

LABOR
PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

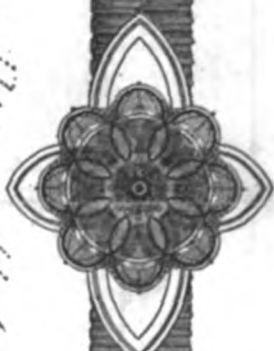
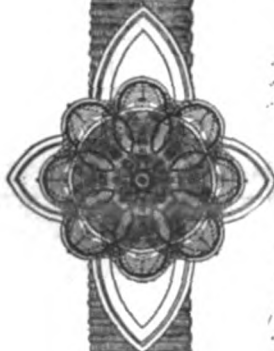
DENVER, COLO

July 8th.
1909.

Volume XI.
Number 315

22

WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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SEPT 1880

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ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.
 Room 605, Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

STRIKE NOTICES.

Strikes are on in the following places. All miners and others are requested to stay away until a settlement is reached.

Nome, Alaska.
Fairbanks, Alaska.
Douglas Island, Alaska.

AS THE COST of living soars heavenward the working man who has accepted a reduction of wages must feel convinced that the boundless prosperity promised by Taft has returned.

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned to headquarters last week from the Cripple Creek district where he had been for several days, surveying the situation in the interest of the Federation.

THE STATE FEDERATION of Labor of Ohio has gone on record, urging that organized labor shall devote all its energies towards electing members of the legislature, who will pass measures in the interest of the working class. The Federation of Labor of the state of Ohio, is certainly short-sighted when that body fails to recognize the fact, that the judiciary has the power to annul any law that conflicts with the interests of the capitalist class.

LABORING MAN in Pennsylvania out of a job and feeling the pangs of hunger, entered a freight car belonging to the Lehigh Valley Railway Company and stole sufficient food to save himself from death by starvation, but was arrested, tried and sentenced to seven years in the state penitentiary. A national gambler named Morse of New York stole millions of dollars from depositors and was sentenced to fifteen years, but the court taking into consideration his health, promised him immunity on the grounds that he would try and make good the amount that he had looted from the vaults of the bank. The working man was given no chance to search for a job in order that he might earn the amount necessary to replace the value of that which hunger forced him to take from the car of a corpulent railroad corporation.

But we are living in America, where the stars and stripes are flung to the breeze and where the orator with expanded chest declares to his dupes, "We are all equal before the law."

THE ASSESSORS OF CHICAGO are now after the wealthy women, endeavoring to force them to disclose the amount of personal property which they own. The ladies with automobiles, diamonds, Paris gowns and costly paintings, have been dodging their taxes for years, notwithstanding the fact that these same ladies sometimes give "charity balls" and are prominent factors in church affairs and raise funds to convert the heathen to Christianity.

SOME FELL IN THE HEIGHT of its glory and splendor. Capitalism has almost reached the summit. Graft and corruption are twins that enjoy license to pillage at will. Licentiousness and moral depravity as it exists among the wealthy is being exposed in all its nastiness by many divorce scandals. Labor is being exploited to the last farthing and society burdened by paying court costs in the litigation brought to compel the rich to abide by the law. All these signs point to the decay of the present social order, and the establishment of a system of justice. Toiler's Defense.

DURING THE TRIAL of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, the legal mind of Delmas of California conceived the brilliant idea of offering to a jury, "Americana Dementia" as a justification for Thaw pulling the trigger and sending White to the Kingdom Come. The "brain storm" has likewise been offered as an extenuation for the crime of murder, but out in Nevada a legal luminary has offered "Satyriasis" to save the neck of a cold-blooded murderer from the Langman's noose. The Sage Brush state has survived the crusade of "wild-catters" and mining stock swindlers, and it is hoped, that Nevada will recover from the plea offered by a disciple of Blackstone to save a wife murderer from the scaffold.

THE PLANTERS at Honolulu raised the cry of CONSPIRACY against the Japanese strikers, and the United States government crushed the strike with the iron hand of armed might.

Eight thousand men battling for justice can be maligned and calumniated by a few lords of the land, and a government that is supposed to be "of the people, by the people and for the people" becomes an ally of soulless and heartless pirates, who fatten as labor is subjugated by the power of government that is dedicated to the interests of capitalism. Some day, there will be a crash that will be heard around the world, and when that day comes, THE WORKING CLASS OF THE WORLD WILL BE THE GOVERNMENT.

THE GERMAN KAISER says that he and the Russian czar have decided that the peace of the world must be maintained.

When thieves fall out, honest men may get their dues, says an old proverb. And when kings talk of peace, the world prepares for new iniquities.

"The Empire is peace," said Louis Napoleon, ascending his throne stained with the blood of the Parisian populace. And there followed eighteen years of perfidious war abroad and of corrupt misrule at home, ending in the debacle of 1870-71.

When the Russian autocrat convened the first Hague conference, the wise ones of the world predicted that some new devilry was in the wind. The war in the Far East justified their prediction.

Czar and Kaiser, and czar and English king, have met and communed in secret since that time. Always it was in the name of peace. And the Romanoff, strengthened by German and English royal friendship, has made peace worse than war in his own country, crowding the prisons, glutting the gallows, and reviving the tortures of the Spanish Inquisition in the dungeons reserved for political offenders.

Again the imperial hangman and the German war lord meet and talk of peace. Is it Poland or Persia or what other unhappy people against whom they now conspire? New York Call

A STRIKE has been declared on the Veteran Mine in the Ely district, Nevada, where men have been working almost exclusively on the contract system. All miners are requested to keep away from this district.

A NYBODY CAN SOIL the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of the idle wind can take a million of the seeds of the thistle and do the work of mischief which the husbandman must labor long to undo, the floating particles being too fine to be seen and too light to be stopped. Such are the seeds of slander, so easily sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruits. The slanderer knows that many a mind will catch up the plague and become poisoned by his insinuation, without seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer, nor any human skill prevent mischief.—Duluth Labor World.

SENATOR LaFOLLETTE made a bitter attack upon the National Civic Federation in a speech in Congress last week. He accused the Federation of seeking to undermine and destroy the Sherman anti-trust law, which, he said, was all that was left as a legislative protection to the people against the aggressions of growing trusts. "I don't know whether this organization represents capital or labor," said the Senator, "but I know that it does not represent organized labor." He declared that the Civic Federation decoyed Samuel Gompers and others of this kind into making public addresses in order to give a color of interest to the cause of labor, and then the Federation proceeded to carry out the wishes of the wealthy men in New York who were financing it—Cleveland Citizen.

MERELY AS A MEASURE of economy, and to make a good showing in the last month of its fiscal year, the Southern Pacific Company will close many departments of its machine shops until July 1st. Why should not our Postoffice Department follow the excellent example, close up the postoffices and thus make a good showing? As for the workers dependent on their wages—who cares for them? What are they and their families as compared with a report that will boost Southern Pacific stocks in the New York gambling emporium?—San Francisco Star.

The government has already made such a good showing, that an extra session of congress was necessary in order that a tariff would be enacted that would cover a deficiency of \$100,000,000, per annum. When the people are blessed with an additional burden of \$100,000,000 annually, we can truly say that the glorious orb of prosperity has risen to dazzle a continent with its rays of light, and that "God Knows" was a prophet when he predicted the return of the prodigal.

THE LABOR JOURNALS throughout the country have reproduced the editorial in the American Federationist written by Samuel Gompers, entitled: "The Passing of Van Cleave." There is nothing to rejoice about that Van Cleave has been separated from his official duties as president of the National Manufacturers' association. The system that brought the Manufacturers' association into existence remains unmolested, and Van Cleave has been succeeded by a Kirby, who is equipped to contest every demand of organized labor.

The retirement of Van Cleave from active duty has not hampered the Manufacturers' association, and his successor, Kirby of Ohio, will demonstrate that ere a year has passed away labor is premature in its jubilation over Van Cleave retiring to enjoy the "simple life."

WHEN A GOVERNMENT inspector drawing a salary for inspecting the packing houses tenders his resignation in disgust, and declares that this inspection is a farce, it is about time for the people to make some inquiries as to the conditions that prevail in institutions where food products are prepared for public consumption.

Inspector Harms has made charges against the packing houses of East St. Louis, that should be probed to the marrow, and if the government through its officials, is unable to protect the people from being slowly murdered through impure and adulterated products of the packing houses, then it is about time for the suffering public to rise in its might and mete out swift-handed justice to the cold-blooded monsters, who seem to feel no scruples in making profit at the expense of human life.

MRS. KATHERINE CLEMMONS GOULD has won her suit against Howard Gould, and has been awarded alimony to the extent of \$36,000 per annum. The butterfly of fashion, however, complains that upon this niggardly sum she will be forced to forego many of the pleasures that she enjoyed before she became a shattered idol in the eyes of the multi-millionaire. Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould should feel some consolation, when she remembers that she will have the profound sympathy of the working class, who are working for the princely salary of a few hundred dollars per year. The masculine slave in the mill and factory and the female queen in the laundry and sweat shop, know how to condole with a "lady" whose income has been reduced to \$3,000 per month.

THE LABORING CLASS need clearly understand that this outcry against the trust does not imply a betterment of labor conditions. It does not mean the independence of the laborer. The tools of production today are social, and can only be operated by co-operative labor. This fact precludes the possibility of individual ownership of the tools by the laborers. To destroy the trust, then, does not mean that the laborers can become owners of the tools necessary to their labor; it only means that these instruments of production can be owned by smaller combinations of capital. The laboring class would still be absolutely dependent upon the owners of the instruments of production. The only difference is, that if the program of trust smashing was carried out the number of fleecers of labor would be larger than under the trust program. But, pray tell, what benefit is that to the laborers? Is any one so foolish as to contend that labor is better off by increasing the number of exploiters? Laborers, be not deceived. The worst set of exploiters on the face of the earth is the small capitalists, and the smaller their field of operation the larger the profit they must extract from labor. We have been through this stage of industry and have learned from experience that the laborer has nothing to hope from the small capitalist more than the large. We demand the abolition of the whole exploiting system and the turning of all parasites, whether large or small, into useful production. The plea of the middle class for its retention is futile. The force behind economic evolution has otherwise decreed.—Exchange.

THE PLUTOCRATS of New York, headed by John D. Rockefeller and John Pierpont Morgan, who have organized the labor exchange to find places for the unemployed, have made a statement to the public which contains a line which should be read and remembered by every workingman and woman. In setting forth the objects of the exchange it is stated that the prime purpose is "to put labor on the market like stocks and bonds." This is frank and commendable, brutal as it appears to be and is. In this line the contention made by Socialists that labor is but a commodity the same as hides, sewer pipe and fertilizer is conceded. The workingman may here see just how his capitalist master regards him. He has refused to believe the Socialist but he now has the word of the capitalist for it that in the present system is put upon the market and there bought and sold the same as any other kind of stock.

Labor and laborer are one and inseparable. Labor is the laborer and when labor is put upon the market, as stated by the labor exchange, organized by the New York capitalists, it simply means traffic in wage-slaves on a continental scale.

The chattel slaves of half century ago were sold from the auction block and there was some sharp competition and high bidding to secure them.

The wage slaves of the present day are sold in the labor market which extends over all the country, but so great have been the changes in the methods of production that there are millions of these slaves for whom there are no bidders and they wander about on the ragged edge, miserable, half-fed like vagabond dogs, a drug on the market, a curse to themselves and a dead weight upon society.

This is the condition which prevails under the present system and will continue to prevail as long as workingmen line up in capitalist parties and give their support to their masters instead of organizing their own class and developing their own economic and political power as a means of achieving their own emancipation.

Alas, that workingmen should submit for a single hour to being treated "like stocks and bonds." The very suggestion, to say nothing of the fact, is an insult to their intelligence and a reproach to their manhood.

How much longer will American workingmen vote to have themselves treated "like stocks and bonds?"—Appeal to Reason.

The Labor and Socialist Press.

FOR THE PAST YEAR or more the labor and Socialist press of the country has felt the weight of industrial depression. A number of journals that espoused the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden have been quietly laid away in the cemetery, and some of the editors are now among that great army that is searching for employment with but slight indications of being permitted to earn the means to sustain life.

The New York Call, the Chicago Daily Socialist, the Cleveland Citizen, St. Louis Labor, Montana News, Common Sense of California, and even the Appeal to Reason has been forced to raise the cry of distress and appeal to the working class to come to the rescue.

The publications which have raised the signals of distress are most ably edited and deserve the most generous support upon the part of the working classes. These journals are clear-cut and uncompromising, and stand as unflinching and dauntless advocates of a new-born civilization in which man, woman and child shall be free.

The question may be asked as to why the aggressive journals are in such desperate straits and forced to appeal so frequently during the past two years for financial aid. That question is easily answered. Aggressive men and advanced thinkers were on the subscription lists of these publications two years ago, but since ADVERSITY reduced the working force in the mines, mills and factories the boss has found it convenient to dispense with the services of men who are strong in-

Intellectually, and who sometimes in the mine, mill and factory engage in missionary work that is looked upon as inimical to the interests of a class of privilege. The master class is strictly opposed to the name of an advanced thinker remaining on the payroll whenever his services can be dispensed with. It is a noticeable fact that since the labor market has been glutted thousands and tens of thousands of men who were almost continuously employed until two years ago are now masterless and consequently jobless, and these men, being without means, are no

longer on the subscription lists of the journals that stand unflinchingly for economic liberty.

Journals that scorn to pander to corporate or commercial interests and stand true and loyal to the laboring people are generally starved to death and ultimately are planted in the graveyard, while the men who spoke through their columns for the rights of man become wanderers on the face of the earth, blacklisted and ostracised because they dared to give free expression to their honest convictions and assault the despotism that holds humanity in slavery for profit.

"Paternalism" and the Shark.

THE CORPORATE and commercial interests of America are busily engaged in an attempt to utilize the power of the government to secure markets. Every nation of prominence in manufacture is being used by the exploiters in the hope that the unholy reign of the profit system may be perpetuated.

The following in a press dispatch from Washington, D. C., shows that the administration is to be used in finding purchasers for the products of the mercenary pirates of America:

"Washington, D. C., June 29. In view of the favorable changes recently made in China's internal government, President Taft has mapped out a campaign that is intended to capture a lion's share of the rich trade of that country for the United States.

"This is indicated by the fact that W. M. O. Dawson, former governor of West Virginia, will be commissioned July 10 to work in the China field as a commercial agent. It is the intention of the government to attach a corps of special commercial agents to the legation in Peking.

"These agents will be under the immediate direction of Mr. Dawson. The creation of the corps is rendered necessary by the activities of other foreign nations throughout China and the scramble for busi-

ness there is certain to become acute before many months have passed.

"The consular service in China is thought to be strengthened and the successor to Mr. Rockhill, who is to be ambassador to Russia, will be selected with care."

Had some one raised an agitation urging this government to formulate plans by which a few millions of impoverished men and women might obtain employment, the professional spouter and cheap politician would raise a cry against "paternalism," but when mercenary vultures in the commercial world clamor for government assistance it is perfectly legitimate and in harmony with good statesmanship to establish a commission at the expense of the government to serve the interests of our merchant princes. This commission will be made up of commercial drummers, whose duty will be to solicit patronage for the skimmers of proud Columbia. They will draw their salaries from the treasury of "Uncle Samuel," but their work is for the private and personal profit of the sharks, in whose interest this government seems to be operated. Again, the profit-mongers throughout the United States are working night and day to establish a merchant marine in order that subsidized ships may be used to carry the wares of this country to foreign shores, for the personal aggrandizement of those men whose economic power can make a personal asset out of this government.

Race Hatred Must be Strangled.

THE ARBITRATION BOARD has practically settled the strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in Georgia, and it is needless to say that the railroad company got the best of the settlement. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen made a serious mistake when the organization raised the barriers against the black man, thereby bringing about a race war which could only end in an advantage to the exploiter. The black man filled the position of fireman for one dollar less per day than the white man, and the Brotherhood permitted this injustice to be meted out to a race that is struggling against all the prejudices born of the centuries. The smaller parasite in commercial circles in Georgia was in sympathy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in the fight against the negro, not because the parasite was in sympathy with the labor movement, but because of a race hatred and because the dollar less per day paid to the negro fireman forced him to economize on the necessities of life. The parasite of the South realized that the white man with a salary of \$30 per month above that of his black brother was a more valuable customer and his patronage was more to be desired than the patronage of the miserable wretch who on account of his color and the hatred against him, was forced to accept in silence one dollar per day less than the white fireman, regard-

less of the fact that this colored slave of the Georgia Railway company performed the same service. Had the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of Georgia been permeated with a spirit of justice and had the membership of the organization a broad grasp of the industrial problem, a battle would have been waged against the Georgia Railway company until that arrogant corporation recognized the same pay for the same service, whether the service was performed by the Caucasian or the African.

If the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen does not reach down its hand to lift the man from below, then the man below will drag the Brotherhood to his level, and the railway companies of Georgia and every other state in which the negro becomes a factor to be reckoned with in the labor market, will give their aid and support in bringing about a condition of almost absolute servitude in the railway service.

The labor organization of today must have a broad foundation, and the doors of unionism must be opened wide to every wage earner, no matter what may be his color or creed, or no matter whether he comes from Southern Europe or the Orient. The time has passed when the white man can afford to lock the doors of the labor organization against the black, brown and yellow races. These races are here in America, and organized labor must assimilate these races or else Capitalism will utilize these races to crush Unionism wherever possible.

The Friend of Labor.

THE MOST DANGEROUS man that the working class confronts is the polished gentleman who conceals his hypocrisy and treachery behind the mask of earnestness and sincerity. The platform speaker with the glib tongue and the resourceful writer with a command of language, who express a tender solicitude for the welfare of the wealth producers while blinding them by fallacious sophistry to the great issue that must be met, are far more dangerous than all the Posts, Parrys and Van Cleaves, who stand out in the open and fight labor with the mailed fist. The masked Judas can delude the working class, but the man who assaults labor in broad daylight is regarded as an open and avowed enemy, and the results of his assaults will be less disastrous than the subtle poison that drugs the mentality of the laboring people. The man who by specious reasoning can cloud an issue or chloroform the mind is the enemy most to be dreaded, and when such a man through his suavity can cover his duplicity and cause labor to look upon him as a friend, he is delivering far more fatal blows to labor than the infuriated union-smasher who announces from the house tops that he is the uncompromising and relentless foe of organized labor.

If the laboring people are never to achieve industrial liberty until

this pseudo "friend of labor" bares his arm to give battle for justice, then labor will never enjoy the heritage of economic freedom. The "friend of labor" is but the decoy of Capitalism, and the velvet words that drop from the lips of the "friend of labor" are but the verbal opiates to soothe labor into a lethargy, rendering labor blind to the sheathed dagger.

No member of organized labor gifted with average intelligence can be deceived by the venom and hate expressed by a Van Cleave, a Post or a Parry, but the literature that comes from a bureau of a Civic Federation does obscure the vision of the toiling millions and cause hundreds of thousands of men in the ranks of organized labor to feel that the institution that was built and launched by the master mind of the departed Marcus A. Hanna was constructed for the sole purpose of redressing or alleviating the wrongs that are inflicted upon labor by industrial despots, whose greed for profit has starved their souls.

The Civic Federation was instituted to raise every barrier against progressive thought and to halt by every species of cunning and intrigue the onward march of labor towards the summit of humanity's emancipation.

The Civic Federation is but the brake to hold the laboring people in perpetual subjugation, and when the wise men of that body discern a restlessness and discontent among the masses of the people that indi-

icates a revolt, the magnates in the industrial, commercial and financial world are counselled to grant a few more crumbs to still the clamoring of those who are growing desperate from conditions.

The Civic Federation, as the "friend of labor," is the most powerful auxiliary that Capitalism has got to prolong its reign of robbery and exploitation.

Alleged Labor Journals.

WHEN THE FACT is taken into consideration that the majority of our so-called "labor journals" are wedded to the Democratic or Republican parties, it is not difficult to understand the political disunion that prevails among the laboring people. The "labor journal" is supposed to be the testament of the working man, and its editorial page is supposed to be consecrated to the interests of that class that is struggling against wrong and tyranny. Yet we find a labor journal in one state presenting the portraits of Democratic candidates and appealing to the working class to stand loyally by the men who have seen fit to pay for space in the columns of an alleged labor publication. In another state we find another labor journal presenting the mugs of Republican candidates and exhausting the English language in paying tributes to the hungry spoilsmen who want the ballots of the working class, in order that they may eat at the public crib.

These "labor journals" whose editors grab at the dirty dollars of the capitalist politician, use the flail on the Socialist publication that attempts to prove to the working class that both the old parties are but the political agents of capitalism, whose duties are to legalize the piracy and brigandage of the profit system. The alleged "labor journals" with the shameless audacity of the unblushing inmates of a

brothel, endeavor to create the impression that the Socialist who is a member of a labor organization has become a member through ulterior motives and is but a conspirator, devising plans and schemes to either wreck the labor movement or make the labor movement an auxiliary of the Socialist party. The editors of such labor journals have less honor than Judas, and are as bereft of shame as the painted ghost in the bad lands of a red light district. The Socialist, recognizing the class struggle and knowing his class interests, becomes a volunteer in the labor movement and does not have to be drafted to stand beneath the flag of organized labor. Being a student and a close observer of economic conditions, he recognizes the fact that he is helpless, unless he joins hands with the men of his class in a movement that will give battle to the despotism of organized greed.

Take the men and women of Socialist sentiment out of the labor movement of this continent and organized labor has lost its backbone and the spirit that urges the working class to move forward towards the heights of economic freedom. When we note the number of labor journals that are prostituted to serve the interests of politicians who are but the vassals of corporations and trusts, we cannot feel surprised that Christ was sold for thirty pieces of silver in the dawn of the Christian era.

Bread Pirates.

EACH DAY about four million pinched-faced, blue-lipped, sunken-eyed children wend their way to mill, factory and mine. Clutched in their little hands, which resemble bird claws, is a stingy, little, lunch to be ravenously devoured during the thirty minutes that their masters give them to eat this morsel in, so that they will be able to toil on until 6 o'clock in the evening. All during the past winter, tens of thousands of school children went to bed hungry, got up hungry and wended their way to school hungry, because their slave parents did not receive enough for their toil and drudgery to buy a sufficient amount of bread to keep hunger from gnawing at their little stomachs. Was it on the account of a lack of wheat being raised that caused millions of staggering mothers, sad-eyed fathers and blue-lipped children to go hungry through the entire year that has just passed? Ah, no! The sun-tanned fathers, sons and husbands had raised an abundant crop of wheat and enough and more than it took to feed all of the inhabitants of the United States. These horny-handed fathers, sons and husbands, after they had raised their crop of wheat, found themselves at the door of want, and were compelled to sell this wheat to speculators at the price they offered, as to undertake to hold this wheat, in their poverty, was impossible. The wheat passed into the hands of the master class, who never raised a bushel of wheat in all their lives, and they bought it at their own price, because they were financially strong enough to rob the weak. After the farmers who raised the wheat had passed it over to the man who raised no wheat, and after these speculators had piled it mountain

high in their elevators, and when starving mothers, fathers and children began to plead for bread, the Jim Pattens laughed in fiendish glee at their hunger, realizing that when the whine of babies drove parents to desperation, that they would give any price for that bread rather than see their little ones starve, tugging at their mothers' dresses. Hunger, misery and even starvation did not soften the hearts of the Jim Pattens, and they sat back in their elaborate offices and watched the staff of life go higher and higher, day by day, and heeded not the pitiful cry for bread at their windows, as the jingle of the dollar had so calloused their souls that they were willing for the potter's field to be populated with famishing children, just so they were able to reap where they had not sown. Standing with one foot upon the necks of starving babies, with the other placed upon the bosoms of the mothers that gave them birth, Jim Patten cleaned up a million dollars a day, because he was financially strong enough to starve these babies and mothers until they were willing to give up their last farthing rather than die of hunger. And the fathers, the husbands and the brothers of this starving, famishing army still persist in casting their ballots for the candidates of both the Republican and Democratic parties, who openly, and without a blush, declare that they are in sympathy with a system which will permit the Jim Pattens to starve their own blood and flesh. How long, O Lord, how long, will it be until those who create the wealth of the world shall open their eyes to the perfidy of this damnable system of robbery, and the grasp of the bread pirates be prised loose from the throats of our kith and kin by the gallant Sons of Socialism?—National Rip Saw.

Political Movements.

MOST PEOPLE HAVE no political opinions of their own. True, around election time they make "great arguments about it and about" in the belligerently opinionative manner common to those afflicted with a "diarrhea of words and a constipation of ideas." The opinions they express on these occasions are, however, not their own and have little or nothing to do with determining on which side their votes shall be cast, for generally they pick their candidate first and then hunt up, or have handed to them by the "moulders of public opinion" of their party, an assortment of arguments and reasons (?) to prove that that is the candidate they should have picked.

In the matter of choosing their particular candidates the most of the voters are influenced by various weighty considerations. Some vote one way because that is the way they have been accustomed to vote, others because they voted the other way on a previous occasion and consider it a good plan to change over. Some vote for a "good man" and other against a bad one. Some vote for a pecuniary consideration and some for a promise. Some vote one way because so and so is voting that way and he's all right and some because so and so is voting the other way and he's no good. And a very great number of the most intelligent vote as if they were betting on a dog fight, they back the candidate who they think is most likely to win, as they have evolved out of their infinite wisdom the theory that, if they happen to cast their votes for the candidate that gets left, they lose their votes, that is to say they do not count in swaying the destinies of the Empire.

These all are the people who furnish the reason for existence of editors, spell-binders, heelers and the rest of the electioneering machinery of the various political parties. Their votes count. Otherwise, having no political opinions, they are a negligible quantity, and, accord-

ingly, are neglected after election day. In the great game of politics these are not the players but the pieces.

Those who play the game can be lined up in two great political camps. On the one hand Greater Capitalism on the other Socialism. The old party alignments are merely traditional. At one time they represented conflicting interests. Today Liberalism and Conservatism, Republicanism and Democracy, are mere names to conjure with, and as meaningless as Abracadabra.

Greater Capitalism is the political force that rules the world today. By virtue of their superiority in the industrial field, the great capitalists are absolute masters of the machinery of legislation. Intrenched upon the rock of things-as-they-are, their position is absolutely impregnable against the puny assaults of the Reactionaries, who, finding themselves being crushed out of existence, desire a return to things as they were, or of the Reformers, who, feeling themselves oppressed, would remodel things as they ought to be.

Whichever of the two old parties is "in power," Greater Capitalism controls. The struggle between these two parties is not a struggle for mastery, but for jobs; not for the power to rule, but for the privilege of serving the great capitalists. Neither change of policy nor principle is involved, but merely a change of servants.

Hence either party will bid for the support of every section of the community and will identify itself with any popular movement, or, if no popular movement exists, will invent one. Once elected, neither party need remember its platform and pledges. It has got the job.

In the Dominion the Liberal party has the job; in British Columbia, the Conservative. What difference is there in their policies? What has become of their platforms and pledges? Their actions are identical: they are carrying out the unwritten platform of their masters which

calls for further and more complete control of the resources of the earth and the machinery of production.

Opposed to this is the Socialist movement, the movement of the workers, whose platform calls for control by the workers of the means

of production. As it seeks, not price, but power, the Socialist Party cannot gain its ends by bidding for support for only when it is carrying out the will of the workers can it have the power to carry out its program and break the rule of capital. Western Clarion.

Woman's Battle for the Ballot.

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND are attracting more or less attention throughout the world. The gentler sex are storming parliament and demanding that woman shall be permitted to exercise the same privilege as man in casting a ballot. The women of England are no longer silent, nor will their agitation cease until they are equipped with legal authority to have a voice in the administration of public affairs. Last week in London parliament was bombarded for the thirteenth time by the militant women, whom even the police cannot subdue or force to abandon their fight for the elective franchise.

More than 50,000 people gathered in close proximity to parliament, to watch the suffragettes in their crusade for the ballot, and the powers that be deemed it necessary to protect the lawmakers by summoning 3,000 police, mounted and on foot, to guard the sacred persons of the men, who look upon woman as an inferior, and whose place is at home washing dishes and rearing children.

In the state of Washington the campaign for women suffrage has

been inaugurated and a train known as the Suffrage Special is touring the state, carrying the most eloquent women of America, who are advancing the most convincing arguments to demonstrate that the ballot should be no longer withheld from women. The citizens of Washington will vote on the suffrage question in November, 1910, and it is safe to assume that for the next year the ablest women of America will visit Washington and plead with stubborn man to concede political power to his mother, wife, sister and daughter.

In the state of Iowa the women are likewise making a campaign for suffrage. In the city of Des Moines last week, where Miss Gertrude von Petzgold, the noted English suffragette, was carrying on her campaign in behalf of her sex, some brave and heroic man hurled a bomb, entertaining the idea that if the woman suffragette from England was destroyed that the question of woman suffrage would be settled forever. Men may resist granting the ballot to woman, but the hand that rocks the cradle knows neither defeat nor surrender, and will continue in her battle for right until she has torn the ballot from the hands of the sterner sex. Woman has commenced to realize her power and man can little longer deny her a voice in public affairs.

Human Nature.

A NUMBER OF MINISTERS of the Gospel, realizing that Socialism is a live subject, and that it is engaging the thought and attention of the people of every nation, frequently preach upon Socialism from the pulpit, but it is rather pitiable to realize that these saintly men who pretend to know so much about God and the life beyond the grave, know so little about the doctrines promulgated by Socialism. The man who has studied philosophy, theology and wrestled with the scriptures to make a showing that there are mansions beyond the stars, seems indifferent in becoming thoroughly acquainted with a subject that materially affects the interests of the people during their presence on earth. A short time ago an eloquent divine who draws a fat salary for what he does not know anything about, declared to his fashionable congregation that Socialism could never come, owing to the fact that "You cannot change human nature." If human nature cannot be changed, then why is this pulpit pounder elaborating on the beauty and glory of an invisible world and endeavoring to lead men and women so close to the standard of perfection here on earth that when they "shuffle off this mortal coil" they will be given credentials for admission to the mansions of the blessed, where harps and crowns are as plentiful as fleas in California? If human nature cannot be changed, then why plead with the sinner to "come to repentance?" If human nature is fixed and not subject to change, then the Christian people all along the centuries have made a serious mistake when they expended countless millions of money in building temples to God and paying salaries to preachers to paint pictures of the "golden shore

of eternity" and the "pearly gates," in the hope that man would lift his eyes from the earth and permit his vision to contemplate the glorious life of the "promised land" if only he would be redeemed from sin. If the church through the propagation of the doctrines of Christianity sets up the claim that souls are saved, then the human nature of the sinner redeemed from his evil ways must have been changed, or else he is still a sinner. If human nature cannot be changed, then why preach temperance to the drunkard and chastity to the fallen woman?

Go into the "red light district" of any of the large cities of this country and interview the women who have become social outcasts, and each and every one of those women who are lost to shame can recall the time when an offensive or vulgar word mantled their cheek with a blush, and can vividly remember the time when an indecent proposal would be rejected with all the scorn of outraged womanhood. Will the preacher contend that there has been no change in human nature from the time that woman wore upon her brow the crown of virtue, and the time that she went down to dishonor? People who prate that human nature cannot be changed are blind to facts and profit but little from lessons that can be learned in the school of experience. The preacher when called from one church to another, immediately on entering the new field of his labors, makes inquiry as to the character of the different neighborhoods, in order that he may locate his family where the surroundings are good. If human nature cannot be changed, then why are fathers and mothers so particular as to the neighborhoods in which they live? The man and woman of average intelligence realizes that human nature is subject to environment, and human nature is governed to a vast extent by economic conditions.

"Buncoomed"

IN A LATE ISSUE of "The Tribune," published at Sacramento, California, there appeared the following on the editorial page under the caption "Child Labor":

"In a Children's Sermon Sunday Dr. Robert J. Burdette dealt with the injustice of child labor in the large factories of the country.

"The labor unions," he said, 'should take this matter in hand. In many cases parents are to blame for their children being permitted to work. They swear falsely concerning the ages of the little ones, and the children, mere babies, toil on year after year with never a vacation. The owners of the factories must have their vacations, though, and they go to the playgrounds of Europe. They pay for their vacations with the life blood of children, because you can get a child cheap.

"Let us make our streets clean and pure, that it will be safe for the children to play in them, and let us send the children from our well-regulated homes, like little missionaries, to play with and uplift the other boys and girls. I hate to see a colt brought in and taught the use of the halter before it has had its chance to run and develop in the pasture."

"The labor unions have had this matter in hand for a long time. It is a satisfaction to note that the church is beginning to awaken to the defense of the child against the inhuman practice of child labor."

When Dr. Robert J. Burdette declared that "the labor unions should take the matter in hand" relative to child labor, he did not seem to realize that he was indirectly acknowledging that the church,

with all its boasted power and influence, had been practically helpless in rescuing the child from the maw of commercial greed.

If the parents swear falsely as to the ages of their children in order that they may be admitted to the mill and factory, then this church has failed to reach such parents with its influence.

Again the preacher does not seem to understand that "necessity knows no law" and that when the wolf of hunger prowls around the novel of the family, something must be done to save the inmates of such a novel from death by starvation.

No father and mother willingly tells a falsehood to condemn their child to the prisons of profit. Pitiless want perjuries the lips of the parents, and the child is robbed of play, of an education and all the joys of childhood in order that a master class who support the church may have dividends that are rented from child labor.

The capitalist class wants the child in the mill and factory because there is more profit in the labor of the child than in the labor of the adult.

This preacher wants the streets made "clean and pure" in order that the children of "well regulated homes" may go out "like little missionaries to play with and uplift the other boys and girls."

Why should one boy or girl have a "well regulated home" while such a home is denied to others? The "clean street" and the "little missionaries" will be as helpless in uplifting the boys and girls seen

tenced to the factory through poverty as the church has been in wiping out the system that demands that childhood shall be murdered

in mill and factory, in order that vultures may fatten on the proceeds coined from the flesh and blood of babyhood.

Unfair and Prejudiced.

IN THE REVEILLE of Butte, Montana, of the issue of June 25th, appeared an article in the local columns giving a report of applicants for citizenship before the Federal Court. In the article appeared the following question put to the applicant for citizenship by the United States attorney:

"If the laws of your union conflicted with the laws of the United States which would you obey?"

The federal attorney who puts such an interrogatory to an applicant for citizenship is unfair and certainly exhibits a prejudice towards organized labor. If there is any labor organization whose constitution and by-laws are in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, that fact is certainly apparent to the men in official life and such organizations can be pointed out by the secret service department of the government. The United States attorney has no legal right to ask a question on the strength of a supposition. His questions should be founded on facts, and he has no right to presume that the laws of any labor organization are in opposition to the laws of the United States. Furthermore, he has no right to assume that the man who comes from a foreign shore is a confirmed criminal, nor has he any right to ask questions that reflect upon the good intentions of the man who by his appearance in a Federal Court, shows his willingness to assume the obligations of American citizenship.

Again from the article in the Reveille, the United States attorney

asks each applicant if he believes in "anarchy," and the majority of applicants for citizenship by their answers show that they have not even the slightest conception of the doctrines promulgated by anarchists.

If the attorney, who by his suggestive questioning, casts doubt upon the integrity and honor of the applicant for citizenship, was placed on the stand to answer questions relative to "anarchy," he would probably show an ignorance that would scarcely reflect credit on the intelligence of the legal profession.

If the United States became involved in a foreign war and this United States attorney became a recruiting officer, is there anyone who would believe that he would ask the applicant for the army and navy the question:

"If the laws of your union conflicted with the laws of the United States, which would you obey?"

But why are so many irrelevant questions put to the foreigner when making application for citizenship? It is becoming apparent that the class that rules is devising every scheme to withhold the ballot from the foreigner on the grounds that the great majority of the foreigners are identified with the working class, and yet, in the face of this indisputable fact, there are a number of members of organized labor who have declared that the ballot is worthless and ineffective, regardless of the fact that the capitalist class, through their representatives in official life, recognize the potency of the ballot and raise every technicality and barrier to prevent the laboring man from the exercise of the elective franchise.



EX-PRESIDENT.

Ever since Roosevelt started out on his trip to Africa the plutocratic journals have been filled with the exploits of the ex-hero. Every snake big and little, every animal that has been slaughtered has been the cause for boasting and rejoicing by the moribund element of society on both continents. Whatever Roosevelt does is right, from killing a harmless gazelle to a wart hog if it is only done in the name of science. The ex-president is just where he belong and just where he shines in the dark continent. With his tremendous virility and genius, he is far more useful in Africa opening up the country and destroying the dangerous beasts and reptiles that infest the country than he would be here at home in the United States. As a mighty hunter he is far more useful to society and successful than he was as a statesman and economist. The seven billions of dollars that were expended by his political administration, sixty per cent of which was blown in on the army and navy can be replaced but the example that he set in toting a gun around strapped to his posterior extremity and his advocacy of arming and training the youth of the country to kill and destroy their fellow beings, is something that will endure until it is educated out of the people and its wickedness and folly is demonstrated. Such men as Roosevelt are the modern Attilas that are here to punish and scourge the race.

THE ACTION OF SILVERTON MINERS' UNION INDORSED.

Jerome, Ariz., June 30, 1909.

To the Delegates of the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the W. F. M., Denver, Colorado:

Fellow Workers—It was resolved by Jerome Miners' Union No. 101 of W. F. M., at their regular meeting on June 30th, that: "We, the members of Jerome Miners' Union endorse the suggestions of Silverton Miners' Union No. 26, W. F. M., and that we instruct our delegate to the seventeenth annual convention to work and vote to that effect.

And that we especially instruct our delegate to support any honest measure tending towards bringing together the wage workers into an industrial organization—realizing, as we do, and as every class-conscious worker does, that only by coming together in an industrial organization, and keeping together, can we ever expect to wrest from the master-class, that which rightfully and justly belongs to us; which is the "full product of our toil."

Realizing, as Silverton Miners' Union does, that few delegates can't do much without the support of at least the majority votes, and as the hour to appeal to the local unions and their members is too late, we direct this appeal to the intelligence and honesty of purpose of the delegates of the seventeenth annual convention and ask them to give this matter their earnest consideration.

It was also farther resolved, that this resolution be spread on the minutes of our union, and that a copy be forwarded to the delegates of the seven-

teenth annual convention, and that a copy be also sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal.)

P. J. SOIFFIN,
JOHN J. SULLIVAN,
MICHAEL COPPENGER,
Committee.

ON THE UNFAIR LIST.

Jackson, Calif., June 25, 1909.

Editor Miner's Magazine:

We are sending you a list of names which this union has ordered published in the Miners' Magazine. These are a few that we could not get together before:

J. Ward Williams, ex-member 115.
William J. Williams, ex-member 115.
Sui Pachero, ex-member 115 as guard.
Sam Harris, ex-member 115, as guard, ex-secretary.
George Harris, ex-member 115.
Earl Parlen.
Chris Ingormin.
J. E. Batchelder, ex-member 115.

P. S.—These are some of the men who scabbed in Jackson and helped to defeat the miners of their rights in regard to the eight-hour day. We remain, yours fraternally,

JACKSON MINERS' UNION.
W. T. LANGDON, Secretary.

SOCIALISM SHOULD APPEAL TO THE IRISH.

If there is any race or people on earth that ought to be interested in the subject of Socialism it is the Irish people, for if there is any race that it would benefit it is that nation. Century after century they have been plundered and despoiled by absentee landlords until very little but the soil was left. Within the last decade there has been a movement made to restore the land to the people by the purchase and breaking up the large estates so that the people who till the soil may have the privilege of owning it under capitalism, or at least, there is a pretense of ownership. But the burden of debt will still visit on the people until it will be wiped out by Socialism. The wrongs that Ireland has suffered are almost entirely economic or political wrongs inflicted by capitalism and the way to right them is to overturn and destroy capitalism. Socialism is bound to do this just as soon as the people become intelligent enough to apply the remedy. The progress and development of a nation depends largely upon the religious culture of the people, for religion is unquestionably a question of culture and education. It may be divine or not, that depends entirely upon its influence upon the human race. If it tends to uphold a system of wrong and injustice, to enslave and retard

human development, to enrich and aggrandize one class of citizens at the expense of another there is no divinity about it, it is diabolism and inspired by the devil or spirit of capitalism.

J. M. N.



SAVING THE HOME.

An interesting experiment in centralized housekeeping is about to be tried in Philadelphia. Old Stephen Girard, one of Philadelphia's original rich men, stipulated in his will that not an inch of ground owned by him at the time of his death should ever be sold, and this provision has forced several daring experiments of a progressive nature. The board of city trusts, which represents the city of Philadelphia, the Girard and nearly a dozen other estates of a quasi-public character, has been forced to find ways to utilize to the best advantage miles of land in and about the city and in the anthracite region. The Girard lands about the city have given them the most trouble. So now they have planned to erect twelve hundred homes each to be large enough for five people, which will be independent of each other and yet operated so far as heating, lighting and cleaning, and even cooking go, from a central station. A vast saving will thus be secured, and much more satisfactory service given. There will be a central kitchen for a certain number of houses, with trained chefs in charge and all food bought at wholesale prices, yet each family, within certain limits, being permitted to order such foods cooked as pleases them best. Besides this, it is planned to have the houses cleaned of dust by the modern vacuum system, that is by suction of air, the dust particles being taken up and drawn to the central station far away from the homes. And so on. The experiment will be watched with interest, and has a good chance of being taken up all over the country, since it will reduce household drudgery—to which women sacrifice themselves nowadays most fearfully—and also meet the demand for some way out of the inevitable "hired girl problem." Years ago, when Fourierism swept the country, many of the communistic experiments failed because of the irksomeness of communal living, and communal dining. Each family felt the natural want of privacy in their living and dining apartments, and this is a fact of human nature that will doubtless persist. The Philadelphia experiment does not interfere or do violence to that love of family privacy, and so has good chances of winning out.—Social Democratic Herald.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

The Congressional Record is a wonderful revealer. Undoubtedly the safety of the master class rests largely in the fact that this verbose journal is read by few people and understood by less. The class character of "our government" is clearly revealed in its lurid pages. Some of the language is what the masters themselves call "incendiary" when uttered by a member of the working class. Here is a gem which shows how the propertied gentry quarrel over the division of the spoils wrested from the workers.

Senator Bacon has the floor:

"I will state that about a year ago, or more than a year ago, in February of last year, when the learned and distinguished senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) was to make his much heralded speech on the subject of a tariff commission, there assembled in the city of Washington a large number of prominent manufacturers of the country, men who were not only engaged in the business of manufacturing, but men who hold high official position in the organization of the parties thus interested in manufacturing. They had a convention here, and while here they gave out public utterances of various kinds and in various ways. On the third day of February of last year, while that convention was in session, there appeared in the Washington Herald a series of interviews with those officials."

Quoting one of these gentlemen, Mr. N. E. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee of the Manufacturers' Association, Senator Bacon said:

The annual output of the manufacturers of the United States, as shown in the last census, is valued at \$14,800,000,000. The tariff which covers the prices—

I hope senators will listen to this language, because we are now dealing with the question whether the tariff shall be changed. This is the estimate which was put upon the tariff we are now engaged in revising by this prominent Republican manufacturer.

The tariff which covers the prices—

That is, the prices of the \$14,800,000,000 of manufactures— is inexact, antiquated, and inapplicable at the present time. Scarcely a single schedule has any honest and direct application at this time to the principle of protection. Under present conditions the tariff is not a protective tariff in any sense. It is a tariff—

Listen to this language—

It is a tariff of graft and discrimination, hurtful in a thousand ways.

From one-half to two-thirds of the stuff made under the tariff bears to the consumer an unjust and unreasonable price because of the tariff.

It is estimated by competent authorities that the graft, overcharge, and wrong done the American public because of the present tariff reaches \$3,000,000 a working day. We have the facts, schedule by schedule, and are prepared to make the details public should we receive opposition to our demand for a permanent tariff commission, through the appointment of which a proper adjustment of the tariff can be procured.

We are not agitators or reformers. We are mostly Republicans, and all protectionists.

Continuing the senator declared:

"If that is the case, if we have a protective tariff bill, as this is avowed to be, as the present law is avowed and known to be, as this law is intended to be, as avowed by the senator from Rhode Island and other senators who have spoken if this protective tariff is to raise \$300,000,000—then by this conservative estimate the people of the United States will pay more than two thousand million dollars, not for one time, but every year so long as the law stands upon the statute books—\$2,000,000,000 a year in increased prices, which goes into the coffers of these producers."

And here is another bawl out:

"It is not necessary to take the position that the original cost of the goods and the tariff must be added together to find out what is the cost to the domestic consumer, because if that were the case, it would be, instead of \$2,000,000,000, over six thousand million dollars a year. So it is not an extravagant estimate when you say that in the consumption of the country at least \$2,000,000,000 are paid by the consumers of the country in the increased prices enforced by the protective tariff and turned over to those who are the protected producers of the domestic articles practically as a bonus.

"The title of the bill should be changed. In expressing frankly the truth the title should be, 'A bill to be entitled an act to collect annually \$2-

000,000,000 from the people of the United States and pay the same over to the favored proprietors of the protected industries herein named."

"When this industry appears and that industry appears and ask that it may have this prohibitive rate of duty or that prohibitive rate of duty, it is simply a question how much will we, out of this \$2,000,000,000 thus extorted from other people, allow to those engaged in the lead industry, how much of this \$2,000,000,000 will we allow to some other parties engaged in another industry? And then how much to still another and another party, and so on to the end until the whole \$2,000,000,000 is divided among these greedy, insatiate interests to enrich them in their several private businesses at the coerced expense of the general American public.

"Suppose it was piled up in that area in front of the vice president's desk. What would be the difference between doing that and effecting the same result through the passage of this bill? Suppose that 200,000,000 gold dollars were piled up in that area and we sat around here determining how it should be distributed. Would it be any different from what it is in practical effect? A senator on my right suggests that we would go into executive session. I think we would do something to hide from the American people and the world the fact that we were engaged in—I will not use a harsh term—such an improper occupation."

Now, don't swell up, brother wage-slave. You're not being robbed of any part of that \$2,000,000,000, all you get is your stall and feed, and blanket and shoeing and clipping, anyway. You get your board and keep, tariff or no tariff. Our sole purpose in putting this matter before you is to show you what it means to the masters to be in politics, in the hope that it might incidentally suggest to you the advisability of your going into a little politics yourself, working class, Socialist politics, with a view to getting possession of this government for your own class; therefore for yourself. No! Think it over.—Oakland Labor World.

HOWARD GOULD, COWARD.

Howard Gould, the offspring of America's Dick Turpin, the petted scion of an ignoble house, and consorter of New York's walking distilleries and champagne vats, has shown the stuff that's in him by refusing to take the witness stand in his divorce proceedings against Mrs. Gould.

His cowardice puts his wife in a helpless position to change the drift of public opinion, created for the purpose of letting her husband play the martyr role and made possible because of his money and a subservient press that has assisted him in painting a woman as a common bawd. She has been pictured in the most lurid and frightful colors. After Gould, backed by ill gotten millions, has poisoned the minds of the people he declines to take the witness stand, and the odium of a divorce shifted from his shoulders.

He is a cowardly and unmanly pup, only found among those who neither toil nor spin, but whose money can purchase power to educate a fickle public that forgets the divine injunction about throwing stones.

The American press has made it possible for Gould and his sins to escape notice, as the baying hounds, as usual, condemn a woman, regardless of truth. No notice will be taken to this man's refusal to give a woman a chance to defend herself.

Any one acquainted with courts knows the ease with which perjured testimony can be secured. Any one knows the corps of "stool pigeons" at the command of every detective force. Any one knows the subservience of news papers, clackers, and hangers-on, who always strive to create public opinion as a shield for the powerful and strong, regardless of justice and right. Howard Gould is a type of the degenerate sons of wealth, responsible for Evelyn Nesbitt and the Mrs. Goulds. But nothing is said against them. The woman is damned, with these contemptible hounds, social leeches and out ragers of femininity shoved into prominence by "our best citizens," who are aided in covering their wretchedness and black lives.

The dagger has been driven home in this divorce case. A woman has been held responsible for the orgies of Rome, and Howard Gould will be given another lease on a leprous life, by people who quickly forget the cowardice of one who shrinks at the same treatment accorded his wife—Toledo Union Leader.

A MILLIONAIRE PREDICTS CIVIL WAR.

O. C. Barber, the founder of the match trust, has evidently seen a new vision. He once defended the trusts and said that "a trust that robbed the people could not flourish." In a recent interview, reported in the St. Joseph, Mo., News-Press, he said:

"This country will, in a few years, be engaged in a civil war as fierce and as bloody as the war of '61-'65. Slavery, the slavery of greed, will be the incentive. The strife will be long and bitter and the forces engaged in the conflict will be the grasping rich and the struggling poor. This will occur within the lifetime of the present generation. We have the railroads which in my judgment, are absorbing the profits of the country arising from industrial enterprises and the labor of the people."

Many people saw the dark clouds preceding the civil war. They sounded the alarm, but the people were too stupid or too pre-occupied with other things to heed the warning. But nothing is more certain than that things cannot go on forever as they are now going. We Socialists hope that the people can be aroused mentally before the physical struggle is precipitated, and that the change can be made by using the ballot and electing men who desire to change the relationship of capital, and by making the private capital that is now grinding the wealth out of the people—by making it into public capital, thus permitting the profits, if any, to go into the public or common treasury, and avoid the bloody prediction of Mr. Barber. But there is no question in the mind of any careful thinker that war will be inevitable unless legal relief is afforded the people from the extortion of capitalists. It would be unthinkable that a nation of people that can read and write would submit to a condition where a few hundred or thousand men owned the whole capital of the nation, while the masses were reduced to a dependence on the whim or desire of these few. I say it is unthinkable. And yet the rapid accumulations of a few are giving them the power to gather in all that they do not now own. The people will wake up and find there is something more important than a few paltry dollars or other wealth they are chasing. Liberty is of more worth than capital—especially if you cannot control the capital. Will the people heed the warning of one of their own oppressors who is really alarmed? This is not a Socialist howl, but the shriek of fear of one who has amassed millions out of you and is now fearful of what it means.

INSURANCE WHICH INSURES.

By Robert Hunter.

Now that we have spoken of gambling insurance let us speak of insurance that insures.

The Germans have insurance which insures.

For over thirty years the government has been hard pressed by an intelligent and powerful Socialist party. German rulers were forced to take action to relieve the distress of the people.

Times were critical. The revolt was growing. And Bismarck devised a way for giving relief to the needy and yet to keep intact the control of the landed aristocracy and the capitalist oligarchy.

Bismarck introduced into Germany a scheme for insuring practically the entire mass of German people against accident, sickness, invalidity and death.

Today over 11,000,000 persons are insured against sickness. Over 18,000,000 persons are insured against accident, and about 14,000,000 persons are insured against old age and invalidity.

The insurance fees are small. Each week the workmen pay into these funds a few pennies, the employer pays a little, and the state pays a little.

The government employs physicians, owns hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions, to care adequately, often luxuriously, for those who may be taken with illness.

The employers pay every penny of the accident insurance. All accident is a risk of industry, and the employers must carry the burden.

In case of invalidity, which largely is due to rheumatism and tuberculosis, the state provides in all parts of Germany spacious and handsome sanatoria to nurse back to health those who otherwise would need to be supported permanently from the insurance fund.

Another fund provides a small pension against old age.

These various funds are intended to provide the workmen of Germany with some security in life.

Bismarck, in instituting the insurance, was guided by the hope that security against misery would decrease the hold of the Socialists upon the workers. It has not had that effect, but has given the world a wonderful demonstration of the wisdom and economy of a collective effort.

Naturally this insurance brings into the control of the state an enormous fund, amounting at present to about four hundred million dollars. This fund is not controlled by a clique of speculating, market-rigging, franchise-grabbing pirates. It is carefully invested so as to bring certain and profitable returns to the insurance fund.

Immense sums are loaned to co-operative building societies to build model tenements. The government considers this a wise investment, because it not only provides decent dwellings, but actually decreases the amount of illness and death, thereby directly relieving the insurance funds of unnecessary burdens.

It uses other funds for the establishment of a national museum, where experts are employed to devise and exhibit practical safeguards to protect workmen from injuries in their trade.

Knowing that unemployment affects the fund both because the workmen cannot pay their dues at such a time, and because unemployment undermines the health of the workers, money is spent from the insurance funds for the purpose of decreasing the amount of unemployment.

Further the insurance experts of the government know that tuberculosis can be quickly cured, providing it is discovered in the early stages of the disease.

Thousands of physicians, therefore, are constantly employed watching the people in order to detect the first signs of this dread disease. As soon as it is detected the workmen are hurried off to some sanatorium in the country where they are cared for until cured.

There is a big idea which comes of this governmental effort.

Heretofore the workers have had individually to bear the burden of illness, accident, old age and death. Today the common fund bears it.

Today Germany knows the tremendous sum which sickness costs. It knows the cost of accident, old age and death. The yearly burden amounts to one hundred millions and more, and this burden today must be paid from one fund.

The result is that a social view is taken today of sickness, of accident of old age and of death. As a great trust can figure up its profits, its losses, its breakage, so the German nation can figure up year by year its profits, its losses, its breakage in human life.

American insurance is dominated by the spirit of speculation, gambling, piracy and robbery, typical of our whole industrial, financial and political anarchy.

The German system, imperfect, un-democratic and inadequate as it is, is an object lesson in insurance for the benefit of all instead of for the profit of the few.

THE WAR AGAINST WAR.

The Socialist movement in politics, the labor movement, and the movement for woman suffrage are the chief forces to which the world may look for deliverance from the horrors of war and the burdens of militarism.

It is not only we Socialists who say so. The claim is confirmed by David J. Brewer, justice of the United States Supreme Court, in an interview published in the New York Times.

The claim is a sound one. We have no wish to minimize the value of the work done by the humanitarian pacifists. Their speeches and writings have their effect in weakening the traditional sentiments of national egotism and honor for destructive achievements. They have their effect, too, in awakening the public mind to a realization that war is not a necessary and eternal institution, that it has its causes, that it may be done away with by changing the conditions which give rise to it.

So far, the work of the pacifist is useful. But its effect does not go much beyond this. It remains for others to mobilize and direct the social forces that are actively opposed to organized slaughter and to the oppressive and demoralizing system of military and naval armaments which make peace hardly less destructive than war.

That task is being performed with ever greater success by the Socialist and labor forces on the political and the industrial field. In Europe these movements have attained much greater power than in the United States. But even here their power is felt and will be felt more strongly in the days to come.

While the pacifists mildly and more or less convincingly talk for peace, the militant Socialists and Unionists work and fight for peace. And, paradoxical though it may sound, it is necessary to fight for peace, just as it is necessary to work for leisure.

And Justice Brewer is right, too, in including the woman suffragists among the forces which count for most in the war against war. The modern movement for sex equality has its militant as well as its moderate wing, and the militant wing is an increasingly valuable ally in the struggle for international and social peace, liberty and progress.—New York Call.

THOUGHT.

(Scranton Tribune.)

The Tribune would like to preach a little sermon for our readers to consider over Sunday. For text we have in mind a saying which is commonplace enough and yet profoundly true. This is the text: Thoughts are things, and the only real things in the world are thoughts. The ancient philosophers were always conning over the question of the relative importance of mind and matter. There is nothing abstruse about such a question. On the contrary, it is the most practical subject with which our minds deal, and there is not one of us that is not put to it from time to time to determine what is the bottom fact in our world, thoughts or things, matter or mind. Many people are in the habit of thinking that matter is the real thing and that thought is but a shadow. Sometimes we think of mind as a sort of mist or vapor that rises out of matter. And of course there can be no continuing entity in mere mist or vapor. Materialism is as old as the race, because our senses make us aware of the material side of things. But over against materialism there has always been another philosophy of things which took account of the mental side. Old Bishop Berkeley carried this philosophy so far that he refused to believe in matter at all. The bishop arrived at the conclusion that the truth is always the reverse of appearance. In much more abstruse

phrase than we are using, he declared that matter is the intangible, the imaginary thing, and that the thing which to us often seems shadowy is really the solidest thing in the universe, viz., mind.

Our day has witnessed the revival of the mental or spiritual theory of things. This theory is susceptible of many exaggerations and has run to excess in various forms of fads and cults. Nevertheless, it is practically provable that thought is the most substantial thing in the world, and that the common tendency to think of matter as the only real and enduring thing is a mistake. Take, for example: The real thing about a chair is not that it is some form of wood, but that it is a chair; that is to say, it is a quantity of wood shaped by thought into a special form and for a special use. It is entirely true, therefore, to say that the real thing about a chair is the thought that has given it form and made it a chair. A better illustration would be a house where the element of thought, of purpose, of plan enters still more largely. No house ever grew out of the ground or came together by accident. A house is real, not because of the stone and the timber in it, but absolutely because it is a thought organized into stone and timber. The point is, that a house is a reality by virtue not of the things which compose it, but of the thought which conceives it and works it out. Going a little higher this is still better illustrated and more vitally in human beings. The chemist can take the human body apart and reduce it to a mere handful of the commonest material elements. We cannot say that the real thing about a human body is so much protein, so much of albumenoids, a pinch of this and a trifle of that. The old philosophers found a great enjoyment in stumping the logicians by declaring that the human being violated all the laws of Euclid. Euclid said that the whole is equal to the sum of all the parts. A human being as a whole is vastly greater than the sum of all the parts. A man as an animal is not as perfect perhaps as a tiger, or an elephant. Whatever supremacy he has over these is due not only to the fact that he can think better, but that he as a product is better throughout. If we were judging of men and other animals as if they were products of human art, we would say to the tiger that it was skilfully done. For every other living form we would have some special praise. But when it came to the human being, we would give it more prolonged attention and we would say that the maker of this species had put more thought into it, had spent more time on it, had mounted to real genius in contriving a thing so wonderfully made. In fact, this is just what one expert student of human nature did say. We recall the language of Shakespeare:

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like a god! The beauty of the world! The paragon of animals!"

The two important things about a human being, therefore, belong to the thought side. He possesses intellect, emotion, will. He thinks, he feels, he plans. These are all mental. They constitute him a living soul. The other important thing about a human being is that in the fashioning of such a being the thought is the real thing, the matter of which he is composed the shadow. A human body, in other words, with its indwelling mind, is a real thing not because of the elements composing it, but because of the particular shape and form, and action which make it a human body.

No wonder that those thoughtful persons who look into these things more deeply come to feel that there is no such thing as matter. When we run so-called matter down to its sources we land, not in material things but in the immaterial region of thought, of calculation and plan altogether.

Now comes the application of our little sermon, as the preachers say. Whether we go the whole length of our theory or not, we are safe in saying that thought is one of the big, vital, indestructible things in this universe. Just now we do not care very much if some skeptic points out that even on our theory the forms of thought are as temporal as are the forms of matter. The fact remains that while it exists thought is the one active factor in our human lives. None of us realizes its power. Nothing is ever done in this world until somebody thinks ahead of the fact and plans how it can be done. The negro was not free until somebody thought he ought to be free. And before that, half of the white people of the world waited for liberty until somebody had the thought of liberty. All our reforms are simply the efforts of men to readjust society and government to some fellow's new thought of how society and government should be. New thoughts are being born today which are destined to overturn governments and refashion human society. Here is a thought, for instance, that is responsible for all the turmoil of our times. A lot of dry-as-dust teachers do not see it, do not understand the cause of the present unrest of society all over the world. They think we are going to the dogs. They are in the mood of Dickens' poor old Lord Leicester, who was always seeing the flood-gates of society opening and the foundations going out from under things.

The new thought we refer to is this: Why should the multitude of honest, hard working people get so little out of life, earn so little, travel to the end of their days with such a poor, shabby reward for all their toil and burden-bearing? We have all sorts of pretentious philosophies to account for the inequalities among men. A little while ago we were just as able to account for the fact that some people were free and some were slaves. We have always been able to account for and to justify the fact that a few were very rich while the many were very poor. It is very Socialistic and disturbing even now to say that the splendid avenues and the reeking slums are not perfectly natural and just as the good Lord intended. But in spite of all our poor little pretenses and narrow justifications this thought has sprung to life in all the democracies of the world just the same, viz: If the foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, why should the son of man be so often without a place to lay his head? If a poor, mindless beast of the field can live and flourish, why should it require ten hours of toil every day in the year throughout a long life for this godlike human animal to acquire his bit of daily bread, a few poor garments to cover him and a modest house to shelter him from the rain and cold?

As soon as we look out over the face of society as it is and say these conditions are not right, they will no longer be right. It is thought that rules the world, that makes and unmakes parties, that sets up governments and pulls them down. And here is the thought that has made our modern world and has yet more to do before it is finished. It is the democratic thought of the equality of the people. One child born into the world has about as good a right here as another and was intended to fare about as well as any other. Right or wrong, this is the thought that rules today. It is the thought that is going to pull down all the little despotisms left in the world and rebuild in their places the real democracy, which is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

VIOLENCE SHOWS STEADY GROWTH.

Punitive Measures Prove Worse Than Useless.—Increase of Homicide and Suicide, Noted by Leading Writers on Criminology, Threatens Existence of Nation.

The last letter issued by the Prison Reform League dealt, of necessity, in a fragmentary way with torture inflicted in our jails, penitentiaries and southern convict camps, unveiling a picture of brutality that would have disgraced the dark ages. It described brutal beatings, the application of the strait-jacket and other medieval forms of cruelty, the solitary cell, and, in a word, the prisoner helpless in the hands of irresponsible jailers. Furthermore, it showed—and this is one of the blackest features of the entire system—that there are large classes of men whose incomes depend exclusively on the number of arrests they can make, often without the slightest warrant either in law or natural right. It pointed out the part played by politics in the creation of these monstrous conditions.

Back of all this welter of bestiality and injustice lie the antique delusions that society must exact its pound of flesh and that the fiercer the punishment the greater will be the deterrent influence. Opposed to these primitive doctrines stands modern scientific thought, teaching that every effect has its cause, and that crime, like the mosquito, will breed indefinitely so long as the swamps that are its birthplace remain undrained.

In an article on capital punishment that appeared in the Los Angeles Herald of June 8, 1909, a careful analysis of the action taken by Congress on that subject in 1896 was given, and it was pointed out that in January of that year the judiciary committee of the lower house reported in favor of abolishing the death penalty. It was shown that the committee referred to a list of 418 publications as authorities and that of that list only twenty-seven favored the retention of the death sentence. Furthermore, it was pointed out that of these twenty-seven nearly one-half came either from the pens of professed ministers of the gospel or had appeared in periodicals issued by religious organizations. On the other hand, those who had declared themselves in favor of the substitution of imprisonment for death included the most famous names in modern literature and scientific investigation. The distinction is clear and broad. The modern school abjures the principle of revenge; the antique school relies on it exclusively. Prove that revenge is an unworkable principle and the old school has no case.

Long ago it was remarked that fearful crime and fearful punishment went hand in hand, and conditions as we know them in the case of the Roman empire prior to its fall, and as they exist under Asiatic despotism to-day, were cited in illustration. The atrocities in which Nero indulged to stay the onward march of Christianity failed ignominiously to bring about their cherished effect, just as the fires of the inquisition failed to consume Protestantism. We know that only ninety years ago in England no less than 223 offenses were punishable with death, and that under that regime crime, and especially crimes of violence, flourished to an unprecedented extent. Feeding on savagery, the public imagination grew more savage; horror was added to horror and darkness to darkness.

Must Have Results.

This is supposedly a business nation, and as such it should call, always and incessantly, for results. It should reject unhesitatingly any line of national policy that, after full trial, fails to yield results. And in the matter of the suppression and prevention of crime unquestionably the American nation is getting anything but the results expected. Let us investigate, having recourse only to the most reliable authorities.

Such specialists as Professor Bushnell of Washington and Dr. G. Frank Lydston tell us that we are spending anywhere from \$5,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000 a year in the attempt to suppress crime and that it is growing all the time. Here is the gist of an article by Dr. George Allan England in the Arena for October, 1908, in which he brings forward a full array of figures to show that from 8,000 to 10,000 homicides take place in the United States annually, and that in this undesirable rivalry we lead all countries with the exception of Russian Poland, where violence is largely due to political disturbances, and the Calabrian and Sicilian districts of the Italian kingdom. Chicago murders six times as many annually as does the far larger metropolis of London and eight times more than does Paris. In Georgia alone more killings take place than in the entire British empire.

No less than 3,914 murders were committed in the south during the year 1906, while in the central division of the country the murders numbered only 2,843 and in New England, a densely populated manufacturing district, the total was only 254. In our last letter we laid special stress on the brutality with which that which professes to call itself "law" is being administered in the south. Does it not look as if here again we have an illustration of the truth that brutality begets brutality? And it may be remarked incidentally that those whom it has been the fashion to speak of as "low, ignorant foreigners," and whom we glibly charge with being answerable for the swelling tide of crime, are fewest in the south and most numerous in New England.

Shoot to Kill.

Let us switch the glass north. From the Chicago Daily News we have clipped the following: "Not only are robberies increasing in number in Chicago, but the highwaymen are more bold and more desperate than formerly, when they rarely resorted to violence. Today the robber's weapon is used to injure, maim and kill." And the latest figures in our possession show that in 1901 the burglars who committed murder numbered 193, whereas in the following year the total had grown to 338. Well may Judge McKenzie, Cleveland of the municipal court of Chicago remark that "human life is the cheapest thing in Chicago." Seeing which, as president of the criminal department in the toughest district in Chicago, he inaugurated a system of probation in lieu of punishment, with results that have secured the attention of the world and have led to the formation of the National Probation League.

Comparison of the records of New York and Chicago in the matter of crimes of violence was the subject of an exhaustive study in the Review of Reviews so recently as September, 1908, and it was shown that in the latter city crimes of violence are increasing out of all proportion to the growth of population, and that "this increase consists almost entirely of arrests for assaults with a deadly weapon and for assaults with intent to kill. There has been little or no increase in the proportion of arrests for burglary and robbery." But the lamentable feature is that it is demonstrated that this increase in Chicago has been no more rapid than that which has taken place in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and many other cities.

The homicide statistics for the larger cities show that Lexington, Ky., heads the list. Then come, in the order named, Kansas City, Kas.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, St. Louis, Mo. The next to these is San Francisco, with an average of 9.25 per 100,000 population, and Los Angeles with 9. It is quite a drop to the much talked-of Chicago, which shows a percentage of 7.30.

Unenviable Pre-eminence.

We emphasized in our last letter the violence used toward those accused of crime. Now note the location of the cities that lead in crimes of violence. They belong to the convict camp south. The brutal administration of the criminal law in California for sixty years past has resulted finally in the formation of the Prison Reform League, which is issuing these letters. Note, therefore, the unenviable position that California's two largest cities—San Francisco and Los Angeles—occupy as centers of crimes of violence. They are far worse than Chicago; yet the latter murders six times as many annually as does London, which is easily the world's metropolis.

A sporadic outburst of violence in London some years ago led to a movement in certain quarters for arming the police with revolvers. The entire British nation rose in revolt, declaring, with British common sense, that if the criminal knew he was in danger of being shot he would see to it that he himself was the first to shoot. This is exactly what happened about a year ago in Los Angeles, when Captain Auble was killed. The revolver was knocked out of his hand and he himself was shot.

Apart from newspaper and magazine articles and the facts the Prison Reform League is laying before the public we have such works as "No. 9009" and "The Turn of the Balance," written by thoroughly responsible men who have reputations at stake. The author of the latter is the mayor of Toledo, Ohio, and a national, if not an international figure. Let anyone read such works and then ask himself whether, taking the descriptions as true, he would not be likely to resist arrest and escape condemnation to such hells on earth as are many of our prisons, even at the cost of taking the arresting officer's life. Here you have the straight explanation of the observation that "today the robber's weapon is used to injure, maim and kill."

Police Remedy Useless.

The police are well aware that their lives are becoming more and more endangered, and they have agitated for legislative measures that shall make

it more difficult for the ordinary citizen to obtain firearms. But apart from other serious and fundamental objections it is obvious that the proposed remedy is childish. The man who proposes to resort to violence will always get the means of doing so. If you succeed in putting the revolver beyond his reach he will use the knife, if that is impossible a stone or club will serve his purpose. To destroy life is the easiest thing in the world, and murder would be universal were it not that there is a most powerful racial instinct that holds temptation in check. Those who advocate, support or tolerate the reign of violence, which receives its most striking modern exemplification in our treatment of criminals, are doing their part in killing that invaluable racial instinct. They are sowing the wind, and, unless protest is made effective we shall reap the whirlwind.

Closely associated with crimes of violence perpetrated against other is the alarming growth of suicide, for both have their root in contempt for human life and happiness. We quote from Professor Bushnell previously referred to as high authority: "With our growing industrial disorder associated a startling recent increase in crime and vice. Suicides have increased in the nineteen years, from 1889 to 1903, more than five times as fast as has the population. Murders and homicides, in the twenty years, between 1885 and 1904, have increased more than three times as fast as has the population. Their growth has been almost steady, showing it is not the result of accidental causes, but of some sinister evil in the nation, which is steadily working increasing wrong."

In urging, therefore, the abolition of capital punishment as being the quintessence of the mistaken policy of social vengeance, in urging the substitution of opportunities to reform for brutal punishments that are supposed to, but do not, deter, in pleading for a cessation of the rule of violence applied to those accused of offenses against the commonwealth, the Prison Reform League is engaged in a far greater task than that of inaugurating some trifling, palliative measures. It is fighting for the overthrow of a barbaric philosophy that is threatening the very existence of the nation.

ABDUL HAMID AND PORFIRIO DIAZ.

By Carlo de Fornaro.

It might seem strange to you that two rulers as dissimilar as S. P. Abdul Hamid and President Porfirio Diaz should be used for a historical parallel in their methods of government and, as a talented journalist aptly wrote, their technique of domination. Nevertheless, if you will attentively follow me, I will show you not only how their systems are fundamentally the same, but likewise their tricks, their manner of deception, their innate diplomacy, and even their personal characteristics.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, the Shadow of God on Earth, the King of Kings, the Conqueror Never Conquered, the Benevolent, the Merciful ruler of some thirty millions of Moslems and Christians, was one of the best known rulers in the world; he has been more written about than any other potentate because he occupied a throne and a capital which have seen the stock phrase was that Constantinople was the key to Europe, and Napoleon stock phrase was that Constantinople was the key of Europe, and Napoleon remarked that whatever power controlled Constantinople would rule the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, we have Porfirio Diaz, the offspring of an Indian and a Spaniard, ostensibly the President of the republic of Mexico, but in fact the autocrat of that country—a political adventurer who came into power through a revolution and who for thirty years has kept himself as absolute ruler over thirteen millions of Mexicans. All this time we have only heard wonderful stories about this remarkable man, it has been almost monotonous in its sameness—Porfirio Diaz, the maker of modern Mexico, the hero of a thousand battles, the superman of the Aztecs, the benevolent despot, the greatest thing in America besides the Andes and the Amazon, the man who lifted Mexico from anarchy and placed it on a pedestal among orderly, respectable and wealthy nations.

Why is it that Abdul Hamid has been for thirty years the best hated ruler in the world, Abdul Hamid, the Great Assassin—and on the other hand, Porfirio Diaz has been the most highly praised and flattered ruler in the world?

The reason is very simple. Abdul Hamid was watched with argus eyes by every government and journalist in Europe, as he held something which everybody desired. Constantinople is the key to the Mediterranean. Egypt controls the Suez Canal which is the highway to India, China, Japan and Australia. Asia Minor with Mesopotamia control the highway to Persia, Afghanistan, Beluchistan and to the Persian Gulf. On the other hand nobody cares about Mexico politically with the exception of the United States. No body is interested in the internal affairs of Mexico as long as the government pays the debt regularly and keeps peace in the land.

Abdul Hamid and Porfirio Diaz came into power in the same year, in the same month—September, 1876. Both climbed into power through trickery and lying promises. Each found a constitution in his country, and destroyed it. Each found a treasury which was almost empty, and they filled it with gold for his own purpose, enriching his henchmen, his courtesans, his spies, and all the foreigners and adventurers who could be used to his ends.

Abdul Hamid attracted to his government the worst men in Turkey and kept them attached to himself by criminal adhesion and mutual self protection. Porfirio Diaz has surrounded himself with the most unscrupulous and unpatriotic men in Mexico and he has created such a solid political ring of accomplices that even should he himself desire it he could not break through it.

Abdul Hamid has under him pashas, soldiers, policemen and spies. Diaz also has his pashas, but they are called constitutional governors, he has his district chiefs, who are little pashas; he has his soldiers, his policemen and his spies. A well known orator once said that one could not turn the pages of a book in Mexico without finding a policeman behind it. Abdul Hamid cloaked himself with the green robe of Mohammed and Porfirio Diaz with the robe of constitutionality and political expediency. The language is different, but the results are the same.

When Abdul Hamid had trouble at home he had a few thousand Armenians massacred. Reform? Wait a minute. Then came the massacres. When Diaz has trouble at home he shoots a few hundred Mexicans and then orders an investigation. He calls this putting down rebellion with an iron hand, or "shedding bad blood." A few months ago there was a little riot at Velardena. Without more ado the jefe politico of Velardena captured all the men he could find in the streets and without even the semblance of a trial had them all shot. It created quite a scandal, but as usual nothing will come out of it but a farcical investigation.

In Orizaba, in the state of Vera Cruz, two years ago, there was a strike and disorder. Porfirio Diaz sent his Assistant Secretary of War. Over 700 workmen and women were massacred in cold blood. On the same night about 500 mangled corpses were shipped to Vera Cruz and there thrown into the bay as food for the sharks, so as to conceal the appalling number of the dead.

Abdul Hamid created the foreign debt, which enabled him to make loan after loan in the banking circles of Europe. This institution permitted him under the form of successive conversions and without the appearance of making loans to get enormous sums, especially from France. He increased the revenue of the crown and also those of the civil list. An unknown Christian was made minister of finances and his manipulations increased the income of the nation from two to thirty millions a year. Porfirio Diaz also created a foreign debt, which at the start was named the English debt. This enabled him to make innumerable loans in Europe and in the United States.

An unknown man was put at the head of the treasury, one Jose Y. Limantour. This clever financier not only put order in the finances of the country, but he steadily increased the income of the nation from twenty to one hundred and ten million dollars a year by a system of heavy taxation and a high tariff wall. Abdul Hamid tried to sell Turkey to foreign bankers; Porfirio Diaz has mortgaged Mexico to American and European bankers. Abdul Hamid thought: "After me the deluge." Porfirio Diaz thinks: "After me the Yankee."

Under Abdul Hamid the foreigner was a privileged person; in Mexico the foreigner has rights and immunities unknown at home.

Abdul Hamid always apologized and submitted to the demands of the powers when they made a naval demonstration. In Mexico whenever Guatemala has shown a willingness to fight, Porfirio Diaz always showed the white feather, and he is always in terror of American intervention.

Abdul Hamid employed bandits and cutthroats to do the work of his army and his police. Porfirio Diaz became famous for having induced brigands to serve as rurales. He has impressed all the convicts, robbers and thieves into his regular army of 25,000 men.

Abdul Hamid killed the independent press outright and put a rigid censorship on all outgoing and ingoing telegraphic news, opened the mail, and had all the books and magazines containing liberal matter confiscated. Porfirio Diaz muzzled or bought up all the independent newspapers and created a powerful official organ. He gives orders to open all the mail which is under suspicion and confiscates all the books and magazines containing facts about the administration. Liberal journalists and cartoonists are sent to jail. In the prison of San Juan de Ulloa in Vera Cruz and in the jail in Belem they have special cells called the editors' cells.

Abdul Hamid spent millions to bribe the European press. Porfirio Diaz has spent millions on books written by foreigners on Mexico. These books naturally speak only of the wonderful progress of the country and the marvelous genius and patriotism of the Grand Old Man.

Abdul Hamid is supposed to have created the most perfect spy system in Europe—an appalling army of social degradation which numbered about 60,000. And as a Young Turk said to me once, "Turkey is divided between those who are spies and those who are not."

Diaz has created just as perfect a system, not only in Mexico but also in the United States. In Mexico he has so corrupted the homes that you can readily understand the characteristic secrecy of the average Mexican on all matters pertaining to politics. Most of the government officials are spies, and you will find them even among the lowest class of Indians. Your cook, your maid might be a spy; even your friend, your brother, your girl. In the United States most of the private detective agencies are in the pay of Diaz, besides his own Mexican agents. By order of the Aztec Czar American detectives kidnapped the Mexican patriot Manuel Sarabia from the jail at Douglas, Arizona, across the Mexican border in an automobile. This little plot was foiled by the timely interference of an American woman, Mother Jones, who telegraphed to the governor of Arizona and to Washington and forced the Mexican government to give the victims back.

The father of N. C. Adossio is quoted as saying of Abdul Hamid: "Although I know how cruel this man is, yet I never approached him without being impressed by his finesse and charm." I have heard practically the same remark from the lips of a very prominent Mexican: "I have known Diaz for over thirty years, and he has broken every promise he has given on the subject of his re-election; seven times he has fooled us, and when I go to see him and he tells me that he is tired and wants to retire, I believe him and think him a great patriot and a great statesman."

He deceived everybody with his declaration in Pearson's Magazine last year declining the re-election. It was only a trick of the old fox to see who his opponents were so as to be able to crush them all the more easily. Abdul Hamid deceived every diplomat in Europe, and although he was the worst ruler Turkey ever had, they were made to believe that he was a necessary evil; he pitted one nation against the other, thereby protecting himself from destruction. Diaz has made Washington and the American people in general believe that he was the man of destiny in Mexico and that without him it would revert to revolution and anarchy, when, as a historical fact, in the 70's and for nine consecutive years, Diaz kept Mexico in constant alarm and anarchy with his ravenous ambition for the presidency. Political proclamations against the Lerdo administration read like satires on his own present regime.

Abdul Hamid with all his cunning, his diplomacy and his intrigues, has not been able to stem the movement of the Young Turks; his reign was more destructive to Turkey than the outrages of Attila, but the liberal Turks got him at last, after thirty-two years of agony, and he proved to be a coward and a sneak. Porfirio Diaz has reigned thirty years, but his power is crumbling slowly but surely before the attacks of the Mexican liberals, and when the end comes he will be shown as big a coward and almost as big a political and financial genius as Abdul Hamid was.—New York Call.

ANOTHER "FRIEND OF LABOR."

Editor Majority:

At the request of several of the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, Sheet and Tin Workers the enclosed is forwarded for publication. The "Labor Tribune," a labor (?) paper "for revenue only," refused to publish it. Why, you can judge for yourself. Yours truly,

O. BOWEN.

Martins Ferry, O., March 1, 1907.

Editor Labor Tribune:

Following your article on the "Tremendous Earnings" of the United States Steel Corporation Directors make public figures for year (Tribune, January 31, 1907). You say, "try not to want too much in this world. The less you want the greater your chance of happiness." At who is this directed? Is it pointed to the wage-slaves and an echo of the pulpit song "Be Content With Your Lot?" If so it is not consistent with the profession of a labor paper. Maybe you are talking to the "Trust." If so, your advice will fall on deaf ears. Have you not learnt that the Savior says that "when they have heard, go forth and are choked with cares and riches, etc. Luke 8:14. Don't waste your breath on such English. A word as to the report which says, "The net earnings for the quarter ending December 31, 1906, were \$41,744,964, an increase of \$6,528,902 over the corresponding quarter in 1905." Shout "prosperity" ye stand patters, ye are skinned more than ever! The report shows that the earnings for 1906 were \$156,619,111 or \$37,169,829 more than 1905. We find the following comfortable item in the report, "The earnings for the quarter and for the year exceed all previous records." Why? Because they have driven the two legged mules more than ever. Oh, ye mules, "try not to want too much in this world. The less you want the greater your chance for happiness." Humbug, humbug, double humbug. We hope this will not be repeated in your paper.

The quotation from President Roosevelt's letter under the heading, "Industrial Slaughter," was very interesting. "As modern civilization to constantly create artificial dangers to life, limb and health it is imperative upon us to provide new safe-guards against new perils." What does he mean by "artificial dangers?" They are real enough to the poor wage-slave who has to suffer. Who are the "Us" that are to provide safe-guards. It is the capitalist class. We may as well expect the foxes to provide safe-guards against perils for chickens. What does the life, limb and health of the rabble count in the eyes of our best (?) people? Mr. Roosevelt refers to "peaceful occupations." The whole competitive system is perpetual war and as one said,

"War is hell and so is business." Mr. Roosevelt closes his letter thus: "Many, even most of the casualties are preventable, and it is not supportable we should continue a policy under which life and limb are sacrificed because it is supposed to be cheaper to maim and kill men than to protect them." Right you are, Mr. President, there is not one good reason that we should continue this infernal barbaric dog-eat-dog system, but we will continue this policy until the profit system is abolished and goods produced for use and not for profit. It is not because I hate you that I bate you," says the policeman. "It is not because that we hate that we treat you inhuman," says the trust and all plutocrats. "It is because it is profitable."

To preach "humanity" and uphold the capitalistic system is on par with the burglar who sang psalms when robbing his neighbor! And to expect the capitalist class and the "craft unions to protect us is like damming a creek with sugar."

We boast that we are free
But monopoly's flag unfurled,
Makes a slave-pen of the world
There is no liberty.

"Let the nation own the trusts" must become the watchword and aim of the labor movement. To obtain this the workers of the world (must) unite (and learn) that we have nothing to lose, but our chains, and a world to gain.—O. Bowen. (Hugo.)—Wheeling Majority.

WISDOM FROM THE YOUNG.

The hope of all great movements, the hope of all human advance, the hope of the world, is in the young. When the youths and the maidens who will soon be the men and the women, take up the fight, victory is near. Most significant, therefore, was the strike of forty boys on the Centennial School in Evansville, Indiana, because their teachers were riding on the cars, though a strike was on. These boys knew which class they belonged to. As the dispatch put it: "The Centennial School is in the district populated by working people."

While rejoicing that the children are learning where their interests are as members of the working class, it is pathetic to notice that their teachers, who are among the hardest worked and the worst paid workers in the world, have not yet opened their eyes to their interests. That is, not in Evansville; in some other cities they have.

It appears now practically assured that President Taft and President Diaz will clasp hands across the American and Mexican boundary line some time early in the coming fall, says a Washington dispatch. This is not surprising, and is quite fitting. Diaz for years has been practically a personal despot over Mexico; but he has been shrewd enough to know that personal despotism must yield to modern capitalism; and so he is today as complete a tool of the big interests as Taft is. The only difference is that Taft uses the injunction and the Senate, whereas Diaz uses the rifle and the dungeon. Diaz is working with might and main to crush human liberty in Mexico, and it is most appropriate that he and Taft should meet, being fellow workers with the same masters.

"Regulating" industries that the public ought to own is not a success in Chicago. Two years and a half ago the street car companies defeated the movement for municipal ownership by substituting a scheme which was immediately to abolish "strap hanging." Now, two years after, this strap hanging has been abolished, an official report shows that an average of 88,490 passengers have to hang themselves daily or walk. Of course they each paid for a seat.

"Come with me," said Richard Cobden, as John Bright turned heart-stricken from a new-made grave. "There are in England women and children dying with hunger—with hunger made by the laws. Come with me, and we will not rest until we repeal those laws." In this spirit the free trade movement waxed and grew, arousing an enthusiasm that no mere fiscal reform could have aroused. And entrenched though it was by restricted suffrage and rotten boroughs and aristocratic privilege, protection was overthrown in Great Britain.—Henry George, in "Protection or Free Trade."

BRAINS VERSUS HANDS.

To maintain life, workers are forced to use their hands more than their brains.

The opposite is true of the capitalist—and that's why he's a capitalist. To the capitalist, his hands are useful, of course. They are useful, for instance, when eating or dressing. But brains are his implements.

If the average worker lost his hands he'd starve or land in the poor house. The brainy man, if struck with this misfortune, would simply devise ways to overcome the difficulty, and continue enjoying life, with the aid of a servant.

Thinking depends on will power. When spurred by hunger, men will work, but will not think. They can see the result of using their hands—the thing they make is before them. Brain power is thus different from hand power, so the workers' stomach has forced them to use their hands, while they depend on others to furnish the brains.

And most gladly do "others" volunteer. They tell us how to vote, write platforms, preach contentment, warn us against unionism, pass laws, and dictate our morals, our customs and our rules of life, which, on close examination are found to dovetail into the grand and elaborate scheme of keeping workers in subjection, and cleverly denying them any voice in these matters.

And the "hands" wonder why they are forced to drudge and toil, never dreaming of the aristocracy of brains, in which they themselves could be numbered, if they connected the machinery in their top piece with the main shaft of books, literature and their labor press.

And the ridiculous part of the thing is our abuse of men smart enough to trick and jolly us to leave well enough (for them) alone, as we forget that we—the majority—have voluntarily surrendered the thinking jobs to the very men we denounce.

When will we discover that American brains scorn a dollar-and-a-half-a-day standard of wages, which is the average rate for American "hands?"—Toledo Union Leader.

ART THINE EYES BLIND?

Bob Ingersoll, throwing his lance, not willingly, but with the aim and accuracy of Natty Boppo's bullet, speared the fault that blinds the eyes of the laboring people when he said:

"Is it fate to work one day, that he may be able to get enough food to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?"

"Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult the combine? The rich meet in the clubhouse or in parlor. Workingmen, when they combine, gather in the street. All of the organized capital has the army and the navy; the legislative and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of exchanging 'ideas;' when the poor combine, it is a 'conspiracy.' If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a 'mob'; if they defend themselves it is 'treason.' How is it that the rich control the departments of the government?"

"In this country the political power is equally divide among men. There

are more poor than there are rich. Why not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? How are we to settle the unequal contest between men and machines? Will they give leisure to the industrious or will they make the rich poorer? Is man involved in a general scheme of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law or fact control him as controls the animal and vegetable world?

"The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller tree. The strong animal devours the weak—everything eating something else everything at the mercy of the beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand, and club, or MINERS MAGAZINE—SIX.....a wutngx A lo brain, and greed, inequality, injustice everywhere. The poor horse, standing in the street with its dray, overworked, overwhipped, underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirrors, glittering with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the Socialistic reflections and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail of a fence, looks at donkeys in a field of clover, and feels like a nihilist. In the days of slavery the strong devoured the weak, actually eating their flesh. In spite of all the laws that man has made; in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the cunning, the heartless, still live off of the unfortunate and foolish. True they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, on their denial, their weariness and want.

"The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for wife and child through all his anxious, barren, wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury, has been the fool for others; he has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being devoured by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the poverty, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man."—Chronicle.

AN AVENGING NEMESIS!

An Avenging Nemesis seems to be pursuing the men who were responsible for the Colorado labor war in 1903, and most of the principals have been victims of a cruel fate in some form or other since the deportation period.

This was brought forcibly to mind by the attempt, a few days ago, of John Holmberg to commit suicide at his home in Denver. He went into the basement, turned on every jet of a gas range and then lay down on the stove to inhale the fumes of death. He was rescued in an unconscious condition by his wife, and at last reports was not yet sure of living. In 1903 he was state auditor, one of the big chiefs in Peabody's cabinet, and an ardent advocate of crushing union labor in Colorado. As auditor he was largely responsible for burdening Colorado with its present immense "war debt." Later as state treasurer he exerted every effort to tax the people for the payment of a million dollars of indebtedness incurred while he was auditor. When he retired from the office of state treasurer in 1907 Holmberg took with him \$10,134.61 collected under the flat tax law which was being protested in the courts. It is said this money has never been accounted for, and the recent investigation instituted by Governor Shafroth and State Auditor Kenehan is supposed to be the cause for the attempt at suicide.

James H. Peabody, the "war governor," is a political and financial derelict. Recently he sought appointment to an office that would pay him \$100 a month—and was turned down by his own party. At his home in Canon City he is known to be in sore financial distress. He attempted to promote a scenic railway to the top of the Royal Gorge, but could not secure sufficient financial backing to even begin to make a noise like work on the projected line.

Jesse McDonald, the "stolen goods governor," who succeeded Peabody in office in spite of the fact that Alva Adams had been elected by the people, securing 20,000 majority over Peabody, and who, as governor, continued the anti union labor policy of the "war" period, has also felt the cruel hand of fate. A few weeks ago his father-in-law shot a female member of the former governor's family, at the McDonald home in Denver, and then committed suicide. This has wrapped the McDonald household in a gloom as great as that which pervaded the homes of many deported union miners in 1903. It will be remembered that McDonald was the Republican candidate for governor in the last campaign and was defeated by Governor Shafroth.

Judge Luther M. Goddard is now a private citizen and endeavoring to make a living by promoting real estate schemes. As a member of the state Supreme Court he was a leader of the tribunal in giving legal sanction to every act of tyranny promulgated by the Mine Owners' Association and the Peabody administration. At the election last November, the first chance the people had to pass judgment upon his official acts, he was defeated by an overwhelming vote of condemnation. His fake testimony of alleged attempted assassination at the Haywood and Pettibone trials at Boise did not find sympathetic lodgment in the minds of honest men and women voters of Colorado.

General Sherman Bell, who, according to his own statement, is "the greatest soldier since Napoleon," was recently arrested at Raton, N. M., for playing the "soldier" game in too strenuous a fashion to please the peaceful mountain greasers. As adjutant general of the state during the "war" period he carried out the orders of Peabody and the Mine Owners' Association to the letter. After the "war" was over he became a mining promoter in the Cripple Creek district, and failed. On the low line between Victor and Cripple Creek a dismantled shafthouse is pointed out to tourists as "General Sherman Bell's mine." It is typical of the present state of the great labor-war general, who is no longer befriended by the mine owners whom he so faithfully and energetically served.

No man who was then a member of the "Citizens' Alliance" in Cripple Creek, Pueblo, Colorado Springs or Denver is now willing to admit it, for this organization was used as an auxiliary to the labor-crushing machine erected by the Mine Owners' Association and operated by the Peabody administration. Many honest men were inveigled into this movement by the war fever of the time. Now they are ashamed of this connection and want to forget it. And so far as these men are concerned, the working people are willing to forgive, as has been demonstrated in many instances during the past two or three years.

What of the three men who were made to suffer the wrath of this labor war—Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone—officers of the Western Federation of Miners?

William D. Haywood, secretary, who was acquitted after one of the most remarkable trials in the annals of this country, later resigned from the office of secretary and went upon the lecture platform. He still retains his residence in Denver, where his invalid wife now lives. Haywood is at present filling a long lecture engagement on the Pacific Coast.

Charles H. Moyer, whose indictment was nolle prossed after Haywood's acquittal, is still president of the Western Federation of Miners with headquarters in Denver, and he pursues the even tenor of his way as though he had never been deported fifteen hundred miles away from home and placed on trial for his life in the enemy's country.

George A. Pettibone, of the executive committee, who was tried and acquitted at Boise, contracted cancer of the stomach during his long imprisonment. He died a few months ago after an unsuccessful operation. His remains now rest in beautiful Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, and a fund is be-

ing raised to pay for a magnificent shaft over his grave as a last tribute of labor to one who died for the cause of unionism.

The Western Federation of Miners still lives, and organized labor in Colorado is in better condition than ever before. The labor war and its principals are now only a memory. Pueblo (Colo.) Labor Review.

POETICAL

"AN APPEAL TO REASON."

Lord of the night, Lord of the day,
Of worlds above, of worlds below,
Long hath thy sceptre held the sway
In days of sunshine, nights of snow.
Long bitter days and cruel nights
In this great empire of the West,
Where wrongs are wrongs and rights are rights,
Yet those must suffer, those our best
Lord of the light, Lord of the dark;
The strong voiced urger leaves the trail;
For him the dungeon cold and stark,
To crush the soul, to end the tale
Lord of the tempest and the wave,
The cruel-voiced despot welcome wide,
How long shall we this hell abide?
Lord of the cradle and the grave,

In Memoriam.

Globe, Ariz., June 22, 1909

Whereas, Fellow workers we are again called upon to condemn this capitalist form of society which has taken from our ranks fellow worker, Patrick Barry, and whose departure we mourn through our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of our deceased brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of this union, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and be it further

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

W. E. LACY,
JOHN MITCHELL,
Committee.

(Seal.)

Burke, Idaho, June 25, 1909.

Resolutions adopted by Burke M. U. No. 10:

Whereas, The grim messenger, death, has taken from our ranks our beloved brother, Charles Carlson, who met his untimely end while following his vocation as miner; therefore be it

Resolved, That Burke Miners' Union No. 10 sincerely regrets the loss of a worthy brother and a true union man who has tried to better the conditions of his class and therefore has not lived his life in vain; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting, and we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days in respect of our deceased brother.

WALTER SCOTT,
WILLIAM BOLAN,
FRANK MONTY,
Committee.

(Seal.)

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