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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, JUNE 26, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 805 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

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

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

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

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

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

THE EDITOR having accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Hancock, Michigan, and having been away from his usual duties for almost a week, is the reason this issue of the Magazine is very limited as to original matter.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT of Vancouver, B. C., has gathered statistics relative to industrial conditions in that city and has discovered that there are over 3,000 idle men, the majority of whom are mechanics. Men out of employment should keep away from Vancouver, British Columbia.

WOOD of the Woolen trust was the leading magnate of a corporation that boasts of \$60,000,000 capital. Wood through his economic power and great wealth can be an anarchist and escape all the penalties of the law. Anarchy in rags is imprisoned, but anarchy in broadcloth towers above the law and goes free.

HENRY T. OXNARD, identified with the beet sugar industry, stated before the investigating committee of the United States senate that almost a million dollars had been expended fighting anti-free sugar bills.

The tariff on sugar has put countless millions of dollars into the coffers of the princely gentlemen who have become millionaires through a tariff.

It is no wonder that these beneficiaries of the tariff spend nearly a million dollars to keep sugar from the free list. It would be interesting to know all the names of the honorable gentlemen who were bribed by the sugar kings.

WANTED.

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

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

S AID MIKE to Ike: "You dirty Jew, I'll whale the stuffin's out of you! You blatherin', unbaptized galoot, I'm danged good moind to smash your snoot!" Said Ike to Mike: "You Christian dog, you r-rotten beast vot lifs on hog, ven dot church r-rings dot ol' church bell, I dells der pope to go to hell!" And then the blood and whiskers flew between the Christian and the Jew.

Now, both these lobsters worked all day for the self-same boss at blamed small pay; and devil a bit did this boss care for the bleeding mugs and gobs of hair. "If I," said he, "can keep these two—Mike, the Christian, and Ike, the Jew—scrappin' about their creeds and such, I can skin 'em both to beat the Dutch; but if they lose their myths and creeds, their goblins, ghosts and strings of beads, and find their interests are one, the two would have me on the run!"

And the boss lay back and smole a smile, and dreamed of next year's goodly pile that he would swipe from wealth that grew from sweat of Christian and of Jew. And he blessed the ghosts with all his heart that kept poor Mike and Ike apart.—Melting Pot.

I T IS REPORTED through the press that the American Railroad and Employés and Investors Association will be tenderly laid away in its grave during the month of July, and that P. H. Morrissey will preside at the funeral services.

This organization was launched about five years ago, and the promoters were the magnates of railway companies.

P. H. Morrissey was then president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but severed his connection with the Trainmen to give his attention to an organization whose sole aim and object was to blind the railway employés to their own interests and use them as allies of railway corporations. Morrissey, it is said, received \$15,000 per annum for his services, but after five years the railroads discovered that Morrissey could scarcely "deliver the goods," and now the ultimatum has gone forth that the organization shall be consigned to the junk-pile.

Morrissey, for his manifested loyalty to serve the railroad companies and to hypnotize the workers, is slated for a lucrative position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

T HE MINERS of Hancock, Michigan held a celebration on June 15th, and the miners were addressed by English, Italian, Finnish and Croatian speakers. The miners and their families who assembled in a park about a mile from the commercial heart of Hancock showed by their enthusiasm that the spirit of unionism is alive in the great copper district.

The miners of Hancock are made up of different nationalities and creeds, but race lines and creed prejudices have been wiped out through the brotherhood that is being established through the building up of a powerful local union of the Western Federation of Miners.

The miners have realized, through lessons learned in the school of experience, that as individuals they are absolutely helpless in commanding any favorable consideration from exploiters, and that only through a collective body can they hope to advance their material interests. The organizers of the Western Federation of Miners have been doing splendid work in Hancock, Calumet and Laurium, and it is only a question of a short time, comparatively, when almost every man working in and around the mines will be found standing beneath the banner of the labor movement.

THERE IS NO OCCASION for surprise that the jury in the trial of William M. Wood, head of the American Woolen Company, acquitted him of the charge of conspiring to "plant" dynamite in the homes of Lawrence strikers to bring opprobrium upon the strikers and justify the brutality of the national guard.

It is true that one of the men who was hired to "plant" the dynamite confessed, and that one of the "leading citizens" of Lawrence was convicted on the charge of having placed the dynamite in the homes of the strikers, but there was no direct evidence to show precisely what mill owner instigated the crime, though circumstantial evidence pointed quite conclusively to the fact that the "planting" of the dynamite was inspired by one or more of the mill owners.

It is very difficult to prove conspiracy, especially when millionaires are involved. It is one thing to convict the head of a \$60,000,000 corporation and quite another thing to obtain evidence against labor union officials whose associates have been involved in dynamite plots. Labor unions do not hire millionaires to spy on one another. There are no Burns men masquerading as trust magnates.

The bitter protests of workingmen that in time of strikes much of the violence, much of the destruction of property, much of the reversion to the law of the jungle, is timed and designed, as was the Lawrence dynamite plot, to discredit them and give excuse for resort to force, have been justified. The facts could be no clearer if all of the mill owners at Lawrence were now in jail.—Labor World, Duluth.

THE INVESTIGATION of the senate committee into the brutal outrages that were perpetrated in West Virginia has disclosed conditions which baffle the power of the pen for a description. It is evident from the testimony gathered that *might made right* and that the will of the coal barons, backed by armed thugs and the military, was the law to which miners were presumed to render implicit obedience. At the present writing the facts reveal that many of the strikers have been discriminated against, and those discriminated against are the men who stood upon their feet with their heads erect, refusing to bow to the dictum of corporate combinations.

These men discriminated against were the dauntless soldiers who stood upon the firing line and put their lives in jeopardy to keep alive the spirit of unionism in West Virginia.

The coal corporations do not want these men in the mines, as active, energetic men engaged in the missionary work of bringing their fellowmen under the flag of organized labor are looked upon as enemies to the interests of a master class. In fact, the mine operators have decreed that unionism must be stamped out and crushed in the coal fields of America's Siberia. No organization must be permitted to live that conflicts in any manner with the demands of organized gluttons. Dividends must be corpulent, even though human beings are robbed of constitutional liberty and doomed to live in the squalor of abject poverty.

The fight, from present indications, has only commenced in West Virginia.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made to celebrate the Fourth of July in nearly all of the prominent towns and cities of America. The orators are busy preparing their speeches and the vendors of fireworks are gloating over the anticipated profits that will flow into their coffers through the enthusiasm and patriotism felt by deluded citizens who hug the delusion to their breasts that here on the soil of Young Columbia man is free. The orators will point to empires and kingdoms where liberty groans in the shackles of slavery and where millions of human beings are continually forced to wear the rags of poverty and endure the pangs of want. The orator will dwell upon the equal rights of citizenship beneath the fluttering folds of "Old Glory," and will endeavor to make it appear that the boy born in a hovel may reach the highest gift within the gift of 90,000,000 of people. Unfortunately the great mass of the people who have never gone below the surface of the economic wrongs that hold labor in bondage applaud the *gush* that streams from the lips of the spell-binder, and being swept off their feet by the gaudy tinsel of a word painter, become blind to the infamies that grow out of a system that is loaded with sighs and sobs, and wet with tears and blood.

The great mass of the people do not seem to realize that *capital* is the same all over the world, and that *capital* is as brutal within the domain of a republic as within the realm of a monarchy. Capital rules with the mailed fist in every nation of the world, and America, with its boasted "Declaration of Independence," is a land where *capital* sits on the throne of power and authority.

As men who bear the burdens and the scars of our hellish system discern the outrages that are bred from exploitation, they will cease to cheer the orator in his flights of eloquence, but will come together to end the struggle that makes brutes of human beings.

The *Day of Independence* can never be celebrated until masters and slaves are swept from our civilization.

ELBERT H. GARY, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, admits in the suit now on to dissolve the corporation that he has undergone a change of heart. His once elastic conscience is so no more. He will not do things now that he cheerfully did in the earlier days. Probably he cannot, or dare not. The senile sinner has all his verdant impulse to crime. He lacks performance. All his knowledge, all the varieties of long wrongdoing in which he is expert, do not help him. Had he known what he knows

too late, what a magnificent sinner he would have been! "If youth but knew; If age but could!"

It is the same with the ordinary criminal. The greater the expertness he gains in his calling, usually the greater is danger to him when he employs it. He is known as a criminal, or a habitual criminal, and the punishment he receives is heavier than what comes to the novice.

When the corporation was new, Gary testifies, "I do not think I was as careful in those days as I am now. I think we have all been stirred up to being more careful at the present time."

As a repentance, it is worth about as much as the expression "I'm sorry for being found out."

The regret for sin is usually based upon becoming known to your neighbors, or being so supervised that you cannot continue in the ways of sin. There is not a note of regret in Gary's words for those actions which brought so much suffering, so many failures, so great an agony to his "competitors." If he happened to be further advanced in crime, he might even cry out, with Louis XI., as in the play, for strength from God to commit one crime more. At his death, Mr. Morgan is credited with the desire for one more financial coup—that of "rearranging the Papal finances." All Louis XI. and Ivan the Terrible and the others did, never had the reach and inclusiveness of our modern financial operations.

But Louis repented and Ivan was sorry, and every old sinner avows that he will not now do what he did in his youth. And he will not, because he cannot. Not he, but society, has changed. He has no longer the power. Gary's inelastic conscience would, if it could permit him to do what he formerly did—and more. He has not improved. We have. He has not the power to commit a crime, and he thinks he has repented. "Conscience" is not a private thing, as at one time supposed, but a social affair. The truth is, he cannot do what he once did. His power, economically speaking, has failed, and he is, furthermore, so closely watched that he dare not.

If he really repented, he would restore. Yet, the idea of restoration is the farthest removed thing that can be expected from him.—New York Call.

THE SECRETARY of Bingham Miners' Union has sent us an issue of the Press Bulletin of June 13th, which contains the following:

"C. S. Dawson is home again from San Francisco, where he has been attending the eleventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Mr. Dawson went as a delegate of the local organization, and as such had the following resolution passed by the convention:

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners called a strike against the Utah Copper Company, a mining corporation of Bingham, Utah, on September 18, 1912, on account of the said Utah Copper Company refusing to grant the Western Federation of Miners a raise of wages amounting to 50 cents per day for each man; and

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners asked Bingham lodge No. 631, B. of R. T., to affiliate with them; and

Whereas, Lodge 631 refused to do so, the members of lodge 631 have been called a bunch of organized scabs, by a certain element belonging to the Western Federation of Labor.

Be It Resolved, That this convention go on record as sustaining the action taken by Bingham lodge No. 631, in living up to the constitution.

"C. S. DAWSON, 631.

"F. ALDRICH, 434.

"T. L. CARMODY, 388.

"JAS. EDWARDS, 408.

"IRA DAVIS, 349."

The above resolution, adopted by the eleventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in no way can vindicate the conduct of the railway men who became allies of the Utah Copper Company.

The general organization, through its delegates, giving their indorsement to the position taken by the local unions of railway trainmen, is deplorable and demonstrates that the delegates in convention assembled were blind to the principles of real unionism.

Were the Railway Trainmen involved in a strike directly with the Utah Copper Company and the members of the Western Federation of Miners continued at work, producing ore that furnished employment to scabs and strike-breakers who usurped the places of railway men who were waging a battle for an increase of wages, there is no doubt but that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen would have condemned the Western Federation of Miners and looked upon the men who mined ore for corporations that were using every means to defeat a strike and destroy a labor organization, as a "bunch of organized scabs."

The resolution adopted at the convention at San Francisco does not acquit the local unions, but the passage of such a resolution heralds to the world that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, as a national body, gives its sanction and approbation to its membership remaining at work and aiding in the defeat of another labor organization whose members were struggling for a living wage.

More War Talk—Is Manly to Hate

By R. A. Dague.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES of June 7th, from Berlin, as quoted by the Chicago Record-Herald, say:

"Even the pending 'billion mark bill,' appropriating \$250,000,000 for German armaments, is not enough to satisfy German militarists. A campaign for further increases in the German army, to begin as soon as the present legislation is out of the way, already is signalized, and the direction in which non-official pressure on the government, so successful in the case of the pending measure, will be applied, is already indicated.

"General Keim, president of the National Defense Society, opened the sessions with a warlike speech, in which he attacked the recent Berne peace conference, and said:

"Furthermore, the peace movement is dangerous for Germany. One hundred and forty Protestant pastors have made public a peace manifesto, and we find similar views among the teachers. We must work energetically against these manifestations. To be manly is to have the capacity to hate. Bismarck hated day and night. I hate every man who threatens the life of the German people."

"Referring to certain meetings to promote peace, the general said: 'Such things must fill the German folk with wrath, and this wrath must grip also our young men.'"

In the United States every possible effort is being made to foster the military spirit. An Army League is being quietly organized; the Boy Scout movement is being pushed, and now an effort is being made to arouse the war spirit in college boys.

On June 8th the Associated Press said:

"About twenty schools and universities already have signified their intention of sending students to attend the military instruction camps to be held under the auspices of the War Department at Gettysburg National Park, Pennsylvania, from July 7 to August 15, and at the Presidio, Monterey, Cal.,

from July 1 to August 8, inclusive. A hundred colleges were invited to participate.

"Among the larger institutions which have assured the department they will be represented are Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell, the George Washington and Georgetown universities."

Well may David Starr Jordan say that there is a world-wide conspiracy among military men "to fill the air with war talk." It is as General Keim says, a gospel of hate which these promoters of war are preaching. Hate is the opposite of love and brotherhood. It is the gospel of devils and of hell. It is the lowest, blackest, wickedest emotion of the human heart. It is the cause of murder and all crime. It is the deadly foe of all civilization, and yet this war craze—this gospel of hate and war—is being taught millions of American boys today.

General Keim is logical. Brotherhood, kindness, good fellowship practiced by people, destroy wars. The general says we must work energetically against these things. Peace meetings, he says, fills him with wrath, and ought also to grip young people with wrath. He says to be manly one must be a good hater. He holds up Bismarck as a pattern and he hated day and night. Of course the general knows that if he can induce boys to foster thoughts of hate and malice and murder, that then they will be ferocious devils when he puts guns and sabers in their hands, and, excited by martial music, he orders them out to burn, destroy and kill. It is cause for profound sorrow to peacefully inclined persons who are trying to abolish wars to see presidents of universities and colleges, teachers, clergymen, superintendents of Sunday schools and officers of the Y. M. C. A. and other profound disciples of Christ, with so-called statesmen, are moving heaven, earth and hell to put the war virus into the innocent minds of millions of American boys. General Sherman said: "War is hell." General Keim says he demands a larger army and to be manly you must hate.

Jesus said: "Behold! a new command I give unto you, that ye love one another." Thomas Paine said: "The world is my country; to do good is my religion."

Socialism says: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Creston, Iowa.

Paterson Conditions

THE PATERSON STRIKE has developed nothing new in trade union warfare. In previous strikes the workers showed courage, endurance, willingness to suffer great privation, loyalty and patience under great wrongs. The syndicalist theory of a series of short, quick strikes was not put into effect. All the talk that has accompanied the strike and all the claims that something novel was being done do not offset the fact that this is a contest of endurance between the employers and the workers.

When the strike began many of the strikers possessed a little money or a little property that could be turned into money. Up to the present it has not been a hunger strike, as was the case in Lawrence. Paterson workers were somewhat better paid than the Lawrence workers, and many could, by scrimping, gather together a little money. With grim determination they have been using this, sacrificing for their cause what they brought together with such pain and what was intended for the workless period of old age or for times of sickness.

All theories and generalizations as to new or old methods in labor warfare, all cunningly devised plans to expedite working class victories, count for very little. The factor in this battle, as in previous ones, is the power of resistance the strikers can offer to the force that is exerted against them by the master class.

There has not been an I. W. W. strike that did not possess the same essential features as A. F. of L. strikes. The A. F. of L. strikes, in turn, have the same essential features as those great clashes in which the Knights of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners previous to affiliation with the A. F. of L., and the American Railway Union figured. The claims of superiority in method fall before the facts of actual warfare. The theoretician steps aside, and his place is taken by the people in the field, the strikers themselves. Whatever their theories may be, the deciding point is to win some concessions before the hunger line is reached by most of the strikers. When this hunger line is reached the strike is lost.

Every victory won by strikers is a compromise or a "reform." There is some concession won, and you may call your union conservative or revolutionary as you choose; the victory of either is of the same nature. Better working conditions, shorter working hours or more pay may be gained, but the industry is not revolutionized.

The Long Campaign.

The I. W. W. has scorned the "war chest" of the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. unions slowly accumulate funds, and when a strike occurs the union can pay strike benefits for a shorter or longer time. For instance, the United Mine Workers have been paying strike benefits in the West Virginia field for about three months. They have assessed themselves to pay these benefits and have not asked outside aid. This method is the same as is used in warfare of building up a commissariat department. In military warfare there is another method, that of foraging, or "living off the country." Sometimes it is brilliantly success-

ful, for the army is not thereby hampered with baggage and possesses great mobility. It can strike a blow and move rapidly away to strike another one. It can dash from place to place, inflicting great injury on the enemy and devastating the country. But such a body can operate only in a fat land. Where the fields are lean, the granaries empty and the stables depleted, it starves. The I. W. W. method is that of living off the country. It does not believe in the war chest—or supply train—for it does not want to be burdened with anything the enemy may capture. So when it enters a strike it has to forage to feed the army of strikers, as in Lawrence, and it therefore sends far and wide its appeals for funds. Or, as in Paterson, the strikers consume their own goods. Which is the better method can be determined only by results. The claims of leaders before a battle, or during a cessation of industrial hostilities, can be thrown aside. Comparison of claims or boasts is foolish. Comparison of results settles the point.

The Paterson strikers have been out sixteen weeks, waging one of the fiercest contests this country has seen. There have been hundreds of other places in which police brutality was greater than it has been there. But never have we had an equal amount of judicial terrorism applied in a strike. The mill owners, the police, the newspapers and the court officials combined solidly to crush the strike. The police have filled the jails and the prosecutors and recorder and judges have piled up fines and jail sentences. The enormous cost of this to the strikers has been added to their heavy burdens, and so systematically has the work been carried on that there can be no doubt that is a deliberate conspiracy to break the strike.

The strike, therefore, has not only been one of long duration, but one one that is enormously costly. Like Lawrence, Little Falls and Akron, it disproves the contention that the I. W. W. has discovered a new method of labor warfare. It only shows that the strikers must finance their strike by consuming their own resources or by raising money while the strike is in progress.

Could a Settlement Have Been Made?

During the early days of the strike there were offers from some of the mills of a settlement. These offers were refused, as the leaders said, "It must be all or none." Solidarity had to be maintained, and as a result solidarity was forced upon the manufacturers likewise. The big ones, probably, would have stuck together in every circumstance. They had the resources—their war chest—with which to continue almost indefinitely. The little ones had only what the big ones allowed them. Several small concerns have gone into the hands of receivers. It is not probable that when the strike is over these small concerns will be able to start up again. But there will continue the demand for silk that existed previous to the strike, and the trade the small shops had will go to the big ones.

This is a feature of every strike where a number of concerns, great and small, are involved. The concentration of the industry is furthered by the strike. The strike of the garment workers in New York elim-

inated a number of the smaller establishments. Others have since started, but that strike, like the Paterson strike, helped concentration onward.

Where settlements are quickly made and the smaller bosses give in at once, some of them may be saved. The longer the strike is maintained unbroken the more certain it becomes that, no matter how favorable the settlement is to the strikers, the active or financial control of the industry itself centers in ever fewer hands. In Paterson some of the firms not yet bankrupt are actually mortgaged to the bigger concerns. Thus, though actual ownership does not rest with the bigger concerns, actual control does.

If the Mills Are Moved.

Miss Flynn's announcement that an international silk strike would be called cannot very well be taken seriously. It is like the threat of a general strike of all workers in Paterson, and is made without taking into consideration all the elements involved. It is a great pity that Miss Flynn has not some rudimentary knowledge of Socialist economics and of general industrial conditions. Too absorbed a devotion to the fight that is on and too deep a concentration on this one fight led her to forget until four months passed the international feature of industry.

When the strike dragged along week after week and when the big mill owners stubbornly refused all offers of negotiation, it must have been obvious that they felt confident of their position. They knew all conditions in the silk world. They know the state of the market, and they knew on how much money they could depend. They are part of that combination which controls silk from its raw to its finished state. They can prevent new men from coming into the field and starting on any considerable scale. They are international, while the labor unions, though they should be, are not. In spite of the name Industrial Workers of the World, this organization is a small dissenting labor body that specializes through its leaders in conducting strikes, not in organizing workers.

Therefore, the more intensely this battle was fought and the longer it continued the more the reserve productivity of capital in the silk industry was swung to other manufacturing centers. Paterson could be ruined as a silk city, and many mill owners ruined likewise. But the business itself cannot be ruined, and the control of it cannot through a local strike be wrested from the capitalist class. Every mill may move elsewhere, and in new places great concessions may be granted the workers. Still control rests with the capitalists, and the profits of the industry go to the capitalists. When put to the test every kind of unionism has for its immediate object some little increased share of the fruits of the industry. Workers live from day to day, not in futures, and what the workers must have is some increase for the day, not some promise of everything hereafter.

The Cohesive Force.

Naturally the business men of Paterson, and particularly the mill owners, are bitterly opposed to a congressional investigation of Paterson conditions. They do not want any outside interference from the government any more than they want "interference by outside agitators." Quinlan, Scott, Miss Flynn, Haywood and others would be cordially welcomed compared with the greeting an investigation would receive. And why? Because they can be dealt with "in accordance

with the law" as enforced by John Bimson and interpreted by Recorder Carroll and Judge Klenert. The fight can be kept pretty well within the limits of Paterson, and they can conduct this fight according to their own rules and with the tremendous power they possess. But when the fight gets beyond them, when their actions become matters of national legislative inquiry and when the truth of what they did and are doing becomes a matter of general knowledge, then they know they will be stopped from acting as they have.

The local authorities, backed up by local opinion—and that is the opinion that wields economic power—are usually cruel. The local judge can be a petty tyrant and he does pretty much what his moneyed supporters wish. There can be no doubt that "public opinion" in Paterson strongly supports all that Bimson and Carroll have done. It was done for the benefit of those who profit by the work of the mill hands and therefore was wise and good. But when the decision of whether or not it is wise and good moved from Paterson to the whole nation, then there comes another sort of public opinion, that of the great mass of the American people.

A congressional investigation started by Victor Berger made Lawrence a national, not a local affair. The senatorial investigation of West Virginia has made the miners' strike a national, not a local affair. An investigation of Paterson would make this strike a national, not a local affair. It would do more to rally to the support of the strikers all the forces of the working class than anything else could.

Why, then, do some of the leaders oppose it? Because it smacks of "political action," and they are against political action, even if it means disaster to the workers. Their theory is of more concern to them than the welfare of the workers.

But political action is the greatest cohesive force, for political action is born of economic necessity and without it a class is helpless.

The Others Believe.

How did Bimson, Carroll and Klenert get their power? Through political action on the part of the business men of Paterson and those workers who were misled into supporting them. They want control of office in order to safeguard what they have stolen from the workers. How wonderfully effective that control is is demonstrated by the smashed heads of the strikers, by the mass of fines and the crowds that have been arrested. It is demonstrated by the power Bimson had to seize the Passaic Issue and destroy it, by the power Klenert had to sentence Alexander Scott to jail, and to make a criticism of a bone-headed public official a "crime against government."

The workers who have the courage to strike and the intelligence to run their industrial affairs have likewise the intelligence to run their political affairs. Control of political power is of as much importance as industrial organization. You must use both.

Those who are for organization and against working class politics are in the position of saying: "I'll hop on my right foot until I get to the industrial republic. My right leg is stronger than my left, therefore it is the one that should be used. The left leg may have some slight utility even now. But when I get the industrial republic I'll use both legs, for much hopping will have made the right one so strong that it will be easy to begin using the left one, and then all will be well."—New York Call.

War and National Degeneracy

IT IS TAKEN for granted, not only by the military class, but by influential writers, that war, by appealing to the heroic side of the national life, prevents social stagnation, which is thought of as being fatal to healthy progress. Tennyson, in "Maud," pandered to the jingo spirit, and Ruskin, of all writers, has done much to throw a halo round war. According to Ruskin, "all the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war." Like Tennyson, Ruskin seems to think that compared with the soldier the merchant is a sordid, prosaic creature. Had Tennyson and Ruskin been imbued with the spirit of science, they would have been secure against shallow nonsense of this sort. Viewed from the side of biology, war is a potent factor in national degeneracy. Apart from biology, common sense should have kept Tennyson and Ruskin from going wrong on this subject. Franklin goes to the root of the matter when he says: "There is one effect of a standing army, which must in time be felt so as to bring about the abolition of the system. A standing army not only diminishes the population of a country, but even the size and breed of the human species. For an army is the flower of the nation. All the most vigorous, stout and well-made men in a kingdom are to be found in the army, and these men, in general, cannot marry." Franklin adds the significant remark: "Wars are not paid in war time; the bills come later." The men who are left determine the future, and from the standpoint of biology it is easy to see that the continuance of the race from the least physically fit tend to national degeneracy.

We see the process illustrated in the case of ancient Rome. In consequence of the numerous wars, the ranks of the small farmers who were the backbone of the nation were decimated, and the number of slaves who did not serve in the army multiplied. With the killing out of the physically fit, and the rapid multiplication of the physically unfit, there came a change in the breed of the race—a change which proved fatal to Rome. As a German historian puts it: "Out of every hundred thousand strong men, eighty thousand are slain. Out of every hundred thousand weaklings, ninety to ninety-five thousand were left to survive." As Professor Seeley puts it, immediate cause

of the fall of Rome was physical, rather than moral, decay. "The empire perished for want of men." But we have ample evidence of the effect of war in producing race degeneracy in the case of France under Napoleon. Among those destroyed by Napoleon were the flower of the nation. His soldiers, the pick of the population, came from the plow, the workshop and the academy, the ages being from 18 to 35. In a series of years, soldiers of high stature were mowed down, and their places were filled by raw recruits of smaller stature. As one French writer says: "It will take long periods of peace and plenty before France can recover the tall statures mowed down in the wars of the republic and the first empire." In his "History of Napoleon," J. H. Rose paints a lurid picture of the awful effects of war:

"The mighty swirl of the Moscow campaign sucked 150,000 lads of under 20 years of age into the devouring vortex. The peasantry gave up their sons as food for cannon." Mr. Rose goes on to say that "In less than half a year after the loss of 500,000 men a new army as numerous was marshalled under the imperial eagles. But the majority were young, untrained troops, and it was remarked that the conscripts both in the year of terror had not the stamina of the early levies."

The army was filled with raw youths. By and by the French began to feel their weakness. The drafting of raw conscripts smaller in stature than the soldiers of the earlier campaigns weakened the self-confidence of the army. The human harvest was deteriorating, and to this fact—physical deterioration—the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo was no doubt largely due. We are continually told that it is only by war that the manhood of a nation can be kept to the highest pitch. The opposite is the truth. In times of peace there is no killing out of the courageous. In times of peace the heroic virtues get time to mature. It is taken for granted that success is most likely to come to the nation which is long accustomed to war. What of the Japanese, who had a long spell of peace? An American professor puts this point well when he says: "If after 200 years of incessant battle the Japanese still remained virile and warlike, that would indeed, be the marvel. But that marvel no nation has ever seen. It is doubtless true that

warlike traditions are more persistent with nations most frequently engaged in war. But the traditions of war and the physical strength to gain victories are very different things. Other things being equal the nation which has shown least of war is the one most likely to develop the strong battalions with whom victory must rest." Of course, this line of thought is distasteful to those who are clamoring for war

and whose ideal is a nation in arms. Owing to the glamor which surrounds war, the military patriots are a danger to the nation. While the time spirit is making for peace, while the whole tendencies of our industrial civilization are opposed to war, the military patriots, both here and elsewhere, are constituting themselves a menace to the peace of the world.—Hector Macpherson, in *Machinists*, Monthly Journal.

To the Rescue

QUITE UNDAUNTED by the senate investigation of their regime in West Virginia, the mine-owning interests have moved through the federal grand jury to indict the officials of the United Mine Workers on the charge of conspiring with the mining interests of other states to restrain trade by seeking to organize the miners of West Virginia, and by raising wages and increasing the cost of production to make it more difficult for the West Virginia operators to compete at tidewater with coal mined by union miners, says the Leader.

The charge of conspiracy is brought against both the mine workers and the mine owners, but, curiously enough, only the mine workers have been indicted.

Why not carry the supreme court's interpretation of the anti-trust law to its logical conclusion? If it is a violation of the anti-trust law and a restraint of trade to "conspire" for higher wages, why not send the men who pay such wages to jail for encouraging restraints of trade?

Chief Justice Marshall, that fine old gentleman who was the author of the Dartmouth college decision, and whose name is revered by every lawyer in the land, as well as by every man who holds a franchise or a land grant, and is conscious of the great service rendered by the judiciary to give sanctity to vested rights, early decided that, "while it is true that every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor," "from the earliest times war has existed, and was confers rights in which all acquiesced." Thus in "making war" on the African, the

enterprising citizens who owned plantations in Virginia deprived him of his natural right. So we get back to West Virginia, where the "war" upon the mine workers has been progressing famously.

The great judicial authority, John Marshall, speaking for the supreme court of the United States, reached the conclusion that the importation of Africans to be employed by planters was wholly legal, because "Africa has not yet adopted the principle that war no longer gives the right to the victor to enslave the vanquished."

John Marshall is dead. But his decisions live after him. Why should the supreme court rest content with such a lame device as its reconstruction of the anti-trust law to include labor organizations as conspiracies in restraint of trade? Why not revert to the doctrine set up by Marshall in the case of the Antelope and its human cargo? That would simplify the labor question and put an end to the outcry against government by injunction.

The United Mine Workers' officials have been indicted, but they will not go to prison. John Marshall, as we have remarked, is dead. There is the same judicial mind interpreting statutes and constitutions and laying burdens upon the backs of those whose unrequited toil provides the magnificence which surrounds the seat of the mighty, but the burden-bearer is in revolt. He denies that serfdom, to quote Marshall, "is a legitimate result of force."

Africa has ceased to acquiesce!—Parkersburg Socialist.

Labor the Life of the Race

THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR is essential to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the history of the race; the fruit of the struggle, the development of man. The civilization of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Rome, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations, and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of the ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the midnight horror of history. The working class may be robbed, tramped on, crushed, broken, sabered, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, "poor dumb mouths" to bear witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues towards the sunrise. The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalists and wageworkers of our day must soon follow them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind. Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class. The degree of labor's servitude is the degree of society's tribulation, defeat and shame. There can be no morals in any society

based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports that society. There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters. Wage servitude is fatal even to the true freedom of its most favored capitalistic beneficiaries. They may be surfeited with gold and power, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom. It is written in the moral law with "iron pen in the lead and rock forever" that whosoever enslaves his fellow-man forges fetters for himself. When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom. We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood. Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal; and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce palaces for parasites and workhouses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scared and seamed are its rough and hardened features, and grim its determination, but no just man on earth need fear it. It has suffered a million crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emancipation is darkened by no shadow of contemplated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a victorious proletariat will celebrate the peace of the world.—Eugene Debs.

Socialism or Starvation

A NEW SERIES of figures by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the cost of living shows, as usual, the robbery underlying the wage system generally, and the utter absurdity of any hopes for the permanent improvement of working class conditions of life while it remains as the foundation of production and distribution.

The figures show that, while in 1896 the cost of the year's supply of food for the average working class family was \$300 in the North Atlantic division of the country, it has been risen to \$466 in 1912, or well over 50 per cent. That there has been no general increase of wages to that extent is only too evident. It is to be remembered that such places as Lawrence, Little Falls, Paterson and Passaic are in this division, and the figures bring out clearly the fact that the strikes in these places were fundamentally caused by liberal hunger. Wages of \$6, \$7 and \$8 weekly, which thousands have been receiving, it is readily seen, fall far below the possibility of securing the physical minimum of food which these figures declare necessary, to say nothing whatever of rent, clothing and other necessary miscellaneous expenditures.

During the same period in the South Atlantic division the figures show an increase from \$265 to \$417; the North Central from \$275 to \$463; the South Central from \$225 to \$441, and the Western from \$227 to \$409; on the whole a general rate of increase in cost of living of far over 50 per cent. And, as stated, it is only too evident that wages have lagged painfully behind the rising cost of living in every portion of the country.

During this period, however, what is called the national wealth of the country has increased from approximately \$75,000,000,000 to \$130,000,000,000, or an increase of some 75 per cent, every dollar of which is the result of the labor of people, millions of whom have been starving while piling it up for others. Such is the result of the wage system, and never was its fraudulent character brought out more clearly and distinctly. That it means hunger in the midst of plenty is too palpable to be denied.

And during all these wretched years the official answer of capitalist authority to the demands of the hunger-stricken workers has taken the form of clubbing, shooting, smashing and jailing, and the infliction of every possible physical outrage. Capitalism cannot feed its slaves in the midst of their slavery, even when they are most productive. The more they produce, the less they get, for in these years between 1896 and 1912 the increase in the production of wealth has proceeded at a rate of rapidity never before approached in the history of the country. And let it be noted, too, that in this calculation no account is taken of unemployment, the assumption being that all are employed. The millions of idle workers during these years—leaving out of consideration those idle on account of strikes—if taken into account, would still further demonstrate the contention that capitalism and the hunger of the workers are inseparable.

Nothing has been done about the situation, and nothing will be

done, or, in fact, can be done about it, while the wage system remains. The contemplated tinkering with the tariff, promised by the present administration, avails nothing, even if it went the entire length of free trade. England, a free trade country, has even more starving workers, proportionately, than the United States.

The wage system must go. It cannot distribute the wealth that is created by the workers. Cannot assure them enough for the barest physical maintenance, and the more they produce under it, the more

their portion decreases, and nothing on earth or that can be devised by the mind of man can avail anything while the wage system remains.

The Socialists are the only people and the only political party that makes this demand, and every day the issue becomes clearer. It is Socialism or starvation. If the workers are to live, the wage system must die. There is no room for it and them. They must either go off the earth themselves or sweep the wage system from it. There is no other alternative possible.—Quarry Workers' Journal.

The Belgium Strike

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE COMMENT in the press relative to the victory achieved by the strikers of Belgium. The comments have invariably been favorable to the strikers, and that is probably due to the fact, that the efforts of the strikers have been crowned with success. Had the strikers failed in their purpose and gone down to defeat, many journals would have been severe in their criticism and censure, but the success of the strike snatched from such journals the weapons of condemnation.

The strike in Belgium was a battle for manhood suffrage, and the solidarity of the workers forced the government to capitulate. Capitalism and the church constituted the government in Belgium, or in other words, the employers and the clerical fraternity were the power behind the throne.

The concessions wrested from the government has established the fact, that the working class, when united and guided by intelligence, can score victories that will ultimately lead to the complete emancipation of labor.

The strike in Belgium has been pointed to as the general strike or mass strike, and that craft and trade lines were obliterated by the hun-

dreds of thousands of workers, who had decreed that their voice should have equal power with those elements in society that were arrayed against labor. It is true that the workers of Belgium knew no other lines in their battle for manhood suffrage.

Under the supervision and teaching of the socialist party, they realized their class interests and moved by what they conceived to be their class interest, they stood together under one flag, until economic masters and clerical bosses retreated from the fortress of privilege and recognized the rights of common humanity.

The strike in Belgium was not the impulse of a moment, but for weeks and months, the laboring hosts had made preparations for the struggle.

The strikers were equipped with those sinews of war that make capitalism nervous, and the opponents of manhood suffrage, knowing that the strikers of Belgium had a treasury behind them that would feed men, women and children, reached the conclusion that "discretion was the better part of valor" and hoisted the white flag.

The workers of the world can learn lessons from the strikers of Belgium.

The Curse of Capitalism

THAT THE DOWNFALL of feudalism and the uprise of the capitalist to the command of industry and economic power, marked a gigantic stride in the evolution of human society no one will care to deny. Freed from all feudal restraints the productive forces of human society developed by leaps and bounds. The hand tool grew into a machine. Machines gathered together into huge factories, where, driven by huge engines, the productive power of labor was increased perhaps a hundred or a thousand fold. The puny stream of wealth that came forth as a result of the slow and primitive methods of the days of hand tools, became rapidly swollen into a raging torrent under the regime of capital with its power-driven machinery and its army of wage-slaves; a torrent that has poured its flood upon every shore until the markets of the world are chronically deluged with it.

Should proof be required to substantiate the assertions that the power of wealth production is now so great that it can at most be but partially utilized, it is but necessary to call attention to a few facts. Fully six million workmen are at present out of employment on this continent, and this number is continually being increased by still further curtailment of production. It is safe to say that fully one-fourth of the total working force is idle. It cannot be employed because the power of production is so great that those still in employment can keep the market fully supplied with all the goods that can be disposed of. One-fourth of the freight equipment of the railroads of the country is idle. Sixty per cent of the carrying power of the Great Lakes is tied up at the wharves. This means that a corresponding stagnation exists

throughout the field of industry. It is well within the limit of safety to assert that at least one-fourth of the productive power of this continent is now out of commission. Though thousands perish from starvation in consequence, this power cannot be utilized under the present property regime until our capitalist masters may be assured of getting a profit out of its utilization.

The entire business world is now looking with hungry eyes to the coming harvest. From all reports the wheat crop will be a good one, and every capitalist pirate from the mammoth to the cockroach is licking his chops in sweet anticipation. Just what this presages for the farmer is not difficult to imagine. It is rather humorous to note the unanimity of opinion among the skinning fraternity that the good crop expected this year will bring relief from the present industrial depression, in spite of the fact that this depression came on after crops have been good each year "since the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary." What wise geezers these mortals be. The forthcoming crop will be swallowed up in the maelstrom of the market and scarcely afford as much as a flea-bite for the hungry capitalist horde that is lying in wait to pounce down upon it. After the scrimmage is over "Farmer Hayseed" will find himself picked as clean as a chicken made ready for market.

If this bitter experience is to be brought to an end and steps taken to prevent its repetition, the working class must rise to its mission of breaking the rule of capital and turning the productive forces of society to the satisfaction of human needs instead of allowing them to remain fettered to the purpose of production of profit.—Western Clarion.

The Dream of Socialism

By O. R. Washburn.

PEOPLE OFTEN REFER to Socialists as dreamers. They say our improved plan of managing industry cannot be made real. Well a good many dreams come true. Just go back a few generations. "Practical men" put the man who first planned a steam engine into an asylum; he went crazy after a while and died there. He was not crazy enough to say that a ship a thousand feet long could be flung through water a mile in three minutes, but he was a dreamer, and so was the man who wanted to use chain lightning to run street cars, and the man who said he could talk and be heard ten miles and the man who wanted to send messages under the Atlantic ocean and the man who wanted to send them through the air without wires and the man who thought he might look at his own bones through an oak blank, or fly in a machine heavier than air or prevent yellow fever and malaria, or drill an oil well a mile deep.

In art we have had our advance from the drawings on bone to the building of the Acropolis. In literature we have had the advance from the fireside stories of peasants to the "Hertha" of Swinburne. In material science we have passed from the age of stone to the age of Edison, in world theories from the teachings of witch doctors to the teachings of Wallace. Men and women have dreamed and after them have come those who made the dream seen pale before the reality. Why shall not this be so in the ordering of human industry, in the giving

of opportunity to the producers? On the Island of Patmos, John saw a heavenly city let down from Heaven by the hand of God. In the hope of that city to come, men were uplifted for almost two thousand years; holding the faith that it was to come but not knowing, after Paulism had swallowed the sociology Jesus taught, how it should come. Karl Marx, another prophet of God, alone, poor, despised and rejected of men, saw again that city celestial, that kingdom divine and human, the commonwealth of the just, the dwelling together of humanity in peace and truth, and with a loftier inspiration he worked out the way of its inevitable appearing. John the Revelator and Marx the Discerner of the Ways of Nations, did but voice and bring nearer a city which has been seen in some form by every true man and woman born into the world. So divine is man, so much of the Creator is in him, that he is not satisfied with any state not divine, not just, not fair to all the children of men. Socialism is the organized, living, acting, growing flesh of that divine idea; the militant and unconquerable body of the collective soul of humanity. As bones and muscles to the spirit of the man, so is the organization of Socialism to the united goodness of the world. That city celestial which John saw was but the type of all cities, of all rule and life for man which Jesus called the Kingdom and which Marx showed us how to attain. The message of Socialism is not of creeds but of justice, not of ceremonies but of freedom, not of the binding and hedging in of mankind but of the breaking of chains and the loosing of bonds and the making of a liberty which shall mean equality of opportunity for all born of woman. The priest who loves

Daily Prices of Metals

NEW YORK.

June	Sterling Exchange	Silver	Copper, Lake, Cts. per lb.	Tin, Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Lead, New York, Cts. per lb.	Zinc, St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	Zinc, New York, Cts. per lb.	Zinc, St. Louis, Cts. per lb.
5	4.8665	60 1/8	@ 15 1/4	14.80	4.30	4.17 1/2	5.10	4.95
6	4.8685	59 3/4	@ 15 1/4	14.75	4.30	4.17 1/2	5.10	4.95
7	4.8670	59 3/4	@ 15 1/4	14.75	4.30	4.17 1/2	5.05	4.90
9	4.8675	59 3/4	@ 15	14.70	4.30	4.17 1/2	5.05	4.90
10	4.8660	59 3/4	@ 15	14.70	4.30	4.17 1/2	5.00	4.85
11	4.8640	59 1/2	@ 15	14.70	4.30	4.17 1/2	5.00	4.85

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries, and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.—Engineering and Mining Journal of June 14.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

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

not man more than his church fears Socialism and he does well; for Socialism is militant humanity. The exploiter who thrives by withholding the portion of the producers fears Socialism and he does well, for when Socialism has come, exploitation shall be done away. The crafty who love to rule by cunning, making the people as cattle, fear Socialism and they do well, for Socialism is the organized movement of the common people to themselves rule the nations. Whatever is of vice, whatever is profiting by drunkenness, whatever thrives by theft, by murder, by conspiracies, by superstitions and by slaveries hates Socialism, for Socialism comes, not with a fan in its hands, but with naked hands to cleanse the earth of vermin and give it to man. Its banners are the banners of womanhood and childhood and manhood triumphant, of education made free, of homelife made pure, of love cleansed and vindicated, peace established forever and thorns made into kindling wood for hearth-fires where evening lamps show faces unfurrowed by the woes of poverty.

We come, not with compromises but with a message of a new order, of the city of Brotherhood in the Kingdom of United Mankind. Wherever an altar is raised in all sincerity it belongs to us.

Wherever art is true, industry free, homes dominated by love, Socialism has already triumphed in spirit. We offer no mere adjustment of finances, no mere six-hour day and an endless job with good pay; we offer this old world, with all its wounds and lies and kings and human foxes and worn mothers and anxious fathers and despairing girls and overworked boys, with all its sorrows and pains and tears, that Kingdom which Jesus foreknew, which the Hebrew prophets foresaw. We offer an era of unending years, with wealth for all and justice for all and for each that liberty which includes power to gain by toil the ability to go to and fro in the earth and see its wonders and delights, the power to dwell in beautiful homes, with art surroundings and art expression and science as an aid in daily tasks and disease mostly banished and crime made uncommon and the soul of man given the chance to find the best in itself. We offer to the people of earth cities that shall be clean and full of happiness, farm houses set amid fruits and flowers where drudgery shall not be common, villages with happy village life. We offer an age when there shall be enough for all, not only of beautiful homes and clothing and wholesome food, but of literature and painting and statuary and science, and for those who desire it, such worship, such music, such pure aspiration as the earth has not yet known.

Are these things too wonderful for you? Was not the steam engine too wonderful for the men who had not seen it, and the X-ray and the wireless telegraph and the electric light and the aeroplanes plunging through clouds a mile above the earth, alighting in the water like birds or fleeing before the winds of the dawn? Was the existence of radium possible until known? We have but to bring this thing! This city seen by John, this Kingdom seen by Jesus, this commonwealth seen by Marx is sure to arrive when we set ourselves to fulfill the demands of sociological science, as the steam engine was sure when men devoted themselves to its production. It is idle to say that we can organize mankind and have Socialism to a degree necessary to dig a Panama canal and can not have it to a degree sufficient to take care of all humanity. It is folly to say that we can create republics, armies, navies, universities, and can not organize humanity beyond these and establish a rule for the interests of all, as a rule in the interests of a few is now established.

We are the only people on earth, the Kingdom of God. All other organizations either support the existing kingdoms or are neutral in the great conflict. Each man may pray as he will and may hope as he will, and find God as he will, but all men are united in making the Kingdom of God real here on earth when they unite in the fellowship of comrades and work for Socialism. No loftier vision ever broke upon the mind of man, no plan of great minds was ever more practical or more sure to come when rightly struggled for. Nothing in human life is more possible than the coming of human development under which there shall be no more poverty nor exploitation nor starvation for toilers nor repression of pure aspiration, nor cruelty nor legal wrong. Out of the caves we came. Already we have builded the basis of a loftier civilization. It remains for us to unite, sacrifice, toil in one great disciplined, faithful army of comrades, and at the last, whether while we are sharing earth's struggles or not, the city celestial shall be builded and Socialism will have overcome the world.—Public Ownership.

The Good Green Earth

I sometimes sit and ponder o'er the stories I've been told, of mansions in the heavens and the shining streets of gold, and of the pearly gates they say are way up in the sky, where the chosen people enter when their time has come to die. And I often think that if the Lord will let me have my way, the hills of old Missouri are where I'd want to stay—I would rather wander in the vales of this green land of mine than walk the gilded boulevards where dazzling jewels shine. I do not hanker for the shores along the Jasper Sea—the Meramec and Gasconade look mighty good to me. For the earth is my sweet mother and I love her every scene—I would not trade for streets of gold her scented lawns of green. And even through the winter days, when snow lies o'er the glen, my soul would wait in patience till the springtime came again. I do not care for heav'nly harps and all the tinsel things—I'd rather listen while the thrush his simple carol sings. I would not feel at ease at all away beyond the sky—I'd feel far more at home. I know, to stay here when I die.—Melting Pot.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of Geo. Simmington, formerly a member of Kennett Miners' Union, 174. Last heard of in McCabe, Humboldt county, Arizona. Address all information to Mrs. Simmington, Kennett, Colo.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Chlorid, Arizona, June 15th, 1913.

Mr. John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At the last meeting of this local I was directed to request the insertion of the following inquiry:

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Clark C. Roberts, making the same known to the secretary of this local will confer a great favor upon his aged parents.

Mr. Clark's description is: 5 feet 10 inches, spare build, stoop-shouldered, 19 looks 23, light complexioned, blue-eyed, no moustache, shaven clean (beard, when sprouted, red).

PAUL E. WHITE.

Secretary Chloride M. U., No. 77, Chloride, Ariz.

LINES WRITTEN TO A PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, EXHIBITED IN THE PHOENIX LABOR TEMPLE.

By A Wage Worker.

Well, has the painter done his task? The intellectual brow, the countenance of nervous force, the scholar's air of searching challenge are faithfully depicted.

You have been given power to stand in high place and represent the millions of a land which is the melting pot of all the world. The multitude awaits from you some token that will give them hope. The weary toilers

who, for long, have paid tribute to the greed of a wasting, cruel system are hanging breathless on your every move.

I say you represent not us. Not for you is the rough road of democratic aspirations. Skilled hands of plutocracy shall hold for you the reins of power and guide the ponderous machinery of government.

The toilers' hopes are vain. To them your masters bid you cast the sop to fill their empty bellies for the noose. To them you shall concede the trifle to becloud their minds and to distract them from the cunning use of usurped power. And these are good. From the pangs of disappointment there shall spring the growth of knowledge for the future.

You are the last of all your type that have held the land in trust for its despoilers. From behind your chair we strip the curtain that conceals the robbers from their victims. You are but the tool of forces that are doomed soon to be overthrown—stricken by the mighty power of conscious truth that is to pluck you from your place and cast you forth upon the nation's rubbish heap.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 11, 1913.

FIGHTING AGAINST HIGHER WAGES.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

The United Laborers' Union, No. 711347, of San Francisco are holding protest meetings against a five dollar a day wage. They argue, and rightly so, that coming under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation would mean they would lose their long shovels and get shorter ones.

Some of the members also say that an increase from two seventy-five to four seventy-five would give most of the members heart disease and they might have to pay out all their funds in death benefits. San Francisco has been cursed with jurisdictional disputes. Some members of organizations going so far as to debate the question of the laundry girls painting their faces without getting permission from the Painters' union.

Shall we, who use a powder rag, get permission from the White Washers' union or does that come under the jurisdiction of the Rag Pickers' union.

Well, Brother Rough Necks, no doubt all would be well if your wages were raised from \$2.75 a day to \$2.78½ a day but four seventy-five a day is beyond the prosperity limit. Besides like the czar's boys who have a hundred and fifty holidays, you might not always be satisfied with only the Fourth of July. You might get wise enough to want from the whole month of July. Besides what would a working man do without work and you can't change human nature and a woman's place is in her home. You know you can't get everything at once—of course not. The fellow who wants work will not let you raise his wages in a hurry. All he wants is the picture on a Jack of some bull moose and he loves to look in the window of some A 1 restaurant to see his "Brother" King Capital daily carving the workers' goose. Let us turn to page 67 of Tillie Sunday's song book and sing, "There Shall Be Rejoicing as Long as There Are Sheep."

LEAVES FROM HISTORY.

First jury 907.
Pins made 1450.
Needles used 1545.
Matches made 1829.
First cast-iron 1544.
First newspaper 1494.
Coal used as fuel 1834.
Surnames used in 1162.
First gold coin B. C. 206.
Tobacco introduced 1583.
First steam railroad 1830.
First postage stamps 1840.
Kerosene introduced 1826.
Lead pencils used in 1594.
Window glass used in 604.
Electric light invented 1874.
Iron found in America 1815.
First insurance, marine, 533.
First American express 1521.
First wheeled carriages 1859.
First illuminating gas in 1792.
Latin ceased to be spoken 580.
Musical notes introduced 1338.
Gunpowder used by Chinese 80.
Photographs first produced 1802.
Old Testament finished B. C. 430.
Emancipation proclamation 1863.
Paper made by Chinese B. C. 220.
Bible translated into English 1534.
Marx's "Capital" 1867.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

The figures given out by the safety appliance division of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to railroad accidents show a condition of affairs that is hideous. In twenty-four years, 188,037 persons were killed and 1,395,018 persons were injured. It is as if every inhabitant of a city the size of Columbus, Ohio, was slaughtered. The killed is greater than the total population of New Haven. It is twice as many people as live in Yonkers. An army of people twice the size of the population of the Bronx have been maimed during this period.

Some of the accidents, undoubtedly, were unavoidable. Most of them were. Through the reckless disregard of life at grade crossings, the railroads have slaughtered thousands. Through the demands for speed, railroad employes have been forced to take chances, and this often leads to disaster. Through refusal to add all possible safety appliances, trainmen by the thousand have been killed or mutilated. Through "economy" in keeping roadbeds in proper repair and equipment up to the best possible mark, accidents without number have occurred.

All these things are the fault of the railroad management. It would cost money to make the needed changes, and, as money is also needed for dividends, it is inevitable that as much money as possible will be devoted to dividends.

The inquiry into the Stamford wreck has brought out a curious attitude of mind on the part of some of the officials. They seem to believe they are hoodooed, that there is some malign spirit pursuing them.

This superstition is quite natural, for the New Haven road has had a series of great "misfortunes," not the least of which in the minds of its directors is the decline of its stock from over 200 to less than 100. Damage suits without number have been pressed against it. Rolling stock has been smashed and apparently replaced with equipment quite as bad as that which was destroyed, for the New Haven has an unlimited supply of worthless junk. It has been held up to scorn and has been berated as no other road has been. No wonder, then they think God is angry with them.

Yet, the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that other roads are equally guilty. The New Haven is only one of many murder roads. All of them have as their object the creation of dividends, and all of them alike push the quest for dividends far beyond the limits of safety.

Every seven minutes a person is either killed or injured on the railroads. They are almost as fatal as tuberculosis itself. When it is considered that the injuries received often consist of the loss of limbs or cause total disability, the full cost of humanity of allowing the roads to remain in private hands will be understood.

State ownership of the roads would not eliminate all accidents. Tremendous weights are moved over the roads at enormous speed, and millions of people travel on them. But state ownership will bring the roads up to the greatest possible perfection. The railroad managers claim that if the laws were always complied with, and if the equipment of steel cars, the most scientific form of signaling and the abolition of grade crossings were brought into effect, the roads would be financially ruined. They have made this claim over and over again, and have resisted every attempt to compel them to bring equipment into shape.

The outcome of such a policy is seen in the figures of deaths and accidents that are given by the commission. These appalling totals are due in a measure to the race for dividends. The dead and the wounded help to earn the dividends of which the railroads have been so proud.

After the accident it is usually the custom to blame the engineer. Railroad men are like all others in their desire to live. Their occupation prevents them from being unusually reckless. They are highly skilled. If conditions were right, there would be far fewer accidents. But conditions are not right, and will not be right until the roads are taken out of the hands of the stock gamblers and ownership is vested in the whole people. Then the roads will not be run to produce dividends. It would not matter if they lost money. It is better to lose money than lose lives. At present the roads make money at the sacrifice of thousands of lives and the mutilation of tens of thousands of human beings.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

A SYNOPSIS OF FACTS RELATING TO THE WORLD'S TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers. (Affiliated Membership Over 7,000,000.)

Berlin S.O. 16, Engelufer 15 (Germany) May 30th 1913.

The French Miners.

The question of the state pension fund has brought about a lamentable split in the French miners' organization. During the discussion in Parliament, of the pension fund for miners, Basly, the leader of the north country miners proposed an amendment which would have given the mining companies the right to add special features to the compulsory insurance. Albert Thomas and the miners' congress itself, which, by the way, is under the influence of the revolutionary wing, raised a strong opposition to this proposition, fearing that if same became law it would prove itself a great danger to the miners, curtailing their liberty, and threatening their right to strike. As the so-called moderates of the north adopted Basly's view the Miners' Federation proceeded to establish dual organizations and accepted them into the federation. The old organizations protested in vain, and were themselves excluded from the federation by the congress which took place recently, on account of their adherence to Basly. This meant a great loss to the federation, seeing that the strongest and best financed of their affiliated organizations were involved. The "old" trade unions held their congress recently which was attended by 122 delegates representing 105 branches. Basly was again elected one of the executives, without the difference with the federation having been discussed at any great length. The congress decided in favor of a general strike in case of the passing of the pension laws being further delayed in Parliament.

Co-operative Societies in England.

According to the report of the Federation of Co-operative Societies submitted to the congress held in Aberdeen at Whitsuntide, 1,520 co-operative societies existed at the end of the year 1912, of which number 1,512 societies report a total membership of 2,876,892. The year's turnover amounted to over £122,000,000 and the profit to over £13,000,000. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society, with its 1,162 branches had a turnover of about £3,000,000, with a profit of £700,000. The Scotch Co-operative Society made a profit of £325,000 on a turnover of over £8,000,000. The Co-operative Productive Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Society produced goods to the value of over £13,000,000, while the goods produced by the Co-operative Provision Stores amounted to £8,250,000 in value; 760 co-operative societies have children's penny banks with a total balance in hand of £1,600,000.

America. The president of the First National bank declared in a report that his bank had paid a total interest of 18,550% on the invested capital since 1873 when he first came into the presidency. The profits of this bank are so enormous that the existing capital was in 1901, raised from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000, the shareholders being granted shares to the value of nine and a half million dollars as extra dividend. Huge dividends are now being paid on this very much watered capital. A law has come into force in California restoring the franchise rights to women who have married foreigners. The old voting laws had deprived them of this right.

Martial Law in Bosnia.

The population of Austria was again recently threatened with war, and martial law was declared in Bosnia, which is a frontier country. According to the special orders issued upon this occasion the regulations concerning passports became very strict. Landlords and landladies, lodging houses, employers and private persons were requested to advise the military authorities immediately upon the arrival of any travelers. The movements of the people of certain districts, and of individual persons were restricted at the will of the authorities. All political clubs or clubs reputed to be of a political nature, including trade unions, workers gymnastic clubs and choral societies were dissolved, and the members strictly forbidden to participate in the affairs of the same. Many other societies were closed "till further orders," among which was the Railwaymen's union. No meetings or conferences were allowed to take place without the consent of the authorities. The press was forbidden the slightest mention of the position of Austria or of her allies. Newspapers could only be issued between the hours of 12 noon and 9 o'clock in the evening, and had to be submitted to the censor at least six hours before publication. It was further ordered that: "In the case of a certain number of a periodical being confiscated it is forbidden to conspicuously describe the re-issue as 'the second number of a confiscated number' or to leave the confiscated part blank in the new edition; such a space must not be filled up in a conspicuous manner." All printed matter coming from abroad was subjected to scrutiny as well as the whole of the correspondence of private persons. Telegrams could only be written in certain languages. Telephonic communication between the various towns was completely cut off. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or explosives, had to deliver same up to the military authorities within three days. All private individuals were placed under martial law. This will give some idea of what the working community of so-called civilized lands may expect when the country is under the shadow of a war. From the before mentioned facts it is almost natural to imagine that the labor temple, the beautiful trade union house, was taken possession of by the police, or rather the military authorities. Far from being directed against the "enemy," the repressive measures taken at the beginning of a war are directed against the people itself. This should be enough to turn the most

obdurate against the cravings of "murder patriotism." Although the lesson is a dear one it is nevertheless a lesson.

Journalists' Strike in New York.

A unique strike occurred in New York recently which gave the people plenty to talk about. It was, as a matter of fact, the strike of the journalists in the Jewish quarter of the town. American newspapers generally have a much larger staff of journalists than the newspapers of the European countries. The journalistic staff of three of the four papers printed in the so-called jargon-Hebrew language went on strike. The fourth paper, belonging to the "Socialist Forwards," with its circulation of 170,000 copies, conceded to all the demands of the strikers after the strike had lasted a short time. The strike was brought about on the one side, by the absolutely desperate straits of the editorial staff, which vividly contrasted with the affluence of the publishers; and on the other side by the domineering conduct of the latter. It is characteristic of these news writers to have combined in secret organizations for fear of being victimized, and then to have made the publishers aware of this after two years, when they thought they were strong enough to take up the fight. In conjunction with the Italian and certain English journalists in New York they form a separate "local" of the Typographers' union. The Italians first put forward their demands with the most telling results, inasmuch as all the Italian newspapers, with the exception of one, conceded to these demands without a strike being resorted to. The Jewish publishers, flatly refused to negotiate with the organization so that a fight was inevitable. The circumstances attending the strike were all the more astonishing as the journalists, generally so individual in their actions, displayed admirable solidarity and self-sacrifice. They could not, however, prevent the newspapers from appearing, as the editors-in-chief who did not strike simply published old numbers anew, or pirated foreign papers in a most barefaced manner. For reasons as yet unknown, the Typographers' union did not cause the compositors to take part in the strike as had been demanded by the strikers. The strike had unfortunately not a very satisfactory issue. All that has been obtained is that the publishers have negotiated indirectly with the organization, and that nobody shall be victimized on account of his having taken part in the strike. One step forward has certainly been made, and that is that the journalists have at last practically demonstrated their willingness and ability to use trade union weapons.

Anti-Strike Legislation in Peru.

On Jan. 27th a presidential decree came into force in Peru, dealing with the way in which strikes are to be conducted. The chief points are as follows: The workmen of all industrial establishments are to elect in January of each year, by secret ballot, three delegates who shall represent the workmen of the establishments in placing their demands before the employers. Should an employer refuse to discuss the written demands presented by the workmen's delegates, he may within 24 hours, appoint one or more arbitrators, who, in conjunction with a similar number to be appointed by the workmen, shall settle the controversy. If the arbitrators' decision is accepted by both sides, it must be communicated to the chief of police and remain in force not less than six months. The police authorities shall officially recognize strikes, when such strikes have been declared consequent upon the employer failing to appoint his arbitrators in time, or when more than four days have elapsed without the arbitrators having issued their decision. Strikes may only be declared with the assent of at least three-quarters of the number of workers employed as ascertained by means of secret ballot. A list of the names and addresses of the workers on strike must be deposited with the police by the workmen's delegates. When strikes have begun, they may only continue by a fresh vote being taken every four days and with the assent of an absolute majority. If a majority of workmen reject the proposal for a strike, those willing to work are to be protected by the authorities, who will treat as common delinquents all who either individually or collectively attempt to bar the free course of commerce or labor. Strikers are prohibited from forming headquarters and public demonstrations are also forbidden, except in the form prescribed by law. Should employers decide to close their establishments in consequence of differences with their work people they are required to notify their intention to the chief of police, stating reasons for, and probable duration of such closure, giving the list of the persons thrown out of employment. The same decree contains a clause to the effect that, from Feb. 1st, a department for the compilation of labor statistics, under regulations to be issued shortly, will be instituted at the office of the chief of police at Lima. It seems to us that it would have been better to convert the whole of Peru into a prison; but the foreign capitalists in their craving after dividends would not be able to draw such profits from "chained labor" as from "free labor." And yet there are continually efforts being made to beguile emigrants from Europe to such a semi-barbarous land.

The German Printers.

Of the 74,000 workers employed in the German printing trade, 67,273 belong to the Printers' union. There is also a "Christian" organization, which in spite of all the efforts of its spiritual patrons numbers only 3,296 members. The national tariff agreement entered into with the employers of the whole of Germany is valid until the year 1916, and covers 70,000 workers. The employers have, during the last few years, formed a strike fund, into which they must pay a certain sum per week for every employé. The idea of the scheme is to fortify themselves against possible new demands on the part of the workers. But the men's federation is not idle, for its central funds increased from £445,000 to £488,500, with another £150,000 in the branch funds, during the last year. The subscription is now 1-2½ per week, exclusive of local subscriptions which often amount to -8½d per week. The union paid £140,000 for different financial assistance last year, of which amount £57,500 went in unemployment pay. The total yearly income amounted to £149,500.

Canadian Labor Legislation 1912.

The numerical influence of the various provincial parliaments of Canada is not very great, and one cannot help noticing to what a great extent the growing power of the workers' organizations is making itself felt in parliamentary circles.

In the province of Quebec boys of twelve years of age could formerly be employed in factories. The age was later raised to thirteen years, and afterwards to fourteen. For the safety of the miners it was ordered that no person of less than 20 years of age may be placed in charge of passenger hoists. Explosives may only be stored in special magazines at least 400 feet from the works, or any public highway. Special instructions have been drawn up relative to the use of explosives in mines. The ladder way used by workers, etc., must be quite separate from the shaft used for the hoisting of materials.

In the province of Saskatchewan the scope of the boilers' act has been increased and same now applies to all boilers generating more than 20 h. p. No person can be appointed boiler inspector unless he is a British subject, has had four years experience as a machinist, and holds the necessary certificates. In case of a boiler explosion a report must at once be sent by wire, to the minister of public works, who has to institute a thorough investigation. By an amendment to the workmen's compensation act, every accident must be reported in detail on a special form to the Bureau of Labor. By an amendment to the antiquated and monstrous employers' threshing act, employés are given 20 instead of 10 days in which to serve their claims on employers for work done. An act passed during the last

session of the Legislature, prohibits the employment of white women by Japanese, Chinese, or other orientals. An amendment passed during the session under review confines this prohibition to the Chinese.

A law has come into force in British Columbia prohibiting any unauthorized person from conducting an employment agency, and also prescribing a maximum fee. A license holder must not take employés as lodgers, nor have any share or interest in the conducting of a lodging house for employés. A revision of the laws concerning labor conditions is pending, as a royal commission has been engaged for some time in looking into this matter, and making such suggestions as are deemed necessary. From a preliminary report published by the secretary of this commission we have gathered some details of general interest. In a great number of places the investigations on the part of the commission, which is composed of representatives of both employers and men, have been completed and it has been agreed on all sides, that a compulsory workmen's compensation act is absolutely necessary. The workers' organizations further demand a minimum wage of four dollars per eight-hour day for unskilled labor. The farmers contend that such a wage would ruin them. Farm laborers are now getting \$25 to \$40 per month with board, when engaged by the year. During a busy season \$3 per day, with board, appears to be the ordinary rate, with no definite restrictions as to hours. The employment of Oriental labor is continually on the increase. In logging camps and saw mills, the hours amount to ten or more per day, and the pay for white men to \$2.50 or \$3 per day; the wages for Orientals is often considerably less. White men have almost entirely been driven out of the fishing industry, as same is in the possession of the Japanese and Indians. The canneries are manned by the Chinese, who are also employed in considerable numbers in the coal mines. Hindus are employed largely in timber piling. The domestic servants in all parts are almost exclusively Chinese. Six thousand Chinamen enter the country yearly, so the government has a direct interest in the employment of Asiatics, who must pay a tax of one hundred pounds per head when entering the country. This brings in an annual income of over £400,000, half of which goes into the provincial treasury. The Asiatics are, of course, without political rights. Fortunately there have been increasing indications that the Asiatic will not suffer themselves to be used as wage cutters. But for the present the preference shown them by the employers, and the great mistrust in which they are held by the white workers, is bound to give rise to much friction yet.

A Central Union of Transport Workers in Belgium.

A conference of the representatives of the dock workers, transport workers and seamen, took place in Brussels at Whitsuntide. Representatives of the trade union national centers were also present. The object of the conference was to make preparations for the amalgamation of the aforementioned unions to the Central Unions of Transport Workers. An amalgamation scheme has been agreed upon, and a list of general regulations drawn up, providing for three classes of contributions: -6½d, -5d, and -2½d per week. Of these amounts, -4d, -3d, and -2d shall be credited to the central fund, which shall be responsible for the granting of sick pay, legal protection, death benefit, strike pay, unemployment pay, etc. It is hoped that the central union will be able to commence operations on the 1st of July with a membership of some 6,500, among which are to be found workers of the most widely different branches of the transport trades, by water and by land.

The Hungarian Trade Union in 1912.

According to the yearly report of the Hungarian National Center the number of members of all affiliated trade unions rose from 95,180 to 111,966 in the last year, although the year's average was not more than 103,807. The disturbing influences of the war have been felt very much by the trade union, whose development has been very much retarded on account of same. The increase in membership of 16,786 or 18% of the total number is therefore very gratifying. The women members number 6,508, or 5.8% of the total number. Fifty-four per cent of the Hungarian trade unionists live in Buda Pest. The total income of the organization amounted to 84,041 pounds in 1911, as compared with 97,208 in 1912, which amounts included £66,106 and £76,208 respectively representing membership subscriptions. The expenditure rose from £73,621 to £91,708 in the last two years which sum included £15,125 for unemployment pay, £10,292 for sick pay, £5,375 for widows and orphans, and invalids' assistance, and £5,917 for other financial assistance. Fifty-three organizations have given their reports upon their respective labor exchanges, which exchanges received applications for work from 58,590 unemployed as compared with 46,380 in the previous year, and which were able to find employment for 80% of the male workers, and 95% of the women applicants.

Whitsuntide Conferences of the Swiss Trade Unions.

One hundred delegates, representing 63 branches took part in the congress of the Swiss textile workers' union which was held at Zurich, Whitsuntide. Representatives of the International Federation were also present. The town and district of Zurich made a special grant to permit of suitable preparations being made for the congress. The delegates and general meeting of the Swiss Typographical union met in the new home of the union, in Berne. Nearly 2,000 members, from all parts of the land were assembled on that occasion.

Thirty delegates, representing 17 sections took part in the Bookbinder's congress, at which the representatives of the German and Austrian unions were present. An old age and invalid fund, with a weekly special subscription of 2d per member was decided upon; the amount of financial assistance to be 6/8 per week. The appointment of a salaried secretary was also agreed to. The Union of Swiss Messengers held a meeting of delegates in Montrou at which 38 members representatives from 25 telegraph offices were present. It was agreed to petition against the decision of the directors who had refused a reduction of the 10-hour day. Furthermore a number of demands are to be put forward concerning conditions of employment and rates of pay. Berne was selected as headquarters, while Basil was chosen as the next meeting place. The Union of Swiss Stokers and Machinists which numbers 2,050 members in 44 sections, held a meeting in Biel which was attended by 60 delegates. The death fund of the union showed a balance in hand of 1,000 pounds. A proposition to affiliate with the trade union federation was rejected. The 25th congress of the Swiss Railway and Steamship Employés Society took place in Lucerne. The society numbers 1,300, and has 110 local branches.

Women Workers and the International Report on the Trade Union Movement.

The annual reports of the various trade union centers, which are compiled by the International Secretariat, afford a valuable review of the developments and achievements of the women's organizations in all parts of the world. One of their shortcomings, however, appears to be the lack of sufficient data dealing with the organization of women workers.

Only the German, Austrian and Swiss National Centers have quoted the number of women workers organized in their respective unions, while the Hungarian and Dutch centers merely have added a few remarks showing that their unions do organize women workers. The remaining 13 trade union centers figuring in the volume covering the year 1911, have given no information as to whether women workers are organized, and to what degree they are participating in the general labor movement.

There can be no question as to the absolutely pressing necessity of the organizing of female, as well as male workers; it is, of course, well known that great efforts are being made in every country to arouse the women workers and make them take their part in the industrial battles of today.

It would, therefore, prove all the more interesting and valuable if we could see from the international reports what progress women workers are making in the trade union field of action. Such facts would be most useful for propaganda purposes and would probably enable us to profit by the lessons learned abroad. The importance of organizing women workers will be readily recognized if we follow the rapid growth of the number of workers in all branches of industry, as this increase in the number of female workers employed must necessarily make it more difficult for the men to improve their general conditions so long as their female competitors are not equally organized. Every active trade unionist must therefore try to push the organization of women workers.

The number of females employed in useful occupations in the various countries is as follows:

Year.	Total number of women.	Percentage of women to men.
Germany 1907	9,492,881	45.5
Austria 1900	5,684,984	51.5
Hungary 1900	2,885,235	45.1
Russia 1897	5,276,112	24.9
Italy 1901	5,284,064	50.1
Switzerland 1900	1,556,577	46.9
France 1906	4,693,412	53.3
Spain 1900	1,351,792	39.9
Belgium 1900	948,229	45.9
Holland 1900	433,546	37.8
Denmark 1901	352,947	44.9
Sweden 1900	551,021	38.41
Norway 1900	277,613	39.5
Great Britain 1901	5,309,900	44.9
United States 1900	5,329,802	38.4

These figures of course, do not give an adequate idea of the importance of female competition because the census upon which same are based is not taken for the same year in all countries, and besides this, conditions are changing very rapidly today. It is, unfortunately, impossible to compare these figures with the number of women workers organized in the trade unions, but they certainly prove that female competition has to be taken into account in every country, and that it is absolutely necessary to organize the women workers as well, thereby removing the employers' chance of making them undercut the wages established by the men. It would be a most useful addition to our international reports of the executive officers of our national centers, replying to the International Secretariat, were to lay particular stress upon the organization of women workers in their countries and give figures and details appertaining to their methods and achievements; thus enabling their sister organizations in other lands to profit by their experiences.

Brief Labor Notes from All Countries.

Great Britain. The Co-operative Society Congress in Aberdeen has declared against union with the labor party, as had been suggested by the central board some time ago, by 1,358 votes to 580. In 1901 the English post-office had 137,807 male, and 35,372 female workers in its employ, against 166,073 males and 46,741 females in the year 1911. In consequence of the telephone system being taken over the postoffice the number of employes has considerably increased. The General Workers' Union decided at its recent congress to affiliate with the labor and the Trade Union Congress. The number of members has risen from 17,000 to 21,000. The Clerks' union increased its membership from 4,000 to 12,000 in the past year. It was agreed at a recent congress to take a vote for the purpose of deciding whether they should identify themselves with the labor party, as prescribed in the trade union regulations. The Congress of the Grocers' Assistants' Union, which recently took place at Leeds, strongly opposed the system of affiliated business and co-operative provision societies, as being detrimental to the interests of the employes. In consequence of the recent successful wages movement on the part of the hotel and restaurant employes, who in several hotels and restaurants forced the proprietors to make new regulations in regard to working time, etc., the employers have now established a strong "defense organization." They are publishing a black list of all employes who participated, either directly or indirectly in the strike, hoping to put an end to the union. The London Trade Union Federation and the Trades Council have afforded the hotel employes every possible support in their fight against the "black lists." The editor of the Russian Seamen's Trade Union Journal has been arrested in Egypt, and transported to Russia in spite of the great protest movement in England. The English government says that it was powerless to prevent this, as Egypt is not an "English possession." The labor party will call upon the government to answer for this scandalous breach of the rights of hospitality. All that can be urged against the extradited editor is, that he tried to organize his Russian brothers in distress.

Holland. According to a wages statistics of the Dutch Typographers' Union, which has a membership of 3,709, the weekly wages of 834 workers amounted to less than 9-10 florins, for 257; 10-11 fl. for 309; 11-12fl. for 291; 12-13 fl. for 457; 13-14 fl. for 305; 14-15 fl. for 456; 15-16 fl. for 462; 16-17 fl. for 151; 17-18 fl. for 81; 18-19 fl. for 53 members, and more than 19 florins for 53 members, (1 florin equals 1/8 1/4 d.). In an interesting article about trade union tactics the Metals Union exposes the fiasco of the so-called Syndicalist methods, which are opposed to high subscriptions the principle of financial assistance, and centralization, etc. Up to the year 1906, i. e., for 19 years this union had itself been a devotee to the syndicalist methods and the highest membership reached was 700. Since 1906 this union has belonged to the modern centralized organizations and now numbers 4,500 members. During this time the membership of the Syndicalist Federation, the policy of which had remained as before, rose from 250 to 500. The influence of the two organizations upon wage and working conditions naturally corresponds to their respective number and methods. According to the latest reports the number of members in the trade unions affiliated to the National Center was 66,716 on the 1st April this year, which members are organized in 33 unions and 772 branches. The number for the 1st January was 61,504, and for the 1st of October, 56,383.

Russia. It is reported from Alexandria that the leader of the Russian seaman—Unions of the Black Sea, Sea of Azov mercantile fleet—the editor of the trade journal "Morjak" (seaman) has been arrested at the instigation of the Russian government. As each consulate is invested with a certain independent authority, where his own countrymen are concerned, it was feared that this editor ("Karl" is his pseudonym) would be extradited. The trade unions in Alexandria applied by telegraph to the English prime minister, and his appeal caused a great sensation in England.

Switzerland. The movement on the part of the tailors in the early part of this year ended successfully for the agitators. In seven towns strikes were resorted to. The strike in Winterthur lasted 27 days, in Interlaken 35, Zurich 33, Chur 16, Bern 10, Chaum de Fonds 9, and Davos 7 days. Strikes were averted in Zurich and Bern through the intervention of the town conciliation board. The workers (men's tailors and uniform tailors) obtained an increase of from 4% to 8%, and in some places a reduction in the working time, through the wages movement and sectional strikes. The Congress of the Stone Workers and Potters' Union, which was held in Biel, decided upon an increase in the contributions for the strengthening of the strike funds, as well as a yearly inquiry into the wages and labor conditions. A proposition for the amalgamation with the other building workers

unions was referred to the general committee. Representatives from Germany and Italy attended the congress. The Swiss Engine Drivers and Stokers' Union held their congress at Hutwill recently. The union decided in favor of common action with all railway unions for the revision of the working regulations, the pension laws, and the financial assistance funds. The Parliament to be appealed to in respect to the ever increasing exploitation of the men, with the inevitable ruination of health which follows in the wake of such conditions. The Train Employés Union (guards, etc.) held their general meeting in Thun recently which was attended by 106 delegates. The congress was not satisfied with the revision of the regulations for additional pay which took place last year. A new revision should therefore be demanded. The delegates expressed a wish that no attention should be paid to the yellow societies which still exist among the railway workers. The mad economy of the Metropolitan railway was the subject of bitter complaint, as it is more than probable that the large number of accidents which take place on this railway is attributable to the amount of £12,320. The bers 3,260 members and commands funds to the amount of £12,320. The dyers of Basil, Zurich, and Thalwill have entered into a tariff movement, as no tariff agreements have been concluded between them and the employers during the last six years. They demand that the apprentices be brought under definite working regulations, a minimum wage of 25.- for laborers, 30.- for artisans, 33.- for dyers, and 17.6 for women workers; in addition to this a nine-hour day. The strike is, in the meanwhile, broken out as the employers would vouchsafe no answer whatever to the petition presented by a portion of the workers, and, what is more, demanded the installation of strike breakers at Crefeld in the Rhine district, where a strike of the dyers is at present taking place.

Spain. The Federation of Printers held their second congress in May. The following extracts are from a report of the secretary. The union has at present 23 local branches, seven more than last year. Barcelona can show 268 organized printing workers, Valencia comes next with 154, Madrid, the capital, has only 69, and Vigo 96. Concerning the conditions of labor, the nine-hour day prevails. The eight-hour day obtains in two places only viz.: Jerez and Malaga. The wages very as much as from 10d to 5.10d per day, according to the place and the kind of work. A strike took place in Barcelona in 1912 in which 143 organized workers took part. The printing trade had not yet a central union of its own. The art printers in Barcelona have appealed to their employers for several concessions, the most important of which is the eight-hour day. The Catholic Trade Union Society has succeeded in opening its own trade union house in Barcelona.

Belgium. The congress of the Metal Workers took place in Brussels and was attended by 75 delegates representing 30,877 members. The printers held their congress in Ghent, at which 19 local branches were represented. Some of these organizations belong to the National Center of Trade Unions, but it was decided once more that the whole federation should not become affiliated to the National center. The sections of female workers were refused admission into the federational.

Holland. The Union of Commercial and Office Employés, which shortly held its general meeting, numbered on an average 1,350 members last year. The Union of Postoffice and Telephone Employés numbered 899 in 1912, as compared with 647 in the previous year. The Carpenters' Union held its congress in Utrecht. This union now numbers 4,900 members as compared with 3,730 at the beginning of the year 1912.

Norway. A national tariff agreement for bakers has just been concluded. Same applies to nine towns with 800 workers. The minimum wage is raised by amounts ranging between 2/3 and 5/7 1/2 and the working time reduced from 63 to 57 hours per week; 9 hours per day on the first five days and 11 hours per day on Saturday. This important reduction in working time was obtained chiefly through the minister of commerce, who showed that he was prepared to advocate legislation to deal with the matter. The Norwegian Parliament accepted a proposition of the government to establish a special social department in the ministry. This decision corresponded with the conditions laid down by the present Minister of Commerce Casperg, when he entered the ministry; Casperg is the leader of the Labor Democratic party.

Sweden. The Swedish parliament has adopted a proposition for old age and invalidity insurance by a great majority, according to which everybody except the officials is to be insured. Insured persons will be divided into four classes, according to their income. In the case of incomes of less than £ 28 the insurance contribution would be 3/4 1/2 d per year, for incomes of £28 to £45, 5/7 1/2 d; £45 to £67-10 9/-; for higher incomes 14-7 1/2 d; per year. The employers are exempted from paying contributions. The insurance scheme is a really bureaucratic one, as it is managed by government officials. The amount of pension to be allowed will be fixed in the first instance, by officials elected from that district in which the pensions are to be paid. The benefit paid for by the subscription is only granted in the case of total disablement, or upon reaching the age of 67. The yearly pension for men amounts to 30% of the amount paid in, for women 24%. The state adds a further sum of £9-9 for men and £7-17-6 for women. If a pensioner has a private income of over £2-16 per year, the latter amount is deducted from the amount of additional pension granted by the state; so that if a pensioner has a private income of £16-7-6 he is no longer entitled to the state contribution to his pension. The bill does not provide for any means of prevention of invalidity, so that one of the most important demands of modern insurance remains disregarded.

Germany. The Union of Coppersmiths now numbers 5,256 members in 100 branches, against 4,445 in the year 1910. It is the only union in the metal industry that has refused to amalgamate with the Metal Workers' Union. The union of Hotel Workers has raised its membership from 15,918 to 16,542 (including 1,144 women workers). Among the latter number are 7,762 hotel and restaurant waiters, 2,112 café waiters, 267 cooks, and 3,101 hotel porters and boots etc. The union conducted 268 wages movements affecting 6,401 workers during the last year. An advance in wages aggregating £870 was obtained for 4,914 persons; a very surprising result for a calling whose trade union work, extending over many years has previously been without any visible success. In addition to the increase in wages, collective agreements were concluded for 4,477 person. The funds of the union amount to £10,300. The tariff agreement is an institution of which the wood workers avail themselves to the utmost. The following table will give some idea of the development of the collective agreement idea in the German Wood Workers' Union!

Year.	Number of tariff agreements.	Works involved.	Number of workers coming under the agreements.
1907	454	11,039	93,643
1908	455	10,259	85,699
1909	493	11,251	92,260
1910	679	11,007	113,602
1911	948	13,699	132,025
1912	1,095	14,336	144,656

The number 144,656 includes 86,145 carpenters, 1,729 brush makers, 2,820 turners, walking stick and umbrella makers 464, button makers 710, comb makers 228, basket makers 1,032, piano makers and musical instrument makers 5,264, chair makers 1,999, polishers 5,406, pattern makers 820, ships carpenters 187, parquet workers 874, gilders 1,976, machine workers and sawyers, box makers 2,365, cork cutters 345, laborers and sundry 8,202, wheelwrights 2,148, Pattern makers 25, women workers 6,744.

Germany. The Workers' Gymnastic Federation, in reviewing its 20 years of existence, reports that it now numbers 200,000 members and possesses

a newspaper which is published twice monthly. This journal, which is called the "Workers' Gymnastic News," and which includes special illustrated supplements for women gymnasts and physical culture printed on art paper, now has 118,000 regular subscribers. This federation will, in the near future, publish a special "Journal for the Young," which will also be a general sports paper. The federation has a fine house of its own in Leipzig, which cost £30,000. The development of the union is especially gratifying, taking into account that the anti-labor organizations in conjunction with the official authorities have at all times exerted every possible effort to break up the home of the Workers' Gymnastic Union. The result of the great movement in the building industry, which has now ended peacefully is reviewed in the Building Workers' Journal "The Foundation Stone" (Grundstein). The following are a few particulars taken from same: 35,698 workers receive an increase of 3 pfennigs per hour; 55,442 an increase of 4 pfgs.; 45,951, 6 pfgs.; 94,226 5 pfgs.; 24,684, 7 pfgs.; 10,983, 8 pfgs.; 1,360, 9 pfgs.; 3,362, 10 pfgs.; and 1,340, 12 pfgs. per hour. The average increase for the 273,044 fellow workers throughout the country amounts to 5.11 pfennigs per hour (8 pfgs. equal 1d) while 51,000 workers will benefit by a shortening of the working hours. The building workers have to thank their solid organization, which last year numbered 335,561 members, with funds amounting to £780,000, i. e. 47/- per member, that a strike was avoided.

Austria. The first congress of the restaurant workers has taken place in Vienna. The union rose in membership from 1,134 to 1,984; the funds from £136 to £480. The fortnightly journal will shortly include a Polish supplement. It was decided to vigorously strive for the introduction of a law controlling the conditions of hotel and restaurant employes. The bad effects of the war are making themselves more and more felt. As a consequence twelve boot factories in which 3,000 workers were employed were closed down in Skutsch, with the result that the men have been thrown out of employment. The murderer of the social democrat, M. P. Schumeile, who is a member of the Christian Social party, has been condemned to death. It is now reported that the murdered man's family will intercede on his behalf. The murderer's name is Kunschak. The congress of the Chemical Workers was attended by 119 delegates. The chief question discussed were those dealing with organization, and the precautionary measures to be taken for the protection of the workers; there is still much to be desired in this direction at present. Ninety-one delegates attended the congress of the carpenters. This union has increased its membership from 6,969 to 8,113 in the last two years, and the total funds to £9,680. The congress decided in favor of an amalgamation with the Masons' Union, and will enter into negotiations to this end. A friendly settlement has been arrived at in respect to the tariff movement in the Austrian building industry, which has lasted six months, and in which 150,000 workers were involved. The new contracts cover a period of three years, and provide for substantial increases in wages. The nine-hour day was attained in Vienna, and in the other parts of the land a shortening of the working time and other improvements were affected. Martial law, as well as the prohibition placed on several organizations have now given way to normal conditions in Bosnia.

Hungary. The Hungarian Tailors' Union was involved in 44 wages movements in 24 towns during the last year, in which 7,297 male and 654 female workers were involved. Three lockouts, involving 1,130 workers must be included in the number of wages movements. Of those taking part, 7,646 received an aggregate daily increase in wages of £124.15, and a reduction of the working time aggregating 1,357 hours, daily.

Rumania. A law which has recently come into force in Rumania provides for compulsory state sickness, accident, old age, and invalid insurance. This insurance scheme is drawn up on the lines of the scheme already in force in Germany, but all costs of management will be defrayed by the state. All contributions for sick insurance to be paid the workers, those for accidents by the employer, whilst the costs of old age and invalid insurance are to be borne by the workers, the state, and the employers, in equal proportions.

Australasia. The postoffice and telegraph employes have demanded a six-hour day for those employed in the general postoffice, and 6½ hours for those employed elsewhere. A government commission declared that the coal owners' combinations had caused a rise in the price of coal of from, on an average, 14/- to 20/- per ton in a short time. It was decided at the conference of the Agricultural and Foresters' Unions, which together have a membership of 7,000, to amalgamate with each other; the conference was held at Sydney.

New South Wales. The wages and labor conditions of the cement workers have been fixed anew by the wages board for the next three years. The working time is 56 and 48 hours per week according to the group to which the member belongs. Laborers receive a minimum wage of 8.2, stone breakers, 9.-. Youths under 16 receive 4.6 per day; 16-17 years 5.6; 17-18 years, 6.6; 18-19 years, 7.6; pitmen working not more than 10 feet deep 10.-, from 10 to 20 feet deep 11.2 per day. For Australia these conditions are nothing less than brilliant. The eight-hour day demonstration in Sydney last year, which, by the way, is always accompanied by a lottery, resulted in a balance in favor of the trade union house of £6,000. The Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers decided to raise their retail prices by 5-10%, chiefly on account of the great leather export. In 1910 Australia exported cow and horse hides to the value of £456,000, in 1912 £1,007,000. The imported boots, on the other hand, rose in value from £382,000 to £586,000 in the years 1911 and 1912 respectively. The minimum wage for shoe operatives in England is 27/-, in New South Wales, however, 54/-.

New Zealand. The contemplated amalgamation of the both trade union centers in New Zealand has prompted the employers' organization to make an urgent appeal to all employers to join the organization and to contribute to the "Defense Fund."

Victoria. All workers in the provision trades, including bakers, butchers, confectioners, grocers, hotel and restaurant employes, have united into an industrial union.

Argentine. The Union of Tennant Farmers, with its membership of nearly 40,000 members, has been on strike since the beginning of April, because the land owners would not meet their demands. They demand leases of at least five years' duration, and to be freed from the obligation of purchasing only certain makes of threshing machines, or to sell their products to certain merchants. The government has tried to intervene, but up to the present has meet with no success. In the meantime the work is at a standstill.

United States. The great struggle of the electric tram conductors and drivers in Chicago has been settled by arbitration, 11,000 of those taking part received an increase in wages of 1-2 cents per hour. The wage is 23 cent per hour, as formerly, during the first three months, in the second quarter 25 cents, in the second half year 26 cents rising to 32 cents in the sixth year. The remainder received an average increase of 8%. The laundry workers are much perturbed by the further introduction of new machines. With the help of 4 laundry maids one shirt ironing machine is capable of ironing 400 shirts per hour, while one laundry maid with the assistance of another machine can iron 10,000 collars of every style per hour, as well as the most experienced laundry maid. A new means of preventing all the evils to which man is heir is being advocated by certain philanthropists, viz: sex sterilization. In nine states the law giving the magistrates the authority to have all "good-for-nothings" sexually sterilized has already come into operation. Under this category are included habitual criminals, those mentally or bodily incapable, and the poor. In Indiana alone 800 persons have been deprived of their sex. We must congratulate Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for the success which attended their appeal against the judgment

of the District Supreme Court. The Court of Appeal has reversed the sentences of these three men, viz: 12, 9 and 6 months imprisonment, to 30 days in jail for Gompers, and a fine of \$500 each for the other two. We hope that the labor leaders will take the matter to the Supreme Court, and that the latter will accord the defendants the same rights as are enjoyed by the employers, and repeal the sentence altogether.

METALS IN WYOMING IN 1912.

Increase in Gold Output, But Decrease in Silver and Copper.

The mine output of gold, silver and copper in Wyoming in 1912, according to Charles W. Henderson of the United States Geological Survey, showed a decrease, compared with the yield in 1911, of \$7,460. The output of gold, which represents 83 per cent of the state yield, was \$22,235, an increase of \$3,035. The yield of copper (formerly the most important metal product of Wyoming) was only 27,570 pounds in 1912, compared with 118,584 pounds in 1911. The silver production was 265 fine ounces, against 725 ounces in 1911. Almost all the gold output and over half the silver output was from the Atlantic City district, Fremont county, where there was a revival of the old Sweetwater district of 1867-1877. At the Duncan mine the ore was both amalgamated and cyanided. A small shipment of very high grade ore was made from the Hidden Hand mine. Small quantities of placer gold were recovered at Encampment, Carbon county; in the Hurricane district, Crook county; and in the Atlantic City, Wind River and Willow Creek districts, Fremont county.

Several cars of copper ore, containing platinum and palladium as well as small quantities of gold and silver, were shipped from the Rambler mine, at Holmes, Carbon county. The mill on this property was not operated. Several cars of copper ore, containing small quantities of silver, were shipped from the Hartville district, Laramie county. There was some development work and two small amalgamation and cyanide mills were under construction in the Bear Lodge district, near Sundance, Crook county, but no output was made.

ROCHESTER MINING DISTRICT, NEVADA.

United States Geological Survey Makes Examination of New Gold and Silver Camp.

The United States Geological Survey, through Geologist F. C. Schrader, has just made an examination of Rochester, the new and promising mining district in Humboldt county, Nevada, which for the last five or six months has been attracting much attention.

The ores are chiefly silver bearing but carry also gold, which in some of the ore amounts to 50 per cent of the value. They were apparently deposited by hydrothermal solutions.

The strike in Nenzel Hill was made late in November, 1912, and the shipment of a couple of carloads of high-grade ore by Joel Nenzel, Frank Schick, and Walt Moynagh about Christmas started the Rochester boom. In less than a month the hitherto desolate cañon had a reported population of 3,000 and contained many substantial two-story frame buildings. Leases on blocks 300 by 600 feet in area were taken and were operated actively by experienced mining men, with the result that to date the development of the mines and the showing of ore are remarkable. Six or eight leases are opened to a depth of 130 feet by crosscut tunnels from 100 to 300 feet in length. About 2,000 tons of ore averaging \$30 to the ton has been mined and shipped and it is said that 100,000 tons of ore is in sight. Nearly a score of properties are producing.

The Rochester district lies mainly on the eastern slope of the Humboldt mountains, between 4,000 and 8,400 feet in elevation, in a north-south area about 6 miles long by 5 miles wide, on which the Survey will later probably publish a report accompanied by a geologic and topographic map.

The district is easy of access, being 10 miles east of Nixon, formerly Orena, the nearest station and ore-shipping point on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, and 25 miles northeast of Lovelock. With both of these places it has daily freight, express, passenger and mail auto service and telephone connections.

The country is mountainous but not rugged. The ravines are open and most of them are passable for team and wagon.

Nenzel Hill, in which lie the ore bodies from which the present production is chiefly derived, is situated in the eastern portion of the district and forms a part of the crest of the range between the head of Rochester cañon on the west and South American cañon on the east. It is a north-northeastward-trending oval part of the ridge about 3,000 feet long by 2,000 feet wide and rises to 7,300 feet in elevation, or about 500 feet above the adjoining portions of the divide. In Nenzel Hill the veins, ten or more in number, vary from 100 to 3,700 feet in length and some apparently have a vertical range of at least 400 feet. The west vein or lode, now being worked chiefly on the Codd lease and the Platt lease, is about 32 feet in width and contains two veins, 7 to 8 feet wide, of good ore composed chiefly of alternating layers of quartz and silicified rhyolite. The workings on these veins have been continuously in ore.

Lincoln hill, which also contains producing properties and received much attention last winter, is a prominent land mark in the western part of the district 2½ miles distant from Nenzel hill, on the north side of Rochester cañon, above which it rises 1,200 feet, or to 6,600 above the sea.

Packard hill, the seat of the new "strike," is in the southern part of the district, at an elevation of about 5,800 feet, in the lower part of a broad ridge, and on the trend of the Nenzel hill zone of mineralization.

The ore deposits of the district are chiefly quartz replacement veins in fissures and shear zones in rhyolite and rhyolitic rocks which are of great thickness. The rocks vary from felsitic to coarsely porphyritic. They are more or less silicified, devitrified, and sericitized and were referred by the geologists of the fortieth parallel survey to the Triassic period. The rocks dip about 35° E., but the veins dip 60° W. and are approximately conformable with the dominant sheeting and shear structure of the country rock.

The principal camp is East Rochester, with a population of 700, situated at an elevation of 6,200 feet in the head of Rochester cañon, at the foot of Nenzel hill, where about 200 miners are at work. Rochester or "lower town," 2 miles down the cañon at the foot of Lincoln hill, has a population of 250, and Packard, the newest settlement, but a few weeks old, at the south base of Packard hill, has a population of about 100 which is daily increasing. Panama, on the northeast near Spring Valley pass, in the head of Limerick cañon, has about a score of people.

BIG INCREASE IN ALUMINUM.

Many New Uses for the Metal Shown by Report of United States Geological Survey for 1912.

The year 1912 in the aluminum industry was marked by a notable increase in the use of that metal, more than 65,000,000 pounds being consumed, compared with 46,125,000 pounds in the preceding year. Not only was there an increase in the domestic production but there was a decided growth in the imports of the metal, according to W. C. Phalen, of the United States Geological Survey, in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1912.

To meet in part the growing demand for aluminum, the Southern Aluminum Co., with a large capital, has acquired a water-power site on Yadkin river, North Carolina, and is now engaged in the development of the prop-

erty. The projected operations of the company and the additional fact that the importation of foreign aluminum is being stimulated by a keen demand promise a sufficient supply of the metal in the future for consumers in the United States.

The Aluminum Co. of America has secured certain riparian rights in North Carolina and Tennessee and is planning development of a water power for use in an aluminum plant to be constructed at such point as will insure good freight rates and an adequate labor supply. In addition to this expansion in the South, the company is reported to be working on additions to its New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois plants.

Recent Applications of Metallic Aluminum.

A recently developed branch of the aluminum industry is the manufacture of the powdered metal, which is used extensively as a paint pigment, in explosives, in lithographing, and in printing. The material feels very much like powdered graphite. Aluminum foil, though not exactly a new product, is now being used on a larger scale than ever before, owing to improved methods which have lowered the cost of making it appreciably. It is now reported to be displacing tin foil for wrapping such articles as tobacco and candy.

The employment of metallic aluminum in the manufacture of cooking utensils is now being extended to the construction of tanks, cooking vats, and vessels employed by breweries, preserve manufactories, and similar industries where heat conduction, noncorrosion, and a nonpoisonous nature are essential.

The expansion in the use of extruded forms and tubing made of aluminum has been great during the last few years. The difficulties encountered in such use have been largely surmounted and these articles are now being turned out with high tensile strength and with very compact structure in almost any form called for.

Wire for Long-Distance Transmission.

The use of aluminum wire as a conductor in long-distance power-transmission schemes is not new, but recent departures from the ordinary practice bid fair to enlarge this application of the metal. It is reported that a steel reinforced aluminum cable, consisting in all of seven strands, has been placed upon the market. The six outer strands are made of aluminum and the inner strand is made of steel of very high tensile strength. It is asserted that this conductor both transmits the electrical current and has the requisite strength for use on the towers which are rapidly displacing poles in transmission lines. The Pacific Light & Power Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has adopted this product for its new transmission line.

The employment of metallic aluminum in the manufacture of articles of everyday use has become so common that such articles fail to attract attention as novelties. The present demand in this direction seems to be for skillful originality in designing new forms and applications.

Production of Bauxite Holds Steady.

The domestic production of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is derived, during 1912 was 159,865 long tons, valued at \$768,932. Compared with the output in the preceding year, these figures represent an increase in quantity of 4,247 long tons, and in value of \$18,283. It is significant, however, that the importation of metallic aluminum of different grades increased enormously in 1912 a fact which may probably account for the small increase in the production and the decrease in the imports of bauxite.

Sources of Aluminum Are Many.

Though bauxite deposits are being found from time to time and though the present demand does not appear to tax unduly the known supply of the lower grade of material, the interest now being taken in the preparation of pure alumina from clay or other silicate minerals is worthy of note. As soon as a process for the extraction of alumina from clay is put on a commercial basis, the large quantities of low-grade bauxite containing considerable admixtures of clay will become available. There is a large tonnage of such material associated with most of the southern Appalachian bauxite deposits. This material should first be tested before the nonbauxitic clays containing the smallest amount of alumina are utilized. Two processes have recently been patented for the extraction of alumina from clay, and other patents, having for their object the extraction of potash salts and alumina from silicates like the feldspars, were taken out in 1912. These processes are described in the Geological Survey's report on bauxite and aluminum for 1912.

The report, "The Production of Bauxite and Aluminum in 1912," may be obtained free of charge by addressing the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.



EXPERIENCES OF A JOB HUNTER.

By One of Them.

What I had long dreaded at length had come to pass. One fine morning my employer called me into his office.

"Miss Siegel," he said, "no doubt you are aware that my business is not very prosperous. I have long been running under a heavy expense—too heavy, I am afraid. I believe I shall have to reduce it by dispensing with some of my office help. I am sorry to have to leave you go, but I am afraid I shall have to dispense with your services. Of course, you do not have to leave until you get another position, and I shall do all I can to help you secure one."

"I thank you," I answered dryly, and walked out of the room. And then began the mad hunt for work. Daily I scanned the papers and answered advertisements in person or by mail. To those I answered by mail I seldom received a reply; to those I answered in person, I invariably was told that they would let me know, but I never heard from them again.

One day I received a reply to my answer to an advertisement from the firm of Joseph, Lazarowitz & Nussbaum, lawyers, asking me to call upon Mr. Joseph on Saturday, May 10, at 9:30 a. m.

I called sharply at 9:30. I found three other girls waiting for the position. By 10 a. m. there were nine of us waiting for the position, but still no Mr. Joseph in sight. At 10:30 a. m. Mr. Joseph arrived. There were then thirteen applicants for the position, including myself, waiting to be interviewed, besides a number of clients. The clients, of course, had preference. At 11:25 a. m. my turn came to be interviewed. I was ushered into Mr. Joseph's room. He was a pale young man of about 28, light, and almost bald.

"What is your name?" he asked in the tone of an inquisitor.

"Bessie Siegel," I answered.

"Where do you live?"

"No. 505 East 5th street."

"Have you had any law experience?"
 "Yes, five years."
 "Whom were you with?"
 I mentioned the name. I might add that all this appeared in my letter, which he had before him, but did not take the trouble to read.
 "What salary do you want?"
 "Fourteen dollars a week."
 "Do you live with your parents?"
 "Yes."
 "All right, Miss Siegel; there are several others I want to interview; I will let you know."
 I departed with little hope of receiving the position. I next advertised myself in the New York Law Journal as follows:
 "Expert law stenographer, five years' experience, thoroughly familiar with all legal forms; best of references; salary \$14. Address box 114, this office."

In answer to this advertisement I received a letter from the Aetna Life Insurance Company to call at their New York office, 100 William street, on Monday morning, May 12, at 9 a. m., and ask for Miss Burke, which I did. I was given a blank form of application, which I filled in as follows: Name, Bessie Siegel; address, 505 East 5th street; age, 19; nationality, Jewish; experience, 5 years; education, public school and evening high school; reference, Charles Houseman, 302 Broadway, New York City; Meyer Kaufman, 320 Broadway, New York City, etc.

"I will submit your application to the superintendent," said Miss Burke, after I had handed it back to her filled out. My application was never accepted, although in answer to further advertisements in the Law Journal I received further communication from them asking me to call and interview Miss Burke. Subsequently, I met a friend of mine, a Miss Levy, who is also out of a position, and who also advertised in the Law Journal, and she told me of a similar experience with the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Every day my employer anxiously inquired whether I had already secured another position, and each time I felt exceedingly embarrassed and humiliated as I had to admit that I had not. On Thursday morning he again asked the same question. I told him that I had and that I would leave on Saturday. This was not true, but I did not want to impose upon his good nature any longer.

When I arrived home Thursday night I found a letter from Joseph, Lazarowitz & Nussbaum to call to see their Mr. Lazarowitz on Friday at 4 p. m. Hope revived in my breast; I felt sure that I was called to take up the position.

When I called on Friday at 4 p. m. I again found a number of girls in the anteroom waiting to be interviewed for the position. My hopes again sank. After waiting for about half an hour, my turn came to be interviewed by Mr. Lazarowitz. Mr. Lazarowitz explained that Mr. Joseph had been obliged to leave town and had left the selection of a stenographer to him. Mr. Lazarowitz then again cross-examined me as to my name, age, place of birth, years of experience, whether I was familiar with legal forms and could draw legal papers on my own initiative, without dictation; whether I was married or engaged.

"You know," he said to me, "not that I want to discourage marriage, but sometimes girls who are engaged and about to be married take up positions and then, after several months, when they are just beginning to get used to our way of doing things they go off and get married and we must commence to teach it to somebody else all over again."

I hastened to assure him that I was neither married nor engaged, nor intended so to be, either in the far distant or immediate future.

"All right, Miss Siegel," he said, "I thank you for coming down. I have a number of others to interview and I will let you know."

I have not heard from them since. I next received a letter from a gentleman by the name of Ducker, a lawyer, at 32 Liberty street, asking me to call on Saturday, May 17, between 9:30 and 11 a. m. I called at 9:30 sharp. I again went through a cross-examination as to my name, age, birthplace, nationality, years of experience, whether I resided with my parents, whether I was married or single, why I had left my previous employment, references, etc.; was told that he would let me hear from him, and departed feeling quite sure that he never would. It was here that I met my friend Miss Levy. She had also been out of a job; had also advertised in the Law Journal; had also received an answer

NOTICE OF ADJUSTMENT DAY.

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

notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1913.

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
 Executor of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.
 Caesar A. Roberts, Attorney, 635 S. S. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 First publication June 26, 1913.
 Last publication July 17, 1913.

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from Mr. Ducker to call between 9:30 and 11 a. m. I waited for her in the hallway. She had also undergone an examination as to her name, age, place of birth, etc., and had also been told that he would let her know. Together we strolled down Broadway discussing the hardships of a stenographer's life, and it was then that she told me of her experience with the Aetna Life and I told her of mine, and we wondered whether it could be the fact that we were Jews that prevented us from obtaining the position.

On Sunday I bought the World and the Herald and answered all the advertisements that were to be answered by mail—thirteen in all. On Tuesday afternoon at about 1:45, I received a postal from the firm of Bangor & Bangor, 505 Fifth avenue, to call to see their Mr. Cramer on Tuesday, May 20, after 2 p. m., in reply to my answer to their advertisement. The postal had been sent out on Monday, but had been misdirected to 505 East 6th street, instead of 5th street, and therefore, I did not get it until a few moments before the time I was supposed to call. I dressed as speedily as possible, ran for the subway and arrived at the eighteenth floor of 505 Fifth avenue, the place of business of Bangor & Bangor, at 2:25 p. m. I asked for Mr. Cramer and was immediately shown into his room. Mr Cramer was a young, rather sporty looking individual of about 25, with a flower in his buttonhole. Without glancing up from his papers he said to me.

"I am sorry, Miss Siegel, but the position is already filled. Good day."

Again I ventured out on the streets, sorely disappointed and despairing of ever getting employment.

I inserted an advertisement in the Daily Trade Record, setting forth my experience and virtues. On Wednesday morning I received a letter from Light & Schlesinger of 24 Washington place, in answer thereto, asking me to call to see their Miss Levy. I called. Miss Levy, was a woman of about 28, a bleached blonde, highly painted and powdered and with a head full of puffs. The place itself had more the appearance of a sweatshop than an office. The room was about 9x13; in it were seated four stenographers, two clerks and two bookkeepers, all rushing at top speed as if racing for dear life. "Well, what do you want?" asked Miss Levy. I explained the object of my call.

"Have you ever had any mercantile experience?" she asked.

"No, I can't say that I have," I answered; but I know the general run of an office. I have been in law offices for the last five years."

"Why did you leave?" she asked. I explained why I had parted company with my last employer.

"Our hours are from 8:15 to 6," she said.

"I don't mind the hours," I answered meekly.

"And what salary do you want?" she asked.

"Fourteen dollars a week."

"Well, I'll tell you," she said, "we don't need a stenographer just now, but we may make a change. Anyhow, it doesn't hurt to interview people, so I sent for you. I will let you know."

Again I walked out into the street, disappointed and rancor filling my breast.

I am still on the job-hunt.—New York Call.

THE SADDEST WORDS.

One Sunday morning, in one of the most famous churches in this country, Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the society, said in his morning sermon:

"The saddest words that have been written in this generation were spoken by a young man who is to inherit one of the greatest fortunes in this country. They were spoken in defense of the trusts. Listen to them:

"The American Beauty rose can be produced in all its splendor only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it. The rose has 1,000 buds, and in order to produce the American Beauty the gardener goes round it with a knife and snips 999, in order that all the strength and beauty may be forced into one bloom."

"In his economic argument this young man tells the working classes, brutally, that 999 small business men must be snuffed out of existence in order that his American Beauty, the trust, may be produced.

"Listen to Christ: 'Let the strong bear the burdens of the weak; and again, 'Give and it shall be given unto you.'

"These words in defense of the trusts are the most heart-breaking things in literature to those who know what is going to come in the future. Can you wonder that, after that, when a man gives gifts we have no gratitude to return?"

These words, uttered by young Mr. Rockefeller, are profoundly significant, not so much because of the standpoint from which they are viewed by Dr. Hillis as that they indicate the trend in modern industry. The concentration in industry which has been going on during the last half century is aptly illustrated in this young man's address. And this same concentration, if it continue, must inevitably result in the snuffing-out process of which Dr. Hillis speaks. The 999 buds must be crushed in order that the one bloom may develop into the perfection of strength and beauty. The 999 small business men forced into competition with Mr. Rockefeller's American Beauty, the trust, must inevitably be forced to the wall.

Under the operation of the ruthless law of competition this would be the industrial outlook ahead were it not that on every hand there are evidences that the masses are awakening to the fact that the conditions which young Mr. Rockefeller so graphically portrayed must result from following the present trend. Mr. Rockefeller is not the only prophet, son of a prophet, in the land today. The cry, "back to the people," now to be heard on every hand, is indicative of the arrival of a time when the 999 buds will no longer suffer and die for the benefit of the one perfect bloom. When the final struggle comes between the people and the trusts and the contending forces will stand in the relative proportion of 999 to 1, and who can doubt the result?—California Social Democrat.

In Memoriam.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Republic Wash., June 1, 1913.

Whereas, it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed Bro. Flurry Sullivan; be it

Resolved: That this union extend to the wife, relatives and friends our deepest sympathy.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the deceased's relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication. And as a further token of respect, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. F. HUNTER,
J. F. SOMMERVILLE,
C. E. MOORE,

Committee.

(Seal)

POETICAL

THE CONQUEROR.

It's easy to laugh when the skies are blue
And the sun is shining bright;
Yes, easy to laugh when your friends are true
And there's happiness in sight;
But when hope has fled and the skies are gray.
And the friends of the past have turned away,
Ah, then indeed it's a hero's feat
To conjure a smile in the face of defeat.

It's easy to laugh when the storm is o'er
And your ship is safe in port;
Yes, easy to laugh when you're on the shore
Secure from the tempest's sport;
But when wild waves wash o'er the storm-swept deck,
And your gallant ship is a battered wreck,
Ah, that is the time when it's well worth while
To look in the face of defeat with a smile.

It's easy to laugh when the battle's fought
And you know the victory's won;
Yes, easy to laugh when the prize you sought
Is yours when the race is run;
But here's to the man who can laugh when the blast
Of adversity blows; he will conquer at last,
For the hardest man in the world to beat
Is the man who can laugh in the face of defeat. —Exchange.

THE MAKERS OF WAR.

By Alice F. Tilden.

In the dark bay below the silent hill,
On sluggish waters breathing gray and chill,
Lay the old dreadnought, grim, dismantled, still.

Reluctant yielding to the mist's embrace,
Sullen and lonely, in that silent place,
Passing, she seemed the last of all her race.

A phantom pageant crossed the veiling gray;
A backward-gazing idol led the way
For men in garments of a bygone day.

I thought, "Who are those men of ancient creed?"
As if I spoke, the answer came at need,
"Makers of wars of vengeance and of greed."

Of grim, gaunt shapes a vast reproachful throng
Pointed accusing hands; and angry, strong,
Came through the mist the fallen soldiers' song:—

"The light flamed, and we followed; yours the way!
We recked nor pain nor loss.
The night paled, and our souls drank in the day.
Your light was shimmering dross.

"Give back our buried honor! Though ye show
The land of conquest fair,
Still glooms across our hearts the thing we know,
And casts its shadow there."

Vanished the fallen soldiers; and the wall
Of unborn children, shadowy and pale,
Came, sad and low, from out the sheltering veil—

"We cry from the dusk of the ages; our lips are cold in the mist,
Whom never a father has pitied, and never a mother has kissed;
They waited in shivering silence, whom we should have led to the day;
But war was the choice of nations; behold ye the price ye pay.

"Ours should it be to guide you; our hands should perform your will;
The light of souls among us should burn as your beacons still;
But we cry from the dusk of the ages; our lips are cold and gray;
For war was the choice of nations. Behold ye the price ye pay."

Slowly the shadowy forms withdrew; there came,
With grief-worn faces, hearts that nought could tame,
Mothers of men. Their song upflared life flame!—

"Give back our sons! In name of this our land
False-lipped ye called us, and we gave you men.
Dullards of heavy brain and greedy hand,
Give us our sons again!

"Ye cannot call us cowards if ye would.
Undaunted by a fray that shook the earth,
Giving, ungrudging, mid the din we stood
That gave a nation birth.

"And marvel not, ye servile men and blind,
Who, seeing many, look but on the few,
If from the turmoil of today ye find
That nation born anew.

"Across the seas when clangorous war-bells ring,
When, shamed, old earth in throes of conquest shakes,
It is the mother's flesh that feels the sting,
The mother's heart that breaks.

"Glazed eyes that see at last the truth unveiled,
Mute lips that shout their wrongs! With anguished breath
We voice the vision of the heights ye scaled
To unavailing death!"

The vision passed; the sunbeams swept the bay;
And on the waters gliding where she lay,
Dismantled, still, the dreadnought caught the ray.

—Christian Register.

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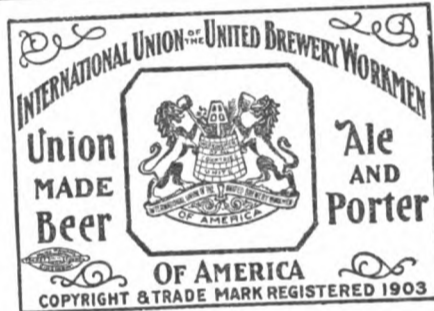


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