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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly
by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

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'.

KEEP AWAY from Bingham Canyon, Utah, the strike is still on.

WE WERE INFORMED today that James McNaughton has thirty guards around his residence, ten on each shift. He can give eight hours there even if he can't in the mine. The copper king is a living verification of the old adage: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."—Miners' Bulletin.

TEN THOUSAND a year to the eloquent preacher for circumstantially telling us what he doesn't know about the next world. A dollar a day to the sewer digger for laboring in the sweat of his brow to make this world a safe place for us to live in. There you have the measure of our capacity for classifying and rewarding merit, and rendering unto each according to his worth.—Coast Seaman's Journal.

"WHY should it be a felony to steal a nugget from a wealthy operator and no offense in the world to steal labor from the working man, which is all he has got in this blessed world? What reason is it that the one is treated so lightly and the other is made a penitentiary offense? Why is not the robbery as robbery treated alike? Why is the theft in one instance often regarded as a sign of smartness and in the other instance drags down upon the unfortunate all the terrors of criminal law?"—Nome Worker.

THE PROOF of our prosperity lies in the fact that half of our railroad stocks listed in Wall Street consists of water that aggregates \$19,000,000,000 and that this water produced dividends amounting to \$283,008,634. Another proof of our prosperity may be found in the fact that mortgage on farms during the past ten years have increased 18 per cent, and that the farmers, those so-called independent citizens, pay an average of 8½ per cent on borrowed money. No one should doubt our glorious prosperity when watered stocks commands dividends and when mortgages are increasing on the homes of the farmers who till the soil.

THERE HAS BEEN LAUNCHED in Kansas City a new organization of building laborers and application for a state charter was filed in the circuit court.

The purpose of the organization is to oppose strikes and to establish closer co-operation between employers and employes. The organization will have no scale of wages as this part of the co-operation will

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Feb. 10, 1910; March 17, 1910.

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.

be attended to by the bosses. Working conditions, hours of work and everything which effects the interests of these meek and lowly wage slaves will be left to the philanthropic, charitably disposed contractors whose only mission in life is to make things pleasant for those whom they employ.—The Liberator.

Those building laborers of Kansas City must belong to that detachment of the Salvation Army which the departed General Booth sent from England to break strikes in Canada and America.

THE FOLLOWING resolution was passed at a regular meeting of Miami Miners' Union No. 70, W. F. M., of Miami, Arizona:

"Whereas, The strike in the copper camps of Michigan is for better conditions and better wages for the mine workers, and

"Whereas, The degree of prosperity in all mining communities depends upon the wage paid the workers, and

"Whereas, The business interests of the community is a beneficiary of any added prosperity of the workers, be it

"Resolved, That Miami Miners' Union No. 70, W. F. of M., solicit the merchants of Miami for funds to aid the striking miners of Michigan in their efforts for better working conditions and better wages."

"MIAMI MINERS' UNION."

"J. A. LILES, Secretary."

THERE IS what is known as the "Fresh Air Society" in Cincinnati which has for its object the gathering of children in the congested districts and making it possible for these children to have a few days of recreation every year where they can enjoy pure air and sunshine.

Recently, however, the recording secretary of the "Free Air Society" made the following declaration:

"We do not care to recognize the union, and to take in the children of the strikers, we would be aiding in the strike."

When the above statement was made the teamsters of Cincinnati to the number of 2,000 were on strike, and because the fathers of these children were on strike against a master class who make donations to this so-called charitable organization, these children in need of air and sunshine are discriminated against by the Free Air Society.

Charity, "What crimes are committed in thy name."

THE UNIONS of Butte, Montana are aroused to action and propose that the strikers in the copper district of Michigan shall be supported until victory is won. Joseph Cannon, who is in Butte, Montana, sent a telegram to headquarters last week, which stated that the Teamsters had donated \$500, the Barbers \$100, with another hundred coming, that the Plumbers had promised to levy a weekly assessment of fifty cent, that the Butte Workmen's Union had donated \$1,000, the Clerks, \$1,000, and that the miners of Butte would donate one day's wages for the month of October. Furthermore, arrangements are being made for a monster entertainment and ball and a committee has been appointed to gather shoes and clothing for the men, women and children involved in the strike in Michigan. The union men of Butte have never failed to respond generously whenever and wherever a battle has been fought for justice, and the strikers of Michigan will realize that Butte, Montana, will not fail now to be felt in the fight for men to obtain a living wage and to establish the right to be a member of the Western Federation of Miners in the Copper district of Michigan.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the Butte Daily Post of September 18th:

"Late this afternoon Philip Levy, manager of the Ansonia Theatre, assured a special committee of three from the Butte Miners' Union that he would stage a benefit performance on Tuesday afternoon from 1 to 6 o'clock for the fund of the Michigan strikers. The admission will be 25c, and every cent of the intake will be turned over to this committee. Ten big acts will be staged. The other theatres will be asked to contribute from their specialties.

"The choicest of local talent will also be secured to make the entertainment a grand success. The unions of the city have promised to patronize the show, which will be continuous, and at least three complete shows will be given. It is expected that over \$500 will be raised toward the strike fund. The special committee which made arrangements with Mr. Levy this afternoon consists of Bert Riley, Frank Thivridge and William O'Neill."

THE BOARD of County Commissioners or Supervisors met recently at Hancock, Michigan, and ordered to be paid bills aggregating \$16,666.56. These bills were in payment for special deputies and Waddell-Mahon thugs.

The bills presented and paid were as follows:

Waddell-Mahon corporation salaries, \$10,344.83; living expenses, \$1,086.89; special deputies, \$4,284.75; automobile hire, \$950.

The county board never hesitated a moment in allowing the payment of the above bills, thus showing that the supervisors who are supposed to be the servants of the people are but the slaves of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company.

Not only did the county commissioners allow these bills, but the board provided that an attorney who was engaged as a special prosecutor should be allowed to draw \$50 per day for his services as a prosecutor of strikers. The mining corporations are certainly the czars of the copper mining district of Michigan, and public funds are at their disposal to enslave men who have rebelled against brutal conditions.

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, addressed three monster mass meetings of the strikers at South Range, Houghton and Laurium. We have heard much of the "back-to-work" movement. There was no evidence of it in the great parades and monster throngs that greeted the speakers at each of these meetings.

The paymaster of the Calumet & Hecla was heard to say, as the parade marched by, "Don't it beat hell!" referring to the fact that the strikers can neither be cajoled nor beaten back into the mines until their grievances are redressed.

Mr. Lennon has been a member of the trade union movement for forty-two years. He has had a wide and varied experience in labor conflicts, is fully acquainted with its program and is an eloquent exponent of its principles.

He left a very favorable impression upon his auditors, and if he should be able to return during this strike will be welcomed as warmly as any one who has ever been with us.

As a member of the Executive Board of the Federation he will put the cause before the Executive Council, which represents and speaks for more than 2,000,000 members of organized labor.

"WE BELIEVE that ownership of industries by the workers will ultimately accomplish itself."

Think about that a minute. What will those hair-brained labor unionists and Socialists predict next? Who do you imagine was guilty of making that prediction? No less conservative an authority made the foregoing quotation than the St. Louis Republic. That statement is not a sentence withdrawn from its context and distorted in interpretation but is here used in exactly the same sense in which it was meant.

The Republic dares to prophesy that such an end will be reached while those now in early middle life are yet alive.

Brother unionist, you may not believe this prediction but coming from an authority which cannot be accused of being biased by personal interests and enthusiasm it cannot but be regarded as a sincere statement.

As a member of the class that will be benefited by such an end, can we afford to be neglected in any respect in doing what we can to attain that end? The Republic sees the ultimate ownership of the industries by the workers as a result of labor organization. Workers, organize!—Labor Journal, Bakersfield, California.

JAMES FARLEY the strike breaker went to his long home last week, the victim of tuberculosis. Farley was a national character who was recognized as the "Bull Moose" of a private army that he used in various parts of the country to break strikes. Farley gathered around him the toughest aggregation of fiends in human shape that ever polluted the earth and from his nefarious business became a millionaire.

In his early life, according to the reports in the press, he was very religious and served as an altar boy in the Catholic church in the city in which he lived. The teachings of Christianity, however, had little effect on Farley. He loved dollars far better than he did the Decalogue.

The Ten Commandments were as dead as a corpse to Farley, for the last ten years of his life demonstrated that he was sightless to justice and blind to the wrongs imposed by economic tyrants upon the millions

of slaves who live beneath the banner of Young Columbia.

Farley's greed for gold froze his heart to human suffering and calloused his miserable soul to the slavery that mocked labor in its wretched misery.

From the proceeds of his dehumanized business he was able to live in a mansion and sport a string of fast horses, but death reached for this soulless monster in his thirty-ninth year, and from the eye of labor not a tear will drop as a tribute to the wretch who sold himself for "the mess of pottage."

THE MEMBERS of Hedley Miners and Millmen's Union, No. 161, Western Federation of Miners of Hedley, British Columbia, celebrated Labor Day in a fitting manner and were complimented by the Hedley Gazette in the following editorial paragraph:

"The Labor Day business has all been settled up and the Miners' Union who conducted the sports are to be congratulated on the success, for all are satisfied. 'A fair field and no favor' was the motto followed by the miners in their conduct of the games and that, after all, is the surest way to satisfy all parties. In the competitions in which they themselves took part they gave a good account of themselves. Their drilling team did them credit and their football team played a good clean game and kept their opponents hustling. The order maintained was also a feature on which they are to be congratulated."

T. R. Wiley, the secretary of Hedley Miners and Millmen's Union, writing to headquarters had the following to say of the Labor Day celebration:

Labor Day sports was held in Hedley under the auspices of the Hedley Miners and Millmen's Union, W. F. M. Prizes of \$1,000 were contested for. The rock drilling contest was well contested, five teams entered. First team to drill was F. Lyons and J. Beam—hole measured 30 9-16 inches. Second team, Dan McEachern and Archie McEachern, with a hole 31 21-32. Third, W. Leddicot and S. E. Hamilton—hole 30 11-16 inches. Fourth, Oscar Anderson and A. Sebla, 34 23-32, from Rossland, B. C. Fifth team, J. Trewballa and Olaf Halvorich—hole 32 1-32 inches.

BISHOP DONAHUE when he was before the Congressional Committee at Washington giving his testimony relative to industrial conditions in West Virginia, declared that he was a willing witness and came at his own expense. His statements were evasive and made with the object in view of concealing as much as possible the brutal conditions established by the mine barons. He came to Washington to venerate the hellish outrages that had been perpetrated against men who refused to bear longer the galling joke of slavery and wretched poverty. The bishop declared that he found no "Turkish rugs" in miners' homes, but he found "clean homes."

The cleanliness of the homes were due to the industry of the women who were the wives of the slaves who toiled in the mines, and not to any efforts made upon the part of the mine owners. The bishop had no words of condemnation to offer for armored trains that carried machines of murder, no words of denunciation against professional assassins that were hired to kill and no words of arraignment to stigmatize the outrages that were committed against home without "Turkish rugs."

The bishop has been in West Virginia for a period of nineteen years, and yet he failed to make any statement as to any effort that he had personally made to improve the conditions of the men who were forced to brave all the insults and outrages of an armed force that received its orders from a Mine Owners' Association.

The testimony of the bishop before a Congressional Committee stamps him as a man who is not in touch with the victims of corporation cupidity.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the Butte Daily Post of the issue of September 17th:

"Butte has already donated about \$24,000 to the striking miners in Calumet, Mich. Of this sum the miners have given \$21,000. In October they will donate approximately \$28,000. It was decided at the meeting of the union last evening to donate a day's pay for the benefit of the strikers in addition to the monthly assessment which has been made. It is expected that Butte's donations to the strikers in Michigan will reach the \$100,000 mark.

"Among the donations to date are: Miners, August, \$7,000; Miners, September, \$14,000; Clerks' Union, \$1,000; Workingmen's Union, \$1,000; Teamsters, \$500; Barbers, \$100.

The Plumbers have levied an assessment of 50c a month until the strike is over. Action will be taken within a couple of days by the electrical workers, the structural iron workers, the boiler makers, the blacksmiths, the laundry workers, the painters and the other unions. On Thursday night the painters will vote on a special assessment for this purpose.

"Joseph J. Cannon, Western Federation of Miners organizer, spoke before the regular meeting of the Butte Miners' Union last evening, telling his hearers of the conditions of the miners in the Michigan copper district. Larry Duggan and others spoke. There was a very large attendance. A committee was named to make preparations for an entertainment at the Broadway theatre and a public dance before October 10th, the proceeds of which will be added to the strike fund. A committee will solicit clothing for the men, women and children of Michigan in order that they may have warm clothing for the winter months. Mr. Cannon will speak before every union in the city during his present trip to Butte."

GIRLS are seduced because too fond of love; that is true. But not every girl seduced enters upon a life of shame. Very rarely does a betrayed girl whose parents have means, go upon the town. She does not have to. Her parents take care of her. They hide her shame. Its fruit is lost, and the girl generally marries and stays respectable.

It is the poor girl, who, after seduction, has to look for work. Her shame is known. Such knowledge prevents her from securing employment. Her parents cannot help her. Her one recourse is to go upon the town. It appalls good people to know how many women of the town are supporting their children; how many of them are giving of the wages of sin for the support of parents or the education of brothers and sisters. If this does not reveal economic reason for prostitution, what does it reveal? There is economic reason in the fact that the girl whose family has means and some social position is much less liable to make a misstep than her poorer sister. She is better safeguarded in every way imaginable. The woman on the town, of well-to-do antecedents, with an education, with refined connection, is extremely rare. One in ten thousand is the proportion. That girls of good families and good circumstances do "fall" we all know, as they are but human, but they don't fall so far as the poor girls do, simply because they can conceal their misfortune. They are thus not shut out from honorable marriage. The poor girl, with her published shame, cannot marry and cannot find work. It is she who is forced to sell herself. And this is why and how poverty produces prostitutes, despite the denials of young Mr. Rockefeller's "vice" or "white slave" sleuths.—St. Louis Mirror.

THAT THE COAL MINERS of Illinois are probably better organized than those of any other bituminous coal mining state is stated by Edward W. Parker, coal statistician of the United States Geological Survey. One result of this has been the establishment throughout the coal mining regions of the eight-hour day. But the habitual bi-yearly shutdown has naturally resulted in long periods of idleness and loss of income to the mine workers. In 1906 practically all the important mines were shut down, and 49,792 men out of a total of 61,988 were idle for an average of fifty-eight days each. This was equivalent to an average of forty-eight days of idleness for each of the 61,988 employes and was equal to twenty-five per cent of the total time made.

In 1908 the suspension was not so long nor were quite as many men affected, 47,456 men out of a total of 68,035 being idle for an average of thirty-seven days, equivalent to an average idleness of twenty-six days for each of the 68,035 employes, and equal to fourteen per cent of the total number of days worked by each man during the year. In 1910, out of a total of 72,645 men, 67,218 were idle for an average of 136 days, and the total time lost was equivalent to 9,133,953 working days.

The total time made by the 72,645 men employed was 11,612,966 days, or an average of 160 days each. The idle time in 1910 was nearly eighty per cent of the working time made. The total number of men employed in 1912 was 78,098, who worked an average of 194 days. Idleness due to strikes or suspensions affected a total of 60,505 men, who lost an average of thirty-three days. The aggregate idle time due to labor troubles was thirteen per cent of the total time made.

THE DEMANDS of the strikers of the Copper district of Michigan are as follows:

First. A minimum wage of not less than three dollars a day for all underground workers.

Second. An increase of thirty-five cents per day for all surface workers.

Third. The eight-hour day for underground workers, which already obtains in every other copper-producing section of North America.

Fourth. The employment of two men on all machines.

Fifth. The recognition of the union, giving to the workers the same right to speak through their representatives that the stockholders have.

Are not the above demands based upon reason and justice? Are not men imprisoned in the bowels of the earth entitled to an eight-hour work day?

Are not human beings entitled to a living wage, and can the head of a family obtain the necessaries of life for a less wage than \$3 per day in the Copper district of Michigan?

Is it consistent with advancing civilization that one man shall work upon a machine that requires the strength of two men, in order that the one man shall be saved from slow murder?

If there is a freedom or liberty beneath the flag of a republic, then who shall deny the worker the right of membership in a labor organization?

The strikers of the Copper mines of Michigan are only asking for a title of justice, but their modest demands were ignored by those barons whose greed for profit have made them blind to every principle of right.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in an exchange concerning the son of James J. Hill, the railroad magnate:

"When James J. Hill sent out his oldest son, James N. Hill, recently vice president of the Northern Pacific, to learn the railroad business, he tested his mettle by putting him at work on the section, designing to start the son as he himself started. The hours were long and the manual labor was wearing, but the son of the builder was not heard in protest until ordered by the section boss to work in the noon

hour while he was resting along the track and meditating over the trials of his lot in life. The young man then rebelled.

"If there's any work to done," he said to the boss and embellished the remark with language none too polite, "you go out and do it yourself. From 7 to 12 and 1 to 6 I work for you. From 12 to 1 I'm the son of the president of the road."

When the incident was reported to James J. Hill he was well pleased that he found more agreeable employment for the young man.

"I'm satisfied he'll get along all right now," he said. "He's got the spirit of the family."

The son of James J. Hill never forgot the fact even while working on the section that his father was a powerful factor in the transportation industry of a continent. He could afford to demonstrate his independence during 12 to 1 o'clock, because he knew that the section boss lacked the temerity to discharge and furthermore he knew that if he was discharged his lack of employment would not mean that he would become a penniless tramp.

He was always the son of a multimillionaire and was under no obligation at any time to be polite to the petty boss of a section on his father's railroad.

FROM AN EXCHANGE we quote the following, in order to show that Judge Humphries of Seattle, Washington, is about the most contemptible disgrace that ever crawled to a seat in a judicial tribunal:

"The judge has been running for one office or another for a quarter of a century, but not until last fall was he elected.

"Shortly after he took office he demanded that the county commissioners buy him a flag, 6x9 feet. The commissioners told him to buy it himself. He issued an order for their arrest for contempt of court. Judge Humphries got the flag.

"When Judge Humphries issued an injunction against teamsters on strike, he said:

"I don't blame the strikebreakers for going armed. If a man were after me, I'd get a gun and fill him full of holes. I am sixty-two, practiced law for forty-five years, and know that people have got to be governed by fear. Two uncles of mine killed men in self-defense."

"During the past few weeks Judge Humphries issued the following injunctions:

"Restrained Mayor Cotterill from closing certain saloons.

"Restrained the marshal from enforcing certain fire ordinances.

"Restrained a parrot from screeching within 200 feet of a certain house.

"Restrained the Salvation army and Volunteers of America from meeting in front of a certain hotel.

"Restrained the I. W. W. and Socialist speakers on certain corners.

"Restrained the teamsters from coming within earshot of the strikebreakers.

"Restrained the city from continuing with a condemnation suit started a year ago."

ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS a short time ago young Mr. Gates who has the title "throw-away-a-million," and who is the son of the departed Gates who was known as "Bet-a-million" concluded that he would visit New York and see the "white lights."

"Throw-away-a-million" Gates had a special train, and while engines were being changed at La Crosse, Wisconsin, he engaged in a conversation with the train crew in which conversation he gave utterance to the following:

"Its me for the white lights, boys, quit and come along."

It is needless to say that the train crew did not quit to accept the invitation of the parasite and spendthrift. Under our brutal system of exploitation, it was necessary for the train crew to remain at work, in order that indolent loafers of the Gates type might ride on a special train to enjoy the "white lights" of the Empire city of a continent.

It is necessary for the great struggling mass of the people to carry the yoke of wage slavery in order that idle aristocrats may sport their degeneracy in the palaces of lust and licentiousness.

It is a farce to talk about the intelligence of the American people or the people of any other nation while a comparatively few sweatless perverts can live in luxury and magnificent splendor on the surplus proceeds plundered under forms of law from the labor of struggling millions who are continually grappling with the problem of poverty.

When millionaire kids of the Gates type can spend billions without even earning a penny it is about time for the laboring millions to awaken to the fact that there is something seriously wrong with that part of their makeup which is commonly known as the brain or seat of intelligence. Gates is not to blame for his lavish expenditure of money to secure the *gay time* in America's greatest metropolitan city, but the millions of so-called sovereign citizens whose chests are expanded with the presumption of independence should kick themselves in the basement of the pants for being numbskulls and submitting to a system that puts a tax on industry and a premium on aristocratic indolence.

THERE WAS A TIME when men who joined the state militia entertained the opinion that there was honor and glory in donning the uniform of the soldier. There was a time when even the vast majority of people looked upon the soldier as a man who was animated by high and lofty impulses, but in this day and age when soldiers are converted into strike breakers to serve the interests of Mammon, there is

no fair minded or intelligent man who can honestly pay a tribute to the man who wears the trappings of the military.

When we see hired thugs and paid assassins of corporations backed in their brutality by the bayonets of the soldiery, it becomes easy to reach the conclusion that the soldier has become a fit associate and companion for the salaried brute who "shoots to kill."

In West Virginia the cold-blooded degenerates on the pay roll of the Baldwin-Feltz agency were reinforced in their infamous work by the military power of the state, and in Michigan the Waddell-Mahon hirelings have been ably supported in their hellish outrages against men who are fighting a battle against death through slow starvation.

Every effort is being made to strengthen the militia of every state and to increase the army and navy, but regardless of the beautiful verbal pictures that are drawn portraying the life of the soldier, yet, there is lately being manifested a strong reluctance on the part of young men to wear the livery of the armed power of state or nation.

Men are recognizing the fact that ravenous greed is demanding the support of bayonets and gatling guns for its continued supremacy. Men in every conflict between labor and capital are beholding the soldier arrayed upon the side of wealth and in the name of "law and order" justice is strangled to death in order that heartless exploiters may glut themselves upon the dividends wet with the life blood of ill-paid slaves.

An industrial system that is maintained by military might is doomed, and the time is coming when the brawn and bone of a nation will refuse to wear the garb of the soldier to suppress labor in its war against economic slavery.

WHEN THE LOS ANGELES TIMES building was destroyed by an explosion and human life sacrificed, the daily press contained lengthy reports of such explosion and loud and long were the denunciation of the criminals who perpetrated the heartless deed that destroyed property and human life. When it was revealed that the McNamaras had confessed the responsibility of the Los Angeles explosion front pages of our daily papers were taken up in giving detailed reports, and no language was too vigorous in condemnation of the men whose crime resulted in the destruction of property and human life.

When ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho was ushered into eternity through the explosion of a bomb, the press was filled with reports of the horrible crime and no words were spared in portraying the brutal traits of the criminal or criminals whose act culminated in the death of a man who had occupied the gubernatorial chair of a state.

But crimes just as revolting and as outrageous are being committed almost daily in the copper mining district of Michigan, and yet the great press is silent concerning the wrongs that are inflicted on men, women and children. Why is that press silent that had so much to say concerning the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building and the premature death of an ex-governor? The silence is due to the fact that the crimes that are being committed are against labor and perpetrated in the interest of a class whose profits are wrung from the industrial slavery of human beings who have revolted against the demands of insatiable greed. The silence is again due to the fact that this press that shouts for "law and order" when labor strikes against the despotism of a master class is owned and controlled by industrial tyrants, and nothing must appear in its columns that condemns the crimes that are perpetrated to hold labor in subjugation.

Men have been murdered in cold blood in Michigan and the hired thugs who reddened their hands with the blood of strikers have been permitted to take their departure and the press that "moulds public opinion" has not even denounced the official degeneracy of those officers of the law who remained inactive while red-handed murderers, hired to kill, made their escape. The great daily papers are the *kept press* and must yield obedience to that master class that is forging the chains of slavery through the armed power of thugs, state militia and federal troops.

THE GOVERNOR of the state of Michigan is mentally troubled over the drain on the state treasury, through the militia having been farmed out to the copper magnates to suppress the strike.

The governor has been talking to a number of the members of the legislature as to the advisability of calling an extra session, whereby steps may be taken to relieve the state of the expense of maintaining the state militia in the Copper district.

It is said that if an extra session of the legislature is called, the following propositions will be considered:

1. To pass a state arbitration law, creating a board to decide the merits of all industrial disputes.

2. To re-enact the state law by which the expense of maintaining troops in a strike district is assessed against the counties affected. Now the burden, already said to be nearly a quarter of a million dollars in the present instance, is borne by the taxpayers of the entire state.

3. To make appropriation of funds to replace in the state treasury the money that the strike has already cost.

In the early part of the strike, the militia cost the state at the rate of \$12,000 per day, and the governor becoming alarmed at such expense, withdrew part of the troops, but at the present writing, the state militia is costing more than \$2,000 per day.

The governor has been subjected to censure and criticism, and the number of letters and resolutions that he has received in condemnation of his official act in placing the state troops at the disposal of the copper interests without a particle of personal investigation on his part, are beginning to have an effect on the peace of mind of the gentleman who so magnanimously tendered the use of the state troops as a strike-breaking army to serve the interests of the copper barons, and

now he is beginning to realize that the same fate awaits him as the infamous Peabody who once disgraced that gubernatorial chair of Colorado.

There may yet be time for Governor Ferris to redeem himself, but if he does, he must have starch in his spinal column and refuse longer to be the vassal of the mining octopus of the State of Michigan. Ferris, if he is to save himself from political oblivion, must become a *real man* and demonstrate beyond every question of a doubt, that no combination, drunk with profit can use a *servant of the people* to enslave by armed might, the brawn and bone of a commonwealth.

THE FOLLOWING sent out from Washington, D. C., and published in the daily press furnishes food for the digestion of millions of people in the country who are bravely struggling against want and poverty:

"The cost of living on June 15 was approximately 60 per cent higher than the average between 1890 and 1900; more than 3 per cent higher than it was a year ago, and nearly 15 per cent higher than it was two years ago.

"Investigations of retail prices in forty cities conducted by experts of the bureau of labor show prices practically at the same level as last November when the high records of the last quarter century were reached.

"Fourteen articles of food were investigated, and compared with the average prices between 1890 and 1900. Every one, except sugar, showed a marked advance; bacon, which led in the soaring went up 128.5 per cent.

Other articles which showed remarkable advances were:

"Pork chops, 111 per cent; round steak, 102.5; smoked ham, 84; hens, 76.8; sirloin steak, 75.2; rib roasts, 75; lard, 66.5; corn meal, 57.3; potatoes, 44.4; butter, 41.3; eggs, 40.8; milk, 38.4; and flour, 28.6. During the same period sugar showed a decline of 8 per cent.

"During the last year prices of eleven of fifteen articles investigated went up.

"Bacon advanced 16.2 per cent; smoked ham, 14.1; pork chops, 13.4; hens, 11.8; eggs, 11.7; round steak, 10.1; sirloin, 9.8; lard, 7.2; rib roast, 6.8; butter, 5.8, and milk, 4.1.

"The other four declined as follows:

"Potatoes, 31.9 per cent; sugar, 15.2; wheat flour, 7.7, and corn meal, 3.0.

"Among cities where prices were investigated were Denver, Los Angeles, Omaha, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Seattle."

No one will contend for a moment that wages have increased proportionately with the increased price on the necessities of life. In fact, in many of the industries of the country wages have almost remained stationary, but the cost of living has continued to soar until the average man is being haunted by the fear of hunger.

The heads of families have retrenched on the expenses of the larder by denying themselves some of the choice necessities of life, but with all the retrenchment possible, the majority of our families depending on the earnings of the wage system, find themselves up against a hand-to-mouth existence. The problem of even existing is becoming a serious problem for the laboring millions of this country.

THERE HAS BEEN considerable comment in the labor and Socialist press concerning the statement made by the Catholic bishop of Lead, South Dakota, while attending the convention of the Catholic Federated Societies at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The bishop declared that through the economic oppression of an industrial oligarchy which practically controls the mining industry of the Black Hills, he was forced to leave Lead and find refuge on a farm with but one companion who aided him to make his living by tilling the soil. The bishop urgently requested the Homestake Company to shut down the mines on Sunday so that employes could attend religious services, but the request of the bishop was not only ignored, but he was bluntly told that the Homestake Company was not in business for the purpose of extending favors to a religious institution.

During the days of the lockout when the Homestake Company was scouring the cities of the country for strike breakers and when a private army of murderous thugs, drawn from detective agencies, were using all their devilish ingenuity to create a reign of terror, the bishop was delivering sermons and addresses that were favorable to this industrial oligarchy, that has made it practically impossible for a Catholic bishop to obtain the means of respectable sustenance in Lead, South Dakota.

The attitude assumed by the bishop during the lockout and the refusal of the Homestake Company to shut down its plants on Sunday, placed the bishop between two fires and this prelate of the church, though elevated to the dignity of a bishop, did not escape the penalties that grow out of an industrial system that places a higher value on dollars than upon the welfare of humanity. The bishop during the strenuous days of the lockout, thundered his condemnation of Socialism and while he was castigating the doctrine promulgated by the only political movement that demands the economic freedom of the race, he merited the apparent approval of the Homestake Company, but when this industrial oligarchy had spent millions of dollars to fill the places of locked-out men who refused to desert the cause of unionism, the Homestake Company had no further use for the bishop or his sermons against Socialism.

Hundreds of locked-out men were forced to tear themselves away from their homes and families and go out into the world looking for another master, and these exiles from home searching for employment in other mining camps brought no remonstrance from the bishop, but

when his material condition was affected by the blunt refusal of the Homestake to even consider his proposition, then he discovers the despotism of the industrial oligarchy and files his pathetic complaint before a federated body of the Catholic church. The bishop will learn in due time that industrial combinations clothed with vast economic power are in a position to not only lock out poor, disinherited slaves and force them to become involuntary wanderers in search of the means of life, but that even bishops are not immune from penalties that can be imposed by organized greed.

AT A MASS MEETING held in the Auditorium of Butte, Mont., in behalf of the copper miners of Michigan, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Butte, Mont., Sept. 14, 1913.

"We, the Citizens of Butte, in Mass Meeting Assembled—

"Whereas, Working conditions in the copper mining district of the state of Michigan have become so intolerable that the workers have at last revolted, and

"Whereas, A strike of practically all of the men in the copper fields now exists, and

"Whereas, The management of the copper properties have refused to arbitrate or treat with their employes, thus proving their inefficiency to be in control of this mighty modern industry, and

"Whereas, Sheriff Cruse of Houghton county and Governor Ferris of the state of Michigan have so far placed aside the prerogatives of their respective offices and aided and abetted the mining managements in their efforts to break the strike, and

"Whereas, 'By their deeds shall ye know them,' we, the citizens of Butte, do in unmeasured terms censure and condemn these officials who, chosen to protect each and all alike, have arrayed themselves with the masters as against the persons who made their positions possible, and

"Whereas, Hideous crimes and even murder, are the means employed to force the employes back to a state of servitude, now therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the citizens of Butte, Montana, in mass meeting assembled, do condemn in unmeasured terms the lawless acts perpetrated upon our brothers and sisters in the state of Michigan, and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon the Honorable Congress of the United States to proceed with a congressional investigation, that the true facts (as they exist) may be made public, and remedial legislation applied to the end that our fellow workers may enjoy the rights and liberties guaranteed to all persons by our federal constitution, and be it further

"Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be empowered and is so ordered to immediately transmit to the honorable senators and representatives in Congress from the state of Montana the sentiment of the citizens of this community as embodied in these resolutions, and be it further

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the management of the 'Boston Cop-pers' have, through their oppressive methods, proven themselves utterly unfit to control and manage such a vast public trust, that we are firmly of the opinion that the time has come for the federal government to assume full charge of these properties, and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the citizens and unionists of Butte, Montana, pledge to the strikers of Michigan our moral and financial support, and be it

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the public press and copies sent to the strikers in Michigan.

"Respectfully submitted:

"F. A. BIGELOW,

"BERT RILEY,

"H. H. SMITH,

"Committee."

FOR SEVERAL MONTHS representatives of the United Mine Workers of America have been in the Southern coal fields of Colorado organizing the men of the mines. The officials of the United Mine Workers' have done everything within their power to avert a strike, but all their efforts have been unavailing. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor Coal Company, have absolutely refused to meet with the representatives of the miners spurning every invitation to hold a joint conference to adjust differences.

Last week a convention was called to formulate demands, and the mine-operators were extended a courteous invitation to meet with the delegates of the convention, but the invitation was insolently ignored.

The convention formulated seven demands which are as follows:

"Recognition of the union.

"A ten per cent advance in wages on tonnage rates and a daily wage scale on the same basis as that of the state of Wyoming.

"Ten per cent advance on the wages paid coke oven workers.

"An eight-hour day for all classes of labor in the coal mines and coke ovens.

"Pay for all narrow work and dead work which includes brushing, timbering, removing falls, handling impurities, etc.

"Check weighman at all mines to be elected by the miners without any interference by company officials.

"Right to trade in any store that mine workers please, and the right to choose their own boarding place and their own physician.

"Enforcement of the Colorado mining laws.

"Abolition of the notorious and criminal guard system which has prevailed in the mining camps of Colorado for many years."

The strike resolution that was adopted reads as follows:

"In view of the failure of our effort to secure a peaceful solution of our differences and in view of the fact that the operators have refused to answer any of our invitations for a joint meeting, we hereby instruct that a strike call be issued by the district policy committee to all the mine workers in Colorado to take effect Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1913.

"We further recommend that any person who is discharged because of affiliation with our movement shall be promptly supported by the organization. In conformity with the past policy of the organization, which has worked so successfully in other districts, we recommend that we sign up with all companies that agree to our demands, provided, however, that they agree not to furnish coal or fill contracts of companies on strike and that companies that sign up must do so for all the mines they operate."

"Mother" Jones, the invincible queen of the miner's attended the convention and delivered an address that aroused the delegates to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and planted in the hearts of the weak and faltering the courage to face the future with brave hearts and with a determination to make it possible for unionism to live in the Siberia of Colorado. At present the Southern coal fields swarm with hired thugs and deputies, but the miners are undismayed by the presence of hired assassins, and have resolved that this fight must be won and labor recognized by an oligarchy that has trampled on human rights and even committed murder to hold in awe and fear the slaves who worked in the bowels of the earth. At the present writing, scarcely anyone entertains the hope that the strike can be averted, and the strike means that 10,000 coal miners will walk out and that many of the industries of the state will be paralyzed for lack of fuel.

FATHER LEO M. KRENZ, instructor at the Sacred Heart college of Denver delivered a lecture on Socialism at St. Leo's church a short time ago, and the press gave the following synopsis of the reverend gentleman's discourse on a subject that has aroused, not only the antagonism of almost every dignitary of the Catholic church, but likewise the combined opposition and enmity of every trust and corporation on this continent. Strange that disciples of Christ who pretend to follow in the footsteps of the meek and lowly One give expression to the same slanders that stream from the editorial columns of subsidized organs, that are but the paid mouthpieces of capitalism.

Krenz is reported to have spoken as follows:

"This is a day of enterprise. It is a day of great combinations—combinations in religion, in irreligion; in immoral and in moral. I would warn you tonight against the socialistic propoganda. I would have you look at it not as an industrial proposition nor a mercantile proposition, but as a moral proposition.

"The principle of Socialism is well taken—so well taken that it is misleading. It points out to you vast fortunes which have been made and the lack of funds with the masses. It points out mansions, luxury, extravagance and the like. It will tell you in free America we have sweat shops in which thousands of children and women are employed. It would have you believe that with the adoption of the principle of Socialism all would be well on earth. The advocates of this belief endeavor to convince you that they will restore paradise.

"The teachings of Socialism are a direct attack upon God and the church. With them in force, the teachings of God would be driven from our churches and from our schools. There would be no churches, no religion and there would be no recognition of God. Law would be abolished and in the places of these things there would be established free love."

When the Socialists point out "mansions, luxury and extravagance" they are pointing out indisputable facts which cannot be removed, even by pulpit orators in the Catholic church.

When the Socialists declare that sweatshops are here in America and that thousands of women and children are employed in these health-destroying bastiles of profit, they are merely stating facts, which cannot be successfully contradicted by the professor of a religious seminary.

Krenz declares that the teachings of Socialism are a direct attack upon God and the church, but this minister of the Gospel like many of his kind, failed to point out a single tenet of Socialism that could be interpreted as an assault upon God. Socialism does not deal with God or the church, but deals with economics, and Krenz is well aware of this fact. But Krenz, as the instructor in a Catholic institution of learning, must pander to those combinations of wealth that make liberal donations to churches and educational institutions, and people of average intelligence are commencing to recognize the fact, that the power of wealth moulds the opinions of the man in the pulpit as well as the poor, spineless creature, whose mentality is governed by the dictum of a boss.

Krenz declares, that under Socialism "there would be no churches, no religion and no recognition of God."

The Catholic church proclaims, that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against the church," and if Krenz has confidence in that proclamation of the Catholic church, then why does he declare that under Socialism "there would be no churches, no religion and there would be no recognition of God?" Krenz closed his lecture by giving expression to the hoary and hackneyed chestnut, that Socialism would establish "free love."

At the very time that Krenz was delivering his lecture in St. Leo's church in Denver, the police officers of New York were placing in the Tombs Rev. Schmidt, assistant rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, for the cold-blooded crime of murder. Schmidt was a lustful

brute, who not only wrecked Miss Anmuller, but to conceal his crime, chopped her body into pieces and flung them into the Hudson river.

No one who is honest or fair-minded, will place the crime of Schmidt at the door of the Catholic church, and no honest or fair-minded man will fasten *free love* on Socialism, simply because a few men or

women, comparatively, who proclaim themselves Socialists, are advocates of "free love."

The attacks of such men as Krenz will only have the effect of influencing Catholics to investigate the propaganda of Socialism, and their investigations will disprove the calumnies of clerical slanderers.

A Tribute to the Workers of Butte, Montana

TO THE MINERS' MAGAZINE:

When I came to Butte to tell the workers of the intolerable conditions against which the miners of Michigan struck, I expected, of course, in the banner union camp, to get a sympathetic and an attentive hearing; and when I told of the wonderful solidarity of the Lake copper strikers, I little thought that I was to have just as pleasing and every bit as thorough a demonstration of working-class solidarity in Butte as that of which I told in Michigan.

I not only got the sympathetic and attentive hearing but I soon learned that the attitude of the Butte workers, regardless of the trade or industry in which they were employed, was one of wanting to know in what manner they could best serve the cause of the strikers.

I visited most of the unions of Butte, and the reason I did not visit all, is that my time was too limited to permit me to do so, and my greatest regret in leaving labor's stronghold is that so many unions were left unvisited by me.

The Building Trades Council appointed a committee to solicit funds for the Michigan strikers, and some members of this committee accompanied me on the visits to the unions. Immediately on our coming to a meeting, we were admitted without any vexatious delays, and I do not know of a single case where good results did not follow. In some cases these results were far greater than we had anticipated and is a matter of which Butte can well feel proud.

Practically all the unions of Butte are united in working for the cause of the Michigan strikers, and they take the broader view that it is their strike as well as that of the miners, and that in helping to finance it they are making their advanced position more secure. They realize that a victory in Michigan means no danger of an attempt being made to reduce wages in Montana but that a defeat in Michigan will endanger the security of the conditions which the organized workers of the Rocky Mountain districts, through their unions, now enjoy.

All trades and crafts are showing the deepest interest and giving from their treasury and in many instances levying assessments, some of which are to continue, weekly or monthly, until the strike ends. It is an inkling of what labor can do when the spirit of common interest permeates throughout the ranks. Instead of looking on sympathetically and giving moral support, the different trades have conceived the idea that the Michigan strike is their strike and are acting accordingly. Instead of patting the miners on the back they are putting their shoulders to the wheel and assuming some of the financial responsibilities, not as a favor to the men in the strike, but as a duty to themselves. This is

the highest possible ground which we can expect the workers to take in this or a like struggle. It is the highest plane of activity yet reached by the American labor movement and Butte is setting the pace.

The State Federation of Labor, the Silver Bow Trade and Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the local unions deserve unstinted credit for they show us what splendid results accrue from united action and earnest endeavor.

And now to our own unions, No. 1 and No. 83, have shown a magnificent spirit, both locals have levied an assessment of a day's wage, for the month of October, and their expressions are to the effect that the mere matter of money must not be let stand in the way of a victory for unionism in Michigan, and I have no doubt that if necessary they will repeat their magnificent act of unselfishness again and again until victory comes to crown our Michigan efforts.

An entertainment and a dance is to be given under the auspices of No. 1, early in October, the proceeds for the strikers, and committees are canvassing the city and suburbs, collecting discarded but usable clothing for the men, women and children who are fighting labor's battle in Michigan, and, as far as this community is concerned, it is determined that none shall suffer for warmth or for lack of clothing, and this course is recommended by the unions throughout the jurisdiction.

The theaters of the city are being canvassed, and they are giving a Michigan Strikers' Day, a day which is set aside for those on the firing line, when the proceeds shall go for their benefit.

Other columns in this journal will give the amounts contributed by the Butte unions. Let us hope that the figures will be an inspiration to the men and women of other localities and will urge them to duplicate the worthy example of the men who have such conditions in Butte, because they deserve them.

This contribution would not be complete, without giving due credit to those whose untiring efforts are in no small way responsible for the splendid results in Butte. Frank Bigelow, of the Painters, and president of the Building Trades Council, Oscar Partelow, of Butte Workmen, secretary of the Montana Federation of Labor, and Bert Riley, president of the Miners, found no task too burdensome, or no efforts too great, in their purpose to render the most valuable assistance to the men carrying on labor's struggle in Michigan, and they can rest assured that their efforts are appreciated, and it is the earnest hope of the writer that the splendid example set by the united trades and crafts of Butte, will continue there, and to the benefit of all, be emulated elsewhere.

JOS. D. CANNON.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 19, 1913.

Convention Call!—Labor Omnia Vincit—American Federation of Labor

Headquarters, 801-809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1913.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Eagles Hall (or at another hall which the executive council may later select), beginning ten o'clock Monday morning, November 10, 1913, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegates; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage-workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1913.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will

concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about, more effectually than ever, a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Seattle convention.

Therefore the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Seattle convention, November 10, 1913.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Seattle; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the rec-

ommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Railroad Rates.

The best rates we could secure from the railroads are the regular all-year tourist fares, in connection with which tickets bear return limit of nine months from date of sale, the following fare (which do not include cost of sleeper) applying to Seattle and return from the points named, fares on proportionate basis being authorized from other points throughout the United States:

Chicago, \$106.00; St. Louis, \$102.00; Memphis, \$110.00; New Orleans, \$122.00; Duluth, \$90.00; St. Paul, \$90.00; Minneapolis, \$90.00; Omaha, \$90.00; St. Joseph, \$90.00; Kansas City, \$90.00; Houston, \$110.00; San Antonio, \$110.00.

Hotel Rates.

New Richmond Hotel—Single, \$1 to \$2 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$3 per day; European plan.

Berkel Hotel—Single, \$1 to \$2.50 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$3 per day; European plan.

King Hotel—Single, \$1 to \$1.50 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; European plan.

Arlington Hotel—Single, 75c to \$2 per day; double, \$1 to \$2.50 per day; European plan.

Diller Hotel—Single, 75c to \$2 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$3 per day; European plan.

American Hotel—Single, \$1 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; European plan.

Wingfield Hotel—Single, \$1 per day; double, \$1.50 per day; European plan.

Rhein Hotel—Single, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day; double, \$1 to \$2 per day; European plan.

Raden Hotel—Single, \$1 to \$2 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; European plan.

Ritz Hotel—Single, \$1 to \$1.50 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2 per day; European plan.

Reservations in any of the above hotels should be made by addressing Mr. Chas. W. Doyle, of the Committee on Arrangements, Labor Temple, Seattle, Washington.

Headquarters of Executive Council will be at New Richmond hotel, or at some other hotel which the Executive Council may later designate.

Delegates should notify C. W. Doyle in advance of the time of their arrival in Seattle, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the American Federationist.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president,

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, secretary.

- JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,
- JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President,
- JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President,
- D. A. HAYES, Fourth Vice-President,
- WM. D. HUBER, Fifth Vice-President,
- JOS. F. VALENTINE, Sixth Vice-President,
- JOHN R. ALPINE, Seventh Vice-President,
- H. B. PERHAM, Eighth Vice-President,
- JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

(Seal.) Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Secretaries will please read this call at first meeting of their organization. Labor and reform press please copy.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.
(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of John J. Reilly, who left Pittsburg, Pa., twelve years ago and came west. The last heard from him, he was working in the mines at Wallace and Mullan a little more than three years ago. Anyone knowing his present address, will please write to Fred Reilly, 724 Melbourne street, Pittsburg, Pa.



LOST HIS CARD.

McGill, Nevada, Sept. 15, 1913.
Miners' Magazine:—Brother Louis Mark lost his card. Will you kindly advertise. Admitted February 6, 1909, paid in full for August in Steptoe M. and S., Local 233.

(Seal.) THOS VIVIAN,
Secretary No. 233, McGill, Nev.

LOCAL SECRETARIES OF W. F. M.

Be on the lookout for Ed. Gleason. Has a card from Pioche Miners Union No. 263. He obtained through fraud. He claims he was going to Arizona, and one taking this card from him will be doing the W. F. M. a favor. He is a fraud and has proven it to the members of No. 263, by order of No. 263, W. F. M.
MARION C. LEAKE,
Organizer.

(Seal.)

DONATIONS FOR MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Rico, Colorado, Sept. 10, 1913.
Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother:—Please find enclosed money order for \$43.45, which is the net proceeds of a ball given by Rico Miners' Union for the benefit of the striking copper miners of Michigan.
Yours for victory in the copper strike,
HARRY E. FRY,
Secretary.

Hancock, Michigan, September 12, 1913.
Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer.
Dear Sir:—At a meeting of our Trades and Labor Council here it was agreed that we donate one hundred dollars to help our copper country miners who are on strike. Enclosed please find a bank draft for same.
We held a Labor Day picnic here and had a dandy day, an enormous parade and managed to sell a few tickets, making it possible for us to make this small donation.
We still hope to help the boys a little more later on, if possible.
Yours truly
CHARLES M. BALCONI,
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE MICHIGAN STRIKE.

Whereas, The membership of the Western Federation of Miners employed in the copper mines of Michigan have been forced by long hours and starvation wages and unbearable working conditions to go on a strike in an attempt to better their conditions; and
Whereas, Governor Ferris of the State of Michigan and Sheriff Cruse of Houghton county have shown their hostility to the strikers, and their servility to the corporations, the former in permitting the use of the State Militia the latter in swearing in special deputies to be used by the copper barons for the purpose of intimidating the strikers, and for the protection of the strike breakers, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, at Springfield, Missouri, this 15th day of September, 1913, do most emphatically condemn the above mentioned officials of the state of Michigan, and that we most earnestly request our senators from the state of Missouri to use all means at their command to bring about an investigation and speedy settlement of said strike; and further be it
Resolved, That we endorse the action of the Western Federation of Miners and their local unions in calling said strike, and that we pledge them all assistance possible, and that we call upon all affiliated organizations to come to the assistance of their striking brothers of the copper mines of Michigan, and be it further
Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the office of the Western Federation of Miners, to Governor Ferris of the state of Michigan and the United States Senators, Stone and Reed of the State of Missouri, and also to the labor press.

MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,
R. T. WOOD, President,
JNO. T. SMITH, Secy.-Treas.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS SENT TO MICHIGAN BY PERTH AMBOY CARPENTERS.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Sept. 8, 1913.
To the Striking Copper Miners of Michigan, Brothers:
Today you are confronted with thugs, professional gunmen and strike-breakers imported from the slums of New York City to the copper mines of Michigan. These are the same gang of Waddell and Mahon degenerates who cold-bloodedly shot down two of our fellow-workingmen one year ago during the Perth Amboy smeltermen's strike.
They also are the same brutes who were employed by the Mine Owners of the Wharton district to break the miners' strike at the Mount Hope mine a few weeks ago.
The Western Federation of Miners won their strike at Wharton after one of the fiercest battles ever waged against organized labor and the citizens of Wharton assisted them by shouldering a rifle and compelling the deputy sheriff strikebreakers to flee from the Wharton district.
The strikers at Perth Amboy won their strike in spite of the murderous tactics employed by the Waddell and Mahon strikebreakers.
Those professional strongarm bullies will not work. They are simply used by employers to act as gunmen and armed guards in time of strike in their ungodly war to exterminate the honest workingman. They will not work. They will not produce dividends for the employer. They could not break any strike in New Jersey. They cannot break the strike of the copper miners.
Miners of Michigan, no power on earth can defect you as long as you remain true to your organization, the Western Federation of Miners. Organized labor is watching you in your fight and the carpenters of Perth Amboy, N. J., Local No. 65, assure you of their moral and financial support in your splendid fight for better working conditions. Be true to your union and victory is yours.

Signed:
WM. MURTAGH,
JOS. CROWELL,
Committee.

(Seal.)

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total of donations previously acknowledged, \$12,669.51.

September 15.—Central Labor Union, West Palm Beach, Florida, \$2; Gus Polette, Greenwood, B. C., \$5; Lakeworth Union, No. 1309, Carpenters and Joiners, Lakeworth, Florida, \$5; Journeymen State Cutters' Association, Kansas City, Mo., \$5.

September 16.—Central Labor Council, San Jose, California, \$10; Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local No. 452, West Palm Beach, Florida, \$5; Trades and Labor Council, Hancock, Michigan, \$100; Baltimore Federation of Labor, Baltimore, Maryland, \$6.50; Local No. 341, Carpenters and Joiners, Chicago, Illinois, \$25; Local No. 58, Carpenters and Joiners, Chicago, Illinois, \$100; Decatur Trades and Labor Assembly, Decatur, Illinois, \$25; Central Labor Union, Jefferson City, Missouri, \$2; Local Union No. 840, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Wallace, Idaho, \$25; Marietta Trades and Labor Assembly, Marietta, Ohio, \$2.

September 17.—Desloge M. U. No. 229, Western Federation of Miners, Desloge, Missouri, \$62; Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association No. 4, Chicago, Illinois, \$10; Collection at Tom Mann Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, \$25.05; Trades and Labor Assembly, Mascoutah, Illinois, \$5; Trades and Labor Assembly, New Athens, Illinois, \$2; Bartenders' Union, No. 456, Chicago, Illinois, \$4.35; Central Labor Union, Dallas, Texas, \$10; Federated Trades Council, Green Bay, Wisconsin, \$5; A. Friend, Denver, Colorado, \$1.

September 18.—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 456, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Coopers' Int'l. Union, No. 94, Chicago, Ill., \$2; Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress, Dubuque, Iowa, \$10; International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 7, Los Angeles, California, \$10; Zortman Miners' Union No. 190, Western Federation of Miners, Zortman, Montana, \$25; Trades and Labor Council, Mt. Olive, Illinois, \$10; International Association Machinists, Lodge No. 234, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, \$5; Chattanooga Central Labor Union, Chattanooga, Tennessee, \$5; Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, New York, \$25; Central Labor Union, Terre Haute, Indiana, \$5; Collection among Italian coal miners at Farmington, Illinois, per Ed Caffaro, editor Il Lavoratore, Italiano, Pittsburg, Kansas, \$13.25; Palatka Miners, Union, No. 209, Western Federation of Miners, Iron River, Michigan, \$2; Chas. H. Tanner, Western Federation of Miners, San Francisco, California, \$5; W. P. Scruby, Princeton, B. C., \$1.50.

September 19.—Wharton Miners' Union, No. 68, Western Federation of Miners, Wharton, New Jersey, \$100; Local No. 6, National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers, York, Pennsylvania, \$2; Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 94, Chicago, Illinois, \$5; Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 5, Chicago, Illinois, \$25; Denver Allied Printing Trades Council, Denver, Colorado, \$10; Local Union, No. 2550, United Mine Workers of America, Boonville, Indiana, \$10; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 216, Material Teamsters, San Francisco, California, \$14; Chauffeurs' Union, No. 265, San Francisco, California, \$5; Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Tampa, Florida, \$10; Local Union, No. 248, U. B. W., Chicago, Illinois, \$50; Central Labor Union Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, \$10.

September 20.—Int'l. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, No. 233, Great Falls, Mont. \$20; Hotel and Restaurant Employés International Union No. 101, Great Falls, Montana, \$15.05; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 122, Great Falls, Montana, \$25; Molders' International Union, No. 93, Great Falls, Montana, \$12; T. P. Barrett, Great Falls, Montana, \$2.50; John Stizich, Great Falls, Montana, \$2.50; Galveston Labor Council, Galveston, Texas, \$10; Registered Plumbers Apprentices, Kansas City, Missouri, \$5; Spokane Sectional Central Labor Council, Spokane, Washington, \$25; Oxford Miners' Union, No. 270, Western Federation of Miners, Oxford, New Jersey, \$25; Local No. 728, United Mine Workers of America, Mt. Olive, Illinois, \$25; Carriage and Automobile Trimmers, No. 131, Chicago, Illinois, \$5; Wallpaper and Color Mixers' Union, No. 2, Brooklyn, New York, \$5; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 504, Chicago, Illinois, \$50.

September 22.—L. Duggan, Butte, Montana, \$10; Steam Fitters' Union, No. 235, Portland, Oregon, \$2; Croation Workingmen's Beneficial Society, Lodge No. 45, M. C. S. of A., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, \$20; Grand Lodge Switchmen's Union of North America, Buffalo, New York, \$200; Union No. 10, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Portland, Oregon, \$5; Keg Beer Wagon Drivers, Helpers, Chauffeurs, No. 342, U. B. W., Chicago, Illinois, \$50; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 162, Portland, Oregon, \$5; Chicago Federation of Musicians, Local No. 10, Chicago, Illinois, \$200; Photo Engravers' Union, No. 34, I. P. E. U. of N. A., Kansas City, Missouri, \$5; Machine Printers and Color Mixers, Local No. 8, Chicago, Illinois, \$2; International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local No. 302, Seattle, Washington, \$5; Laundry Workers' Union, Seattle, Washington, \$10; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 86, Seattle, Washington, \$65; International Longshoresmen's Association, No. 38-3, Tacoma, Washington, \$5; Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 876, I. A. of M., Denver, Colorado, \$2; Local No. 1244, United Mine Workers of America, Boonville, Indiana, \$5; United Laborers' Union, No. 1, San Francisco, California, \$50; Butte Workmen's Union, Butte, Montana, \$1,000; Butte Clerk's Union, Butte, Montana, \$1,000; Electrical Workers, No. 623, Butte, Montana, \$10; Plasterers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$51; Women's Protective Union, Butte, Montana, \$25; Cab and Taxicab Drivers' Union, Butte, Montana, \$10 Building Laborers' Union, Butte, Montana \$25; Electrical Workers' Union, No. 65, Butte, Montana, \$25; James Dwyer, Butte, Montana, \$5. Total, \$16,516.21.

PRIEST PRAYS OVER WARSHIP.

Chilean Warship Is Sent Down Ways With Wine and Prayers.

Many vessels have been built by Seattle boat builders—vessels designed to carry in their holds the staff of life to the inhabitants of the frozen North and lumber for the construction of homes in all parts of the world; vessels designed to carry people on their journeys of business or pleasure. After months of planning and toiling they are ready to take their plunge into the waters of the Sound. Then the people gather to witness the launching. There are gaily dressed men and women. There are flowers and wine. There are speeches and banquets. Then the ships go about their business as freight or passenger carriers.

On Tuesday afternoon a vessel was launched in this city. There were gaily dressed men and women; there were wine and flowers; there were speeches and banquets—exactly as at all the other launchings. But there was one thing more. There was present a dignitary of the great Catholic church, dressed in cassock, stole and surplice. He was there to perform solemn religious ceremonies, to pray for the success of the vessel about to be launched. The Catholic church sent no priest in splendid robes to pray when the magnificent steamship Tacoma, designed to carry people on peaceable business between Seattle and Tacoma went down the ways. Why the difference?

Because the Iquique was a vessel designed not to carry passengers or goods but guns, a vessel of war to make the Chilean navy deadlier than its foes.

And when Father Hanley had pronounced religious blessing upon the forbidding craft and Señora Maria de von Schroeders had broken the bottle of wine on the vessel's bows and she had slid into the waters, then the company gathered about the banquet table and drank toasts to the sponsor and the captain and the builders and to the Reverend Father Hanley, pontifical representative of the Prince of Peace, for his share in sending this engine of war out on its mission of death and destruction.—Seattle Herald.



A CERBERUS OF SOCIALISM.

His Only Shortcoming Was That He Knew It All.

We have lost a tried, true and trusty friend. Our old comrade, Joe Corncrake, after three years' service on the town council, was defeated last November. During the years I have known him he has bravely fought all comers, kept the flag flying, and though defeated after three years' guerilla warfare on the council, no person can possibly impute any but the best motives to him, or cast a breath of suspicion upon his sterling honesty and integrity.

I, as his historian, have no opinions to express as to the wisdom or unwisdom of his actions; no, my duty is simply to give a plain statement of the sterling work done by him, show how he fulfilled his trust, and let the readers referee.

Three years ago Joe Corncrake was elected as councilor for Idiotville by a majority of 231. He was what you might term a clean Socialist, and he held emphatic views on the materialist conception of history, surplus value and the class war. He could talk so learnedly on these topics that the average man was like the babies in the wood ere five minutes had vanished. As one of the gas workers put it, "Clever! I should think so. Why mon, he says I can't understand, and that nobody else can understand."

A whole army of supporters came out to canvass for him, including Trades and Labor Council, I. L. P.-ers, S. D. P.-ers and Clarion Scouts. Never shall I forget the night of his victory, how we half carried him to the club, almost shook his hand off, and cheered and congratulated ourselves on having broken watch dog in a position, not only to bark, but to defend the workers, their wives and children, the sweated and the poor unemployed.

Joe soon made his presence felt. The mayor and corporation knew as much about Socialism as a dense dog biscuit, and Joe was shortly compelled to give them their first lesson.

He had not been long on the council before his chance came. Some one proposed that children would enjoy life much more if they had food in their stomachs, and incidentally pointed out that organ was quite as necessary as the brain. Joe rose to second the proposition, amid the buzz of excitement from the expectant council.

"Mr. Mayor, aldermen and councilmen all," he said, "I have great pleasure in seconding this proposition. I, as a Socialist, do not do so, because I regard this temporary, trumpety palliative as the alpha and omega of life or anything but the scantiest measure of not even justice to the poor down-trodden, unfortunate, bullied, mind-stunted, half-starved, care-cankered children of my class, who are daily ground into motor-macadam concrete by the juggernaut wheels of a sordid, soul-searing, body-snatching, pseudo-civilization, fostered by worms, parasites and flatulent flunkies, who, Judas-like, batten and fatten, or blight with venomous toadyism the hunger-ridden proletarians, who ignorantly applaud these mentally dyspeptic bats of capitalism who suck them dry, and—"

Unfortunately the remainder of Joe's peroration was lost in the babel of sound, ringing of bells, and the yelling of the uneducated cads of capitalism opposed to him. Those of us who had listened to his severe indictment were in ecstasies of joy, and we vigorously applauded him. After Joe had spoken the council refused to proceed with the discussion any longer, and they passed on to the next business.

Joe's straight talk had touched them under the fifth rib, and had likewise, by a mysterious process known only to the members of the medical profession, as it were, "got their backs up." Joe was in nowise daunted by his reception. He had the ideals of the early martyrs implanted in his cosmos, and therefore he was impervious to either praise or blame.

Some people say that the martyr and his persecutor are cut off the same piece of cloth, or why should St. Paul, after persecuting the Christians, become one himself, and then exhibit an undue amount of anxiety to get even with his late pagan pals. However, we will leave these subtle psychological straws to the learned, and hark back to Comrade Corncrake.

It was not long before Joe had another chance to do more sterling, sound Socialist propaganda on the council. A deputation of underpaid gas workers had been refused a rise in their scanty stopdeath, weakly stipend by the sub-committee, so the matter was carried to the council chamber. Many members of the council were in favor of the rise, so Joe rose to clinch the matter.

"I have listened as patiently as possible," said Joe, "to the pram-pushing piffle of the opposition. If a question of a rise in the town clerk's borough treasurer's, gas engineer's or tram manager's screws had been under discussion, your myopic, varicose-brained, tawny-port-swilling aldermen, whose chests have fallen down into their stomachs, and whose back pockets are humped through ill-gotten gains, would soon have settled it."

(Cries of rage and shouts of order, during which one of the unfortunate aldermen coughed so violently that the rubber fixings of his dental depot became loose, his false teeth crashed on the floor, and his open mouth resembled a slit in a pillar box.)

The council cat, which had previously been indulging in a series of calisthenic weight-reducing exercises, and was now performing a searching morning toilet, gave a horrified "Miaow," raised its rear prehensile adornment and bolted down the stairs.

Pandemonium reigned; loud cries of "Withdraw! Apologize!" rent the atmosphere. "Never!" roared Corncrake, in a voice like a megaphone. "Never shall I apologize to sewer rats, scorpions or venomous locusts." (Cries of "Put him out, chair please," etc.)

"I," said Joe, "stand here as a protest against middle-class chloroformery, municipal muggism, and hermaphrodite red and blue blinkers. I know the lot of the horny-handed toilers, systematically surplus-valued out of their daily bread, plundered by a legal illegality of herpetology, as bad as the robber-like Cacus of old was ever guilty of. Curse your palliatives, you poodle-dog, reform specialists. I've lived too long in your one-eyed dog kennel town not to know you. Your thin-end-of-the-wedge boy scouts, your sanguinary Pittsburg-suckled library, your blindman's watering place view of a town, built on sewers, soot, salmon tins, cinders and copology. Your chemical-stained, garbage-filled, lavatory-slop-stained river. One time trout swam in it. Today self-respecting cholera germs would be done out of a job with it, and the smells from it would compel any self-respecting ichthyosaurus to emigrate to St. Helena. The banks form breeding grounds and holiday jaunts for rat colonies. Your buildings would cause a blush of shame to spring to the stained cheek of a neolithic nutcracker. The men sitting in this chamber are mostly retired beer-engine manipulators, swine-stabbers, chick-en-chokers, and landscape-blighters."

Joe at length paused, out of breath, and was finally howled down. The council meeting broke up in disorder. Never in the history of the town had so much truth been vomited forth against the historic parties. We shall never have another watch-dog like Joe. He exposed the rottenness of ev-

ery proposed palliative, not one of which could pass during his three years' vigilant watch. And then to be beaten by a Lib-Lab. Never mind, he kept the flag flying. Poor Joe.—Casey, in the "Labor Leader."

ONE THOUSAND ABANDONED CHURCHES IN KANSAS.

By R. A. Dague.

Recently the New York World said:

"A state conference of pastors and teachers in Kansas has brought to public notice that there are upward of a thousand abandoned houses of worship in that state. It is reported that in the conference an opinion prevailed that the decline of popular interest in church service is due mainly to fondness for motoring.

"The facts are of more than passing interest. Kansas was founded hardly more than fifty years ago, by men and women to whom religion was as the breath in their nostrils.

"Behold now their grandchildren scoff at worship, abandon churches and take to Sunday joy riding!

"This is the progress of bumper crops and high prices. Too much fat in the land; too much milk and honey in the streams; too many chicken dinners for harvest hands; too many wayside inns where forbidden waters are sweet, and, though secret, are abundant; too many good roads for swift riding, where the corn grows high and the riders can't be seen; too many motors for the farmers' sons and also for the farmers' daughters. With these impulses pressing through the week, Kansas can't sit still on Sunday."

There are other reasons beside those mentioned by the "World."

The chief reason is that the people have come to doubt the fundamental teachings of the Jewish, Catholic and Protestant churches, or, at least, the interpretation they put upon the statements of the Bible. The people no longer believe that a man can oppress and despise the poor, cheat working people out of their honest earnings and by all manner of crooked and cunning methods amass great wealth without returning any equivalent for it, lie, cheat, steal and then at death shift all of their sins on to Jesus and escape all the consequences of their sordid, mean, selfish life, and, by one great jump, land in a glorious heaven where they will bask in eternal bliss while hundreds—perhaps thousands of their fellow mortals—are damned by conditions forced upon them by the rich, but pious, selfish thief.

The church has for so long a time promulgated that brand of theology that thinking people, possessing some ideas of justice, have repudiated the church.

There are also other reasons: Our public schools and the right of the people under our U. S. constitution to exercise free thought and maintain a free press have had more to do than auto-motoring and bumper crops in causing the abandonment of a thousand church homes in Kansas and a proportionate number in every state in the Union.

The Roman Catholic clergy know that our public schools and a free press develop the thinking powers of people, and such do not make first-class church members. The clergy of Russia understand that and promptly suppress all books and newspapers that encourage the people into thinking thoughts of which the bloody emperor and his holy priests do not approve. A late cablegram reads as follows:

"St. Petersburg, July 22.—Emperor Nicholas has approved of the decision of the Holy synod to destroy the three posthumous works of Count Leo Tolstoi, on the ground that they are unorthodox comments on the old testament. The protest of Count Tolstoi's relatives against such action has proved unavailing."

There will be no abandoned churches in Russia so long as the present Holy Synod controls matters there. If the cremation of Tolstoi's books does not keep the people pious and cause them to stay in the church, bayonets and sabers and grape shot will be energetically applied by the cossacks.

Tolstoi advocated the abolition of war and plead for better conditions for the propertyless class and said the time had come to regard God as a kind father rather than a savage warrior, as represented in the old testament and taught by the church. For such heresy his books are to be burned.

It might be that the pastors of Kansas have not sufficiently considered the Russian plan for filling up their vacant pews. Many of them are promoting the Boy Scout and other schemes to keep alive the killing spirit, and the Holy Synod is boosting the Boy Scouts also; but those holy men think it necessary to occasionally have a good fire and burn up all books they don't like. Moreover, as extra stunts they wreck newspaper plants and kill or exile the editor. These diversions, with a little sabering and bayoneting of working people and of the unemployed, who are clamoring for work or bread, keep the masses pious. Great is the Holy Synod and their Cossacks, who would rather split open the skull of a striker than to cut off the head of a chicken.

Millions of people in Kansas and elsewhere, during the past decade, have carefully weighed the church and found it wanting—found it non-progressive and defending about all the tricky business methods of a greedy, selfish age of competition, so detrimental and unjust to working people and the poor, and they have turned away from it.

The thousand Kansas preachers who are out of jobs are subjects for sympathy, but they are no worse off than an equal number of honest working people of other occupations.

Creston, Iowa.

SENSATIONAL CLERICAL REFORMERS.

Many of the apparently foolish actions of individuals today are prompted by the feeling that mere talking accomplishes nothing. When some reformer starts out to call attention to some particular evil he is simply overlooked until he devises some spectacular stunt that will attract public attention and hold the crowd while he gets his message over, just as a street faker selling a preparation to remove grease spots sometimes opens up for business with some conjuring trick, such as taking a rabbit or a hundred yards of tape out of a plug hat.

A clergyman in Virginia, desirous of calling attention to the growing social dry rot within the Episcopal church, has recently put over a stunt of this kind. His protests and denunciations being unnoticed, he bethought himself of trying the efficacy of an act of public sabotage. Then he took his "vestments," piled them up in a heap before the church gate and set fire to them in sight of the congregation. The newspaper accounts say he applied the match to them "solemnly," an adverb which is merely the stereotyped journalistic method of describing a public act by any clergyman.

But the incendiary succeeded. His bonfire attracted attention where months of talking accomplished nothing. He says: "I had a statement to get before the public and I got it."

One part of the statement runs as follows: "The church today is not open-minded and just. The average bishop is an old woman in pants. He has as much to do with the advance of Christ's kingdom among men as a bedridden old maid who was born deaf and dumb and blind."

The remainder of the statement is the old familiar story; the charge that the church is dominated by the wealthy, that the poor are repelled, and the whole institution a mere useless excrescence on society. He had complained of these things and an investigation committee was appointed to look into the matter, did so, and found nothing. The net result is that the clergyman has been fired from his job, the investigators suggesting that he might be

insane, a conclusion probably deduced from the vestment burning. So far, that has been all the tangible result of his bonfire.

This method of attracting public attention looks very beautiful in theory, but it does not work out so well in practice. Once started it demands ever more sensational attractions of the same sort. If this clergyman were to burn down the church in addition to his "vestments," he might possibly secure another forty-eight hours' public attention to get his message over once again. But the chances are that the next investigating committee would either find him insane and have him committed to an asylum or proceed against him as a criminal and send him to jail.

The path of the spectacular reformer is hard in these days. This is a wicked and perverse generation, always asking a sign in the form of some bizarre stunt as the price of its passing attention. It is tired of mere talking, and demands action. It gave some slight, temporary attention to the clergyman's bonfire and none whatever to his grievance.

The cold fact is that it doesn't create much astonishment among the public to be told that the church is dominated by money and that bishops are a bunch of old women in pants. If that clergyman were now to start in to tell why the church is dominated by capitalists, he might accomplish something more. He has no job now and nothing to lose, and both sensationalism and denunciation having failed, he might try explanation—if he is competent to explain.—New York Call.

SOCIALISM AND SPORT.

Socialism Will Advance, Not Suppress, Whatever Makes for a Happy and Healthy Race.

It was regatta day. The crew, with your humble servant among them, were gathered along the starboard berthing rails, expectant of a good day's sport.

As usual on such occasions, some of my enemies were anxious to try and distinguish themselves by trying to "see me off," and, thinking that the present circumstances provided them with a strong argument against Socialism, one of them accordingly opened fire.

"Well, Pearce! You here! Going to make the best of a good thing, I suppose, as you know very well that sports will not be organized for you under Socialism."

"Why not?" I replied; "I am a Socialist because I want more sports organized for everybody, and because I see that leisure and facilities for everybody to take part in 'sports' cannot be acquired except in a very small way, indeed, apart from Socialism.

"You have two whole days before you now to watch the regatta. What more do you want?" he inquired.

"All that Socialism will provide," I answered; "sport for all who wish to indulge in it every day of the year. I want for the poor to have the same opportunities that the rich have now—pleasure and recreation 365 days annually."

"You don't want much," said he sarcastically. "I should consider myself a very discontented individual indeed if I wanted half as much as you."

"But I notice you are as pleased as I am to be here today," I suggested; "and is it not likely that is what would also occur if sports were organized for you all the year round?"

"Sports all the year round, and every day at that!" he sneered. "Why, it would become monotonous."

"Then why do not the rich find it monotonous?" I questioned. "Do you believe that anything could be more monotonous than your daily round of toil?"

"No, no," called out some amongst those who had now gathered around us. "You're right, Pearce, you're right there!"

"Is it not a fact," I remarked, "that I hear you and others continually grumbling day after day; and may not that be taken as evidence that, like me, you are really dissatisfied with present conditions, and that you really do want better ones?"

"Yes," he admitted, "we want better; but as we see little or no possibility of getting better we think it wisest to be content with such as we've got."

"Thank you," I retorted; "I now know precisely your position. You limit your wants to your narrow outlook upon life; you are kidding yourself that things are better as they are because you see no possibility of making them better still. You are not honest to yourself. If you would broaden your outlook upon life you would soon realize that you wanted as much as I do; and if you became a Socialist you would see that Socialism holds as unlimited possibilities in the world of sport as in everything else. Can you gainsay this?"

"Well—no, not exactly," he replied; "but do you mean to tell me that if more facilities were opened for sports we should have such inclinations for them as we have now?"

"Yes," I answered. "You will notice today, as an instance, that your officers, who enjoy themselves much more frequently than you do in open-air games, such as golfing, hockey or lawn tennis, etc., will enter just as enthusiastically into the boat-racing today as you will; in fact, it is significant that whilst the men have an incentive provided in the way of prizes, the officers have not; but the officers will contest just as keenly. Why is it?"

"I don't know," said he, nonplussed.

"Then, if you will allow me, I will explain," I stated. "The reason is that men and women, like other creatures, have a natural and instinctive love for play or sport. With the rich this can be amply catered to, and for that reason we shall organize sports into a variety of forms and encourage them, because they are, as you know, a helpful means of developing people into races of healthy, muscular beings."

"Half a minute," chimed in another; "let me have a rub at him! If," he continued, addressing me, "you are going to convert Great Britain into a cornfield, as you propose doing, I for one would like to know how suitable fields and spaces for sports will be available?"

There was a slight tittering at this; some of the bystanders thought I was had at last.

"We shall not need to trespass to any great extent upon cultivable lands," I answered, "as their productivity will be increased by scientific applications; and, as you know, almost every town and village has public fields and parks which can be used for sport practically only a few hours per week. Just think how many could avail themselves of sport if those fields and spaces alone were devoted to that purpose three-fourths of the day, as they would probably be under Socialism. And further," I questioned, "have you not, during our journeying around the coasts and elsewhere in Great Britain, seen acres and acres of land, which, though unfit for culture, could readily be converted into suitable grounds for sport? Some of these spots are easily accessible from many towns and villages, whilst the more remote could easily be made more accessible by a developed railway service. You know that soldiers' parades make admirable grounds for quite a variety of games. What is there to prevent hard and rocky lands being treated in a similar way? In all probability this is what will occur under Socialism. Should it be desirable to reserve the best lands for agricultural productions, the Socialists, being true economists, will do so."

There was a sound of cheering from the ship ahead of us; the first race, with our whaler leading, was coming through the lines, and we left our talk on Socialism to watch the race, not without, I hope, some lasting impressions having been made.—A. G. Pearce, in London Justice.

BISHOPS WHO WELSH.

Now and again someone lifts up his voice in this country against a Godless state. The cry goes forth for God in the constitution, for God in the public schools, and sometimes even tentatively for a union of church and state. We do not take such talk seriously. We do not even like preachers in politics. Too many of them, when they venture into politics, make fools of themselves, or allow others to do it for them. They have a union of church and state in Great Britain, though there is a tendency to dissolve the union. Just now the Liberals propose the disestablishment, broadly speaking, of the church in Wales. The result is that the world discovers again that the church works all right with the state when the state is conservative, but works all wrong when the state is liberal. The church is in this respect like the house of lords—a facility for government when Tories rule, an obstruction when Liberals are in power. It is interesting to an American to read a couple of paragraphs from the Liberalist London Nation, about the attitude of the bishops toward the legislation as to the church in Wales. It makes one rather glad that bishops on this side of the water are not in politics in a way to bring upon themselves such comment. "It is a very remarkable fact," says the Nation, "that of the 13 bishops appointed by the present Liberal government, every one of them, with the exception of Dr. Hicks of Lincoln is at the present moment trying to destroy the ministers who gave them their sees and their salaries. For a proof of this we have only to look at the manifesto they have recently issued in connection with the church in Wales. When these ecclesiastics accepted their appointments from the prime minister they knew perfectly well what his policy was and what the policy of the Liberal party was in relation to the church in Wales. It is a policy which has been before the country for years, and none of them could pretend that they were unaware of its purpose and character. Notwithstanding this knowledge, they accepted high preferment and valuable emoluments at the hands of the present ministry." The plain English of those sentences is that the men who accepted the bishoprics did so under false pretenses. But the Liberal weekly makes the case stronger with more severe strictures in the next paragraph, thus: "These ecclesiastics now have the hardihood to turn round upon the prime minister who has made them what they are, and to accuse him, in set terms, of attempting to injure what they describe as 'the cause of religion in our land.' If these bishops believe that the prime minister is engaged in the odious task of hurting the cause of religion in our land, why did they accept preferment from such a person? Why did they not say, when he offered it them, 'Thy preferment perish with thee! It is an accursed thing when offered by your hands!' Or, if they now awake to the position in which they stand, why do they not, as honorable men, resign the positions and emoluments they now hold before proceeding to bite the hand that has honored and fed them?" These lords spiritual are pilloried as ingrates, and that there may be no lack of specification on the indictment, the men are named with the price for which they sold themselves, though they did not "stay bought." "Here," says The Nation, "is a list of these right reverend gentlemen:—Dr. Lang, archbishop of York, £10,000 a year and a palace; Dr. Ridgeway, bishop of Chichester, £4,000 and a palace; Dr. Pollock, bishop of Norwich, £4,000 and a palace; Dr. Dudge, bishop of Southwark, £3,000 and a palace; Dr. Ridgeway, bishop of Salisbury, £4,500 and a palace; Dr. Stratton, bishop of Newcastle, £3,000 and a palace; Dr. Drury, bishop of Ripon, £4,000 and a palace; Dr. Thompson, bishop of Sodor and Man, £2,000 and a palace; Dr. Russell Wakefield, bishop of Birmingham, £3,000 and a palace; Dr. Kempthorne, bishop-designate of Lichfield, £4,500 and a palace; Dr. Burrows, bishop of Truro, £3,000 and a palace." I don't remember any such a labeling of "grafters" since Sir Jonah Barrington published as an appendix to "The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation," just what price was paid to every man who sold out the Irish parliament to England. We have never had, in this country, any such betrayal of kindness as this. Roosevelt men gave up Taft jobs when the issues between the two leaders were joined. Bryan men refused to hold high place under Cleveland. Silver Republicans walked out of their party's convention when it declared for the gold standard. It is a good thing that our government has no bishoprics to give and that our bishops do not take an active part in politics. It enables us to continue thinking better of the higher clergy than one possibly can in England upon such a showing as is made by The Nation.—William Marion Reedy in St. Louis Mirror.

THE WORD "PRACTICAL."

At this moment, at any moment, several million men are saying to several other million men: "You're a theorist." I have had it said to me so often that I'm beginning to wonder whether there aren't really four sexes in America, men, women, practical persons, and theorist. This at least is certain, there is one sure way to reveal your theorism: ask a practical man what he means by the word practical. He will begin by looking at you with a blank despair, as if you had asked him whether two and two really make four. He will consider your question unnecessary and insulting, and he will demonstrate his opinion of you by disdainfully giving a satisfactory answer. There is good reason for that; if a practical man defined "practical," he would in that very moment become a theorist.

For a theorist is nothing but a man who tries to think about what he is doing; not satisfied with being on his way, he wishes to know where he's going. Moreover, he's not content to go anywhere at all or nowhere in particular.

There's only one way to find out what "practical" means—watch what practical men do. This is fairly simple in America. The great mass of them govern this country, its industries, its life and its labor.

And:—

In a world of practical men, hundreds of thousands of mothers devote thousands die of starvation, bad air, and inattention.

In a world of practical men, hundreds of thousands receive no education worth the name. There aren't even enough school buildings for children, let alone teachers, let alone competent teachers.

In a world of practical men, hundreds of thousands of mothers devote their life-work in sweatshops and factories. I will not insist here on the fantastic notion that every child should be happy.

In a world of practical men, hundreds of thousands of mothers devote themselves to the establishment of homes by working all day in factories and stores. This is the practical way of promoting the efficiency of the next generation. There are also hundreds of thousands of mothers who are enabled to teach their children frugality and perseverance by turning the parlor into a workshop.

In a world of practical men, thousands die of overwork, or starve for lack of work.

In a world of practical men, there are half a million people in lunatic asylums.

In a world of practical men, the jails are crowded.

In a world of practical men, immense quantities of food are poisoned.

In a world of practical men, politics is bought and sold.

In a world of practical men, the cost of living is exorbitant.

In a world of practical men, infants and idiots can inherit millions.

In a world of practical men, natural resources are wasted.

In a world of practical men, nations go to war.

In a world of practical men, there is a panic about once every ten years.

In a world of practical men, the strike and lockout, the boycott and the blacklist are in constant use.

In a world of practical men, thought is hired, news is manufactured.

In a world of practical men, some are too poor and some are too rich. And, above all, in a world of practical men, no remedies are proposed. That is the monopoly of theorists. If they might say a word to the practical men, it would, I think, be this:

"Gentlemen, as the rulers of a nation, your success is not conspicuous. As we go among men, we find your prestige very much diminished. To be quite frank we don't admire you enormously. We don't think your eyes and ears are open wide enough to have learnt the real feelings of this nation. We theorists offer you one hint, take it or leave it; you are sitting on a pile of gunpowder, smoking a cigar."—By Walter Lippmann in Everybody's.

IS SOCIALISM IMPOSSIBLE?

Well, Shallow Opponents, Who Never Tire of Showing Their Ignorance, Say So.

Impossible!

That is the last word in many an argument nowadays, especially when the subject is the soul-stirring, mind-gripping, heart-shaking one of the re-ordering of society and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

Of course it is the opponent of Socialism and the barracker for Things as They Are who so "settles the hash" of the silly Socialists and the crack-brained theorists.

It is his conclusive rejoinder to the claims and ideals of the sociologists and humanitarians.

It is his decisive case for the perpetuation of the present system of society.

It clinches all his arguments in advocacy of Letting Things Alone and in opposition to the New Order that is to be.

It is so much easier to say that a thing is impossible than to demonstrate its impossibility that the man who resorts to this unsatisfactory method of settling the matter has either a bad case or his argument is weak.

But saying a thing is impossible does not make it impossible, neither does it convince the thinking listener that it is impossible.

What he is looking for is reasonable and logical proof of the assertion, and until this is forthcoming he is not convinced.

Very little is impossible; one might almost say that nothing is impossible.

The annals of our own time are full of records of achievements which but a century ago—even half a century ago—would have been regarded as beyond the limit of possibility that a wise man will pause before declaring anything impossible.

If we were to assert that—assuming that some of the other planets are inhabited—within a century interplanetary communication would be an accomplished fact, we should be greeted of a surety with a storm of "impossibles."

But if a hundred years ago someone had stated that within a century every great nation of the earth would be linked together by an endless wire, and that the news of the world would be flashed from country to country in a moment, his statement would have been regarded as equally absurd.

Truly, says Herbert Kaufman: "Time is constantly taming into reality our forefathers' wildest guesses."

If less than half a century ago some one had asserted that within twenty years we would be able to communicate with ships thousands of miles away on the open ocean, with nothing whatever but the mysterious and impalpable ether to convey our message, he would have been regarded either as an original sort of romancer or a hopeless lunatic.

But wireless telegraphy, like many another of the marvels which science has revealed during recent years, is now becoming a mere commonplace and attracts but little attention.

It is often the case that a thing is pronounced impossible because the person making the assertion either does not wish it to be possible or desires other people to regard it as impossible.

It is in this spirit that anti-Socialists declare Socialism—the most simple and beneficent form of social organization ever propounded—to be "an impossible dream."

Impossible!

The very word is relative and not absolute.

It was simply impossible yesterday to do the things that we do with ease today.

And the very fact that we do them with ease today proves that they were not really impossible yesterday.

We cannot do today what our children will do tomorrow.

But the fact that our children will do these things tomorrow shows that they are not absolutely but merely relatively impossible today.

As Louis Lingg says in "The Bomb," "The dreams of today are the realities of tomorrow."

Impossible!

Say not that anything is so!

Leander would have considered it impossible to have crossed the Hellespont in an aeroplane.

But it wasn't!

He didn't know how to do it, that was all!

Julius Caesar would have regarded it as impossible to flash his famous "Veni, vidi, vici" to the Senate by wireless telegraphy.

But it wasn't.

The only trouble was that he didn't know how!

Homer would have supposed that it was impossible to write the Iliad with a fountain pen, or to click off the Odyssey with a typewriter.

Nero never dreamed of driving down the Appian Way in a motor car.

But those things were not impossibilities.

We have demonstrated that.

And our children's children will prove in like manner that the things that seem to us grotesquely impossible are as simple as simple can be.

Things are never impossible.

The only obstacle is our own pitiful ignorance or our own pitiful indolence.

To the workers all things are possible.

United as one they have only to say that this or that shall be done, and it shall be done.

They have only to declare that the rule of gold shall cease, and it shall cease.

They have only to pronounce for the Golden Rule, and it shall prevail.

They have only to decide upon the deposition of Mammon, and Man shall take his place upon the "throne of things."

They have only to stand solidly and steadfastly for Socialism, and the "impossible, Utopian dream" is a present reality.

The workers, we say!

They are the masters of their fate, the captains of their soul.

Impossible!

Mark ye the words of the Sage of Chelsea, grim and glorious Carlyle: "The word 'impossible' does not appear in the brave man's dictionary."

Neither does it in the lexicon of the Socialist.—Maoriland Worker.

PORCUPINE MINERS ARE STANDING PAT.

M. Wayman, organizer for the Social Democratic party of Canada, is back in Toronto, after a three weeks' tour of the mining camps of Northern Ontario, reports the Industrial Banner of that city.

In an interview with Wayman, a representative of the Banner gleaned much useful information relative to the conditions in the mines.

He said that the strike in Porcupine was in better shape now than at any time during the last six months. A demonstration was held on May 1st and nearly 500 men were on parade. Sports, speeches and entertainments were given, and a splendid spirit prevailed.

"Do you think that the men will win?" Wayman was asked.

"The men cannot lose," he replied.

"Do you give any credence to the newspaper talk that says that the strike is over?"

"None whatever," he answered.

"The mining stock market prices show clearly that the owners are feeling the effects of the strike. Very few of the mines are running at half their capacity.

"Scabs are harder to get, and the strikers are solid.

"The mayor and aldermen of Timmins are foolish in their fears and accusations against the miners. Every accident, trouble, brawl or misfortune is used as a pretext for injuring the cause of the strikers.

"Students are being sent from Kingston and other colleges to act as strike-breakers."

"Is it true that a large number of foreign immigrants are being herded up to the mines?"

"It is true that they have been hired, but our pickets have persuaded them to stay away.

"The courts have been actively engaged in trying to break the strike. Nearly forty men have been jailed on the merest pretext.

"Have the women and children suffered much during this Arctic winter up there?"

"No, no," came the reply. "The miners are great, big-hearted men, who would rather die than let a child suffer. All the children I saw were warmly clothed and well fed.

"The women stick to their husbands and never squeal.

"The conditions are tough, and the food sometimes mean and always rough, but there is enough to go round, and while there is a dollar and a bite of bread, a spirit of communism prevails, and all share according to their needs.

"A touching scene was recounted of the first of May. Some good-natured man, with an instinct for children's needs, rolled a coin down the room for the babies to get candies with, and his action was emulated by a hundred others, and the youngsters were made happy.

"The townspeople stick by the men. The women stick to the men. The children love all, and the men stick together. If you want to see a bunch of stickers, go to the Porcupine mining district.

"The Silver Center miners are solid in sympathy and funds, and Cobalt, Gowanda, Elk Lake and other camps are eager to see the men win.

"I have thoroughly enjoyed my trip," said Wayman. "The miners and farmers of the northern district are the right stuff.

"I have succeeded in organizing a local of farmers in Milberta, and am certain that every labor man and Socialist in Canada will agree with me that the Porcupine strike has opened the eyes of thousands of workers. It has shown them that when a struggle comes we have no hope from press, pulpit, parliament, courts or militia. These are controlled by our masters and we have only ourselves to trust and help."

A definite attempt is to be made to put an organizer in the northern field exclusively; each local is to have a hand, and it is hoped that, by the aid of a clean labor press, a solid north will be the result.—Exchange.

SOCIALISM AND THE PULPIT.

W. S. Morgan

Socialism proposes an economic method of production and distribution constructed to meet modern conditions.

Socialism was impossible before the advent of modern machinery, where, by social effort, those things needful to human life are produced, that formerly was done by individual labor in conjunction with individual hand tools.

Socialism demands collective ownership of this machinery.

It has nothing to do with religion; it does not deal with the spiritual side of life.

It deals purely with the affairs of this life and its membership is composed of persons of all religious creeds and denominations as well as agnostics.

It is a political party contending for an industrial system that will give to the useful workers, in every field of industry, the full measure of the wealth created by their own toil.

This is the central idea around which all others cluster and are corollary to.

Socialists believe that if this condition can be brought about it will universalize opportunity and promote the happiness and welfare of the entire human race.

Socialism contends that idleness is not only waste but is a crime.

That war is both a waste and a crime.

It stands for the fullest intellectual and physical development of the race.

It reaches out a protecting hand to the children in the workshops and factories and the slums.

It holds that to be born a female is not a crime; that men are only disfranchised for crimes committed, and that women should enjoy the same privileges that men grant to themselves.

Socialism maintains that with the abolition of private monopoly, interest, rent and profits the lust for gain would be destroyed and much of "man's inhumanity to man" would be eliminated.

The Socialist platform in all that it advocates squares with the teachings of the Lowly Nazarene, who was Himself a useful worker and shared the sufferings of His fellow beings who were oppressed and ground down between an ecclesiastical aristocracy and a military oligarchy.

According to the Bible, the first greetings that came to the birth of the Carpenter of Nazareth was "On earth, peace, good will toward men."

The Socialist party is the only political organization in the world that responds to that greeting.

It is the only political party that stands for universalizing opportunities.

It is the only party that stands for harnessing the inherent powers of nature for the universal good.

Jesus taught us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and visit the sick, and condemned those who do not these things.

To do these things is the highest aim of Socialism.

Socialism strikes at private ownership of industries, the root of the evil which causes 90 per cent of the hunger, nakedness and sickness in the world.

It provides for the care of childhood, old age and the helpless.

It makes the "injury of one the concern of all."

Why, then, should preachers and priests denounce Socialism?

They ought to welcome it as a potent power to help abolish the evils against which the Man of Galilee contended.

If political parties are to be attacked from the pulpit why attack the Socialist party?

Why not attack the old parties that are reeking with crime and corruption?

The principles of the Socialist party are the grandest that ever inspired the hearts of men and women.

To carry these principles into effect, to establish this new philosophy that will give industrial freedom to the toiling millions, the Socialists have outlined a working program.

That program simply marks out the work which Socialists have set for themselves to do. It proposes that the nation shall own the trusts, and the workers own the nation.

Priests and preachers will do well to get a copy of it and give it careful consideration before they utter anathemas against it from the pulpit.

It is a grand and glorious work undertaken by grand and noble men and women.—National Rip-Saw.

THE WORLD CONFLICT FORESHADOWED.

Few workers realize the significance of the two latest moves of international capitalism.

Almost simultaneously the governments of China and Mexico are receiving hundred million-dollar loans from the banking interests of the world.

The Mexican government is in the last throes of a deadly struggle with the triumphant Constitutionalists.

The Mexican government represents all that is barbarous, repressive and anti-democratic.

The Huerta government would miserably perish within a few months if left to its own resources.

It is into the coffers of this government, weakened, discredited and on its last legs, that the capitalists have poured a hundred million dollars.

The banking interests of the world would not stake a hundred million dollars on any government unless they were sure that they could pull that government through and bring it out victorious.

The loan is proof that international capitalism has made up its mind that Huerta, the assassin, shall conquer and rule!

It is proof that there is a reason why international capitalism has decided that Huerta must win.

That reason may be found in the character of the uprising against Huerta. The Mexican revolutionists are more liberal, more democratic, more working-class than the Huerta government, and in the Mexican uprising is the dangerous cry of "land for the tillers of the soil." It has an undercurrent of the social revolution in it, a growing tendency to despoil the despoilers and restore the earth to the workers.

That is why international capitalism risks a hundred million dollars on a government that is already whipped.

Over in China an election has just been held.

Seventy per cent of the people who voted voted for a program under the leadership of the great Sun Yat Sen that looks toward transforming China into a Socialist republic where the people will own and operate the industries.

Confronting these 70 per cent of awakened and determined voters is the decrepit and helpless bureaucracy of Yuan Shi Kai, determined to keep the people from getting control of the land and industries.

Yuan Shi Kai was chosen president as a compromise in order to bring all factions together in the interest of a united China. He has turned out to be a base and treacherous traitor to the republic and an inveterate and deadly enemy of the rising Socialist movement.

With his treasury depleted, insufficient revenues and a weakened central government, he cannot hope to triumph over the 70 per cent of enlightened voters fired by the great ideal of a new and emancipated China. He has no money to pay his soldiers and he is powerless before the rising tide of Socialism unless he secures outside help.

He has appealed to international capitalism, and again we see the careful and conservative banking class rushing to give a disintegrating government a hundred million dollars.

International capitalism has thrown two hundred million dollars recklessly in the breach to still the cry of the disinterested—to halt the advance of international Socialism.

When international capitalism deliberately spends money this way it has awakened to a class consciousness that portends much for the immediate future of humanity.

It means that capitalism has become a gigantic world-power, consciously bent on suppressing all movements of the people that aim at greater power and life for the workers. It means that we may confidently expect the same world-owning power to fall upon and crush every movement for industrial liberty in the world.

There is no remedy for this condition but international Socialism with its program of anti-militarism, anti-nationalism and the political and industrial unity of the workers of the whole world.—Inter-Mountain Worker.

THAT LABOR-CAPITAL BROTHERHOOD.

Really Does Not Seem to Have Any Foundation in Fact, After All

That the interests of the employers and employes are identical who can deny? This is one of the reasons that this mining camp has been inundated by circulars from the W. J. Burns detective agency offering operators to place some of their skilled operatives in the camps where they will watch "in the dark corners, and keep the boss posted as to how conditions are, what the agitators are doing, who are the kickers, who could be fired judiciously, and generally to watch what the boss or the foreman can't watch, says the Nome, Alaska, Industrial Worker. It is because there is such a perfect community of interests that the employers hire sleuths to keep tabs on the workers to see who fills the shovel till he covers the maker's name, and who it is that takes things easy and is not in a rush to hoist the profit percentage of the boss into the hundreds. It is because the working class and the employing class live in such a perfectly loving brotherhood, so Christian-like in spirit and full of that affectionate kindred of one or the other's natures that the William Burns detective agency grows fat supplying operatives who will watch while the boss cannot watch, and protect what the boss cannot protect. Sure Mike!

In the circular to which we make reference there is the elegant suggestion that the Burns agency is willing, if necessary, to install one of their special dictaphones whereby they can keep track upon even the secret conversations of the employes and let the boss know all about it. It is so sweet an example of the loving community of interest that does exist between the employers and the men hired that he who runs can read.

What a lovely system, by the gods! Sneaking and spying upon the most secret ways of men, "down in the dark corners," says the circular, looking fellow workers in the face with the lie in their hearts and their eyes—what sort of morality is it that approves it? And while, when the rebellious worker faces the bosses with defiance and declares that in good time the workers will own the earth and all things on it, he is called an anarchist or something equally horrible, who ever heard of this detestable espionage that makes the Russian spy system savory in comparison, called by any of our patriots "un-American"—who, indeed?—Daily People.

OUR LAZY-HUSBAND LAW.

The lazy-husband law which went into effect June 1st is all that could be desired by the capitalist class. The idea of making non-support a crime when there is no law that will provide means whereby employment may be secured is the most colossal humbug that has been imposed upon the people of the state for some time.

The law in effect would act something like this: When out of employment and with no visible means of support, and your family becomes destitute because you are unable to find a master, the law regards your case as one of desertion. The penalty is lawful, legal slavery imposed by the state and enforced by the divine owners of the earth, who refused you a job because it would be more profitable to make a pauper of you, and let the law take its course than to employ you and prevent the state from asserting its right of power. Thus you become a victim of circumstances over which you have no control and become a criminal because you could not employ yourself. When a man becomes an agitator, it's an easy matter to silence him. All that is necessary is for the employers to agree among themselves that they will not employ him, and that settles it. He has violated the lazy-husband law and must be punished. The state proceeds to destroy all that is human in him, all that is manly and courageous in him by sending him to the rock pile, or as the Tacoma Ledger of Sunday, June 1st, advises, that they be worked on the stumps and logged-off land. Who owns these lands? The master class, of course! Then the lazy-husband law must have been passed for the special purpose of providing the lumber companies who hold vast areas of logged-off land a means of securing cheap labor? That is the correct solution! Exactly, as there is no other means of forcing the master class to furnish employment and the state lends its assistance to degrading and pauperizing its citizens by enforcing a system of paternal feudalism while pretending to assist the dependents of its victims.

Thus the liberties of the people become lost by the cunning trickery of the social perverts and moral lepers of capitalism in the employ of the master class who tell you that Socialism would destroy the home, and then proceed to lawfully compel a family to live on \$1.50 per day because the state saw fit to punish a man who had offended the master class.—Truth.

In Memoriam.

Phoenix, B. C., Sept 7th, 1913.

Whereas, Through the sad death of John Worthynsen, Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8, has lost a faithful advocate of our just cause.

Whereas, Through his untimely end we have another gap in the ranks of the true; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and a copy placed on file.
(Seal.)

D. A. VIGNAUR,
D. PATERSON,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miami, Arizona.

Whereas, The inevitable end of man has overtaken our esteemed and staunch brother, J. A. Carmichael; and

Whereas, In the death of our brother the Union loses an efficient and able counselor; labor a champion; humanity a friend; the community a good citizen; the mother a worthy son and, the wife a loving husband; be it

Resolved: That the membership of Miami Miners' Union extend its heartfelt sympathy to relatives and friends in their bereavement, and that the charter of the Union be draped for the period of thirty days; and further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the deceased brother's relatives, and that they be spread on the minutes of the Union and published in the Miners' Magazine.

A. SYMOND,
J. A. LILES,Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Leadville, Colorado, September 17th, 1913.

Whereas, Death has once more invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our brother, Frank Bradarich, who died of pneumonia August 28th, 1913.

Whereas, In the death of Brother Frank Bradarich, Local 33, W. F. M., has lost a valued member; therefore be it

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

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

C. N. LARSON,
ABE WOLDRON,
TOM OWEN,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 18, 1913.

Whereas, The grim reaper has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed Brother, John Voorthuysen, who passed away on August 31, 1913; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Voorthuysen, Phoenix Union has lost a true and faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathies in this their hour of bereavement and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and be it further

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

J. N. CURRIE,
F. J. HICKS,
WILSON FLEMING
Committee.

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IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, W. F. of M.:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has taken away our brother and fellow worker, James McDonald, while actively engaged in the discharge of his duties as an engineer; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother James McDonald his family has lost a faithful husband, father and provider; the community a peaceful law-abiding citizen; this Union an eminent loyal fellow co-worker, who ever acted in accordance with his intelligence and judgment for what he considered the best interest of the organization; therefore be it

Resolved: That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in this great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes a copy sent to the family of the deceased brother, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine.

Adopted September 17th, 1913.

(Seal)

ABE WINWOOD,
PETER E. DELANEY,
A. C. DAWE,Committee.

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LIST OF UNIONS

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Table listing unions in the left column, including Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and others. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

Table listing unions in the right column, including Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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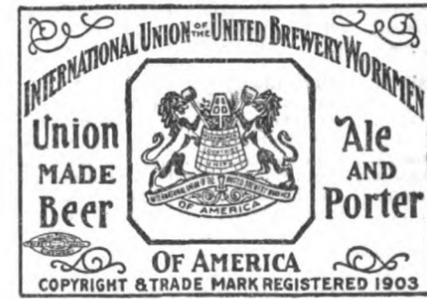


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