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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 27, 1913
VOLUME XIV. 24c NUMBER 544.

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THEREOF

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MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, November 27, 1913.

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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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 STRIKE is still on at the Queen mine near Ymir, British Columbia. All miners are urged to stay away until strike is won.

LAST WEEK'S reports from Michigan tell the tragic story of three of the striking miners being killed by armed murderers. It can be truly said that the profit system has no regard for human life.

THE FINNISH SOCIALISTS of Astoria, Oregon, sent a donation of \$70.00 to the striking miners of Michigan, and subsequently agreed to give the proceeds of a day's fishing to their brethren in the corporation-cursed domain of Lord McNaughton.

IN THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE in British Columbia every weapon has been used by the mine operators to suppress the strikers. The striker who dares to do picket duty becomes a target for an armed scab or thug, and all the dirty politicians that pander to the class with money have taxed their ingenuity to devise schemes by which the striking miners shall be persecuted. The miners are standing firm, determined that right shall ultimately prevail.

THE MINE OPERATORS of Colorado have their agents in Joplin, Missouri, to recruit strike-breakers for the southern coal fields. The deputy labor commissioner arrested two of these recruiting agents, and such action will probably put a stop to hiring men under misrepresentation to take the place of strikers. The union men of Joplin are to be congratulated for nipping in the bud a movement to import 500 miners from the Lead Belt of Missouri to the coal mines of Colorado.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR in its convention at Seattle, passed resolutions endorsing the strike of the copper miners of Michigan and calls upon all affiliated bodies to render such financial aid as possible.

The resolutions further provided for a federal investigation as to conditions that prevail in the strike zone and to ascertain the fraudulent manner in which the copper magnates had obtained titles to mineral lands in Michigan.

ACCORDING TO STATISTICS there are 20,000 children under school age who are wage earners in Chicago. The great daily journals shout for law and order, but what about the law that is pre-

sumed to find a seat for the child in our public temples of education? Capitalism knows no law in its greed for profit and necessity knows no law. Poverty drives the child into the mill, factory and sweatshop and our "captains of industry" yearn for the dividends that come from the labor of the child who is robbed of an education. Glorious civilization!

THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE for mayor of Paterson, New Jersey, ran second on the ticket receiving more votes than the Democratic candidate. The Socialist candidate received 5,101 votes to the Republican 7,370. The Socialists, after the showing of the late election, feel confident of scoring a victory in the next election. The capitalist press of Passaic county has commented at length on the results of the late election in Paterson, and the editorials show that there is a feeling of alarm over the political solidarity of the workers. The future looks bright for the Socialists of Patterson.

THE SEATTLE HERALD of date of November 15th had the following:

"The largest single order ever given a Chicago wholesale grocer was placed by the Western Federation of Miners with McNeil & Higgins of Chicago. This is the wholesale grocery house that our Comrade Walter Higgins is connected with. The order will make a train of thirty loaded cars and its destination is Hancock, Mich., where it will constitute the initial stock of the stores to be operated during the strike. This is the answer of the Western Federation to the boast of the copper trust that it will starve the miners into submission."

THIS MONTH the basement as a living room will, officially, pass out of existence in Missouri. The movement is significant as the beginning of a realization by the legislative bodies of the country that the conservation of public health is the most important factor in political economy. The basement living room, coupled with the daily toil of children in factories and sweatshops, has enormously increased the death rate among the children of the lowly. Particularly relation to a dark, damp basement home is a lowered condition of vitality, which predisposes to infection by tuberculosis and aids the vicious spreading of all the acute exanthems. In Missouri, where conditions of population are at most not crowded, such a step has seemed necessary, how much more must such a law be needed in the densely packed tenements of New York, Chicago and other metropolitan cities, asks the Journal of the American Medical Association. Missouri, in the past, has insisted that she must be "shown"; here, indeed, she has pointed the way for sister states.—Labor World, Spokane.

HON DAVID C. COATES was defeated for re-election as one of the commissioners of Spokane, Washington. The defeat of Coates was brought about by the combined force of those elements that are always arrayed against the interests of the working class. Unfortunately, the laboring people are not as class-conscious as that class, whose members posing as "friends of labor" can always drug the mentality of those laboring men whose vision goes no deeper than the surface of the industrial problem.

With labor divided and scattered at the polls and with the enemy united, Coates went down to defeat, but his defeat is merely temporary. Coates is a fighter who knows no surrender of principles, and he has the courage to stand for right, even though he stands alone. Such men may be defeated at times, but they are never conquered. The laboring people of Spokane will yet become cognizant of the merits of such men as Coates, and when they do the politician, with verbal opiates during a political campaign, will not be able to blind labor to its class interests.

A SHORT TIME AGO the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times, once the property of Senator Thomas M. Patterson, passed into the hands of one Shaffer, who, when becoming proprietor of these journals, announced that his daily organs would defend the rights of the people. But the News and the Times under the new ownership has defended the rights of those people who are in a position to oppress the working class. It is staid that Shaffer holds an interest in a syndicate of newspapers and that he is heavily interested in a number of street railways. It is further claimed that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the utility corporations of Denver have put up funds with Shaffer for the purchase of the News and Times. If the above statements are true, then it is not possible for Mr. Shaffer to give the masses of the people of Colorado a square deal.

The News and Times, under such ownership, will stand for the interests of Big Business, and it is idle and but a waste of time for laboring men to complain or protest against the policy of publications that are but the official organs of trusts and corporations.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE rejoicing among the henchmen of capitalism over the defeat of Mayor Lunn, the Socialist candidate for re-election as mayor of Schenectady, New York. But those who are rejoicing seem to forget that his defeat was brought about by the fusion of all the other political parties. They seem to forget that Mayor Lunn, in the late election, received 1,000 more votes than when he was elected two years ago, and those who are jubilant seem to forget that the Socialists elected the sheriff of the county by a vote of 7,402.

In the year 1900 Debs, the Socialist candidate for President of the United States, received but thirty-two votes in Schenectady, but in thirteen years the vote has leaped to more than 7,000, so there is but little for the lickspittles of capitalism to gloat over.

The fusionists of Schenectady, to defeat Mayor Lunn, summoned to their assistance the French, Polish and German Catholic churches, and yet, with all of the combined influences, the Socialists have the sheriff of the county and five members of the city council.

The victory of fusion in Schenectady can afford but little consolation to the idolaters of Mammon, whose vision can discern "the handwriting on the wall."

THE RIGHT of a Supreme Court justice to call out troops has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The decision was rendered in the case wherein Justice Brown called on the brigadier general of the state to put three regiments into action in the Buffalo, N. Y., street car strike last April. The treasurer of Erie county refused to pay them. The court ordered the treasurer to issue a certificate of indebtedness for the three days' service performed. The county attorney advised the board of supervisors and the county treasurer to refuse to pay the troops, stating he was of the opinion the military law under which pay was asked was unconstitutional, and that Justice Brown had no right to call out the soldiers. The case then went to the courts, and as indicated above, the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state, has affirmed the former judgments and the county will now be required to pay the fiddler.—Exchange.

The decision handed down by the Court of Appeals of the state of New York will not surprise anyone who has observed that courts are jealous of their power. The Court of Appeals could not decide against the action of a Supreme Court justice without taking a stab at its own power, and it is not to be expected that a court will disapprove of any authority exercised by another court, especially when that authority is exercised to suppress labor and uphold the rule of masters, who sometimes tender banquets and other things to the dignified interpreters of the law.

JOHN WALKER of the United Mine Workers of America, and recently elected president of the State Federation of Labor of Illinois, on his way to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview declared:

"If the striking copper miners of Michigan receive enough bread to keep them alive they will keep on fighting until victory has been achieved. And when the battle has been won it will have been one of the biggest victories ever gained by the American labor movement."

The above statement is the prediction of John Walker, who has mingled with the strikers of the copper district of Michigan. He has recognized the fact that the men who are fighting for the right to organize and a living wage are of that heroic mould that dares to

endure hardship and suffering to advance the great cause whose ultimate goal is the economic freedom of the race. Shall it be said that these brave men shall be starved into submission? Shall it be said that men who scorned to falter before an army of thugs and state militia shall be driven back to the mines by the pangs of hunger? Walker declares that "if they are given enough bread to keep them alive they will keep on fighting until victory is achieved."

The labor movement of this continent must not forget these heroic miners of Michigan, whose efforts will make it possible for the banner of organized labor to float in triumph over an industrial domain where for more than the life of a generation the "captain of industry" has ruled with an iron hand.

THE SEETHING SPIRIT of discontent still rules, the world over. First on this continent in West Virginia and Massachusetts; then in South Africa; then in Dublin, Ireland; then Vancouver Island; Calumet, Michigan; Colorado and now Indianapolis—the center of trade unionism. Louder and louder rises the murmur, ever more threatening, unchecked and unhindered by thug, police or militia. Threatened, starved, beaten, imprisoned and shot down! To what purpose? Only to rise again more menacingly, more persistent.

The apologist strives to explain, but while he can explain local disturbance he is up against a very different proposition when attempting to refute the world-wide discontent—which knows no creed and acknowledges no international boundary.

The politician has his remedies—palliatives and sop—but give the worker a minimum wage today and he recognizes its futility tomorrow; soothe him with eight hours today—tomorrow he wants six. Labor can no more accept stagnation than capital. Small wonder that capitalism, driven to extremes, resorts at last to repressive measures, for it is its last argument. Too plainly, it sees the handwriting, and like the hunted rat turns to show fight. We are not so ungenerous that we do not admire its stand—its last stand. The ruthlessness of capital, however, has taught the workers the greatest lesson of modern civilized society—it has taught us to give what we shall get—no quarter. There can be no letup in the fight. The spineless sophist who imagines he can gull the workers by his pap is casting off the cloak of deception and arraying himself on the side of his master. But when the worker shall know no master but the power of his knowledge—then indeed will he be free.—District Ledger, Fernie, British Columbia.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION that is being made of the great strike on the Rand, in South Africa, last summer, is bringing out some facts that are giving the British government representatives some unpleasant moments. It is shown that the mining companies practiced a system of slavery over the black workers and that they were steadily forcing the white men into the same condition of servitude, until the latter were driven to desperation and revolted; the military forces were sent to the assistance of the operators by the politicians and killed a number of strikers and citizens and wounded others. The workers were on the point of precipitating an open rebellion. The politicians and plutocrats became frightened and agreed to a conference in a leading hotel at Johannesburg, at which General Louis Botha, former Premier of the Union of South Africa, and General Smuts, Minister of the Interior, Mines and Defense, were compelled at the point of a revolver to sign the agreement arrived at and which carried with it the right to organize. Prior to the conference Botha, Smuts and the operators had set a trap by ordering the soldiers to occupy points of advantage at the hotel with machine guns for the purpose of overaweing and demoralizing the strikers in case a disagreement occurred. After the dramatic incident in the committee room, where the rights of the workers were wrested from Botha and Smuts at the point of revolvers, all the conferees stood on the balcony of the hotel and observed soldiers with rifles leveled ready to fire at the crowd of demonstrators in the street. Two of the labor officials again covered General Botha and General Smuts with revolvers. "One more shot and you are dead," said one of them. The ministers thereupon commanded the soldiers not to shoot and the trouble was speedily settled. Many of the Rand workers are Boers, who fought with Botha and Smuts against the aggressions of British capitalism, and they are bitterly denouncing the two generals for their treason in having gone over to the land pirates and assisted them to oppress and enslave their own countrymen as well as others who have come into the country to work and assist in its development. Since the strike great progress is being made in organization and even the blacks have caught the spirit and are uniting for protection.—Cleveland Citizen.

An Organized Mob

THE HUNGRY CORMORANTS in the strike zone of Michigan have organized a Citizens' Alliance. Other ravenous exploiters in various part of the country have organized Citizens' Alliances during the periods of conflict between employer and employe, but after the conflict had ceased and the smoke of battle had disappeared, the Citizens Alliance as a general rule, went out of business as the result of the majority of its membership being forced into bankruptcy. The pledge signed by the applicants for membership in the Citizens

Alliance, launched by the Commercial Club of the strike district, is as follows:

"1. I believe the Western Federation opposed to good government, good citizenship and the continued welfare of this district;

"2. I believe that the Western Federation of Miners, through its officers, agitators and emissaries, has afflicted itself upon the long suffering public of this district long enough; that its scurrilous attacks upon our people, the spreading of its poisonous propaganda

of destructive socialism, violence, intimidation and disregard of law and order must be brought to an end, and that the time has come for good citizenship to assert itself;

"3. I believe that the presence of the Western Federation of Miners is a menace to the future welfare and prosperity of this district, and that therefore in the interest of law, order and peace, the Western Federation of Miners must go;

"4. I believe that it is my duty to exert myself to assist to bring about an end to the present strike, and to assist, as far as it lies within my power, every workman who returns to work to regain what he has lost during the strike, and to help relieve the distress which will follow these months of idleness.

"By becoming a member of the Citizens Alliance, and signing my name to these articles, I solemnly and earnestly pledge myself, on my honor, to carry out the principles above set forth, and to wear at all times, where it can be seen, the button or insignia indicating my membership."

Such a movement, launched by the mercenary parasites of the strike zone of Michigan, is the desperate action of men who "see the handwriting on the wall," and who entertain the hope that their life

in the business world will be saved through the elimination of the Western Federation of Miners.

Such men have not the faintest grasp of the great problem which must be solved ere there can be ushered in Law, Order and Peace.

There can be no law, order or peace while the supremacy of capitalism is upheld by the pistol of the hired assassins and the cannons and gatling guns of state militia.

A civilization that demands the weapons of murder for its protection is doomed, and the cause that gave birth to the Western Federation of Miners and other organized bodies of labor must be removed ere there can be Law, Order and Peace.

The Citizens Alliance was organized in the strike zone because the Federation, as a matter of economy, established its own mercantile institutions, and not because of any love for Law, Order and Peace on the part of those responsible for such an organization. The business men, looking at the stores of the Federation, established to feed the strikers, felt that something must be done, and a Citizens Alliance was launched, to be used as an organized mob to trample upon Law, Order and Peace. We shall wait and see.

The Unsterilized

THE ATTENTION of those scientifically and charitably inclined is called to a sad case. A young woman of German parentage and a young man of Austrian descent were married seven years ago. Since then they have had six children, of whom one died almost at birth, one is very delicate, and two are said to be deaf mutes. The mother is devoted to them and the father is very energetic and industrious, but is unprepared to make a living because of lack of proper training in his youth. The family is now dependent in part on the public for support, and as the trade followed by the father is extremely hazardous, he may become entirely dependent at almost any time. The only thing that prevents us from appealing for contributions is the fact that the parents are the King and Queen of Spain.—Exchange.

The laws which have been enacted to destroy the procreative functions of human beings are not intended to reach rotten royalty that lives on the productive power of slaves in industry. Royalty, with all of its criminal tendencies, physical defects and mental maladies, must be permitted to populate the earth with its weaklings, and sterilization is only intended for the deficient in labor's ranks,

whose imperfections preclude the possibility of bringing into the world sturdy specimens of manhood and splendid types of womanhood, whose physical powers insure the production of dividends.

Sterilization laws are not intended for such splendid citizens as Harry Thaw or the late lamented Stanford White, but for that friendless and moneyless class whose progeny might become a charge on the public.

Such a gentleman as "Spend a Million" Gates, who "shuffled off teh mortal coil" the other day at Cody, Wyoming, would not suffer any penalty from the sterilization law, for such fellows as Gates, even though they do not work, and though they live upon the values created by the work of others, are gentlemen, and gentlemen must not be denied the right to woo and wed and do other things that might bring into question the moral standard of plebeians.

The men and women who stand for such outrages as sterilization being perpetrated on any human being are no more civilized than the savage, and can lay no claim to being permeated with the spirit of Christianity. A law that commits such an outrage is brutal, and only brutes in a legislative body could place such a law on our statute books.

Labor Must Unite

WE SOMETIMES SPEAK of the power of organized labor, and we point with pride to the great army of men and women that are gathered under the banner of the labor movement. It is true that organized labor is a power in this country, and it is true that the most bitter enemies of organized labor realize that the labor movement of a continent is no longer an infant in its swaddling clothes. But the labor movement is not as powerful as it should be, and this is due to its faulty construction.

We must face the facts and govern ourselves accordingly. Fine-spun editorials and eloquent speeches as to the potency of labor and the victories achieved will have little effect on the capitalist horde that is bent on holding labor in the chains of economic slavery. Beautiful diction and euphonious phrases plucked from the English language may win plaudits from the galleries, but earnest, thinking men, who bear the brunt of conflict on the industrial field, are beginning to awaken to the fact that there is something wrong in the construc-

tion of that body that is presumed to measure swords with soulless plutocracy.

Capitalism entrenched in its fortress and protected by all the powers of government, is becoming more insolent and defiant towards the class whose only inheritance is their dependency on jobs owned by a master class.

We see labor battling in various parts of the country against brutal conditions and starvation wages, and we behold courts, with their injunctions, thugs with their rifles and state militia with their Gatling guns and cannon lined up against the victims of want and poverty.

Capitalism with its allies controls government, and controlling government, utilizes courts, thugs, state militia and federal troops to suppress rebellion among the slaves in whose veins there yet flows the red blood of resistance. Labor must become an army.

The regiments must come together, and through economic and political might, slay the hellish system that puts coal miners in Colorado and copper miners in Michigan at the wrong end of the rifle.

The Hypocrites

A NEW YORK MANUFACTURING CONCERN, which has been moved to preach the gospel of candor, has sought to explain the case of Sulzer to its customers. It says:

"Those of us who live in New York city are often asked 'Why this sympathy for Sulzer, your impeached and deposed governor?' The answer is simple; in politics, we are all hypocrites, and we know it."

"We are all hypocrites." Who are "all hypocrites?" The "best citizens," of course, the men who are running things. When they say "we" they mean themselves. They are "the people." They are the citizens who are ever proclaiming that "there are no classes" in this country and that "all men are equal before the law." They think that it will make the sovereign citizen who carries the ashes from the basement more independent when some demagogue comes along and tries to "set class against class." And these are the men that the New York manufacturing concern, which is vouched for by the Madison Journal, asks to come forward to the mourners' bench and confess that they are hypocrites. It tells them:

"We know perfectly well that a poor man cannot be elected to a political office, without financial help from somewhere; that is why business men rarely run for office, and leave the running to professional politicians, rich men, lawyers, who can legally accept graft at retaining fees—and for the minor municipal offices, saloon keepers, whose business is improved by office holding.

"We all knew that William Sulzer had to get money from somewhere. The question: 'Where did he get it?' is a mixture of joke, sneer and cynicism, that has been a catch phrase here in New York since the days of Tweed, Kelly, Croker and the rest. Today, the sympathy for William Sulzer is due to the fact that we all know that we can not get 'something for nothing.' We know that all the high-sounding promises and pledges of the politicians and the policemen are untrue and that they are hypocrites and that we are hypocrites; we know our legislators are only Jumping Jacks, pulled by the sinister invisible government, which we, hypocrites that we are, permit to exist and govern our government for us."

That's plain talk. "It's true as preaching." But there will be

no long procession of substantial citizens to the front pews where they can be seen and heard by the congregation when the experience meeting opens and the repentant sinners begin to tell how wicked they have been and to ask God's forgiveness for their sins.

It wouldn't be expedient. It would, in fact, be very dangerous. It would confirm what the Socialists have been saying right along—that if the masses of the people want government in their own interests they will have to support a party of their own and pay the bills themselves.

There is going to be no emancipation of the people from plutocracy by benevolent multimillionaires who want to go to the United States Senate or grace the diplomatic service with their generous expenditures.

Our substantial citizens know how they got it. A little matter like pretending that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association

is only concerned in "good government" for the benefit of the "plain people" is not calculated to disturb their collective conscience.

The "select committee" may some day invite every one in town to witness the jumping jacks in the city hall respond to the manipulations of the invisible wireworkers. It is possible that even the great magnates will take their countrymen into their confidence and play the game without deceit or deception. They may do it; but when they do, the heavens will be rolled up as a scroll, the earth will be convulsed, the dead will rise from the dust, and the day of judgment will have come. Then the sheep will be separated from the goats. The wicked will depart into everlasting darkness and the righteous will come into their reward.

Until then we shall have to depend for our revelations upon congressional investigations and the letter files of substantial citizens who have corresponded promiscuously with those whom they have raised to high eminence.—Milwaukee Leader.

An Echo from the Past

NOT SO VERY MANY years ago, when the labor movement was new to the West, it used to be popular for the merchants and other to form "Citizens' Alliances" for the purpose of driving organized labor from their midst. Some are still regretting the loss of small fortunes through this specie of activity. Herb George of Denver made quite a fortune by bilking business men on the coast, into forming these pirate bands. In the years that have passed, the atmosphere has cleared, and most of the business men could not be drawn into a similar move by any power less than a derrick. For the unions "came back" and by a little caution in their patronage made it possible for many of the active "Citizens' Alliances" to walk out of business.

The word hails from Calumet, Michigan, that "several thousand" citizens had already signed for membership in this class of organization. It sounds like an echo of the past. These efforts to drive away the Western Federation of Miners or any other bona fide labor organization will be as futile as King Canute's commands to the oceans tide. Wherever industry is carried on for profit, workers are being oppressed, and it is this oppression that forces them to organize. The armed forces of government would be as helpless to stop this movement as the Roman emperors were to stop the growth of Christianity.

Labor organizations thrive on oppression and grow strong in the

face of strong opposition. Labor will claim its rights in Michigan, in Colorado, or wherever men must work, and labor will avenge itself on those agencies which work for its downfall, by boycotting these businesses. A great general said that "war is hell," but in all its horrors, its butcheries and cruel murders, its sacrifices, starvation and lifelong separation it is hardly worse than the conditions forced on the workers by greed-impelled employers backed by their hirelings and hangers-on.

The gigantic copper monarchs of Michigan have had such a complete control of the Upper Peninsula that those "thousands" who have signed to denounce the efforts of the workers to better their conditions, may imagine there will be no end to their rule. But there will, and in the day that labor, by the force of its organization, has gained the justice it seeks, there will be a wailing and gnashing of teeth.

History repeats itself. Every place these anti-social elements have combined to drive back the advance of the workers, has marked their Gethsemane. Organized labor does not easily overlook the activities of those who ride on its shoulders, to secure its further oppression. This is not a threat—it is a promise. If a child handles fire it will burn its fingers, and in like manner if business men boycott organized labor they in their turn must expect to be boycotted.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

Governor Proclaims Thursday, Nov. 27, as Thanksgiving Day

JUST A "THANK YOU" thrills the heart of the receiver and reveals the kindness of the giver. Gratitude is contagious, gratitude enriches the home and the state, gratitude makes life worth living. During the past year Michigan has shared with the nation in peace and prosperity, in civic and religious progress, in an appreciation of health and sanity. The firesides of Michigan have had the courage and faith that conquers. To God, the source of all power, it is fitting that we devote one day to praise and thanksgiving in the spirit that shall brighten and beautify all the days of all the years to come.

Therefore, I, Woodbridge N. Ferris, governor of the state of Michigan, do hereby join the President of the United States in designating Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day for all of the people of this commonwealth to celebrate in thanksgiving and prayer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the state this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the commonwealth the seventy-seventh.

(Signed) WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor.

The gentleman who penned the above proclamation is about as

shameless a hypocrite as ever disgraced the gubernatorial chair of a state.

"Just a thank you thrills the heart of the receiver and reveals the kindness of the giver," says the governor of the state of Michigan. A "thank you" probably thrilled the callous hearts of the mining magnates when this governor gave the militia to the Calumet & Hecla Company, but we can assure the gentleman who was once hailed as "a man of the people" that no "thank you" thrilled the hearts of the striking miners as they received the insults and assaults from soldiers that were farmed out to the industrial autocrats who seem to own the chief magistrate, who has the brazen affrontery to write such a proclamation.

There will be no gratitude in the hearts of men, women and children who have been victims of the outrages of thugs and Cossacks under the administration of a governor who becomes spineless in the presence of economic masters.

The proclamation of Governor Ferris is an insult to every laboring man in America in whose bosom there beats a heart for right and justice.

The Conspirators at Work

SINCE THE COAL MINERS of Colorado were forced to declare a strike there have been a number of schemes hatched and plans formulated by exploiters and parasites to bring about a settlement of the strike at the expense of the miner—the man who digs the coal—and who is robbed by his purse-proud and arrogant master.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Real Estate Exchange of Denver, many of whose members are tin-horn skates, grafters, fakirs, wind-jammers and get-rich-quick artists of the wild-cat promoting breed, have held their star-chamber caucuses and dark-lantern meetings and drafted preambles and resolutions that were saturated with crocodile tears for the suffering public, who were forced, through the strike to pay sky-scraping prices for fuel, and the groans of agony expressed through resolutions were heart-rending, as the professional skimmers, blood-suckers and leeches wailed their lamentations for the shivering poor who were unable, through poverty to pay the price of coal demanded by a corporate combination that has fattened and become drunk with power on the profits stolen from the Cossack-guarded slaves of the Southern coal fields of Colorado.

The resolutions drafted and published by the Chamber of Commerce and that abortion known as the Real Estate Exchange, failed to make any impression, for the honest men and women of the state know that highwaymen, sand-baggers, porch-climbers, pick-pockets, safe-crackers and purse-snatchers will compare favorably, in point of honor, with many of the sweatless swindlers whose questionable methods of obtaining a living are masked behind a Chamber of Commerce and a Real Estate Exchange.

When these two organizations, made up of workless loafers, failed in their conspiracies to aid the mine operators in driving back their slaves to the mines, then a brilliant idea entered the noodle of one Shaffer, who recently purchased the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times.

Schaffer yearned for a reputation, and he longed to establish himself in the good graces of that element of society who have money to pay to the promoters of any movement that has for its object the continued subjugation of the robbed and plundered victims of trusts and corporations.

Schaffer sent out a circular letter to the 260 editors of the state of Colorado urging them to come to Denver and hold a meeting, and to the letter fifteen editors responded, and met in the Brown Palace hotel.

They listened to John C. Osgood of the Victor Fuel Company and other spouters of the **Corporate Trinity**, and when the feast of "hot air" was over a set of resolutions was read which practically insisted that the United Mine Workers of America should waive their demand that their **union should be recognized**. Among the fifteen editors that met at the call of Schaffer, four of the editors refused to attach their signatures to a document that had been drafted even before the meeting was held at the Brown Palace hotel. Eleven editors signed a set of resolutions that was drafted by the mortgaged hirelings of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and these eleven editors ask an organization of more than 400,000 members to throw away the last vestige of their loyalty to the principles of unionism

and bow to the mandate of an oligarchy whose dictum in the Southern coal fields for nearly a score of years has towered above the law and the constitution of the state.

Eleven lickspittles in the field of journalism signing a set of resolutions drafted by the paid prostitutes of a coal combine is a **joke** that should make tyrants laugh and angels weep.

We revolt at the trade of the procuress who snares her victim for the palace of sin in the "red-light" district.

We scorn the libertine garbed in broadcloth and bedecked with diamonds who sets his trap for the unsuspecting maiden.

We loathe the rape-fiend, whose carnal appetite makes him lower than the brute.

We despise the thief and liar, but the **thing** that has crawled into the domain of journalism to prostitute himself to serve the interests of Mammon is a pervert whose presence would pollute the pits of infernal perdition.

Propaganda With Moving Pictures

FOR THE PAST YEAR the Tyomies Publishing Company ("Tyomies," is Finnish for Workingman and is a Socialist daily) has had a lecturer on the road with a stereopticon and moving picture equipment as a method of bringing Socialism before the Finnish people and awakening their interest in working-class conditions. The company has made no direct profits from the venture. The expense has been no small item, and the Tyomies believes in compensating the men who are in the field and not stinting them in any way in the best of propaganda along industrial lines and Socialism.

The object of the plan is education, and then to find, as a result of such, a growing subscription list for the Socialist press and an ever-increasing interest and circulation of good Socialist literature, which means, of course, the growth and final triumph of the Socialist party.

Believing that the results of the past experience in this sort of propaganda has proved valuable and realizing that their interests are bound with the interests of the English-speaking comrades and that little permanent improvement can come in the conditions of the working class until the whole people are aroused to recognize that in Socialism alone lies the cure for the impoverished toilers and the evils of the capitalist system, the Tyomies Publishing Company proposes now to widen its field of usefulness in this line of work and has chosen an English-speaking comrade, Ellis B. Harris of Superior, Wisconsin, to accompany our Finnish comrade, Martin Hendrickson, well known throughout the country as a popular and forceful speaker among the Finnish people.

In adding the English lecturer to take up this work of instructive entertainment, the Tyomies Publishing Company, which is a very important organization and part of our movement, hope to reach both the English and Finnish people in the spread of our propaganda.

The English lecturer will confine himself to the interests of the English Socialist papers and other literature and will give special attention to those papers published in the locality in which the speakers are operating.

The lecturers are qualified in their respective fields and there

will be no lack of interest in the illustrated subjects to which they call attention.

Ellis B. Harris is well known as a militant Socialist, having been a member of the Socialist party since the great railroad strike of '94, in which he took an active part. He accompanied our presidential candidate in the last national campaign and has won the confidence of the comrades by an active participation in the class struggle wherever conditions called for it.

State secretaries, locals and branches, are asked to co-operate with the Tyomies Publishing Company in bringing this form of propaganda to the attention of the public.

There is too much of the degrading kind of pictures shown in the popular picture houses throughout the country. Pictures that arouse the spirit of war and wholesale killings of the working class. Pictures that teach the success of the commercial grab-bag life, or royalty, or a state of society that prospers on the robbery of the toilers as an ideal to strive for.

It is high time that the Socialists, at least, have done with that sort of stuff and make an endeavor to support the productions of an elevating nature; pictures that do not degrade and brutalize the people, but teach them that human life is above property rights; that their fellow men are creatures worthy and entitled to justice, love and respect, and not for the exploitation of a class who through special favor and the most unscrupulous methods have taken every advantage, and even resort to theft and murder to hold them.

The Tyomies Publishing Company is offering something better, and they are asking for your co-operation and support, for no selfish purpose, but for the mutual interest that holds us all to the progress and uplift of humanity, through the only means that offers an ideal worth striving for—the ultimate triumph of our cause, Socialism.

Comrades who desire to see the Tyomies pictures, hear their lectures, aid in spreading the propaganda of Socialism and in increasing the circulation of our papers and magazines, should arrange for dates and terms with the Tyomies Publishing Company, Hancock, Mich.

Sympathy for the Public

IN EVERY STRIKE the subsidized sheets of capital are copious in expressions of sympathy for the public. They draw a picture of Labor and Capital grappling with each other, while the poor, unfortunate public looks on at the battle, suffering untold hardships, as the result of such a conflict. They declare that the public is not responsible for the conflicts that bring misery and wretchedness to that great mass of people not directly involved, but who must suffer because employer and employe cannot harmonize their differences. The question arises as to who and what constitute the **public**.

The **public** is supposed to be the **whole people**, and the **public** is made up of exploiters and exploited. The two elements of society, exploiter and exploited, belong to the **public**, and the **public** is responsible for the hellish industrial system that breeds conflicts be-

tween exploiter and exploited. The public has the political power in its own hands to redress the economic wrongs that paralyze industry and bring hunger and want to countless thousands of people, but that **great public** for which the organs of capitalism express so much sympathy is not heard from until the slave rebels against the brutal conditions and starvation wages imposed upon him by the insatiable greed of industrial tyrants. The cry of journals in behalf of the public, that prostitute their columns to serve the interest of exploiters, is but a pretext raised to conceal the hypocrisy of those "moulders of public opinions" who are too cowardly to be men and stand up for justice and right.

The **public** is getting what it voted for, and should not whimper or squeal when bearing some of the burdens of a system that makes a hell for the working class.

The Threat of a Bishop

BISHOP JOHN P. CARROLL of Helena, Montana, who was a delegate of the American Federation of Catholic Societies to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, delivered an address that has caused considerable comment.

The brief report of Bishop Carroll's address as it appeared in a press dispatch, is as follows:

"Bishop John P. Carroll, of the Catholic diocese of Helena, Mont., delegate to the American Federation of Catholic societies, declared the church always had been the friend of labor.

"The church welcomes the new ally, unionism, in the work of social reform," he said. "The church is the most powerful organ-

ization that has ever existed in the history of the world. Her patronage, her favor, her help are much to be desired by unionism. It would be very impolitic for labor to favor any theory of economics that would alienate the church."

The bishop said he was moved to convey this warning after reading the report of Fraternal Delegate Perkins on unionism in Germany. The bishop began to read from the report:

"Without in any way discussing or being understood to favor by inference the dual organizations of the so-called Christian unions, the fact that the unions were and are to-day to some extent committed to Socialism and against the church—"

Here a large body of Socialists burst into applause and the bishop was obliged to stop reading. President Gompers suppressed the disorder and the bishop, without even looking at his interrupters, finished the sentence by reading "gives these dual unions and unionists an excuse to organize as such."

"I hope," said the bishop, "the day will never come when it will be necessary to divide the ranks of labor in the United States."

The above brief report of the bishop's address contains a threat. In other words, the bishop practically declares that should the labor movement of this country "favor any theory of economics" that does not meet with the approval of the potentates of the church, then the church will engage in the business of organizing "dual unions."

In the Old World the church organized the dual union to combat Socialism, and the dual union, known as the Christian Union, has been the force from which employers have drawn the scabs and strikebreakers when real unionism was engaged in a battle with a master class.

The bishop has practically said to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor that if the affiliated bodies that make up the labor movement of this country give their sanction or approval to the doctrines promulgated by Socialism, then the power of the church, through its hierarchy, is to be utilized in building up a Christian Union that will be nothing more nor less than an ally of capitalism. There is no question in the minds of intelligent men, but that the day is not far distant, when the threat of Bishop Carroll, as a prelate of the Catholic church, will be in order, for it is evident that labor must unite industrially and politically to win liberty from the clenched grip of greed. His threat to the labor organizations will not stem the tide of Socialism in labor's ranks, nor will it halt that sentiment that is permeating the workers of the world, to throw off the rags of wage slavery and become robed in the vesture of manhood.

Where is Mother Jones?

WITHOUT A FIXED PLACE to abode, homeless and without a regular place of address; without ties of kindred or property interests to associate her name with any particular spot in all the wide world, there is one humble figure in America today who can be located on three days' notice by any one who follows the daily dispatches relating to the struggles of organized labor as printed in the newspapers. This humble yet distinguished figure has not even the distinction of a Christian name known to one in a hundred who have met her. She is not young and she is not beautiful in person as beauty is ordinarily judged. Her raiment is of the plainest, cheapest and most conventional in vogue among those of the poorest class. She has no regular funds to cover the expense of travel and she has no press agent to herald her going and her coming. But as surely as the trains run and the ordinary ways of travel are open you can always find Mother Jones.

Where labor is hardest pressed; where hunger, pestilence and death stalk most openly about the homes of the strikers; where the sick are to be nursed and the dying comforted; where missiles of death menace life and the heat and rage of passion vex the souls of the workers, there is Mother Jones.

Last summer Mother Jones was in jail in West Virginia. Not because she had done anything wrong but because she could do less good for the miners when she was locked up in jail. After the settlement of the Paint Creek strike came the strike at Calumet, Mich. The militia was not on the ground any sooner than was Mother Jones. Last week the papers had much to say of the strike situation in Colorado. A telegram to Mother Jones at Trinidad ten days ago ought to have been delivered the same day it was sent. Her next address will be where the next big strike story breaks. God bless Mother Jones.—Labor Journal.

The Organized Mob in Michigan

THE MINERS' BULLETIN of date of November 15th, had the following, relative to the Citizens Alliance that has been organized in the copper district of Michigan:

"This organization seems has had a rebirth in Michigan. Every student of Labor's history will remember the brutal, anarchistic part that it played but a few years ago and now it comes upon the scene again with its lawlessness and hate but thinly veiled. In this it is assisted to the extent of the limited ability of the copper collared press of this district, notably the Gazette, the News and the Journal. It is the last act of desperation on the part of the men who are willing to clasp hands with the paid assassins of corporations against working men. Get an idea of its character. We quote the following:

"The alliance has called no meetings, has no executive officers, has made no announcement of its plans, if it has any, but if its pledges mean anything there are ten thousand people already enrolled in the copper district against Moyer, Mahoney, Miller, Terzich and their principles. **Something definite in the form of aggressive action against the Western Federation should result.**

"Even the servile tools and lickspittles of the corporations can understand language of that character. It is an invitation to mob violence. If there were any of our friends here or on the outside who had any doubt of the effectiveness of this strike, the organization of the Citizens' Alliance ought to relieve them of that. It is an act worthy of the men who fatten on Labor's toil and who are ready to commit murder to hold the workers in subjection. Wherever these

men have appeared it has always been with a lie on their lips and malice in their heart. It is always the particular union that is on strike that they are opposed to. To unionism in general they always profess their adherence."

The Citizens Alliance, wherever it has been organized, has trampled law under foot and spat upon constitutional rights. The Citizens Alliance of the Cripple Creek district resolved itself into a mercenary mob and destroyed the stores of the Western Federation of Miners. The Citizens Alliance of Colorado's gold district instituted deportation, and men were torn from their families by day and night, brutally assaulted and driven beyond the boundaries of the state because they stood for the rights of the working class.

The organization launched in Michigan, is but a mob that proposes to take the law into its own hands, and it is probable, that Waddell-Mahon thugs in conjunction with the state militia, will aid and abet the horde of outlaws, who under the name of a Citizens Alliance, will perpetrate every outrage which devilish ingenuity can suggest.

The organized band of lawbreakers may create a reign of terror, in the copper mining district, and it may be, that men, women and children may suffer, but the principles for which brave men are fighting will live, and the day is not far distant when many of the very men who make up the lawless aggregation, known as a Citizens' Alliance, will be haunted by the memory of a time when they cut their own throats, to maintain the supremacy of economic despotism in the copper mines of Michigan.

Speaking of Pea-nuts

MR. JAMES MacNAUGHTON, general manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, doesn't approve of the pea-nuts which the Honorable William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, dished out to the delegates in attendance at the A. F. of L. convention at Seattle last Wednesday.

This is too bad. Secretary Wilson should be more careful. It is unpleasant to the general managers, presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers and directors of large capitalistic concerns, like the Calumet and Hecla, to have the working class delegates to labor conventions served with fresh-working-class-roasted peanuts. The capitalistic-roasted variety of political peanuts are considered far more wholesome working-class diet by the general managers, president, etc., who belong to the choir invisible of those immortal few who live forever on wage-earners made poorer by their exploitation.

When these powerful gentlemen have generously contributed to the campaign funds of a political party, they naturally expect the official representatives of that party to act as the political butlers of their class, and to serve up only such political pabulum as has

passed the inspection of the "pure political peanut department" of the capitalistic backers of the party. Mr. MacNaughton's distinguished disapproval of Secretary Wilson's working-class variety of peanuts might, therefore, have been expected. We repeat that Secretary Wilson should be more careful and considerate of the feelings of the distinguished Mr. MacNaughton and his class. Mr. MacNaughton himself says that "A man of Mr. Wilson's position should be above it," and that should settle the matter for Mr. Wilson and all others in positions of authority.

What Secretary Wilson told the delegates of the Federation, among other things, is that the face value of the capital stock of "the largest corporation engaged in the production of copper in the Michigan district" is \$2,500,000; that the shares are \$25 each and were actually purchased at \$12 each, so that the actual investment is only \$1,250,000. In other words, one-half of the capital stock is pure air, or water, or bume; at any rate the equivalent of zero. In a period of 42 years, he further informed them, the corporation had declared in dividends \$121,000,000 on this investment of a million and

a quarter, and made reinvestments out of its earnings of \$75,000,000; altogether, nearly \$200,000,000 of net earnings, after paying all running expenses and the enormous salaries to their officials: Mr. MacNaughton and the others.

With this "peanut," as an object lesson of the exploitation of labor, the secretary of labor proceeded to expound the theory that the right and power of great corporations thus to exploit the workers are law-created and that, whenever the people get tired of being thus exploited, they have a right and the power to do so and to make new titles to property that will better conserve the common welfare.

Mr. Wilson's statements were not particularly novel. They have all been proclaimed by socialists and other students of sociology and economics and civics for many years. But what was novel about the statement, was that a secretary of labor, a member of the cabinet of a President of the United States, should have made it. This is why Mr. MacNaughton is shocked and incensed and has lost his temper and called Secretary Wilson a demagogue and a pea-nut politician.

It is all so very sad. Please pass the handkerchiefs. But, sad as it is, we opine that Mr. MacNaughton and his kind will have to get used to such pea-nuts. There will be more, instead of less, such political "demagoguery" as the years roll on and as capitalism develops to its autumn season.

The hungry workers are tiring of capitalistic patronage. They are beginning to grub around in the political and economic peanut beds for themselves. And as they run across such well-developed "goobers" as these, so shamelessly exhibited by Mr. Wilson, it is a cinch they will take them, not to the capitalistic roaster to be served up by capitalistic butlers, but right out to the working class, who will not stop to roast them at all, but eat them raw.

Mr. MacNaughton and his class would better be resigned to this state of things, and learn to stand the truth about them and their instruments of exploitation with Christian fortitude. The working class is outgrowing its superstitions, its fears and its snob-worship. It is depending on itself and means to break its chains.

Meanwhile, please pass the "peanuts."—Montana Socialist.

Lowney's Letter from the Strike Zone

Calumet, Mich., November 19, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir:—

On this, the 17th week of the strike, we find the ranks of the strikers unbroken, their enthusiasm and determination to win increasing as time goes on. All the tyrannical and despicable methods that could be devised by the mine owners and their henchmen has been used in this fight against the strikers, to intimidate and coerce them back to work, but without avail. Last Sunday, November 16th, with the bitter Lake Superior winter already here, the parades and meetings at Calumet and Hancock were the largest of the entire year.

The devilish purpose of the mine managers to import sufficient strike-breakers to drive the strikers and their families from the copper country has apparently been frustrated, as practically all those imported to date have left, more than three hundred leaving this week and those yet here have promised to leave within a week. Their efforts at recruiting strike-breakers seem to be exhausted as none have arrived for several days. Those who have been brought here complain loudly of misrepresentation and fraud being practiced upon them but they are entitled to very little sympathy, as very few strikes have been advertised as this one has been.

The local corporation papers settle the strike every morning and evening, but today's issue of the C. & H. papers confess that the strike looks more ominous and alive than ever. The mine owners brought on the ground at the start several strike-breaking agencies and the governor lent them the entire military forces of the state. The civil authorities of the local communities fell in line as did the majority of the local preachers and business men, but all those forces failed to either intimidate or break the ranks of the strikers. Over eleven hundred arrests of strikers, men and women, have been made to date. Out of all those arrests only three convictions have been obtained, for simple assault, the lowest offense known to the law, and those convictions were obtained by scab juries, men actually employed by the C. & H.

With such poor results from all the forces above enumerated, Mr. MacNaughton apparently started to read up on how the mine owners and citizens alliance did things in Colorado, with the result that that malodorous organization was resurrected here.

MacNaughton's attorney, Peterman, went from village to village preaching the new doctrine of the Ku Klux. They went through the mines and mills and compelled the unfortunate scabs, under the

threat of discharge, to sign a pledge that they would do anything required of them to drive the Western Federation of Miners out of Michigan. There has been no result to date except that the deputies are more active than usual. One striker was killed, one deputy was wounded, and another striker wounded this week. But the cowardly Alliance assassins so far refused to put on the badge of the Alliance which was announced as a blue button.

We gave some space in the past abusing the professional gunmen and strike-breakers, but they are comparatively honorable when compared with the state militia. As the troops were being gradually withdrawn those who exhibited the most brutality during the strike were retained by the C. & H., as mine guards, and for viciousness they exceed the most depraved professional gunmen.

In Keweenaw county, where the mines are down as tight as on the first day of the strike, the militia are still stationed. The Ascher gunmen and mine guards, who are also stationed there in large numbers, have actually protested against the brutality of the militia.

An incident which occurred last week will give some idea of the "murderous" policy of the mine owners. The mine superintendent of the Ahmeek mine, whose name is Smith, ordered the Ascher guards to shoot to kill all trespassers on the mine premises. The nature of this order will be better understood when it is known that all the territory around the mines, including the public highways, are claimed by the C. & H., as private property. The guards refused, stating they did not hire to murder. James MacNaughton is manager of this mine.

The hellish cruelty of the mine managers in their determination to crush out all vestige of organization in this district will be better understood when it is known that about 80 per cent of the strikers are men with large families and this is taken advantage of by those monsters who know only too well what cold and hunger mean to women and children in a northern Michigan winter. But, all honor to the women—they are bearing their share of the misery and want uncomplainingly, and are as determined as the men to suffer any privation necessary to break the damnable tyranny of the mine owners of the upper peninsula.

It is well again to remind our membership that the final responsibility rests with them for the success or failure of this gigantic struggle, as it is absolutely necessary that the necessities of life be furnished the fifty thousand men, women and children in order that this struggle may be successfully terminated.

J. C. LOWNEY.

The Metal Market

Metal Markets.

The metal markets have not been active. Copper has been slow and prices have been weaker. In fact, nearly all the metals reported have been easier.

Copper—Immediately following the date of our last report the copper market became very weak, the efforts to sell on the part of agencies previously indifferent, to which we referred in our last report, having become more generally known. Since then there has been active competition from all quarters except one, although there has been a lot of moonshine for popular consumption about maintaining prices, etc., in fact nearly all of the agencies have been desirous of placing copper and have been cutting each other's prices from day to day. By Nov. 12 all disguise was discarded and no secret was any longer made about the real situation, which in fact dated back at least 10 days. On Nov. 7, 16c., delivered, usual terms, was offered about all around, but failed to command business, which was taken by cheaper sellers. On Nov. 8, there were sellers at 15¾c., delivered anywhere, and sales were made. On Nov. 10, 15¾c., delivered, was commonly offered and there were shadings of that price. On Nov. 11 copper was offered at 15¾@15½c. in the early part of the day and at 15¾@15½c. in the latter part. Some fair lots were sold, including deliveries so far inland as Detroit. On Nov. 12, copper was freely offered at 15½@15¾c., delivered, and sales were made. Right through the week the market was unsettled and prices

changed not only from day to day but also from sale to sale in the same day. Up to Nov. 11 no large volume of business was done, but on Nov. 11 and 12 buyers became more interested and took some fairish quantities. The larger part of the sales of the week were for delivery in Europe. However, the place of delivery cut no great figure in the minds of sellers.

We have not heard of any sales at all of Lake copper. The leading Lake company, which is the only one having any supply of consequence to offer, was understood to be naming no price, but will probably name a new price presently inasmuch as some of its regular customers will shortly be needing further supplies. What the new price will be does not yet appear to have been settled. We quote Lake copper nominally at 16@17c., which is named in the absence of any business and is a mere guess rather than anything else.

Casting copper has again been offered liberally at concessions without attracting buyers. The accumulation of this kind of metal has lately increased rather materially.

Electrolytic copper in cakes, wirebars or ingots at the close is quoted at 15.25@15.30c. We quote casting copper nominally at 15.20@15.30c. as an average for the week.

Base price of copper sheets is now 22c. for hot rolled and 23c. for cold rolled. Full extras are charged and higher prices for small quantities. Copper wire is 17¼@17¾c., carload lots at mill.

Exports of copper from New York for the week were 10 547

long tons. Our special correspondent gives the exports from Baltimore for the week at 2,865 tons.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

October-November	NEW YORK.									
	Silver	Copper	Tin	Lead	Zinc					
	Exchange	Lake, Cts. per lb.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.		
November		*16	15.75	40	4.30	4.15	5.25	5.10		
6	4.8490	59%	@17	@16.00	40	@4.35	@4.20	@5.30	@5.15	
7	4.8485	59%	*16	15.65	40	4.30	4.15	5.20	5.05	
8	4.8480	59½	@17	@15.75	40	@4.35	@4.20	@5.30	@5.15	
10	4.8485	59½	*16	15.55	39%	4.30	4.15	5.20	5.05	
11	4.8490	59%	@17	@15.60	39½	@4.35	@4.20	@5.25	@5.10	
12	4.8510	59%	*16	15.50	39¼	4.30	4.15	5.20	5.05	

*Nominal.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10 cents below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15@0.20 cents below the price for 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—The market is quiet. The production is being curtailed, especially by the merchant furnaces. Quotations are weaker, if anything. Bessemer pig is \$15.25 per ton; basic, \$13.50; No. 2 foundry, \$13.50, all f. o. b. Valley furnace, 90c. higher delivered Pittsburgh.—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	16.337	63.471	60.793	5.071	4.402	7.426	5.340
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	.....

Attention!

Polish Miners, Members of the U. M. W. of A. and W. F. of M.

The weekly paper (Polish Miner) is published in Polish language at Pittsburg, Pa. The paper is devoted to the interests of all miners and members of the working class. Articles on the strike in Michigan and Colorado are special features. Send for sample copies.

Address GORNIK POLSKI,
No. 1601 Beaver St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The following papers print weekly all news as to the strike situation in Colorado and Michigan. Miners and others who are interested should send for copies of these. Samples always free; bundle rates on application:

In the Slovenian language, "Proletarie," No. 4006 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

In the Croatian language, "Radnicka Straza," No. 1830 S. Racine St., Chicago, Ill.

In Servian language, "Narodin Glas," No. 2296 Clybourn St., Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of one Joe Bray, who at one time, was a member of the Western Federation of Miners in Wyoming.

Mr. Bray was last heard from at Pocatello, Idaho. Anyone knowing his present address, will please write to H. Huggins, 1817 Eddy street, Cheyenne, Wyoming.



DONATIONS FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS FROM COBALT, ONTARIO.

Cobalt, Ontario, November 19, 1913.

Mr. E. Mills, Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find bank draft for \$624.60 in aid of Michigan, as follows: \$273.90, covering three lists of names of subscribers, which I enclose; \$139.56, net proceeds from a dance given by the Finnish members, on November 13th, in Finnish Hall; \$211.14, collection taken up at meeting in Orpheum Theater by Ben F. Wilson, Socialist member of the Kansas Legislature, on November 16, 1913. I remain yours fraternally,

JOSEPH GORMAN,

Secretary-Treasurer Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.

CONTINUED LIST OF DONATIONS IN AID OF THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS, MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Ernest Mercier, \$1; Abraham & Aboud, \$2; H. Hutchings, \$1; George Kennedy, S. Lurch, \$6; J. D. Kelly, 25 cents; D. R. O'Gorman, \$1; A. C. Morrison, \$2; Song Lee, 50 cents; Alex McLean, 50 cents; John Loo, 25 cents; Wm. Shippen, 25 cents; G. McKay, \$1; Harry McAlinden, \$2; Geo. Sheridan, 50 cents; F. Quirk, Cob Bakery, \$2; W. Saunders, Ath. Café, \$1; A. Oslenk, \$1; R. E. Dan, \$1; J. Hopper, 50 cents; J. Ash, \$1; Cauye, 25 cents; C. E. Cain, \$1; J. J. Hall, 50 cents; Art Clothes Shop, \$1; W. R. Lowery, \$2; J. E. Sullivan, \$1; J. Valuskij, 50 cents; B. E. Elliot, \$2; Billy Thompson, \$2; F. A. Brewer, \$2; A. Tibbett, \$1; Thomas Lonnode, 50 cents; J. Lafferty, 50 cents; O. Quinn, \$1; Jas. J. McDonald, 50 cents; S. Opocos, 50 cents; P. Pitrokos, \$1; Fred Gornnork, 50 cents; Chas. Owen, 50 cents; Nelson Plumadon, \$1; W. H. Law, \$1; J. Queqr, \$1; R. D. Lorose, 50 cents; J. P. McDonald, \$1; C. Hendrij, \$1; A. Gooduin, 50 cents; Afanary Shrilovich, \$1; N. Dokuain, \$2; W. Vokuskic, \$2; M. Kudrejko, \$3; Norman McAskill, \$4; Jack Kenty, \$2; W. Kusky, \$2; Alfred Diver, \$2; Arthur K. McGrath, \$3.25; Dan McClellan, \$2; Thos. Collins, \$3.50; John R. Steele, \$2; Wm. Child, \$1; Peter Montanen, \$2; Henry Vinot, \$2; Owen J. Hughes, \$3.25; John Maloney, \$1; Angus J. McDonald, \$4; James Gillis, \$5.50; G. Dean, \$5; J. Faragher, \$2; Grey Pettipaw, \$2; Pete Farmer, \$2; W. J. Cummings, \$3.25; Dan J. O'Neill, \$2.50; H. A. Emdin, \$3.25; Dan Dale, \$2; George McNulty, \$2; Samuel Downard, \$3; Fred Best, \$4; Bartholomo Barro, \$1; Frank Croteau, \$2; Ernest W. Pearce, \$2; Archie P. McDonald, \$3.50; Anthony Mailloux, \$1; Albert Shaw, \$2; Ernest Chase, \$3.25; C. Sharrocks, \$3; Alex Daniel Chisholm, \$2; Malcolm McPhail, \$4; Pat B. Lawler, \$2; Tom Patriquin, \$2; Joseph Scott, \$2; Ephraim McMahon, \$2; Harold Morash, \$2; Mark McCormick, \$2; Alex D. Polson, \$3; Jos. J. Beland, \$1; Robert Sweeney, \$5; J. D. McLean, \$3.50; Frank Barker, \$2.75; Norman Isner, \$2; John McLean, \$2; L. Bound, \$3; David Lawler, \$2; Arthur Southall, \$2; Wess Longfield, \$3.25; Allan Carswell, \$2; Angus Malloy, \$1; Alex Odicki, \$2; Wm. G. Angove, \$2.75; James W. Wilson, \$2.50; John A. McKinnon, \$3; Dan McKinnon, \$2; Mat O. Farrell, \$2; A. Best, \$1; John Odayski, \$1; Farlie Inglis, \$2; John Cain, \$3.50; Oscar Ackies, \$3; J. P. Wood, \$2.75; E. P. Harrison, \$2; Otto Wainio, \$2; R. C. Bush, \$2; Garfield Morris, \$2; Pete Gomez, \$2; Maik Tarkolrr, \$1; Yan Holbert, \$2; Mykolo Heshha, \$2; John Heshha, \$1; Mike Pytrusiak, \$1; Yan Skrypnik, \$1; Mayc Turkot, \$1; Paull Stachow, \$1; Mike Shamley, \$1; Mick Shamley, \$1; Harri Chomysrym, \$1; Antoni Bupceki, \$1; Frank Balorburry, \$1; Dmytro Skrynyk, \$1; Nik Krowecc, \$1; Anlin Pobyryrsnyk, \$1; Alocik Sikorski, 50 cents; Gow Germon, 50 cents; Tasyt Toin, 25 cents; Dmytro S. Kmytro, \$1; Tom Piter, 50 cents; Piter Turef, 50 cents; Iwan Mochovuk, 50 cents; Michal Bsyucuk, 50 cents; Mik Lukorwieeki, 25 cents; Mikola Hetnyk, 25 cents; Wasyl Luput, 25 cents; Tirkow Rotrolou, 25 cents; Maturz Gutir, 25 cents; Myrom Saracron, 25 cents; Tytuca Kuchorski, 25 cents; Tloisr Ternirusk, 25 cents; Anoiry Alyeholuk, 25 cents; Feryol Buczyk, 50 cents; Nairiri Kostyniuk, 50 cents; Dmytro Myroniuk, 25 cents; Zuiji Krosouski, 25 cents; Tom Hodij, 50 cents; Sem Kuercirecki, 50 cents; Dirnyti Konyk, 25 cents; Paulo Alytruk, 50 cents; Andro Toikow, \$1; Anton Sauri, \$1; William Mioutjoin, 50 cents; Michal Tyerkowski, 50 cents; Meri Cruchroska, 50 cents; Kuriman Kuczarski, \$1; M. Rosicki, 50 cents; Wm. Frederick, 50 cents; E. Babe, 75 cents; Pit Grynijerak, 50 cents; B. Koliskio, 35 cents; Felix Pastuckak, 25 cents; Hilko Konyk, 25 cents; Hijir Steeko, 30 cents; Iliak Gusto, \$1; Nykolaj Risritnyk, 25 cents; Tormas Gotembavski, 50 cents; Stenli Marzurck, 25 cents; Dmytro Plecan, \$1; Maik Ksiak, 50 cents; Pit Dureski, \$1; Mykotay Olormski, 25 cents; Pytro Pancryryn, 25 cents.

DONATIONS FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Dos Cabezos, Arizona, November 13, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Find enclosed check for \$100, proceeds of a benefit dance given by the Mascot miners of Dos Cabezos, Arizona, for the relief of the Michigan strikers. The Mascot miners intend to give a benefit dance once a month this winter for the relief of the Michigan strikers.

There are only twenty-seven W. F. M. miners employed at the Mascot mine, and only about six of them that dance. We think if the miners of small camps throughout the country would get busy and give a few benefit dances it would be a good way of raising money for the relief of the strikers.

Yours fraternally,

MASCOT MINERS OF BISBEE NO. 106.

Address replies to A. A. Anderson, Dos Cabezos, Arizona.

DONATIONS FOR MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Cobalt, Ontario, November 13, 1913.

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

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find bank draft for one hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents (\$107.50) for donations from list of members, which I herewith enclose, as follows:

Angus J. McDonald, \$4; Wellington McLeod, \$5; Richard Bush, \$2; John J. Kelly, \$2.50; James D. Whalen, \$4; J. J. McLean, \$3; Alex Hattie, \$3.50; E. L. Holden, \$3; Ambrose McNulty, \$2; John A. McLeod, \$3.25; Ernest Chase, \$3.25; Harry Brascher, \$3.25; Wm. Dufeu, \$3.25; Jesse Barker, \$4; Carl Knowl-

ton, \$3.50; W. J. Cummings, \$2; Alex L. McGrath, \$3; Thos. Duncan, \$5; Thos. Shields, \$3; James Matheson, \$5; Hiram Patriquin, \$1; W. J. Kelly, \$10; S. Roper, \$1; W. J. D. Penly, \$2.50; P. Worthylake, \$1; Wm. Forrest, \$2; Thos. Lindsay, \$3.50; Wm. Dunphy, \$2; Alex McInnis, \$3; James Dogue, \$5; Joseph Gorman, \$5; Joseph Walsh, \$4. Total, \$107.50.

Hoping this little amount may be of some benefit in the Michigan struggle, I am yours fraternally,

JOSEPH GORMAN, Secretary-Treasurer No. 146, W. F. M.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Amount previously acknowledged, \$64,914.81.

November 17—Angus J. McDonald, \$4; Richard Bush, \$2; John J. Kelly, \$2.50; Wellington McLeod, \$5; Jas. D. Whalen, \$4; J. J. McLean, \$3; Alex Hattie, \$3.50; E. J. Holden, \$3; Ambrose McNulty, \$2; John A. McLeod, \$3.25; Ernest Chase, \$3.25; Harry Bracher, \$3.25; William DuFeu, \$3.25; Jesse Barker, \$4; Carl Knowlton, \$3.50; W. J. Cummings, \$2; Alex L. McGrath, \$3; Thos. Duncan, \$5; Thos. Shields, \$3; James Matheson, \$5; Hiram Patriquin, \$1; W. J. Kelly, \$10; S. Roper, \$1; W. J. D. Penly, \$2.50; P. Worthylake, \$1; Wm. Forrest, \$2; Thos. Lindsay, \$3.50; Wm. Dunphy, \$2; Alex McInnis, \$3; James Dogue, \$5; Jos. Gorman, \$5; Joseph Walsh, \$4; the above donations were collected by Joseph Gorman, secretary of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., Cobalt, Ont.; total, \$107.50. Allen Craig, Eureka, Utah, \$3.50; Frank Bean, Eureka, Utah, \$3.50; J. W. Merton, Eureka, Utah, \$3.25; A. N. Wallace, Eureka, Utah, \$3; Frank Cromar, Eureka, Utah, \$5; William Oakes, Eureka, Utah, \$3.50; Fred Stoneman, Eureka, Utah, \$3; the above donations were collected by J. W. Merton, secretary of Tintic District Miners' Union No. 151, Eureka, Utah; total, \$24.75. Receipts from benefit dance by Tintic District Miners' Union No. 151, Eureka, Utah, \$70.50; two friends, Kimberly, B. C., \$10; Local No. 33, U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, Boston, Mass., \$50; Local No. 225, Kuulrva S. K. R. W. S. A., Fall River, Mass., \$2; Local No. 144, National Croatian Society, Philadelphia, Pa., \$3.30; Local No. 717, Int. Bro. Electrical Workers, Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 202, Cigarmakers' Int'l Union, Portland, Ore., \$25; Local No. 162, Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators' Union, San Francisco, Calif., weekly donation, \$5.20; Local No. 162, Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators' Union, San Francisco, Calif., weekly donation, \$5.20; Oshkosh Trades and Labor Council, Oshkosh, Wis., \$11; Local No. 229, Hancick Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Houghton, Mich., \$10; Thompson M. & S. Union No. 255, W. F. M., Thompson, Nev., \$21. Donation by members of Thompson M. & S. U. No. 255, W. F. M., Thompson, Nev., as follows: M. H. Farris, \$2; Joe C. Yeager, \$5; Ed. Hobbs, \$3; M. Miller, \$3; James Parker, \$3; James Flynn, \$2.50; Wm. Berg, \$3; Chas. Grove, \$2; C. Edmunds, \$2; G. Faggla, \$2; Edw. P. Melvin, \$2; W. N. Coleman, \$2; Thomas Trelease, Jr., \$2; Peter Fox, \$2; W. Roachel, \$2; C. A. May, \$3; Jas. J. Derlin, \$5; J. F. Lamasney, \$2; Jas. Forbes, \$3; A. G. Carlson, \$3; C. D. McDonald, \$3; H. Dimpk, \$2; M. Muffic, \$2; Ed. Alme, \$2; R. E. Lovelace, \$1; W. C. LaBee, \$1; Mike Rocobuch, \$1; C. H. Milne, \$2; O. D. Wright, \$2; Dan Brackus, \$1; Jeff Jackman, \$1; Dan Peary, \$2; P. Sermer, \$2.50; D. Molero, \$1; R. H. Board, \$2.50; W. E. Driggs, \$2; S. Vinkmir, \$1; F. Fabbro, \$1; T. Sonitti, \$1; G. Fabbro, \$2; Bill Karambri, \$3; Mike Morrel, \$5; George Benich, \$3; Pete Suter, \$2; Max Dihlic, \$1; Tom Callos, \$2; Thomas Morsel, \$2; John Feeney, \$5; Ray S. Stone, \$1; W. C. Johnson, \$2; James Keremes, \$1.50; F. T. Smith, \$2; O. C. Jackson, \$2; W. C. Sweeney, \$1; Joseph Galliot, \$2; Louis Charvo, \$2; J. Cizth, \$3; Geo. Adson, \$2; T. E. Nesbitt, \$2; E. S. Maybiell, \$2; H. C. Lee, \$2; H. C. Thompson, \$2; A. Greenwood, \$3; H. C. Blakely, \$2; Tom Chambers, \$1; Dan Lynch, \$1; M. Balasanto, \$1; total, \$142.

Nov. 18—Local No. 242, Int'l Alliance, Theatrical Stage Employes, Pittsburg, Kans., \$2.50; Local No. 2150, M. M. W. of A., Maynard, Ohio, \$25; Mascot Miners of Bisbee No. 106, W. F. M., Dos Cabezas, Ariz., \$100.

Nov. 19.—Soda Water Bottlers and Drivers No. 380, Denver, Colo., \$1.50; Tailors' Union, Superior, Wis., \$5; Longshoremen's Union, Superior, Wis., \$5; Superior Trades and Labor Assembly, Superior, Wis., \$5; proceeds of benefit dance, Superior, Wis., \$66; Local No. 194, A. B. C. W., Edwardsville, Ill., \$5; Croatian Branch No. 6, South Slavic Socialist Federation of the U. S., Chicago, Ill., \$46.30; Serv. Federation Local No. 234, Peoria, Ill., \$20; A. C. Dawe, Butte, Mont., \$5; Chicago Technical League, Chicago, Ill., \$10; "Proletarec," Chicago, Ill., \$200.

Nov. 20.—Jos. Budetic, Rankin, Pa., \$7.50; Croatian Benevolent Society, "Rienjak," West-Mineral, Kan., \$7.70; A Friend, Wardner, Ida., \$5; Jack Sailor, Wallace, Ida., \$2; Tajnik Odsjek No. 167, McKeesport, Pa., \$17.25; Bottlers and Drivers' Local Union No. 122, U. B. W., Boston, Mass., \$30; Edward Crough, Perth Amboy, N. J., member W. F. M., \$5; Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 917, Astoria, Ore., \$10; Dak. D. Starcevic No. 56, N. H. Z., Roslyn, Wash., \$50.

Nov. 21—Bartenders' Union No. 545, Perth Amboy, N. J., \$10; American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., donation by collection at A. F. of L. Headquarters, \$12,437.34; Local No. 685, U. M. W. of A., Collinsville, Ill., \$50; Pittsburg Lodge No. 21, Bro. Ry. Carmen, Pittsburg, Kan., \$10; A. Kanzlarich, Odsjek No. 221, N. H. Z., Centerville, Ia., \$10; Leadwood M. U. No. 236, Leadwood, Mo., \$5; E. C. Clark, Leadwood, Mo., \$1; Hudson County Bldg. Trades Council, Jersey City, N. J., \$40; Local No. 98, U. B. W., Boston, Mass., \$10. Donation by members Douglas Miners' Union No. 109, W. F. M., Douglas, Alaska, as follows: Wm. McKam, \$2.50; Wm. Coogan, \$2.50; R. J. Malone, \$2.50; John Ruzich, \$1; A. P. McWilliams, \$1; Rudolph Svobonia, 50c; Jno. Valtanen, \$1; Dan McRae, \$1.75; Mike Milovich, \$1; Wm. Morrison, \$1; Feo. Kovacevich, \$1; Phillip McKay, \$1; Dan Canavan, \$2; Sam Campbell, \$2; Radisaw Jankovich, 50c; Otis Wilcox, \$1; Blackey, \$1; Alex. McDonald, \$2.50; Frank G. Pinder, \$1; Dan Pape, \$1; Jos. Paton, \$1; John Nyholm, \$2.50; Chas. Berg, \$1; Joe Strim, \$2; W. Erving, \$1; Jack Chandick, \$1; Peter Graorock, \$2.50; Wm. Doman, \$2; Emil Erickson, \$1; Chas. Van Buren, \$1; Angus McKay, \$1.00; Jimmey White, \$2; Chas. Hardie, \$1; Jim Ashworth, \$1; John Bodine, \$1.75; Chas. Helsing, \$1; Archie Cameron, \$3; Joe Jackson, \$1 and John Haycock, \$1; total, \$55.50. Donations from friends and members of Jerome Miners' Union No. 79, W. F. M., Jerome, Arizona, as follows: A. A. Lassich, \$5; Dan Lemaich, \$1; Nick Lavruich, \$1; August Vidnic, \$1; Chas. Frank, 50 cents; Nick Radakovich, \$1; John Babich, 50 cents; Tony Purich, 50 cents; Stanko Cupich, \$1; Mike Savich, \$2; John Safronac, \$2; James Sullivan, \$2; John Skinion, \$1; Mike Milosevich, 50 cents; Gildo Zonier, 25 cents; Peter Groseta, \$1; Jess Ledaux, \$4; E. P. Andruskovich, \$1; Ilija B. Prica, \$1; Selno & Kovacovich, \$2; Mike Vrbanac, \$1; Mike Racic, 50 cents; Ljnbo Vulekovich, 50 cents; Nick Kovacevich, \$1; Trifko Mijanovich, 50 cents; Dan Milosevich, \$1; a Friend, 50 cents; a Friend, 50 cents; T. Shea, \$1; H. Hamilton, 25 cents; Otto Olson, \$1; T. P. Esmond, \$2; George Maglicic, \$1; "His Coffee House," \$1; total, \$40. Jacob Judesh, member W. F. M., Flat River, Mo., \$10.

November 22—David Davidson, secretary, Lannen Towo Raitluis Scuran No. 1, Fort Bragg, Calif., \$30.30; D. D. Gorki Kotau Br. No. 337, Nat'l Croatian Society, Novinger, Mo., \$5; Local No. 2359, U. M. W. of A., Frontenac, Kan., \$15; Local No. 38-3, Int'l Longshoremen's Assn., Tacoma, Wash., \$5; Local No. 304, U. M. W. of A., Belleville, Ind., \$8.75; Local No. 1802, U. M. W. of A., Maryville, Ill., \$50; Local No. 44, Nat'l Croatian Society, Rathbun, Iowa, \$6.70; Local No. 254, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Boston, Mass., \$25; Local No. 46, United Assn. of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, Toronto, Ont., \$25; Society of Sts. Phillip and Jacob No. 165, Nat'l Croatian Society, Butte, Mont., \$60.

November 24—Local No. 2708, U. M. W. A., Edgemont, Ill., \$50; J. K. Owen, Tipton, Wyo., \$1; Local No. 1313, Retail Grocery Clerks and Prov. Clerks, Boston, Mass., \$5; Cooks and Waiters Alliance No. 31, Oakland, Calif., \$10; Jakov Laginja Tredsjednik Odseko 393, N. H. Z., Niagara, Wis., \$5; Lo-

cal No. 444, U. M. W. A., Frontenac, Kans., \$5; Socialist Local, Bovey, Minn., \$48.75; Socialist Local, Bay City, Mich., \$52; Wm. Mannila, Barnett, Wash., \$13.25; Local Union No. 1, U. B. W., New York city, N. Y., \$50; Local Union No. 217, U. B. W., West Bay City, Mich., \$5; Local Union No. 27, U. B. W., Spokane, Wash., \$10; Local Union No. 74, U. B. W., Rochester, N. Y., \$12; Local Union No. 2635, U. M. W. A., Pittsburg, Kan., \$45; Charles A. McDowell, North Vancouver, B. C., \$5; San Francisco Lodge No. 68, Int. Assn. Machinists, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 28, Roslyn, Wash., \$33.35; Bert Scott, Leadwood, Mo., \$1; receipts from picture show, Leadwood, Mo., \$5.95; Local No. 4, Pile Drivers, Wharf and Wooden Bridge Builders, Portland, Ore., \$25; Millmen's Union No. 550, Carpenters and Joiners, Oakland, Calif., \$10; Detroit Friends, Detroit, Mich., \$17; Amal Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Portland, Ore., \$15; Local Union No. 686, U. M. W. A., Glen Carbon, Ill., \$25; National Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., \$2,039.81; proceeds from dance by Finnish members, Cobalt, Ont., \$139.56; collection from meeting of Ben F. Wilson, Cobalt, Ont., \$211.14; collection taken up by subscription, Cobalt, Ont., \$273.90; Hungarian Branch No. 1, Hungarian Soc. Federation, Oakland, Calif., \$4.75; Hungarian Branch, Workingmen's Sick Benevolent Educ. Society No. 25, St. Louis, Mo., \$15; Hungarian Branch No. 27, Hung. Soc. Fed., Philadelphia, Pa., \$3.20; Hungarian Branch No. 36, Hung. Soc. Fed. Duquesne, Pa., \$9.45; Hungarian Branch No. 9, Hung. Soc. Fed., South Bend, Ind., \$15.60; Hungarian Branch No. 25, Hung. Soc. Fed., Martins Ferry, O., \$1.75; Workingmen's Sick and Benv. Educational Society, Branch No. 19, Syracuse, N. Y., \$4.40; Workingmen's Sick and Benv. Educational Society, Branch No. 24, Rochester, N. Y., \$13; Workingmen's Sick and Benv. Educational Society, Branch No. 22, Baltimore, Md., \$3.25; Steve Sallal, 407 Cedar street, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1.

Total, \$82,152.91.

ABOUT THE DAGUE INDUSTRIAL ARMY BILL.

Creston, Ia., Nov. 14, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Comrade:—The Sioux City News and other newspapers have recently printed reviews of the Dague Industrial Army Bill, under the heading, "WORK FOR THE WORKERS." In that article the statement is made that Senator Miles Poindexter has introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States providing for the organization of the unemployed into an industrial army, under the management of the Secretary of Labor. The army is to be employed in working in harbors, canals, irrigating arid lands, dyking overflowing rivers, and other public works.

The bill has received extended newspaper notice and endorsement and Senator Poindexter is mentioned as the author of it. Now I am the author of the bill, every word of it. Judge Poindexter presented the bill to the Senate last June, at my request, and makes no claim that he is the author of it, but does think it a good proposition.

The bill has been printed, read twice and is in the hands of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Senator Poindexter will mail a copy free to anyone who wishes it. Address him at Washington, D. C., and ask for "The Dague Industrial Army Bill, No. 2587."

Yours truly,

R. A. DAGUE.

SOMETHING THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA.

By A. A. Lassich, Organizer, W. F. M.

To the Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please give a little space for this article in the Miners' Magazine. I know this article will be of great benefit to the members and men working in and around the mines and smelters throughout the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. A good many men often remark in this manner, "What the W. F. of M. has done for us."

Fellow unionists, read this article carefully and pass it to someone else that he may not wait but decide to join the union, and tell him what the Western Federation of Miners has accomplished in the State of Arizona; that we could do the same thing in any other states in the union if the workers are willing to organize and stay organized. They must understand this, that they are helpless staying away from their respective organizations.

Read as follows:

1—Both Democrat and Republican parties had agreed to hold a non-partisan constitutional convention when Congress passed the statehood bill. The W. F. M., realizing that if this was done the people would be given a constitution without any labor safeguards in it, and that the people would be worse off than when we were a territory. The W. F. M. also knew that the old parties at that time did not fear the Socialist party in the state, but would fear a labor party, so they started to organize a labor party, which was fought by the Socialist party. However, by organizing the labor party and coming out first for the initiative, referendum and recall, and against government by injunction, and for laws to protect the lives and limbs of the workers, thereby forced the Democrats to advocate these measures. When the Democrats won, the W. F. M. sent men to Phoenix to attend the constitutional convention and force the Democrats to put these measures in the constitution, so that the fact today Arizona has the best constitution in the United States is due to the efforts of the W. F. M.

2—As a result of this constitution Arizona has a compulsory compensation law, which pays the family of a man killed in the mines \$4,000.00, without any lawsuit; pays one-half time while he is laid up with an injury. We also have a law which allows the injured miner to sue for damages in case he is hurt in the mines, and makes the company liable whenever the miner is not negligent; and whenever the company alleges the workman was negligent, makes this a question for the jury, and does not leave it for the court to decide. Organized labor has also forced laws to be passed providing for a full crew on all trains, providing that a man cannot become an engineer or fireman or brakeman unless he has lived in the state a certain length of time, thus making it impossible in case of strike on the railroads for the company to bring in strike-breakers from other states.

3—Has had laws passed taking away from the courts the power to punish for contempt of court where a laboring man disobeys an injunction, and leaves it to the jury to say whether the man has broken the injunction or not.

4—Has had a strong mechanic lien law passed, which protects the miner working for the company, so that his wages are above mortgages and all other liens.

Has had much to do with putting men favorable to labor on our courts, in the governor's chair and in the sheriff's office.

Eight-Hour Law, State of Arizona.

1—Employment in all underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, in or about and in connection with the operation of smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills and at coke ovens and blast furnaces, is hereby declared to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb.

2—That the period of employment of all persons who are employed, occupied or engaged in work or labor of any kind or nature in underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, in search for or in the extraction of minerals, whether base or precious, or who are engaged in such underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings or open pit workings, for other purposes, or who are employed, engaged or

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occupied in other underground workings of any kind or nature, open cut workings, or open pit workings, for the purpose of tunneling, making excavations, or to accomplish any other purpose or design, or who are employed, engaged, or who work in or about, and in connection with, the operation of smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills, and at coke ovens and blast furnaces, shall not exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours, and the said eight (8) hours shall include the time employed, occupied or consumed in descending to and ascending from the point or place of work therein, and in returning thereto from said point or place of work, and that it is the purpose and intent of this act that the period of time between leaving the surface of underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings and tunnels, for the point or place of work, and in returning thereto from said point or place of work, shall not exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours; provided, that in the case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, the period may be prolonged during the continuance of such emergency.

3.—That any person or persons, body corporate, general manager, superintendent or employer who shall violate any provision of this act, and any person who, as foreman, manager, superintendent, director or officer of a corporation, or as an employer or superior officer of any person, shall command, persuade or allow any person to violate any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or by imprisonment not less than three (3) nor more than six (6) months. It shall be the duty of the jury in each trial for violation of the provisions of this act, in case of jury trial, to decide whether the punishment shall be by fine or imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, and each day's violation shall be a separate offense.

Jerome, Arizona, November 12, 1913.

A CALL FOR AID.

Comrades:—Again are we called upon to take up the defense of our striking brothers. Outrages have hardly ceased in West Virginia before a new cry is raised by starving and freezing men, women and children in the rich copper mine region of Michigan.

The men are on strike for better living conditions.

It is conceded that the demands of the men are just. The consciousness of a just cause has given the strikers the courage to fight without violence, notwithstanding every effort has been made to trick them into a situation where a massacre can be given the color of justification. Women and girls have been assaulted, men have been shot going about their peaceful pursuits. Yet the ranks are unyielding, in spite of the approaching cold.

If they are not aided many will perish, and they may be defeated, and with them the whole American labor movement. This is an attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, one of the most radical and militant labor organizations in the country. The federation is one of the strong Socialistic organizations, and as such should receive the full support of Socialists.

To this end your executive committee has ordered this call for help. Collect funds, hold mass meetings, use every influence, both collective and individual, to help in this time of great need.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

Send remittances to Socialist Party, 111 North Market street, Chicago. Acknowledgement will be publicly made in The Party Builder.

CRAZED BY THE COST OF LIVING.

Official Report Shows Victims of Worry Crowd Ohio Asylums.

By R. A. Dague.

Under the above headlines the Creston American (Democratic) publishes the following press dispatch:

"Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 11.—The steadily increasing high cost of living threatens to compel Ohio to build more asylums to house its breadwinners who are worried into insanity through inability to 'make both ends meet.'

"Reports of the state board of administration show that over 13 per cent of the 2,399 Ohioans whose mentality weakened last year suffered because of causes akin to financial trouble—overworry, worry and nervous exhaustion.

"Statistics of the occupation of those admitted show that more and more persons in walks of life where the remuneration is not great are committed each year—laborers, mechanics, miners, painters and carpenters."

As poverty increases insanity and crime increase. In 1850, as shown by the census reports, we had to each million of inhabitants 973 insane and 580 criminals. In 1890 we had 1,697 insane and 1,347 criminals. In those forty years insanity increased 700 per cent and crime 600 per cent.

During the past twenty-three years the increase of both insanity and crime was so much greater than the former four decades that it has become truly alarming. Robbery, suicides and murder have been appalling, especially the past five or six years. Ohio is not the only state in which multitudes of destitute working people are going insane from worry because of their unemployment and their dire poverty. Now what is the cause of this awful condition of things in a land marvelously rich in all natural resources? That question can be easily answered. In 1850 the total wealth of the United States was eight billions. The producers owned 67½ per cent of it, and there were no unemployed. Manufacturing and farming were carried on by hand tools. In sixty years a mighty revolution took place in wealth production. In 1912 the total wealth was about one hundred and twenty-five billions, and wealth had so rapidly drifted into the hands of a few speculators that it was found that the producers owned but 10 per cent of the total wealth, while about 25,000 capitalists owned more property than is possessed by 50,000,000 of people. Today more than one-half of the American people (chiefly the working people) are so poor that they have no taxable property. It is estimated by careful statisticians that there are from eight to ten million of working people who, being out of employment part of the time, never have enough to eat, and they and their wives and children are always on the very verge of destitution. Of course that enforced condition produces a rich crop of disease, illiteracy, insanity and crime. There are two or more millions of marriageable young men who remain unmarried because they know that they could not as wage-workers receive enough to enable them to marry and assume the responsibility of supporting a wife and children, therefore houses of assignation are multiplying, the white slave traffic is flourishing, and a hundred thousand of poor girls are pouring into the hells of prostitution. Our courts are overworked trying criminal cases and insanity and crime are increasing so rapidly that in many states the insane asylums and prisons are being enlarged. Grafting, cheating, corruption is spreading in every line of business also in our courts, our legislative bodies, our churches, the press—in everything. The pure food investigation developed the fact that 87 per cent of our drugs and medicines are adulterated, milk furnished the babies is watered and from manufacturer to the smallest retail dealer there is systematic cheating by false weights and measures. Our millionaire rulers and captains of industry have flooded the country with forty billions of watered or fraudulent stocks and bonds, thus actually stealing that colossal amount of value from a people already exploited to the very verge of a universal smashup, if not a bloody revolution. In the meantime the cost of living advances and keeps pace with the increase of crime and insanity. In the face of this alarming condition of things our old party statesmen seem to be blind as bats as to the cause and

cure of maladies that bid fair to wreck this great American nation. Republican statesmen say, "Let well enough alone." "If workingmen are out of employment, it is because they are lazy; and if they are going insane they probably drink too much whisky." The Democrats say, "The tariff is the great evil. It is the mother of trusts, and we must smash the trusts." Do you ask me what is the cause of our national troubles that are driving thousands of people into insanity and crime with such swiftness?

The Socialist student knows the correct answer to that question. About sixty years ago the world suddenly entered upon a new and marvelous era of invention. From the days of Moses to about 1850 the farmer threshed his grain with a hand flail and all manufacturing was carried on by crude hand tools. Then, in quick succession, came wonderful labor-saving machinery and the harnessing of steam and electricity to do men's work. Today one worker, by the aid of the machine, creates more wealth than fifty men could produce in 1850. What followed? Was the workingman greatly benefited? He invented the machine, dug the minerals out of which the machine is constructed, and did all the work of not only making the machine, but producing all the wealth, and he ought to have been the chief beneficiary. Was he? No. His wages today are but little more than his father received sixty years ago. In sixty years the workers have created the vast wealth of (\$125,000,000,000) one hundred and twenty-five billions, of which they own but 10 per cent. Who got the 90 per cent of their earnings? The speculators, the sharp schemers, who neither invented any machines nor by useful labor produced a dollar's worth of wealth. They got it by managing to secure the ownership of the machines, and of the lands, minerals, oil, coal, timber and other public necessities, which they monopolize and operate for private profit. Their policy has been to pay the workingman only a small fraction of what he earns, just enough to keep up his strength to labor and raise children to take his place when he is worn out. In one respect the wage workers of today are not so well provided for as was the negro slave. His master was compelled by law to take good care of his old, worn-out slave, to furnish him food, lodging and clothing and bury him when he died. Not so fortunate is the wage slave. When old and no longer profitable to his master, he is thrown out onto the scrap-heap to beg, steal or starve, and to be buried as a pauper or have his body sent to medical students for dissection. But you ask what is the cure for this national malady? My answer is that the cause of it is that about all the public necessities that nature or God intended for the use of humanity are owned by private individuals, and are used by them to amass fabulous wealth which they do not need and which in truth injures them. The masses have not yet awakened to the great truth that this system of individualism is based on pure selfishness, in which the non-worker filches from the industrial classes at least four-fifths of the value of his earnings, for which he returns no equivalent. The working people have yet to learn that within the past sixty years the problem of producing wealth has been solved, but the equally important proposition of its equitable distribution has not yet been put in practice. The cure for our national troubles will be found to be in the Socialist's proposition, which is that all resources of nature, or those which the people must own in order to live a useful life, should not be owned by individuals for private profit, but should be owned by the people collectively. Under the Socialist system every worker with head or hand would receive the full value of his labor, and the few shrewd non-producers of hoggish inclinations would not be allowed to exploit honest working people out of their earnings. Socialists don't propose to leave all the making of laws and enforcing of them to the exploiters, but will change the government into a democracy in which the people, through the initiative, referendum and recall, will enact all the statutes. Socialists don't propose to smash the trusts, because they are the legitimate fruits of the law of industrial evolution and are a good thing for their owners, therefore Socialists say, "The evil of trusts is not in them, but in their private ownership. Let them be owned by the nation and the benefits resulting therefrom be distributed equitably among all the people. Do that and America would soon enjoy unprecedented prosperity and nine-tenths of our industrial and social diseases would be cured.

—May that time soon come when the "stupid man with the hoe and the stooping form" will stand erect and assert his manhood, and say to his stammering pastor and political leader that he has awakened from his lethargy and instead of voting old party tickets because his grandfather voted that way, he will now cast his ballots with the Socialists, who alone seem to know the cause and cure of our industrial ills—a young, up-to-date party that proposes to keep step with civilization in its march onward and upward in harmony with the mighty law of evolution.

Creston, Iowa.

A CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The October reports from the national office show a gain in party membership of over 15,000 since June 1st, bringing the total membership of the party to over 100,000.

These figures will bring cheer to every devoted party member.

The weakest point in the Socialist movement in this country has always been the party organization. Then to increase this membership ought to become the absorbing work of the hour. We have been tireless propagandists, but poor organizers. We pour money into propaganda in an increasing stream, win over multitudes of voters and then fail to follow up our work by getting our voters into the party.

We are not poor or niggardly in our gifts to the movement. America probably even leads Germany in total amount of money spent on Socialism for a given year, but the Germans, with their better organization, get more for their money expended.

It has often been said that the American is essentially an individualist, and hence naturally averse to organization and co-operation. This may be true, but magnifying the fact will not solve our problem. We must meet the difficulties by working all the harder.

Propaganda will always take care of itself—that is—our people are so ready to agitate that no extra urging along this line is necessary. It is the organization work that must be pushed and constantly stimulated.

It is fitting and proper that the national office should lead in this work for the rise or fall of the party membership measures and bounds the work that the party is able to do.

The steady rise in membership since June is interpreted by the national office to mean a response to the campaign carried on, mostly by correspondence and leaflets, for more extensive party work. And now a forward movement in every section seems to be on. Old members are re-instating and new ones being added. Locals are making membership solicitation an order of business. "Join the Party" is becoming a dominant thought. At this juncture, we have thought it well to suggest that December be made a month of intensive organization work, and to help fix the thought of the party membership on the work to be done and to stimulate interest, the national office has inaugurated a membership campaign, the details of which are published in the current issue of the Party Builder.

It may be said that this method of exciting interest is spectacular. The spectacular has ever been characteristic of our propaganda. We have raised great sums of money to save individuals from imprisonment and persecution, and we will doubtless do so again many times. We have collected special funds to carry on campaigns in sections where the fight was hottest. We once raised \$40,000 to charter a red train to carry our presidential candidates across the continent.

All these splendid things we have done. But the one most vital, most

essential thing we have not done. We have never once in our history tried to boost the thing of greatest importance, without which Socialism is an idle dream—the party organization.

Let us see what we can do by concerted action—choosing a month for a time when we will concentrate our thought and energy on building the party organization.

Two important campaigns lie just before us—the spring campaign of 1914 to be followed by the congressional campaign.

What we shall do in 1914, especially in the congressional elections, depends not so much what we do then, as what preparation we make now.

We are aiming at a membership of 150,000 with which to enter this campaign.

Raise the membership to that figure or anything near it, and we will wage such a battle in 1914 as the party never has had.

A HILLTOP PALACE AND A LOVELY FLYING MACHINE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By N. D. Cochran.

Did you ever hit the pipe?

I never did, but I've heard of the beautiful dreams one dreams when the dope gets in its work and you begin to find the coal pile turned into diamonds and a cute little river of champagne running right past the front door.

I heard of a man once who turned on the water faucet in the kitchen, and red, white and blue champagne bubbled forth. He found all his pockets jammed full of thousand dollar bills, and gold began to pile up on the floor until he feared he would smother.

Millionaires appeared at every window, broke in the glass and began throwing money at him. Then the doors opened and the most beautiful women in the world, clothed in priceless gowns, flocked in, threw their arms around him as fast as they could get to him and told him he was the only man they ever loved.

When he went into the dining room the table was set with the daintiest food the world could afford, from corned beef and cabbage to canary birds' giblets.

And just as he was about to eat he woke up.

I didn't hit the pipe last night, but I read one of those Brisbane editorials in the Chicago American—the kind that tells you what a lovely time everybody will have here on earth a few hundred years from now. Here's the dopey part of it:

"Men have gathered in cities because walking is painful and travel is slow. Human beings now living will see the workers of the humble kind travel a hundred miles in twenty-five minutes or less, from their little houses and their little patch of ground, to the big industrial bee-hive or city in which their work is done. The city will be a building perhaps a mile or more high, with landings at various altitudes.

"They will see the day when all men and women will go to their work through the roof instead of from the ground floor.

"The high hills now abandoned will be covered then with individual palaces and model apartment houses.

"The city, with its dirty, dusty, filthy, crowded streets, will vanish, and in a material way civilization will begin.

"If you want to make money for your great-great-grandchildren buy a hilltop cheap. They will be choice real estate before very long."

Isn't that nice?

But Hearst and Brisbane always were good to the workingman. Now they are going to give each worker a flying machine, a nice house and lot a mile high, where the family can sit out on the front porch above the clouds during a big rainstorm and not get their feet wet.

It would be lots more convenient, however, if the generous editor would supply all of us with wings instead of flying machines, for then we wouldn't worry about running out of gasoline, and could fly around over the clouds wherever we darned pleased.

Anyhow, we'll need wings when this dream come true, because all of us will be angels, and angels can't get along any too well without wings. I never met any of those regular angels, but all I ever saw in the story books had regular wings.

Wings would come in very handy in more ways than one. For instance, after a bricklayer had dropped down to earth from his mile-high palace, he wouldn't have to stand on a measly old platform to lay bricks. He could just stand around in the circumambient air and paddle the atmosphere with his feet.

Did YOU ever sit in the back end of a row boat, with your pants rolled up to your knees and paddle your feet in the water while somebody else did the rowing? This question only goes for men, of course.

Well, just imagine yourself dangling comfortably in the nice, pure air on a windy day, and paddling in it with your feet. Wouldn't that be lovely?

But it won't happen right away. Not for a few weeks yet. And, in the meantime, what are we going to do? Isn't there any way Brisbane can supply every workingman with an automobile while we are waiting for those high hilltop homes and the flying machines?

Then workingmen can enjoy some of the pleasures now denied them. For example, they could scoot along the avenues, knock somebody head over heels and go merrily on their way.

That hilltop palace thing will be fine for the great-great-grandchildren, Arthur, but gee whiz, man, why must we wait so long after we're dead?

I'll bet there are thousands of girls right here in Chicago who will sell their chance in a hilltop palace a few hundred years from now for a three-dollar-a-week raise in wages NOW.

And there are hundreds of thousands of men and women who would prefer a seat in the street car NOW to a private flying machine a few centuries hence.

There are oodles of men here on earth now who will pass up their chance for hilltop real estate and flying machines, and let the millionaires have 'em, for enough increase in wages to let them support their families and keep the boys and girls out of the stores and factories so they can go to school.

It won't make any difference to the people now alive where they sleep a hundred years from now, whether on the hilltop or in the valleys. Flying machines won't hold any more interest for them than trolley cars. For they will all be dead.

But they have had their dreams, of course. We all dream dreams. Most men dream from boyhood of the time when they can have a family and support it as an American family ought to be supported.

Thousands of girls now working in stores and factories have dreamed of the time when they would be happy wives and proud mothers, presiding over a happy home instead of a ribbon counter or some factory machine.

Thousand of girls have come to Chicago from small towns full of dreams of success and happiness. Some of them have died without their dreams coming true.

They didn't dream of owning flying machines that would take them to hilltop palaces. They dreamed of common, every-day justice and plain, old-fashioned human happiness.

Why not make some of the ordinary dreams come true? Why not help make some of the dreams come true that can come true?

Why doesn't the hilltop dreamer use his talent to get decent wages for the workers of today—the workers who will be content to have very ordin-

ary homes down here on earth instead of a mile high on the hilltops, and to get a seat on a trolley car instead of a ride in a flying machine.

Quit dreaming, Arthur. Get down on earth. Help do the things that can be done.—Day Book.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

The lack of comparable and accurate statistics of coal mine accidents in the United States has led the Bureau of Mines to collect such data, and the results of these investigations have been compiled by Mr. F. W. Horton, in Bulletin No. 69, entitled "Coal Mine Accidents in the United States and Foreign Countries," which has just been issued. This report shows that during 1912 2,360 men were killed in the coal mines in the United States, as compared with 2,719 for 1911, and that the fatality rate was lowered from 3.73 in 1911 to 3.15 per 1,000 men employed in 1912. The report contains statistical information concerning the production, the number of men employed, and the number of men killed in each state since 1896. From 1896 to 1907 the number of men killed per 1,000 employed gradually increased with only slight fluctuation; the number killed per 1,000,000 short tons also increased, but the rate fluctuated over a wider range.

During this twelve-year period through 1907 the increase in the death rate was accompanied by an enormous increase in the production of coal. In 1896 the output was 191,986,000 tons, and in 1907 it was 480,363,000 tons, an increase of over 150 per cent. In 1896 each man employed produced 2.64 tons of coal per day, whereas in 1907 the daily production of each man was 3.06 tons, an increase of 16 per cent. Since 1907 there has been a marked decrease in the number of fatalities at the coal mines.

This general improvement has been brought about by a combination of causes, the principal one of which has been more efficient and effective mine inspection on the part of the state mining departments and the state mine inspectors throughout the country, supplemented by greater care on the part of both operators and the miners. The investigative and educational work of the Bureau of Mines has kept both the operator and the miner alive to the various dangers connected with coal mining, and has shown what precautions should be taken to avoid these dangers. As a result of these educational features, mining companies are organizing safety committees, providing emergency hospitals, training men in first aid and rescue work, so that in case of a disaster they are equipped to cope with any ordinary accident.

The fatality rates in a number of foreign countries covering a period of ten years, 1901 to 1910, inclusive, are as follows:

Great Britain, 1.36 per 1,000 men employed; Germany, 2.11; France, 1.69; Belgium, 1.02; Japan, 2.92; Austria, 1.04; India, 0.96; New South Wales, 1.74; Nova Scotia, 2.65, while the rate for the United States was 3.74. The low fatality rates in the foreign countries may be accounted for largely by reason of the fact that coal mine inspection has been in operation much longer than in the United States. In Great Britain the coal mine accident statistics have been collected, published and studied since 1851; France, 1853; Austria, 1875; Germany, 1852; and Belgium, 1831.

A chronological list of the more disastrous coal mine accidents in the United States shows that 275 accidents have occurred since 1839 in which five or more men were killed at one time, representing a total of 6,777 fatalities. Of these accidents there were 135 that killed from five to nine men each, a total of 859; eighty-two that killed from ten to twenty-four men each, a total of 1,237; twenty-five that killed from twenty-five to forty-nine men each, a total of 870; eighteen that killed from fifty to ninety-nine men each, a total of 1,221; eleven that killed from 100 to 199 men each, a total of 1,534; three that killed from 200 to 299 men each, a total of 695, and one that killed 361 men.

Of these larger disasters gas and coal dust explosions caused 183 accidents and 5,111 deaths, or over three-fourths of the total number of men killed. The next greatest number of deaths were from mine fires, which caused the loss of 1,082 lives, or over 15 per cent of the total number killed, by thirty-three separate accidents. It may thus be seen that accidents from gas and coal dust explosions and mine fires account for more than 90 per cent of the total number of men killed in these large accidents, although falls of roof, pillars and wall claim nearly 50 per cent of the total fatalities.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

AN INSANE BRICKLAYER.

A bricklayer named Sam Kennedy was charged under the vagrancy act with having no fixed place of abode.

Magistrate—What age are you, Sam?
 Prisoner—Fifty-two, yer honor.
 Magistrate—You are a bricklayer by trade?
 Prisoner—Yes, yer honor.
 Magistrate—How long were you employed at your trade?
 Prisoner—Nearly forty years, yer honor.
 Magistrate—You must have built a large number of houses during that time?
 Prisoner—Yes, hundreds, yer honor.
 Magistrate—How many houses do you own?
 Prisoner—I don't own any, yer honor.
 Magistrate—But you've already admitted you have built hundreds of houses?
 Prisoner—Yes, yer honor, for other peolpe.
 Magistrate—You don't mean to tell me you have built hundreds of houses for others and have not one for your own use?
 Prisoner—Yes, sir.
 Magistrate (aside)—This is clearly a case far a lunatic asylum. This man should have been sent there forty years ago.—Glasgow Forwards.

INGERSOLL'S POLITICAL MAXIMS.

Nobility is a question of character, not of birth.
 To be self-respecting we must be self-supporting.
 He loves his country best who strives to make it best.
 He who commends the brutalities of the past sows the seeds of future crime.
 To the well developed, to the strong, life seems rich, obstacles small and success easy.
 Hope is the only almost universal liar who has never lost his reputation nor veracity.
 Justice should remove the bandage from her eyes long enough to distinguish between the vicious and the unfortunate.
 When perfectly civilized one of the necessities of man's life will be that the lives of others shall be of some value to them.
 Liberty is the air of the soul, the sunshine of life. Without it the world is a prison and the universe an infinite dungeon.
 A man should allow himself to grow, to bud, to blossom and to bear fruit, and not be satisfied with the rotten apples under the tree.
 A politician is a man who wants his country to do something for him; a patriot is one who wants to do something for his country.
 Courage without conscience is a wild beast.
 Patriotism without principle is the prejudice of birth, the animal attachment for place.

POETICAL

ANNIE CLEMENC.

Heroine of the Copper Country Strike, Michigan, 1913.
 Note—Annie Clemenc is known as the heroine of the copper miners' strike. At all their parades she marched at the head of the column, carrying the American flag. On October 25th she was arrested, with about twelve other strikers, for the crime of parading. The steadfast courage of Annie Clemenc and the other women of Calumet was the direct inspiration for the following poem by Ellis B. Harris, the poet of the working class movement:

A TOAST.

Toast the women of Calumet
 And all, in the land of mines;
 Golden strands in the worker's net,
 Spread out on the picket lines;
 The sweethearts, sisters, mothers, wives,
 With pulse of the red blood tide,
 The heart-throb urge for precious lives;
 With the men folk, side by side.

O you rich! in luxurious lives,
 Both deaf and blind to the poor;
 You drones, that leave but empty hives,
 Where the workers must endure
 The hunger, illness and such death,
 As ne'er threatens where you ease
 A frozen conscience, in the breath
 Of the ocean's summer breeze.

Here's to the women and their plea
 For the children in the strife;
 Reaching to the powers that be,
 To ask for the right to life;
 Fierce in the thought of hunger's curse,
 While the wolves snarl at the door.
 A foam-flecked pack from Money Purse,
 Ever yelping there for more.

O prostitutes! of dollar power,
 In trimmings, gilt and lace;
 Souls that bud but never flower
 To the blossoms of the race;
 Unmoved by want and sore distress,
 When the plutocrat commands;
 Cheap pawns, upon his board of chess,
 Played by his cunning hands.

Toast the women of Calumet
 And all, in the land of mines;
 Golden strands in the worker's net,
 Spread out on the picket lines;
 The sweethearts, sisters, mothers, wives,
 With pulse of the red blood tide,
 The heart-throb urge for precious lives;
 With the men folk, side by side.

—New Times.

IT'S A CRIME TO BE WITHOUT A MASTER? YES.

Judge Pitney, in a picketing case, decided: "The relation of master and servant being established, then the services of the employé become a property right."

That is, that everyone who receives wages or salary, becomes the chattel property of the man who pays the wages. It was for this that William H. Taft, as President, appointed Pitney to the Supreme Court.

When a man is unemployed, that is, has not established "the relation of master and servant," he is the common property of the state, and it can and does seize his body, on the charge of vagrancy, and sell his services to prison and convict labor contractors.

The Alabama state auditor's report shows that the state received \$232,072.50 during 1911 for the rent of convicts to the cotton mills of the state alone. This does not include the gangs (of which the writer has seen many) working on the roads and streets under the muzzles of shotguns, or the convicts hired from the state in coal and iron mines, nor of the outright purchase price paid down by convict labor contractors and "split" into the pockets of the deputy marshals and committing magistrates.

In Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, Mississippi and Texas the same Donkeratic system is carried on, under the Woody and Billy "Democratic" New Freedom system.

The general charge of vagrancy is only another term for unemployment or searching for employment. The wording of the law, copied from the old English laws, is: "Anyone who is loose (meaning unbound to a master), idle or disorderly, or not having any visible means of subsistence."

If you are not legally the property right of a single master, you are legally the property right of the collective masters, or the government, and if not seized and rented to the corporated masters or sold for six months to a term of years to a labor contractor, it is only a question of demand and supply; not of legality or illegality.

You are told by Woodenhead Wilson and the now mature Boy Orator of the Platte that there are no classes, but the laws and the practice make them both liars; and you, Henry Dub, are an actual woodenhead to take their old guff and lies as true, when all the facts and the laws are to the contrary.
 —Memphis Social-Democrat.

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

Table listing unions in the western states including Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ontario, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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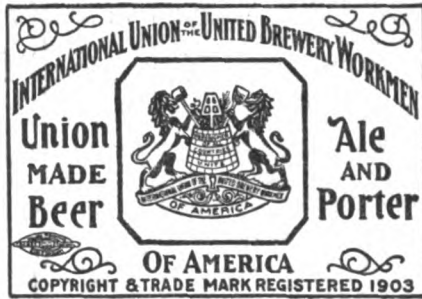
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