonus or a pension in old age.

The International dwells upon the fact that the Copper Queen

has built a number of churches for the benefit of its employes and frequently sent handsome checks to preachers.

The Calumet & Hecla Company has likewise built churches and made preachers the recipients of handsome checks, but the International will hardly dare to claim that the Calumet & Hecla Company, that has hired thugs and secured the state militia to shoot down its employes on strike, is actuated by any generous impulses when building churches and giving checks to ministers of the gospel. The Calumet & Hecla, as well as the Copper Queen, has discovered that building churches and tendering handsome checks to preachers, are good investments and serve to lift the vision of the worker from his condition on earth to those mansions in the Promised Land, where "the weary and the heavy laden" are assured that there will be golden harps and jeweled crowns for those *blessed poor*, who on earth, murmured not against the curse of poverty bred from a hellish system that brutalizes humanity.

The tributes of the International to the Copper Queen, is the fulsome flattery of the servile sycophant, whose sense of honor is molded by anticipated revenues that may flow from the coffers of piracy to the lickspittle who forgets his manhood to shower adulation on the gods of Mammon.

Michigan's Industrial Oligarchy

ONE ASPECT of the strike in the Michigan copper mines, upon some angles of which Secretary Wilson spoke so vigorously at Seattle last week, is being generally overlooked. The really dangerous feature of the situation in the Calumet district is not that the miners are shockingly underpaid, though their wages certainly are not adequate nor that conditions in the mines are extremely dangerous or insanitary, though they ought to be improved in both respects. What should give us concern is the undoubted fact that Houghton county, Michigan, in the heart of what purports to be the purest democracy on earth, is being governed as an oligarchy.

The whole district around Calumet is under the absolute domination of the mine owners, according to a writer in *The Survey*, who made a careful study of the situation. Practically all the land is owned by them, and much of it, which ought to be opened for home building, is held out of the market. The employes of the mines lease their houses from the company; the schools, churches, public libraries, public baths and other community buildings are almost all on land owned by the company, while some of them are owned outright by it; and the militia

armed by some sinister chance or intent, is owned by the company and stands on the company's land.

The danger in such a situation as this is not so much in violence which may occur during strikes. There has been almost no violence during the strike at the Calumet and Hecla mine. The real menace is in the toleration of a kind of government which allows a few property owners to make a mockery of the first principles of democracy. The miners are denied the right of expressing themselves politically, just as they are denied the right of dealing with their employers through their unions. The board of supervisors of Houghton county, in which the Calumet and Hecla mine stands, is controlled by the mine owners, and through this board the mining men practically control all the minor officials. That is, there is an oligarchy pure and simple.

This is the kind of training in citizenship that is being given to the men, most of them immigrants from southern Europe, who are working in the Calumet mines. This, and similar situations, constitute an absolute menace to the common welfare and they ought not to be tolerated.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Fattening the Syndicates

IT DOES NOT MATTER how many Mexican lives are sacrificed as long as the oil concessions are protected. A concession, in Mexico as well as elsewhere, means that a powerful band of industrial pirates forced the government of a weak country to turn over to them some allotment of public property.

The Diaz regime was built up on the alienation of public lands. The Madero Government tried to support itself in a like manner. But the pressure of the land thieves was so great and their rivalry so intense that neither government could be "stable." The Mexican people, ground down, robbed and outraged, have been struggling to get control of their own government and their own wealth. Of course, there are in some of the rebel groups leaders who aspire no higher than Diaz or Huerta. But underneath the turmoil and bloodshed, there is a genuine Mexican revolt against the capitalist looting of the country.

The war tax of 37½ cents a ton levied by the Huerta Government on all crude oil is working finely for the big syndicates, the Pearson outfit of British patriots and the Waters-Pierce crowd of Yankee patriots. Pearson's company both produces and refines. It will be taxed as a producer. The Waters-Pierce company refines almost exclusively.

Between these there is a large number of small producers. The tax is going to break them and drive them out of business before the war is over. The tax is not going to affect the larger concerns to any great extent. However, while the little producers, with a few wells, will be driven out of business, the wells themselves will remain right at their accustomed task of furnishing wealth to millionaires. These wells,

naturally, will fall into the hands of those men whom God from eternity destined to control the wealth of the world. That is, complete ownership of the oil well will be centralized in the hands of a couple of big corporations.

This process of concentration is one that would have gone on in all circumstances. But the war has accelerated it, as war usually does hasten the concentration of wealth in powerful organizations of capital.

The British Minister in Mexico has shown himself to be a thoroughly intelligent servant of capitalism, for his greatest concern has been that the Pearson stealings be protected. This has been promised, and Great Britain is ready to send warships, with sailors and soldiers to fight and die for the honor and glory of Union Jack and the protection of British property abroad.

During times of strike and famine, the British people do not realize how rich they are. Though they are starving, there is British wealth amounting to billions of dollars. When that wealth is threatened, then the starving man realizes that he is an Englishman, a part of a great and glorious empire, for he is invited to go and die in defense of the property from which he receives no return.

Other countries have similar patriots. We, in America, would rush to the defense of the Waters-Pierce people or Standard Oil or the Steel Trust, or even the Powder Trust.

We cannot permit any violation of the rights of property. We may wrong men or slaughter them and not make much of an outcry against it, but we are all alert when a threatening finger is raised against sacred property.—New York Call.

The Mission of Labor

AS THE CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle has passed into history, there will be many views expressed as to the action of that convention on the many questions that were brought before the attention of the delegates. There will be many who will say that the convention accomplished nothing—that the labor movement is standing still—shackled to policies that belong to a past age.

It is true that to men who are impatient, who are yearning for a brighter day, the late convention will not appeal strongly. But those men who are impatient should remember that large bodies move slowly

and that a convention cannot move any faster than the rank and file of the labor movement.

A general in the army does not travel so far ahead, as to be beyond the vision of his soldiers. Should any convention or body of men take such progressive action as would not appeal to the rank and file, such action would be practically worthless. The great work that must be done by the American Federation of Labor consists in the education of its membership. The fact must be made apparent that laboring men standing outside the labor movement expecting as individuals to wrest any concessions from employers, whose individual interests are fortress behind a powerful employers association, is laboring under a delusion.

The working man must be shown that there is no sentiment in the industrial system that exploits the many to enrich the few. He must be shown that under the present civilization, *profit* is more priceless than human flesh, and that if he yearns for liberty he must join hands with his fellowmen and strike a blow at the despotism of soulless combinations that know no *God* but the Dollar. A master class is the invisible government" whose mandates are executed by those "servants of the people" who are clothed with the authority of law.

A master class has at its disposal the legislative, executive and judicial departments of government, and furthermore, the armed power of state and nation, is held in readiness to crush the rebellion of the workers against the unbearable oppression of economic tyrants. The mission of the American Federation of Labor should be to unite labor, industrially and politically, and destroy the cursed system of slavery that holds manhood in the chains of servitude.

The Future Looks Dark

WHEN PRESIDENT WILSON became an incumbent of the White House and called congress into extra session to read his message, there appeared in the press, that is owned and controled by the magnates of wealth, the covert threat that if any legislation was enacted that curbed the progress of Big Business, that such legislation would be followed by a closing down of large industries that would teach the Princeton professor a valuable lesson. When this threat was made, our heroic president declared that such action on the part of trusts and corporations, would be met by the *gibbet*.

The expression from the lips of the president aroused a howl of editorial indignation on the part of the *kept press*, and our president who dared to play to the gallery, gracefully qualified the word *gibbet* by saying that he only meant it figureatively.

Since that threatening word was uttered by the president, large industries have partially closed and others have closed completely, with the object, in view, of halting any legislation that might affect the dividends that usually flow into the coffers of licensed privilege.

The idle army has gradually increased to such an extent, that the great mass of the people are suffering from the effects of financial stringency and industrial depression, and few there are, who can see light behind the gloom of adversity that is settling throughout the length and breadth of the land.

During the past few months thousands of employes of the steel mills of Pittsburg have been thrown out of employment and at Gary, Indiana, it is said that the plant will be closed down completely, throwing out of employment, 8,000 men. In all the large manufacturing cities of the country, retrenchment of expenses is being made by the discharge of thousands of employes, and Wilson, with his *gibbet*, seems to be helpless in dispelling the clouds of gloom that shadow the homes of the laboring millions of this country.

The future looks dark, and the optimist with the most vivid imagination, hesitates to make a prediction as to when the sun of prosperity shall again shine for the millions of people who are now struggling with poverty.

Has Shown His Hand

A GREAT MANY laboring men of the state of Colorado have looked upon Governor Ammons as a friend of the working class. During the political campaign, in which he was a candidate for gubernatorial honors, members of the labor organizations gave the present chief magistrate of the state their endorsement and called upon the membership of organized labor to rally at the polls and use their political power to make this "friend of labor" the governor of Colorado. Not only did some of the labor organizations endorse his candidacy for governor, but men prominent in the labor movement of the state took the rostrum and lauded him as a man who would not be found wanting should a crisis arise between employer and employe.

The labor orators spoke glowingly of his record as a member of the legislature and referred to the various labor bills which had his support.

They declared that he was free from the influences of corporations, and that no combine in the state would be able to swerve him from his duty as a servant of the whole people of the state. When Ammons was a candidate for governor, industrial peace prevailed in Colorado, and the man who was crowned with the highest honor in the gift of the voters of Colorado, had never been tested. But on September 23rd when the coal miners of the state refused to longer submit to impositions

and outrages perpetrated by the coal barons, and threw down their tools and walked out of the mines, conditions were created which put Governor Ammons in the crucible, and his official acts during the past two months, will scarcely justify the labor admirers of the governor to declare that he has come out pure gold.

Some of those who once vouched for his undying friendship for labor, will not dare to give their approval to his conduct during the strike of the coal miners, for he has shown that he is a spineless creature when an emergency confronts him. Regardless of the fact that the coal corporations had their private army of professional gunmen to awe and intimidate the strikers, yet the governor, this "friend of labor," at the command of the mine operators, sent the state militia to reinforce the murderous thugs in their dastardly work of creating a reign of terror.

As governor of the state, he permitted General Chase, who is military crazy, to establish military courts, regardless of the fact, that the civil authorities were complete masters of the situation.

Governor Ammons, during the present strike of the coal miners, has been forced to show his hand, and we believe that there is no one now so low in the labor movement, as will do him reverence.

The Great Tragedy of the Ages

By A. M. Simons.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY of the ages, which art, literature and religion have touched their highest points in symbolizing, is the crucifixion of labor. This tragedy is older than written history of the tales that run back into the twilight of the race. When history was scratched upon uncrushed bones in Neanderthal caves, or cut into the rocks of Egypt, labor was even then nailed to the cross of enslaved and exploited toil. This is the one great basic fact in the life of the race. know this and all it means and you know all that is worth while in history. Only in so far as this fact is grasped and reckoned with does the chaos of events, past and present, resolve into order.

The kings and emperors and generations of betitled parasites, quarrelling and driving their slaves to battle, overthrown, enthroned, killed, lifted up or tossed aside by the rolling waves of real events, are but the comedy, the tinsel deckings and trappings on the edge of real history.

The great, terrible truth through all the days since class rule began has been that those who fed and clothed and housed the people of the earth and bore upon their backs the galling load of painted baubles whose glitterings history recounts, have always been robbed of the fruits of their toil.

In the brickyards of Babylon, as in the steel mills at Gary, workers builded palaces into which they could never enter, created boundless wealth they could never enjoy.

The fall of man came when class rule entered into the earth. Then was man driven out of the savage Garden of Eden, where every man's product, small though it might be, was his own to enjoy. In the folk tales of the race this time when man and woman stood together in tribe and clan and fought the hard fight with nature has been always looked back to as a Golden Age.

Then when a few of nature's secrets had been sought out and it was possible for man to wrest from water and soil more than enough to

sustain life, there arose a class that took away this added fruit of hand and brain.

Then came the sin of robbery and human slavery into the world. Then was that primal curse laid upon the workers. Another shall live by the sweat of thy brow. Then were the workers driven into that outer darkness of poverty and misery and ignorance, where they have dwelt even unto this day, while their labor furnishes luxury and happiness and culture for the idle oppressors.

Labor has had not time to write its chronicles. Books have been dictated by those who have fed from the idle hands of rulers. So these were written to glorify the idle and the useless.

In these books the spoil was all; the toil was nothing. A robber's fight for plunder became a glorious war, a thieves' supper to divide the loot was a conference of mighty statesmen. The highest honors went to those who could longest ride on the bent backs of toiling slaves. Those became rulers by divine right.

But it is written that "The seed of woman shall bruise the head of the serpent," and out of the toil and torture and age-long crucifixion of labor was drawn the philosophy, the literature and the force that shall free the race.

When labor chained steam and electricity to giant arms of steel he could not build and tend these complicated creations without some measure of the divine sparks of learning that had hitherto been so carefully guarded. But a thinking slave is a contradiction which cannot endure.

Slave revolts are no new thing. Whispers of them have crept down through the caste written chronicles we call history, and no pages of these chronicles are so bloody as those that tell how the masters of the bread scourged rebellious workers back to their tasks.

New and peculiar forms of torture were invented for those who committed the unpardonable sin—rebellion against class rule. Law and morality and justice were for the rulers alone. Beyond the line that

divided the robber caste from the workers there was no law the master need observe.

It is this great cosmic fact that made the story of Golgotha of such universal appeal. The cross was the particular instrument of torture reserved for the execution of the slave. No patrician ever endured its horror. Only the limbs that toiled were nailed to its outstretched arms.

When the great Labor Agitator scourged the money changers from the Temple and expiated his revolt against the rulers of his time with his life upon this symbol of human slavery, there was something in the event so marvellously symbolical of this age-long crucifixion of the workers that its significance was seized by the toilers of his time and the cross became the badge of the "common people" who had "heard him gladly" when he came to preach deliverance.

Always as labor has hung upon the cross of class history he has caught glimpses of a freedom that might be. Once that vision was the

Golden Age behind him. Then for ages more the vision was dim, its outlines distorted by ignorance and agony. But each succeeding one of pain brought new capacity to draw strength from that very agony. Each desperate struggle that loosened the bonds ever so little brought opportunity more clearly to search out the road that leads to the kingdom of liberty.

Today the vision is clear, the way is charted, the unconquerable strength that is born of numbers united in bonds of brotherhood is ready to achieve that liberty.

The old body of labor that knew only suffering and misery and slavery and crucifixion is dying. The new spirit of rebellion and solidarity and brotherhood and freedom is arising. The race is lifting to a new resurrection when the old earth and the old hell shall pass away and a new earth shall be born.

The Real Trouble

THE AMBITION of Frank J. Hayes to become national president of the United Mine Workers of America is the real reason of the present trouble in Colorado. That ambition hopes to gratify itself in the supreme winning of this strike. If it is won Mr. Hayes is in line for that position. If it is lost he becomes a back number and returns to the digging department of the mines. John McLennan would never have called the strike. He knew Colorado conditions. He knew there was more to lose than there was to gain even if he won everything asked. Lawson would never have called the strike. He also knew that Colorado has had trouble enough without this turmoil. Both these men live in Colorado. They have some regard for its future and its present. Mr. Hayes was the only man in the entire United States who could be induced to bring on this unnecessary trouble. Mr. Hayes is an outsider. He came here as an interloper. He came here to gain an international reputation in order that he could be president of the parent organization. His investments will not have to be taxed to pay the cost. Instead he is getting a high salary to make Colorado's troubles greater. If Frank J. Hayes and his ambition were out of Colorado the strike could be settled in two days. Mr. Hayes is the man who fooled Governor Ammons on the two Greek women who were held captive by the strikers. Mr. Hayes is the man who promised Governor Ammons hostilities would cease pending Monday's negotiations, and then allowed the famous battle of Ludlow, thus stopping an actual attempt to settle which all believe would have been successful. Mr. Hayes is the man who promised Governor Ammons to name one kind of a committee to meet the operators last Thursday and on Friday named another committee entirely, and issued a statement bragging about it. Mr. Hayes is the imported individual who has been the deceiver of the governor in every case where the union has not kept its word. Had it not been for his acts the strike would have ended long ago.

As soon as he gets licked he will go back to the place from whence he came and Colorado will pay the bill for his acts. Why should this be? The union complains about eastern men running the steel industry. At least their local representatives pay taxes in this state and the companies pay taxes on their property. Hayes does neither. All he has done is to create taxes. The public sentiment should be so strongly raised against him that he would be compelled to get out even as Kenihan was compelled to return.

If McLennan and Lawson will take charge of this affair and settle it and compel Hayes to get out and stay out, they will get a far better settlement and will be very much more popular in the years that are to come. The prospect of paying the bills created by a man like Hayes purely for the purpose of satisfying his desires, is not the least bit inviting of pleasant thoughts even among Colorado taxpayers.—Pueblo Chieftain.

The above editorial in the Pueblo Chieftain, is in complete harmony with the usual policy pursued by that publication. The Pueblo Chieftain is the official organ of the steel trust and the coal corporation, and as an organ pledged to the interests of Big Business, it must speak for the combinations that own and control it.

Frank J. Hayes must certainly be a wonderful man, gifted with brilliant genius, if he can come to Colorado and, as an "outsider" and an "interloper," call out 14,000 men to rebel against coal mining corporations, whose spokesmen have beggared the English language to find words to pay tribute to the generosity and benevolence of those corporations towards their employes.

These 14,000 miners lived in the state and worked in the mines of the humane coal corporations, and yet, one man, an "outsider" and an "interloper," comes to Colorado, and according to the Chieftain, takes away these thousands of men from the mines and inaugurates a strike that practically paralyzed the industries of Colorado.

Such a man as Hayes must be supernatural in his powers to command, when employes of the mines leave their occupations and desert the *habitations* called *homes*, to live in tent colonies while waging war against their kind masters.

As a fact, the impoverished slaves of the mines of Colorado implored the United Mine Workers of America to send their representatives to the state, in order that they might be lifted out of economic bondage and be placed in a position where they might have a voice as to the wages they should receive for their labor and the conditions under which they worked. They left their prisons of slavery, because the coal combines of Colorado refused to treat them as human beings.

They struck because they were in poverty while working and held in subjection by the pistols and rifles of a hired army of cossacks.

Hayes did not come here of his own volition, but because he was sent here by an organization that is giving battle to the tyranny of insatiable greed.

The Control of Water Power

(By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner, Special Washington Correspondent for The Morning American.)

Washington, Nov. 28.—Observers who think for the future see in the water-power fight in the recent National Conservation Congress merely the forerunner of a more intense fight that will occur in the United States Congress. The contest in the Conservative Congress was severe enough, but that in the federal Congress will be a death grapple. The former was over the wording of the water-power report; the latter will be for the power itself.

However one may feel on the question of state versus federal control of water-power, the minority report, submitted by Gifford Pinchot, Henry L. Stimson and Joseph N. Teal contained much food for thought. It emphasized the rapid concentration in the corporation control of water-power.

It declared that ten groups of power interests control 65 per cent of all the developed water-power in the United States. Two years ago the ten greatest power groups controlled 3,270,000 horsepower developed and undeveloped; today ten groups control 6,270,000.

It is commercially possible and practicable now to develop 30,000,000 horsepower of hydroelectric power within the United States. As the coal deposits are exhausted and the price of steam power rises, this figure may be greatly augmented. Of the 30,000,000 horsepower that can now compete with coal, the government, the people, still own 20,000,000 horsepower, a priceless possession since it will never become exhausted as long as rain falls and streams flow.

It is commercially practicable now to develop enough electricity from water power to turn every wheel in the United States now turned by steam and have a good margin left over. Waterpower will be posterity's substitute for coal. Under what conditions are the people, who still own most of the power, going to give franchises for power develop-

ment? Is it better to trust this treasure to the judgment of Congress or the judgment of the individual states?

The imagination of the scientists and the financiers engaged in power acquisition and development knows no bounds. Already a traveller can look about and see evidence of the civilization of the future. Through the South and West and in New England, run the great transmission lines held aloft on steel skeleton towers. Here is a stream with a dam and turbine. It throws its 100, 500 or 1,000 horsepower into the heavy current on the transmission wires, as a brook runs into a stream. Over hills, across valleys, through forests, runs the zigzag line of the wires, as a brook runs into a stream, turning there to run into a mill town while trolley cars flash between communities, mills hum, villages glow at night, all drawing the magic power from the transmission lines.

In the future the country will be crisscrossed with these overhead-trunk lines. Today this same power is being used to draw the very nitrogen from the air and sack it for fertilizer. The power magnates foresee the day when the current will operate farmers' trucks along model country roads. These are glimpses of the future. Another is the rapid formation of power companies to operate public service functions of cities, single companies controlling the light, power and transportation of scores of cities.

Will the country awake some day to find its cities and industries in the control of a single giant corporation, with a new and greater generation of Rockefellers and Morgans? It is the opinion of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, that there will be only two monopolies in the future to deal with—the monopoly of credit, which is the money trust, and the water power trust, which will be the mother of all other monopolies. As Congress deals with this water power problem—it will deal with the destiny of coming generations.

The Metal Market

New York—Nov. 26.

The metal markets generally have been quiet and rather heavy. Prices are generally lower, and the tendency is downward just at present.

COPPER, TIN, LEAD AND ZINC.

Copper—The market has been dull and weak. The leading producers, which named a nominal asking price toward the end of our last week abandoned it and since then apparently everybody has been soliciting business at concessions, and offers to sell at 14 3/4c. delivered, usual terms, have been general. Even though considerable concessions below that price were made, very few orders were forthcoming. On Nov. 22 and 24 the market was disturbed by offers of speculators to domestic consumers on January and later copper at 14 1/2c and 14 1/4c., cash, New York. There was some improvement in business reported by producers on Nov. 25 and still more on Nov. 26, when some fair quantities were disposed of, especially to Europe. Some other evidences of increased interest on the part of buyers over there created a better tone in the market here. Domestic consumers continued in the main to be apathetic.

The situation in Lake copper has remained unchanged. The leading producer has not yet named any price so far as has been reported.

Casting copper has been freely offered at 14 1/4c., delivered, including freight charges, etc., amounting to 0.15c. The pressure in this kind of metal is explained by the accumulation of unsold stock.

At the close we quote electrolytic in cakes, wirebars and ingots at 14 1/2@14 5/8c. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 14.05@14.15 cents.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

November	Sterling Exchange	Silver	NEW YORK.		Tin	Lead		Zinc	
			Copper, Lake, Cts. per lb.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.		Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.
20	4.8540	58%	*15 1/2 @16	@14.90	39 3/4 @4.30	@4.15	@5.22 1/2	@5.07 1/2	5.02 1/2
21	4.8530	58 1/4	*15 1/2 @16	@14.80	39 3/4 @4.27 1/2	@4.12	@5.22 1/2	@5.07 1/2	5.02 1/2
22	4.8550	57 7/8	*15 1/2 @16	@14.70	39 3/4 @4.27 1/2	@4.12 1/2	@5.22 1/2	@5.07 1/2	5.02 1/2
24	4.8535	58 1/8	*15 @15 1/2	@14 1/2	39% @4.27 1/2	@4.12 1/2	@5.22 1/2	@5.07 1/2	5.05
25	4.8545	58 1/2	*15 @15 1/2	@14 5/8	39% @4.27 1/2	@4.12 1/2	@5.25	@5.10	5.05
26	4.8535	58%	*15 @15 1/2	@14 1/2	39 5/8 @4.25	@4.10	@5.25	@5.10	5.05

*Nominal.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10 cents below that of electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and nondesilverized; 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.

Pig Iron—Consumers take a pessimistic view, and are withholding orders to the last moment, and then buying only in the most limited way. Both bessemer and basic are quotable lower and the new quotations could probably be shaded on an attractive order. We quote: Bessemer, \$15; Basic, \$13; No. 2 foundry, \$13.50; forge, \$13.25, at Valley furnaces, 90c higher delivered Pittsburgh.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC 1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July	17.190	14.190	60.654	58.721	4.720	4.353	7.116	5.278
August	17.498	15.400	61.606	59.293	4.569	4.624	7.028	5.658
September	17.508	16.328	63.078	60.640	5.048	4.698	7.454	5.694
October	17.314	16.337	63.471	60.793	5.071	4.402	7.426	5.340
November	17.326	.....	62.792	.....	4.615	.....	7.371	.....
December	17.376	.....	63.365	.....	4.303	.....	7.162	.....
Year	16.341	.....	60.835	.....	4.471	.....	6.943	.....

Attention!

Polish Miners, Members of the U. M. W. of A. and W. F. of M.

The weekly paper (Polish Miner) is published in Polish language at Pittsburg, Pa. The paper is devoted to the interests of all miners and members of the working class. Articles on the strike in Michigan and Colorado are special features. Send for sample copies.

Address GORNIK POLSKI, No. 1601 Beaver St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The following papers print weekly all news as to the strike situation in Colorado and Michigan. Miners and others who are interested should send for copies of these. Samples always free; bundle rates on application:

In the Slovenian language, "Proletarie," No. 4006 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

In the Croatian language, "Radnicka Straza," No. 1830 S. Racine St., Chicago, Ill.

In Servian language, "Narodin Glas," No. 2296 Clybourn St., Chicago, Ill.



INFORMATION WANTED.

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

J. L. MORGAN,

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

THE COPPER QUEEN PENSION.

Bisbee, Arizona, November 29, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

If space permit, please publish my interpretation of the Copper Queen pension system.

Undoubtedly a large number of the members of the Western Federation of Miners are, through past experience, well acquainted with the dear old Copper Queen of Bisbee, Arizona, and the generous ways in which they hand the good things around to the worker who delves in the bowels of Mother Earth, so you will not be surprised to learn that this generous concern has inaugurated a pension system for their employes.

At a recent banquet given in honor of their slave-drivers (bosses), Walter Douglas, general manager of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, announced that the directors of this company had decided to establish a pension system in behalf of its employes. The reason for their generosity at this time, according to an editorial in the "Bisbee Daily Review" of November 19th, is as follows: It means that when a Copper Queen man is identified as such, HE will be looked upon as possessing certain definite superior qualifications because he is a Copper Queen man. The only interpretation of such an individual would be a spineless creature willing to do the bidding at all times of this mighty copper trust, and in reward for his faithfulness to his master, the following charitable compensation will be meted out in the name of a pension. But in order to become a member of the Copper Queen Pension Club at this time, you must be a good old scab of fifteen years' actual service in this company, and if you have proven your self to their satisfaction through this period of time to have complied with all of their demands and passed the thirty-second degree in their examination, you will then be a candidate for this magnificent reward.

You will receive 2 per cent of your monthly salary multiplied by the number of years you worked (fifteen or more). At this rate you will receive, after twenty years of labor an amount sufficiently large to pay for your board and room. However, this pension is not to exceed \$1,000.

This is the pension and reward the Copper Queen muckers will receive after twenty years of continual labor. This seems to me to be ridiculous, when you take into consideration the average life of the miners. According to statistics, the average life of a miner is seven years. Under these circumstances you will be a dead miner for eight years before you will be eligible to membership in the Copper Queen Pension Club. It seems that any person that can read the English language could see through this skeleton form of compensation. However, it answers the purpose for which it is intended. This action on the part of the Copper Queen is to delude their laborers and keep them contented with their lot.

And it is indeed surprising to see the number of suckers willing to swallow this bait—hook, line and all. But, beware! It is reported that at that banquet this Copper agent stated that the company intended to nullify and prove the present compulsory compensation law unconstitutional and take from the wage slaves the only protection they have when they get hurt and injured. How would you like it? This may be accomplished by our beloved Queen, unless you awake from your slumber. Arouse, ye wage slaves! Arouse before the time has passed! Organize, unite and fight is your only salvation. The Copper Queen is likened to a wolf in lamb's skin. They are awake, and they know that under the present form of operation the worst is yet to come. They are preparing for WAR.

W. E. HOLM.

AN APPEAL TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Chicago, Illinois.

To Organized Labor:

Greeting—We desire to call your attention to the fact that 60 per cent of the brooms used are made by convict labor.

On account of the competition of penal, reformatory and charitable institutions, the broom makers are forced into idleness a large part of the time and are compelled to work at starvation wages, when employed.

The brooms made in these prisons are usually sold through wholesalers,

who place their name on the label as manufacturers and thereby mislead the purchaser. The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union has adopted a label whereby the consumer can distinguish the broom made by free labor from the product of prison labor.

We do not ask for financial aid in opposing this unfair competition, but we do urge that you do give us your moral support by demanding and insisting on getting brooms that bear the union label.

Urge your wives, sisters and sweethearts to insist that the dealer furnish them with brooms that are made under fair conditions and bear the union label. All merchants can secure union labeled brooms. They cost no more to the consumer than the prison-made brooms, are better and last longer.

If there are broom makers in your locality who do not belong to our organization, please appoint a committee to call on them and urge them to join us in our fight on convict labor competition.

With best wishes for the success of your own organization and again asking that you aid us by demanding union labeled brooms, I am yours fraternally,

WILL R. BOYER,

Secretary-Treasurer I. B. and W. M. U.

P. S.—List of union factories will be furnished merchants or others on request. All brooms not bearing the union label are unfair.

STRIKE CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

A monster plan to establish a permanent fund for the care of children of strikers has been launched by the Socialist party. The two million members of the American Federation of Labor, the million Socialist voters and the members of the American Suffrage Association are co-operating in the work.

"We do not intend to permit the children of the working class to be sacrificed in the struggle between organized labor and capital in America," said Winnie E. Branstetter, director of the Woman's Department of the Socialist party, who has charge of the work.

"Even now, before the winter has scarcely started, the babies of our comrades are suffering from hunger and cold.

"We know full well that the tactics which were used in Massachusetts and West Virginia will be used again in Michigan, Colorado and other places, if not prevented by some organized national movement for the protection of the children of these districts.

"The Socialist party has ever stood for the working class and it is fitting that it should be the first national organization to establish a permanent relief fund for the children of strikers.

"The comrades of the Socialist party should realize that this is the supreme moment to prove that we are in truth representative of the struggling workers.

"Those in the labor organizations should understand that this is the supreme moment to show the master class that despite all differences of tactics, policies and politics that we are a unit for the children of our class.

"Workers in all movements for race betterment should realize that this is the supreme moment to prove to organized labor that despite their non-political, non-sectarian and non-union attitude that they are with us to improve the conditions of our class to the end that poverty, disease and crime may not touch our children."

A special stamp bearing the words "Strike Children's Relief Fund" has been issued by the National Office of the Socialist party. This stamp is a receipt for money paid into this fund, and is of a size and form suitable for placing in membership books or as a seal on letters and Christmas packages or as a sticker in public places.

All money received from the sale of these stamps will be placed in a special fund, which will be held in trust by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party for the benefit of the children in those districts where assistance is necessary.

Children's Day, Sunday, December 28, is the time set for the collection of this fund.

Immense meetings will be held in practically all cities, towns and school districts. Men and Women who understand the struggles of labor will be drafted into service to address these meetings.

In some places the meetings will be varied by programs rendered by children and special leaflets on child labor will be distributed at these meetings.

The Woman's Department of the National Office is furnishing programs for this occasion, including songs, readings, dialogues and recitations.

Socialist and labor papers will also issue special children's editions for this day.

THE AMERICAN LABOR LEGISLATION ASSOCIATION MEETS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation will be held at the Shoreham hotel, in Washington, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 30 and 31. The program this year, which includes a joint session with the American Political Science Association, will bring out prominently the plans of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, recently appointed by President Wilson. Chairman Frank P. Walsh of this commission will deliver the opening address and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York and Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin, fellow members on the commission, will lead in the informal discussion.

An address on "Labor Law Enforcement Through Administrative Orders," by Chairman Crownhart of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission will deal with this significant new development which in two years' time it is claimed has revolutionized the method of factory inspection over one-half of the industrial field. James A. Lowell of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industrial; Edward T. Devine of The Survey, and T. I. Parkinson of the Legislative Drafting Association will also speak, and Secretary of Labor Wilson will preside.

A rare coincidence will bring together on the speakers' platform for the delivery of the formal presidential addresses of the two related associations the twin brothers, Professors W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University and W. F. Willoughby of Princeton University, who will attempt to formulate the philosophy of labor legislation.

"Is Compulsory Sickness Insurance Practicable in America?" is the question which will be discussed Wednesday forenoon, December 31, by Joseph Chamberlain. Among those who will join in the discussion are W. L. Chandler of the Dodge Manufacturing Company and James M. Lynch, formerly president of the International Typographical Union and now New York State Commissioner of Labor. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University will preside.

"Working Hours in Continuous Industries" is the subject for Wednesday afternoon, with the following addresses: "Work Periods in Day and Night Occupations," B. M. Manly, special agent, United States Bureau of Labor Investigations of the Iron and Steel Industry; "Long Hours in Railroadings," Austin B. Garretson, president of the Railway Conductors; "Eight-hour Shifts in the Milling Industry," S. Thurston Ballard, flour manufacturer, Louisville, Kentucky; "Constitutional Aspects of Hour Legislation for Men," Ernst Freund of Chicago University Law School. The presiding officer will be Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts.

The annual business meeting will formulate the legislative program for 1914 with national committee reports on workmen's compensation, occupational diseases, one day's rest in seven, federal museum for accident prevention, social insurance and enforcement of labor laws.

A MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS.

Bisbee, Arizona, November 24, 1913.

Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, United States Senator From Arizona, Washington, D. C.:

Through the following resolution we desire to call your attention to the industrial struggle in the copper camps in northern Michigan:

Whereas, The copper miners of Michigan have become organized and sought protection by forming local unions of the Western Federation of Miners; and,

Whereas, Through their united action 18,000 copper miners of Calumet, Hancock and South Range copper districts went on strike July 23, 1913, demanding an eight-hour work day, a living wage and the right to maintain their organization; and,

Whereas, Their demands have been ignored, and the attempts of conciliation have been spurned with contempt by the copper barons of that district; and,

Whereas, Twelve hundred thugs and gunmen have been secured through the Waddell-Mahon detective office, and a minor number of the so-called Burns detectives have been imported to the strike zone and commissioned as deputies, which is in direct violation of the Michigan statutes; and,

Whereas, These hired thugs and gunmen have beaten, clubbed, and in some instances murdered in cold-blood, these peaceful strikers that are attempting to obtain a living wage in this corporation-ridden community; and,

Whereas, The governor of the state of Michigan has sent 2,500 of the state militia into the strike district, and in place of preserving peace and order, they have joined hands with the Waddell-Mahon assassins, in clubbing and beating the strikers with guns, bayonets and any other murderous weapon at hand; and,

Whereas, The sheriff's office of Houghton county has been turned over to the notorious James Waddell and become a bureau through which this mighty copper trust is securing scabs and strike-breakers; and,

Whereas, Through this means of securing strike-breakers, thirty scabs were imported and held in peonage by this corporation against their will, to which fact they gave affidavits after their release; and,

Whereas, The strikers are still standing firm as a stone wall against all the oppression imposed upon them by the persecuting courts, the brutal militia and the venomous imported thugs and man-killers; and,

Whereas, In the twentieth century and in this glorious country of America, boasted of as the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," armed forces are employed to shoot down men, women and little hungry children in cold blood, in order that these greedy copper magnates may live in luxury. Shall the United States government place its seal of approval (by remaining mute in this case) on these cold-blooded murders and other outrages that are being committed on its citizens when they are asking for bread? For these reasons, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 108, of the Western Federation of Miners, demand from our representatives in both houses of Congress that they use their utmost efforts in forcing a congressional investigation and publish all facts leading up to this industrial conflict, and if necessary institute such other proceedings that will insure these wage slaves their demands; and, be it further

Resolved, That we request our representatives in Congress to communicate with us in regard to the action taken by Congress in this matter. We would also appreciate an expression of your personal opinion in this matter of such magnitude in the industrial world and of such importance to the toiling masses; be it further

Resolved, That copies of the above resolution be sent to labor papers for publication.

(Seal)

W. E. HOLM,
FRANK BROWN,
JOE JONES.

LO SCIOPERO DEL COPPER COUNTRY.

Le Cause.

Da un decennio, e precisamente da quando l'arrogante Mr. James McNaughton fu assunto, dalla camarilla capitalistica di Boston, Mass., a general manager della Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, le condizioni dei poveri lavoratori del rame, se prima lasciavano alquanto a desiderare, andarono sempre piu peggiorando. Malgrado le ore di lavoro si mantenessero stazionarie, i salari furono gradatamente diminuiti, tanto che si ebbe perfino chi, dopo una mesata di lavoro, dovette pagare alla Compagnia, per rimborso di polvere usata—la somma di \$0.90—tenuissima, se si vuole, ma che pur tuttavia sta a dimostrare il sistema esoso iniziato, e sistematicamente mantenuto, dal general manager J. M. Naughton. A tutto cio' aggiungansi le vessazioni in tempi d'elezioni, i maltrattamenti continui di tutta una squadriglia di arroganti—boss—sfruttanti la dabbenaggine degli ingenui lavoratori colle richieste di—box—di sigari, di bottiglie di ottimo wiskey, ecc, ecc, e quel ch' e peggio, spesse volte, coll'imposizione brutale del disonore alla moglie, alle figlie e sorelle, che si dovevano prestare alle sozze voglie di tali bruti, in forma umana, se il—trammer voleva esser promosso—miner—e, per la gran maggioranza, se volevano conservarsi la mal retribuita—job. Queste, in linea generale, le tristissime condizioni in cui versavano i minatori del Copper Country—che alfin stanchi di tali e tanti inumani soprusi, illuminati le menti da organizzatori, unanimi, compatti, solidali, prima richiesero educatamente ai loro padroni le necessarie migliorie, al rifiuto, insorsero come un sol uomo, lanciando il guante di sfida agli-operators—sfruttatori ingordi ed insaziabili di un sangue generosissimo,—il sangue vermiglio, purissimo, del forte e laborioso minatore.

Lo sciopero.

Il 23 Luglio, del c. m., scomparsa ogni possibilita' di un amichevole accomodamento sulle proposte avanzate della W. F. of M.—10 mila lavoratori del rame, si astennero dal lavoro.

Lo sciopero era dichiarato! Ai 10 mila unionisti, circa 5 mila simpatizzanti, operai pure, si unirono nella lotta; e questa fu iniziata arditamente, e tutt'ora continua colla medesima tenacia e costanza colla quale fu iniziata. Sembra, anzi, che la lotta, piu' si protrae, infondi maggiori energie nei scioperanti che sono ostinati ad andare fino in fondo.

Le prime violazioni alla legge.

La legge, questa eterna ruffiana, sempre benigna verso il capitalismo, e' sempre pronta a colpire il povero operaio. Finche' esso si mantiene docilmente supino alle angherie padronali—all right—ma appena giunge a comprendere che lui pure e' un uomo uguale al padrone che lo sfrutta, e in base ai sacro santi diritti di umanita' e giustizia, insorge per la sua emancipazione, oh . . . allora, per lui non v'e' piu' legge, o se una larva di legge si tenta usare in suo riguardo, e' per opprimerlo, intimidirlo, maltrattarlo in tutti i modi: batterlo anche, . . . purché il capitale riesca, non importa con quali loschi mezzi e sempre disonesti contratti, a prevalere. E cosi' successe nel Copper Country.

Dal sceriffo della contea di Houghton al Governatore Ferris, e da tutte le autorita' intermedie, fututta una—asinesca ma diligente prestazione d'uffici, a facilitare le compagnie nel combattere lo sciopero; e' non erano ancora trascorse 36 ore dalla sua dichiarazione che la zona mineraria, interessata nella lotta, era invasa da un nugolo di soldati di tutte le armi, l'artiglieria compresa per testificare il sistema del bossismo americano che quando i suoi lavoratori domandano pane, gli pagano con mitraglia. Un esercito di sicari prezzolati, raccolti in quel canagliume che gremiva i bassi fondi cittadini fu immediatamente assoldato dalle compagnie e istruito incitato, spinto, alle

provocazione brutali contro la classe operaia in sciopero nel Copper Country. Si videro violenze inaudite, commesse proditoriamente e intenzionalmente, sia dai militari che dai poliziotti; cittadini inermi, maltrattati, percossi, senza ragione alcuna, per puro spirito di brutale malvagità; fanciulle, signorine, signore, fatte oscenamente segno ai licenziosi inviti di soldati e poliziotti ubriachi. Tutto, in una parola, quanto di più basso e depravato possa essere messo in azione da individui nati, ereditati ed educati, alla scuola del vizio. A questi tali, le compagnie affidarono il compito di sgominare la compagine insorta per la rivendicazione dei suoi diritti; ma i risultati ottenuti, furono ben diversi dalle speranze primitive, che, nel mentre questi sicari sono profumatamente pagati, ottennero il salutare risultato di infondere migliori energie e maggior tenacia, nel campo scioperante, che più che riuscire sgominato, si rese invece più solidale, maggiormente compatto e sempre pronto per la lotta ad oltranza.

E la lotta continua!

Le Vittime.

Che i sicari prezzolati dovessero in un qualunque modo mostrare alle compagnie, il loro interessamento e la loro volontà di agire, era cosa che si attendeva.

Il 14 Agosto infatti a Seeberville, senza un pretesto al mondo, una casa dove abitavano numerosi lavoratori del rame, fu assediata da una schiera di masnadieri—forniti dall'agenzia privata e famigerata di Daddell & Mahon, che si misero tosto a sparare all'impazzata, in tutte le direzioni, per le porte e dalle finestre, conseguenza? . . . due scioperanti, assassinati; e parecchi altri seriamente feriti, di questi un tale in tale modo che pochi giorni dopo soccombeva all'ospitale; una donna fu pure ferita, mentre che tranquillamente stava allattando una sua creatura. Il primo Settembre, a Wolverine, tale Margherita Fazekas, Giovinetta quattordicenne, venne brutalmente fatta segno alla mania omicida di un poliziotto che le sparò a bruciapelo un colpo di rivoltella, colpendola alla tempia destra. Ricoverata all'ospitale, vi rimase per ben quattro settimane in uno stato di incoscienza assoluta, quindi andò migliorando a poco, a poco, finché poté far ritorno presso i propri parenti, però . . . priva in parte delle sue facoltà intellettive; prima svegliatissima, ora come le fossero ottenutebratte da un oscuro velo che le impedisce di pensare e agire. Alla Houghton, tale Joe Menerich, in una contestazione avuta con un poliziotto, fu da questo sparato, colpito al basso ventre; dopo tre giorni moriva all'ospitale.

In una colluttazione provocata dalla solita arroganza poliziesca un Italiano tale fu colpito da una palla di revolver ad un polpaccio, e ancora non s'è riabilitato.

E un'infinità di altri piccoli incidenti, succedettero tutti giorni . . . per sempre provocati intenzionalmente da questa sbirraglia venduta.

La massa scioperante invece, calma educata e contegnosa ha, in ogni occasione e circostanza, dato prova di un sangue freddo, quale non si suppon si supponeva sapessero conservare; ha dato prova di una tale e si rimarcevole elevazione morale e intellettuale, che veramente gli fa degni e meritevoli di quella emancipazione per la quale con tanto accanimento combattono.

E la vittoria sarà loro.

I Vili Crumiri.

Conseguenza inevitabile, e' pur da compiangersi, di ogni lotta fra capitale e lavoro, sono quelle triste menti che, ossessionate dal vilissimo metallo monetario, tradiscono spesso la loro classe e svergognatamente s'inclinano alle brutali esigenze dei padroni, e tradendo la santa causa della loro emancipazione disertano le file degli scioperanti, ritornando al lavoro, innanzi che i padroni abbiano fatto la minima concessione.

Nello sciopero del Copper Country questa pestifera conseguenza s'è pure avverata, ma fortunatamente senza serie conseguenze che il loro numero e' tanto infimo che non merita considerazione.

Ciononostante, per noi Italiani, e' triste, tristissimo, il dover asserire che fra questi traditori devesi annoverare un numero piuttosto sensibile di nostri connazionali. Alla nostra nazionalità anzi, va attribuita la vigliaccheria d'aver iniziato l'azione crumiresca in questo sciopero; cio' che non ci impedisce però di elevare un inno a lode di quella grandissima schiera di Italiani che, forti nel loro ideale di rivendicazione, stanno, imperterriti ed indomiti, all'avanguardia del movimento operaio. La solidarietà e tenacia di questi, ci rende meno amara la defezione dei primi. I—crumiri—importati quasi giornalmente dalle compagnie, appena giungono nella zona dello sciopero, fanno nella loro maggioranza, causa comune cogli scioperanti; molti altri ritornano sui loro passi; quei pochi che vanno al lavoro, sotto la custodia di una schiera di poliziotti, vi rimangono per qualche giorno, ma non appena possono eludere la vigilanza dei loro—angeli custodi—se ne fuggono, presentandosi agli uffici dell'Unione per ingrossare vieppiù le file dei scioperanti.

E queste alternative da—melodramma—si svolgono quasi giornalmente, lasciando la situazione dello sciopero sempre stazionariamente invariabile, favorevole però agli operai, che le compagnie loro malgrado, vanno ingenuamente dimostrando la possibilità di un prossimo loro esaurimento al soste nere la lotta.

Un appello a tutti gli Italiani.

Stando che le condizioni dello sciopero si mantengono invariabili, e per conseguenza recanti sempre nuove esigenze nella classe in lotta, esigenze che si fanno maggiormente sentire per il repentino sopraggiungere del lungo inverno, e' a voi, che mi rivolgo, o connazionali, perche' nell'ora attuale non faciate mancare il vostro appoggio, alle migliaia di colleghi vostri che lottano strenuamente per le migliori di tutta la vostra classe, sempre tanto disegnevole. Sì, a voi mi rivolgo esortandovi a non rifiutarvi di pagare l'assessment che ogni—locale—impone ai suoi membri, per sostenere lo sciopero del Copper Country.

Se oggi voi sostenete i minatori del Copper Country, nella rivendicazione di sacrosanti diritti, domani, può esser che quelli che voi soccoreste oggi, soccorreranno voi.

L'assistenza, in simili circostanze deve essere sempre continua, non interrotta; così solo possono vincersi la grande causa del proletariato. Vogliamo abbattere il capitalismo sfruttatore? uniamoci, siamo compatti, solidali, e la vittoria non può mancarci. Dal vostro aiuto, o connazionali può dipendere la vittoria dei minatori del Michigan; e si e' che fidando nei vostri sentimenti unionisti, mi auguro che non deserterete la causa santa—ma vi terrete stretti alla W. F. of M.—e non toglierete il vostro aiuto ai fratelli in lotta.

BEN GOGGIN,
Org., W. F. M.

AFFIDAVITS THAT TELL THEIR OWN STORY OF SLAVERY IN THE COPPER MINES OF MICHIGAN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)

County of Cook,) ss.

Joseph Stanley, a resident of Kingston, Pennsylvania, being duly sworn, on oath says:

"I came to Chicago on the 10th of November, 1913, looking for a job. I found out from a man on the street he was an employment agent, and he asked me what I was looking for. I told him I was looking for a job. He asked me what kind of a job I wanted. I told him a miner's. He told me, 'I will get you a job in the mines.' He got me a job in the copper mines. Before I worked in coal mines. I asked him how far was that job? He told me in Michigan—Painedale. I asked him, 'Strike over there?' He promised me no strike over there. He promised me job of work in shift eight and a half hours; for nine and a half hours he promised to pay \$2.50. After

he sent me out, 13th of November, with rest of big bunch of fellows. After I got up it was 14th of November.

After I got up I found big bunch of deputies waiting to surround us after we got out from car. After I ask one deputy, 'What is the matter for you looking here?' He told me, 'Why, don't you know you come up here where strike is? I am watching strikes.' I said, 'No, I know nothing about strikes; nobody told me there was a strike here or I don't come up.' After I asked him, 'How can I get out of here?' He said, 'You can't get out before six months from here; after six months company going to send all of them back.' After that he take whole bunch—about thirty-five men—to boarding house. Was about ten deputies and fifteen gunmen he put in the boarding house. He don't let them go to work that same day; they must rest. After little while he brought some other fellows—superintendent of the mines. He brought over about 100 pounds of books and put on the table and explained about strike and work in the copper mines. Lots of the fellows did not want to sign their names in the company's rule book, but the deputies came behind with clubs and said we were supposed to do anything they told us. After a while they made us sign our names.

After that he showed which way to go to beds. In the wash room there was two bars of soap and two towels for 100 men for a week. After that we got supper. We got rotten meat that smelled so bad I could not eat it. I told the cook I wanted another piece of meat, and he asked me what is the matter? I told him, 'That meat is rotten; nobody can eat it.' He told me, 'If you no can eat, go to bed and you will get the same meat in the morning, then you will be hungry and can eat it.' That time I not eat anything supper and all the fellows break from the table and went to bed; left all the supper on the table.

He started to ring 5 o'clock bell in the morning and make the fellows get up. We went to the dining room and found the same stuff that was left from supper. Myself and others said we would mark the meat and find out if we get the same piece of meat, and we found the same piece we left. I was hungry that time. Some fellows ate bread, some drank a cup of coffee, and then we go to work.

The mining boss came up and he asked first thing, 'All them fellows got breakfast?' I told him about the breakfast; it was rotten meat on the table. He told me, 'After you are used to it a couple of days to this to this place you will be all right; you will feel right at home.' That time I have nothing to tell him and he take all the fellows to work.

When he came round the mines he showed us a hole where we would have to go in. I asked him, 'How deep it is?' He told me, 'Not very far—about 2,000 yards.' By that time I waiting for elevators that all the people are supposed to ride in the mines, and he asked me, 'What you fellows waiting for? You are supposed to go down on the ladders 2,000 yards.' I told him, 'If I get tired, what am I going to do? Where can I get rest?' He told me, 'Never mind; you get your rest when you come home from work.' By that time we are supposed to climb inside the mines. I climbed that ladder a long time; it seem an hour. After that the boss come up in the elevator and show us how to do the work. He showed us to load cars, put the big rocks on cars. After that he asked, 'Any you worked in the mines before?' I told him yes; I worked six years in the mines. He showed me which way to go to get the dynamite and caps and fuse and get in another place and start shooting caps. After while some fellows shot rocks and other fellows load rocks on the cars.

He came up at half past four in the morning and called everybody home. I got out at half past five in the morning. After breakfast we were supposed to sleep all day; no dinner nor anything. That way I worked on eleven shifts. After eleven shifts he fired me out. He said: 'You are not strong enough to do the job.' I told him: 'I do as much as I can.' He says: 'Well, if you can't do any more I will fire you; go and get your clothes and beat it.' I asked him for my money that I worked for eleven days. He got my slips, took the money for boarding house, company store, car fare, doctor and clubs, and told me there was just coming to me 61 cents for them eleven shifts. I says: 'No more money coming to me?' He said, 'No.' He told me to hurry up and get my clothes. I went to get my clothes and then came up three deputies and two gunmen in my room where was my clothes. The deputies made me hurry up and dress. I looked for my things. He waited about fifteen minutes and then told me if I didn't hurry up he would hit me with the club. By that time I was scared and got into my clothes quick. He took me down to the railroad station and the train came up. He put me on and sent me back to Chicago.

The captain of the mine came up and said good-bye. I asked him: 'Any more money coming to me to get for that eleven shifts?' He told me to go to the copper mining company and get some more money if I want it. That time I told him, 'Thank you, and good-bye.' By that time the train came up and I came back to Chicago.

At Painsdale copper mines about 120 men want to get away, but they can't. The detectives watch them so they can't get away. They make them work, but will not let them get away.

(Signed)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1913.

(Signed) CATHERINE HUNTER (NEE FITZPATRICK),

JOSEF STENLY,

Notary Public.

My commission expires June 8, 1915.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
County of Cook,) ss.

Frederick Vincent Miles, being duly sworn on oath, says he resides at 133 Bridge street, Grand Rapids, Michigan. That he is a machinist and applied for a position at Room 166, Hermitage Annex, Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Thursday, November 20, 1913, and was promised a position as machinist at \$4 a day at the copper mining district, and was shipped to Try Mountain, Houghton county, Michigan, with fifteen other men, unskilled miners, nine of whom were foreigners and the remainder Americans.

"When we reached there we were surrounded by about fifteen Waddell-Mahon deputies, who marched us up the hill to the boarding house as though we were a lot of convicts, each deputy armed with a Winchester rifle.

"Ten men were placed in each small room to sleep, with no accommodation in the way of bath; one towel hanging in the room to be used one week by ten men.

"When we got there a man was sent up from the company's store and forced the men to buy shoes, clothing and goods to be used in the mines to the value of \$8 to \$12. They were charged \$11 car fare, \$5 board, 50 cents club rate and \$1 for the doctor.

"The men were called about 5 o'clock a. m. the following Monday and were marched to the mine like convicts in Siberia and driven into the cage by the deputies with rifles, and were dropped underground 2,200 feet, many of them never having been in a mine before, and went down only for fear of being shot. After they had been underground some of them noticed rocks ready to fall, and were frightened, but were told there was no danger, but they barely escaped the falling rocks.

"Every effort is used to drive these men to their full efficiency, having men standing over them like slave-drivers in the South. In many instances the men had their fingers smashed.

"After you have entered the employ of the company you are not allowed to quit under penalty of arrest, until you have paid the bill charged against you when you go in, so it takes a man about three weeks before he can get squared up, and by that time they would be glad to quit. The majority of the

men at the mines would be glad to quit their jobs if they could, but owing to the strict rules of the place and from fear of being shot down like dogs, they do not attempt to make an escape.

"If a man is taken sick or is not well he has to work just the same.

"I found the striking miners peaceful, good citizens, not causing the trouble of which they are accused; the deputies and gunmen firing stray shots. Sometimes at night stray shots are fired, but in my opinion these were fired by the deputies to create a scare among the men.

"On leaving the agency at Grand Rapids the men are promised shower baths, club rooms and colleges where they can be educated for mining engineers, but on arrival they find none of these.

"Conditions that exist there among the workers are worse than in any convict institution in the United States. Another thing, the men are not allowed to talk while at work, and all newspapers are kept away from them.

"I think a government investigation should be made, both by the United States and foreign governments, as to the conditions under which our citizens and foreigners are living.

"When these men are shipped there they are charged \$1 fee by the employment agency. I flatly refused to pay this and was told that being as I was a machinist he would let this go.

"Every morning the miners march through the town carrying the American flag, at 7 o'clock, but after they get out of sight the deputies fire shots to frighten the others.

"I went with the understanding that I was going as a machinist at \$4 per day, and was told there was no trouble, the strike was all over, but when I got there they tried to force me to go down in the mine at a miner's wage of \$2.50 per day. This I flatly refused to do; still they told me I would have to or be arrested. I told them to go ahead and arrest me. I returned to the boarding house and was there about a half day when the machine shop foreman came up and said he could use me on outside repair work at a rating of 30 cents per hour. I accepted the position, and they named it a chain gang, my first job being the hanging of a man cage suspended about forty feet above the collar of the shaft, in danger at any moment of falling into the open shaft, which is over two thousand feet deep.

"On the fourth day I was standing on the platform at the top of the cage, and one of the old helpers was holding it, and accidentally turned the air on. I was struck on the forehead and almost knocked off the cage, leaving me in a dazed condition, and I do not know what saved me from falling into the pit. I managed to crawl off the cage and went to the doctor's office. I waited two or three hours, and when the doctor came in I asked him to examine my head. He pointed to a sign on the wall which stated that the office hours were from six to nine in the morning and six to eight in the evening. He told me he wanted me to understand that these were his office hours, but now that I was here he would examine my head, and gave me a bottle of medicine and some pills. After that he filled out a paper—a report which would have to go to the state capital at Lansing, Michigan, according to the state law, as I understand.

(Signed)

FREDERICK VINCENT MILES,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1913.

(Signed)

CATHERINE HUNTER (NEE FITZPATRICK),

Notary Public.

My commission expires June 8, 1915.

FIGHTING FOR THE LAST CHANCE.

By R. A. Dague.

Under the above heading Mary O'Connor Newell, in the Chicago Record-Herald, of November 30, devotes an entire page of that paper in which she describes and illustrates how women employes are selected to serve as janitresses and scrub women by the city officials of Chicago. Recently there were 115 vacancies to be filled. A notice was posted for applicants. On the day set for examination of those who applied, 650 poor, anxious women were on hand. The writer said they mingled with the surging, poorly-dressed women and questioned a good many of them. They were nearly all mothers, widows with small children to support. As to their former occupations, the correspondent said:

"Scrubbing in department stores at \$5 to \$6 a week—\$1 a day of eight and a half hours—was the commonest experience. One woman, earning \$6 a week, reported fourteen years in one department store, beginning at \$5. Her hours were from 7 to 5.

"One woman scrubbed at the county hospital every day from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. for \$45 a month.

"With meals? 'Oh, no; I keep house. I have small children going to school.'

"Her job is much better than the usual one—night work that pays about \$1 a day.

"The city pays janitresses from about \$45 per month.

"They come on duty at 4:30 in the afternoon and quit at 12 at night, except Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday they go on duty at 1 and are through at 5.

"To the women who stand on life's firing line, who must have bread for themselves and their children and a roof to cover them, and have only physical labor to exchange for it, the city's janitress jobs are sinecures. Even though as hard, back-breaking, chill and rheumatism-producing as any office scrubbing, they offer the enviable, much sought after opportunity of combining home-making and wage-earning."

"Far from being of the type recognizable at sight as scrubwomen, a surprising number of the applicants were refined of speech, gentle of manner, dignified, even cultivated to an extent.

"Why were they so keen to get a place on the very firing line of human existence, where the only weapon is physical strength?"

"Some were not armed even with that."

Maggie Maloney, age 23, the mother of three children, frantically plead for work. She says:

"But let her tell the story in her own way.

"You see, miss, the good man died only last month in Mercy Hospital. It was the cancer in his throat. He was hardly sick before he was dead. He left me with the baby, and Janie and Jimmie. So I'm taking this job. It's to be home with the children all day I'm thinkin'."

"The floodgates were open. No use for Mrs. Pratt to try to shut them until some of the pent-up emotion had flowed.

"Oh, miss, if you only knew how bad I need the job, you'd give it to me. The baby's 4 months old. There's no putting any of them in an institution. Sure they'd break their hearts after me. It's no use tellin' me I'll have to give 'em up. I won't give them up. I'll scrub my fingers to the bone first. So there."

Now comes a statement of the damning outrage which the capitalistic system has adopted in Chicago. It seems that the petty tyrants in authority have instituted a brutal system of physical examination through which they put weak, half-starved women before employing them. Dr. E. T. Olsen superintended the tests of these 650 poor females, which consumed an entire week.

Mrs. Newell says:

"There is a machine for finding out the strength of the forearm muscles, another for learning the power of the individual's upper arm and chest muscles, still another for finding out the strength of her back.

"After pulling and pressing and tugging a little at each of these instruments the would-be janitress was required to raise a twenty-

"five pound dumb-bell, and skip for twenty yards, first on one foot, then on the other.

"No matter how weary and worn, toothless, even palsied, or so nervous that even their heads shook, the women went gamely through the tests.

"One old woman with high-bred face, whose experience had been from teacher to housekeeper to day's work, couldn't get the dumb-bell to her shoulder. Other women swung it high in the air and brought it straight down to the ground.

"The skipping test brought many a laugh."

Mrs. Newell further says:

"Chicago's commission is very proud of its physical tests for civil service applicants. Chicago was the first of any city to work out such for employes outside of the police and fire departments. Numberless requests come to it from outside cities for its methods. The Chicago commission reasoned out six years ago that people put on the civil service list should be good physical risks, and year after year it has perfected its system."

I am not sure that Mrs. Newell favors this infamous outrage upon working women, and yet she says:

"Every housewife who has to hire domestics ought to have a set of the testing instruments used by the commission to test the fitness of janitresses. With these at hand the mistress could quickly learn whether Katie would not work because she was lazy, or was lazy because she could not work."

What a damning disgrace is this brutality to not only Chicago, but to the state of Illinois, to the United States of America and to this, the twentieth century! And we are informed that "numberless other cities are considering the advisability of adopting this infamous Chicago outrage upon poor women who apply for work. Here is a loud call to organized labor and to Socialists to get busy and again go to the defense of the helpless, homeless, friendless victims of a system of brutal capitalism. Don't wait for the protests of a muzzled capitalistic press, and if a cold-blooded, mammonized church, with few exceptions, they will be as silent as the Sphinx in regard to the outrages perpetrated by capitalism on wage-slaves.

In these days of war between brutal plutocracy and outraged humanity there are few defenders of the poor outside of organized labor and the Socialist party. Now let labor unionists and Socialists from ocean to ocean demand that poor, homeless, helpless mothers of little children shall not be subject to the diabolical outrage that they are compelled to endure in Chicago, and let organized labor and the Socialists of that city see to it that the tools of a heartless plutocracy who are practicing the outrages named shall, at a future election, be turned out of offices they are unfit to occupy.

Creston, Iowa.

WIFE DESERTION RAPIDLY INCREASING—THE CAUSE.

By R. A. Dague.

The Chicago Record-Herald recently said:

"Figures just compiled reveal the fact that in Chicago alone 2,529 husbands abandoned and failed to support their families last year. In twenty-two months the Court of Domestic Relations acted upon 2,529 complaints that could be construed as violations of the present wife abandonment act. Since the law stipulates that it is necessary that the husband, in order to be technically guilty, shall not only refuse to support his wife, but depart from home, it is quite evident that this number is but a small proportion of the actual number of families where the wives and children are in no better position than the deserted ones.

"Out of the great total of warrants issued by the Court of Domestic Relations, 658 could not be found and 166 were declared by juries to be guiltless. The cases of 1,708 that were found guilty were disposed of in this manner:

"Sent to jail.....	22
"To the bridewell.....	167
"Placed under bonds.....	914
"Returned to families.....	605

The above refers to one city alone. A similar state of affairs exists in all the cities of America. The cost of living is so high, wages so low and so many men are unemployed that multitudes of industrious, honest and good men are going insane, committing crime, deserting their wives and children or committing suicide. The present industrial system is going to seed in a cyclone of poverty, insanity and crime.

A writer on economics has said that "the rich are rapidly growing richer and the poor growing poorer," and the statement is true. All students of the trend of things know that the American people are rapidly approaching a national cataclysm, but the rich and prosperous, and our so-called statesmen, seem to be blind as owls to the impending danger. The great Belschazzar, the king of ancient Babylon and the nobility, were in the midst of a glorious feast and dancing while the masses of people were in dire poverty, when there came a hand and wrote upon the wall these words:

"Thou hast been weighed in the balance and been found wanting, and thy kingdom shall be taken from thee."

And the corrupt king and his rich nobles were soon hurled from power and a new and better government was established.

Our captains of industry and our law-makers, and judges, and clergy, and the capitalistic press say: "Arrest and fine and imprison all these lazy, bad wife-deserters; increase the police force and put a stop to the increasing thefts and robberies; build larger asylums for the multitude of working men and women who are going insane; club, jail and shoot the lower class who go out on labor strikes; run out of town the hundred thousand poor, bad girls that are offensive to us. As to the rapidly increasing suicides of despondent working people! Oh, well, they are probably drunken misfits or undesirable citizens, and the sooner they kill themselves the better for the rest of us!"

Where is the old party statesman or sleek, well-fed clergyman or editor of a capitalist newspaper who states the true cause of the cost of high living, of the rapidly increasing poverty insanity and crime? In all this discussion they suggest a hundred and one causes for these awful calamities, but not one states the true reason. The Socialist knows that our system of individualism is the cause of all the evils mentioned, because it is founded on the principle or contention that individuals shall have the right through speculation or war or by reason of laws they themselves enact, or through other sharp schemes not forbidden by statute, to privately own lands, machinery, steam power, electricity, water power; in fact, everything on land or sea, and use the same for his own private profit and benefit, regardless of the rights of all others, even though by so doing he would impoverish his millions and fill to overflowing all the prisons and asylums and suicides' graves on earth.

Individualism claims that there shall be no interference with the "incentive" of any one individual to own and so manipulate public utilities as to extract from the wealth-producers about five-sixths of their earnings without giving them anything in return for it.

The Socialist believes that the system of individualism is alone responsible for wife-desertion and about all other national ills. Under that system the few acquire enormous wealth, for which they return no equivalent. It appeals to the meanest and most selfish instincts of man's nature. It enslaves tender children; it breaks up happy homes; it causes good men to desert wife and children; it forces thousands of innocent working girls into a life of shame for bread; it fosters hatred, breeds vice, promotes grafting and cheating, oppresses working people and fosters war and murder. As legitimate fruits of the damning system, crime and insanity are increasing so

rapidly that good men stand aghast at the spectacle. Within a few years insanity has increased 1,000 per cent. In 1911 there were in the United States 6,200 murders. In 1912 there were 9,000, being an increase in one year of 2,800.

Our city papers, every, print column accounts of swindling, counterfeiting, stealing and all manner of schemes for getting money. The present capitalistic system of individualism has outlived its usefulness. It is dead ripe; it is rotten to the core. Unless soon replaced by a better system it will destroy all the civilization we have.

The other name for individualism is SELFISHNESS. It is the one great destructive, damning sin against which Jesus Christ directed his most emphatic disapproval and denunciation. The Socialists propose to change this supremely wicked, selfish and crime-producing system of individualism into a system of collectivism, or Socialism, which they have named the "co-operative commonwealth." Under that system all wealth-producing utilities would be owned by the people collectively. There would be privately owned property under socialism, but it would be that class, not of public utility or that kind which the public do not need to own or use collectively. As the scheming speculators would be prevented from monopolizing public utilities, and as every worker with head or hand would receive the full value of his labor, the masses would soon privately own vastly more property than they now possess. Under the present system the wealth-producers receive only about \$1 of each \$6 they earn. They are exploited out of about five-sixths of their honest earnings by reason of the laws enacted by the men who believed in individualism or the right of one man to exploit his fellow man out of everything he possesses if he can do it, by diplomacy if possible, by force and bloody war and murder if necessary.

White slavery, child slavery, adulteration of food stuffs, cheating in weights and measures, deserting wife and children, robbery burglary, suicide, insanity, murder—the ethics and methods of hell will continue and grow worse, until that time comes when the people are intelligent enough to abolish the system of individualism, the motto and practice of which is "Every fellow for himself and let the devil take the hindmost," and substitute in its stead Socialism, the chief motto of which is: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Capitalism would beat, fine and imprison the poor, unemployed, disheartened, vanquished working man for deserting his family. Socialism would furnish him employment and pay him the full value of his labor instead of cheating him out of five-sixths of it, and by dealing justly with him, speedily stop the wife-deserting evil.

Creston, Iowa.

"BUT THE CAPITALIST TAKES RISKS."

An Argument Often Advanced in Defense of Capitalism—It Does Not Hold Water.

It is sometimes claimed that the masters are entitled to their present position in society and have a perfect right to share in the products of other men's labor because they take the risk.

This statement may or may not be true; but, apart altogether from its accuracy, it constitutes no defense at all. If the capitalists are parasites upon society, as Socialists maintain, then the fact of their taking risks has, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, nothing whatever to do with the case.

As with the "superior brains" argument, a similar plea could quite as easily be advanced to justify all sorts and conditions of undesirable persons. Nobody would dispute that a considerable amount of risk is run by a highwayman, a pirate, or an apache; none the less, all three are admittedly social pests whose extermination is much to be desired.

At the same time it is instructive to consider how the element of risk actually is divided between the two classes.

If the merits of the case did rest upon the amount of risk incurred, the members of the capitalist class would make a very poor show indeed. How many of them ever go down a mine, or take their chance of being cut to pieces on a railway? How many of them share in the fighting when savage tribes have to be subdued to facilitate the "opening up" of new countries? In a shipwreck, which have the better chance of escape—the first-class passengers or the crew? And how often is a mine owner or a railway shareholder rejected by an insurance company as being employed at a dangerous trade?

In the matter of personal risk, as in everything else, it is the workers who are the chief sufferers, and daily risk life and limb for the benefit of their exploiters. The chance of being crushed or entombed in a mine is probably quite as great as the chance of being hit by a bullet during a battle. Every year thousands of men and women of the working class succumb to phthisis, lead-poisoning, phossy-jaw and numerous other horrible diseases due to the conditions which exist in our factories and workshops.

The difference between the worker and his employer in this respect is that the one risks himself while the other merely risks his money.

In the case of a capitalist the penalty of failure is that he ceases to exist in this capacity. If the worst comes to the worst, and he fails in business, his economic position sinks to the level of the wage-earner; but he is still alive and in possession of health and strength, not to mention his superior brains.

The question of financial risk only applies to the individuals composing the capitalist class in their competition one with another. It has no bearing upon the broad relations between capital and labor.

As long as the workers remain divorced from the means of living, the bulk of their product must and will go to those in possession. There may be variations in the composition of the latter, but this is a matter of indifference to the victims. So long as class ownership continues, capital as a whole need have no fear for its pound of flesh.

There is a considerable amount of variation in the degree of risk actually incurred by individual capitalists. It is safe to say that the danger of financial disaster stands in something like inverse proportion to the scope of a business enterprise.

The promoters of the Amalgamated Press or the Imperial Tobacco Trust need not be over anxious concerning the security of their position, the prospect of their ending their days in a public institution being somewhat remote.

It seems to have entirely escaped the notice of our critics that in a sane state of society there would be no question of risk at all. Bearing in mind the vast resources which modern science has placed at our disposal, there is no doubt that intelligent organization is all that is necessary to ensure to every man and woman the full satisfaction of all their physical wants.

The present mad scramble for the means of keeping body and soul together is part and parcel of the present system of production for profit, and will vanish forever once the workers can be persuaded to introduce a little common sense into their industrial and political affairs.—Frank Tanner.

THE UNREST OF LABOR.

By Jerome K. Jerome.

They tell you that if you grant the minimum wage to one trade the time will come when you will have to grant the minimum wage to all, and between ourselves—I hope it will go no further—I am inclined to think they are right. For some workers the minimum wage has existed since the beginning of human industry.

The human laborer in 1912 is after all only demanding what has been ac-

ceded to without question in the case of the ox and the ass since prehistoric times. I never heard a farmer suggest that the price of corn per bushel being what it is he is quite unable to give his horse more than half its proper rations. The horse has a very effective way of insisting on his minimum wage. The horse does not go out on strike, he just lies down and dies, and the farmer finds it cheaper—whatever may be the state of the agricultural market—to accede to his demands.

Practically speaking, the farm laborer does get his minimum wage. He can't live on 12s 6d a week and bring up a wife and six children. It can't be done. Charity has to step in and make good the difference. Where the minimum wage is not paid—the wage that enables a man and his family to live—the charitable public has to make good the difference. It is a good thing for the charitable public. It is good for their morals. It is good for their hopes of a future reward.

But it is bad for the laborer. It turns him into a pauper. It robs him of his self-respect. It is bad for the employer. It makes him also nothing else than a pauper, going round to the charitable public, cap in hand, whining, "Help me to pay my wages. Have pity, kind gentlemen, on a poor employer of labor." It makes the employer also a pauper, and if it doesn't it ought to rob him of his self-respect.

In future a business that can only exist by the starvation of its workers will have to be suppressed as a public nuisance.

The unrest of labor is the healthiest sign of the age. Blind in itself and maddened by injustice, labor can, like Samson of old, shatter the temple in its despair, bring the whole social structure down in ruin and in dust. But given hope it will build up, not destroy.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total amount previously acknowledged, \$84,779.76.

December 1—Miles City Trades and Labor Council, Miles City, Mont., \$41.50; Local No. 793, U. M. W. of A., Albia, Iowa, \$100; Amador County M. U. No. 135, W. F. M., proceeds from the raffling of a watch by members, Jackson, Cal., \$37.25; Hrvatski Savez, Cementon, N. Y., by Tripo Krstovic, \$206.60; Lodge No. 69, I. A. of M., San Francisco, Cal., \$10; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, \$100; Dr. J. W. Huffman, per Byron Troutman, Leadwood, Mo., \$1.

December 2—Local No. 165, U. M. W. of A., Willisville, Ill., \$10; Wm. H. Doughan, per H. Richter, secretary, I. W. W., Spokane, Wash., \$2; Barbers' Union No. 340, Escanaba Mich., \$1.50; Drustvo Sveti Juraj Odsjek Broj 416, N. H. Z., Elbert, W. Va., \$21; Gzuro Cinarec, collection by subscription, Elna, Pa., \$6; Beer Drivers and Stablenen's Union No. 100, U. B. W., Kansas City, Mo., \$25; National Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., \$480.43; Walla Walla Trades and Labor Council, Walla Walla, Wash., \$10.

December 3—Fred Laburyere, Desloge, Mo., per Jno. Thurman, member W. F. M., \$2.35; Antone De Bourge, Desloge, Mo., per Jno. Thurman, \$2.25; Pete Rhinehart, Desloge, Mo., per Jno. Thurman, \$2.75; Grand Rapids Local, Soc. party, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$53.09; Glass Bottle Blowers Assn., Br. 15, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Int'l Assn. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 18, St. Louis, Mo., \$10; Local No. 2468, U. M. W. of A., Christopher, Ill., \$50; Local Union No. 916, U. M. W. of A., Hiltinan, Iowa, \$20; Tyni Walo Temperance Society, Portland, Ore., \$33.10; Grean Hill S. S. Osasto, Ontario, Canada, per C. E. Hietala, \$52.35; "Voiton Luppui" Temperance Society, Monessen, Pa., \$38.65; J. A. Bjorkstrom, Aurora, Ohio, per C. E. Hietala, \$5.10; Isaac Kankaapaa, Payreenville, Mich., \$6.65; South Slavic Socialist Org. No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis., \$11; Local No. 68, South Slavic Catholic Union, Monessen, Pa., \$5; Paul J. Zoretich, by collection among friends, Charleroi, Pa., \$5.10; Riggers and Stevedores' Union, Local 38-33, San Francisco, Cal., \$500; Frank L. Sheryok, by collection, Aurora, Minn., \$30; M. Nirkshich, by collection, Peoria, Ill., \$5.25; Branch 156, Workmen's Circle, Detroit, Mich., \$5.

December 4—Charles Pogorelec, Pueblo, Colo., \$8; Court No. 399, Nat'l Croatian Society, Ronald, Wash., \$11; South Slavic Socialist Org. No. 22, Chisholm, Minn., \$133.78; South Slavic Socialist Org. No. 109, Granite City, Ill., \$30.50; Local No. 228, U. B. W., Spokane, Wash., \$7.50; South Slavic Socialist Org. No. 122, Racine, Wis., \$11.50; Court No. 194, Nat'l Croatian Society, Monessen, Pa., \$8.60; Lodge No. 105, Nta'l Croatian Society, Davis, W. Va., \$11.60; Oxford Miners' Union No. 270, W. F. M., Oxford, N. Y., \$100; South Slavic Socialist Org. No. 86, Akron, Ohio, \$18.18; Socialist party, Chicago, Ill., \$564.94.

December 6—Nester Lammi, Sawyer, Minn., \$1.80; Butchers' Union No. 12, A. M. C. and B. W., Duluth, Minn., \$5; Local No. 725, Bartenders' Union, Walla Walla, Wash., \$15; Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, for two weeks' assessment, San Francisco, Cal., \$10.40; So. Slavic Socialist Organization No. 92, Zeigler, Ill., \$48.75; Dan Davies, Carbonado, Wash., donation by collection made in church at Carbonado to aid in giving a Christmas tree to the "kiddies" of the Calumet strikers, \$10; Local No. 671, U. M. W. of A., District 13, Seever, Iowa, \$5; Anton Radelj, Pueblo, Colo., by Chas. Pogorelec, \$1; Geo. Paulin Pueblo, Colo., by Chas. Pogorelec, 50 cents; collection by Chas. Pogorelec, member W. F. M., Pueblo, Colo., \$1.45; collection by Turaj Muzevic, Odsjek Br. 19, N. H. Z., from Pittsburg, Pa., as follows: Lovro Kucnjic, 50 cents; Turaj Murevic, 50 cents; Florijan Muzevic, 50 cents; Loran Delos, 25 cents; Anton Stafoinac, 25 cents; Mate Stoymiger, 25 cents, and Laso Mrvos, 10 cents; total, \$2.35. Local No. 720, U. M. W. of A., Staunton, Ill., \$25; collection by Joseph Paukar, Servian Friends, Benld, Ill., as follows: Joseph Paukar, 50 cents; Frank Zbacnik, \$1; Joseph Spudich, 25 cents; Mijo Spudic, 50 cents; Ivan Car, 50 cents; Andro Belavic, 10 cents; Anton Car, 10 cents; Filip Car, 20 cents; Furo Spudic, 25 cents; Pero Biscan, 25 cents; Marko Spudic, 20 cents; Matt Banko, 25 cents, and Ivan Balancic, 25 cents; total, \$4.35. Collection by John A. Keski, Nashwark, Minn., \$14.75; Local Union No. 875, Numa, Iowa, \$5; donation from Minnesota, collected by A. Kalke, Calumet, Mich., \$200.

December 8—Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators of San Francisco, Cal., weekly donation, \$5.20; Mike Ozanich, Roslyn, Wash., \$6.35; Croatian Mandoline Club, Anaconda, Mont., \$8; Butte City Lodge No. 88, I. A. of M., Butte, Mont., \$200; South Slavic Socialist Branch No. 88, Detroit, Mich., \$6; Local No. 17, I. U. of S. W. S. W. and W., Inglewood, Wash., \$10; Int'l Assn. Machinists, San Francisco Lodge No. 68, weekly donation to strike fund, \$10; Local No. 14, A. F. G. W. U., Niles, Ohio, \$25; A. J. Holden, Laurium, Mich., member W. F. M., \$10; Miss Beisweiger, Laurium, Mich., \$5; John Goggin, Osceola, Mich., \$5.

Total, \$88,221.18.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH.

It is no longer possible for a poor man to accumulate a fortune in America. Instead of every man having an opportunity to get rich it is impossible, except by gambling or rarely by speculation. No new great fortunes are being formed today and we may safely say that none have been started in the last ten years. The conditions in which a boy could start with nothing and become a multi-millionaire have vanished in this country and will not return. How shall the poor boy now start upon the road to fortune? Which way

shall he take? Shall he enter a store and plan to become, like A. T. Stewart or Marshall Field, a great merchant? The great stores are now department stores owned by companies affiliated with the central interests. Shall he develop an industry as John D. Rockefeller developed oil? To do that requires money, and the money supply is owned by the central interests, which reserve all profitable industries for themselves. Shall he develop a railroad enterprise as Mr. Hill developed the present Great Northern? No man can now build a mile of new railroad nor acquire a mile of old except by the consent of the central interests that control all. Shall he hit upon a great invention as Mr. Westinghouse invented the airbrake? Here again his invention is useless without capital, and all the capital is controlled by the central interests, who will take the invention for themselves if it be for their benefit or suppress it if it threaten their profits. Shall he go into manufacturing and seek to be an independent proprietor content with a modest fortune? In practically all lines the independent manufacturer has been absorbed by or is vanishing before a trust. Shall he try to operate in real estate? In nine cases in ten the future of his real estate investment depends not upon his judgment and foresight, but upon the movements and decisions of the central interests. Shall he go into banking and try to become a great financier? In all the country there is no great bank uncontrolled by the central interests.

He has, therefore, if he be ambitious and eager for success, the prospect of but one career. He can be a hired man for the interests. He can enter the law and get large fees for showing the interests how they can evade the statutes. Or he can manage something for the interests and earn a considerable salary. The great railroad systems, banks, mills, factories, foundries, mines, insurance companies, lighting enterprises, street railroads, water powers, steamship lines, department stores, groceries, packing houses, farms, and other properties owned by the central interests must be managed. Men must be had to manage them. But they will be men hired for a salary. They will not own the property they manage and will the property they manage.—Charles Edward Russell, in Young Socialist.

WRITE ME A LETTER.

Write me at letter, my dear old friend;
Say that you love me yet.
I know you are true, but I wish that you
Would say that you never forget.

The spring's all budding and scent and song.
The summer's blossoming rime,
The orchard talks and the woodland walks,
In the golden autumn time.

Write me a letter, dear old friend;
Leave out the years between;
The ways have been rough and thorny enough
Which 'twixt us intervene.

Sing me a song of the long ago,
Ere I knew the world could cheat,
Of moonlight gleams and fond day-dreams
That were so divinely sweet.

Write me a letter, my dear old friend;
I love you more and more
As further apart we drift, dear heart,
And nearer the other shore.

The dear old loves and the dear old days
Are a balm to Life's regret;
It is easy to bear the worry and care
If the old friends love us yet.

—Exchange.

In Memoriam.

Resolution.

Bonne Terre, Missouri.

Whereas, On November 25, 1913, Brother Joseph M. Benham, a member of Bonne Terre Local No. 231, Western Federation of Miners, while following usual vocation as a miner, met with a fatal accident, which resulted in his death, on November 25, 1913; and in the death of Brother Benham, Local 231 has lost an able worker, his family a good husband and kind father and the community an upright citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records, a copy sent to his bereaved family and to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

W. E. PHILLIPS,
D. E. RAY,
PRESTON SHUMAKE,

Committee.

(Seal)

Rossland, B. C., November 26, 1913.

Whereas, Death has once more invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved brother, William Prynne; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Prynne, Rossland Miners' Union has lost a valued member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

F. A. MALCOM,
H. VARCEE,
R. CLEMAS,

Committee.

(Seal)

Rossland, B. C., November 26, 1913.

Whereas, Death has once more invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Cyril Aconite; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Cyril Aconite, Rossland Miners' Union has lost a valued member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, let it be further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local, a copy to be sent to the widow of the deceased and a copy forwarded to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

J. R. BINNEY,
R. BULMER,

Committee.

(Seal)

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
MINERS'
MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF
MINERS
SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER YEAR

Address

Miners' Magazine
605 Railroad Building
DENVER, COLO.

BISBEE
SMOKE
HOUSE

Headquarters
for
And all
Varieties
of Tobacco
UNION
MADE
CIGARS

Pool Rooms in Connection

J. C. WHITE } Proprietors
J. C. COLLINS }
BISBEE, ARIZONA

Why Not Drink
—A—
UNION
MADE
BEER

When It's Better
Than Most Beers

Beer brewed at the
CENTENNIAL
BREWERY

is absolutely pure
and wholesome.
It is made under
the most sanitary
conditions, from
the purest hops,
barley and malt
that money can
buy and is, in every
particular a Union
Made product.

CITY OFFICES:

112 HAMILTON ST.
Butte, Montana

Independent Phone 1430
Bell Phone 430.

Price List of Supplies

Charters	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards	\$.01 each
Rituals	1.00 each	Membership cards .....	.05 each
Warrant Books	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp .....	.05 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals	2.00 each
Constitution and By-		Delinquent Notices	1/4c each
laws, per copy .....	.05 each	Application Blanks	1/2c each
Notification Blanks ...	.01 each		

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.

Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Hamilton, The Tailor
SUITS MADE TO YOUR MEASURE

Clothes Cleaned and Pressed Right
ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Give Me One Trial and Watch Me Grow
Jerome, - - - Arizona

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS. CHAS. H. MOYER, President... C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President... ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer... JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine...

EXECUTIVE BOARD. J. C. LOWNEY... YANCO TERZICH... WILLIAM DAVIDSON... GUY E. MILLER...

LIST OF UNIONS

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in the left column, including Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Canada, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and others. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, Box, and Address.

Table listing unions in the right column, including Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ontario, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, Box, and Address.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

AUXILIARIES.

District Union, Ontario, No. 17, W. F. M., Jas. Dogue, Secretary, % Box 446, Cobalt, Ont. Copper District Union, No. 16, W. F. M., C. E. Hietala, Box 217, Hancock, Michigan...

Desloge Ladies' Auxiliary, Desloge, Mo., Ethel Thurman, Secretary Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D., Mary Trenboth, Secretary Calumet Ladies' Aux. No. 15, Calumet, Mich., Mrs. M. E. Mikkola, Sec. 529 3d St. Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo., Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah, Ida Wheeler, Secretary Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich., Hulda Saari, Sec'y, Box 317 Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D., Polly Christiansen, Secretary Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo., Grayce Davis, Secretary Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo., Mrs. L. R. Gill, Secretary Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich., Senia Jylha, Secretary Rossland Women's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C., Mrs. C. Seraphine, Sec. Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo., Rose Trevison, Box 182, Secretary

Dry Climate Cigars

are mild and aromatic

Made in a sanitary factory by skilled, satisfied union labor.

You will enjoy the rich blend and pleasing aroma of Dry Climates.

Ask your dealer for them.



The Solis Cigar Co., Maker, Denver.

The B. C. Federationist

Livest Eight-Page Weekly Labor Paper Published in Canada.

R. PARM PETTIPIECE, Editor.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY. LABOR TEMPLE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHILE IN BISBEE STOP AT A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Blatz Cafe

BREWERY AVE.

JOHN CARETTO & CO. Proprietors

Miners' Buckets a Specialty

NONE BUT UNION HELP EMPLOYED.

"ELORE"

"The only Hungarian Worker's Paper" in the U. S. is the Hungarian daily, "Elore," published and devoted for the interest of the Working Class of America.

Subscription rates: Yearly, \$3; half yearly, \$1.50; quarterly, 75c. Address of publishing plant and editor's office, 5 East Third Street, New York City.

All news about class struggles and the conditions of the working class from all over the world. Every Hungarian worker shall be a reader of his own class paper.

BISBEE, ARIZONA.

BLUNT BROTHERS & WALKER

DRY CLEANING
HATS BLOCKED

CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL

Phone 330

Brewery Gulch Bisbee, Ariz.

TOBACCO

The Pure Old Natural Leaf. This Tobacco is not manufactured. In the condition as it was cured on the farm. Try a sample pound; prepaid in U.S. 25c.

Dolan & Co., 1135 Market, Louisville, Ky.

Patronize Our Advertisers



BADGES BANNERS

Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Society Pins
Metal Checks, Signs; Door and Bell Plates

Strictly Union House ALL GOODS Advertising Novelties
BEAR THE UNION LABEL

1752 Champa Street Denver, Colorado

EMANUEL BROS. 1110 Sixteenth Street

The only store in Denver that gives the Union Label a square deal

Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Cigars bearing this label insures the smoker a good smoke at the right price. Look for it when you buy a cigar.



CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 129, DENVER.

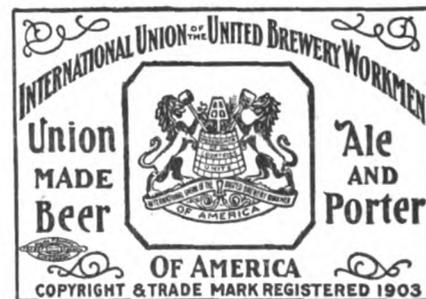
JOSEPH RICHARDS, INC.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

15 to 19 South Montana Street.

Butte, Montana.

The Oldest Undertaker in the City. Both Phones.



DEMAND THIS LABEL

ON ALL KEGS AND

BARRELS AND ON ALL

BOXES OF BOTTLE

BEER.

Drink Copper City Tannhauser Beer

FOR SALE Everywhere AND BY

BOSTON & BROWN

AGENTS FOR COPPER CITY BREWING CO. BISBEE, ARIZ.

THE ONLY BEER IN BISBEE WITH THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN'S LABEL ON IT

Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.