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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, AUGUST 7, 1913  
VOLUME XIV. 24c NUMBER 528.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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**John M. O'Neill, Editor**

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

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

**THE STRIKE** at Blue Rapids, Kansas, has been settled.

**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'.

**THE SECRETARY** of Ymir Miner's Union of Ymir, B. C., requests all working men to stay away from the Queen mine.

**COLONEL MULHALL** lifted the lid and 90,000,000 people became nauseated by the stench that came from the cess-pool of a National Manufacturers' Association.

**WALKER C. SMITH**, the editor of the filthy rag published at Spokane, Wash., by the "Bummery," has been separated from his job. Smith was even too tough for the gang in Chicago.

**THE SILK WORKERS** of Paterson, New Jersey, have tested the weapons of "direct action" and "sabotage" as advocated by the "Bummery," and 26,000 strikers have discovered that the weapons immortalized by the jawsmiths of the I.W.W. are worthless. The strike has not been in vain, for the strikers have learned something.

**COLONEL MULHALL**, the trusted agent of the Manufacturers' Association, has hit that infamous combination of exploiters a solar-plexus blow. No one is now in doubt as to the character of that gang of hungry cormorants who have assailed organized labor for years and who have hurled their vilest epithets against labor officials whom they could not buy or bribe.

**GOVERNOR FOSS** of Massachusetts, who is heavily interested in the mills, has threatened to move his plants to Canada. Governor Foss has frequently made eloquent appeals to patriotism, but when patriotism on his part affects the revenue that he draws from labor that is struggling for an existence, Foss feels his patriotism congeal, and he knows no patriotism that might lessen his usual dividends.

The slaves of his mills revolted against dying with hunger while working, and this patriot, who holds the highest political honor in the gift of the people of Massachusetts, has lost sight of the boundary lines of nations and threatens to locate his plants across the border, in the hope that profits may be larger. The threat of Foss to move his plants

## WANTED.

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

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

to Canada shows that Capital is international and that there is no patriotism in the dollar.

But while Capital is international, Governor Foss forgets that Labor likewise is *international*, and that when he plants his prisons of profit in Canada he will find that the toilers across the border have some red blood in their veins that will rise in rebellion against the greed of an American Shylock.

**STOCKS** in Mexican industries owned by Americans and Europeans are not booming, by any means. Investments in that country are more or less on the bum just now. What's the matter? The masses down there are enslaved, starving and rebelling. What's the remedy? Send the masses from this country into Mexico and shoot 'em into submission! At least that's the remedy from the standpoint of the stockholder. Are you a stockholder?—Exchange.

**BRYAN**, The "Commoner," cannot live on \$12,000 a year. How much more *common* must a man be to live on less than a thousand per annum?

There are some people so *common* that they are forced to accept a miserable wage of but \$5 per week, but these people are women and girls, and when they get hungry they must forget the immortality of the soul and accept the price of shame.

If Bryan was a woman at \$5 per week, we wonder if his virtue would suffer from the pangs of poverty?

**COBALT MINERS' UNION** of Cobalt, Ontario, has completed arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day. The committee selected to make labor's anniversary a memorable event in the history of Cobalt have mapped out a program that will bring an immense course of people to the principal mining district of Ontario. There will be a drilling contest in which the following prizes are offered: First prize, \$300; second prize, \$200, and third prize, \$100.

There will be a mucking contest in which the victor will receive \$30 as first prize, \$20 to the second and \$10 to the third. There will be ten other events, consisting of tug of war, Marathon foot races, baseball tournament, etc.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine will deliver the address of the day.

**DELEGATES** from labor organizations in all the state of the Pacific Coast and a number from the Canadian Northwest held a conference at Portland, Ore., to take action relating to a new economic problem that menaces their standard of living owing to the opening of the Panama canal. The steamship companies operating between America and Europe are making extraordinary preparations to swamp the nations abroad with literature exploiting in the most glowing language the supposed advantages of the Golden West for the twofold purpose of increasing their passenger business and to bring cheap labor to the Pacific Coast to beat down the wage rates. At the Portland Conference it was decided to begin a counter campaign of publicity and urge the European workers to remain at home; to show them that the alleged high wages are offset by the high cost of living and that thousands of mechanics and laborers are unemployed and suffering for the bare ne-

cessities of life. It is not the purpose to urge the prohibition of immigration, but to warn the European workers not to spend their money blindly and to checkmate the conspiracy of the capitalists to flood the country with helpless men, women and children.—Cleveland Citizen.

**O**NE BIG COMPANY alone in West Virginia has sold and received pay for an annual average of 840,000 tons of coal more than ever appeared on the payrolls, which, at the average selling price of \$1.15, amounts to \$966,000 converted by sheer theft from the miners each year by one corporation.—Turner.

The above statement made by Turner, a writer who is known all over the continent should command serious consideration. This company that robbed the miserable and impoverished slaves of the mines was furnished the services of the armed power of a state to crush the rebellion of men who knew that they were the victims of a brazen and shameless spoliation. They knew that they were robbed by a master class, and because they revolted against the imposition of insatiable greed, the governor of a state, backed by the courts, stood by the anarchists in broadcloth to subjugate the plundered vassals of the coal mines.

Eight hundred and forty thousand tons of coal dug by the peons of one mining corporation, for which they received no remuneration. It is no wonder that desperation nerves the arm and fires the brain of the enslaved and robbed, to rise in their might to redress with weapons of violence the wrongs from which they have suffered. Anarchy in broadcloth will breed anarchy in rags, and such crimes against labor is hastening the day when the united power of the victims of greed will be invincible.

**A** WAITER in St. Louis, who is one of the strikers, and who is fighting with his fellowmen as a member of organized labor to better the conditions under which the waiter works, recently penned the following letter to the Mirror:

"The public doesn't seem to comprehend the indignity that is put upon us when we accept tips; neither does it appreciate that if the amount the guest gives in tips were added to the guest's bill, the hotel could pay better wages and there would be no occasion for our accepting gifts from guests. I wonder if the public is familiar with tipping procedure? When a guest enters the hotel he is pounced upon by the hat boy for ten cents; entering the dining room, a choicely located table calls for another tip. The bellhop who carries the guest's grips to his room expects a piece of change and, when a drink is ordered, the boy looks for a coin. Sample cases laid out for inspection represent tips and the porter loading the trunks does so with a reward in sight. The system is damnable. Why does it exist? Simply because the hotel keepers will not pay a living wage to their help. Is it any wonder that they fight the organizing of unions that seek to protect the waiters and their families? When a waiter has doled out his fines for broken dishes, tips to the cook for decent food and rewards to the buss boy for his assistance, what has the waiter left to take home to his family? We don't want the tipping system, nor does the public. It's a generator of disgusting superciliousness and equally disgusting sycophancy and servility."

The letter of the waiter explains itself and needs no editorial comment.

**T**HE CHARLESTON (W. Va.) "Mail," which is the official mouth-piece of the coal corporations, contained the following editorial sob a short time ago:

"Some weeks ago the 'Mail' sounded a warning to the old political parties of the state as to what was about to occur. We want to sound that warning again, and more especially to the political parties of Kanawha and Fayette counties. Republicans and Democrats alike should be up and doing. If the Socialists gain strength it must come from the older parties. The older parties should, therefore, unite in the fight that is to come. The Socialists are quick to take any advantage that may offer. West Virginia, and especially this Southern section, is considered by the Socialist leaders to be ripe for the plucking. Will the older parties—the Republicans, the Democrats, the Progressives, the Prohibitionists—stand idly by and see the effort made without doing anything to prevent it? We hope not."

There is fear expressed in the above editorial paragraph. The "Mail" realizes that the brawn and bone of West Virginia are awakening from the stupor of indifference and that they are no longer sightless to the fact that the old political parties are but the agencies by which corporate power forges the chains that hold labor in abject servitude.

The "Mail" is appealing to all the old political parties to unite, knowing that all political parties, save one, are pledged to the supremacy of the profit system.

The working man with a ballot should no longer confiscate that ballot to enslave himself.

**M**UCH HAS BEEN SAID in the labor and Socialist journals concerning the riot at Seattle, Washington, in which riot, property of the I. W. W., the Socialist party and the Salvation Army was destroyed.

A number of journals have placed the responsibility of the riot on the shoulders of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who, while a guest of the city of Seattle, made a speech in which the Stars and Stripes was lauded as the emblem of freedom and the red flag denounced as the symbol of anarchy. It is claimed that Daniels should not

have made such a speech, on the grounds that such sentiments kindled the flame of a riot that resulted in the destruction of property. It may be that Daniels lacked the judgment of the diplomat, but if Daniels inherits under our laws and constitution the *right of free speech*, then on what logical grounds can the opposition base their objections?

The I. W. W. as well as some of the frantic spouters who claim to be Socialists, have repeatedly hurled the most insulting epithets at the flag of this nation, and when men who still believe that the Starry banner still stands for humanity have made strenuous objections to such insults, the orators who immortalize the red flag as the emblem of worldwide fraternity, become indignant and denounce the party or parties who attempt to strangle *free speech*.

If the I. W. W. or eccentric members of the Socialist party have the *right* to throw mud at the flag of this country, then Daniels has the same *right* to hurl his verbal slime at a *flag* whose upholders have shown their contempt for the American flag. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander, and when professional propagators revile a flag that is revered by another, they should not whine and howl when given a dose of their own medicine. Denunciations of flags will not bring closer the day of labor's emancipation. Calumny and insults to flags are not convincing arguments that appeal to intelligent men.

**L**AST WEEK at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Trinidad, Colorado, Sheriff J. S. Grisham was vigorously denounced by the delegates for conspiring with the coal corporations to license thugs of the Baldwin-Feltz Detective Agency as deputy sheriffs. The Trades and Labor Assembly claims that the deputizing of these degenerates is for no other purpose than to prevent the work of organizers in the southern coal fields. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Assembly:

"Whereas, The following law was enacted for the purpose of protecting laboring men and women of the State of Colorado who see fit to join labor unions to protect their economic interests:

"*Unlawful to Interfere With or Coerce.*—That it shall be unlawful for any individual, company or corporation, or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employé of any company or corporation, to prevent employés from forming, joining or belonging to any lawful labor organization, union, society or political party, or coerce or attempt to coerce employés by discharging or threatening to discharge them from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation because of their connection with such lawful organization, union, society or political party."—(3 Mills' Rev. Stats., 280 Ir.).

"Whereas, It has come to our notice that the power of the sheriff's office of Las Animas county is being used for the purpose of defeating the aims and objects of said law, by the appointment of mine managers, mine officials and Baldwin-Feltz detectives as deputy sheriffs, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting life and property, but in reality to prevent the coal miners of Las Animas county from exercising their constitutional and statutory rights, and interfering with union officials and organizers in their work of organizing the miners.

"Whereas, The so-called detectives of the Baldwin-Feltz agency committed numerous murders and brutal assaults upon the miners and their families during the recent coal strike in West Virginia, that public opinion became so strong against them that they were banished from the state; yet we find this same notorious agency operating in Las Animas county and using the police power vested in them by the sheriff to do the bidding of the coal mining corporations who employ them.

"Whereas, The conduct of these corporation thugs will finally drive the miners to revolt and force them to take their God-given right to protect their lives and liberties.

"Whereas, Such unlawful use of police power is a menace to the welfare of any community and strikes at the vitals of liberties guaranteed us by the laws and constitutions of this state and nation; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Trinidad Trades and Labor Assembly, in regular session, this twenty-seventh day of July, 1913, that we protest most vigorously against the appointment of mine officials, guards and detectives as deputy sheriffs, and that a committee of four be here and now selected for the purpose of waiting upon Sheriff James Grisham and demand the immediate revocation of said commissions."

**L**ESS THAN TWENTY YEARS AGO William Jennings Bryan sprang into the limelight. As a member of Congress he made speeches on the Tariff question and "16-to-1," and those harangues gave "Billy" of the Platte a national reputation.

In 1896 he was a factor in the national convention of the Democratic party at Chicago.

That convention was a memorable one in the history of the nation. The advocates of the gold standard and the defenders of the white metal met in mortal combat—and the opportunity arose for "Billy" Bryan to make his famous speech on the "Cross of Gold and the Crown of Thorns."

That speech was a masterpiece in point of rhetoric, and scarcely had the last words fallen from his lips when the convention turned towards him as the national standard-bearer of the Democratic party. Though but thirty-seven years of age, he was nominated, and the great mass of the common people felt that a Moses had at last appeared that would lead them out of the prisons of bondage.

The moneyed powers of a continent combined against him and he went down to his political Waterloo.

A second time he was nominated, and again the silvery-tongued

statesman of Nebraska was forced to taste the dregs of defeat.

A third time the peerless spokesman of democratic doctrines loomed up on the horizon for a nomination, and the convention crowned him with the coveted honor, only to see him go down again to disastrous defeat.

But Bryan, though defeated for the third time, was not conquered, and, at the last national convention of the Democratic party at Baltimore, the orator of Nebraska swayed the convention with his magic eloquence and made it possible for the Pedagogue of New Jersey to reach the White House.

Bryan in that convention lashed the malefactors of great wealth and such Democrats as Boss Murphy and Belmont felt the blistering tongue of the Democratic Demosthenes, who used the flail without pity on the financial pirates who presumed to control the destinies of the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

Bryan, as a reward for his services in that convention, was handed the political gift of Secretary of State, at a salary of \$12,000 per year.

Scarcely three months had elapsed, when the man who castigated "predatory wealth" discovered that \$12,000 per annum was too lean

a salary for himself and family.

There was a time, not so long ago, when William Jennings Bryan was estimated to be worth but \$3,000, but now, the man who sprung from obscurity and poverty, finds that \$12,000 per annum is not ample to supply his needs and takes the lecture platform to make up the deficiency necessary to stock his larder with those luxuries which his developed aristocratic tastes demand.

If Bryan feels that he cannot live respectably on \$12,000 per annum, then on what grounds can it be presumed that a man who is a real producer of wealth can be expected to live *respectably* on less than one-twelfth of the amount of a Democratic statesman? If Bryan must have more than \$12,000 per annum in order that he may live in comfort and contentment, then how can it be expected that a son of toil shall be satisfied on a paltry wage that leaves him just a little above the border line of hunger?

The yearning for more than \$12,000 per annum by William Jennings Bryan, in order to live respectably, should furnish thought for the serious consideration of millions of men who are forced to exist on a few paltry hundred per year.

## The Strikers Are Not Defeated

THE FIRST REAL BREAK in the strike took place the latter part of last week. It can now be admitted that the strike is broken. *But the workers are not defeated.* They have merely changed tactics. Although they starved and suffered for twenty-two long weeks, and were then forced to go back to the mills under the same conditions as when they left, still they have not been defeated. They have *gained* something of more lasting benefit than a paltry increase in wages and a slight reduction of their hours of labor, and that is *education*. They have been taught the necessity of organization and political power, and the result of this education will very shortly express itself.

The manufacturers and their political henchmen have, themselves, been the teachers. Besides, organized workers can strike for more wages and shorter hours *without quitting work*. If the masters do not know already know this, they very soon will.

The employers have won a temporary victory only, because they were possessed of all possible weapons of warfare. Besides organization, they were in complete possession of all the powers of government—the courts, policemen's clubs and the jails—and practically all of the newspapers and money. The workers had nothing but their solidarity and one little weekly paper with which to battle against their powerful and well-equipped foe.

A temporary truce has been called, during which the workers will recuperate and replenish their arsenals. It will be but a short while until they capture that necessary weapon—*political power*. And then watch out!—Weekly Issue.

The above editorial in the Weekly Issue of July 26th, a weekly journal published at Paterson, New Jersey, is a public confession that the strikers have been *defeated*. The strikers may not be *conquered*, and they will fight again, but they are *defeated*.

The Issue declares that the strikers have been "taught the necessity of organization and political power," and if that statement is true, then the strike has not been a failure. If strikers when defeated learn lessons from the battle which they fought, if they learn the necessity of coming closer together industrially and politically, then even a strike that went down to defeat has not been fought in vain.

But the most prominent characters identified with the Paterson strike sneer at political action and look upon the ballot as a "paper wad" that has no power in the world-wide struggle of the workers to break the chains of wage-slavery.

Men who spurn political action, favor "hitting the ballot-box with an axe," and such men are the spouting apostles of "direct action" and "sabotage."

"Direct action" and "sabotage" are not the weapons of intelligent men.

Through political power a master class commands the service of the courts, the state militia and the federal army, and when the workers reach that summit of intelligence that recognizes the potency of a vote cast for class interest, there will be ushered in a civilization that will know strikes no more.

## Eugene Debs Now a Seeker of Notoriety

EUGENE DEBS has got down to the level of the practical politician by becoming a seeker of notoriety. Some time ago he took a fallen woman into his home to help with housework, etc., and has taken good care that the fact got into the newspapers for discussion. Had he not had that purpose in view, no one need have known anything about his action. Now, however, the world knows that he practices to some extent at least the things he preaches and his political stock is supposed to have been much enhanced in value.

There are scores of people in this country looking after the welfare of both fallen men and women. When they leave the prison gates they are taken to temporary homes, if they express the desire to reform, till permanent positions are found for them. After that they are watched over tactfully and kept in the right path. If they continue to do well the fact that they served time is soon lost sight of and they usually enjoy the same rights and privileges as any other citizen.

The work that these good people do is not advertised, however. If they followed that method of making their good deeds known, their efforts in reclaiming the fallen would be almost fruitless, because the people they picked up would be marked from the hour they were taken in hand. With Debs it is different. He wants the world to know that he is a Good Samaritan and a worthy exponent of the cause he stands for. Couldn't he have found a more honorable method for proclaiming his virtues than through the skirts of a woman whose benefactor he professes to be? There are nobler ways than that of winning favors.—The Serantonian.

The above editorial will be resented by countless thousands of people who are familiar with the generous traits which adorn the character of Eugene V. Debs.

The Serantonian declares that Debs "has got down to the level of the practical politician." If that statement was true, Debs would not be found in the ranks of the Socialist party speaking for the rights and liberties of downtrodden and oppressed humanity.

If he had "got down to the level of the practical politician" he would be found in the councils of the Democratic or Republican parties, using his ability as a writer and orator in hypnotizing the working class into the belief that the party whose emblem is the *jackass* or the party represented by the *elephant* had the remedies to lighten the onerous burdens borne by labor. But Debs, not being a "practical politician," is in that party that has been reviled and maligned by every

journal that draws its sustenance from the coffers of capitalism, and not being a "practical politician" he has brought upon himself the calumny of every purchased slanderer and the vilification of every defector, who prostitutes his mentality to serve the interests of Mammon.

If he was a "practical politician" he would play the role of Congressman McDermott of Chicago, who was so "practical" that he drugged thousands of laboring men into the belief that he stood for *manhood* against *greed*, and he was so *practical*, according to Mulhall, that he became the truckling tool of a National Manufacturers' Association. He was so *practical* that he was a "friend of labor" while waltzing to the music of the Mulhall orchestra. But Debs, not being a "practical politician" of the type of McDermott has incurred even the displeasure of the Serantonian.

It is claimed by the Serantonian that this act of Debs was prompted by a desire to get into the newspapers. Why should Debs seek cheap notoriety? Debs has been before the people of this continent for more than a quarter of a century, and there is scarcely a man or woman from ocean to ocean but what knows something of the man who has dared to measure steel with greed in defense of the rights of the impoverished and enslaved. Why should Debs, a man who is almost peerless as an orator and writer, seek the limelight through rescuing an unfortunate Magdalene from the confines of a jail?

It was the great, big, throbbing heart of Eugene V. Debs that prompted him to bring this social outcast to his home and make her feel that there was at least one man in the state of Indiana whose hand could reach to the lowest depths to lift up the fallen. Debs, in opening the prison doors and taking this forsaken woman to his home, performed a generous act, but Debs knows that in giving a home to this woman he was merely dealing with an *effect* that was the product of a *cause*. The act of Debs did not touch the *cause* that forces the gentler sex to bid for dishonor. There are 700,000 women and girls in this country who have been driven to the same extremity as the social pariah whom Debs found in a jail. The miserable wages paid in mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops force the women on the street to sell their honor for bread. The pangs of hunger have but little respect for virtue.

The editorial of the Serantonian is unfair, but Debs will survive it, as he has survived all the covert intimations that have been hurled at him questioning the sincerity of his motives and the nobility of his many generous acts.

## The Situation in the Copper District of Michigan

THE GOVERNOR of the State of Michigan has shown that he is as pliant a tool of the mine owners as the infamous Peabody of Colorado. Scarcely had the strike taken place in the copper mines of Michigan, when Governor Ferris, rendering mute obedience to the wishes of the mine operators, immediately made the necessary arrangements for the armed force of the state to become the servants of the exploiters who were deaf to every grievance presented to them by the miners.

The miners exhausted every effort to avert a strike. The claims presented by the miners, through written documents, did not even receive the courtesy of recognition by the mine owners, but were rudely thrust aside and the miners treated with silent contempt.

The governor, without a particle of official investigation, without even a moment's hesitation, furnished the troops to be scattered in various parts of the copper district at the discretion of the sheriff who is known as the truckling lickspittle of the copper magnates.

Vice President Mahoney of the Federation sent a lengthy telegram to the governor, couched in the most courteous language, urging him to make a personal investigation of the industrial conditions that prevail in the copper mines, but the governor ignored such a request.

Vice President Mahoney then left for Lansing, Michigan, and made a personal call on the governor, and while in conference with the chief magistrate of the state, suggested that the governor make overtures to the mining companies in order that through a board of arbitration differences might be amicably adjusted.

The governor, after some deliberation, with servile humility suggested to the mining companies that they select a committee of five to

meet with a like committee from the miners with a view of bringing about a settlement. But the meek suggestion of the governor was spurned with contempt by the mine operators, because the mine owners knew that the governor was pledged to worship the "sacred rights of property," and that *justice* and *human rights* had no place in his lexicon, while exploiters were struggling to subjugate an army of slaves who had rebelled against unbearable conditions.

Had the governor a *backbone* that generally belongs to a *man*, when his suggestion leading to a conference between the mine operators and the strikers had been ignored, been followed by a withdrawal of the state militia; had he said to the arrogant brigands of the copper district of Michigan that "as long as you refuse to accept any proposition to treat with your employes I shall not put the state to the expense of furnishing soldiers to guard your property," there would have been an answer from the mine operators that would have made it possible for all grievances to be adjusted. But the mine operators knew the character of the *gentleman* who sits in the gubernatorial chair of the State of Michigan, and they knew that whatever action they might take relative to this strike would be humbly accepted by Governor Ferris.

As is usual in a conflict between employer and employé, the daily journals of the copper district, with the exception of one, are allied with the mine operators and arrayed against the strikers. Stories have been told daily under glaring headlines of disorder and riot, and yet there has been no violence worthy of mentioning, but the mouthpieces of a master class are doing everything within their power to poison the public mind against the strikers.

The men are standing firm and have confidence of ultimate victory.

## Will Be Taken Care Of

A FEW PATRIOTIC PROFESSORS have just discovered that the initiative, referendum and recall have put enormous power into the hands of a stupid people that may misuse them. Prior to this time such wiseacres never discovered that these powers were in the hands of a set of criminal officeholders and politicians. It may be that the people are too stupid to exercise these powers at all times for their own good, but one thing is sure, and that is this: If they make a mistake they will quickly remedy it. When the people acquire freedom, they quickly learn to use it. Heretofore they have had no voice in their government and had no reason to wise up on governmental affairs.—Exchange.

The *patriotic* professors have always listened to the voice of their paymasters. The professor, as a general rule, has an exalted opinion of his rare accomplishments and feels that the most glowing tributes that can be snatched from the English language to laud his brilliant genius, can scarcely do him justice. The professor feels that the man or combination who can pay for expert opinions on the methods of government, is the party or parties who should wield the sceptre of authority.

The professor has a weakness at the knees, when he comes into the presence of the dollar. He feels a servility when he breathes the air of capitalism, and becomes so humble that he manifests an eagerness to do reverence at the shrine of Mammon.

According to the reasoning and logical conclusion reached by the

*patriotic professors*, the fact that a child cannot read becomes a valid reason why such an illiterate child should *not* be sent to school. Because the people, as a whole, are not familiar with the *use* of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, is the reason advanced by the "high-brows" that such weapons of protection and defense should not be placed in the hands of the "stupid people" for fear that they might *misuse* that "enormous power."

*Misuse that enormous power against whom?*

Are the *professors* afraid that the *stupid people* will *misuse* the Initiative, Referendum and Recall against themselves, or are they afraid that in the misuse of these bloodless weapons they might clip the wings of the birds of prey who have feasted on the toll extracted from the brawn of ill-paid toil?

The professors with a vision cleared to keep in sight the material interests of the arrogant and insolent exploiters, are afraid that the *stupid people*, in the *misuse* of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, may learn to protect themselves and make it possible for legislative bodies to meet in session without being corrupted and debauched by the Mulhalls of profit-mongers, who stop at no crime to enrich themselves at the expense and degradation of the *stupid people*, who are beginning to learn that *capital* has neither heart, conscience or soul. The "patriotic professors" will be taken care of, the same as a master class, when the *stupid people* become convinced that wage-slavery and capitalism should be buried in the same grave.

## From the Strike Zone

Calumet, Mich., July 28, 1913.

EDITOR MINERS' MAGAZINE:—We are too busy making history to write it. Letters had been sent out by the Copper District Union, Western Federation of Miners, to each of the operating companies on the 14th inst., requesting that a date for conference for the adjustment of hours, wages and working conditions be fixed and reply returned not later than the 21st. Board Members Lowney, Terzieh and Miller arrived on the 20th.

No reply from companies. Statement in press that head of large operating company had stated from Boston office that in forty years they had never conferred with the Western Federation of Miners and knew no reasons for doing so now. Many thousand men thought differently.

Executive Board of Copper District Union met on 22nd and set date of strike for following morning. Regular or special meetings were held throughout the district. The next morning witnessed the most complete walkout in history of district. Hundreds of deputies were sworn in. The next morning some of them drew guns on the men and got their stars taken from them, but there was less disorder than many a payday has witnessed. It is doubtful if there was ever a strike of equal magnitude that was initiated so peacefully and remains so, or so thoroughly approved by the workers.

The next word was that the entire militia force of the state had been ordered to this district—Peabody and Comer of Alabama outdone by Ferris, who was supposed to be a Democrat of the Jefferson school and in thorough sympathy with the toilers. The iron rule of the Calu-

met & Hecla, that has held the workers in subjection throughout its history, is to be aided in continuing by the militia. So much from our friends (?).

Telegrams were sent protesting against using the troops against peaceable men to aid in operating the mines. To this he replied that the troops were sent to preserve the peace, and telling us that miners and operators must get together and settle differences. Which is easy when the operators won't meet us (he had been so informed) and worthy a man who knows so much about books that he knows nothing of life.

A great parade and mass meeting was held Sunday, the 27th; fully 6,000 in parade; 10,000 in Palestra. The enthusiasm of the vast throng was at boiling point. Speeches by Miller, Terzieh, Sorrell of Tyomies; Opman to the Hungarians and Goggin to the Italians.

The following letter was read, approved and wired to the governor

"The largest mass meeting in the history of the copper district registers its protest against the use of troops to aid in operating the mines. We protest against answering the just demands of workingmen with the bayonet. No property has been destroyed; no arrests have been made, no offense committed that would not ordinarily be settled by a \$5 fine.

"Keewenaw county has thousands of miners; the men are thoroughly organized; there has been no trouble of any kind, and no request for troops. There are very few who would willingly return to work without concessions from their employers, and those few menials can only be classed with the Hessians and Swiss Guards, the labor of

the one like the guns of the others, used to defeat the hopes of wider liberty and better living.

"Again we protest against the use in behalf of the employer and against workingmen; protest against your sentencing 15,000 workers to continued servitude upon the representations of the corporations and their pliant tool, the sheriff.

"In behalf of justice, peace and the general welfare we request that you visit the district; investigate conditions. We are certain that when you know the truth you will not use the troops to silence the voice of labor and further increase the power of organized capital.

"W. J. RICKARD, Chairman."

Vice President Mahoney had already gone, in company with Attorney Kerr, to interview the governor.

Wadleigh and six hundred of his thugs are on the scene. Manager McNaughton, when asked if he were going to import strike-breakers, replied, "No, the militia will do that!" which shows how difficult it is for some men to tell the truth.

Everything about the mines is closed except some engines used for pumping domestic water and fire supply.

Articles forwarded from local press will give the membership some attitude of the local press toward labor. The Croatian and Finnish papers are alone upholding our cause. GUY E. MILLER.

## Their Names Should Be Published

CONGRESSMAN McDERMOTT was hailed as a "friend of labor," but, according to the testimony of Colonel Mulhall, he was one of those peculiar "friends of labor" who can be depended on in an emergency to never turn his back on favors that may come from combinations that are arrayed against organized labor.

According to Mulhall, he accepted loans and never paid those loans, knowing that the sums of money he received came from the treasury of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The loans were given to him on the presumption that he would covertly aid the exploiters and at the same time endeavor to retain his standing with the working class as a "friend of labor."

In accepting loans from a Manufacturers' Association even though he failed to commit treason to labor, McDermott proves that he is dishonest, and a dishonest man can never be counted on to stand true to the interests of labor in a crisis.

The testimony of Mulhall has revealed the fact that a number of so-called "labor leaders" have been on the payroll of the Manufactur-

ers' Association, and the names of these Bendiet Arnolds should be made known to every labor organization on this continent in order that they may be treated as traitors and shunned by every honest man whose heart beats for the uplift of struggling humanity. The man in the labor organization who has won the trust and confidence of his fellow men, and who violates the sacred pledge that he has taken to remain loyal to the principles of unionism, is a moral pervert so low in the scale of humanity that no words in the English language can be found that will fittingly portray his degeneracy. The weakness of the labor movement today, to a great extent, is due to the fact that the open enemies of organized labor have been able to place their hired chattels in the labor unions and these shameless miscreants hesitate at no villainous work that will serve the interests of corporate and commercial tyrants who feed "the mess of pottage" to the soulless pariahs to whom dirty dollars are more precious than unsullied manhood.

Every crook and traitor who is known in the labor movement should be published, and the honest men and women in the labor unions need no advice as to the treatment that should be accorded to Judas Iscariots.

## Their Attitude Is Illogical

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the Arizona Bulletin as a protest from the local of the Socialist party of Bisbee, Arizona:

"Bisbee, Ariz., June 25, 1913.

"Editor Bulletin:—At the last regular meeting of Local Bisbee the secretary read a communication from Local Tucson relative to initiating a universal eight-hour law in the State of Arizona. The letter also stated that Local Tucson had received the endorsement of the Socialist state organization, and Local Bisbee was solicited to second their motion.

"It was ordered that the communication be replied to through the columns of the Arizona Socialist Bulletin. I wish to state that the Bisbee comrades take the position that the Arizona State Federation of Labor is an economic organization whose duty it should be to initiate any law that the wage-workers of the state may desire, and that, in such cases, the laboring class, irrespective of their labor or political affiliation, should get in and use every honorable effort in obtaining such law or measure.

"The Socialist party is a political party, organized for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system, and should not be used in any way in reforming the present system by injecting a few petty reform planks that will help to perpetuate it and will delay the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"Therefore Local Bisbee refuses to take any action that might in-

volve the Socialist party, as a party, in such a way that it would give someone a chance to say that the Socialists of Arizona are fusing with the dear old Democratic party that stands for the exploitation of the workers. Yours for the cause,

W. E. HOLM."

It is no wonder that members of organized labor frequently declare that Socialists are in opposition to the labor movement.

The attitude of the Socialist local of Bisbee, Ariz., furnishes the members of the trade unions the arguments that bring into question the loyalty of Socialists to organized labor.

Do the Socialists of Bisbee, Ariz., entertain the opinion that they are going to retire some night, and, while wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, that the sun of a co-operative commonwealth will rise in the morning to shed its rays of light upon the downtrodden and oppressed of a suffering world?

The attitude of the Socialists of Bisbee impresses us with the fact that they are standing still, and making no advance in that onward march that must ultimately lead towards the goal of an industrial democracy.

The Socialists of Bisbee, in joining hands with labor, to establish a universal eight-hour law for the working class of Arizona, are not compromising any principle of Socialism, but in aiding to wrest such a concession from the hands of capitalism, they are pushing laboring humanity that much nearer the dawn of that day when a Co-operative Commonwealth shall become a living reality.

## The Paint Creek Settlement

WITH FULL RECOGNITION of the organization, the original demand of the miners during negotiations prior to the strike, we can claim a splendid victory in the Paint Creek settlement.

And never was victory better deserved.

The splendid solidarity shown; the fortitude under exacting hardships displayed by the men and women during this long-drawn-out battle; the determined but far-sighted policies of the leaders; recognizing necessity for partial retreat when circumstances seemed to demand; facing criticisms from friends and foe, with their ultimate object ever in view, deserved the splendid victory that finally resulted.

And, in the near future, we have high hopes of as creditable a settlement on Cabin Creek and the other fields where strikes are still in progress.

We hope to be able to reopen negotiations with the operators in those fields; and in the meantime the victory won by the men of Paint Creek will increase the determination, if such could be possible, and, anyway, renew the hopes for ultimate success; buoy up the spirit of those who are still making the good fight for liberty.

The results of the splendid battle waged by the organization for over a year in West Virginia are far-reaching and more than repay the suffering endured, the money expended.

Prior to the opening of this campaign the lot of the miner in unorganized West Virginia was indeed bitter, and apparently hopeless.

Indefinite long hours; no representatives on the tipples (and every miner who ever worked under that condition knows what that meant); last, but not least, the bullying domination of the private armies of the companies, the execrable "guard system." All of these evils have been eliminated, forever we believe. To this well-fought campaign must be credited the anti-guard law which was passed in the last legislature of West Virginia. This law can be improved on, but the opening wedge has been driven. The private army is doomed; not only in West Virginia, but the excesses perpetrated; the publicity given to the brutal, murderous methods, the utter contempt of law or right of the private police, has condemned the system everywhere. It cannot survive the exposure of its iniquities, anywhere.

Once more, with praise to the men and women who unflinchingly faced the hunger, the exposure, all the hardships of this long but absolutely necessary strike; with words of hope to those who still are determinedly bearing the same burdens, in West Virginia and elsewhere; with appreciation of the unquestioning generosity of all the members of our organization, who freely gave their hard-earned and badly-needed money that their fellow workers might be able to hold out; with recognition of the splendid leadership, the devotion of our field workers, we can say—yours will be the benefits of this victory.

The day has at last dawned in West Virginia.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

## Rosaries and Dynamiters

HERE is a cheering news item, just leaked out, that will bring joy to the heart of Mr. Peter Collins and his so-called and blasphemous Militia of Christ: The International News Letter, issued from Berlin to the labor movement, states that on the thirty-eight labor men arrested in connection with the McNamara dynamitings, thirty-eight rosaries and fourteen talismans were found. Peter should either confirm the report or deny it, and then gracefully accept either horn of the dilemma.—Milwaukee Herald.

The above editorial paragraph in the Milwaukee Herald repeating the statement made in the International News Letter, will not be used by any intelligent Socialist to discredit the Catholic Church.

The Socialist in whose brain sparkles the light of reason and who is bereft of prejudice, will not bring in a verdict against the Catholic Church simply because men believing or professing faith in the doctrines of Catholicity have been charged with crime. But the Socialist will insist that Catholic orators and writers shall be as fair as the

Socialists, and if they refuse, and continue to use the frailties of human beings who happen to profess faith in the efficacy of Socialist doctrines, as arguments against Socialism, then the dignitaries and exalted prelates of the Catholic Church should not feel offended when some Socialists resort to the same weapons as men of the Collins type and the Circumcized "Sheeney" who became a Catholic to belch his verbal thunder at so much per *belch* against the Socialist creed.

Men of intelligence in the Socialist party have no desire to enter the jails, prisons and penitentiaries to find criminals of the Catholic faith and then bring in a judgment against the Catholic Church, holding the teachings of the church responsible for the crimes of men of Catholic faith.

The Socialist who understands the philosophy of the economic problem deals in logic and only asks that his logic shall be met with argument. Logic and facts speak louder than vituperation, and no cause can win that has only behind it the fulminations of fanaticism and bigotry.

## Resolutions of the United Mine Workers

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23, 1913.

TO THE LOCAL UNIONS, United Mine Workers of America, Greeting:—The following report of the special committee appointed by the International Executive Board to consider the strike situations in West Virginia, Vancouver Island and Colorado, was unanimously adopted by the Executive Board:

"Resolved, That we notify the West Virginia miners that Board Member Haggerty and other international representatives who are responsible for the recent settlements in West Virginia were executing the instructions of the International Executive Board and that their efforts to assist the West Virginia miners have been in perfect harmony with and have received the endorsement of the Board; be it further

"Resolved, That we disapprove and condemn the action of those who have been responsible for the circulation of vicious resolutions aimed at those who were only discharging their duties as outlined by the Board and we ask the West Virginia miners in the future to refrain from publicly condemning any of the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, at least until after they have filed with the International Executive Board any complaints they may have against the officers in charge; be it further

"Resolved, That so long as the International Union is financing the trouble, the authority of the international representatives in charge must be regarded as being supreme. The efforts to divide the forces of the West Virginia miners have made it necessary for the International Executive Board to adopt this policy and acquaint the membership therewith in order that the interests of the West Virginia miners

may be protected and we are convinced if the West Virginia miners accept the authority of the International Union in its endeavor to preserve discipline and solidarity, success will crown our efforts in West Virginia."

"Your Committee further recommends that we endorse the management of the Vancouver Island strike and reaffirm our endorsement of said strike and pledge financial support on the present basis until victory is assured.

"Your Committee further recommends that this Board endorse the management of the strike in northern Colorado and reaffirm our endorsement of said strike and pledge our continued financial support in the future and authorize the international resident officers, if in their judgment it becomes necessary for the success of the strike in northern Colorado, that they be empowered and are authorized to call out on strike any part or all of the district. The matter of outlining policies to govern the future is to be left to the discretion of the resident international officials.

"Your Committee recommends that the resident officers be given the sanction of the International Executive Board to levy a special assessment in conformity with the international constitution at any time they believe circumstances necessitate their doing so; said assessment to be of such amount as they deem necessary to meet contingencies."

On behalf of the International Executive Board:

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FRANK J. HAYES, Vice President.

EDWIN PERRY, Secretary-Treasurer.

## We Want the Whole Truth

By Robert Hunter.

ONE DAY I sat with half a dozen of the best writers in this country.

One of them earns a salary as large as that of the President of the United States. Another earns more than \$50,000 a year. The other three earn no less than \$20,000 a year.

You can hardly pick up a magazine without seeing their names.

What one of them writes, ten million persons read. Hundreds of thousands read eagerly every word written by the others.

But there is no single one of these wage earners who is not heartily sick of his job.

Not one of them will write lies, but not one of them can write the whole truth.

One evening one of these writers said to me, "I've got to quit it. I can stand it no longer. I spent all day yesterday with the proprietor of a great magazine. I had to fight for every line and every word I wrote."

Another said to me, "Do you suppose if I came into the Socialist

and labor movement I could make a living? I want a bare living, and a chance to say the whole truth."

The whole truth—for these men are Socialists.

Not a single magazine or newspaper will permit them to preach that truth.

That is not strange; and the men who blame the editors and proprietors of the great magazines and newspapers are often themselves the very ones to blame.

A dollar a year from every member of a trade union would mean a tremendous and powerful labor press.

It would mean a free press, owned and controlled by the workers, to tell the truth, the whole truth.

It would mean that the labor movement, instead of sweating and starving its editors, could give them a decent living wage.

It would mean that the labor movement could command the services of the best brains in the community.

But how often labor asks that its editors and agitators work without rest, labor without regard, suffer persecution without praise, and sometimes martyrdom without honor.

## Meddling in Mexico

CAVEAT EMPTOR. Let the buyer beware! This has always been the motto of capitalism, except when some other motto paid.

If a workingman puts his privation-saved pennies into a house and finds it so flimsily built that it falls in pieces, he has no redress. Thousands of laborers may travel across half the world to promised employment—but if the industry is abandoned or shut down, no one will recompense them.

Some international gamblers have placed heavy stakes on the bet that they could secure profits from the slavery of Mexican peons. It now appears as if there were no hand strong enough in the camp of the slave-drivers to insure the continuous flow of these profits, or even

to guarantee the return of the original stake. So the gamblers now demand that the government of the United States interfere and send American workingmen to shoot and be shot by Mexican workingmen.

Every capitalist investor in Mexican property knew that the hideous industrial conditions there must lead to rebellion. The great international bankers who are clamoring for intervention hoped to make their profits through the continuance of these barbarous conditions.

Every investment was made fully subject to the risks of social upheavals. Not one of these German and English bankers would suggest invasion of the United States if the people of this country should enact an income tax law confiscating the American investments of such bank-



ers, or, if they did suggest it, no one would take them seriously.

No European nation threatened to use force to collect the money invested in Confederate bonds or in southern industrial undertakings that the defeat of secession rendered valueless.

No European nation ever sent warships to collect the bonds repudiated by southern states after reconstruction days, although these obligations were undertaken by a division of the government.

These are principles denied only when some helpless country invites plundering. Then, investments are protected and debts collected at the muzzles of machine guns.

The present move towards intervention is said to be the result of a demand of English and German capitalists through their respective governments. If this be true, where are all the brave jingoes that usually delight to twist the tail of the British lion and pull tailfeathers from the Prussian eagle—with words?

All these brave heroes are now eager to let the European capitalists give orders to American soldiers, because these orders agree with the interests of the men who hired Mulhall to run this government.

There are certain conditions under which a war of intervention in Mexico might at least be excusable. If the army of invasion can be recruited exclusively from Mexican investors, with the line of battle drawn up so that the places of danger shall be assigned according to the size of those investments, then let the war go merrily on until the investors shall cry "Hold! Enough!"

But if the blood of a single workingman must be shed to add to the dividends of Standard Oil, Heart and General Otis, then the shedding of that blood would be a hideous crime. Enough lives have been shed in the industrial war of the mills and mines and railroads in that cause. There is no need to send workingmen beyond the borders of the United States to have them killed and crippled in the sacred cause of dividends.—Milwaukee Leader.

## Resolutions Adopted by the Butte Miners Union

**W**HEREAS: Our brother workers engaged in metalliferous mining in the copper regions in the State of Michigan, have, in the course of events, deemed it necessary to demand of their employers, the operators of the copper mines in the State of Michigan, that they be granted working conditions compatible with the demands of civilized life, an eight-hour working day and a wage sufficient to support themselves and their families in a condition becoming to American citizenship and the rearing of healthy progeny; and

Whereas: These demands were first properly made and submitted to their employers; and

Whereas: The said employers absolutely refused to grant the conditions and demands asked for and made by our said brothers, and have refused to comply with the request of the Governor of the State of Michigan to meet with the representatives of the miners and discuss and arrange a settlement of their differences; and

Whereas: The conditions under which our brothers were working in the copper mines of Michigan, being longer unbearable, our brothers saw fit, in the light of reason and as such light was given them to see by the Almighty God, to quit, stop work, and strike, in order that their

employers might be brought to recognize the justice and humanity of the demands made by them, and are now out on strike to bring about a fulfillment of the conditions demanded by them; and

Whereas: In the following states: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Alaska Territory, where copper mining is carried on, the employes working in and around the mines work eight hours per day and receive a higher wage than they receive in Michigan; and

Whereas: We, the members of Butte Miner's Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, recognize the justice of the claims made and contended for our brothers in Michigan; therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the members of Butte Miner's Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, pledge to our brothers engaged in the struggle for better living conditions in the copper districts of Michigan, our unswerving moral and financial support in the contest that they are now waging.

PATRICK J. DUFFY,

DENIS MURPHY,

JAMES RYAN, Committee.

## Fix the Responsibility for Seattle Outrage

(By E. P. Marsh, President Washington State Federation of Labor.)

**T**HE I.W.W. OCCURRENCES in our neighboring city of Seattle were regrettable from any angle you look at them, and it is sincerely to be hoped that none of our cities will see a repetition of the affair. Several elements seem to bear the blame. It is true that excitement always distorts the actual happenings, but enough is known at this writing to make it morally possible to fix responsibility. The primal cause must be put down as the reckless, inexcusable street talk of the I. W. W. themselves. None of us but have heard at some time or other an I. W. W. street orator stretching liberty into license and overstepping all bounds of decency and common sense in his remarks. The right of free speech should not include the right to declaim against law, government, the flag, etc., in language bordering on the indecent. Such songs as "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," and "How in H—I Can I Work When I Ain't Got a Job?" may be highly humorous from an I. W. W. standpoint, but they should not be permitted in any assemblage. We share with the I. W. W. a horror of war and would aid any sane movement to abolish it, but the slugging of a few sailors or soldiers is a crude and ineffective way of creating public sentiment against it. Destruction of property is inexcusable when committed by capitalist hirelings or by fanatical laborers, but in this case the sailors are less culpable than the other parties concerned. They were getting, in the only way they knew how, revenge for the unwarranted attack made upon several of their own number. The Seattle police department, the Seattle Times and possibly Secretary Daniels are the ones deserving of most censure from our way of thinking. It appears quite well established that the police had forewarning of the events that were about to occur and made no move to prevent them. It was stated in a Saturday morning paper that two policemen watched the

destruction of property with smiles on their faces. If it is true that it was known to the police department what was likely to happen, there can be no excuse for it. The authorities should have notified the commanding officers of the ships to withdraw all shore leave to the sailors unless strong provost guards were sent ashore. The Seattle Times was another strong contributing factor to the riot. For years the Times has fought the I. W. W. and the Socialist party organization as well with a venom and bitterness disgusting in the extreme. It has copied the tactics of the Los Angeles Times and has out-Otised Otis in its vitriolic abuse. By playing up in lurid fashion the unwise remarks of Secretary Daniels at a time when it needed but a spark to set off the conflagration, it rendered a critical situation still more acute and undoubtedly touched the match to the powder. While Mayor Cotterill's efforts to muzzle the Times were futile, thanks to Judge Humphries, we could wish that it were within his power to put that paper completely out of business unless it changed its whole policy. However much the I. W. W. may hate our industrial system, and however much they may want to change it, their tactics won't work in this country, and the sooner the rank and file of the workers come to realize that, the better off we will be. There have been times when some of our unions seemed wavering on the border between trade unionism and I. W. W.ism. Times when our people have fallen for the distress sign of that organization and poured their money into their free speech fights. However much we may believe in industrial unionism we are not going to bring it about by allying our forces or being identified with the Industrial Workers of the World. The country won't stand for their tactics and any union or individual members of trade unions that become associated in the public mind with that organization will lose steadily in the fight for industrial democracy. The sooner we come as straight union men to that realization, the better off we shall be.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

## The Metal Market

New York—July 23.

The metal markets have been rather inclined to quiet and steadiness. There is so far no apparent inclination toward the revival of trade, except in copper.

Copper, Tin, Lead and Zinc.

Copper—What was foreshadowed in our last report transpired immediately afterward. The price for electrolytic having been cut to the point where European buyers were interested, it developed that their interest was large and heavy transactions were effected on July 17 and 18 in which all of the agencies participated. The bulk of the

business was done at 14c., delivered in Europe or about 13.80c., New York. Most of the sales were for August-September shipment, but some contracts for October shipment were consummated. The producers having comparatively few orders on their books at first met the demand freely, but when it persisted they raised their prices, beginning on July 19. American consumers at first remained apathetic, but by July 21 they began to display some interest. Some million-pound transactions were consummated among them, but their buying has not yet become large or general, although it has been increasingly evident that they are short of supplies. On the other hand, the producers are maintaining their willingness to trade and have not marked up prices quite so rapidly as the daily newspapers have indicated. At

the close large interests were still willing to do business at 14 3/8c., delivered, usual terms.

A considerable volume of business in Lake copper was done around 14.40c., New York. On some special brands 14.50c. was realized. The Lake producers have such a large accumulation of copper, far out of proportion to the electrolytic stock, that the miners' strike ought not to interfere with deliveries.

In the aggregate the business of the last week ran to many tens of millions of pounds, being the largest of any week for several months.

Electrolytic copper closes strong at 14.15@14.25., while Lake is quoted at 14.25@14.50c. We quote casting copper nominally at 13.70 @13.75. as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

		NEW YORK.									
		Silver.		Copper.		Tin.		Lead.		Zinc.	
		St. Louis	Lake	Electrolytic	Electrolytic	St. Louis	New York	St. Louis	New York	St. Louis	New York
		Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	4.8640	58 3/4	@14 1/2	@13.85	39 3/4	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.25	@5.10	.....
18	.....	4.8650	59 1/8	@14 1/2	@13.85	39 7/8	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.30	@5.15	.....
19	.....	4.8665	59 1/8	@14 1/2	@13.95	39 7/8	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.30	@5.15	.....
21	.....	4.8665	58 3/4	@14 1/2	@14.10	40 3/8	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.30	@5.15	.....
22	.....	4.8665	58 3/4	@14 1/2	@14.15	41 1/8	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.30	@5.15	.....
23	.....	4.8675	58 3/8	@14 1/2	@14.25	41 1/2	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.30	@5.15	.....

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper, are for cakes, ingots and wire-bars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c. below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c. below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary Western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.—Engineering and Mining Journal, July 26, 1913.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

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

CALIFORNIA'S REDLIGHT DUGOUTS.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

Who owns the shacks, dugouts and other exaggerated drygoods boxes that rent for \$20 a week in the redlights of this state of "ours"?

Why our legislators own property there; also some of the newspaper owners, who write the bunk about slavery being a good thing for the common people.

Some who are called supervisors, the mayors of some of "our" towns and cities are also represented in the redlight.

One connected with that band of pious brigands called charity workers collects \$100 a month in the redlight and \$150 a month as an investigator of the poor (that is, he spends two hours on the poor and six playing that well-known game for the fool called pool).

These are the fellows who, having lost all self respect, give banquets to discuss the giving of a turkey dinner once a year to those who are robbed by the rotten system that they uphold.

We must clean house at Sacramento, the place that can boast of more legislators connected with the white-slave business and ex-brothel keepers than any state in the Union.

Dear home-staying women, take a trip to Sacramento when the Legislature is in session and look over the whisky-bloated faces of "our" present "Bull Mousers" who open the session with prayer, and the same night sees them climbing a ladder at the side window of the Cherry Club, drink champagne from the goblets of the madam who runs this exclusive sporting house to entertain "our" legislators.

Being a legislator and a stand-patter is great sport.

No wonder California is rottener, industrially, than any state in the Union.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Harry Huddleston. Anyone knowing his address will confer a favor by advising L. M. Cutts, financial-secretary, Pioche Miners' Union, No. 263, Pioche, Nevada.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Goldroad, Arizona, July 21, 1913.

Ernest Mills, Esq., Secretary W. F. M.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please insert the following notice in the Miners' Magazine: Secretaries are requested to be on the lookout for the membership card of Frank V. Johnson. Said card was stolen at Goldroad, Arizona, on or about July 1, 1913. The above card was issued by Kennett Miners' Union and transferred to Snowball Miners' Union No. 124 and was paid up to November 1, 1913. Fraternally yours, THOMAS A. FRENCH, Secretary Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M. (Seal)

FOOLS IN DEMAND.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

In the mountains of California one can get the princely wage of one dollar and seventy-five cents in the quicksilver mines.

You can get something more than this princely wage; you can get salivated.

The pleasure of living in a shack that any dog would instinctively run for a mile from because of the odor. You can trade at the company store and pay \$2 for a cotton jumper made in a penitentiary; also you can get salivated and hire some one to cure you who will charge you a year's wages, which you cannot pay, only to have the doctor agree to let you work out that amount on his farm.

To insult the fellow who threw us the land from Mars, or was it the stars? they call this den of infamy Gaudalupe; tho God says he has no stock in these mines; the devil refuses to allow his name to be used in connection with this place.

The poor, half-starved slaves in these mines have not energy enough left to even read, so we find "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to peddle literature."

NOTICE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

New York, July 2, 1913.

To All International Unions:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would very much appreciate your writing a circular letter to all of your local unions throughout the country with the request that they ask the boards of education in their respective jurisdictions not to purchase any school text-books from the Macmillan Company, 64-66 Fifth avenue, New York City, until such time as the photo engravings used in the manufacture of these books are done under union conditions. The Photo Engravers' Union of this city is putting forth every effort to unlonize the Gill Brothers' photo engraving establishment, at Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, New York city, who have locked out almost sixty of their former employes for no other reason than their desire to affiliate with Photo Engravers' Union No. 1.

The Macmillan Company send all of their photo engravings to the Gill Photo Engraving Company, and every effort has been made by this council and the local union to induce the Macmillan Company to confine their work to a union establishment, and we have been unsuccessful to date. It, therefore, becomes necessary to secure the co-operation and assistance of all our unions throughout the country. We feel very sure that if all the trades unions in the country will take an interest in this matter, and this by entering a protest with the board of education in their locality, as well as writing a letter to the Macmillan Company informing them that such a protest has been entered, it will result in the Macmillan Company confining their work to purely union manufacturers in the future. It will also remove one of the staunchest supporters the Gill Brothers have in fighting the union.

Hoping you will see your way clear to comply with this request, I remain Yours fraternally, PETER J. BRADY, Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

By Lena Morrow Lewis.

It seems but yesterday since the discovery of the wireless telegraph was heralded abroad to the world. Yet since that time the wireless system has been established on practically all passenger steamers and some of the freighters.

Like all industries that require the services of labor, the men in this occupation have found the same conditions to contend against as are to be found in every other trade, and hence the history of the wireless operators in their struggle to live and improve their conditions is the story of every other craft and trade.

Whether it is manufacturing shoes or running a railroad or operating the wireless system, the motive actuating all such procedure is PROFIT. This is the keynote of the present capitalist system and it follows that so long as the present order prevails there will be an inevitable conflict between the employing class and the employed class.

Eight years ago wireless operators received \$75 a month, one man to a ship, with the privilege of choosing his own hours of work. The wreck of the Titanic, with its frightful loss of human life, aroused public sentiment, and Congress passed a law requiring ships to be equipped with two wireless operators, with one on duty all the time, making a twelve-hour shift. The wages of the men were cut so that the first man on the run received \$45 and the second \$35 a month. This awakening of the public conscience as to the safety of the people did not extend to the wireless operators. All other skilled tradesmen on board work an eight-hour shift and are well organized. On April 22, 1913, the strike was called.

At the time the strike was called there were some three hundred operators on the Pacific coast, and it was presumed that 90 per cent of the men were organized, but it was found afterward that there were only about 25 per cent.

The low wages and long hours of the men created much dissatisfaction and the dismissal of eight of the oldest men in point of service because of their activity in the union precipitated the strike. The Marconi Company proved to be no different from any other capitalist concern when fighting a

strike. They at once imported a lot of young fellows from the East, many of whom had only a superficial technical knowledge of the subject and had never had any experience in practical work on a ship. As an inducement to get men to come out West to break the strike, they advertised in Eastern papers that there was an opening for sixty operators to take charge of a station at Marshalls, California. To cover up this bluff they gave out that they were going to establish a school at this point.

Two men for every ship carrying wireless equipment were imported from the East at an expense of \$100 per man and a guarantee of \$12.50 living expenses per week while on land and a contract for work for nine months. When on duty the scabs were paid from \$75 to \$100 per trip, if it were a trip of more than two weeks and less than a month. Short trips at the rate of \$100 per month. The strikers were only asking for \$50 and \$60 a month, and the amount spend by the company to break the strike would have paid the increase demanded by the men for five years. Important as profits are today, shrewd capitalists are ever looking out for future profits and power; and the real crux of the question was in the desire to destroy the union.

From this standpoint of expense, general inconvenience and damage, the strike was a bad proposition. Thousands of dollars' worth of apparatus was destroyed or spoiled by the incompetent scabs, their inability to send messages while at sea inconvenienced the passengers, and in some cases money was accepted for messages that were never sent. The steamer Yukon was only about twenty miles from the Senator when she foundered at Unimak Pass, and the Senator officers knew nothing of the wreck till they got to Nome. That the Yukon sent out distress calls is known, from the fact that the Unalga station received the call. The revenue cutter, Tahoma, which was much further away, went to the rescue. It is only a piece of good fortune that nothing more serious happened than did. The incompetence of a wireless man at sea means danger to human life.

The law passed by Congress requires that a wireless man have certain qualifications and possess a government certificate. During the strike the law was not enforced; a scab was given an examination, but if not qualified he was given a temporary permit on the ground of an emergency, but later on it was decided that the situation was not an emergency and stopped issuing permits and let the men go out without any kind of papers.

They twisted and ignored the law as it best served their interests.

Vessels sailing with unlicensed operators are subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or less than \$100. But in the case of every violation where a fine was insisted upon the minimum was imposed, and the ship allowed to proceed. The fine was collected upon the return of the ship. There is good reason to believe that the Marconi Company paid these fines for the reason that the steamship companies were only waiting for an excuse to break their contracts with the wireless company. Still further, the steamship companies were anxious to get the old operators back again. There was too much at stake to risk ships at sea with irresponsible and incompetent wireless men, and so it was to the interest of the Marconi to pay these fines.

The overtures for the settlement of the strike were first made by the strikers. They realized that there was a limit to the strike benefit fund and that it was better to go back to work. Another and very important reason that led them to offer a compromise and return to work was the desire to become more thoroughly organized, for they realized that only with an efficient and well-organized union can they resist to any degree the encroachments of the employing class.

The most important gain was the recognition of the union. While the wireless stations are not strictly closed shops, yet it is significant that all the old active union men are being replaced and a bonus on all business is allowed, which means a small increase in pay. The cost of sending messages has been materially reduced, and this means more patronage by passengers at sea.

Other minor demands were granted, such as the men must receive full pay for wireless service, no matter what other work they may do on the ship for compensation. No man can be arbitrarily dismissed by the company. Any wireless work done while ashore must be paid for, salaries are to be paid by the month, and the steamship companies must give the men \$1 per day for meals when in port and not serving meals on board ship.

The Marconi Company is controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to let the wireless men win this strike would be the beginning of more power to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, since the wireless division is a branch of the Commercial. If the men had been entirely successful it might have inspired the land operators to follow suit.

That the destruction of the union was the big thing the Marconi Company was after is to be seen in the tactics they pursued in demanding that the men surrender their union cards if they wanted to hold their jobs. Men who did so at once wrote to the union officials telling them what they had done. Very shortly the Marconi Company sent these cards to union headquarters with the view of trying to discourage the leaders and show them that the men were deserting the union.

When it was found that the Marconi Company was doing this the officials sent out orders for all the union men to surrender their cards, and as fast as the company received them they were sent to the union headquarters. The union officials then sent the cards back to their original owners.

The recognition of the union and the experience of the men in the strike has very materially increased the union spirit among the operators and the rest of the crew treat them as belonging to the ship since they are organized.

This is the first strike in the history of the wireless operators and its limited success will add very materially in strengthening the solidarity of that portion of the working class in its fight against capitalist exploitation and ultimately the entire system.

Nome, Alaska, July 3rd.

#### HOW THE ANTHRACITE COAL TRUST "PUTS IT OVER."

Being the Tale of How a Railroad President's Foresight Is Making Other Capitalists Rich Today.

BY JOHN MOODY, IN THE PUBLIC.

The present strongly entrenched position of the anthracite coal monopoly is largely based upon what were called the "blunders" of Francis I. Gowan, who was president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad thirty years ago. Mr. Gowan so embarrassed this company by extensive purchases of coal properties that from the time he took office in 1880 down to 1896, there was no end of financial trouble. But today these coal properties, which then proved so great a burden, have become of enormous value. It was commonly said at the time that Mr. Gowan was a visionary dreamer. No doubt he was, and certain it is that he never lived to see his dreams come true. The present generation, however, recognizes that it was the foresight of this dreamer that made possible the fabulous profits of the Reading company of today. For Mr. Gowan's reckless purchases, together with subsequent acquisitions, have given to the Reading company the direct control of about 60 per cent of the entire anthracite coal deposits of the United States. And of the remaining 40 per cent, considerably more than half is today under the control, actually direct but technically indirect, of the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Lackawanna and the Pennsylvania railroad companies. The small balance, nominally under the control of "independents" is not a real factor in the anthracite situation, for the reason that its access to markets can only be secured over the lines of the above systems or their subsidiaries.

The "Reading Company" is not a railroad, but a huge holding company. No common carrier shall engage in mining or in manufacturing articles for

Because of the provision in the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania that transportation over its own lines, the reorganizers of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad in 1896 made use of an old Pennsylvania charter granted in May, 1871, to the Excelsior Enterprise Company. This charter contained very broad powers. In November, 1896, the capital stock of this company was increased from \$50,000 to \$140,000,000, and in December of the same year it became the owner of all the capital stock of the reorganized Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. Meanwhile, its name had been changed, first to the National company and then to the Reading company. Five years later, control of the Central railroad of New Jersey was acquired.

This history is important because it explains how the Reading company and its subsidiaries came to be the backbone of the anthracite coal monopoly. One of the reasons why this monopoly is better able to withstand attacks than others is that it is composed of so few parts. Practically all that is needed to hold the anthracite coal trust together in face of anything the courts may do, is that the Reading Coal & Iron Company and the Central railroad of New Jersey act in harmony. When an alleged violator of the Sherman law is split into a great many parts, it might be or become difficult for these parts to co-operate enough to maintain the monopoly without making their officers liable to jail sentences; but in this case the number of parts would in any event be so small that co-operation without written agreements would apparently be relatively simple. Of course, the 40 per cent outside that directly controlled as above is to be considered; but so long as the 60 per cent represented by the Reading company acts as a unit, there seems to be little likelihood of any serious break in the trust.

The situation at present is one which the common stockholder of the Reading company can afford to view with complacency. Whether it will always continue so, is, of course, another story. But today the common stock of the company, a large part of which is owned by other railroad companies, chiefly the Baltimore & Ohio and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern (thus putting the property into a "community of interest" dominated by the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Union Pacific systems), is "cashing in" on the thirty-year-old "blunders" of Francis I. Gowan in no uncertain manner. For Reading company stock, amounting in par value to \$70,000,000, and not one dollar of which represents original cash investment or property, is actually "earning" far more per share than the company's own reports divulge, whether we consider the reports of earnings as furnished to the public or those filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

For the year ending June 30, 1912, the Reading company reported an equivalent of 7.81 per cent as "earned" on its common stock; but actually, on the company's own figures, when properly analyzed, we find that the percentage earned was really 12.76 per cent. The difference between the above percentage was clearly "earned," if anything at all was earned, but was reinvested in the properties. It is almost certain, however, that the above concealed earnings represent only a fraction of the actual profits which are annually reinvested in the properties. Because of the public attitude, the management has found it advisable to "show" practically no profits on its immense anthracite coal business. Last year's statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company shows a profit of only \$171,576 on 10,194,690 tons of anthracite coal; and the statement for 1911 showed a loss of \$103,316 on 10,094,466 tons. These are the final results after deducting interest and other charges from the net operating revenue of the coal and iron company.

But for the governmental hostility to the trust such a showing would be humorous. With dozens of coal companies making net profits of from 15 cents to 30 cents per ton, even in the mining of bituminous coal, it would be strange indeed if this great anthracite business of more than 10,000,000 tons a year actually went right on either losing money or else making only one or two cents per ton.

From the reports of the Reading company itself, it would be quite impossible to learn what the profits actually are; but from the United States census bulletins fairly satisfactory information is obtainable. These make it clear that in 1909 the labor cost of producing a ton of anthracite was about \$1.34. The exact amount of the other costs is not quite so clear, but apparently they total about 40.5 cents per ton. This would bring the total 1909 cost up to about \$1.75. Making liberal allowances for the increase which has since occurred, the recent cost of production, including all operating expenses, interest charges, etc., may be estimated at not more than \$1.87½ per ton.

In addition to this mining cost of \$1.87½, it is fair to assume that it may cost the coal and iron company 73.46 cents per ton to get the coal to market, as that is the average gross revenue of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company per ton of coal hauled. That this is a liberal estimate of the cost of transportation to the coal and iron company is indicated by the fact that the statements of the latter really show an average transportation cost of only 65.76 cents per ton. Adding the \$1.87½ original cost to the 73.46 cents transportation charges, there is obtained a total cost of \$2.61 per ton for anthracite coal delivered in New York harbor.

Last year the company seems to have sold its coal at an average price of \$3.65 per ton including all sizes. Of the amount shipped to New York, something between 10 and 15 per cent ordinarily consists of very small sizes, such as pea, buckwheat, rice and barley coal, and these bring the average price down. At any rate, one may be sure that the average price received for the various kinds of coal mined did not fall below this figure, for way back in 1898, before the big rise in anthracite prices began, the average price of all sizes above pea coal, as reported by the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, varied from \$3.41 to \$3.70.

Figuring on a price of \$3.65, and a cost delivered in New York harbor of \$2.61, there is shown a net profit of \$1.04 per ton over and above transportation charges. Of this \$1.04, there is included in the above calculation of earnings of 12.76 per cent of Reading company common stock last year, only 19.13 cents per ton. The earnings not included in figuring the surplus for dividends on Reading company common stock are thus estimated at 84.87 cents per ton; and the company carried last year from its own mines or from "independents" (the latter representing much less than 10 per cent), 11,244,945 tons. Subtracting an "independent" 10 per cent we have about 10,210,051 tons. Multiplying this by the undisclosed profit of 84.87 cents per ton, we have a total undisclosed profit of \$8,589,226 for the year. This is equivalent to 12.27 per cent on the common stock, which, added to the 12.76 per cent divulged by the figures of the report of the Reading company itself, gives us a total of 25.03 per cent as the probable true earnings on the \$70,000,000 of Reading Company common stock. This is nearly three and one-half times the rate formerly admitted by the company, and twice the rate which an analysis of the income account of the Reading company divulges.

Twenty-five per cent seems an enormous profit, especially when it is remembered that this is the amount shown after provision has been made for interest and dividends on more than \$200,000,000 of prior securities. Of these prior securities only about \$140,000,000 represent "original investment even when we include Mr. Gowan's extravagant purchases. But the facts all go to show that 25 per cent is a very conservative estimate of the profits for the \$70,000,000 of common stock. In the suit of the government against the coal roads half a dozen years ago, it was admitted in President Baer's testimony that 60 per cent of the annual output of anthracite was sold at a profit of at least 57 to 67 cents per ton at that time; and meanwhile the actual average price per long ton of Pennsylvania anthracite at the mine from 1906 to 1910 was from \$2.07 to \$2.12, as shown by the report of the United States Geological Survey. This price includes the profit of the producer, and if the cost of production be placed no lower than \$1.87, then this price allows a profit of only 25 cents per ton, as compared with Mr. Baer's 57 to 67 cents. Clearly, our estimate of \$1.87 is not too low.

The estimated sale price of \$3.65 is also conservative; for during 1912 the

Reading purchased from "independent" operators something less than 1,000,000 tons at an average cost of \$2.52 cents at the mines. As the contracts by which the independents received 65 per cent of the New York harbor prices were then in force, this means that this coal was sold at an average of \$3.88 per ton. There are many other evidences that the above estimate of \$1.04 per ton as the net profits of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company in recent years is not too high.

Since the late spring of 1912 costs have gone up from 8 to 10 cents a ton because of the increase of 5.6 cents in the mine workers' wages, so that now the cost of producing anthracite may be estimated at about \$1.97 per ton. However, the prices of domestic sizes at tidewater, as shown by Secretary Nagel's report, have risen 16.25 cents per ton, so that the profit is larger than before.

A special source of profit in recent years to the Reading and other companies in the combination is the reduced percentage of waste. "Buckwheat," "rice" and "barley" coal were formerly thrown on the dump heap, but nowadays they are saved and used as steam raising fuels for hotels, apartment houses and office buildings. The prices for "buckwheat" at the mine in 1910 were \$1.43 to \$1.63 per ton; for "rice" \$1.07 to \$1.30; and for "barley," 88 to 98 cents. It is estimated that from 1898 to 1908, all the anthracite companies together obtained about 25,000,000 tons of coal of these small sizes from the dump heaps at a cost of only 15 to 25 cents a ton. The proportion of pea coal and smaller sizes to the total shipments has risen from 33 per cent in 1898 to almost 42 per cent at the present time.

As a concrete illustration of the modern method of capitalizing a monopoly and profiting through its control, nothing could be better than the foregoing examinations of the operations of the Reading company. Bankrupt from 1893 to 1896, as a result of poor management, over-expansion of capital obligations, and reckless, speculative methods, it found itself, on reorganization in 1896, in possession of a partial monopoly of the anthracite coal fields. It hastened to reach out and make this monopoly complete and effective, and succeeded in 1901. In the meanwhile it had capitalized its potential possibilities and for twelve years has been turning these possibilities into actualities. For in addition to over \$50,000,000 of dividends paid on its preferred and common stock issues during the period (these stocks having originally represented no cash, but merely the "inflation of expectancy"), the company has put back into the property out of profits something in excess of \$75,000,000. Thus has the Reading "cashed in," and the end is not yet.

#### 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.

#### The Lettish Trade Union Movement.

A correspondent in Riga writes: In spite of the fact that our country has reached a high point in economic development and modern civilization, the political and social conditions are still very antiquated. The authorities have the people completely under their thumbs, and are making frantic efforts to keep down the labor movement by all the means in their power. Under these circumstances the workers live in a state of continual fear that their organizations might be dissolved at any moment. In the smaller towns it is almost impossible to establish trade-union organizations. The trade-union paper published in Riga, the "Arodneeks," contained a review of the trade-union movement for the year 1912 in one of its last issues. According to same, the trade unions had a membership of 4,700 in 1911, which number dropped to 3,000 in consequence of the disbanding of two unions. At the end of 1912 the unions numbered:

UNION.	Beginning 1912.	End 1912.
Printers .....	1,111	Dissolved by the police
Clothiers .....	330	350
Building workers .....	720	570
Dockers .....	275	Dissolved by the police
Woodworkers .....	242	315
Chemical industry .....	190	190
Boot makers .....	130	60
Bakers .....	98	97
Textile workers .....	..	52
Total .....	3,500	2,150

As may be seen from the table given, the membership of the trade unions fell by 1,500 in the year 1912, principally due to the dissolution of the two largest unions by the police, but also partly due to internal strife. Disputes took place among the building workers and the shoemakers, for instance, concerning the questions of the aims of the organizations. In the case of the latter the "neutral" policy won, and as a consequence many of the members turned their backs on the union. One must, however, not allow oneself to be deceived by these figures, for same represent only a very small number of the labor movement, which, on account of the police prohibition must seek a field for its activities beyond the reach of the law.

The numbers given are further incomplete, as combination is strictly forbidden. In spite of the fact that the trade unions have no strike rights, strikes have been successfully carried out during the last few years; the shoemakers' strike has just ended in a victory for the men. In place of the dissolved organizations, new ones are now being established. In spite of all the obstructions so brutally placed in the way by the authorities, the Lettish labor movement continues to march forward.

#### General Strike in Italy.

A correspondent writes us as follows from Milan: The Trade-Union Council, in complete unanimity with the local Federation of Syndicalist Union-non-affiliated bodies, decided in favor of a general strike as a mark of the most indignant protest on the part of the workers against the sentence passed upon eighteen workers, who were arrested during the Metal Workers' strike by the Milan justices. The judgment referred to was of the most biased order, amounting to a vindictive attack of one class of the community upon another. A great number of railway workers took part in the struggle as well as the tramwaymen, the gas workers, the printers and certain of the weavers, besides workers of other callings. A great meeting of the indignant workers took place in the People's hall on the afternoon of the same day, and after same had ended a procession 30,000 strong held a demonstration in the middle of the town. Only a small number of the demonstrators managed to get to the Cathedral Square, and these were soon scattered by the police. The square was absolutely empty before 8 o'clock in the evening, and absolute quietude prevailed. Towards 10 o'clock, however, certain small groups of demonstrators pressed forward, but same were quickly dispersed by the police. On the next day it looked as though the strike had extended its sphere of action, but at this point same came to an end, as the workers had by this time gained their point. A delegation had been sent to the Prefect of the Police, demanding a new hearing of the case, and the immediate release of the prisoners. The answer received from this official was to the effect that he would do everything possible to bring about a new trial, and that, with all possible haste; meanwhile the prisoners should be immediately released.

The strike committee thereupon proposed the resumption of work, but this met with the opposition of many of the strikers. It was at length decided that work should be resumed the next day, Wednesday. This protest

movement was taken up by the workers, in the most lively manner, throughout the land. Everywhere there were protest meetings and demonstrations against the judgment given by the Milan Court. There is no doubt that this judgment has gone a long way to sharpening up the class-consciousness of the Italian workers.

#### Third International Bookbinders' Conference.

The Third International Conference of Bookbinders took place at Brussels at the end of June, and was attended by twenty-seven delegates, representing thirteen organizations in twelve different countries. Upon the establishment of an international secretariat by the first conference in 1907, eight national centers with their 34,176 members affiliated to same; whilst by the end of 1912 fourteen organizations, covering 49,896 members, among which were 23,009 female workers, were affiliated. The total funds amount to 85,000 pounds. During the conference an English organization announced the affiliation of his union with the international secretariat, and a second English asserted that his union would soon follow suite. Special efforts shall be made to bring about the affiliation of the American organizations. The points which came in for special discussion were as follows: The extension of the news letter, which is published in three languages, the question of traveling allowance when traveling in foreign countries, the result of an international inquiry into women labor, and constitution of the affiliated unions, etc. Fixed and definite rules were laid down controlling the mutual financial support, and which have the effect of causing the unions to strengthen the financial resources of their own organizations, as far as is possible, so that the international secretariat may only be appealed to in exceptional cases where complete success is a certainty. It was acknowledged on all sides that the former international combination between the bookbinders' organizations had been of great advantage to the fellow-workers. Kloth Berlin, was again appointed international secretary.

#### The Russian Employers.

There is a great and powerful employers' organization in Moscow, whose field of activity covers the whole of the center of Russia. The following notice, which was published throughout the Russian press, gives some idea of the tendency of this organization. The Moscow employers have decided to communicate with foreign employers' organization, with a view to obtaining information in connection with strikes and strike-breaking. To this end a representative (the vice president, In. S. Poblanski) has been sent by the organization to Germany, France and Belgium. They are to learn how the workers in western Europe are starved out, and how the press is set upon the idigenous workers in order that same may be grand as "internationalists" and men to whom the "fatherland" means nothing. A most praiseworthy undertaking!

#### The International Conference in Zurich.

The Eighth International Conference of the National Centers' Representative has just been called by the international secretary, Legien. Same takes place in the "Volkshaus" in Zurich, Staufacherstrasse 60, on September 16, 17 and 18. The following agenda has been arranged: 1, report of the international secretary; 2, to discuss and decide the propositions concerning the international secretariat; 3, to organize a congress of the workers (proposed by France); 4, International Federation of Trade Unions (proposed by the United States); 5, measures for the abolition of night duty, and the introduction of the legal eight-hour day; 6, inquiry into the steps which it is necessary to take in order that the 1st of May shall assume a real economic and international aspect (proposed by Sweden and France, respectively). Rumania further suggested that only those organizations which were affiliated to the National Center of their respective countries should be accepted by the international secretariat for affiliation, and that subscriptions should be paid into the unions of that land in which the workers have their employment.

Immediately after the close of this conference the first conference of the International Trade Secretaries will take place, at the same place, beginning September 19. The temporary agenda for this conference runs as follows: 1, uniformity of reports; 2, uniformity of trade-union statistics. The most of the delegates of these two conferences will probably attend the Swiss Trade-Union Congress, which is to be held in Zurich from the 13th to the 15th. The agenda of this conference is as follows: Report upon the state of the trade-union movement in Switzerland; new scale of contributions to the trade-union federation; organizing of badly-paid or drowntrodden workers, and the workers in such branches of industry as have no central federations; trade-union unemployment insurance; attitude of the Swiss trade unions to the "juvenile organizations"; the importance of the tariff agreement for the Swiss trade-union movement; attitude of the Swiss unions to general strikes, and the attitude of the trade unions to the pending laws concerning "trade courts."

#### The Norwegian Trades Unions in 1912.

The annual report of the Trade-Union National Center of Norway for the past year shows that an increase in membership of 7,714 has been registered; the number now stands at 60,929; 148,130 kroner (1 krone is equal to 1/1½) have been devoted to the financial support of unemployed, by fourteen central unions; the remaining eleven central unions have not yet introduced this form of benefit. The highest contribution to the unemployment fund was paid in the case of the metal workers' union—74,449 kroner. Next came the wood workers with 24,686 kroner. The third highest was the printers' union, with 13,876 kroner. The twelve unions paid out 483,590 kroner in sick pay altogether; the metal workers coming first with 313,899 kroner, the printers with 68,126, and the wood workers with 19,691 kroner; 469,941 kroner were expended in strike pay and lock-out support, apart from 46,799 kroner spent in connection therewith; 131,043 kroner were paid out for death allowance and for disablement benefit, 12,033. The total expenditure amounted to 1,611,744 kroner, as compared with an income of 2,002,314. The total funds of the trade unions rose from 1,300,000 kroner to 1,700,000 kronon, in the year covered by the report.

#### The Carpenters' Union in Croatia.

The carpenters in Agram are fighting a desperate battle for the maintenance of their organization. After the carpenters in the smaller shops had been on strike nine weeks, 300 carpenters in the larger towns were locked out. This did not intimidate the workers in the least. The employers want to clear the road of labor bureaus and workers' delegates, and what is more, to circumvent the existing tariff agreements just as they think fit. It is most important that imported labor be checked.

#### Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

The representatives of five organizations of steel and iron workers, covering 30,000 members, decided in favor of the amalgamation into one great national federation. The meeting adopted draft rules and it was decided to hold the first conference at Manchester August 30. . . . The strike of several thousand farm laborers in Yorkshire is perhaps one of the most noteworthy of the numerous labor struggles of recent times, especially as they have up till now borne their miserable lot without stirring. Almost the half of those taking part have received the instructions to quit their houses. The attitude of the police against the laborers is just as brutal. These workers, however, have the sympathy of all other organizations. The movement continues to spread. . . . According to the report of the factory inspectors, the number of deaths in factories caused by accidents was 1,260 in the year 1912, as compared with 1,182 in 1911 and 1,080 in 1910. The total number of accidents in workshops and factories amounted to 117,500 in 1901; 129,550 in 1910; 148,945 in 1911, and 156,232 in 1912. This number included 587 cases of lead poisoning (resulting, in 44 cases, in death), as compared with 669 cases in 1911 (37 cases of death). . . . A proposal to adhere to the decision of the Trade-Union

Congress to the payment of an extra subscription of 1s. per member per year, in connection with the daily paper of the Labor party, was accepted, with 2,835 votes to 2,147. Proposals for the expenditure of sums of money, in increased quantities, for political purposes, were declined with small majorities. . . . The Trade-Union National Center has sent an appeal for support to all affiliated organizations on behalf of the young Hotel and Restaurant Employés' organization, in order that same may be in a position to resist the "black-list" system of the employers. It is stated in the appeal that this organization has been involved in no less than seventy-four strikes, involving 12,000 workers within quite a short time. These strikes have, without exception, ended in favor of the workers. The working time has been reduced from 74 to 104 hours to 60 to 75 hours per week in many cases, and the wages have been raised by 10 to 25 per cent. The well-organized employers, with the help of the "yellow" workers' unions are applying the "black-list" principle, where the trade union is concerned. The hotel and restaurant employés hope to receive the support of the remainder of the trade-union movement during their fight, which has been forced upon them by the employers. . . . There are twenty-five different leather workers' organizations in England. In Bermondsey alone there are fifteen different organizations, with a total membership of 6,000. A lively agitation for the amalgamation of these unions has of late become evident. . . . The great struggle among the London bakers a short time ago ended, with the help of the Board of Trade, in a compromise, assuring a wage of 30s. per week of sixty hours for the workers. As, however, the workers in the smaller bakeries did not derive much benefit from this arrangement, because their employers managed to evade the regulations, the workers' union, in conjunction with the owners of the greater bakeries, submitted a proposition to the Minister of the Board of Trade requesting that the bakery industry be included in the list of "sweated industries," in order that wages boards might be established and the minimum wage enforced. . . . The referendum of the boiler-smiths, on account of which the movement in the English ship-building trade has assumed serious dimensions, turned out as follows: Five thousand, two hundred and eighty seven members voted for the eight-hour day, and 578 against; 607 voted for the obtaining of this reform by means of negotiation, if possible, as compared with 4,426 against; 4,509 members expressed themselves in favor of trying to bring about the introduction of the eight-hour day by means of presenting a bill to Parliament, to be followed up by smart propaganda on the part of the organizations; 581 were opposed to this course; 6,372 members decided in favor of leaving it to the executive, in conjunction with the other organizations, to take further steps toward securing increases in wages. The question of wages seem to have a much greater significance for the men than that of reduced hours of working. . . . Twenty-two thousand members were represented at the Congress of the Typographers' Union in Northampton. This congress takes place every five years. The president reported that it was to be regretted that all attempts to get all the unions in the country to amalgamate with the federation had been in vain. An industrial union for the whole trade has been recently spoken of, and it is to be hoped that same will soon become an accomplished fact. A congress of machinists, stokers, etc., engaged in the mining industry of South Wales, which was attended by sixty-two delegates, representing 7,000 organized workers, decided in favor of the principle of amalgamating with the Miners' Federation, but the machinists shall have a special trade branch for themselves. The miners' union, however, wants them to join their (miners') local lodges. Efforts will shortly be made to bring about an agreement upon this point.

**France.**—In consequence of internal strife the oldest and largest miners' trade union of the North has severed its connection with the General Miners' Federation. Other large organizations have followed suite. They have now decided upon a special miners' union. . . . After long years of untiring efforts, the two great shop assistant and clerks' trade unions of the Seine province have decided to amalgamate. . . . In Moscon, a town on the French frontier, the conference which was announced to take place between the builders' workers' unions of both countries is now an accomplished fact. Co-operation in a general and far-reaching agitation in this trade was agreed to, as well as the introduction of a reciprocal international card of control, to be renewed every three months. This will facilitate the control of members on both sides. . . . Several thousand gardeners from the Parisian market gardens, who were on strike, had to give up the fight on account of the arbitrary action of the police, who prevented all communication between the strikers and those willing to work. . . . More than half a million persons took part in the demonstration in Paris against the raising of the period of military service from two to three years.

**Belgium.**—It was decided at a congress of the Federation of Stone Workers, which has a membership of 14,000, to convert their federation into a central union. . . . A fierce struggle is taking place in the Brussels wagon-building industry, because the employers have thrown the existing tariff agreement aside and have locked out the men. There are about 14,000 workers involved and their success seems to be assured if they can manage to frustrate the plans of the employers, who are trying to draw a supply of blacklegs from abroad. . . . The twenty-third congress of Stone Workers took place in Brussels and was attended by fifty delegates, representing 14,000 members. The stone workers attach special importance to their demands for a uniform national wages tariff. Whilst this matter was being discussed strong complaint was made that several municipalities were drawing their supplies of paving materials from Sweden, in spite of the fact that good home materials are to be had. The rules of the organization have been altered so that same may now be regarded as a central union. This union belongs to the Stone Workers' International and controls funds to the amount of 367,000 francs, or at least that was the figure at the beginning of the present year. It was left to the national executive to devote a sum of 50,000 francs to the working of a co-operative stone quarry. . . . The bookbinders have held the second congress of their Central Federation in Brussels. Same was attended by representatives from the sister unions in Germany, Sweden, Holland and **Denmark.** It was decided to establish a special section for youths up to 18 in cases where same do not already exist. The congress agreed in principle with a proposition from Antwerp concerning the establishing of an industrial union for the book trades. The question must, however, be further investigated. The national executive was instructed to communicate with the other interested organizations concerning this matter, and to report upon same at the next congress. In order that a basis for future trade-union movements may be arrived at, it was decided to draw up a comprehensive set of wages statistics. The weekly subscription to the central fund from now onward will be 1¼d. (50 centimes) for wages of 5 francs per day or over; 40 centimes in the case of wages ranging between 4 and 5 francs per day; 30 centimes for 3 to 4 francs per day, and 20 centimes for less than 3 francs per day. It was finally decided that in the case of a vote being taken by the central executive between the congresses, same shall be conducted on the same lines as in the case of the congresses, viz., by the "proportional" system. . . . One hundred and ninety-eight delegates, besides representatives from the national centers of Holland, France, Switzerland and Roumania, were present at the Belgian Trade Union Congress. During the discussion over the report, a great many complaints were made to the effect that the Belgium Trade Union Central was not sufficiently staffed to cope with the demands made upon same during recent times. The executive has been instructed to reorganize the office of the National Center. The central strike fund, which was founded some time ago, was dissolved. The congress devoted special attention to the study of industrial and continuation schools, and a desire was expressed that same might be extended, with the help of the trade unions.

**Austria.**—Since the amalgamation of the masons with the building work-

ers a double number of the "Maurer" (mason) is now published as the common trade journal. . . . The tariff agreement which was drawn up at the conclusion of the last trade-union movement of the masons, covers 24,337 masons, of which 9,950 are in Vienna. The hours were fixed at fifty-six per week. Only in Vienna are the hours as low as fifty-three. In two places, with 480 workers, the hours are fifty-nine per week. The total increase, worked out on a basis of 200 work days per year, amounts to 1,500,000 kronen over 1912 for 1913; 2,050,000 kronen for 1914, and 3,000,000 kronen for 1915 (1 krone is equal to 10 d.). . . . The Printers' and Type Casters' Union numbered 5,714 at the end of 1912, as compared with 3,317 in the previous year. The funds rose from 7,740 kronen to 52,000 kronen in the last year, in consequence of several amalgamations; 42,000 kronen was paid out in different benefits. The master painters in Vienna intend to answer the strike of the employés with a general lock-out. Should the employers carry out their intention, between 700 and 800 single fellow-workers will take steps towards departing from Vienna. An influx of painters into Vienna must at all accounts be prevented. . . . The Wood Workers' Union numbered 28,269 members at the end of the year 1912. Among this number were 710 lathers, 226 sawyers, 261 brush makers, 257 comb makers, 378 wood turners, 1,515 machine workers, 304 box makers, 227 basket and perambulator makers, etc., etc., 985 musical instrument makers, 141 jewel case workers, 1,190 paper hangers, 18,621 carpenters, 302 gilders, 791 wagon builders, 1,374 laborers, 437 miscellaneous, and 550 female workers.

**Italy.**—The first Tramway Workers' Congress has taken place in Rome. Same was attended by 500 delegates from fifteen towns. The congress dealt with the question of labor contracts, and with accident, old age and disablement insurance, stability of employment, courts of arbitration, etc. At the fifth conference of textile workers, which took place in Florence, 9,153 members were represented, as compared with 8,793 in 1911 and 8,089 in 1910. In the course of these three years the union was engaged in 165 wages movements, involving 35,658 workers. Of the 23,118 workers who were engaged in movements without laying down tools, 12,947 scored satisfactory results, 7,224 were partially successful, whilst the remainder met with no success. According to the official statistics, only 9.59 per cent of the strikes, involving 18.07 per cent of the total number of the strikers, were conducted by the union. There are one and one-half million workers engaged in this industry. The most of the strikes were conducted by non-organized workers, or workers organized in the local unions. The percentage of lost strikes is naturally much greater among the latter workers.

**Spain.**—The Spanish Miners' Union recently held its congress in Madrid. This union numbered 11,833 during the first three months of the present year, among which there were 792 unemployed. The union of the miners of the Rio Tinto district (20,000 members) and that of the miners of the Tarsis district (7,000 members) declared their affiliation with the first-mentioned union, sending the number of membership up to 40,000. The working program drawn up by this Congress demanded the eight-hour day for all employés, a legal minimum wage, provision for the aged and disabled, abolition of night duty underground, and where that is not possible 50 per cent extra for such work; compulsory insurance, appointment of mine inspectors to be paid for out of the public funds and selected by the trade unions; the extension of the miners' protective laws for all who are engaged at coal mines; legal fixing of pay day; hygienic measures; abolition of all job work. It was also decided to affiliate with the International Miners' Federation.

**Russia.**—In spite of the opposition of the government, the Duma has approved, in principle, of the introduction of female factory inspectors, and has appointed a commission to model a law upon the lines laid down in a draft bill introduced by the liberals. This demand has only a hypothetical value, as a realization of the proposition in question can hardly be hoped for. The government official has given out that the government intends to take up the question of women inspectors for certain industries. The trade-union movement among the tailors of St. Petersburg continues to spread. At present there are fifty-seven shops involved in the strike, and there are good prospects of success. There have been arrests during the last few days, as the police have followed up the members of the "strike committee"; certain of the members of the executive of the tailors' organization have also been arrested.—PAUL O.

**South Africa.**—Out of the six and one-half million inhabitants of South Africa only one-quarter million are white. This portion of the population, which represents the ruling class, is always at war with the remainder of the inhabitants. The colored races are not recognized as possessing equal rights with the white men by the Labor party. This party favors a "White Africa." They have five seats in Parliament; the Parliament is composed of 121 members. The party is well represented on municipal boards and town councils, etc. The political organization of the "niggers" is conducting a lively agitation for the abolition of alcohol. Jobo Moshesh, a well-known Basuto chief, has written to the press describing how bad things really are where the spirit traffic is concerned. He complains very bitterly that the farms of many white men have become secret drinking dens and that the black men, women and children are becoming slaves to alcohol in great numbers. He demands that the British government shall deal with this new plague smartly.

**Holland.**—The General Dutch Union of State, Municipal and Provincial Employés held its third annual meeting recently; 668 members were present. A general program, outlining future action was decided upon; the union has adopted the modern labor movement for its basis. Besides this union there are also the union for the employers in public service, the District Workers' Union, the State Workers' Union and the Postoffice, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' Unions, etc. The Carpenters' Union numbered 2,015 in 1908; same now numbers over 5,000 members.

**Hungary.**—The first agricultural workers' co-operative society has been recently established with the help of the party and the trade union. Through same the farm and railway-construction workers will be brought within the fold of the co-operative movement. It is hoped that, since the great agricultural workers' strikes are suppressed by the military in such a barbarous manner it will be possible to enlist the non-organized proletariat in the modern labor movement.

**France.**—The organizations of the registered seamen in Havre, of the dockers, the sail makers, the coal workers, the draymen and the laborers, etc., decided to amalgamate into an industrial union. This example might well be followed by the workers in other harbors, thereby paving the way to a centralized organization among the transport workers in France. . . . The strike of the Parisian bakers had to be abandoned after having lasted twenty-four days. . . . The administration board of the Metal Workers' Federation declared its unyielding opposition to any attempt which might be made to bring about separate organizations for the different callings.

**Argentina.**—The municipal workers in Rosario have scored a great victory over the town administration. They had put forward a number of demands for the regulation of the working time and the conditions of labor, but the high-handed town council, dominated over by the gold sacks, promptly refused the demands. Upon this the workers entered into a strike, which met with the sympathy and support of the whole of the workers. At the end of three days the authorities had to "sing small." As may well be expected, the news of the victory was received with delight by the working population throughout the Argentine.

**Peru.**—The increase in the cost of food, which has been, and is still felt the whole world over, has also given the government in Peru some trouble. The workers of Lima, the capital, are demanding that measures be taken, that the price of food stuffs necessary to life be reduced. A conference of representatives of the workers, under the presidency of the mayor of Lima, was held, in the course of which a number of demands were submitted to the

municipality. The mayor thereupon issued an order calculated to bring about a reduction in the price of meat. A conference of the employers took place at the same time in the palace of the president of the republic, at which the same question was dealt with.

**United States.**—The American Compositors' Union is at present paying old-age pensions of 21s. per week to 1,089 members. . . . Gompers, the president of the Trade Union Federation, who, after a long illness, has recently undergone a serious operation, is now on the road to recovery. . . . The Federation of Trade Unions are entertaining a project, in accordance with a decision arrived at at a previous conference, to establish a speakers' exchange for the purpose of providing suitable speakers for affiliated bodies whenever they are required. . . . The American Masons' Union, which is taking a vote in connection with the affiliation to the Trade Union National Center, numbered, on an average, 79,215 members during the last year. The total funds amount to \$330,000. . . . During the last quarter of the year 1912, 2,967 persons were killed and 51,323 injured on the American railways, as compared with 163 killed and 9,733 injured during the same period of the previous year. . . . An eight-hour-day bill which had already been passed in the state of Nevada, was thrown aside by the governor, as he considered such a measure premature. . . . There is now a law in force in California, according to which a special commission shall make investigations for the purpose of fixing a minimum wage for all female workers, sufficient to allow of their living decently.

**Australasia.**—The official reports show that at the end of 1912 there were 621 trade unions in Australia, with a membership of 433,224, of whom 17,670 were females. Compared with 1891, the nominal rate of wages showed an increase of 21.7 per cent in Victoria, where the advance was the greatest, and 10 per cent in Queensland, where it was the lowest. Inquiries into the cost of living elicit the fact that in the cases of the six capitals there has been an advance of 10 per cent in retail prices during the year 1911, while the wholesale prices have increased by 17 per cent. The results generally show that since 1896 there has been no material improvement in the effective wages, while the productive activity per head of population has increased to a greater rate than has ever been the case. . . . A congress of independent "yellow" trade unions is to take place in Melbourne; 200 delegates, representing thirty-five groups, have given notice of their intention to attend same. . . . The membership of the Federated Timber Workers' Union is well over 10,100, as follows: Victoria, 3,150; Western Australia, 3,000; New South Wales (estimated), 2,000; Tasmania, 960; Queensland, 700; South Australia, 670. . . . According to an official report, 118 employers' organizations were registered in New Zealand up to the end of the year 1912, on account of the workers' arbitration laws.

**Uruguay.**—It is reported from Montevideo that the Chamber of Deputies has accepted a law providing the legal eight-hour day for all workers engaged by the state or local authorities, as well as for all workers paid out of the public purse.

**Switzerland.**—The paper of the Central Union of the Swiss employers' organization recommends that the factory workers be given a holiday. According to this, the workers, thanks to their trade-union action, seem to have made fair progress in respect to their old demand. . . . The chairman of the Textile Workers' Union was elected as Socialist member to the government of the province of Appenzell. He retails his position as editor of the trade-union official journal. This is probably the only trade-union paper which has a minister for its editor. . . . Out of 834,000 house-holders in Switzerland 235,000 are members of co-operative stores. These co-operative societies had a turn-over of one hundred and twenty million francs last year.

#### BIG MINE OUTPUT.

Montana Increases Value of Metal Production in 1911 by Nearly \$18,000,000.

Great strides were made by the state of Montana in 1912 in the production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, according to V. C. Heikes of the United States Geological Survey, the value of the output being placed at \$64,754,613, against \$46,955,287 in 1911, an increase of \$17,799,326, due to the greater production and higher value of copper. Most of this increase—\$17,798,698—may be credited to the production of Silver Bow County, which includes the Butte district. The combined production of the other counties in Montana was only \$628 greater in 1912 than in 1911. The value of the silver, copper and lead production combined was \$18,524,437 more than in 1911, while the value of the gold and zinc was \$725,111 less than in 1911.

The production of gold in 1912 was valued at \$3,625,235, against \$3,710,751 in 1911. Over 56 per cent of the gold, or 98,779.72 ounces, was derived from siliceous ores; 39,010.52 ounces, or 22.2 per cent, from placers, and 34,200.83 ounces, or 19.5 per cent, from copper ores. The placer gold produced in 1912 amounted to \$806,419, of which \$710,387 was obtained by dredging. The gold won from placers in 1912 was \$121,618 more than in 1911, and that taken from the lode mines was \$206,954 less. The gold recovered from ore treated at gold and silver mills amounted to \$1,039,470, that from concentrates amounted to \$666,954, and that from crude ores shipped to smelters, \$1,109,255.

#### Increase in Silver Output.

The production of silver in Montana in 1912 was 12,731,638 ounces, valued at \$7,829,959, against 11,985,196 ounces in 1911. Nevada probably led in silver output in 1912, followed by Utah and then by Montana. Of Montana's output of silver, 10,655,055 ounces, or 83.7 per cent, came from copper ores and 1,318,505 ounces, or about 10 per cent, from siliceous ores. Bullion recovered at gold and silver mills produced only 68,443 ounces, while concentrates produced 8,597,953 ounces, and crude ore shipped to smelters contained 4,039,623 ounces. Silver Bow county produced 11,352,106 ounces, or 89 per cent of the state's production, compared with 10,258,122 ounces in 1911.

The production of copper in Montana increased from 272,847,705 pounds in 1911 to 309,738,878 pounds, valued at \$51,106,914 in 1912, a gain of 36,891,168 pounds. The Summit Valley or Butte district contributed all but 1,516,326 pounds of the total.

#### A Million More Pounds of Lead.

The production of lead in Montana increased from 6,431,575 pounds in 1911 to 7,446,749 pounds, valued at \$335,103, in 1912. Nearly all the metal-mining counties in Montana made a small yield of lead, but Cascade, Jefferson, Lincoln and Silver Bow counties, with a production of 6,255,272 pounds in 1912, against 4,783,333 pounds in 1911, produced 84 per cent of the output for the state in 1912 and 74 per cent in 1911.

Montana's zinc output in 1912, reported as spelter, aggregated 26,918,881 pounds, valued at \$1,857,402, against 43,810,145 pounds in 1911. The Summit Valley district in Silver Bow county yielded all the sulphide concentrates, containing 26,792,550 pounds of spelter, and Jefferson, Lincoln and Fergus counties produced 126,331 pounds, the content of sulphide and carbonate ore shipped direct to eastern reduction works.

The number of deep mines producing metals in Montana in 1912 was 452, against 430 in 1911, and the number of producing placer mines was 152, against 180. The total quantity of ore sold or treated was 5,552,164 tons, and the total average recoverable value per ton of ore produced increased from \$9.36 in 1911 to \$11.52 in 1912.

#### GENERAL MURDER.

In all the accounts from the Balkan states and from Mexico, there is only one lesson, only one conclusion, that can be drawn. That is that the heathen has nothing on the Christian when it comes to murder. The amount of murder that is taking place is almost beyond calculation. There was the Madero governing faction drawn forth and neatly slaughtered almost before anybody knew what was happening. It was a wonderful piece of slaughter, and it shows how much superior we Christians are to other people in the western hemisphere, for all of those concerned in the murder were Christians.

Then in the Balkan states, the amount of slaughter that is being done is enormous. When we read that twenty or thirty or more thousands of persons have been put to the sword, we go on with our breakfast bacon with never a bit of compunction. We do not particularly care how many people are slaughtered. But we always like to think that the slaughtering is done in the name of Christianity. There will probably not be told for many years to come the true story of the Balkan atrocities. And most of those were committed in the name of Christianity. There is no doubt that the Turk would have done it if he was able, but he was not able. He was down and out.

The Turk has been a beast to all good Christian people these many years. We know what he has done among the Christian nations and we know how he has been looked upon. He was, in all ways, unspeakable. But when his stock sagged a bit, and when the Christians got a chance to do a little killing, it is found that they are as unspeakable, if not more so, than the Turk. The Balkan atrocities were practically all committed by Christians. Wherever and whenever there was killing to be done, they were right on the job. The Christian nations of eastern Europe have done an amount of murder that will make the Turk at his best look like a meek and gentle person, like one who really considers the welfare of others.

This present war forever should put an end to any claim that can be made against the Turk, to any claim that he is a bloodthirsty person. The whole east of Europe is filled with murderous people, and about the most murderous of them are the allies who made war upon the Turk; the people who marched out against the Turk and sought to keep him in Asia, are those who call themselves Christians.

They possibly are. But it seems an awful thing to call a people.

In Mexico there has scarcely been a single person responsible for the atrocious murdering that has been going on who has not been a Christian. We suppose that the natives are really Christians. They, at least, have had a sufficient number of missionaries hurled against them. We suppose that young Diaz is a Christian. But he is only too willing to duck out during the present unpleasantness and take a mission to Japan, where, among real heathens, he will be fairly well sure of not being shot.

Perhaps it is an ungracious thing for Socialists to do, but we must point out that in Mexico it is only Catholics who are murdering Catholics; in the Balkan states it is for the most part Christians of one denomination or another who are engaged in murdering their fellow-believers. The Mohammedan, for the most part, has been eliminated. He only comes in, and in more or less of a creepy way, to recover what he has lost in the way of territory.

But when the Balkan states got together, when they had an opportunity to demonstrate true brotherhood, they showed what really Christian nations could do when once they got to war. And they have done it.

There is no doubt that the most barbarous wars we have known within 400 years are those which are now being waged in Mexico and in the Balkan states. Remember, it is among Christian nations. They are all Christians, good Christians. But they have managed to perpetrate an amount of bloodshed and be responsible for violence such as the world has not seen before since heathen met Christian in the good old days. And for decency, give us the savage every time; he at least has an amount of self-respect and restraint. —New York Call.

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LIST OF UNIONS

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Table listing unions in the western states including Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O., and Address.

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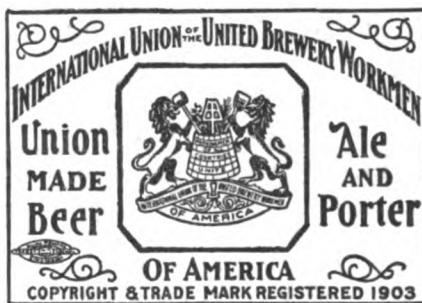


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