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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 13, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

THE SOUTHERN COAL FIELDS of Colorado are governed by orders from 26 Broadway, New York.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of Illinois, by its latest report, shows a membership of 78,098.

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

PRESIDENT MOYER left Denver last Friday night to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, Washington.

JIM LARKIN, the strike leader in Ireland, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. The class that rules in Ireland does things in the same manner as "the servants of the people" do in free and glorious America.

TOM MANN of England was brought to this country by the I. W. W. Mann has learned a few lessons since coming to America. He refused to hug the fanatics to his breast, and likewise refused to give his sanction to their tactics and methods. Mann will return to England a wiser Mann.

THE PREACHERS in the copper district of Michigan are complaining on account of the scarcity of contributions towards the temples of God. As some of the preachers wore the badges of deputy sheriffs to suppress strikers, they should look to Lord McNaughton to make up the deficiency.

"BILLY" SUNDAY, the freak preacher, who is scheduled for a revival during the month of December in Pittsburg, Pa., is meeting with considerable opposition. A mass meeting has been called to protest against the evangelist, who, by a great many professed Christians, is looked upon as a mercenary who has prostituted religion for revenue.

THE FACT has been disclosed that a number of men belonging to the state militia of Colorado have been serving as armed thugs in the southern coal fields.

A member of the state militia converted into an armed thug to serve coal corporations against strikers is certainly a tribute to the honor of the soldier.

A MINE FULL OF MEN were murdered at Dawson, New Mexico, a few weeks ago, but the murderers will not be arrested.

Why?

Simply because the murderers belong to a class of privilege, and the murdered were slaves, who lost their lives in the production of profit for the master class.

JOSEPH E. DAVIES, in a recent address before the National Association of Hardware Manufacturers, declared that 200 corporations own \$22,500,000,000 of the wealth of the United States. In a few more years these 200 corporations and trusts will have a warranty deed on the United States, our glorious country, which is hailed as "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

PRESIDENT MOYER and Secretary-Treasurer Mills returned from the Black Hills last week after being in attendance at court in an action in which the Western Federation of Miners was involved. The conspirators who brought an action in court to set aside a lawful indebtedness due the Federation failed in their conspiracy and judgment was accordingly rendered in favor of the Federation.

ACCORDING to the press dispatches, Ortie McManigal is to be given his liberty. McManigal was the Orchard in the Los Angeles explosion. He rendered great service to the steel trust, that giant combination that has stopped at no crime in its conspiracies to destroy the Structural Iron Workers.

McManigal, though confessing to the commission of crimes that deserve death, is to be absolved by that "invisible government" that controls courts, debauches legislative bodies and supplies slush funds to corrupt elections. "We are all equal before the law" should cause imbeciles in feeble-minded institutions to laugh in derision.

POST, the would-be union labor "buster," has been exposed as a tax dodger. In a sworn statement presented to the assessor, the Post concern of Battle Creek, Michigan, valued its possessions at \$559,450, but on investigation it was found that the property owned by Post was worth \$2,325,000. It was likewise discovered that Post paid no taxes on personal property, though holding personal property valued at \$186,000. When confronted with this delinquency, the union smasher made the claim that he was a resident of Washington, but investigation showed that he only paid \$18.00 taxes in Washington. Post should write another screed on the un-Americanism of the labor movement.

THE MINERS of the copper mining district of Michigan are still standing like a stone wall, refusing to go back to the mines until Lord McNaughton steps down from his lofty pedestal and recognizes the fact that human beings, though clad in the livery of labor, have some rights which even industrial despots will be forced to respect.

The thugs, state militia and the courts are still serving the interests of the mine operators, but the strikers are undismayed and have faith and confidence in the ability of the labor movement of a continent to furnish the necessary financial assistance until organized greed has been humbled in Michigan.

The strikers are confronted with the piercing cold of winter and they behold their wives and children enduring untold hardships, but

they are bravely fighting the tyranny of a master class, feeling confident that their efforts, backed and supported by the forces of organized labor of this country, must ultimately achieve victory. Don't forget the brave men and women of Michigan, but remember that their fight is your fight, and that when the battle is won labor will be closer to the goal of economic liberty.

CHARLES W. GATES, who was known as "Spend a Million" Gates, died of heart failure a few weeks ago at Cody Wyoming. Gates was estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. Gates never earned a dollar of this money by honest labor. He was a spendthrift and a worshipper of the "gay life."

When he died, his aristocratic remains were gently lifted and placed on a special train for New York. When he was buried, thousands of people thronged the streets of New York and gathered in the cemetery to witness the last rites that were administered to the dead man who, while living, felt flattered when he was recognized as a "dead game sport."

But the thousands of people who gathered in the streets and cemetery in seeming veneration for the man who gloried in spending a million a year were there as idolaters of Mammon and not to revere any noble traits of character possessed by a favored son of our exploiting system.

Had Gates been an ordinary citizen, with but few dollars at his death, he would have found a grave in the wilderness of Wyoming. But he had millions of money which he had never earned, and though his brow had never been moistened by the dew of honest toil, yet he was committed to earth with all the honors of a god.

His millions brought thousands to his funeral to do him homage, or rather, to pay respect to the pile of wealth that had been minted

from a system that has produced millionaires and bred tramps, that has built prisons and palaces, and draped the world in the gloom of misery and wretchedness.

THEY HAD A BANQUET in New York the other night, they did —the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

The speakers were those two high-minded and conscientious business men, Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, they were. And they said some very wise and remarkable things, so they did.

Mr. Hill said that "the country is waterlogged with bonds" and that confidence cannot be restored until the name "bond" has won back something of its own standard. And that cannot happen until issues are limited by moderation, conformed to the value of security, etc."

Pretty wise guy, that man Hill. He knows something about bonds. And they say he has such a horror of water that he doesn't even allow it on his table, much less in his bonds. Yes. And when it comes to the "confidence" of the American people, he knows something about that, too.

And Mr. Vanderlip believes the great danger is that congress will "saddle on the country a ruinous policy of fiat money."

What do you know about that?

He says "there is no case in all history where a nation has started on an issue of fiat money that the result has not been a complete breakdown of the financial system of that country.

Oh yes. Just leave it to Mr. Vanderlip and his gang, and if they can't have their way they will see that the financial system breaks down, all right, all right!

It is fortunate that the destinies of the nation are in the hands of such disinterested patriots.—Montana Socialist.

Boasting of Their Shameless Vocation

THE WADDELL-MAHON CORPORATION takes pride in its vocation and glories in its nefarious work of furnishing professional man-killers to create a reign of terror during the strike.

The Waddell-Mahon agency has sent out the following circular, boasting of its prowess as a strike-breaking agency, and solicits the patronage of every exploiter who believes in holding labor in subjection through the armed power of licensed Cossacks. The circular to employers is as follows:

"As an evidence of our ability as strike-breakers, we invite your attention to the labor difficulties now ensuing along the copper range of the upper peninsula of Michigan, between the Calumet and Hecla Copper Co., the Commonwealth Copper Co., the Quincy Copper Co., et al., and the Western Federation of Miners. In amount of capital and number of men involved this strike is the most important of the present year. We point with pardonable pride to the fact that this corporation has been selected by Sheriff James A. Cruse of Houghton county—the storm center of the strike—to aid him in maintaining the integrity of the law. We are now engaged in "policing" the 1,019 square miles of territory contained in Houghton county. We are safeguarding the property of the mine owners against intrusion and violence. We are also protecting the lives and the homes of the 80,098 men, women and children of Houghton county against overt acts. The Western Federation of Miners is doomed to inevitable disaster and defeat in the upper peninsula of Michigan. We make this prediction at this time and if you will follow the story of the strike as it appears in the daily newspapers, and particularly in the Boston News Bureau, the well known financial organ, which has a special correspondent on the ground, you will see that our prediction will be fulfilled daily. We are sure of defeating the Western Federation of Miners in this operation, because we have met and defeated them before. Last year, when the agitators of this union sought to paralyze the copper industry of Nevada and Utah, we were retained by the Utah Copper Company and the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, and broke the great strikes at Bingham Canyon, Utah, and at Ely

and McGill, Nevada. We ask you to watch the progress of the present strike, because we know it will be a triumph for law and order, a triumph for the mine owners, and will furnish still another evidence of the success we have always met with in breaking strikes. We ask you to judge us by results."

The above circular needs but little editorial comment to establish the fact in the minds of the working class that all such agencies as the Waddell-Mahon aggregation are organized and maintained for the sole purpose of defeating labor in securing any concessions from greedy exploiters. In the circular it is openly acknowledged that Sheriff Cruse of Houghton county, Michigan, secured the professional assassins of Waddell and Mahon and clothed them with authority to "shoot to kill."

The sheriff of Houghton county, as the official chattel of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, was commanded by his lord and master, James McNaughton, to turn over the functions of the sheriff's office to a horde of gunmen, and the commissioners of the county were ordered to pay the salaries of these moral perverts and degenerates, whom the Waddell-Mahon agency laud as strike-breakers. Before these men of the Waddell-Mahon agency were imported to Michigan the governor of the state, that spineless creature who was formerly hailed as a "man of the people," sent the "boys in blue" in order that the outlaws of the Waddell-Mahon agency might be protected in their dastardly work by bayonets in the hands of a state militia. Under the protection of the rifles, cannon and gatling guns of the state militia these Hessians, who are paid by the taxpayers of the copper mining district, have committed almost every crime and have escaped with impunity, but when a striking miner has offered the slightest resistance to the outrages perpetrated by licensed thugs and sluggers, he has been arrested, thrown into jail and haled into court as a law-breaker.

The strike in Michigan has demonstrated that all the powers of the state have been arrayed against the strikers, and that even the courts, those "temples of justice," have been prostituted to serve Mammon.

He Pleads for Lucre

THERE WAS a banquet held at Chicago a few weeks ago, and around the festive board were gathered the members of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

The feasters at this banquet were the financial giants of a nation, and it would seem that these bankers would be entertained by orators who could talk knowingly on finance and the returns that would come from judicious investments. But at the banquet, there appeared the president of the Notre Dame University, Rev. John Cavanaugh, who put forth an eloquent plea to touch the generosity of the horde of coupon-clippers, who had met to devise the most modern methods by which they could pluck 90,000,000 of people.

In the course of the address at the banquet of bankers, the humble follower of the Nazarene said:

"Those immigrants have brought to this country their ancient grudges born and nourished under the tyrannies of old-world kings.

In their hearts the love of God has died and the hatred of men has taken its place. Hunger has aroused their energies; liberty has given them opportunity; their interest in mankind is the interest of the wolf in the sheepfold.

"They look upon the wealth that labor or talent or opportunity has accumulated, and they clamor for laws to destroy that wealth or distribute it. They attack religion because religion stands in the way of their purposes; they attack government because government is the contradiction of anarchy. They frequently threaten to destroy both the law of God and the law of men when they come to power. A few months ago an army of the Industrial Workers of the World tramped through the streets of one of our large cities carrying banners on which were written the words, "No God; no Master."

"I tell you that the best way to fight the battle of principle against anarchy and Socialism is to prepare for the future a breed

of men with knowledge in their heads and God in their hearts, liberty loving, God fearing, service giving men who understand that not alone on battlefields of blood, but in forum and in Congress, in pulpit and on platform, everywhere, and always, must be preached the doctrine of obedience to God, devotion to country, and service to humanity."

The above quotation taken from the address of Rev. John Cavanaugh is nothing more nor less than an appeal to the financial potentates of America to furnish money—the sinews of war—to the Catholic church in order that its dignitaries may be equipped to fight the growing movement that has for its ultimate goal the emancipation of labor.

Rev. Cavanaugh seemed to forget that those immigrants that have been brought to this country and whom he charges with ancient grudges born and nourished under the tyrannies of old-world kings, have lived under the shadow of the spires of the church in the Old World, and that regardless of all the potency of the church in the monarchies and kingdoms of the Old World, the "grudges" of which he speaks have grown stronger, until a *sentiment* has covered

the earth that man should be industrially free and no longer the exploited victim of a master class.

If the "love of God has died" in the hearts of men and women who come to us from "the tyrannies of Old World Kings" then who is to blame? What has the Catholic church done in the Old World to abolish the *tyrannies* that breed *grudges* and brings about in the hearts of men the death of the love of God?

Rev. Cavanaugh says: "Hunger has aroused their energies." Who is responsible for that *hunger*, that "has aroused" men to give battle to a system that gives a feast to bankers and crusts to labor?

The sophistry of this exalted prelate of the church will be met by the logic and argument of men who have learned their lessons in the school of experience, and the time has passed when clerical jugglers can veneer the hellish system with the robes of the church. Real men all over the earth are in revolt against the tyranny that enslaves man, and this great mass who bears the scars of the industrial struggle will fight on until freedom's sunburst will dispel the miasma of a slavery that has resolved this old earth into a raging hell.

Industrial Tyranny Must Die

THE COAL MINERS of the southern coal fields of Colorado have lived in miserable rented shacks owned by the coal barons. They have sent their hungry and ragged children to schools controlled by the barons, and whose teachers must be approved of by the coal corporations. The miners have been forced to accept their mail from postoffices dominated by their masters. They have been compelled to buy the necessities of life at the mercantile institutions operated by the coal companies, and forced to pay from 25 to 40 per cent higher for goods than could be bought elsewhere.

They have been forced to dig 3,000 pounds of coal for a ton and denied the right of a check weighman to stop the brazen and daylight robbery perpetrated by royal anarchists who tower above the law. They have been compelled to patronize the company church, pay the company parson, support the company doctor and drink at the company saloon, and yet the *kept press* of Colorado has declared that the present conflict is due to the *foreign agitators* who demand "recognition of the union."

The conditions established by the mine operators in Colorado make it absolutely necessary that the *Union should be recognized*, for without such *recognition* there can be no *justice* in that Siberia of the Centennial state, where Standard Oil reigns as king.

For years the C. F. & I. Company and the Victor Fuel Company, owned and controlled by Wall street, have spat upon law and constitutional rights, and these "captains of industry" have sneered in derision at the feeble protests of the people whom fate had placed within the zone governed by those masters of the means of life. Through the economic power of the coal combines of Colorado, legislative bodies have been corrupted, courts debauched and men clothed with executive authority have been made to do the bidding of *Privilege*, in order that a mighty oligarchy, with headquarters in Wall street, might become more gigantic and arrogant on dividends minted from the natural resources of the state and the ill-paid labor of thousands of slaves, whom brutal necessity doomed to toil under the guns of hired outlaws, paid from the coffers of a trust that knew no *God but Gold*.

The people are slowly but surely becoming aroused to the magnitude of corporate despotism in Colorado that has flaunted its defiance of law and practically prostituted every department of the government of a commonwealth to destroy human rights and enthroned *Privilege*. The day of retribution is, however, close at hand, for men and women breathing the spirit of liberty will little longer submit to the tyranny of a godless combination whose soul has been absorbed in its greed for profit.

Thanksgiving Day

THE USUAL PROCLAMATIONS have been issued by our respective officials in public life for the people to assemble in their houses of worship and offer up thanks to God for the great blessings that have been enjoyed during the year 1913.

Thanksgiving proclamations will have a grim significance for millions of people in this country, whose hovels, called homes, are shrouded in the gloom of adversity.

The man who walks the streets in search of employment conscious of the fact that a wife and children are suffering for the necessities of life at home, will look upon the annual proclamation as a mockery and will feel that its language is but taunting his wretchedness.

The children of the mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops who have been robbed of their childhood and denied seats in our temples of education, to be sentenced to the bastiles of profit to produce dividends for our "Captains of Industry," will feel no thrills of joy vibrating through their shrunken and stunted bodies.

as they work the long hours in the mills to sustain the supremacy of a civilization that clamors for gold.

The maiden standing on the threshold of young womanhood doomed to toil for another and looking into the future with no assets but poverty must laugh in derision as she reads the proclamation that urges the people to offer up thanks for blessings that she has been denied and never enjoyed.

The social outcast in her den of shame, robbed of her womanhood and branded as unclean, will certainly give attention to a proclamation that calls for thanks on that anniversary when people should feel gratified for favors received.

The coal miners of Colorado in their tented camps, surrounded by state militia, as they fight against the wages of starvation and death, and the copper miners of Michigan, as they battle on amid thugs and state Cossacks to establish some semblance of human rights, must welcome a proclamation that enjoins them to offer up prayers of gratitude that they have been able to endure the pangs of poverty and survive the outrages perpetrated upon them by the hired Hessians of a master class. Let us pray!

Decline of Socialism

THE DECLINE of socialism in this country is most strongly marked by the suspension of Socialist publications and tremendous loss in paying membership. In less than a year over 120,000 members, paying monthly assessments into their various locals, have been dropped from the rolls. That is, they have ceased to pay their regular imposts and are no longer reckoned as active Socialists.

The cause of this defection can be found, probably, in the realization that the progressive policies of the Democratic and Progressive parties have, in large measure, satisfied the yearning that the flattering and unsubstantial vagaries of Socialism filled before. It is also a proof that many of those known as Socialists heretofore were not Socialists at heart, but gave allegiance to that party because it afforded them the chance to register their protest against the political conditions that obtained for years prior to 1912. Now that the reason for this protest has been somewhat removed through

legislation and promises of legislation of direct interest to the masses, those nominal Socialists are deserting their domain of protest by the ten thousand.

The utter impracticability of the screed of Socialism, not to speak of its lawless and repellant element of sabotage, as preached by the Haywoods, the Ettors and the Giovanittis, has appealed to the conservatives who were labeled Socialists. They find they have been in the wrong pew. And, like sensible Americans, they have decided to change their location and turn their eyes to the brighter and more promising future. That has a great deal to do with the decimated and lessening ranks of the Socialist brigades.—Rocky Mountain News.

The above editorial in the Rocky Mountain News, while containing some truth, yet there are statements which are not based on facts. It is true that the Socialist party has lost thousands of dues-

paying members, but the Socialist party has not lost these members through any "progressive policies" established by the Democratic party.

What "progressive policies" have been inaugurated by the Democratic party that would cause tens of thousands of members to desert the Socialist party? The numerical decrease in the dues-paying members of the Socialist party is due, not to "progressive policies" inaugurated by the Democratic party, but due to a great extent to the industrial depression and financial stringency that prevail throughout the country and the ceaseless war that has been made against Socialism by the moneyed magnates who have enlisted the services of the church to malign and slander the only political movement whose platform means the abolition of the profit system and the freedom of humanity. The sentiment for Socialism has not decreased, but has grown stronger, for as men and women of the working class realize, through observation and experience, that labor is

exploited and enslaved, they reach the conclusion that industrial liberty can never come under the reign of capitalism. Will the Rocky Mountain News please tell us where and when the conditions of the masses have been improved through the alleged "progressive policies" of the Democratic party?

The great army of the unemployed is growing larger and the conflicts between masters and slaves are growing fiercer, and these facts, which cannot be successfully denied, make Socialism inevitable. The News might send its representative to the southern coal fields of Colorado, to impress upon the strikers the efficacy of the "progressive policies" launched by the Democratic party, or its representative might wend his way to Michigan to demonstrate to the copper miners, confronted by thugs and state militia, the glories that have come from those "progressive policies" that have been bequeathed to the American people by the Princeton pedagogue and "Grape Juice" Bryan.

More Patriotism

THERE ARE TWO United States of America.

There is the United States of America in which the American schoolboy lives. This United States is peopled with patriots who insist that they shall be given liberty or death.

It is the United States of the heroic age—the United States of the Declaration of Independence and the Rights of Man.

It is the United States of free speech, the United States of a free press, the United States of separation of church and state, in which religion is a private matter and has no place in politics.

It is the United States of Jacksonian Democracy, in which every sovereign American is the equal of every other free and independent citizen, and just a little better, after he has had two drinks of whisky or heard the eagle scream.

There is another United States of America—the United States of America in which we live. This United States is peopled with trust magnates and immigrants and thugs and strike-breakers and deputy sheriffs and union officials and American citizens who trace their ancestry back to the first families of Virginia and who live in shacks on the side of the mountain. In this America incidents like this, as described in a Washington dispatch, are of daily occurrence:

Washington, Oct. 24.—A telegram saying that an official of the United Mine Workers of America had been denied admission to the coal mines where about 300 miners are entombed at Dawson, N. M., today was received by Congressman Keating, Colorado, from E. L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of the Colorado branch of the union. It read:

"Went to Dawson to offer financial assistance to those in distress, and was driven out by coal company's mounted police.

"Hundreds of miners still entombed.

"Action a disgrace to civilization."

It is asserted that the officials of the company object to the presence here of any officers of the miners' union for the reason that they do not want the conditions which have brought on this awful loss of life to become known. The union men, however, insist on knowing the facts and of visiting such penalties upon negligent officials, if negligence is shown, as the circumstances warrant.

This is a grand and glorious country in which we live. But it needs, as we are assured by Leslie's Weekly, which is owned by federated wealth and which is as devoted to Standard Oil as Chancellor Day, "a new birth of patriotism."

There are enemies springing up from within that are more dangerous than were the British and Hessians. King George was not as tyrannical as a West Virginia coal baron or a Wall street copper magnate. Even the Indians, who came down from Canada and scalped the defenseless inhabitants, were not more relentless than the savages who came out of the jungles of Chicago to "keep the peace" at Calumet.

Yes, we need a new birth of patriotism—the patriotism that pulled down the thrones of kings, broke the shackles of the slave and proclaimed the sovereignty of the people.—Milwaukee Leader.

Fragments of the Commonplace

By W. E. G.

WHAT A DAMNABLE system this competition is in private ownership of land, of industry; to what maddening lengths has it run.

We are all helping to feed this system that benefits no one, not even its so-called beneficiaries, for any ephemeral joy it may bring to them is swallowed up ten times over in the inharmony and human misery it causes, and from which none of us escape.

It withholds from each and every one of us that security which is our natural heritage, and which can only come through co-operation. The greatest obstacle in bringing forth justice is the indifference, the ignorance of the masses, who refuse to see the cause of their poverty, and, unthinkable as it may seem, are actually on the side of the entrenched interests of monopoly that despoils them.

Is it a tragedy or is it a joke, this despoiling of the multitude, which, having eyes to see, see not, and ears to hear, hear not?

This monopoly could not exist for a day were it not entrenched in this ignorance of the people; not for one moment could it withstand the pressure of an enlightened public opinion.

Let a man who really wishes to serve the public get into office and attack some stronghold of privilege; say, for instance, that he thinks that \$2.50 per month, \$30.00 per year, is too much to pay the water-soaked telephone corporation that serves him.

So long as he merely thinks and talks, all's well, and the monopoly smiles complacently as it makes another donation to the church.

But suppose our servant of the people to be a man of power and influence, as the mayor of a city, who really gets busy and finds out that a municipal telephone system can be installed and a phone placed in every man's home for 50 cents per month, \$6.00 per year, and that the hours of "Central" and of the lineman can be shortened, thereby giving employment to more people, and that the wages can be raised as well. Obviously this would benefit every citizen.

Just let it appear that Mr. Mayor will be able to carry this thing through, then something happens.

The telephone monopoly lands on our faithful servant on all fours; with its paid orators it attacks the public ownership idea, telling the dear public how impossible it would be for it to own its own phone system, just as express companies used to tell us how the parcels post would bring ruin to the country.

With its stolen plunder it worms its way into the church, and in

many subtle ways, social, financial and otherwise, chloroforms the leaders into a deep sleep which paralyzes the potential power of the church for good. If only the church would awaken and throw the weight of its mighty influence on the side of the oppressed nothing could withstand it. What a fulcrum it could be in lifting this destructive burden of ignorance. But, alas! it lags in the distance of yesterdays and is presided over by men who think in dead men's thoughts.

But the most powerful weapon of the interests is the press, and what specious arguments it puts forth against the proposed measures. The past life of our mayor will be examined with a microscope and of course flaws found, which will be magnified many times and twisted into shapes gruesome to see. Behold your mayor, cries the "Punch and Judy" press and pulpit; crucify him, crucify him, shout the despoiled and unthinking multitude, whose head is forever buried in the daily press, absorbing the thoughts prepared for it, and forthwith our good friend is taken out of the public view and crucified upon a cross of lies.

The awakening of this multitude is the great task, and a thankless task it is. The people, because they did not see clearly, have always crucified their Saviors.

Up through the centuries, from a savagery of spear and javelin, we have crawled through the darkness of our own ignorance to the barbarism of today; our progress in conformity with the universal law of all growth has been slow, but there are mountains of hope in the fact that an ever-increasing number of us are awakening.

Fifty years ago there were but few, if any, periodicals published by groups of workers; today there are scores of them, ably edited, and there are going to be more and more of them.

The kept press is passing, and one of these days we shall look for it and find it gone, gone as the pirates of the seas, forever.

The world-wide recognition of the great social tragedy of economic enslavement is proof of its passing.

The advanced thoughts of brotherhood and co-operation that many of us are thinking today will be the commonplace in less than one generation hence, and what is one generation of men in the evolution of the race? To think constructively is to be a force in race emancipation. We are changing the world by our thinking, seeding the earth with thoughts of a mighty principle that must bring order out of this chaos, justice out of this tyranny, gentleness out of this cruelty, plenty out of this poverty and brotherhood out of this savagery.

He Got His Price

UNDER THE HEADING "Michigan Copper Mines That Will Close for the Winter," a special correspondent has sent the following to fill up space in the Engineering and Mining Journal:

"Several of the mines in the Lake Superior copper country will remain closed all winter. Among these are the Franklin, Mass Consolidated and the Tamarack, the last a Calumet & Hecla subsidiary. The Tamarack has been experiencing considerable difficulty maintaining a position where it would not show a loss in operations.

"When the price for copper was low the management actually considered closing the mine for some time. Only consideration for the men employed at the property prevented action of this nature. Now, however, with a scarcity of workingmen in the district, there is no real reason for reopening the property. The loyal workingmen, residing in Tamarack houses, are given employment in other mines in the district. In fact, most of these already have positions at the Calumet & Hecla.

"At the Franklin property nothing is to be gained by reopening the property in the immediate future. The strikers were notified some time ago, by the management, that their places would be filled by other men, whenever the company decided to reopen the mine, which will not be for some months anyway. At the Mass Consolidated the shafts have been boarded up and there will be no effort to open the mine until next spring. It is believed that by that time other miners can be secured for these properties.

"At the Calumet & Hecla 1,200 men are at work underground. This is two-thirds of the normal underground force. Of the trammers, about one-third have returned to work. At the Quincy 120 men have been brought in from outside the copper district. These men are working and are pleased with their jobs, their pay and the situation. Notable acquisitions to the working forces have been

made recently at the Trimountain and Champion mines, mostly among miners who left in the early days of the strike and went to the iron mines or to Butte. These men are coming back to get their old places again. Their experiences in the iron district and in Butte were convincing to them that the copper mines are pretty good places in which to work."

The special correspondent who sent in the above article to amuse the readers of the Engineering and Mining Journal gave them but little credit for intelligence.

Let us contemplate, if we can, the *consideration* of a copper baron for his *employees* before he would close his mine.

The mining magnates in the copper domain of Michigan who recruited thugs and called on the state militia to *shoot the miners back to work* could not be so unfeeling and cold as to think of closing a mine while *men employed* were anxious to work. The great big hearts of the copper barons—particularly James McNaughton—would become paralyzed in contemplation of such an act, and the special correspondent who *dumped his dope* on the Engineering and Mining Journal in laudation of the noble traits of the copper barons of Michigan should receive "the thirty pieces of silver."

It is somewhat surprising that such an admission would be made in the Journal, that is absolutely owned and controlled by the mine operators.

The fact of the matter is that the mine operators of Michigan are up against a strike that has closed their mines in spite of everything that they could do to keep them open.

Strike-breakers, thugs, gunmen and state militia do not produce dividends, and not even an injunction commanded by the Supreme Court of the state *can break ore*.

How strange that such potent agencies are helpless in the production of dividends for a master class.

The Panama Canal and the Labor Market

WITH THE OPENING of the canal in the near future, for the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific have already met in the "ditch," our country enters upon a new era of commerce, trade and development, with the usual fight and competition for position taking place. Ocean greyhounds, gigantic in construction, laden with freights of human life, hopes and merchandise, will soon plow their way through the short cut from East to West. The question will arise as to how this will effect the already overcrowded labor market, particularly of the Pacific coast.

A side light on this subject is forthcoming by a letter received from the Fatherland by a unionist from an old friend. It states that the writer will be in California soon after the opening of the canal, and disclosing the fact that he is paying for his ticket to Frisco on the installment plan of 25 cents per week, and that hundreds of skilled workmen are doing as he is. From Spain, Russia and Austria come similar stories of the great traffic the steamship companies are anticipating doing. Thus a situation will arise that cannot be side-stepped, one that must be faced and dealt with. Within the next few months the floodgates will be open and the influx of labor, skilled and unskilled, from Europe will break down the present standard of living unless every possible means is taken to safeguard the workers. The only measures thus far proposed by California to meet this situation are the eight-hour law, the minimum wage law, and the right to work law. These measures, if placed upon the statute books, will do much to protect the working people, and it is to be hoped that the tens of thousands of workers pouring through the Golden Gate from Europe next year will be a battering ram argument which will drive the working class citizens of California into line for these measures. Incidentally, to those workers in the

East who have the "Go West, Young Man," fever, a word to the wise is sufficient.—Toledo Union Leader.

The eight-hour law, the minimum wage law and the right to work law may be palliative in easing the pain and agony of the situation, but laws that are but temporary remedies to relieve a situation will have but little effect upon the greatest problem of the age—the labor problem.

Capital is international and the labor movement must likewise be international in its operations to meet the new conditions that are being created through the concentration of the capital of the world in fewer hands.

It is but natural that capital shall seek the cheapest labor market, and if capital operating on this continent fails to receive the necessary amount of cheap labor here, then capital in America will establish its plants in the Old World and endeavor to make America a market for the wares produced by cheap labor in the Old World.

But capital in doing this will be destroying the market in America, for as men are thrown out of employment in America through the building up of factories and manufacturing establishments in the Old World, consumption will be lessened in America, through the inability of an idle army lacking the means of purchase, thus destroying proportionately the markets of America. The labor problem is certainly the greatest problem of the age. It is a problem that is demanding a solution, and it can never be solved under the reign of capitalism. Every move that is being made by labor and capital brings us closer to that *crisis* when the exploited of every nation will be forced to realize that only through the collective ownership of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution can the *problem* be solved. In other words, the profit system must be supplanted by an *Industrial Democracy* before the human race can enjoy the blessings of real liberty.

His Work Is Coarse

PETER W. COLLINS, the glib-tongued gentleman who was once identified with the McNulty faction of the Electrical Workers, is still lambasting Socialism at so much per lambast.

Mr. Collins is a Catholic and a member of the Militia of Christ, an organization that was launched by the dignitaries of the church to exercise control over the labor movement and to slaughter the "red spectre" that in almost every nation of the world has given rotten royalty palpitation of the heart, and given alarm to the sweatless parasites who live in splendor on the surplus proceeds gathered from the economic slavery of humanity.

A reader of the Miners' Magazine has sent us the following clipping taken from a California journal, which contains the following extracts taken from the verbal garbage that fell from the slit of the Collins mug:

"That all Socialists are below normal.

"That there is not one single good thing in Socialism.

"That you cannot be a Socialist and a member of a Union.

"That Socialism is opposed to the marriage tie.

"That Socialism is the greatest enemy of the working class.

"That Socialism is the greatest enemy of the Unions.

"That Socialism is the biggest gold brick ever handed to the people by the smoothest bunch of confidence men alive.

"That the Socialist party is led by university professors.

"That the soap-box orators don't know what Socialism is.

That ninety per cent of the Socialists, if they knew what it stood for, would be scared so badly they would run so fast the sole leather of their shoes would burn up.

"That they could not be a Socialist and be a good citizen.

"That Socialism is unpatriotic.

"That Socialism would break up the home.

"That Socialism is atheistic and against religion.

"That Victor L. Berger is the worst enemy the working class has; that Debs has not worked a single lick in twenty-five years and called him EUGENE VIOLENCE DEBS.

"That Victor L. Berger was the greatest fakir in the country, and has not worked for twenty-five years."

"That the Socialist administration in Milwaukee has bought enough brooms to last thirty years; enough tar to last twenty-five years; that it employed scab labor to work against Unions; that they refused to buy sprinkling wagons made by Union men in Milwaukee, but bought them away from home; paid nine dollars more than they would cost at home, and that they were made by scab labor."

"That the members of the Socialist party were mostly all scabs."

"That the Socialist party claimed everybody descended from monkeys."

"That he didn't know what economic determinism meant; that he didn't have time to look it up and didn't care what it meant."

"That Debs said it was a crime for Unions to exist."

"That to be a consistent Socialist you would not work."

The above are the brilliant gems of thought that filtered through the massive brain of one Peter W. Collins and broke from the orifice

in his face, while entertaining a crowd gathered by the Chamber of Commerce whose members were formerly identified with the Citizens' Alliance.

It is not necessary for anyone to answer the charges and indictments brought by Collins against Socialism.

The numbskull with an ounce of brains in his mental garret knows that Collins is a brazen slanderer and liar.

Collins in his eagerness to prove too much against Socialism proves nothing, and convicts himself in the minds of intelligent men as a blatherskite who has run to wind.

The charges made by Collins will put him off the lecture platform, for his paymasters will realize that his work is too coarse to produce the desired effect wanted by capitalism.

The exploiters want clever men who can delude the masses of the people, but Collins can hypnotize no one who lays the slightest claim to average intelligence.

The Metal Market

New York, Oct. 29.—The little excitement in copper last week seems to have passed over for the present, and the market is quieter. Other metals are also inclined to be quiet, with few changes.

Copper.—The promise of an increasing volume of business at the close of our last week failed to be borne out. American buyers did not come into the market and orders from Europe dwindled. There was an early show of strength, during which the price of 167½c, delivered, thirty days, was realized on some small business. At the same time sales in Europe as high as £78¼, equivalent to about 16.93c, were reported. These were on orders filled out of stock in Europe, representing the necessities of some buyers who had to have immediate copper, and were relatively small in volume. Business for shipment from this side was taken at lower prices right along.

The failure of any important American orders to materialize, coupled with authentic news of relaxation in the brass trade in Connecticut and elsewhere, the mill being reported as running on reduced time, produced a distinct weakening in the attitude of several sellers. Some considerable business was accepted from domestic consumers on October 27, at 16.65@16.70c, delivered, thirty days, while some orders for shipment to Europe were taken at prices that netted scarcely 16.45c. Subsequently there were offers by first hands to sell at 16½c, delivered, thirty days, and at 16.65c c. i. f. Europe. The largest producers have, however, stood firmly by their asked-price of 167½c, delivered, usual terms. A significant feature of the week has been offers to deliver copper from seaboard refineries to inland points that ordinarily are noncompetitive.

The situation in Lake copper remains about as last reported. Barring some small quantities, the only important supply is in the hands of one producer. This is understood to have been booking to its customers at 17¼c. The price for Lake copper is wholly out of tune with the general market, but special conditions exist, as is well known.

There seems to be still a supply of casting copper on hand which does not find ready buyers.

Speaking generally, there is exhibited some fear that consumption is falling off, both in Europe and in America, and particularly in the brass and sheet trades. This is thought to explain the apathy of buyers in the face of the continued strong statistical position. Reports respecting business in rods and wire are mixed. The electrical business, without doubt, continues excellent, both here and abroad.

At the close the market is very dull. We quote Lake copper at 16¾@17¼c, and electrolytic in cakes, wirebars or ingots at 16.45@16.50. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 16@16¼c, as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

| NEW YORK. | | Copper. | | Tin. | Lead. | Zinc. | |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| October | Silver Sterling Exchange | Lake, Cts. per lb. | Electrolytic, Cts. per lb. | Cts. per lb. | New York, Cts. per lb. | St. Louis, Cts. per lb. | St. Louis, Cts. per lb. |
| 23 | 4.8525 | 60¼ | *16¾ @ 16.60 | 40½ | 4.35 | 4.20 | 5.30 5.15 |
| 24 | 4.8525 | 60¼ | @ 17¼ @ 16.70 | 40½ | 4.35 | 4.20 | @ 5.35 @ 5.20 |
| 25 | 4.8510 | 60 | *16¾ 16.60 | 40½ | 4.35 | 4.20 | 5.35 5.20 |
| 27 | 4.8510 | 60¾ | @ 17¼ @ 16.70 | 40¾ | 4.35 | 4.20 | @ 5.40 @ 5.25 |
| 28 | 4.8515 | 59¾ | *16¾ 16.55 | 40¾ | 4.35 | 4.20 | 5.35 5.20 |
| 29 | 4.8545 | 59½ | @ 17¼ @ 16.60 | 40 | 4.35 | 4.20 | @ 5.40 @ 5.25 |

*Nominal.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinctions as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots

and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10 cents below that of electrolytic. We quote copper at 0.15@0.20 cents below the price of electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and nondesilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary Western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.

Pig Iron.—Several sales of foundry have been made on the basis of \$13.75, Valley, and on light transactions Bessemer has declined 25c. Basic is offered at \$13.75, with no sales. We quote: Bessemer, \$15.50; basic, \$13.75; foundry, \$13.75; forge, \$13.50; malleable, \$14, f. o. b. Valley furnaces, 90c higher, delivered Pittsburg.

Steel.—The market for billets and sheet bars continues to be made by mills adjusting contract prices with their customers, to avoid their going elsewhere, and not by contract sales in the market, of which there are practically none. On this basis we quote billets at \$21 and sheet bars at \$22, f. o. b. maker's mill, Pittsburg or Youngstown, noting that lower prices might possibly be done. Rods are about \$26, Pittsburg.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

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

| | COPPER | | SILVER | | LEAD | | SPELTER | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| January | 14.094 | 16.488 | 56.260 | 62.938 | 4.435 | 4.321 | 6.442 | 6.931 |
| February | 14.084 | 14.971 | 59.043 | 61.642 | 4.026 | 4.325 | 6.499 | 6.239 |
| March | 14.698 | 14.713 | 58.375 | 57.870 | 4.073 | 4.327 | 6.626 | 6.078 |
| April | 15.741 | 15.291 | 59.207 | 59.490 | 4.200 | 4.381 | 6.633 | 5.641 |
| May | 16.031 | 15.436 | 60.880 | 60.361 | 4.194 | 4.342 | 6.679 | 5.406 |
| June | 17.234 | 14.672 | 61.290 | 58.990 | 4.392 | 4.325 | 6.877 | 5.124 |
| July | 17.190 | 14.190 | 60.654 | 58.721 | 4.720 | 4.353 | 7.116 | 5.278 |
| August | 17.498 | 15.400 | 61.606 | 59.293 | 4.569 | 4.624 | 7.028 | 5.658 |
| September | 17.508 | 16.328 | 63.078 | 60.640 | 5.048 | 4.698 | 7.454 | 5.694 |
| October | 17.314 | ..... | 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.

Globe, Arizona, October 31, 1913.
Miners' Magazine:
Kindly insert the following in the Magazine: Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of the miners who were working at the Old Arondo mine, Inyo county, California, for the Golden Star Mining Company, on February 8, 1912, when Brother James Barrett was caved on and totally crippled for life, would confer a great favor by communicating with him, as his damage suit is coming up soon in the Federal Court in Los Angeles, and he desires some of the miners who were there at the time of the accident as witnesses.
JAMES BARRETT.
County Hospital, San Diego, California.
(Seal) By SIDNEY ODGERS,
Secretary No. 60.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Park City, Utah, November 3, 1913.
Editor Miners' Magazine:
Kindly insert the following in Miners' Magazine: Anyone knowing the present address of John Edenstrom, former secretary of Alta Miners' Union No. 159, will kindly communicate with Frank Towey, Box 891, Park City, Utah. Fraternal yours.
FRANK TOWEY,
(Seal) Secretary No. 144.

DONATIONS FROM BISBEE, ARIZONA.

Bisbee, Arizona, November 3, 1913.
Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary, Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo.:
Dear Sir and Brother—I am enclosing draft for twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents (\$29.25) and a list of the names of those donating same

for the strikers in Michigan, which I want published in the Miners' Magazine: Miners' Magazine, \$5; Joe D. Cannon, \$2; Adolf Aldinger, \$2; P. H. Kelly, \$2; Chas. Holbrook, \$2; Thos. J. Walder, \$2; Smith Whaley, \$2; Jack Benson, \$2; Alfred Gressinger, \$2; W. H. Jackson, \$1; K. C. McCutchan, \$2; a miner friend, \$1; cash, 25 cents; friend, \$2; P. H. Finn, \$2. Total, \$29.25.

With best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours,
W. E. HOLM, Secretary No. 106.

DONATIONS FROM JEROME, ARIZONA.

Jerome, Arizona, October 27, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.:
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will find money order for \$42.50, donated by members of National Croatian Society, Srce Isusovo Cr. No. 138, Jerome, Arizona, for the Michigan strike as follows:

From the local union, \$5; Yuraj Kauslaric, \$2; Anton Ruzic, \$2; F. Ruzic, \$1; I. Babic, \$2; M. Frak, \$1; V. Blazevic, \$1; I. Majnaric, \$1; S. Salic, \$1; N. Pretulipas, \$1; N. Pavlica, \$1; P. Radakovic, \$1; G. Grubishic, \$1; T. Manestar, \$1; I. Blazina, \$1; A. Blazina, \$1; J. Pecuric, \$2; I. Kauzlaric, \$1; N. Lavrinic, \$1; F. Blazina, \$1; P. Petrovic, 50 cents; S. Grgurovic, 50 cents; T. Kauslaric, 50 cents; I. Ugarkovic, 50 cents; J. Maglicic, 50 cents; M. Maglicic, 50 cents; A. Marovic, 50 cents; J. Fak, 50 cents; J. Andral, 50 cents; M. Polic, 50 cents; P. Cupic, 50 cents; S. Svob, 50 cents; S. Crubisic, 50 cents; I. Buric, 50 cents; K. Turina, 50 cents; I. Turina, 50 cents; F. Yuretic, 50 cents; N. Yakovic, 50 cents; L. Matusic, 50 cents; J. Plesic, 50 cents; F. Manestar, 50 cents; V. Ugarkovic, 50 cents; P. Ladic, 75 cents; J. Bogdanic, 25 cents; T. Les, 25 cents; M. Vinski, 25 cents; J. Levar, 25 cents; E. Turina, 25 cents; M. Buric, 25 cents; M. Chamic, 25 cents; I. Vaik (used for postage), 25 cents; B. Yavonovic, \$1. Total, \$42.75.

These donations were collected by Brothers August Blazic, Fabrian Manstar and Joseph Pecaric. Yours fraternally,

FABRIAN MANSTAR, Secretary.

DONATIONS FROM FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.

Flat River, Missouri, October 26, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary, W. F. M., 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a list of contributions collected by Brother Geo. Crotzer, one of the committee selected by Flat River Miners' Union to solicit relief for the aid of our striking brothers in Michigan:

R. R. Mackenzie, \$10; J. S. Larned, 50 cents; Chas. Blyk, 25 cents; Frank Tustanovsky, 20 cents; J. C. Bornotzke, \$1; D. S. Browne, \$1; C. W. Woods, 50 cents; J. H. Seaggs, 50 cents; Ed. Dalton, 25 cents; Herb. Murrell, 50 cents; Clovis Callagher, 50 cents; M. Rorovsky, 50 cents; John Beatte, \$1; Henry Labrier, 50 cents; L. G. Fatchett, 50 cents; L. N. Limpbaugh, 25 cents; J. L. Johnson, 25 cents; H. W. Buckley, \$5; Albert Franz, \$1; C. W. Bamed, \$1; Geo. Gallagher, 50 cents; Miners' Merchants' Bank, \$5; G. O. Nations, 30 cents; Lee Counts, 50 cents; H. Kingsland, 25 cents; E. Edmonds, 25 cents; Oscar Arenz, 25 cents; E. H. Manley, 25 cents; Hy Rinke Hdw. & Undertaking Co., \$2.50; Cash, 80 cents; Kussman Bros., \$1; J. A. Knowles, 50 cents; Jacob Alper, 50 cents; W. W. Brown, 50 cents; P. Sacks, 50 cents; J. C. Parker, 50 cents; H. H. Hoy, 50 cents; H. Goldstein, 25 cents; Sunda Liless, 50 cents; Laws & Bequette, 50 cents; G. H. Reeves, 50 cents; G. A. Lawson, \$1; Bank of Flat River, \$5. Total, \$47.55.

Other donations have been collected, but have not received the names of the donors. Will send in just as soon as I can get a list of the names of those donating, so as they may be published in the Miners' Magazine.

R. LEE LASHLEY,

Secretary Local No. 225, W. F. M.

DONATIONS FROM PARK CITY, UTAH.

Park City, Utah, November 3, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find money order amounting to forty-six dollars (\$46.00) for assistance of Michigan miners donated by business men and others, as per list of names inserted:

Steve Quinn, \$1; C. E. Robb, \$1; Matt Leahy, \$1; T. Ryan, 50 cents; J. W. Bircumshaw, \$1; George Pinotts, 50 cents; Senate Restaurant, \$2; W. D. Lewis, \$2; Pat Heenan, \$1; J. C. Coffey, \$1; Dan Uzclac, 50 cents; Tom Linish, \$1; Gus Carlson, \$1; John Forsman, 50 cents; Mike Nygard, 50 cents; Jas. Meehan, \$2; Holland & Baum, \$5; P. J. Tallon, \$1; F. J. McNally, 50 cents; John McQueeney, \$1; J. F. Flanagan, \$2; C. W. Hodgson, \$1; J. B. Brand, \$1.50; J. V. Murphy, \$2; Vic. Mattson, \$1; Henry Shields, \$1; John Martin, \$1; E. D. Sutton & Co., \$2.50; Smith & Brim, \$2; W. J. Kappus, \$2; Stewart McPhee, \$1; M. J. Sullivan, \$1; D. H. Haran, \$2; Dan Clark, \$1; McMullen & Quin, \$1. Total, \$46.

With best wishes, I remain fraternally yours,

FRANK TOWEY, Secretary No. 144.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total amount previously acknowledged, \$55,377.62.

November 3—Local No. 95, Brewery Workers, U. B. W., St. Louis, Mo., \$5; National Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., \$531.24; Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M., Gowganda, Ont., receipts from box party, concert and dance given by members Gowganda M. U. No. 154, \$455.50; Local No. 17, Elevator Constructors, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3.50; Cabinet Makers and Mill Men's Union No. 1824, Boston, Mass., \$10; Carpenters' Union No. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Brewery Engineer and Firemen's Union No. 25, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72, Milwaukee, Wis., \$50; International Headquarters Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Boston, Mass., \$1,000; Socialist Industrial League, Ward No. 27, St. Louis, Mo., \$5; collection by Frank Kiviniemi, Clinton, Ind., \$34.15; Local No. 279, Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Portland, Ore., \$5; Porcupine M. U. No. 145, W. F. M., South Porcupine, Ont., \$112.90; Chas. H. Tanner, member W. F. M., San Francisco, Cal., \$5; National Croatian Society, Srce Isusovo No. 138, Jerome, Arizona, \$42.50; Beer Bottlers' Union No. 247, U. B. W., La Crosse, Wis., \$2; American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., by donations from locals, \$1,865.79; Oshkosh Trades and Labor Council, Oshkosh, Wis., \$5.45; Local No. 934, U. M. W. of A., Carbonado, Wash., \$100; United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 228, Portland, \$5; Third Sub. Fifteenth Ward, Socialist party, Denver, Colo., \$1.

November 4—International Assn. Machinists, Lodge No. 567, Evereth, Mass., \$20; Local Union No. 64, M. B. W., Salt Lake City, Utah, \$10; Lathers' Union, Butte, Mont., \$25; Tailors' Union, Butte, Mont., \$50; Cab and Taxicab Drivers, donation by assessment, Butte, Mont., \$20; Teamsters' Union, donation by assessments, Butte, Mont., \$500; Machinists' Union, Butte, Mont., \$200; Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, donation by assessment, Butte, Mont., \$43; Butte Plumbers' Union, donation by assessment, Butte, Mont., \$200; Hotel and Restaurant Employes, donation by assessment, Butte, Mont., \$100; Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, Butte, Mont., \$17; Beer Drivers' Union No. 56, Denver, Colo., \$10; amount collected at Mesabe Range, Minn., by Isaac Pakkala, \$151; Jno. Alapoti, by Foreign Society, Concord, N. H., \$4.15; Bakery Drivers' Union, Local No. 734, Chicago, Ill., \$10; Local Union No. 25, U. G. W., Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 24, American Brotherhood Cement Workers, Chicago, Ill., \$25.

November 5—Local No. 3, International Union Elevator Constructors, St. Louis, Mo., \$25; Social Science League, Minneapolis, Minn., \$3; Hilda Johanson, Cranford, N. J., \$1; Ester Nilson, Cranford, N. J., 50 cents; Ida Murtonen, Cranford, N. J., \$1; Ellen Franzen, Cranford, N. J., 50 cents; Mildred Ander-

son, Cranford, N. J., 50 cents; Ida Therlin, Cranford, N. J., \$1.50; Joplin Trades Assembly, Joplin, Mo., \$5; Flat River Miners' Union No. 225, W. F. M., donation by subscription, Flat River, Mo., \$47.55; St. Louis Elevator Starters and Operators No. 14366, St. Louis, Mo., \$2.50; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Chicago, Ill., \$161.25; Park City M. U. No. 144, W. F. M., Park City, Utah, \$46; Local No. 12, Journeymen Plumbers, Boston, Mass., \$50; Slovenian Printing & Publishing Co., Duluth, Minn., \$94.60; H. D. D. Sr., Josip-Odsj Br. 71, N. H. Z., Toluca, Ill., \$10.

November 6—Upholsterers' International Union, Local No. 65, Portland, Ore., \$5; Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union No. 42, Portland, Ore., \$10; Portland Local No. 58, International Union Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen, Portland, Ore., \$40; American Brotherhood Cement Workers, Local No. 130, Bakersfield, Cal., \$5; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 7, Boston, Mass., \$25; International Assn. Machinists, Garden City, Lodge No. 99, Missoula, Mont., \$15; Local No. 609, U. M. W. of A., Morrisdale, Pa., \$10; Amalgamated Coal Teamsters' Union No. 68, Boston, Mass., \$10; Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., Bisbee, Ariz., \$29.25; Jack Lynch, Kennett, Cal., \$3.

November 7—Boston Longshoremen's Provident Union No. 800, Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 5, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Chicago, Ill., \$88; Bartenders' League, Local No. 339, Portland, Ore., \$25; Local No. 103, American Brotherhood Cement Workers, Columbus, Ohio, \$5; Laurium Socialist Local, Laurium, Mich., \$35; Chas. H. Moyer, Denver, Colo., \$5; Local No. 34, International Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodmen, Fort Brogg, Cal., \$12.50; Local No. 37, International Brotherhood Blacksmiths and Helpers, Portland, \$5.

November 8—Oscar Hooker, Brocket, N. D., proceeds from social by farmers, \$62.75; Slovenian Printing & Publishing Company, Duluth, Minn., \$25; Leadwood M. U. No. 236, Leadwood, Mo., \$7.50; Hungarian Branch, S. P. Federation, No. 19, New York, \$10.80; Workers of Herz Bros., No. 5, New York, N. Y., \$2.20; S. Sallai, 2 weeks' donation per Hungarian Socialist Fed., Syracuse, New York, \$2; Collection Hungarian Branch, No. 34, S. P. Fed., Hammond, Ind., \$17.85; John Balazs, on lists 437, 438, 439, collected in First Hungarian Reformed Society, Duquesne, Pa., \$8.85; Hungarian Branch, No. 21, S. P. Fed., Rochester List, 336, Rochester, N. Y., \$4; C. H. Erickson, Townsend, Mont., \$1.80; Frank Gorman, Gilmore, Idaho, \$2; Local No. 95, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers, Boston, Mass., \$10; Thos. Kay, Sec. Local No. 95, M. P. B. P. B. W. & B. & S. W., Boston, Mass., by contribution, \$5.

November 10.—Servian Society, No. 110, S. S. Pittsburg, Pa., \$10. The following collections made by Geo. Galinitz, member W. F. of M., Verona, Mich.: Boro Mardjenovich, \$1; Geo. Reizmanich, \$1; Geo. Jelich, \$1; Mejo Papa, \$1; Josip Papa, \$1, and Geo. Galinitz, \$1 (all Croatian), \$6. Grainhandlers' Union, Local No. 38-4, I. L. A., Portland, Oregon, \$25; United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, Oakland Union No. 36, Oakland, Calif., \$25; Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 256, San Francisco, \$10; Grocery Clerks' Union, No. 648, R. C. I. P. A., San Francisco, \$10; Bay View Lodge No. 57, Bro. Railway Carmen of America, Boston, Mass., \$8.80; Glaziers' Local No. 27, Chicago, Ill., \$30; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local Union, No. 64, Tacoma, Washington, \$5; Donation by Servian Society, Kansas City, Kansas, collected by Mate Kovacevich, \$25; Wardner Miners' Union, No. 18, W. F. M., Wardner, Idaho, \$2.50; Tailors' Union, No. 90, Astoria, Ore., \$5; Nestor Lammi, Sawyer, Minn., \$6.75; Decorative Plasterers' Int'l Assn. of U. S. and Canada, Local No. 3, St. Louis, Mo., \$150; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l Union, Local No. 17, Boston, Mass., \$25; Int'l Assn. of Machinists, San Francisco Lodge, No. 68, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; Cement Workers' Union, Local No. 164, Auburn, N. Y., \$5. Total, \$62,348.25.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE JOPLIN TRADES ASSEMBLY.

To all affiliated unions:

Whereas, The membership of the Western Federation of Miners employed in the copper mines of Michigan have been forced by long hours of labor, starvation wages and unbearable working conditions to go on strike in an attempt to better their conditions; and,

Whereas, The mine owners have resorted to the customary tactics of their class by the importation of an armed force for the purpose of intimidating and forcing the miners into submission; and,

Whereas, The sheriff of Houghton county, Michigan, has shown his hostility to the strikers by turning over his office to the Waddell and Mahon strikebreaking agency, thereby placing the stamp of his approval upon the lawless acts of the imported "thugs" and "gunmen" sent there at the behest of the copper barons; and,

Whereas, The governor of the state of Michigan has shown his complete servility to the corporations in permitting the use of the state militia for the purpose of protecting the imported "thugs" and for the further purpose of intimidating the strikers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Joplin Trades Assembly, in meeting assembled, this, the 30th day of October, 1913, do most emphatically protest against the action of said officials of the state of Michigan, and that we heartily indorse the action of the Western Federation of Miners and its local unions in calling said strike, and that we pledge them all assistance possible, and that we most earnestly request all affiliated organizations to come to the assistance of their striking brethren 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 the Miners' Bulletin, to Governor W. N. Ferris of the state of Michigan and to our United States senators—Stone and Read, from the state of Missouri—and that we earnestly request the said senators to do all in their power to bring about an investigation and settlement of said strike.

By order of Joplin Trades Assembly.

J. H. IAHN, Secretary.
CHAS. A. PATTERSON,
W. P. GAULT,
J. IRVIN MARTIN,

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING.

Rock Spring, Wyoming, October 22, 1913.

Whereas, There exists a strike of the coal miners in the state of Colorado, brought about by the refusal of the operators to meet the miners in joint convention; and,

Whereas, The coal miners have stood willing and ready at all times and invited and insisted that the coal operators meet them for the purpose of discussing the difference and reaching an agreement; and,

Whereas, The coal operators have continually refused to meet the miners or their representatives in joint conferences, thus bringing about a war between labor and capital in the state of Colorado that is detrimental to the citizens of that state and the nation; and,

Whereas, It is a daily occurrence that the mine guards commit crimes that are contrary to law and order, rendering it unsafe for the miners, their families or their sympathizers to appear on the highways or in their tented camps; and,

Whereas, We believe there are many practices in the strike district that are breaking both federal and state laws; and,

Whereas, Congressman Keating has introduced a measure calling for a

congressional investigation into the affairs of the strike in Colorado and its cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sweetwater County Trades and Labor Council request our representative in Congress to support the resolution referred to or address the above mentioned council a letter stating his reasons why he cannot support the same.

HENRY B. BEHRING, Chairman.
M. J. STURMAN, Secretary.

STANDING SOLID FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Miami, Arizona, October 25, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—At two special meetings held by our local today the following resolution was adopted:

To the Officers and Members Miami Miners' Union No. 70, W. F. M.:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The following resolution is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Whereas, The strike in Michigan presents a critical test of the endurance of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners; and,

Whereas, The membership outside of our local union in several mining centers are standing the test nobly by contributing one day's wage per member for each month during the existence of the strike; be it

Resolved, That the membership of Miami Miners' Union show none the less ability and willingness to suffer any sacrifice that may be necessary in the aiding of our brothers in Michigan by also contributing one day's wage per member per month as long as the battle against the oppressor in Michigan shall last. Fraternal yours,

(Seal)

J. A. LILES,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 70.

THAT WORD "ROUGH NECK."

Agnes Thecla Fair.

The word "rough neck" came from the magic brain of a worker, where all of the worth while language comes from, and that much despised male and "she-male." The agitator gave it angelic wings and sent it on its way.

About seven years ago your sister Agnes was agitating for \$10 a day and four hours' work among the cement workers of Seattle, when Joe Quale spoke up and said: "Now, Agnes, you tell that four-hour-a-day dream to those classy guys, the bankers, who have it already, but don't put such nonsense into the heads of no rough necks. We're liable to quit work altogether."

"Rough neck!" I exclaimed; "that's the word."

And now it is internationally used to designate the class-conscious worker from the fellow who gets \$5 a week and "eats himself," and then says, "My store," "our firm," etc., etc.

To describe this fellow who doesn't like the overall boys who get \$6 a day and work but six hours, one must simply take away the "cl" from "class," and we find we have the ones whose collars begin where the barbers leave off washing their faces; whose socks are Nile green or rose pink, with large polka dots on, and cost 9 cents a pair; whose pantaloons are roomy around the seat, and he draws them tightly around him as he walks, and when he falls on the seat of his roomy pantlets, his first remark is, "My! how I shook my brains," for that's where his "brains" are.

These are the types, who like the preacher, say men are naughty because women wear split skirts. Men never get excited over slit skirts. They leave that for the cowards, knaves and fools in male attire.

No, Brother Worker, the word "rough neck" is not going to hurt you at all. If you worry, you'll lose your dimples and get pimples.

Now is the time for labor to dump the language of this commercial age into the gutter—make its own songs, its own drama, its own music, and they who assist in so doing shall be placed among the immortals. I am still a Sister Rough Neck.

ROMANISM OR SOCIALISM—WHICH?

By R. A. Dague.

The Catholic Publishing Company of Huntington, Indiana, recently quoted the following named non-Catholic publications to show how Protestants are aligning up with Roman Catholics in opposition to Socialism, viz.:

"Harper's Weekly" editorially said:

"There is ground for thinking that the disposition of civilized mankind to desire the upholding of Catholicism as a force conducive to the commonwealth is likely to wax rather than to wane. From both a religious and an economic point of view the Catholic Church is coming to be regarded as a sheet-anchor of society. Where else is there to be found a rampart against skepticism on the one hand and against Socialism on the other?"

The "Los Angeles Times" (General Harrison Grey Otis, editor) says:

"The Catholic church in America stands like a stone wall against anarchy and Socialism and the divorce evil, and it always upholds law and order. For these reasons alone no right-minded American can find cause for alarm in the growth of the Catholic church in this country, no matter what church he may belong to himself."

The "Federation Review" (Hebrew organ) says:

"As regards the Catholics, moreover, let us not forget that they well-nigh constitute the backbone of our fighting forces on sea and land and the upholders of law and order in our cities and villages. It is an open truth that the Catholics furnish the largest proportion of blue-coats, blue-jackets and boys in khaki."

"The Outlook" says:

"But America today stands in peculiar need of that contribution which the Roman Catholic church is peculiarly fitted to furnish. For the chief peril to America is from disorganizing forces and a lawless spirit. One of the chief lessons Americans need to learn is reverence for constituted authority and willing obedience to law. This lesson the Roman Catholic church is peculiarly fitted to teach. That church is a vast spiritual police force, a protection of society from the reckless apostles of self-will. But it is far more; wherever it goes it teaches submission to control, and that is the first step toward that habit of self-control in the individual which is an indispensable condition of self-government in the community."

The late Mark Hanna, a millionaire and shrewd politician, a short time before his death, in an address to the Union League of Cleveland, Ohio, said:

"I am anything but optimistic on the situation. I see very plainly the storm clouds gathering. The working people of the country are discontented with their wages and contend that the proportion of the great cost of food with their wages have not kept pace. They are absorbing a revolutionary spirit which is being inculcated by the Socialists, and we capitalists had better not close our eyes to the pregnant facts, but meet the workingmen, and if possible divert their fire into our political parties."

At another time he is quoted as saying that the Roman Catholic church would have to be relied upon by the rich to prevent the establishment of Socialism.

Evidently Mr. Hanna was a political prophet. Since his speech was made certain clericals of the Catholic church have declared war on Socialism and Harrison Gray Otis, "Harper's Weekly," the "Jewish Review," the "Outlook" and other exploiters of working people have gone over and joined the Romanists to fight the Socialist movement. The battle lines are forming.

A great struggle is impending. In some localities Republicans, Democrats, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Prohibitionists and saloonmen unite to defeat the Socialists. It looks like there might in the not distant future be but two political parties in America—the Clerical, or Roman Catholic, and the Socialist. As the fierce battle for supremacy approaches many people will drift into either the Clerical camp or to the Socialists. The very wealthy, regardless of religious affiliations, the exploiters of working people, those who enslave children, the mammonized churches, the "kept newspapers," the grafters and speculators, the stock waterers and sharpers, big and little, will line up with the Romanists. The "Hebrew Review" says truly "the larger number of blue-coats and blue-jackets are Catholic." They will be used to "preserve law and order" in our towns and villages (and incidentally club and shoot Socialists and workingmen who strike for better wages).

In the Socialist party will be found working people who are "discontented" because they receive but \$1 for each \$6 they earn; also multitudes of the propertyless classes whom the capitalists have named the "unfit and lower classes," but there will also be found in this party thousands of men and women from the middle classes who will know that Socialism is a great and good movement, with high ideals, and that it alone is the only international movement that proposes a remedy for our industrial troubles.

Which of these two parties will win out? I do not know, but believe that the Socialists will triumph, and why?

My answer is, because it is the champion of free schools, free speech, a free press and religious liberty; because it demands universal suffrage and that every worker shall receive the full value of his labor; because its battle-cry is, "An injury to one is the concern of all;" because its four corner stones are justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood and universal peace. It is a young, up-to-date movement. It would peacefully abolish old monarchies and despotisms, and by the ballot establish democracies. It would take out of the shops and factories two millions of enslaved children and put them in school. It would stop white slavery and stock-watering swindles and give employment to all the unemployed at honest wages.

The Roman Catholic party will be rich and powerful. Its clerical leaders desire to destroy the public schools and to abridge free speech and a free press and put their church above the United States government. They will control the army and navy and be backed by unlimited money and by the "kept press," which will make the charge that Socialism favors anarchy, and divorce and free-love, and that Socialists are "lazy misfits who won't work and who want to divide up," but I think the intelligent people of both Europe and America will not long be deceived and misled by these false scare-crows, for I think the time has come for civilization to move up a notch, and to abolish several old and grossly unjust customs and right some of the wrongs of which working people justly complain. My faith leads me to believe that—

"Ever the truth comes uppermost
And ever is justice done."

Creston, Iowa.

WILL THERE BE A BLOODY REVOLUTION IN AMERICA?

By R. A. Dague.

It will be remembered that a few months ago the official announcement was made by the capitalistic press that the organization of the "The Army League of the United States" had been completed. The object of it is to organize the boys of America into military companies and train them for war. Especial efforts would be made to give college students this training. The announcement said that among the members of the league are the presidents of the Universities of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and California. It will also be remembered that last summer a large number of students were sent at government expense to two general camps where they were given military instruction. The boys had a fine time and their desire to become professional soldiers was greatly stimulated. It has been stated that next summer there will be four or more encampments and a larger number of college students will be sent to them for military training. And now, quite recently, the statement has been made that students will not have the right to decide whether they will or not receive military instruction, but will be compelled, under the rules of the universities, to take such training. The Milwaukee (Wis.) "Leader" recently stated that Lieutenant P. G. Wrightson, commander of the military department of the University of Wisconsin, proposes to make that institution a more efficient military training school than it has heretofore been. The Leader says:

"This is his plan: He will institute a course in higher military training. Under present conditions, yearlings and second-year men must submit to military drilling—and no excuse is taken. They must drill, according to regulations, or they can not get degrees from the university."

"He will continue the plan of making the freshmen drill and work up on military tactics in the rank, but in their second year the boys would be taught the theory and art of being soldiers. Actual studies of military tactics, of armies en route and in camp, of engagements and military science will be taken up. Lieutenant Wrightson aims to turn out men who would be capable of taking the field as soldiers or officers in case of need."

It would seem that at the present time not all the students are compelled to drill, but Professor Wrightson proposes that they shall not be allowed the full honors of graduation unless they do learn the art of war.

It is very evident that there is a well-matured plan on the part of big capitalists to arouse a love of war in the minds of American boys. It is for this purpose that they are promoting the Boy Scout movement, and now the colleges and universities are to be used to educate the boys how to become good killers. It is well known that nearly all of the universities are under obligations to the millionaires who endowed them with large gifts of money, and who largely decide what they shall and shall not teach. The proposition of Socialism and labor unions to abolish war and to establish a world-wide brotherhood was so rapidly gaining adherents that plutocracy became alarmed and has set about devising ways and means to counteract these teachings for peace. They quietly and adroitly induced officers of the Y. M. C. A., superintendents of Sunday schools and pastors of churches to favor the Boy Scout proposition. They established a press bureau and are sending out to country editors arguments in favor of military training for boys, and are "filling the air with war talk," says David Starr Jordan, of Stanford, the one honorable representative of a great university who refuses to assist in fostering the war spirit.

The capitalistic plan seems to be to train the college students to become officers, as they are largely the sons of rich men, and to get the boys of working people to become scouts and be trained as privates, to whom especial instruction is given upon the importance of a scout to "obey orders." It is a well-laid plan to virtually create an immense army in this country.

Now that the proposition for disarmament and a world-wide peace is spreading all over the world, why do the American millionaires and "Big Business" want to put the war virus into the heads of millions of American boys? There is not a shadow of reason for thinking we will ever have to fight a foreign country. If that time should come a great volunteer army could be raised in thirty days to repel the invading enemy. It costs Uncle Sam now in times of profound peace nearly six hundred millions of dollars to maintain the army and navy. Is not that enough? Why, then, are the plutocrats so busily scheming to arouse in the minds of our boys an itching to make soldiering their profession? After much reflection and considerable investigation I am convinced they want the boys trained to kill workingmen who might engage in strikes for better conditions of living. The uneducated

sons of working people for private soldiers and the rich men's college students for officers would constitute an ideal army for that sort of work. In active service the officers give the orders and the privates must obey under a penalty of death for disobedience. Plutocracy has no respect for the rights of their poor, ignorant, propertyless wage slaves, nor pity for them or their little ones, all of whom they refer to as "malcontents and misfits." When such "lower classes" strike for a slight raise of wages to enable them to furnish food and clothing to their half-starved and nearly naked wives and children, plutocracy says: "We must have soldiers to shoot them that law and order may be maintained and our property protected!"

In the name of peace and justice, and of the forty millions of Americans who own no homes; in the name of humanity and civilization, I enter my solemn protest against these movements of the rich and powerful to plant the murder-poison in the heads of American boys and the training of them to believe that as soldiers they must obey when ordered to thrust a glittering bayonet through the hearts of other boys and men whose only crime consists in holding street meetings and discussing their grievances, or participating in a strike for better conditions of living. I demand that this country shall not be "Russianized."

I warn the exploiters of working people against the adoption of Russian methods in this country. There are signs that organized labor as well as millions of the unemployed may not always meekly submit to being robbed out of three-fourths of the value of their earnings, and then be clubbed, jailed and shot for complaining. "Forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue." It has been said that "worms when tread upon will fight." The right of self-defense is a natural and sacred right. The workingman's boys can learn to shoot as well as the rich man's sons. In all the past working people engaged in wars and murdered each other, not because they had any grievances, but because they were hired to kill by kings, tyrants, plutocrats and greedy "captains of industry" who waged the wars for spoils. But the times have changed. The wage slaves have been reading, and talking, and thinking. They begin to understand how their class has been duped by their masters and put to killing each other that more money might find its way into the pockets of the exploiting class. They may decide that, if there is to be wars and killings in the future, they will do none of it among their own class, but shoot the other fellows. Two or three million members of labor unions could have military drills and learn the art of war, and guns might be easily procured, and a powerful army of workers equipped as fighters. Who shall predict that these millions of earnest men, smarting under the wrongs inflicted upon them by capitalists might not do this very thing?

It is the mission of Socialism to preach peace and brotherhood and good will, and to hasten the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth, under which every worker with head or hands in all useful pursuits shall receive the full value of his labors. It remains to be seen if Socialists can avert a bloody revolution.

Creston, Iowa.

THE AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION.

The annual report of the Austrian Trade Union Commission for 1912, which has just been published, comment with satisfaction upon the increase in the number of members from 421,905 to 428,363, which latter number includes 50,416 female workers. This increase seems to be rather a small one, but one must take the Balkan war, and the fact that the modern trade union movement in Austria, has, during the past few years, been hampered by internal dissension, into account. Further the all-absorbing imperialism was not without its effect upon the movement. The Bohemians, in particular, have made every effort to establish autonomic Bohemian trade unions, and so, with the help of national prejudice disruption has entered into the national and international unions of Austria. This dissension has naturally had a very laming effect upon the Austrian labor movement. In spite of this the Austrian Central Federation has an affiliated membership of 322,000 Germans, 70,000 Bohemians, 20,000 Poles, 9,000 Italians, 6,000 Slavs, and 1,000 Ruthenians. When one considers that the total membership of the trade unions, which showed a regular falling off between the years 1907 and 1910, is again on the increase, we might safely assume that the great imperialistic wave has passed over. It will only be a matter of time before the Bohemian fellow workers who have allowed their separatist ideas to run away with them, will be found in active co-operation with their comrades of other nationalities.

There are 4,220 local groups under fifty-four central federations affiliated to the National Centre, as well as twenty-three local unions. The total income of these trade unions for the last year was 9,969,000 kronen; (1 kronen equals 10d). The expenditure, 9,171,000 Kronen? the balance in hand amounted to 5,770,000 K, exclusive of the Solidarity fund of the National Central. The following benefits were granted: 222,972 kronen for travelling allowance, 1,403,068, kronen for unemployment pay; 987,140 kronen, for sick pay; 329,976 kronen for disablement benefit; 256,952 kronen for death allowance; and 523,893 kronen for benefit in times of distress. 169,314 kronen were granted for legal assistance, for the trade unions journals, 1,206,849 kronen for education 251,311 kronen; for propaganda and organization 1,034,505 kronen; for salaries 932,179 kronen and for miscellaneous 982,386 kronen. The highest capital per head per member exists in the Sick Fund, and amounts to 308 kronen, that of the Metal Workers is 251 kronen. The income per head ranges between 9,964 kronen per head in the Printers Union and 1,525 kronen per head in the case of the textile works. Certain trade unions had a still lower year's income. The labor papers number 117, of which fifty-three are published in German, thirty-four in Bohemian, twelve in Polish, nine in Italian, six in the Slavonic language, two in the Ruthenian language and one in the Jewish language. Seventeen papers are published weekly, fifteen twice weekly, seven three times weekly, forty-seven twice weekly, and thirty-one once a month. The total number of copies amounts to 489,370.

The separatist Bohemian trade unions number, according to their own figures, 100,000 members.

An American Immigration Congress.

The Congress called for the purpose of grappling with the question of the new immigration danger consequent upon the opening of the Panama Canal has taken place in (Oregon) Portland. Delegates from five states of the west, as well as from British Columbia were present. A commission was appointed to collect further information bearing upon the subject, and to call a special conference.

Women and Passive Resistance.

Among the numerous exceptional laws which exist in South Africa against the colored population, is one which is particularly detested. It is the law according to which all colored and native born females in the Orange Free State are obliged always to carry a pass with them. Under this law innumerable women and girls have been arrested and punished, and, so the local press asserts, also taken advantage of by the officials. In numerous places the women have held mass meetings which have been full to overflowing and it has been decided to offer resistance in order to put an end to the present intolerable state of affairs. They will, one and all, refuse to carry the pass.

Against the Ten Hour Day.

The legal eleven hour day for manufactories has existed in Austria since 1885. But this "maximum working time" has been regularly exceeded by a very liberal extension of overtime. The maximum working time—at least for female workers—has, in most European countries been legally fixed at ten hours, or in some cases even less, since 1885. In Austria the social democratic members of parliament have, every year, submitted new propositions

for the introduction of the ten hour day into all industries. A few weeks ago, a similar proposition was discussed in committee and the parties, including the Christian Socialists, the representatives of the "Christian" trade unions, again voted same down.

Persecution of Laborers in Brazil.

From a report published in the South American Labor Press and hailing from Santos, Brazil, we learn that the Brazilian government has recently treated all workers associating themselves with the trade union movement most despotically and brutally. The reason for same may be found in a dockers' strike which took place at Santos and which passed off peacefully. After the strike, four Spaniards were arrested and deported without any offence having been proved against them, twenty-eight Spanish workers are languishing in prison at Rio de Janeiro, transportation awaiting them also. The government describes them as "disturbers of the peace," as "dangerous anarchists" and uses such expressions as an excuse for the most shameful persecutions of the workers.

The Approaching Trade Union Congress in Mexico.

A conference has taken place in Veracruz, for the purpose of calling together a committee for a Mexican Trade Union Congress. The projected congress will, above all, deal with the question of organizing the Mexican proletariat and agrarianism which has played such an important role in the civil wars of the last few years. Having regard to the crippling effect that these wars have on all departments of public activity, the efforts of the Mexican workers are all the more praiseworthy and gratifying.

Six Month's Strike Movement in Chili.

According to the statistics prepared by the Labor Department of Chili, thirteen strikes took place in the country mentioned in the first half year of 1912. Nine thousand seven hundred and ninety persons were involved in these strikes, which lasted altogether 105 days. Most of the strikes were for increases in wages but in two cases same were entered upon in order to compel the employers to re-instate fellow workers who had been victimized. Of the thirteen strikes, two were successful, seven partly so, while four ended in defeat for the workers.

The Hungarian Agricultural Workers.

No worker in Europe is so devoid of all common rights as the Hungarian agricultural laborer. Only with the assistance of the police can he be prevailed upon to remain true to the "Fatherland." In spite of the exceptional laws and police regulations directed against the emigration of the workers, every worker endeavours to leave his inhospitable homeland at the first opportunity which presents itself. The unheard injustices under which the agricultural laborers of this country have to suffer are depicted in the yearly report of the Minister of Agriculture, which lately gave notice that in the case of an agricultural laborer engaged under contract, refusing to work for any reason whatever, the judge has to take legal action against same, causing him to be "escorted" back to work or sentenced for "transgression of the law." Should the authorities concerned with the negotiations between the laborers and great landlords not be successful in their attempts to "persuade" the laborers to work, then the said authorities must take such steps as will ensure the necessary supply of laborers being held in "reserve," at the disposal of the landlords. In such cases is it only necessary for the landlord to briefly state how many "pairs" he will require and where the workers are to be sent. The landlords have to pay the same number of day's wages for these strike breakers, who are recruited and supported by the government, as the latter has to pay the strike breakers. Besides this the landlords have to provide board and lodging for the blacklegs. This draconic provision fills the prisons every year, but it also "insures" a peaceful harvest. The necessary work is accomplished. The Hungarian agricultural laborer is forced to work in the manner of the slaves in the lead mines of Siberia,—at the point of the bayonet. It is not surprising that under the circumstances, these workers prefer the conditions of other countries, no matter how bad; but an influx of these workers into any country might endanger the position of the inhabitants. Not only is it in the interest of the labor movement to organize this outflow of emigrants, we must further give the Hungarian Unions and Labor Party every support in their fight for the betterment of their conditions.

The Canadian Trade Unions 1912.

The Canadian trade unionists, who are divided among 1,883 local groups, increased from 133,132 to 160,120 last year. Of the latter number 136,389 members, organized in 1,638 local groups, belong to the "internationals"—that is those federations which extend to the United States and usually have headquarters there. The so-called "real Canadian" or autonomous trade unions are of no importance.

Percentage of Organized Workers in the Different Countries.

The Australian Labor Department has made an attempt to discover the number of trade unionists per thousand inhabitants in the different countries. According to their statement there are ninety-seven per thousand in Australia, sixty-six in England, fifty-eight in Germany, fifty-seven in New Zealand, forty-six in Denmark, thirty-four in Switzerland, twenty-eight in Holland, twenty-seven in France, twenty-five in the United States, twenty-two in Norway, twenty-one in Sweden, twenty in Italy, eighteen in Canada, seventeen in Austria, twelve in Belgium, eight in Turkey, seven in Bulgaria and Finland, six in Hungary, four in Spain, in Bosnia—Croatia and Serbia and in Rumania 1. These figures cannot claim to be correct and are, in addition to this unsuitable for comparative purposes as same do not include the number of those persons eligible for organization, or at least those industrially employed. In the case of many of the countries mentioned, such particulars are impossible.

Editors are urgently requested to send their publications to the International Secretary Berlin, S. O. 16, Engelufer 15, regularly.

Economic Struggles in the Hungarian Trade Unions, 1912.

The past year was distinguished by the increasing number of peaceful wage movements as well as by the tariff agreements brought about thereby. This speaks volumes for strengthening of the trade union movement which is able to obtain increased recognition in spite of the absolutism of the government and the antiquated principles and brutality of the employers in this country.

The trade unions took part in 388 wage movements in the past year, of which number 130, involving 22,826 workers ended peacefully. Nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one workers took part in 236 strikes and 4,168 affected by twenty-two lockouts. The working time lost amounted to nineteen days per person taking part, as compared with eleven days the year before. From this we are safe to assume that the economic struggles have become fiercer. Of the 236 strikes 110 were successful, seventy-seven partly so and forty ended in defeat. The final result of one of the strikes is unknown. Of the twenty-two lockouts seven ended with complete success for the workers, eight in compromise and six with defeat for the workers. No information is forthcoming concerning one of the lockouts. It is interesting to note that 43% of all the movements resulted in collective agreements being drawn up for 22,609 workers. A reduction in the working time amounting to 21,215 hours per week for 8,746 workers, was effected peacefully; for 2,701 workers a weekly reduction in working time amounting to 10,510 hours was secured as a result of strikes and 8,475 hours for 2,556 workers was the outcome of lockouts. The average reduction in working time amounted to twenty-nine minutes per day. Increases were secured to the extent of 54,058 kronen per week for 21,722 workers without a strike being resorted to; 18,724 kronen per week for 6,874 workers was secured by striking and 6,789 kronen per week for 2,206 workers after a lockout. Every worker involved receives an increase on an average of 103 kronen.

Strike Insurance for the Austrian Employers.

A federation as above has been founded in Vienna for the purpose of

relieving the economic consequences of stoppages of work, as touching the employers. A further object is that of granting material assistance in cases of strikes. The members must pay yearly contributions in either one of the two classes existing in the society, Class 1 is further divided into sections 1a and 1b. Members in section 1a contribute 1 kronen per 1,000 kronen of the yearly amount declared in the policy, and those in section 1b contribute 3 kronen. Members are at liberty to belong to which section they choose. In division 2 the subscription amounts to ½% of the last year's trade expenses of the members. The basis of the subscription may also be arrived at in another way. Besides this, the member has to pay one-half of his yearly subscription as entrance fee. The probational period is 180 days. The indemnity paid is assessed as follows: Division 1, section a 25% of the average days' wage of all workers, coming under the accident insurance laws; section 'b' not more than 50%. In division 1 the indemnity is reckoned upon the sum used as a basis for calculating the subscriptions. In the case of the protracted strikes, the employers receive nothing for the first eight days, unless the number of workers on strike exceeds 500. In the latter case indemnity may be granted as per the following table, worked out on the maximum average daily wage of those on strike:

| Workers on strike | | Division 1a | Division 1b |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Section a | Section b |
| | 501—1,000 | 12.5 | 25.0 |
| | 1,001—1,500 | 110.0 | 20.0 |
| | 1,501—2,000 | 7.5 | 9.0 |
| | 2,001—4,000 | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| | more than 4,000 | 2.5 | 2.5 |

British Railways, 1912.

During the year 1912, the number of passengers carried on the British Railways was 21,830,900 less than in 1911; merchandise and minerals traffic decreased by 3,546,170; and 16,087,000 less train miles were run. Despite these apparent serious decreases (the dislocation and reduction in the service during the numerous strikes was responsible for this). £326,993 more was earned in the passenger and parcels department in 1912 than 1911. Goods receipts increased by £729,945 and miscellaneous receipts increased by £311,492. A total increase of 1,368,430 over 1911 and £632,435 over 1910. This miraculous decrease in traffic and increase in income cannot be explained until the complete return for 1912 is published.

The Great Strike on the Rand.

Below is reproduced an article received from a correspondent in Johannesburg. Same should be of great interest at the present moment when our ears are still tingling with the news of the sanguinary actions instigated by a panic-stricken governor general and gloried in by callous capitalists, who not content with bleeding the men who brought them gold, must needs give them "lead" that they might be still further bled. The Pretoria News advised the use of the "last argument" at the very outset; what a one-sided typically capitalistic argument it was and how damnably distinctly it was expressed. The government's support of the "landlords" cannot be doubted, as strike-breakers were brought up from Kimberley in kaffer trucks hidden beneath tarpaulins.

Katherine Wyburgh, Editor "The Worker," Johannesburg, writes as follows:

The strike originated in the attempt of the management of the Kleinfontein Company to impose longer times of work on five underground mechanics. The matter was taken up by the trades unions, but negotiations failed, owing to the refusal of the mineowners to negotiate with or recognize trade unions. The mineowners subsequently issued the terms upon which the strikers might be reinstated. Upon this being refused by the men, the strike became general, involving not only miners, but all trade unions, large masses of non-union men and a large proportion of railway employés in Transvaal. The real origin of the strike is the deep-seated and widespread discontent of all the workers with the capitalistic regime, in which the Botha government and the mining houses joined in mutual support against the workers. An outstanding feature of the struggle has been the co-operation of the English and Dutch workers. Principal grievances are: (1) The terrible mortality in the mines; (2) the constant attempts to cut prices; (3) the refusal of the minimum wages; (4) the refusal to recognize trade unions; (5) the piece-work system; (6) the existence of a one-sided and unworkable industrial-disputes act; (7) the insecurity of employment; (8) the continual failure to obtain redress by constitutional means. For instance: Last year the miners formulated many grievances, submitted them to arbitration according to law and won every important point. But the mineowners ignored the findings of the arbitration board. Reuter's Agency and the bulk of the newspapers of the S. A. Union are practically in the use of the mine magnates. Legislative proposals of the Labor party in Parliament have been consistently flouted by the other two parties, and the representatives of the workers have been treated with contempt. In consequence a sense of intolerable grievance has arisen and constitutional means having failed, a general strike remained the only alternative weapon. The loss of life was occasioned by the government prohibiting the workers' demonstrations at the last moment on the Friday afternoon and the unnecessary charging of the crowd by mounted police and dragoons with drawn swords. The whole population became deeply incensed and the more violent spirits got out of control, burnt the "Star" newspaper offices and the Johannesburg railway station and broke into gunsmiths' shops on Friday night. On Saturday a further huge crowd, to vindicate the right of free speech assembled. A demonstration was made against the Rand Club, some stone-throwing was indulged in by not more than twenty-five people. The rest of the immense crowd of some 20,000 persons or more, were perfectly orderly. The military were called in, took up skirmishing order in the principal streets and fired volleys for two hours at intervals into crowd and general public, aimed to kill. With above exceptions, the crowd was absolutely orderly, standing up unarmed to be shot at. Civilians from the Rand Club fired into the unarmed crowd in streets. The casualty list was a very long one, including women and children. Practically a massacre. The result of negotiations between the government and the strikers, at a meeting hastily summoned at the Carlton hotel, was that the firing ceased at 4:30 p.m. on Saturday. Terms were: Reinstatement of all strikers; no victimization; workers at liberty to lay their grievances before the government. Latter clause being too indefinitely worded, great dissatisfaction prevailed among body of workers, who considered that they had been "spoofed;" further assurances from the government were obtained, and all strikers agreed to return to work. Everything will depend upon how the terms will be translated into the remedying of the concrete grievances. There is no confidence in Botha or Smuts, who are believed to be "in with" the mine magnates. If no substantial redress be granted outbreak is only a matter of time and at the moment of writing the position the railway workers have taken up is very critical and causing great anxiety. Their demands are also being formulated and will be put forward with those of the Federation of Trade Unions, with whom they cannot affiliate as the law stands. The funeral of sixteen of the victims of the volley firing took place on the 7th. Most impressive scenes were witnessed by a vast concourse of orderly people. Commercial houses who all closed out of respect, and mourning draperies, mixed with labor colors and many exhibiting printed notices of sympathy and regret. The feeling in mining and financial circles is truculent and blood-thirsty, elsewhere the deepest indignation prevails. Insistent and widespread demands are formulated for a thorough and searching enquiry into the conduct of the authorities, who authorized such provocative measures as the use of the military and the consequent volley firing without any justifiable reason or excuse.

Co-Operative Movement in India.

For some years the co-operative societies in British India have so rapidly developed that the government found it necessary to establish a special registry office in every province for co-operative societies. The governors and ministers have taken part in many of the conferences which have recently taken place for the furthering of the co-operative movement. A conference of the officials of the co-operative registry offices met recently at Simla for the same purpose. The rate of progress of the co-operative movement may be judged from the statistics of the Province of Madras, where the first co-operative society was established in 1905.

| YEAR. | Number of the Co-operative Societies. | Members. |
|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1905-06 | 25 | 2,733 |
| 1906-07 | 63 | 6,439 |
| 1907-08 | 101 | 9,537 |
| 1908-09 | 180 | 15,577 |
| 1909-10 | 377 | 30,685 |
| 1910-11 | 595 | 44,192 |
| 1911-12 | 969 | 66,156 |

According to the "Mouvement Social," this rapid development, which is also perceptible in other provinces, is in the first place attributable to the fact that the co-operative societies lay themselves out especially for money-lending which for the impecunious Indians means such a lot. The co-operative societies are therefore concentrating all their efforts upon the educating of their members in living without the assistance of the money-lender.

Judicial Solution of the Question of Compensation for Lead Poisoning.

In what degree legal cunning can assist the employers is shown in a typical case reported by the American Painters' Union. A painter was engaged in burning off the paint in the state ship yard in Brooklyn, where he inhaled the fumes from the burning paint and sustained acute lead poisoning. His claim for compensation, on the ground of the compensation act, was declined, as it was not proved that the fumes were inhaled by accident; it was further stated that lead poisoning under ordinary circumstances was the "natural" but not unavoidable sequence.

A Professional Peacemaker.

From the United States comes the interesting news that Robert G. Valentine, former secretary for Indian affairs, has established himself as "counsel for industrial transactions." This man takes up the employers' affairs and assists the workers in bringing about mutual understanding and harmony that all concerned may profit largely. Since the lawyers play a much greater rôle than those directly affected in the case of strikes or wages movements, it is possible that this new sort of "worker for industrial peace" will be assured of a flourishing business, for it amounts to nothing more nor less than a new attempt to make money indirectly out of the labor movement.

Miners' Wages in Prussia.

The following comparison between the last quarter of 1912 and the first quarter of 1913 are taken from the official statistics:

| | Number of Shifts. | | Amount per Worker per Shift. | | Quarters' Earnings. | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. | 1912. | 1913. |
| Large coal | 79 | 797 | 4.71 | 4.79 | 372 | 377 |
| Peat coal | 78 | 76 | 3.82 | 3.77 | 298 | 288 |
| Salt mines | 77 | 77 | 4.30 | 4.25 | 333 | 331 |
| Ore mines | 78 | 76 | 3.79 | 3.89 | 295 | 292 |
| General average | 79 | 78 | 4.58 | 4.69 | 361 | 364 |

Such hunger wages can naturally only be maintained with the assistance of the police, military and yellow unions.

Workers' Holidays in the General Metal Industry.

As the result of an inquiry made into the matter by the German Metal Workers' Federation it was discovered that in 1908, 13,579 employés out of 75,591 engaged in 130 works were granted holidays. The granting of holidays is subject to various conditions, the chief among which is that the worker must have seen a certain number of years' service with the same firm; in the case of 50 per cent of the works this amounts to between five and ten years. In two-thirds of the cases the holiday was introduced by the employers, in one-third at the demand of the workers. A second exhaustive inquiry in 1912 elicited the fact that great progress had been made in the question of workers' holidays. In the case of no fewer than 389 workers (1,233,927 employés) the annual holiday had become an established rule. Some 900,000 persons were, for some reason or other, refused holidays, but of the remainder, 27,457 enjoyed a holiday in 1911 and 34,257 in 1912. Although the percentage of workers receiving holidays is still very low, progress has been made in this direction, for in 1910 only 13,579 employés received holidays out of 75,591 in 138 works, as compared with 34,257 employés out of 233,029 employed in 389 works in 1912. In many cases one of the conditions upon which holidays are granted is that the worker shall belong to a "yellow" union. The regulating of holiday through the tariff agreement is as yet a very seldom occurrence, although in the year 1910-12 holiday clauses were included in tariff agreements entered into in the case of 2,422 employés engaged in 74 works. One week is regarded as the minimum holiday to be demanded, but so much as a week is granted to only 44 per cent of the workers. In 83.5 per cent of the works the employés are granted full pay while on holidays, whilst certain firms allow a bonus.

Industrial Problems and Trade Unionism in Australia.

The second report of the Labor and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau has recently been published. According to same, there were 621 separate unions in the six states up to the end of 1912, with a total membership of 433,224, including 17,670 females. Two unions were interstate organizations. The membership of the seven greatest unions aggregated 132,335. A marked increase in both unions and members has been recorded during the last three years; 5½ per cent of the 222,402 workers included in these statistics were out of work in 1912. This may safely be taken as representative for the whole of the workers. Compared with the year 1891, the highest relative increase in wages was 6s. 4d. in the pound in Victoria and the lowest 2s. 2d. in the pound in Queensland. According to a table based on the current wages paid in 1,569 callings, the weighted average nominal rate of pay to adults is 64 s. 1d. in West Australia, as compared with 48 s. 6d. in Tasmania, the two states where the highest and lowest wages are paid. The wholesale prices showed an increase of 17 per cent over 1911; the increased cost of living was 10 per cent. The result shows that there has been no material improvement effective increase in wages since 1896. Compared with 1891, there has been a large increase in the effective wages, attributable to the fact that in the year mentioned the cost of living and number of unemployed were very high.

Distress Call From Bulgaria.

We have received a very interesting report from Comrade Dimitroff, the Bulgarian trade union secretary, via Constantinople, dated July 4th. The postal service being completely suspended, the dispatch had to be sent by messenger to Constantinople, and we are fortunate in receiving same safely. Concerning the present situation in his country, Comrade Dimitroff writes as follows: "Our worst fears have been realized, and the Balkan peoples, urged on by the capitalist cliques and the imperial parties, are now engaged in an appalling war among themselves. This war, which was never officially declared by Bulgaria, has now reached to its climax and is attended by such atrocities, carnage and terrible sacrifice as were not witnessed during the war with the Turks. From Widden on the Danubé to the Aegean sea

battles have been fought which for cruel fury find no parallel in the history of war. The troops have been incited against each other for the last ten days. Mad onslaughts and furious attacks are covering the battlefield with countless human sacrifices, whilst Macedonia is being ruined and her innocent people exterminated. Neither party could show any decisive result, even if the hostilities were suspended. All reports in the foreign press concerning Bulgarian, Servian or Greek victories are purely imaginary, for, as a matter of fact, there have been no victories. The parties maintain the same position, and there is but little reason to hope for any material alteration in the situation by continuing the hostilities. The number of victims to the massacre butchery has recently been enormous. During the last ten days 35 to 40 per cent of the men in the fighting lines have been killed or wounded. This is what Christian warfare has developed into. The wounded officers and soldiers declare that the war with Turkey was but child's play when compared with the war among the 'allies.' The plight of Bulgaria is indeed as sad one. Her enemies on the battlefield are Servia, Greece and Montenegro, while one is attacked in the rear by Roumania, whose army has forged ahead to Varna on the Danubé, seizing the telegraph and wireless installations, thus completely cutting us off from the outside world. Bulgaria is being oppressed from all sides. Greece now claims new territory. Instead of the 'Great Bulgaria,' in place of the 'hegemony in the Balkans with a prudent king at its head,' as dreamed of by the inspired patriots, Bulgaria stands on the brink of a precipice in which her independent national existence will be buried. The reasons of the war may be looked for in the conquest-seeking politics of the Royalist party and the capitalists, who saw in the war a means of extending their territory. But alone, they are weak, and the Royalists and capitalists cannot rely upon their own strength, so they pray for assistance, first to one, then to the other, and finally to the great powers. But they are actually the blind tools of the powers who, on their part, are conducting a campaign against the Balkan states. The European imperialism is just as much responsible for the Balkan atrocities as the capitalist and royalist cliques. The wretched agents of this imperialism have brought about the war by means of promises and encouragements to Turkey, in the same way as they have incited the Balkan states one against the other. They will now intervene in order to get as much as possible for themselves and to get the weary and ruined Balkan states for ever in their clutches. There is only one way out for the Balkan people, a way which was discovered ten years ago. For ten years we Social Democrats have recommended this course and same has been sanctioned by the International. I refer to the uniting the whole of the Balkan races in one democratic Balkan republic. Only in this way can the Balkan people insure their national independence and propose the way to social development; in this way only can she become something better than the shuttlecock of the great powers, become, in fact, the seventh European power, and be thus in a position to prevent the encroachments made by European imperialism. A deaf ear is turned to this in governing circles on the Balkan, as they have their own axes to grind. Nine months ago our patriots began the war with Turkey, and the inscriptions on their banners read: 'National Unity,' 'Freedom for the Christians from the yoke of Turkey,' 'Macedonian Autonomy,' 'Federation of the Balkan States,' etc. Today all these mottoes have been dragged through the mud, and Bulgarian imperialism has suffered a crushing blow. The official imperialism is now coquetting with Russia and Austria, only to receive deadly blows from both. Instead of the national union of the Christian peoples of the Balkans, one witnesses horrible massacres and the extermination of the Balkans. Instead of the freeing of the Christians from the yoke of Turkey we see only the intolerable murder and pillaging of the Macedonians. Macedonia now stands in flames and ashes. Instead of the autonomy of Macedonia we have a terrible war over the dividing of the spoils. What will become of the Balkan folks after these conflagrations and massacres which so completely beggar descriptions? Almost the half of the total population of the Balkan states have been killed in battle or through persecution and there seems to be no sign of an end to this terrible state of affairs. In spite of the reports of the European intervention, the war remains just as sanguinary as ever. The conflagration is spreading and the flames threaten to dart beyond the frontier. We are frightfully in the dark as to our immediate future, as to the national independence of the Balkan states as to the international peace. When gazing upon the horror which the fire has left, one recognizes how capitalism leads nations to war and ruin and that these horrors will not cease until the international proletariat has reached that stage of development necessary to social revolution—the overcoming of capitalism."

The Labor Movement in Russian Poland.

The Russian-Polish labor movement exhibited great activity in the year 1912. The number of strikes and persons affected by same, doubled and trebled the figures for the two previous years. According to particulars supplied by the Employers' Federation, 12,900 persons were involved in strikes during the first five months of 1912, as compared with 4,500 during the same period of the previous year. In the last seven months of 1912 alone, 81 strikes, affecting 37,000 workers, took place. Altogether 63,000 factory workers have been involved in strikes, that is one-sixth of all persons engaged in manufactories. Besides this there were some hundred small workshop strikes in which 13,000 took part. These strikes covered 30 branches of trade. Lodz (with 30,000) and Warsaw (with 18,000 strikers) are the two towns contributing most largely to the number of strikes mentioned. Those who were affected by the May lockout are not included, otherwise they would have reached 100,000, all told. The workers took the offensive in most of the strikes only a few (9) being defensive strikes. The demands were as follows: Increase in wages and reduction of working time, introduction of factory regulations and reinstatement of the victimized workers. Unfortunately the statistics are very incomplete:

| | Number of times Demanded. | Number of times obtained. |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Increase in wages | 47 | 23 |
| Reduction in working times | 2 | 1 |
| Introduction of factory regulation .. | 31 | 4 |
| Removal of certain persons from the factory management staff | 6 | 3 |

The greater number of the lost strikes are to be attributed to the fact that the movements were either badly, or not at all organized. They were set afoot without any preparations or provisions having been made and without anybody to conduct same. It often happened that certain sections of workers in the metal industry would enter upon a strike without previously consulting the remainder of the workers in the same factory. It was a simple thing for the factory owners to bring about confusion and disorganization by means of threatening a lock-out of all the workers, although the workers stuck to their guns for quite a time. We are able to give particulars of 39 strikes—19 strikes lasted some days; three one or two weeks; eight, 3-7 weeks; five, 8-10 weeks, and four 30 weeks.

The employers are very well organized, so that they were able to dictate their own terms in the case of agreements being drawn up. They also have a ready support in the authorities. These latter endeavor to frustrate every movement, by administrative measures, arrests and repulsions. These strikes must have awakened in the working classes the necessity for entering upon a battle for the right to combine and hold meetings. Some such movement has, in conjunction with the strike movement, already gained much ground among the workers.

Labor Struggle in Hungary.

A desperate battle is being fought by 400 miners in the Ajkaer district

for an increase of 1d.-2d. per day. The present average wage is 1.11 to 2.-per day. The administration turned 130 families out of their factory dwellings onto the street, among whom was a woman who was brought out on her bed with her baby at her breast.

A report received from Sarajewo reads as follows: A short time ago we stated that in accordance with a special proclamation made in Bosnia on May 3rd, the whole of the trade unions were disbanded and the Trade Union Temple turned into a barracks. Upon the danger of war disappearing, consequent upon the arrival of the troops of the great powers, the interdict upon the trade unions was taken off but the labor movement remained under same. Upon the ban being removed, the trade unions were not allowed to take up exactly the same stand as before, but were informed that if they wished to continue to exist, they must formulate new rules. After much quibbling the leaders of the dissolved unions were allowed to temporarily carry on their unions until same were re-organized. Their confiscated funds were handed back. It looks as though another campaign is about to be entered upon against the trade unions as certain persecutions have been noticeable, due no doubt to the nervousness of the government bureaucrats aggravated by a perpetual era of war. The Railwaymen's Union which has not been dissolved has been continually persecuted during recent times. A few days ago the management board of the Railwaymen's Union was handed a notice that their organization would be disbanded, if they persisted in criticising the directorate of the railway company in their paper, and distributing same among their members.

From this condensed report, we can see that the young trade union in Bosnia, which has already scored such successes, is now in a critical state. One is really surprised that the members of the Bosnian Parliament have not learned a lesson from the historical development of the trade unions in Austria and Germany; that all steps taken to suppress the modern labor movement can only have just the opposite effect.

(Correction: In our News Letter, English Edition No. 15, page 6, under the heading "The American Musicians" we unfortunately erroneously stated that "the unions has seldom done anything in the way of improving the conditions, etc., in the profession." This should have read: "the union has achieved such improvements for its members as are seldom obtained." Editors please note.)

MONASTIC COMMUNISM.

By Oscar Ameringer.

When the church became state church and the most powerful tool of despotism and exploitation, in history, it looked as if communism had reached its end. But not so.

For the first three centuries Christianity was a city religion. The word pagan, from the Latin paganus, with which the Christian designated the non-believers, means village dwellers. Christian communism failed in the cities because the means of production could only be used individually. It was different when the new faith invaded the rural districts. There communism found a fertile soil.

Production on a large scale had prevailed on the slave estates. As the supply of slaves gave out, this system of production broke down.

In its place arose monastic production. About the time when Christianity was recognized as the state church, the first convents came into existence. Starting first in Egypt, they soon spread over the Christian world.

Monastic production added to the advantages of large scale production, the superiority of free labor. Moreover, by combining the common ownership of the means of production with the common ownership of the means of consumption, it gave a solid foundation to communism. The monastic orders were associations of free workers. As brothers and equals, they owned and worked together; that is, co-operatively. All wore the same clothes, ate the same food and dwelt in the same house. The product of their labor flowed in the common treasury. From this each drew his equal share. The strong, the skillful, the energetic received no more than the weak, dull or lazy. Living on the dead level of equality, with no other incentive than to serve the common good, the monasteries represented the highest form of production until the coming of capitalism. In the general decay of the old society they became the custodians of the ancient civilization. Art and science took refuge in the monasteries. Under the tender care of communism they lived and flourished through the turmoil of the migration of the nations and the night of feudalism.

Monastic communism, far from dragging its members down to the dead level of mediocrity, preserved for mankind the culture of Rome and Greece. Communism as the sole protector of art, science and learning, is indeed a new role, but such is the lesson of history.

Nevertheless monastic communism could not become the basis of the whole of society. We have already seen that communism in the means of consumption can not be harmonized with the monogamous family. Plato sought to overcome this antagonism by substituting the family through free love and the common rearing of the children. The monastic orders sought the same result by separating the sexes. Only by accepting celibacy could they maintain the common house and the common table. As brothers in the monasteries, as sisters in the convent, they succeeded admirably in furnishing food and clothing for the bodies and learning for the mind. But there is yet another hunger—the sex hunger. And on the stilling of this hunger depends the existence of the human race. A few may deny themselves the joys of wedlock. Religious enthusiasm may be strong enough to overcome sex love for a time—in a few. But the broad masses of humanity must not only eat and drink, but love; else the race will die. In the words of Schiller, "Es erhaelt sich das Getriebe Durch Hunger und durch Liebe." Hunger and love are the mainsprings of human life. By stilling the craving of the stomach we live today. By stilling the hunger of love we live in the future.

Celibacy alone made communism workable in the monasteries. But if communism can not work without celibacy, neither can society exist with celibacy. Monastic communism therefore could only become the condition of a minority. But even in this restricted field democratic communism ceased.

It must not be forgotten that the monasteries owned the means of production. The wealth of the monk orders grew rapidly. Whatever the brothers accumulated was never scattered. The order could inherit the property of outsiders. But outsiders could not inherit monastic property. Add to this a superior mode of production, based on co-operative labor, and we have the causes that inevitably send the cloisters on the road to wealth and power.

In the course of time the monastic orders internationally organized, as was the mother church, and became as powerful as the latter. And like the church they developed into exploiters and rulers. Even in the monastery itself were brothers who worked and brothers who enjoyed the products. The outsiders, the serfs who tilled the princely estates of the monks, were as cruelly exploited as the serfs of the worldly rulers.

Monastic communism received its final death blow in the war between princes and papacy. That gigantic upheaval, humorously named the great religious reformation, ended by the princes confiscating the property of the holy church. This included the convents. But while the rulers took the land and buildings of the monastery, another class fell heir to the monastic form of production. Co-operative production, minus co-operative consumption and celibacy, was taken up by the rising capitalist class and brought to perfection. This class and the princes reaped the only benefit of the reformation. To the masses the reformation brought a change of masters.—Social-Democratic Herald.

TO WATCH THE BABIES GROW.

By Winnie E. Branstetter.

A stooped and weary looking man with dinner pail in hand turned silently away from a sign board in front of a Santa Fé depot. Noticing the sulky look in his eyes I turned and read the following words:

"TAKE YOUR BABIES TO COLORADO AND WATCH THEM GROW."

I then turned to the outgoing train and watched the people. Before my eyes there passed a steady stream of tired and disheartened humanity. Weighted down by an ugly assortment of satchels, grips, bags, boxes and bundles of bedding, they dragged themselves up the car steps and disappeared a moment to reappear at the car windows. The heat was stifling, and from the car windows came a medley of noises. Mingling with the piercing commands of the conductor and the guttural tones of the guards, were the plaintive notes of a mother chanting softly to a sick baby, two soiled and weary little ones clinging to her skirts. Across the aisle a South Slavic father speaking in his native language was evidently chiding a half-grown son. Farther back in the car a little family was eating lunch from a paste board shoe box, and still farther back a delicate little girl was striving to keep her hungry eyes turned away from the heaping basket of fruit which the butcher had deposited on the rear seat.

Yes, these parents were taking their babies westward to see them grow, not to the pleasure grounds of the mountains of Colorado, but to the mining camps, factories, and cotton fields of the South and West, there week after week, month after month and year after year, they will struggle beside their parents, bearing their share of work, suffering their share of privation.

This is what the glorious West holds for them—misery, loneliness, want, ignorance and crime—but they do not know. They have staked their all on the "opportunity which the land of sunshine and flowers hold for them."

Weary and tired of the struggle in the city they have fallen victims to the cajolery of the land and employment agent.

Back in the rear of the train, away from the smoke and flying cinders, protected in case of accident, stands the palace, sleeping and dining cars. In these cars will ride the men and women who "toil not, neither do they spin." Nestled softly in luxurious cushion, breathing fragrant perfume, eating and drinking rich food and wines, men and women are "Taking their babies to Colorado to watch them grow."

SEARCH FOR DIAMONDS IN ARKANSAS.

Diamonds were first discovered in Arkansas August 1, 1906, near the mouth of Prairie creek, in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Pike county, and since that time approximately 1,375 stones, aggregating 550 carats, are reported to have been found in this locality. The diamonds in Arkansas occur in a rock known as peridotite, and for this reason search for further areas of the rock has been made. This search has resulted in the finding of three new areas, the known extent of which is much smaller than that near Murfreesboro. They lie within an area of one square mile, about three miles from Murfreesboro. These localities were visited by Hugh D. Miser of the United States Geological Survey, and are described by him in Bulletin 540-U, an advance chapter from "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1912."

At the time of Mr. Miser's visit the Kimberlite Diamond Mining & Washing Co. was erecting at Kimberley a plant to wash the diamond-bearing earth to be hauled on a tramway from its peridotite area and from another tract near the mouth of Prairie creek. Four diamonds of good quality are said to have been picked up on the surface, the largest weighing four carats. Further development work to ascertain the extent of the peridotite is now under way.

On another tract, where a little washing for diamonds has been done in a crude way without machinery, twenty diamonds have been recovered.

A copy of the report may be obtained free on application to the director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

THE GLORY OF THE MASTER CLASS.

No, neither sun or moon shall halt or haste
And neither day or night shall wake or waste.
No rivers run and surf and shore and sea,
But all things shall be to honor and to cherish thee.

Nothing shall break although a thousand mourn
Where life and death shall rule and roam
All things shall be whatever strifes befall;
That ye be Lord and God and high priest over all.

Ships unto ships and marching hosts to pause
To ask not, to question not, neither creed nor laws.
Brother shall fall on brother and our sisters creep
Home from your hate to the long night and sleep.

Thy people servants to they find their shame
And crawl beneath thy feet to find their fame.
Until today the wisdom of the Prophet fails
Beneath the tears that fall behind our children wails.

Yet one shall stand and he shall give and take
A sentinel at his post asleep or yet awake.
His star may never rise until his sun has set,
But it shall light a thousand worlds beyond regret.

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.

In Memoriam.

Luckyboy, Nevada, October 31, 1913.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper, Death, has snatched from our midst John Johns, a member of Luckyboy Miners' Union No. 248, W. F. M.; and,

Whereas, The deceased was a firm believer in the principles of unionism and loyal to the great cause that has for its object the uplift of humanity; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the fate that left a vacant chair in our local union, we deplore the loss of our brother, and as a tribute to his memory, our charter shall be draped for a period of thirty days and this resolution be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

COMMITTEE.

Bisbee, Arizona, October 26, 1913.

Whereas, Death has once more invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Patrick Kilcrane, who died September 29, 1913; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Patrick Kilcrane, Local No. 106, W. F. M., has lost a valuable member; therefore, be it

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

Resolved, As a token of respect to the memory of our departed brother we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased and a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

FRANK BROWN, J. P. MURPHY,
(Seal) JOHN F. BLALACK,
Committee.

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

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| ALASKA | | | | | | |
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| 194 | Knik M. U. | | | Frank Boyer | | |
| 152 | Ketchikan | Thurs | A. R. MacDonald | G. E. Paup | 75 | Ketchikan |
| 240 | Nome | Sat | Henry Weber | Axel Widlund | 209 | Nome |
| 193 | Tanana M. W. | Tues | Emil Pozza | Daniel McCabe | | Fairbanks |
| 188 | Valdez | Tues | Thos. Williams | C. F. McCallum | 252 | Valdez |
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| 55 | Calavara | Wed | W. E. Thompson | J. M. Donohue | 5 | Bodie |
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| 34 | Kerber Creek | | | Wm. J. Hannigan | | Bonanza |
| 197 | La Plata M. U. | | Sam T. Smith | Jack Prim | 2 | La Plata |
| 15 | Ourray | Sat | John Kneisler | J. E. Commis | 293 | Ourray |
| 6 | Pitkin County | Tues | George Pugh | Thos. Connors | 1046 | Aspen |
| 43 | Pueblo S. Union | Tues | Louis Korosec | Chas. Pogorelec | 755 | Pueblo |
| 36 | Rico | Sat | Joe Mund | Harry E. Fry | 470 | Rico |
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| 82 | Garnet | Wed | Sam Hutchingson | Arthur Peterson | 3 | Corbin |
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| 175 | Iron Mountain | | O. G. Carter | Wm. Thorson | | Hughesville |
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| ONTARIO | | | | | | |
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| 154 | Gowganda | Sun | Nicholas King | A. D. Hardie | 610 | Gowganda |
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| TEXAS | | | | | | |
| 78 | El Paso M. & S. | | | | | |

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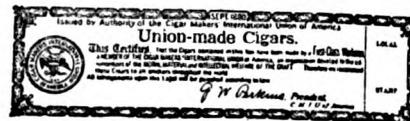
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