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LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 1, 1914

VOLUME XIV.

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NUMBER 549.

WEALTH BELONGS
TO THE PRODUCER
THEREOF

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"I PROTEST!"

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

To sit in silence when we should protest
 Makes cowards out of men. The human race
 Has climbed on protest. Had no voice been raised
 Against injustice, ignorance and lust,
 The inquisition yet would serve the law,
 And guillotines decide our least disputes.
 The few who dare must speak and speak again
 To right the wrongs of many. Speech, thank God,
 No vested power in this great day and land
 Can gag or throttle. Press and voice may cry
 Loud disapproval of existing ills;
 May criticise oppression, and condemn
 The lawlessness of wealth-protecting laws
 That let the children and child-earners toil
 To purchase ease for idle millionaires.
 Therefore I do protest against the boast
 Of independence in this mighty land.
 Call no chain strong which holds one rusted link;
 Call no land free that holds one fettered slave.
 Until the manacled slim wrists of babes
 Are loosed to toss in childish sport and glee—
 Until the mother bears no burden save
 The precious one beneath her heart—until
 God's soil is rescued from the clutch of greed
 And given back to labor, let no man
 Call this the land of freedom!

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly
WESTERN FEDERATION

by the
OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

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

THE COST of living during the past ten years has increased 66 per cent. The worker by investigating his bank account, can ascertain if his wages have increased proportionately.

THE QUESTION is frequently asked: "Why do girls disappear?" The managers of mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops can answer the question.

FROM A LETTER received at headquarters, the claim is made that there are about 1,200 idle in Bisbee, Arizona. Such being the case, the unemployed should keep away from Bisbee.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL, F. S. S. Johnson, located at Kingston, Canada, has issued a warning to Americans seeking employment to keep away from Canada. A similar warning has been issued by the American Consulate General at Vancouver.

A NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION has been launched in Kansas City and has been chartered by the Circuit Court. The new labor organization is known as the National Association of United Building Labor and its principal object is to oppose strikes. It is presumed that General Otis or Post of "Gripe Nuts" fame will furnish the inspiration to keep the abortion alive.

A WOMAN in Los Angeles broke a window valued at \$90 in order that she might be arrested, thrown into jail and secure food to save herself from death by starvation. She broke the window during those glad and joyous days when people are shouting "Peace on earth, good will to men." All hail to the civilization that demands that a woman shall break a window to save herself from death by hunger.

CONGRESSMAN KEATING of Colorado has used his energies and ability to bring about a federal investigation of the conditions that prevail in the strike districts of Colorado and Michigan. Keating has not forgotten the days when he as a member of organized labor, was on the picket line fighting for the rights de-

manded by organized labor. Keating's heart still beats for struggling humanity and while not the ablest and most brilliant law-maker at Washington, there is every reason to believe that Congressman Keating will leave no stone unturned to throw a national searchlight on the brutality of the mine barons of Colorado and Michigan.

CONGRESSMAN HUMPHREY of Washington is putting the administration up against it by insisting that the mills and factories that have closed down shall be investigated.

President Wilson in a speech to the Southern Society declared that any employer or combination that would close its plant through the passage of the bill that revised the tariff, would be given "the gibbet as high as Haman's."

Congressman Humphrey has named 194 shingle mills and 33 lumber mills that have closed down in the state which he represents, and he further declares that the closing of these mills have thrown 15,000 men out of employment. He calls upon the administration to make good its boast, but it is very probable that none of the exploiters will hear anything further about the gibbet threatened by President Wilson.

CHRISTMAS has passed away, and though misisters of the gospel proclaimed "Peace on earth, good will toward men," and though charity organizations furnished meals for hundreds of thousands of people, yet, the struggle to live has not lessened in its intensity, nor has a single victim of poverty been placed in a position through our annual outburst of generosity, to fight the battle of life with any more formidable weapons than previous to the anniversary of the birth of Christ.

The idle army is still increasing, and though the sounds of joy and revelry were heard on the holiday of a Christian world, yet, the sky of life is shrouded in gloom for millions of people who are jobless and to whom the future looks dark and dismal. The darkest hour may be before dawn, but millions of people in this nation are anxiously waiting for that dawn that will dispel the clouds of adversity.

IF THE CHILDREN whose labor is being exploited in the United States were to be organized and led in procession across the continent, they would make an army, if marching in single file, 12 feet apart, 5,000 miles long.

The national child labor committee, which has been active in getting child labor legislation enacted, is seeking to enlarge its membership that the work may be more vigorously pushed.

The United States has been backward in its industrial legislation, but there is now manifest a strong tendency to correct many of the evils and abuses which have grown out of the laissez faire policy.

The exploiting of child labor is a disgrace to any state or nation which permits it.

If permitted to continue unchecked, it would destroy the efficiency of future generations of workers.

Our factory and mine lords have been blinded by their greed. They have done their utmost to kill the goose which has laid their golden eggs.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL of Carpenters of Seattle has sent out the following circular letter making known the industrial conditions that exist in that city:

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 12, 1913.

To All Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Greeting:
The Seattle District Council of Carpenters is addressing you

peculiar to Milwaukee. It is found in every manufacturing center.

Industrial depression is not confined to the United States. In Europe there is widespread distress. Germany is undergoing a very severe industrial breakdown.

The great manufacturing nations, in which capitalism has reached its highest development, are entering upon a periodic and characteristic crisis.

So severe is the industrial depression in Germany that the German governmental authorities are taking action to lessen the suffering of the unemployed and temper the wind to the shorn lamb. In the United States the only thing that has been done so far is the action of the federal government in extending relief to the national banks.

There is nothing to be gained by blinking at facts. We are face to face with an unemployed problem of unusually large proportions.

There are even now more men out of employment in Milwaukee than there have been at any time since the last panic—far more than three years ago when an effort was made by the “nonpartisan” press to place upon the Social-Democratic administration responsibility for a slight cessation of industrial activity.

Never again may we expect in the United States that the workers who are thrown out of employment through a periodic breakdown of the existing system of production will leave their homes and tramp about the country in large armies vainly seeking work.

The problem can not be shifted by compelling the victims of a defective system to “move on.” It must be met in a humane and decent manner.

The city, the county, the state and the nation, if need be, must marshal their resources to meet the emergency.

CHARLES H. MOYER, president of the Western Federation of Miners, under the heading “Notice to the Public,” submitted the following as a means of settling the strike of the copper miners of Michigan:

“All citizens of this district who are sincere in their desire to see a settlement of the miners’ strike and the restoring of normal conditions, are requested to read the following which has been submitted

to the mine operators as a means of settlement, and which was absolutely refused by them.

“Terms of Arbitration.

“The men on strike agree to submit all matters in dispute to a board of arbitration, created as follows:

“The mine operators shall select two; the men on strike shall select two who are not members of their local unions or members of the Western Federation of Miners. And either the President of United States or Governor of Michigan shall select one. Upon accepting this agreement by the mine operators the men on strike will immediately return to work, and both the operators and the men shall be bound by the findings of the board.

“We want the citizens of this district to pass on the fairness of the efforts of the striking miners to settle this deplorable controversy. We want them to know that the mine operators refuse to agree to arbitration.

“We want them to know that they refused to submit their side of the question to an arbitrator appointed by the President of the United States or by the Governor of Michigan.

“We want to ask the citizens whether the striking miners shall be held responsible for a continuation of this strike, if it must continue, or whether the operators who refuse to agree to arbitration shall assume the responsibility.

“CHARLES H. MOYER,

“In Behalf of the Striking Miners.”

It is needless to say that the terms of arbitration as submitted by President Moyer were ignored by the copper barons. The mine operators, though desperate, show no inclination to give any recognition to the right of an employé being identified with the labor movement. The situation in the copper district became so serious that President Moyer, in behalf of the Federation was forced to go into court asking for an injunction to restrain the organized mob, known as the Citizens’ Alliance, from carrying into execution its threats to drive from the copper district every member of organized labor who was looked upon by the mercenary aggregation as an agitator. The injunction was granted, and the order of the court may hold the outlaws in abeyance until Congress, through a committee, looks into the conditions that prevail on Lord McNaughton’s reservation.

The Situation is Becoming Serious

IT IS BECOMING very noticeable that the struggle between labor and capital is becoming fiercer and that these struggles indicate that we are drifting rapidly towards a bloody revolution. There was a time, not so long ago, when differences between employer and employé were generally adjusted without the shedding of a single drop of blood, but of late years the chasm between employer and employé has grown deeper and broader, and now, in every conflict between master and slave, the weapons of murder are used to create the **reign of terror.**

When members of organized labor, through their representatives, present demands for an increase of wages or more humane conditions and ask for a conference with employers, with the object in view of endeavoring to settle differences on an amicable basis, they are peremptorily told that “there is nothing to arbitrate,” or given to understand that the labor organization shall not be **recognized** and no conference held with representatives of labor unions.

What follows as a general rule?

Immediately such employers of labor who arrogantly refuse to treat with or recognize committees from labor unions get in touch with strike-breaking agencies, and these agencies immediately dispatch the most desperate characters that can be gathered in the slums of the big cities to the scene of the strike, and this lawless element, armed to the teeth, becomes the private army of the employers. They are not sent to the scene of strikes to uphold the law, but to break the law. They immediately, under cover, commit acts of violence and charge such acts of lawlessness against the labor organization that has been ignored by economic masters.

Those acts of violence perpetrated by outlaws, many of whom

have worn the garb of felons, become the pretext under which the chief magistrate of a state sends the militia, and as a rule, the armed force of the state joins hands with the professional gunmen of a strike-breaking agency to crush the labor movement that is waging a legal battle for economic justice.

In nearly every strike of magnitude of late years the employer summons the army of thugs to awe and intimidate labor by the pistol and rifle, and labor being denied the legal right to bear arms during a conflict between master and slave, is defenseless and becomes the victim of every outrage that suggests itself to the hired assassins of strike-breaking agencies.

How long will members of labor unions on strike submit to the brutality of hired thugs?

How long will they remain defenseless while employers arm professional man-killers to make war on strikers?

Violence breeds violence, and if the employer appropriates to himself the right to arm the professional murderer to shoot strikers into submission, then it is only a question of time until the worker who has not lost his manhood or surrendered his independence, will insist upon his constitutional rights to bear arms in self-defense.

If the employer insists that he can employ the armed thug to protect his **property**, then the striker will insist that he shall have the right to arm himself to protect his **life.**

Life is prior to property and above it, and the worker whose life is as sweet to him as the life of the employer, will little longer leave himself at the mercy of hired outlaws who are paid to kill.

The situation in this country is growing serious and requires the sagacity of the best statesmanship of the nation to avert the cyclone that is being precipitated by the brutal methods of organized greed.

History Repeating Itself

THE BIG STRIKE of allied trades in the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, New York, in which 15,000 men and women were involved, has been settled. The strike was called because the company had discharged two employés, the claim being made that they were blacklisted. In the negotiations the company’s representatives declared that the two employés were laid off to reduce the force, they were not victimized, and that they would be given work in another department. However, the wise ones claim that the solidarity displayed by the workers caused the bosses to change their scheme of engaging in a union-smashing campaign, and, most important of all, the action of Mayor Lunn in appointing strikers as special police proved to the bosses that it would be almost impossible to put scabs to work. The irony of it all is that many employés voted against Lunn, who is a Socialist, and was defeated at the election last month by the combined old parties. But he did the square thing and has

no regrets or complaints to make. He is a manly man.—Cleveland Citizen.

The above editorial paragraph in the Cleveland Citizen is worthy of some serious attention and consideration on the part of the workers, particularly that element of the laboring class who are members or organized labor. It is significant and discreditable to the men of labor at Schenectady, New York, that Mayor Lunn was defeated for re-election. As an excuse for his defeat, it is claimed that all the political parties combined their forces to bring about his political Waterloo. But if Labor was cognizant of its class interest, labor would be loyal to those interests and such a man as Lunn who repeatedly braved the power of corporations would not have been slaughtered on election day through the political forces solidified by the power of money.

But in the defeat of Lunn, history is only repeating itself. In the year 1892 the Populist party of Colorado nominated Davis H.

Waite for governor and he was elected. During his term of governor a conflict took place between mine-owners and miners in the Cripple Creek district, and Sheriff Bowers of El Paso county deputized and armed 1,200 thugs and marched them to the Cripple Creek district to take Bull hill, the stronghold of the striking miners who were demanding an eight-hour day. But when the miners and the deputized thugs were glaring into each others eyes, and everyone in the state expected a clash that would drench the Cripple Creek district with human blood, Davis H. Waite, the governor, ordered the state militia to the scene of impending conflict and the armed power of the state was placed between the army of labor and the army of thugs to maintain the peace and dignity of Colorado. The governor himself personally waited upon mine owners and miners, and ultimately established the eight-hour work day in the mines. But this governor who established peace and whose heart was permeated with a spirit of justice went down to defeat when a candidate for reelection, simply because capitalism combined the political forces against him and because **Labor** was divided at the ballot box.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois was another victim who was relegated to political oblivion through the power exercised by organized wealth.

It is lamentable and pathetic, that labor can be deluded and drugged on election day, the only day in the year when labor can go to the ballot box and use the peaceable and bloodless weapon to redress wrong.

It is to be hoped that labor will some day become as class-conscious and as class-loyal as that element in society that lives upon the sweat of ill-paid toil.

IN THE COPPER DISTRICT of Michigan the Citizens' Alliance has been busily engaged in inflaming the public mind so that an organized mob, aided by the hired gunmen and state militia could repeat the criminal acts that were perpetrated in the name of "law and order" under the regime of the once infamous James H. Peabody, who once disgraced the office of chief magistrate of Colorado.

It will be remembered that the Citizens' Alliance was organized

in the Cripple Creek district after the Western Federation of Miners had established its stores to supply the strikers with the necessaries of life at the least possible cost. The launching of co-operative stores by the Western Federation of Miners inflamed the business men to such an extent that they organized in a Citizens' Alliance and became a lawless mob.

This organized mob, backed by the state militia, that was farmed out to the mine owners decreed that the Western Federation of Miners must be exterminated. Before the reign of terror was launched it was necessary "to pull something off" to justify the reign of anarchy.

Accordingly a conspiracy was hatched whereby the Independence depot was blown up and several men lost their lives. The blowing up of the Independence depot was the pretext under which the mob, reinforced by the state militia, resorted to the bull pen and deportation to shatter and destroy organized labor. Every fair-minded man in Colorado today is convinced that the Western Federation of Miners had nothing to do with the explosion at the Independence depot, but that such explosion was the work of degenerates paid by the mercenary mob, known as a Citizens' Alliance.

When the Citizens' Alliance became organized in the copper district of Michigan, its promoters indulged in inflammatory speeches and soon an attack was made upon a boarding house in the dead hours of the night, and three men were instantly killed. Without knowing who committed this cold-blooded crime, the spokesmen of the Citizens' Alliance charged the murders to the Western Federation of Miners. At Painesdale, where the murders were committed, the hired gunmen and state militia were on guard and it was scarcely possible for any outsiders to invade this territory without the knowledge of the Waddell-Mahon thugs and the uniformed Cossacks of the state of Michigan.

These murders at Painesdale were perpetrated to poison the public mind against the strikers and to furnish the pretext by which a Citizens' Alliance could resort to the brutal methods of the maddened mob. The history of the Cripple Creek district is being repeated in the copper district of Michigan.

That Decision of Judge O'Brien

IN THE EARLY PART of the month of December, Judge O'Brien of Houghton county, Michigan, filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court his decision relative to the violation of an injunction issued by him as to strikers parading. Judge O'Brien, in his decision, said in part:

"When I signed the order permitting the issuing of such writs, the situation was such that I considered the taking of such a step as absolutely necessary for the preservation of public order. In the actual working out of the writ, however, it is very doubtful whether such writs serve a good purpose."

"After a careful review of the entire question, I am convinced that the court had no jurisdiction to enter the order authorizing such writs of attachment, and no jurisdiction to issue the writs, and therefore an order will be entered vacating the setting them aside."

In reviewing the situation leading up to the issuing of the injunction the Judge further said:

"Since the 23d day of July, 1913, a general strike has existed against all of the mines of the complainants. Before that strike occurred, the respondents were undoubtedly peaceable and law abiding citizens or residents either of Houghton county or Keweenaw county. Before the strike was called their representatives sent through the mail certain demands in writing relating to a readjustment of the wages and the terms of employment of the underground work in the complainant's mines. The complainants paid no attention to these communications. In fact, some of them were returned to the representatives of the employes involved, unopened. The good offices of the governor of this state in his endeavor to bring the strike to an end, were rejected by the complainant on at least two occasions. Both of such offers were accepted by the strikers. The federal government also attempted to intervene in the strike, and the complainants respectfully but firmly refused to accept the mediation of the representatives of the federal government, although the defendant expressed a willingness to settle the matter by arbitration.

The complainants have taken a position not merely to the effect that they will not recognize the Western Federation of Miners, but that no employe can return to work without giving up his membership in that organization. It is evident that such a position assumed by the complainants was bound to result in a feeling of bitterness on the part of the respondents. I would be unfaithful in my duty as a judge unless I pointed out this fact, so far as it should have a bearing upon the question of punishment in this case.

Now, men may differ in regard to their opinions on the issues involved in the controversy out of which this whole case grows, but one thing must be conceded, that the respondents and the other men on strike are engaged in a heroic struggle for the mere right to retain their membership in a labor organization. The true inwardness of the struggle can be summed up by saying it is a history of a set, deliberate and relentless purpose on the part of the mining companies to crush out the spirit of organization among their employes met by a self-sacrificing and determined devotion to unionism on the part of the strikers. It is easy to understand, then, how a striker

regards any man who works during such a struggle as their economic enemy. Nothing has been done by the complainants to conciliate these strikers who in the past had been their loyal and efficient employes. Everything has been done to increase their bitterness and hostility. Ordinarily, they were peaceable and lawabiding. Their work in the mine requires at least average intelligence and steadiness and courage of a high order. According to the moral code of the respondents, one who goes to work during a strike is a traitor to their cause. According to the complainants, such a man is a hero, to be admired and protected. We can thus see how the class interest of each of the parties to this cause inspires and develops its own moral code. I am stripping this situation bare so that everyone will understand how difficult is the administration of law during a great industrial controversy, which raises such serious fundamental issues. To the mere surface thinker these matters are unimportant, but to the serious student of our industrial problems they raise grave questions that cannot be settled without mutual forbearance and conciliation.

But notwithstanding the belief of the respondents in the justice of their cause, it must still be remembered that no man or group of men can be a law unto himself or themselves. The law is simply the concrete expression of those rules that experience has taught to be for the best interests of all the people.

The language used in the above decision handed down by Judge O'Brien does not smack of the usual sentiments contained in dictums handed down by our judiciary. In nearly every instance during a strike where the conflict brings employers and employes into court, as a general rule, the gentlemen wearing the judicial ermine, looks through the same glasses as the "captains of industry," and as a result of the environment which surrounds our courts, mandates are handed down which practically destroy the boasted legal rights and constitutional liberties presumed to be the inalienable heritage of citizenship.

Judge O'Brien in his decision uses plain language, and his decision lays bare the fact that there are **classes** in this country and that between these **classes** there is **war**.

Judge O'Brien, in his decision, makes known the fact that the worker is fighting a battle to maintain the supremacy of the **right** to join hands with his fellow-men, and as a collective body insist that labor shall receive due consideration and recognition from an employer. On the other hand, the judge discloses the fact that he beholds a master class using every weapon at its command to subjugate the worker by ignoring his right to enter a labor organization, but must stand alone as an individual to take whatever **greed** grudgingly concedes to a disinherited class.

The late decision of Judge O'Brien has aroused the ire of the mine owners, the Citizens' Alliance and the **kept press**, and the fact that those arrested for violations of the injunction were discharged, has brought upon the head of Judge O'Brien the vindictiveness of every corporate glutton and mercenary leech that lives upon the sweat and suffering of labor. Time will vindicate the decision of a judge who has not as yet surrendered the last vestige of his honor and manhood to economic tyrants.

Bigger Than the Government

A READER of The Miners' Magazine at Bingham, Utah, has sent us "The Boston Commercial," a publication that represents Big Business, in which we find the following under the caption, "The President's Message":

"The tone of the President's message at the opening of the regular session of Congress shows that although he ignores it, he is aware that business has come to a halt until it finds out how far his radical program is to be extended.

"There is little in the message which will alarm business and much that will pacify it. The President evidently wrote it with a desire to stem the tide of distrust which is running toward his administration in business circles and to instill a little confidence into the situation.

"When the panic of 1907 was at its height, President Roosevelt was told plainly that if he did not use every effort to stop it, every achievement of his administration would be dwarfed in history by the magnitude of the financial disaster which threatened.

"President Roosevelt yielded, threw up his hands and called on Mr. Morgan to save the day.

"The situation at present is not the same as it was in the Roosevelt administration. There is no danger of a financial panic, but a severe business depression threatens, which will result in the enforced idleness of hundreds of thousands of men, all of whom have votes.

"If the President will not listen to Mr. Vanderlip, he is at least moved by such a prospect, as he knows that the party in power will be held to strict account for such an unfortunate condition of affairs. We believe that President Wilson cares less for its effect on his personal fortunes than he does for the reflection which it casts on the party which he represents.

"He remembers the circumstances under which Grover Cleveland went out of office in 1896 and the period of sixteen years which followed during which the Democratic party was unable to regain control of the government. He would not be human if he did not give heed to the signs of the times.

"Then the reception which his currency ideas have met in the Senate cannot but have had a warning effect upon him. The unmistakable stamp of Bryanism has been repudiated by the wiser men on both sides in the higher body of Congress and the President will be unwise if he attempts again to take such a headstrong attitude on any matter without conference with the saner counsels of his party.

"President Wilson's advocacy of a presidential primary is certainly not a political move. Had such a primary been held in 1912, he would not today be the President. Champ Clark would have been the nominee under a presidential primary. Who would have been the Republican nominee and whether or not the party would have split

will never be settled, but whoever it might have been and whatever might have happened afterward, Woodrow Wilson would not be President as he is today.

"There will not be much opposition to a government owned and operated railroad in Alaska. If it proves as good an argument in favor of private ownership as the Panama railroad is, it will be a good thing.

"There will be no quarrel with the President over legislation which will clarify the provisions of the Sherman law. It was advocated by both of President Wilson's predecessors and it is time that a law which has been on the statute books for more than twenty years should be made workable and comprehensible without keeping every large business interest in the country in suspense as to whether or not its operations are within the law.

"It was generally expected that President Wilson would take this occasion to announce his policy toward trust regulation, but he has deferred this to another time. Perhaps his experience with the currency bill has taught him that there are other ideas on a subject besides those which he has formulated through years of academic association."

The Boston Commercial, the champion of privilege and vested interests, does not attempt to mince words but little in the above editorial. Its editorial is a warning to the President of the United States, and practically tells him to so mould his suggestions to Congress on matters of legislation that will not disturb the serenity or peace of mind of those mighty men of finance and economic affairs, who have within their grasp the power to precipitate a panic or "save the country."

The Boston Commercial goes back for a period of six years and bluntly tells President Wilson that Roosevelt was "forced to throw up his hands" and plead with a Morgan to come to the rescue in the storm of 1907.

The Commercial tells the President of the United States that industrial depression is here, and that unless the administration at Washington is conducted in such a manner as to meet the approval of bankers, there will be a cyclone that will prove disastrous to the people of a nation. The fact is becoming apparent, under the present system, that a comparatively few bankers are bigger than the government. The mouthpieces of Big Business can tell the President of the United States, the official representative of 90,000,000 of people, to halt in his policy, and that unless he does, "there will be something doing" on the part of the bankers that will affect the very life of a nation.

A government that is so weak that it can be dominated by coupon-clippers is unworthy of existence, and the time is here when **humanity** should receive more consideration than **Mammon**.

"Suffer Little Children"

By Eugene V. Debs.

MY DEAR LITTLE CHILDREN, I am sure you will understand me when I say that in speaking to you of Socialism, I feel very near to all of you, and I know you will believe me when I tell you that I would if I could make you all happy and keep you sweet and loving toward each other all your lives.

Most of you are the children of the poor, some of the well-to-do, and a few of the rich, but all of you are the children of the same Father and all of you are sisters and brothers in the same great family of humankind.

If any of you feel that you are better than others because you wear better clothes or live in better houses or go in what you think is "better society," it is because your young minds and hearts have been tainted by wrong example and wrong education. It is the wicked feeling that corrupts the conscience and hardens the heart and begets the envy and hate of our fellow-beings, instead of their love and good will.

When that best friend the children ever had on earth said, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for such is the kingdom of heaven," he meant all children, poor and rich, but especially the poor. He loved and pitied them the more because of their poverty and suffering.

He himself had been born in a manger, and when he was grown up he said sorrowfully that "he had not where to lay his head." He did not despise little children because they were poor and neglected and shabbily dressed, but he loved and pitied them all the more; and as he looked upon them his heart melted with compassion and the tears of tenderness filled his eyes; and then he became grave and his fair brow grew dark with wrath as he thought of those who sat in rich church pews and piously thanked the Lord that they were not as other people. He denounced them as hypocrites for pretending to be religious while they robbed the poor and turned the little children into the street to suffer hunger and fall into evil ways.

Nearly twenty centuries have passed since the suffering poor heard with gladness the message of the Lowly Nazarene and since he was moved to tears by the sight of the little children of the street, but the world has not yet learned the meaning of his tender and touching words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." If he were to walk

the streets of New York, or Chicago, or Lawrence, Massachusetts, or any of the cities where the mills and sweatshops are filled with child slaves—as he once walked the streets of Jerusalem—he would grow sick at heart as he saw the little ones he loved, pale and wan and worn, harnessed to monstrous machines and slowly put to death to swell the profits of the greedy mill owners who sit in the rich pews of the synagogue, as did the pharisees he scourged without mercy twenty centuries ago.

The children of the working people have always been poor because the world has never been just. For ages and ages those who have builded the houses, cultivated the fields, raised the crops, spun the wool, woven the cloth, supplied the food we eat and the clothes we wear and furnished the houses we live in, have been poor and despised, while those who profited by their labor and consumed the good things they produced, have been rich and respectable.

Jesus himself was a carpenter's son and suffered the poverty of his class, and when he grew up it was not the rich and respectable, but the poor and despised who loved him, and opened their arms to receive him, and heard gladly his tender and comforting ministrations. He was one of them in poverty and suffering, and in all his loving and self-denying life he never forgot them. Had he deserted the poor from whom he sprang, had he gone over to the rich as his preacher, or their judge, or their lawyer, or teacher, or scribe—as so many of his pretended followers have done and are still doing—he never would have been crucified, nor would the world today know that he had ever lived.

It was because, and only because, Jesus loved the poor and served the poor and rebuked the rich who robbed them, and threatened to array the poor against their rich despoilers, that he was condemned to die and that the cruel nails were driven into his hands and feet on the cross at Calvary.

Jesus taught that the earth and the air and the sea and sky and all the beauty and fulness thereof were for all the children of men; that they should all equally enjoy the riches of nature and dwell together in peace, bear one another's burdens and love one another, and that is what Socialism teaches and why the rich thieves who have laid hold of the earth and its bounties would crucify the Social-

ists as those other robbers of the poor crucified Jesus two thousand years ago.

The Socialist party throughout the world wants to put an end once and forever to all kinds of child labor and to have it so that all children, white and black, without a single exception, shall be allowed to grow up in the free air, with plenty of time for mirth and play; that they shall all have decent homes to live in, comfortable beds to sleep in, plenty of good food to eat, plenty of good clothes to wear and that when they reach the proper age they shall go to school and college and continue their course until they have obtained a sound and practical education. Then they will have strong, healthy bodies, trained minds and skilled hands, and not only enter cheerfully upon their duties of life, but be certain of making it a success.

The Socialists say there must be more changes and has set about making them, or at least getting read to make them. It says that the world is big enough for all the people that are in it, with plenty of room to spare for groves and parks and playgrounds; that there is land enough to go around without crowding; that there are farms enough to raise all we can eat, so that no child in all the world need to go hungry; that there is plenty of coal and iron, oil and gas, gold and silver and other minerals and metals stored in the earth; that there are forests and mountains and water courses galore; that there are mills and mines and factories and ships and railways and telegraphs, and the power supplied free by nature to run them all; that there are millions of men and women ready to do all the work that may be required to build homes, raise crops, bake bread—and cake too—weave cloth, make clothes, and everything else that is necessary for everybody, and have time enough besides to build schools and provide playgrounds for every last one of the children, with plenty of toys thrown in to make this earth a children's paradise.

Now, why should not just these things come to pass and why should not you children help us speed the day when they shall come to pass?

Everything you can possibly think of to make this earth sweet and beautiful and to make life a blessed joy for us all is within our reach. The raw materials are at our feet; the forces to fashion them into forms of beauty and use are at our finger tips. We have but to put ourselves in harmony with nature and with one another to spread far and wide the gospel of life and love, and once more hear "the sons of God shout for joy."

Socialists not only dream of the good day coming when the world shall know that men are brothers and that women are sisters

to each other, but they are at work with all their hearts and all their hands to make that dream come true.

Many of us who have long been in service will not be here when the bells peal forth the joyous tidings that the workers have triumphed and that the people are free, but the children that now are will live to see it, and in the day of their rejoicing they will not forget those who toiled without recompense that they might live without dread of poverty or fear of want.

The frightful stories of the little children in the mills at Lawrence and Dublin, and the cruel suffering they endured is still fresh in the public memory. When the poor and despairing mothers, their hearts wrung with agony and their eyes blinded with tears, attempted to save their children from starvation by placing them in the keeping of sympathizing friends, they were beaten, insulted, and with babes at their breasts thrown into jail, bleeding and stunned, by the brutal police acting under orders from the far more brutal mill owners.

The world will never know the suffering and terror these poor working people—especially the women and the children—had to endure for daring to ask the millionaire mill owners for a pittance more in return for their labor to keep the wolf of hunger from their gloomy hovels.

But until the working class takes possession of the mills, the mines and the shops; until all your fathers and mothers join in union organizations and send working men and women to make their laws; until union working men are appointed as policemen, sheriffs and judges, there will continue to be vicious struggles between the men who own and the men who work in the mills, the shops and the mines.

These struggles are called strikes, and in every one of them it is the little children who suffer most. Every strike that has been lost was because babies and the little children of the strikers were cold and hungry.

The Socialist party wishes to put an end to this needless sacrifice of the children of the working class in times of strike. They have, therefore, set aside one day, Sunday, December 28, just three days after Christ's birthday, to be known as CHILDREN'S DAY.

On this day all union men and women, all the good people interested in making life happy and pleasant for the children, and all Socialists will work together; big mass meetings will be held in all cities and collections will be taken for the benefit of the children in strike districts.

"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men"

CHRISTMAS HAS RETURNED again, and there will be joy and happiness for that favored element of society that is supplied with the material things of life. There will be music and laughter in the homes of those who are not haunted by the fear of want. Tables will be laden with sumptuous spreads for those whose bank accounts make it possible for them to plant roses along the pathway of life.

On Christmas Day the churches will be filled and pulpits will be occupied by the representatives of the Lowly Nazarene, who "had not whereon to lay his head," and the spouting disciples of Christ who speak in the temples of God will tax their gifts of oratory to impress upon their hearers the necessity of following in the footsteps of Him, who was born in a manger and crucified on Calvary.

Millions of people will emerge from their hovels all over the earth, and while the rich are seated at banquets, will accept the crumbs that fall from the tables of charity. The Dives will gorge himself, while the Lazarus will pick the bones that have been flung to him by the hand of charity. In mansions and palaces "joy will be unconfined," but in the hovels of the poor, tears will wet the eyes of the suffering, and countless thousands all over the bosom of this earth will wonder if Christ died for humanity.

There will be merriment and happiness on Capitol Hills, but there will be misery and wretchedness on the Flats.

The striking coal miners of Colorado and the strikers of the copper district of Michigan will feel no thrills of rapture on the returning anniversary of the birth of the Man in whose memory temples lift their spires towards the stars.

The unemployed of Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Milwaukee and every large city of this country will look upon Christmas the same as any other day, upon which labor suffers in order that privilege may fatten on the surplus legally stolen from the wealth-producers of the world. There is no Christmas for the poor and there never will be until the chains of wage slavery are broken and man is free. As long as children are in the prisons of profit and woman torn from the home through brutal necessity; as long as millions of strong, lusty, vigorous men are penniless and tramping the hills and valleys in search of employment; as long as the hellish industrial system under which we live, degrades man, debases woman and coins profit from innocent childhood, it is but a burlesque to prate of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Something to Think About

By Peter E. Dietz.

UNDER THIS CAPTION the following dream by the blind editor of The Miners' Magazine, who was not at the convention at all, is going the rounds of the Socialist press. The attack is from behind and the work of a coward.

"At the American Federation of Labor convention that was held at Seattle, Washington, lately, there was present an element which should receive the serious attention and consideration of the membership of organized labor of this continent. One of the busiest men in the hotel lobbies of Seattle during the convention was one Father Peter E. Dietz of the Militia of Christ. Father Dietz was in conference with a number of delegates who are members of the Catholic church, and it is said that when Catholics as delegates in the convention showed by their expressed convictions that they were advocates of political and industrial solidarity and favored co-operation with the Socialist party in the advancement of the interest of the exploited class, the Reverend Dietz became indignant and demanded to know why Catholics as delegates gave their support to any resolution that looked with favor on blending the forces of the labor movement with the Socialist party to uplift the cause of labor.

"It is said that Father Dietz in angry tone declared: 'If you try anything that will tend to aid the Socialists, the Catholic church will be compelled to disown the American Federation of Labor and begin organizing Catholic unions.'

"Such a declaration raises the question: 'When did the Catholic church own the American Federation of Labor?'

"If the Catholic church is to disown the American Federation of Labor, unless the policy of the Federation meets the approval of Father Dietz and the hierarchy of the church, then it is to be presumed that the church has now an ownership in the American Federation of Labor.

"The threat is made that unless the American Federation of Labor shall pursue a policy that shall meet with the sanction of the church, then Catholic unions will be organized.

"Organized by whom?

"By the prelates of the church, who are opposed to any policy in the American Federation of Labor that is not opposed to Socialism.

"The editor of The Miners' Magazine does not believe that injecting Socialism in the convention of the American Federation of Labor achieves any beneficial results, but any move that is made that

can bring about the political and industrial solidarity of the working class is a step in the right direction. The organization of Catholic unions in all probability would weaken the labor movement in this country for a time, but ultimately the Catholic church would suffer the penalty of attempting to divide the labor forces of this country on sectarian lines."

I agree that "at the convention there was present an element which should receive the serious attention and consideration of the membership of organized labor on this continent." As for the rest, Mr. O'Neil concocts a falsehood and builds upon it a series of hallucinations, which, however, is nothing unusual in Socialist psychology. There was no conference such as he raves about, and at no time during the convention has any Catholic delegate with whom I conversed ever expressed convictions that he would co-operate with the Socialist party or assist a movement that would blend the labor movement with the Socialist party. I do not believe that there was a Catholic delegate in that convention so benighted and unprogressive as to even think the thought.

As for being busy in the hotel lobbies, I suppose that was part of my business in learning to understand and appreciate the labor movement, and quite my privilege, even though the advocates of free speech and free press!!! sicken at the thought. I would be a poor sample of a fraternal delegate if I didn't use my intelligence at the labor convention.

The Western Federation of Miners in particular could afford to go out of their way a little more than some other labor unions to cultivate the good will of the Catholic church, which line of thought, I am not inclined, however, to indulge at the present writing.

No, my dear Mr. O'Neil, the Catholic church is not ready to take any "tips" from such as you; the church knows her business quite well, and if ever Catholic unions are organized in the American labor movement, which God avert, it will not be because the church will be afraid to "suffer the penalty of attempting to divide the labor forces," but because it shall have become impossible for her to co-

operate honorably with the "rattle-brained" labor tacticians of your stripe. We recommend to you a course in modern parliamentary procedure.

The above circular letter has been sent out broadcast in conjunction with other pieces of literature by Rev. Peter E. Dietz of Milwaukee, the official representative of the Militia of Christ, who attended the late convention of the American Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate. The answer of the clerical gentleman to the editorial of the editor of The Miners' Magazine is what might be expected from a man whose head has been bloated through conceit and self-importance.

Using his long-range gun in Milwaukee to belch the epithet of coward at the editor in Denver is certainly conclusive proof that the commander-in-chief of the Militia of Christ is no coward, but one of those peculiar freaks among representatives of male mechanism, who hug the delusion to their breast that an opponent can be squeaked by the use of such a refined and cultured stigma as the word coward.

The word coward is so convincing that no one laying claim to intelligence will dispute for a moment but that Dietz is infallible upon every question that affects the material interests of the human race.

If the editor is blind, then the brilliant missionary of the Militia of Christ should endeavor to open the eyes of the blind editor so that he may see things with the same clearness as the cultured gentleman who is so familiar with the word coward.

There is nothing in the circular of Rev. Dietz that is worthy of an extended reply. Socialism to Dietz is repulsive, because Dietz, and not the church knows his own business. Dietz knows why he opposes Socialism, and as blind as the editor of The Magazine may be, his vision is not so dim but that he can see the incentive that actuates the gentleman who snatches the epithet of coward from the vocabulary of the prize ring, to convince an editor that he is blind.

Let us prey.

The Convention of Labor at Denver

THE COLORADO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR met in extra session last week in the city of Denver to discuss the conditions that have prevailed in the southern coal fields as the result of the strike. Almost every labor organization in the state was represented, and fully 500 delegates were present to participate in the deliberations. The convention was in session for a period of three days, and every phase of the strike was taken up by delegates who were acquainted with the history of that trinity of corporations—the C. F. & I., the Victor Fuel Company and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company—in their treatment of employes.

The speeches that were made in the convention, depicting the brutal methods to hold the miners under the yoke of corporate subjugation, not only blots the civilization of Colorado, but is a disgrace to a nation that boasts of a constitution that guarantees human liberty.

In no convention in the history of the state has a chief magistrate received the condemnation that was thundered against Governor Ammons, the spineless creature, who bowed in mute submission to the will of the coal barons, and who by his official acts showed

that he was the puppet of corporate combinations that knew no human rights that conflicted with dividends minted from the sweat and suffering of overworked and ill-paid toil.

The convention as a body marched to the state capitol and made known their demands to Governor Ammons in the Senate chamber. But the delegates in their demands received but little consideration from the cringing creature who had confiscated manhood and honor to serve an oligarchy that has laughed at law, debauched courts, corrupted legislative bodies and made governors crawl like lickspittles to do its bidding.

The convention passed a great number of resolutions and placed in the hands of the officials of the State Federation of Colorado the authority to circulate petitions to recall the governor.

The convention in its deliberations showed a spirit that presages that "something will be doing" in the future. Even the most conservative of the delegates showed an intensity of feeling that bodes no good to those combinations that enslave humanity.

The convention realized that the class struggle is here, and that labor must get together and stand together, to fight the despotism of organized greed.

Affidavits That Tell Their Own Story

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
County of New York,) ss.

Richard Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he went to Hecla Mining Company on September 28th with a party of forty from New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, hired by Ascher Detective Agency of 1440 Broadway, and were told they were to go to do guard duty in the mines, and were told not to allow men to leave work without a pass to be signed by Captain Gleason and Lieutenant Flynn. When men came and saw what was going on and refused to stay, they were prevented from leaving and held against their will for some time and kept confined and we were put over them as guards. This happened in four different carloads of these people who came to work. We were ourselves not allowed to go out without a pass. We were armed with Winchester rifles and .38-caliber revolvers and a night stick. We were sent down by general order to break up parades of miners. We had suggestions made to us that the job was getting too quiet and that we should go out and start something.

Our standing order was to shoot the first man that came near our sight on the highway which ran near the company's property.

We were expected to shoot at any one who came along, and our business was to prevent any one coming along at all costs, even of human life. We were informed that we could go as far as we liked and that the sheriff would not interfere with us. No one of the workmen were allowed to leave without a pass.

RICHARD MAHER.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of December, 1913.

JULIUS A. KUCK, JR.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
City and County of New York,) ss.

James Brady, of 339 East Thirty-second street, New York City, personally appeared before the undersigned authority and after being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on or about the 16th day of October I was employed by the Ascher detective agency, 1440 Broadway, New York City, to go to the Mohawk mine, Mohawk, Keweenaw county, Michigan, to act as guard and protect the property of the mining company. On arriving at Mohawk I was supplied with a .38-caliber revolver and a club and instructed to go out and if the strikers said anything, to break their legs or shoot them, at any place we might find them. That I saw guards beat strikers—men, women and children—with clubs, and where the guards did not have clubs they used the butts of their rifles as clubs. That at no time did the strikers and paraders do anything that they should be clubbed for, they being always peaceful and law abiding.

That at one time I saw one militiaman and a number of guards rush into a parade of peaceful strikers and shoved out and arrested 250 men, women and children. And at another time a number of armed guards arrested and locked up about forty women and girls because some of the girls laughed. That on one night, with five other guards, we were instructed by Ed Dwyer, one of the officers in charge, to go down by the home of the strikers and shoot them up and start a riot, so as to make the job last longer, as it was said the job would not last much longer.

That the officers in charge instructed us to go out on the railroad track off the company property, and break the legs and slap or hit on the head any strikers they would find there.

That at one time a number of strikebreakers from Chicago, who refused to work and wanted to get away, were brutally beaten up by the guards and compelled to go down in the mines and work against their will, and because I refused to brutally beat, club and shoot down innocent men and women I was discharged and told to get out of the district whatever way I could or

they would get the sheriff after me and have me arrested and thrown in jail.

JAMES BRADY.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1913.
JULIUS A. KUCK, JR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

Frank Appleton, being duly sworn, says that he resides at 223 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, New York City, and that on September 28th, 1913, he was sent to Calumet, Michigan, by the Ascher detective agency of New York City, to act as a mine guard for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. That he arrived at the mine on the 30th day of September, 1913. That while he was employed he was ordered by a captain of the guard named Gleason to drive away any citizen or person, woman or child, who might be passing along on the public road, and to use all force necessary to accomplish that purpose. That happened nearly every day. We were instructed to and did frequently assault pedestrians, with weapons and night sticks, and used guns also. This happened many times. That deponent and others were not sworn in. That vile and obscene language was used by the men, and many persons were beaten up. That on one night Gleason gave us order to carry guns in outside pockets, where they would be handy, and not to be afraid to use them. He gave two extra rounds of ammunition. We were made to understand that we would be taken care of, no matter how far we might go in case of trouble. That all of the men were shut in and no one was permitted to leave without a pass, and only two men at a time could leave and go down town. One afternoon when I was off duty and had been down town and had just returned, a lieutenant named Flynn came in and assaulted me. I was assaulted without cause and when completely off guard. After a dynamite explosion a union striker named Terry was assaulted, and a gun held at his head. He was threatened with death if he didn't march along and go ahead quietly. I saw that myself. He was arrested by two guards (mounted) who had no authority to arrest. He was taken to a hotel, I was informed, and held for a sheriff. No exception was made to any person, whether he was a striker or not.

F. APPLETON.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1913.
JULIUS A. KUCK, JR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

Bud Curtis, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That I live at 100 West Eighty-eighth street, city of New York, borough of Manhattan, care of Gibson. I was employed by Ascher detective agency of 1440 Broadway, New York City, along with thirteen other men, for the purpose of doing strike duty and guard duty to protect mining property.

On the 28th day of September, 1913, we left New York and arrived at Calumet, Michigan, on the 30th day of September, 1913.

When we reached Calumet we were taken under the charge of Captain Gleason. The morning after we reached the place we escorted miners to and from work. On this same night we were handed a club about twenty-four inches long and a .28-caliber Harrington & Richardson gun and ten rounds of ammunition; but we did not have any permit to carry the guns.

About four or five days after we reached the place we were taken into a barn, about ten men at a time, and Captain Gleason told us to see that our guns were loaded, as we may have to use them. He gave us two extra rounds of ammunition. We were not permitted to go to town without the permission of the captain in charge. We were not given permission at all times; and only allowed two men at a time to go into town.

On the 13th day of October, 1913, at about 2:30 p. m., at which time we were lying around in our lodging house, Lieutenant Wallace received a telephone from Captain Gleason to send down the two mounted men, myself and one John Freizee, into town as fast as we could get there, with our guns and extra revolver, and an extra round of ammunition, which we took along at the command of Lieutenant Wallace.

We galloped all the way from Sentinel Heights, where our lodging house was situated, and which was not on company's land, and which house was owned by Mr. James. We reached town in about five minutes. As we got near Hotel Michigan, Lieutenant Hynn was standing at the hotel and waved to us to hurry up. I hurried up, and as I turned the corner the horse slipped and I fell under the horse. I put up my horse at the stable and when I came back to the hotel Captain Gleason said it was all off. In response to my question he said that we were to go to Nistoria to get some strikebreakers.

The union miner, William Teddy, was arrested by two mounted men, Frieze and Hoffman, without any warrant of law.

We guarded our boarding house nights, each man doing two hours watch duty, at 355 First street, Sentinel Heights. We carried Winchester repeating rifles and mushroom ammunition and were directed by Captain Smith to halt anybody that came up the road, and if they didn't halt to shoot at them.

There was one man watching the back of the house while another watched the front of the house. This road we were watching was a public road and highway and did not belong to the mining company. We were doing work either for the Calumet & Hecla or Sentinel Mining Company.

No man received his transportation if he quit, and when I asked for mine, they refused until I told them that the doctor ordered me to leave. I only received second-class transportation, but for no food.

When we received orders to shoot it was always accompanied by profane language.

We were given to understand by the men in charge of us that if we used the guns and clubs and cleaned things up we would be taken care of and no harm would be done to us, and very frequently received orders from different men to shoot and clean up and not be in any fear.

During my experience as a strikebreaker there was no trouble caused by the strikers.

BUD CURTIS.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1913.
JULIUS A. KUCK, JR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

James Greely, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was one of a gang of twenty-five or thirty hired by Ascher detective agency of 1440 Broadway, New York City, to go to Michigan, and was told he was to go as an oiler, and when he reached Mohawk, Michigan, I was told that I must act as a guard over the miners, and was compelled to do so, as I was refused transportation back when I objected.

I was given orders by Lieutenant Burgess, Robert Wallace and Ed Dwyer to shoot any man on sight who attempted to go along the street where the company's property was, and for the purpose was armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver and a night stick and club; no men working in the mines were allowed to leave and were kept to work against their will. They could not even get out of the works for any purpose without a pass.

We were instructed every day to break up the peaceful parades of the strikers, who were unarmed, and we did so frequently, pursuing men, women and sometimes children.

No one even of us was allowed to go away without a written pass. Day after day we were held armed under instruction to shoot down any one who

was even peacefully going along the highway, or was a stranger not connected with us.

We were actually in full control of the entire place and held in absolute dominion. No man could come or go without our permission.

JAMES GREELY.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1913.
JULIUS A. KUCK, JR.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York. } ss.

John Edward Burns, of 61 West One Hundred and Fifth street, personally appeared before the undersigned authority, and after being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was employed by the Ascher detective agency of 1440 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of September, 1913, to go to Calumet, Michigan, and to there serve them as a guard and strikebreaker against the Western Federation of Miners at that place and vicinity.

The instructions given to deponent by his employers and to other of his co-employees was to interfere with, interrupt, break up parades and demonstrations on the part of the strikers. In these parades there were many men and women, who were of peaceable nature, but nevertheless deponent and his co-employees were furnished with a .38-caliber revolver, a club and a leather belt containing ammunition.

It was customary for the men, women and children, families of the union men who were on strike, to assemble in the morning and march and parade from one town or camp to another, and it was a part of the guards' and strikebreakers' duty to interfere, break up and disband these parades. I have often seen men, women and children assaulted and have frequently seen fifteen or twenty women jump over a fence and flee from the approach of the armed guards and strikebreakers, who were mounted on horses, and who would ride them down unless they were fortunate enough to escape by flight.

Deponent further says that the men and women strikers who were in these parades were not armed and never carried weapons of any kind, except an ordinary American flag. It was a distinct shock to me and to many of my co-employees that we should be ordered to ride down, club and assault these paraders, who had never offered any sign of violence or disorder.

The captain, officials and lieutenants in charge of the mine guards and strikebreakers used indecent language on the public highways and in the presence and hearing of the men and women paraders. The men and women were denounced and called indecent names and were treated with the utmost disrespect.

There were twenty-seven armed guards and strikebreakers in the squad in which I worked, and all were armed with clubs and revolvers, and we were told that the Ascher detective agency had some kind of blind permit from the sheriff for us to bear arms, but this authority was never shown to us.

In addition to the ill-treatment of these miners, on one occasion the captain, Edward Gleason, furnished each guard with an extra round of ammunition, and they marched by the homes of the miners at a time when they were in their homes and no parade was held. That when given this extra ammunition the captain remarked to the men that they knew what this was for.

Deponent further says that many of the laborers and strikebreakers that were brought into the district for the purpose of taking the place of the striking miners appeared to be amazed when they saw the armed force that was on duty, and many of them, as soon as they saw the armed guards, protested against going to work under such conditions.

The guards were instructed by the officials of the mining company and officials of the strikebreakers to put them off their property and club them off if necessary.

The strikebreakers were required to have a pass or permit to go away from the property of the mining company. The strikebreakers were guarded day and night to prevent them from leaving the company's grounds and to prevent any person on the outside from communicating with them.

The guards were ordered to strictly enforce this rule, and if necessary to shoot any person down who attempted to leave the company's grounds without a permit, or any person who attempted to go to the grounds of the company.

JOHN EDWARD BURNS.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1913.
JULIUS A. KUCK, JR.

The Metal Market

NEW YORK—December 10.

The metal markets have continued rather dull and somewhat irregular in prices. There is a general opinion that consumption is decreasing.

Owing to an error in transmission, the price of silver in New York on December 3 was given in our last issue as 57½¢ per oz. The correct quotation is 57¾¢ for that date.

COPPER, TIN, LEAD AND ZINC.

Copper.—During the last week the formal asking prices were abandoned, all producers becoming willing to entertain reasonable bids and respectively soliciting business. Right through the week electrolytic copper was offered at 14¾¢, delivered at home or in Europe on the usual terms, and buyers were met at below that price. Domestic consumers did not, however, become interested and sales to them were insignificant.

In the early part of the week some considerable tonnage was placed with the European consumers at 14¼¢, delivered, equivalent to about 14.05¢, New York, this business being for December and January shipments. On December 9 some sales were made at 14.27½¢ @14.30¢, delivered, and on December 10 sales were made at about the same prices in the early part of the day, but in the latter part some sales at 14¾¢, delivered, or slightly under, were reported.

The situation in Lake copper remains about as previously, in that the Calumet & Hecla is the only producer having any considerable supply to offer. In the early part of the week it was reported as naming a price of 14¾¢@15¢ for its special brands and making some sales thereat.

Casting copper continues to be a drug in the market, the accumulation of it increasing further during November. It is offered at concessions without finding buyers.

Regarding the market generally, it looks as if consumers in this country are waiting for copper delivered to them at 14¢. On the other hand, it looks as if European consumers had about exhausted their supplies, the fair amount of business lately done with them

indicating this; and a considerable business with Europe is expected in the near future.

At the close Lake copper is quoted nominally at 14³/₄@15c, and electrolytic in cakes, ingots and wirebars at 14.05@14.15c. We quote casting copper nominally at 12³/₄@14c as an average for the week.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

November.....	Sterling Exchange.....	Silver.....	Copper.		Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.....	
			Lake, Cts. per lb.....	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.....					
December.....									
4.....	4.8540	57 ³ / ₄	*14 ⁷ / ₈	14.05	38 ¹ / ₂	4.05	3.90	5.10	4.95
			@ 15	@ 14.10		@ 4.10	@ 3.95	@ 5.15	@ 5.00
5.....	4.8505	58 ³ / ₈	14 ⁷ / ₈	14.05	38 ¹ / ₄	4.00	3.85	5.10	4.95
			@ 15	@ 14.10		@ 4.10	@ 3.95	@ 5.15	@ 5.00
6.....	4.8525	58 ⁷ / ₈	14 ⁷ / ₈	14.05	38 ¹ / ₄	4.00	3.85	5.10	4.95
			@ 15	@ 14.10		3/4 4.05	@ 3.90	@ 5.15	@ 5.00
8.....	4.8540	58 ¹ / ₂	*14 ³ / ₄	14.05		4.00	3.85	5.10	4.95
			@ 15	@ 14.10		@ 4.05	@ 3.90	@ 5.15	@ 5.00
9.....	4.8530	58 ¹ / ₄	*14 ³ / ₄	14.05		....	....	5.10	4.95
			@ 15	@ 14.10		37 ³ / ₈	4.00	3.85	@ 5.15
10.....	4.8510	57 ⁷ / ₈	*14 ³ / ₄	14.05		3.95	3.80	5.10	4.95
			@ 15	@ 14.15		@ 4.00	@ 3.85	@ 5.15	@ 5.00

*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 0.10c below that of electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary Western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.

Pig Iron.—The market has continued very dull as to actual transactions, but a little inquiry has appeared in the past two days, involving basic and forge. Bessemer is extremely quiet, while foundry is being sold only in small lots. The market appears to be scraping bottom. We quote: Bessemer, \$15; basic, \$13; malleable, \$13.50; foundry, \$13.50; forge, \$13.25, at valley furnaces, 90c higher, delivered Pittsburg.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July	17.190	14.190	60.654	58.721	4.720	4.353	7.116	5.278
August	17.498	15.400	61.606	59.293	4.569	4.624	7.028	5.658
September . .	17.508	16.328	63.078	60.640	5.048	4.698	7.454	5.694
October	17.314	16.337	63.471	60.793	5.071	4.402	7.426	5.340
November . . .	17.326	15.182	62.792	58.995	4.615	4.293	7.371	5.229
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 Dee or Dan Crawford, age 38 years, complexion dark, and a member of the Western Federation of Miners for many years. Valuable information awaits him. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Mrs. William Smith, 1624 E. 36th St., Los Angeles, California.

DONATION FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 17, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find check for \$33.50 which should be used for the striking miners in Calumet, Mich., from the Lodge and members of D. D. D. Y. Biankini, No. 12, Chicago, Ill. The following are those who contributed toward the fund:

D. D. D. U. Biankini No. 12 \$15, Dr. A. Biankini \$5, Anton Kravica \$1, Anton Gazdic \$1, Anton Sepic \$1, Brzo Fuanic \$1, Dujo Zelacic \$1, Filip Gabric \$1, Ivan Aranza \$1, Dinko Rubin 50c, Ivan Frankovic 50c, Bozo Markoo 50c, Drsto Miroslavic 25c, Tony Dean 50c, Mijo Djerdja 50c, Todor Popovic 50c, Mike Sare 50c, Ivan Bogdanic 50c, Ivan Fanic 50c, Dujo Vodoljak 25c, Dominik Petric 25c, Ivan Gabric 25c, Pava Yuric 25c, Ivan Kesic 25c, Ivan Rovak 25c, Toma Males 25c.

With best wishes I remain, fraternally yours,

(Signed) ANTON KRIVAVICA.

DONATION FROM LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 20, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find draft for \$32.50 for the benefit of the Michigan strikers. The Italian and Austrian brothers of Ibox and Stumptown Branch of Local No. 33 gave a benefit dance at Stumptown Saturday, Dec. 13, 1913. The net proceeds amounted to \$65.00; the money to be equally divided between the Michigan and Colorado strikers. I am sending on same date \$32.50 to Edward L. Doyle for the Colorado strikers.

With best wishes I remain, fraternally yours,

(Signed) TOM OWEN,
Secretary No. 33.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Dec. 19, 1913.

Total of amount previously acknowledged—\$96,362.26.

Dec. 15.—Wm. Davidson, ex-board member W. F. M., New Denver, B. C., \$5; Edward Crough, organizer W. F. M., Perth Amboy, N. J., \$5.

Dec. 16.—Detroit Federation of Labor, Detroit, Mich., \$250; Local No. 412, U. M. W. of A., Hymera, Ind., \$100; Local No. 704, U. M. W. of A., Trenton, Ill., \$25; Local No. 294, National Croatian Society, So. Omaha, Neb., \$8.50; Local No. 152, U. M. W. of A., Ottumwa, Ia., \$50; Local No. 2644, U. M. W. of A., Woodward, Ia., \$14; Local No. 1019, U. M. W. of A., Universal, Ind., \$25; Local No. 426, U. M. W. of A., Bolton, Ia., \$5; Local No. 2422, U. M. W. of A., Clinton, Ind., \$50; Local No. 162, Moving Picture Operators, San Francisco, Calif., \$5.20; A. N. Jordan, Denver, Colo., \$1; Frank M. Nigro, Salida, Colo., \$10; Local No. 1634, U. M. W. of A., Vincennes, Ind., \$25; Cobalt M. U. No. 146, W. F. M., Cobalt, Ont., \$69.25; Local No. 90, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners, Evansville, Ind., \$10; Lodge P. M. H. of A., Croatian League of Illinois, \$14.05; Local No. 104, Int'l Union U. B. W., Butte, Mont., \$180; Local No. 55, Int'l Bro. Electrical Workers, Des Moines, Ia., \$25; Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 3, Boston, Mass., \$30.25; Int'l Teamsters' Union No. 357, Mulberry, Kan., \$2; Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, W. F. M., Eureka, Utah, \$10; Local No. 1169, U. M. W. of A., Bear Creek, Ia., \$50.

Dec. 17.—Local Union No. 1646, U. M. W. of A., Clinton, Ind., \$20; S. Denner, Alleghany, Calif., \$5; Local No. 730, U. M. W. of A., Gillespie, Ill., \$100; Federal Labor Union No. 8, Nelson, B. C., \$20; So. Slavic Socialist Org. No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis., \$3.10; Drustvo So. Ana. No. 21, Croatian League of Ill., Joliet, Ill., \$5; Central Labor Union, Evansville, Ind., \$25; Paperhangers' Local No. 464, Evansville, Ind., \$2; a Friend, Denver, Colo., 50c; Local Union No. 1821, U. M. W. of A., Arma, Kan., \$50; Assembly No. 31, National Croatian Society "Bog i Hrvati," No. Side Pittsburg, Pa., \$16; Jos. Omarza, Dupue, Ill., donation by collection, \$10.20.

Dec. 18.—Local No. 125, U. M. W. of A., Mt. Olive, Ill., \$50. Donations from So. Slavic Branches Socialist Party, as follows: No. 14, \$19.67; No. 35, \$10; No. 9, \$6.05; No. 9, \$16.87; No. 20, \$1; No. 67, \$2; N. H. Z., \$7.40; N. Gaber, \$1.50; No. 9, \$33.40; No. 87, \$2; No. 62, \$6.48; No. 130, \$10.55; No. 116, \$4.57; No. 68, \$6.20; No. 10, \$11.50; total amount forwarded by Alex. Susnar, Chicago, Ill., \$139.19; Socialist Party National Office, Chicago, Ill., \$570.71; Pittsburg Socialist Local, Pittsburg, Kan., \$5; Missoula County Trades and Labor Council, Missoula, Mont., \$10; So. Slavic Socialist Org. No. 12, E. Pittsburg, Pa., \$13.11; donation by collection Emil Mantuani, So. Slavic Socialist Organization, Pullman, Ill., as follows: Emil Mantuani \$1, Josip Marsic \$1, Thomas Cvorseck \$1, J. Tekautz \$1, Joe Pintur 50c, Josip Mikan 50c, Murko Sterk 50c, Miko Brtalijo \$1, Mija Wapugr 50c, Fronje Beresek 50c, John Polshe \$1, Zrudnic Tmbro \$1, Mat Orehek 50c and Frank H. Stering 50c, total \$10.50. Odsjek No. 247, N. H. Z., Wheeling W. Va., \$5; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Chicago, Ill., \$101.25; Donation by subscription from friends and members Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146 W. F. M., Cobalt, Ont., Can., \$251.05; Donations from Minnesota, collected by Antti Kalki, Calumet, Mich., \$100; Local No. 244, U. M. W. of A., Brazil, Ind., \$25; Local No. 433, U. M. W. of A., Scranton, Pa., \$5; Local No. 2867, U. M. W. of A., Mulberry, Kan., \$10.

Dec. 19.—Local No. 242, U. M. W. of A., Avery, Ia., \$50; Socialist Party, by meeting, Ottumwa, Iowa, \$15.15; Hennepin Lodge No. 477, Int'l Ass'n Machinists, Minneapolis, Minn., \$20; Local No. 126, Coopers' Int'l Union, Ottumwa, Ia., \$5; Vita C. Romeo, Louisville, Colo., \$15; Local No. 561, Carpenters and Joiners, Pittsburg, Kan., \$10; Local No. 390, U. M. W. of A., Evansville, Ind., \$5; Local Union No. 668, U. M. W. of A., Worden, Ill., \$52.50; Sub-Dist. 3 of Dist. 12, Local No. 1356, U. M. W. of A., Georgetown, Ill., \$25; Slavonian Socialist Club No. 101, East Helena, Mont., \$4; Local No. 1908, U. M. W. of A., Auburn, Ill., \$15; Wm. Byers, Sandon, B. C., \$2.50; Sub-Lodge No. 205, Int'l Bro. Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, San Francisco, Calif., \$20; Local No. 325, M. P. B., Evansville, Ind., \$3; Wallace Local, Socialist Party, Wallace, Ida., \$21.20; Musicians' Pro. Union No. 498, Missoula, Mont., \$25; Local No. 459, Journeymen Plumbers, Missoula, Mont., \$20; Thos. J. Reilly, collection in Anaconda, Mont., from sympathizers, \$207.00.

Dec. 20.—Hrvatski Savez, Cementon, N. Y., \$89.50; Cement Workers No. 193, Madison, Wis., \$3; Local No. 875, Numa, Ia., U. M. W. of A., \$100; Local No. 734, U. M. W. of A., Peoria, Ill., \$10; Local No. 1722, U. M. W.

of A., Oglesby, Ill., \$10; St. John Nep. Lodge 96, N. C. S., Pittsburg, Pa., \$15.28; Painters and Decorators' Union, Butte, Mont., \$178; Blacksmiths' Helpers, Butte, Mont. (Nov. 4), \$13.50; Blacksmiths' Helpers, Butte, Mont. (Nov. 14), \$29; Am. Street and Electric R. R. Employés, Butte, Mont., \$100; Blacksmiths' Helpers, Butte, Mont. (Nov. 19), \$28; Butte Plumbers' Union, Butte, Mont., \$200; Butte Painters and Decorators, Butte, Mont., \$177; Butte Cab and Taxicab Drivers, Butte, Mont., \$20; Blacksmiths and Helpers, Butte, Mont. (Dec. 1), \$14; Blacksmiths and Helpers, Butte, Mont. (Dec. 2), \$6; Painters' and Decorators' Union, Butte, Mont. (Dec. 6), \$188; Butte Tailors' Union, Butte, Mont., \$50; Blacksmiths and Helpers, Butte, Mont. (Dec. 9), \$36.50; Hodcarriers and Building Laborers, Butte, Mont., \$100; Butte Clerks' Union, Butte, Mont., \$980; O. M. Partelow, Sec'y., Montana State Federation of Labor, donation by local committee, \$123.80; Casper Richman, Sec'y., English speaking strike committee, Hibbing, Minn., \$28.75; Local No. 869, U. M. W. of A., Boone, Iowa, \$15; Local No. 2706, U. M. W. of A., So. Wilmington, Ill., \$5; So. Slavic Soc., Br. No. 61, Detroit, Mich., \$150; Local No. 1391, U. M. W. of A., Thayer, Ill., \$10.

Dec. 22.—The following donations forwarded by C. E. Hietala, Sec'y Hancock Copper M. U. No. 200, W. F. M.: Mr. Kust Ylisaari, Rambler Mine, Three Forks, B. C., \$5; Henry Hela, Cloquet, Minn., \$7.25; Mr. Frank Hill, Jennings, Mich., \$43.90; Mr. Enock Johnson, Rapid River, Mich., \$6; Mr. N. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio, \$51.31; Mr. John Penttila, Sec'y, United Finnish Bro. of the World, Astoria, Ore., \$20; Mr. Arne Patana, Bear Creek, Mont., \$69.75; Mr. S. Huck, St. Louis, Mo., \$5; Mr. John G. Carlson, Superior, Wis., \$13.38; Mr. Zacary Sakrison, Bush Prairie, Wash., \$32.15; Mr. Kalle Maki, Albright, Mont., \$7; total, \$260.74. Local No. 2011, U. M. W. of A., Clinton, Ind., \$10; Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, San Francisco, Calif., weekly donation, \$5.20; Local No. 2498, U. M. W. of A., Pittsburg, Kan., \$25; Local No. 1103, U. M. W. of A., Westville, Ill., \$25; Local No. 23, Int'l Union Elevator Constructors, Portland, Ore., \$10; Int'l Ass'n Machinists, San Francisco, Lodge No. 68, \$10; Local No. 1187, Rosedale Ind., U. M. W. of A., \$2; Central Labor Council of Anaconda, Mont., \$25; Local No. 569, U. M. W. of A., Mineral, Kan., \$10; Barbers' Union, Local No. 578, J. B. I. U. of A., Helena, Mont., \$5; Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, Helena, Mont., \$5; Local No. 2512, U. M. W. of A., Cle Elum, Wash., \$244; Servian Society "Obilich" No. 78, Serb. Fed. "Sloga," Chicago, \$20; Local No. 694, U. M. W. of A., Girard, Ill., \$50; Executive Board donation of District No. 11, U. M. W. of A., Terre Haute, Ind., \$2,000; Local No. 1626, U. M. W. of A., Terre Haute, Ind., \$25; Local No. 1990, U. M. W. of A., Mulberry, Kan., \$15; Local No. 1799, U. M. W. of A., Buxton, Ia., \$150; Local No. 661, U. M. W. of A., Hanna City, Ill., \$5; Local No. 646, U. M. W. of A., Peru, Ill., \$10; Local No. 1117, U. M. W. of A., Marion, Ill., \$20; Local No. 1971, U. M. W. of A., West Frankfort, Ill., \$5; Local No. 1697, U. M. W. of A., West Mineral, Kan., \$10; Local No. 24, U. M. W. of A., Jasonville, Ind., \$35; Lodge No. 12, Blankkini, D. D. Y., and members, Chicago, \$33.50; receipts from benefit dance by Italian and Austrian Brothers of Ibez, and Stumptown Branch of Local 33, W. F. M., Leadville, Colo., \$32.50; Web Pressmen's Union No. 3, Boston, Mass., \$16.50.

Total—\$105,144.24.

A WORKER TO THE WORKER.

By W. E. G.

Scratch beneath the surface of things as they seem to be, and you will find the cause of things as they are.

No specious arguments can hide the economic base which explains first and last that we must live.

We must live; every man of us must have bread to satisfy his physical and spiritual need, and to many men it seems so much easier and respectable to work the worker than to work the plow or forge.

We must work to live, is Nature's decree; but our unjust social order commands that in order to live we must do no useful work; we must somehow worm our way into the realm of rent, interest and profit.

What is commerce but a gamble for the honey taken from our hive?

What are our laws but a chaos of the rules and regulations of the game?

We hear a great deal of cant about the dignity, the sacredness, of labor, by a multitude of men in high places whose greed is disguised as generosity—whose gamble for this honey is hidden behind the tweedle-dee-dee and tweedle-dee-dum of religion and law and whose parasitical lives are spent in a costly pageantry of profound looks and brass buttons and who eat the bread which predatory laws enable them to steal from us, the workers.

The lawyer who walks four blocks to the court house, spending half an hour or so in looking up a legal way of evading some hidden, crooked path of exploitation, charging \$5 or \$10 or \$100 as the case may be for his unproductive labor; the merchant who doubles the price of our suit of clothes and levies toll on our food and calls it his profit; the banker who is greatly concerned about our financial condition, taking our money and loaning it back to us at a profit; the preacher, who is interested in our soul's salvation, preying upon our fears and getting his bread thereby; the judge who swears us by the book that says "judge not," and serves the injunction, and judges us into the penitentiary—these men talk glibly about the dignity of our labor, and in the next breath about our unreasonable demands for a living wage!

Do they work for wages?

The workers create all the wealth God did not make, but the aforesaid gentlemen through their exploitation of the workers and the wealth that God did make appropriate more in a moment, a day, a month, a year, than a worker at, no matter what his wage, could gather to himself in a lifetime.

What useful work do they do?

Think it over.

We would survive, were they removed from our midst today, not one wave of disturbance would there be in the moving of cars, the running of trains, the digging of coal or the making of bread.

We can live without their interpretation of laws and priestly service, but not without the service of the garbage man, the weaver and the digger; let these pass away and there would be chaos in forty-eight hours.

The latter are more useful members of society than the former, yet society compensates the one with luxury and the other with a wage that does not enable them to live intelligently.

What injustice, what folly; we pay all rent and interest and profit on what we produce, and can only receive as our wage that which is left.

We have had to strike for every betterment of our condition as wage earners.

Nonsense to all this, say the beneficiaries of our exploitation.

But if we mine coal, work in lumber, make brick, dig sewers, or make things out of steel, copper, wood, leather, stone, wool or cotton or do any useful thing, then we know that our intermittent wage does not enable us to live intelligently as the beasts of the field.

Society does not reward us for our useful work, yet we make up two-thirds of this society.

We can't blame life for our condition; we cannot put our thumb on one spot wherein life is niggardly.

If we merely use our heads for hat-racks, and stand around on street corners empty handed, meekly waiting for the lawyers we send to Congress to bring forth justice for ourselves, then we alone are to blame.

Hadn't we better awaken to our stupidity?

Isn't it time to stand erect and survey the field of industrial warfare and

see that the exploiter has but one weapon, our ignorance, and that he can only fight us, the workers, with other workers?

We are clubbed by workers, shot down by workers and betrayed by other workers who are blind as to their own importance.

We are groping our way towards a co-operative commonwealth, which we can only reach through harmony and co-operation among ourselves.

Every worker is an essential part of this movement, which means loyalty and consideration towards each other.

This is our great task, at which we falter and fail today.

Citizenship in a co-operative commonwealth will mean more than "I'm as good as you are and a damn sight better!" It will mean real service from each to all, not only in the unusual and heroic things of life, but in our dealings with every man.

Now is the time to prepare for it.

Now is the time to establish the habit of it, in our little daily commonplace intercourse, in the car, on the street and at our work.

This would be real constructive work, building bit by bit the foundation within ourselves for the coming Commonwealth.

THE JEWISH INVASION OF AMERICA.

By Burton J. Hendrick.

(Extracts from McClure's Magazine, March, 1913.)

One million Jews are found in New York City. From New York the Jews are rapidly spreading throughout the country. Monopolize the clothing of more than 90,000,000 Americans; \$600,000,000 a year. Jews greatest owners of land. Not only clothe the masses; also shelter them. Any part of New York today you pay your rent to a Jewish landlord. The Jews are rapidly driving out the Irish, the Germans and the native Americans. They have already obtained absolute control of certain city departments. Protestant and Catholic children now taught by Jewesses. Jewish policemen and firemen. Jews control the big department stores. Jews control the whiskey business. National Liquor Dealers' Association, eighty per cent of whose members are Jews. There are more than fifty Jewish liquor merchants at the present whose fortune exceed \$1,000,000. The prohibition laws, of course, ended the saloons, but there was no law to prevent a dealer in another state from sending his product by mail into the South, so long as he took the trouble to label it "for domestic use;" fifty and seventy-five cent a quart whiskey; advertised "five quarts of whiskey for \$3.50." Jews control the trade in leaf tobacco. Jews a power in American railroads. Jewish control of the theatres; entertainment for more than 90,000,000 Americans is almost exclusively a Jewish industry. "Unless you let us book it for you," the syndicate said, almost in these words, "you won't get any attractions at all, your theatre will remain dark all winter"—and they had no difficulty in making good their threat—most perfect trust in the country. The Jews own almost all the smelters in Mexico.

THINK STARVATION IS MENACE OF UNITED STATES.

(Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., April 29.—"Unless we get back to the farms nothing can save America from famine and revolution," declared the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in an address at the banquet of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "Ten million American people today are on the starvation line," said Dr. Peters; "one-fifth of the people of New York are dependent on charity. Five thousand New York families on an average are dispossessed every month for non-payment of rent, and one in every ten who die in New York is buried in a pauper's grave." Think!

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SOCIALISTS.

By R. A. Dague.

"Watchman, tell us of the night—
What the signs of promise are?"

The late W. J. Wayland, after a lifetime of heroic, unselfish work to promote Socialism, became discouraged and the last thought to which he gave utterance was:

"Oh, the selfish, cruel system of competition—let it pass; it is not worth while to try to abolish it."

Other great souls have cried out in despair at the close of life, because they failed to see a breaking away of the dense fogs of selfishness which have enveloped the human family for centuries.

The bloody tyrant, Emperor Constantine, at the beginning of the fourth century paganized and mammonized the Christian Church, changing both its doctrines and practices. He forbade communism and co-operation of the early Christians and substituted competition with its foul brood of private monopoly of land and the charging of interest, rents and profits, and the practice of speculation, or the getting something for nothing.

Thus was pure Christianity eclipsed from that time to this. The paganized church and state upheld bloody kings and tyrants; kidnapped and enslaved weaker peoples and deluged the earth with blood through the hellish wars they prosecuted. Civilization would have perished had it not been for the few heroic souls known as "heretics." These contended for brotherhood, co-operation, peace, and for a larger measure of democracy and less of monarchy and plutocracy.

Little or no credit is due the organized church for what religious liberty we now enjoy, or for the good and desirable institutions that constitute part of our political, social and industrial system today. All the great reformers were regarded as infidels, atheists and lunatics by the church. When the American Republic was born the church denounced its founders as "infidels" and said the Declaration of Independence was "heretical" and the Constitution was "Godless," and Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and other fathers of the Republic were vehemently anathematized by the clergy.

The church, both Catholic and Protestant, claimed that negro slavery was a divine institution. The great anti-slavery champions were Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Parker, Gerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, Parker Pillsbury and Robert Owen, not one of whom was an orthodox churchman, and they also were most bitterly assailed by the clergy, and were accused of being enemies of the home, as advocating the marrying of "niggers" by white girls, and as atheists and bad characters generally.

And so it has been since the days when the cruel and selfish system of individualism was made to displace the socialistic and co-operative system of Jesus Christ and the primitive church by act of the Pagan Emperor Constantine.

Happily the dark cloud of church bigotry, ignorance, intolerance and selfish paganism that has enshrouded the world for sixteen hundred years is receding. Light is coming. True Christianity is on the way and will arrive in the not distant future. It will come when Socialism arrives. It could not come before. Thousands of church people, heretofore blinded and misled by their religious teachers, are coming to understand that the mammonized churches do not truly represent the life and teachings of Jesus, and they are beginning to agree with Frances E. Willard, who said, a short time before her death:

"Socialism is practical Christianity; it is God's way out of the wilderness."

Working people, long enslaved and robbed by capitalism, which exploits

at this time to advise you of the industrial conditions existing in this city.

There are thousands of men out of employment in this city, who are unable to find any kind of work.

The physical distress and suffering incidental to lack of employment has become so acute that it has become necessary for the city and county governments to provide relief for the destitute and hungry.

There are so many men out of work that it is impossible for them all to be furnished even temporary employment continuously, and to provide the means of existence, not a living, for all who are needy. The temporary employment has been limited to two days per week, and this two days' time is distributed throughout the week in units of four one-half days, at pick and shovel work.

Practically one-half of our membership are out of work at the present time and with no indications that this condition will be relieved during the present winter; therefore, we are advising you of the actual conditions existing here, that you may not be induced or advised to come to Seattle, where you would have to depend upon your own resources, or go hungry, as the temporary employment provided will not be extended to those coming into the city during the coming winter. Fraternally yours,

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS OF SEATTLE, KING COUNTY AND VICINITY.

F. M. SHARP, Secy.

THE FOLLOWING recently appeared in a Michigan daily journal: "Four officials of the Michigan Federation of Labor arrived in Houghton yesterday and went into immediate conference with Presi-

dent Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners yesterday at the union headquarters in Hancock and again last night at Calumet. The object of their visit here was given out today as the arrangement for a country-wide convention of labor to be held at Lansing next month.

"The labor men who arrived in Houghton yesterday are Claude C. Taylor of Grand Rapids, president of the Michigan Federation of Labor; Homer F. Waterman of Kalamazoo, secretary of the Federation, and George E. Bouck of Kalamazoo, George D. Bailey of Jackson and A. A. Poole of Detroit, members of the executive board.

"The meeting in Hancock was held shortly after 11 a. m. yesterday. The visiting labor men were met in Houghton by C. H. Moyer, Dan Sullivan and a number of local labor men and taken to the union headquarters.

"Mr. Waterman said today that the object of the meetings here was for the purpose of arranging for a convention of labor men embracing 500 labor organizations throughout the West and the Middle West. It is expected that each organization will send a representative to Lansing to attend the conference, which is scheduled to take place in about thirty days.

"The subject of the copper country strike will be paramount in the discussion. Plans of settlement will be discussed and if these fail ways and means will be taken up for furnishing funds to prolong the strike here.

"Mr. Waterman said that the Michigan Federation of Labor was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor but was in no way connected with the Western Federation of Miners. He declared the present strike was solely a strike of the latter organization, but that every organized body of labor in the country was interested in the struggle being waged here and stood ready to assist the Western Federation in its fight.

"The labor men left this afternoon for their homes."

Important Telegrams to Headquarters

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM was sent to Charles Moyer by W. B. Wilson in answer to a telegram asking for a federal investigation:

"W. B. WILSON,

"Washington, D. C., December 26th, 1913.

"Charles H. Moyer,

"Calumet, Michigan.

"I was shocked by your telegram and the accounts in the press of the terrible disaster which occurred at Calumet. My sympathy goes out to the families and friends of the men, women and children who were sacrificed in the crush. It is almost inconceivable that anyone should be so inhuman as to plan such a catastrophe, but whether it was planned or the result of malicious mischief, I hope the fact will be promptly brought to light. From the meager information as yet in my possession it would appear to be purely a statutory crime, solely within the jurisdiction of the police power of the state and not in any way connected with the strike situation. I cannot conceive of such a connection existing. I am, however, sending the solicitor of this department, Mr. John D. Densmore, to Calumet for the purpose of rendering any assistance possible in clearing up the situation.

W. B. WILSON."

Iron Mountain, Mich., Dec. 26, 1913.

Ernest Mills,

605 Railroad Bldg.,

Denver, Colo.

Tanner and myself were brutally assaulted in my room in the Scott hotel, Hancock, Michigan, tonight. I was shot in the back and dragged more than one and one-half miles through the streets of Hancock by a mob of Waddell-Mallon thugs and Citizens' Alliance, put aboard a Milwaukee train and threatened with death if I dared return, but have the press say for me that the cause I represent is well worth the suffering I have undergone. The cause of the striking miners is just and they will win.

CHARLES H. MOYER.

Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 27, 1913.

Ernest Mills,

605 Railroad Bldg.,

Denver, Colo.

The Milwaukee Sentinel reports you as having said, referring to me, "He will go back; he is no coward." I want to assure you and the membership of the Western Federation of Miners that you will not be disappointed. I shall go back, and the copper miners will win their strike. Wound serious.

CHARLES H. MOYER.

Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 28, 1913.

Ernest Mills,

605 Railroad Bldg.,

Denver, Colo.

Took X-ray picture of Moyer this morning. Located bullet about six inches from where it entered lower part of shoulder and ranged downward and is now lodged between knuckles of back and ribs. Wound in itself I do not consider at all dangerous if no complications set in. Doctors won't know for two or three days whether it will be necessary to remove bullet.

M. J. RILEY.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28, 1913.

Chas. E. Mahoney,

Denver, Colo.

Located bullet in Moyer's back with X-ray about seven inches down from where it entered. Lays close to the spine. Not serious. Mass meeting here 2 o'clock today.

TERZICH.

Wallace, Idaho, Dec. 28, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills,

Sec.-Treas. W. F. M.

605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brothers:—Please forward resolution to the Bulletin, Michigan, and Miners' Magazine for publication. A resolution of sympathy for our brave brothers and heroic women and children who are fighting so nobly to free themselves from slavery in Michigan. We extend to you our sincere sorrow for the awful calamity which has taken from you the lives of seventy of your little innocent children; an awful sacrifice has been laid upon the altar of the God of Greed. We mingle our tears and hearaches with your own in this, the darkest, saddest hour in the bitter history of our common struggle. The horror of it is inexpressible.

We congratulate you for your pride in refusing the mocking offers of a tardy sympathy from the blood-sucking vampires of the conscience-stricken Citizens' Alliance. 'Twas sympathy of this sort which put Christ upon the cross; beware of it. But, men of Michigan, we want you to know that now, more than ever before, we are determined you shall win; you shall win. We pledge ourselves to stay by you until the battle is won. We will spend every cent we can get our hands on. If you go down in Michigan, we will all go with you, and it will be the biggest fight the world ever saw.

Committee:

LESLIE TURNER,

SAM KILBURN,

Appointed by Wallace Miners' Union to Draft Above and Forward for Publication.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM was sent to headquarters from Wallace Miners' Union and was forwarded to President Moyer at Chicago:

"Wallace, Idaho, December 28, 1913.

"Mr. Charles H. Moyer, President Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F., extend their sympathy to you for the injuries and insults to your person by the hired thugs of Calumet. We have nothing but admiration for your moral and physical courage and for the fight you are leading in Michigan.

"Hoping you will speedily recover. Fraternally yours,
"SAM KILBURN, Secretary."

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM was received at headquarters from Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.:

"Washington, D. C., December 29, 1913.

"Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado:

"Your telegram received. Have just telegraphed President Moyer and the officers of the Illinois, Michigan and Chicago Federation of Labor substantially as follows: 'Am shocked at the terrible

outrages and attacks.' I have asked Vice President John Mitchell to go to Calumet, and he will, if he possibly can, and I have assigned Organizers Grand Hamilton and James Roach to proceed to Calumet within a few days. Have submitted other requests to Executive Council for decision.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS."

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS from Chicago reached headquarters at noon, Monday:

"Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1913.

"Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado:

"Moyer's condition improving; are going to operate on him this morning; it is not serious. Will wire again this afternoon.

"YANCO TERZICH."

Later.

"Chicago, Illinois, December 29, 1913.

"Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado:

"President Moyer operated on at 11:30 today; bullet extracted; Moyer stood the operation well; in very good shape, if no complications set in. Will wire this afternoon.

12-15 P. M.

"M. J. RILEY."

THE FOLLOWING appeared in a press dispatch from Butte, Montana:

"Butte, Mont., Dec. 28.—Resolutions protesting against the deportation from the Michigan copper strike zone of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and asking for a federal investigation; condemning the Citizens' Alliance of Calumet as being either directly or indirectly responsible for the Christmas eve tragedy, and appropriating \$2,000 toward defraying the funeral expenses of the panic victims, were adopted here today at a mass meeting of miners."

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch shows that anarchy rules in the strike zone of Michigan:

"Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 28.—Former Congressman Victor Berger and leader of the Milwaukee Socialists today wired the publishers of a Calumet Finnish publication, the Tyomies, that they were welcome to use the plant of the Milwaukee Socialistic newspaper until the authorities at Calumet would permit them to again issue their paper there.

"The Tyomies was suppressed yesterday. It was said that the paper was keeping up the agitation against mine owners and making untrue charges against them."

The authorities have suppressed The Tyomies. Who are the authorities? The copper barons, the Citizens' Alliance and the Waddell-Mahon thugs.

THE CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR held a mass meeting last Sunday and after many speeches had been made by prominent speakers on the brutal lawlessness that has prevailed in the strike zone of Michigan, adopted strong resolutions calling upon the people of the United States to insist that congress shall probe conditions in Michigan. The resolutions are in part as follows:

"Since the 23d day of July two of the striking miners, while in their own homes, were cowardly murdered in cold blood by the imported murderers, gunmen and thugs brought there by the copper mine owners to drive the striking miners back to the mines like slaves.

"Whereas, These imported desperadoes have also shot a part of a little girl's head off, brutally beaten up the striking miners, their women and children, abused and insulted them as part of their everyday work; and,

"Whereas, As a direct result of the determination of Shaw, Aggasiz and other owners of the copper mines to prevent the organization of their slaves for self-protection, and to persecute and drive union leaders and organizers from the copper country, so many human lives were lost on Christmas eve, many of them being children of the striking copper miners; and,

"Whereas, The blood of these innocent children, whose lives were lost in that awful panic, is upon the hands of the mine owners, who tried to starve the parents into submission and slavery, and then after the calamity tried to force upon the suffering families their bloody alms.

"Whereas, Citizens of Houghton county, together with imported thugs and gunmen, brutally assaulted and shot Charles H. Moyer, president, and Charles H. Tanner, auditor of the Western Federation of Miners, and by force and at the point of guns drove both Moyer and Tanner from Houghton county and state of Michigan;

"Resolved, That the assembled citizens of the United States appeal, as a last resort, to the congress of the United States to investigate conditions in the copper country of Michigan, to the end that the people of this country may know the truth and that all citizens may be protected in their rights guaranteed by the constitution."

The Time for Action

As we go to press arrangements are being made for mass meetings to be held in all parts of the country to impress upon congress the necessity of a federal investigation into the conditions and lawlessness that have prevailed in the copper district of Michigan. The tragedy that took place Christmas eve at Calumet, where nearly eighty lives were sacrificed, followed by the brutal assault on Charles Tanner and the shooting of President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, has aroused the labor movement of the country, and unionism throughout America will remain aroused until it is possible for an American citizen to live in the mining district of Michigan without being molested by the paid outlaws of a Mine Owners' Association and the murderous mob that make up a Citizens' Alliance.

At this writing President Moyer is in St. Luke's hospital at Chicago, and while the doctors attending him look upon his condition as serious, yet it is believed that unless complications set in he will recover.

At Calumet, Michigan, fifty-nine bodies, victims of the tragedy

of Christmas eve, were laid to rest last Sunday. The funeral procession was two miles in length, and while the hymns, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Rock of Ages" were chanted by the striking miners, and while choking sobs burst from the lips of fathers, mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and brothers, the remains of fifty-nine victims, forty-four of whom were children, were consigned to Mother Earth.

The tragedy of Christmas eve and the murderous assault made upon President Moyer and Charles Tanner have stirred the country and not even the subsidized organs that are pledged to **Privilege** can advance any logical arguments to defend the organized anarchists of the strike zone of Michigan. Organized labor of this continent must now show the metal of which it is made and resolve that no effort shall be spared until the flag of unionism floats in triumph over the copper district of Michigan, and the murderous horde that have sneered at law and trampled human rights under foot shall know that **anarchy** shall not be permitted to tower above the **constitution** of a **nation**.

Even Deputies at Calumet Believe the Miners Will Win if They Stick

A LITTLE of the inside workings of the Waddell-Mahon gunmen and mine guards of Upper Michigan is given in the story told by former Deputy Sheriff L. E. Smith, who resigned his place in Painesdale, Michigan, and is now in Chicago.

Smith left his job in disgust when one of the deputies deliberately started a fight with several strikers and then brought clubs and guns into play.

Smith gave out the interesting information that they were instructed to keep the imported strikebreakers veritable prisoners and never allow them to leave mine property.

The former deputy, who has had the advantage of hearing some inside information around the company's offices, also predicted that the strike will end in a victory for the men because the mine owners are not turning out enough copper to pay for the lights they are using.

"I started as a deputy in September," said Smith. "We were given to understand that our duty was to protect the mine owners at

any cost. But even at that time I don't believe the deputies would have started any trouble with the strikers if it hadn't been for the Waddell-Mahon gunmen.

"They were constantly starting trouble. They boasted of being there for that purpose. The thing that finally caused me to quit occurred a couple of weeks ago when the three strikebreakers were killed.

"Personally, I don't believe the strikers got those men. They were killed up at 'B location,' a place where no strikers would dare intrude.

"They were killed about 3 o'clock in the morning. At 6 o'clock the strikers started a parade. I was on duty with a squad, headed by 'Big' Hamilton. He tried to draw the miners out and make them fight. They marched on. Finally Hamilton drew a revolver and killed a dog belonging to one of the miners, but still they wouldn't start anything.

"Then a Waddell-Mahon man fired a shot. Immediately hell

broke loose. Hamilton shouted out orders. The parade broke up and the strikers fled. We chased them to the hills. Hamilton caught one of the men and knocked him unconscious.

"That sort of work was going on all the time. And it was all started by the Waddell-Mahon men in charge of a fellow named Nellis from Chicago.

"We didn't have to mix much in the fighting. My particular work was watching the poor devils of strikebreakers, who had been lured up to Michigan by a lot of fake promises and then were herded like prisoners.

"We were told to go as far as we liked if by chance they tried to stray off company property, and most of us did. I've seen a lot of fellows beg to get away, when they found out that all this talk of good money was a lie. I don't think there's a man in the mine getting \$3 a day.

"The owners' hardest work is in getting experienced miners. They simply can't do it and as a result they're not turning out enough copper to pay for the lights.

"It was common talk among us fellows that the miners would win in a walk if they stick it out."—The Day Book, Chicago.

Industrial Liberty, the Only Real Liberty

A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE of Seattle, Washington has secured abandoned buildings which will be used to give shelter to 5,000 unemployed.

This committee has likewise sent telegrams to Congress asking for the use of 5,000 blankets belonging to the National Guard that are stored at Seattle.

The farmers living within a radius of 25 miles of Seattle are hunting rabbits and shipping the same to Seattle for the benefit of the poor and unemployed.

Seattle, like all cities of importance has its great idle army and the situation has become alarming. If the unemployed problem can be solved under Capitalism, then let some sage who upholds the profit system speak out and give us the remedy.

New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Schenectady, Los

Angeles, San Francisco, in fact every city of any magnitude in the United States has its thousands and tens of thousands of jobless men and women, and there is not the slightest hope for employment in the near future.

As a matter of fact, as the machinery of production becomes more perfect and its production capacity increased, life becomes more unbearable under the private ownership of the means of life which are socially used to supply the needs of humanity.

The captains of industry own the machines of production and distribution and the **many** who are dependent on employment can only work through the consent of the employer, who as owner of the tools of production and machines of distribution own the **jobs** which the **many** must have in order to live.

We boast of political and religious liberty, but there can be no **real liberty** until the people have won industrial liberty.

Where He Stands

SINCE THE LATE EXTRA SESSION of the State Federation of Labor of Colorado adjourned, there have been a number of comments from so-called **prominent** men and **prominent** bodies relative to the protests and resolutions of denunciation that were hurled at Governor Ammons for his servility towards the coal corporations.

The Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce gave expression to their condemnation of the deliberations of the convention that questioned the official conduct of the spineless creatures whom Colorado recognizes as chief magistrate of the state. The Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce initiated arrangements whereby several thousand business men of Denver were to assemble and march to the state capitol to assure the governor that his acts during the coal strike had met with their hearty approval, but for reasons best known to the business men the gathering failed to materialize, and the governor was not greeted by those mercenary exploiters who once belonged to the Citizens' Alliance of Denver.

It is said that those **business men** who felt indignant over the attitude assumed by the State Federation of Labor towards the gover-

nor, smothered their wrath and crushed their indignation, when they took into consideration the probability of a boycott against the rabid enemies of labor, who entertain the opinion that a worker should remain mute and submissive while his master ignores human rights to coin dividends.

The very fact that the Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce censured the action of the State Federation of Labor, should clear the vision of the laboring man to the class struggle that must go on until labor breaks the fetters of wage slavery. In every conflict between master and slave, the **business men**, as a class, rally to the aid of the corporation, and sometimes go so far as to *resolve* themselves into a mob to defeat labor in its struggle for a living wage and humane conditions. The coal strike in Colorado, the strike of the copper miners in Michigan and the strike of the teamsters in Indianapolis have ungloved the hand of the **business man** and the observing member of organized labor can no longer be in doubt as to where the business man stands when a fight is on between the exploiter and exploited.

The Future Looks Dark

CHIEF OF POLICE Charles Sebastian of Los Angeles has declared that there is an army of 30,000 unemployed in the second largest city of California. This idle army is made up of 20,000 men and 10,000 women.

The civic bodies of Los Angeles have urged that the city and county of Los Angeles make an appropriation of \$1,000,000, to provide employment for the jobless. It is said that if the city and county of Los Angeles fail to make this needed appropriation then an appeal will be made to the state to handle the problem. From the reports that come from all the towns and cities of California, the labor market is glutted and the situation is growing desperate. Through the glowing circulars that have been sent from California by sharks and railroad corporations, to all the Eastern states for the past several years painting pictures of the glorious opportunities to be found in the Golden State, tens of thousands of people of Eastern cities turned their faces to wards the setting sun and wended their way to a state that was lauded for climate, sunshine and golden opportunities.

The deluded people of Eastern cities saw green pastures in Cal-

ifornia. They swallowed the bait that was held out by sharks and land speculators, but when they found themselves in California, they discovered that it required more than **climate** and **sunshine** to satiate the wants of the inner man. **Sunshine** and **climate** can be thoroughly enjoyed, providing that you have money, but **sunshine** and **climate**, without money, grow monotonous as the apartments of the stomach become empty.

Los Angeles has now 30,000 people on its hands who are clamoring for employment, and the authorities do not hesitate to declare that such an idle army is a serious menace to life and property. The 30,000 idle men and women in Los Angeles and the hundreds of thousands in other cities of the country, prove conclusively that capitalism is breaking down and rushing to its ultimate destruction.

The industrial depression in all the large cities of the United States is the forerunner of the financial crash that is to follow. Millions of people in this country are now without steady employment and the future has a gloomy aspect. The panic seems to be almost here.

The Squeal of a Subsidized Journal

THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL, the mouthpiece of Big Business, emits a heart-rending wail over the condition of a railroad corporation that for forty years has never failed to pay its usual dividends to the stockholders until now. The Commercial says:

"Circumscribed completely by the increasing cost of labor and materials and the higher rate demanded by capital for financing, with no relief in sight through permission to advance its charges, one of our largest railroads has surrendered to the inevitable and stopped dividend payments to its stockholders for the first time in forty years.

"If this does not arouse stockholders to action in the right direction, nothing can stir them out of their lethargy, yet relief lies in their own hands. The government is the servant and not the master of the people and the voice of the people has never been ignored by those in office without serious consequences."

In another part of the editorial of the Commercial, the following is found: "The plain people own the railroads, not the officials, whom the commission is after, and the people suffer when dividends are stopped:

It is certainly refreshing and consoling news, revealed by the

Commercial, when it informs the public that the railroads are owned by the **plain people**.

The vast majority of the people in this country have been laboring under the impression that the railroads were owned by such men as Rockefeller, Gould, Hill, Vanderbilt, Frick, Carnegie; but the Commercial in its disclosure gives us to understand that it is the **plain people** who are the owners of the railroad and that recent legislation has inspired the **plain people** by depriving them of their usual profits as stockholders.

The Commercial declares that "the government is the servant and not the master of the people."

What people?

Is it the **Plain People** who own the railroads?

Must the **government** become the **servant** of those **plain people** who gather their dividends from the labor and sweat of those millions of people who have never owned stock in railroads or any other industry, but who must work in order to procure the bare necessities of life?

The Commercial ungloves its hand towards the close of its editorial groan, when it says:

"The market has acted well considering everything that it has

had to withstand, among which have been the passing of the New Haven dividend, the millions for which Sugar is being sued, the **evident intent of the government to buy just enough telephone lines to put the rest out of business by competition as it has tried to extinguish the express companies by parcel post competition** and the increasing army of the unemployed which denotes dwindling industry."

The above wail in behalf of the sugar trust, the New Haven railroad Company, the Telephone Companies and the robber express companies furnishes the conclusive proof that the Commercial is pledged to "predatory wealth," and against the **plain people** who are not stockholders in those giant combinations that have been slowly but surely drawing the life blood from the veins of 90,000,000 of people in this country.

The mutterings of rebellion by the **plain people** have been heard at Washington, and **statesmen** with their ears to the ground, have been drafting legislation to placate temporarily the indignation of **plain people** who are realizing that they have been the prey of legalized highwaymen.

A time is near at hand when legislation complained of by the **kept press**, will fail to placate the **plain people**, but such legislation will be demanded as will make the **plain people** absolute masters of the means of life.

Something to Think About

A N ARISTOCRATIC LADY of New York who had separated from her husband and was cut off with a paltry allowance of \$15,000 per annum, went into court a short time ago and produced an itemizer statement showing that it required \$50,000 per annum to support herself and two children. In her statement to the court she declared that while living with her husband it required \$200,000 annually to meet the household expenses, and that now, since she was living apart from her husband, it was not possible for her and her two children to get along with less than \$50,000 per year.

This woman, though producing nothing, insists upon \$50,000 per annum for her support. To satisfy her tastes she must have an amount that equals the average wages of 100 men. By her labor she earns nothing, and yet, must have a fortune every year to meet her expenses of living. It is no wonder that poverty prevails throughout the land, for this woman is only one among the thousands who must have a corpulent allowance that must come from the sweat and toil of those

who work. Producing nothing, this parasite of society must have \$50,000 per annum and those who are practically disinherited and doomed to toil for another, must produce the necessary wealth to appease the aristocratic tastes of a butterfly of society.

Let us worship at the shrine of our glorious civilization. Society dames demand \$50,000 per annum for living expenses, while the managers of great department stores, mills and factories pay but \$5, \$6 and \$7 per week to girls and women, and then society becomes shocked when these victims of wage slavery fall from the pedestal of virtue into the abyss of shame.

A civilization that demands \$50,000 per year for a sweatless parasite and pays but a few paltry dollars per week for the labor of an honest woman, is doomed and will be swept from the face of the earth by the united power of men and women whose conception of social justice becomes clearer as they behold the tragedies in the struggle to live.

Anarchy Run Mad in Copper District of Michigan

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE of the Miners Magazine the hired gunmen of the Waddell-Mahon agency, the state militia of Michigan and the Citizens Alliance have concentrated their forces and taxed their devilish ingenuity to create a reign of terror and to perpetrate every outrage, with but one object in view, and that is to crush the spirit of unionism and drive back to the mines the strikers who for more than five months have refused to wear again upon their necks, the collar of corporate subjugation. In no strike in the history of this country has brutality ungloved its iron hand to such an extent as in the copper district of Michigan.

Thugs and degenerates gathered from the slums of the big cities have been the private army of the copper barons, and these outlaws, many of whom have prison records, have been backed in their lawlessness by the state militia, whom Governor Ferris farmed out to the mine operators to break the strike. The governor of the state of Michigan, who was once hailed as "a man of the people," has demonstrated by his official acts that the dictum that comes from the throne of privilege is more potent than the constitution of a state, and that **law** becomes a corpse before the mandates of economic tyrants. For five long months men, women and children have been insulted and assaulted by professional assassins hired to kill, and the slightest demonstration on the part of strikers to defend themselves from salaried fiends in human shape, have been met by the bayonets of the uniformed Cossacks of the state of Michigan. But while the strikers have been subjected to every insult and outrage that dehumanized brutes could inflict upon them, while many of them have been brutally beaten and while some of them have been murdered by imported man-killers, yet, on Christmas Eve 700 men, women and children gathered in their meeting place at Calumet, Michigan, to commemorate the coming anniversary of Him who was persecuted while He lived, and hanged upon a cross to glut the vengeance of a class that knew no **God** save **Profit**. While the joy and happiness of anticipation beamed from the faces of innocent children, and while fathers and mothers forgot, temporarily, the suffering and brutality of five long months, and when the festivities of the Christian anniversary was about to begin, the **cry of fire** rang out from the lips of a fiend incarnate, and then men, women and children, frenzied by the fear of cremation, rushed to the exits, to be trampled to death. The **cry of fire** in that Christmas gathering resulted in the death of eighty human beings, the majority of whom were little children, of whom Christ said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

But that is not all.

While the homes of fifty-four families were darkened with the gloom of grief and sorrow, while the faces of unburied children were wet with the tears of stricken parents, the conspirators were still at work, executing the orders of that mercenary oligarchy whose heart is cold and callous even in the midst of death. In the dead hour of the night the **mafia** of the copper barons and the Citizens Alliance, forcibly entered the rooms of Charles H. Moyer and Charles Tanner, and after brutally beating both of them and shooting Moyer in the back, dragged them through the streets of Hancock and flung them on a Milwaukee train with the threat that if they ever returned, death would be the penalty.

The following telegram, sent by President Moyer to headquarters, speaks for itself:

"Iron Mountain, Michigan, Dec. 26, 1913.

"Ernest Mills,

"605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

"Tanner and myself were brutally assaulted in my room in the Scott hotel, Hancock, Michigan, tonight. I was shot in the back and dragged more than one and one-half miles through the streets of Hancock by a mob of Waddell-Mahon thugs and Citizens' Alliance, put aboard a Milwaukee train and threatened with death if I dared return, but have the press say for me that the cause I represent is well worth the suffering I have undergone. The cause of the striking miners is just and they will win.

"CHARLES H. MOYER."

4:38 A. M., Dec. 27th.

The above telegram from President Moyer, briefly depicting the brutality of an organized mob executing the orders of a Mine Owners' Association, and the sacrifice of human life on Christmas eve, should arouse not only the labor movement of this nation, but every man and woman in whose heart the embers of human liberty have not been extinguished should stand up and measure to that heroic stature that will speak in thunder tones, that anarchy in broadcloth shall not prevail in a land whose charter of human freedom was baptized in the blood of an ancestry that died upon the field of battle that human rights might live.

In every city and town of this country mass meetings should be called and such action taken as will convince the industrial despots of Michigan and its ally, the Citizens' Alliance, that right and justice cannot be strangled to death by the brutal hand of mob law, and that **real law must prevail**, even though it requires the best blood, bone and brawn of American citizenship to restore those rights that should ever be the heritage of humanity.

Storm Signals Flying

IF WEATHER SIGNALS were displayed only in obscure places where but a few could see them, and a great storm occurred, doing immense damage to life and property, would there not be a tremendous out-ery from those who did not see the signals because of their being hidden away where only a few could perceive them?

Undoubtedly there would. While we wouldn't hold the weather man responsible for bringing the storm, we should certainly blame him for not placing his signals where all could see them.

But if he took the position that he wasn't bound to let us know, and that his information was only for a few, and we had no power to force him to make a display of signals where all could see them, what should we do in such a case?

The only thing we could do would be to try to make known to all what was known only to a few; to spread the news of the coming storm among as many people as possible, so they might have fair warning beforehand, and make what preparation they could, so as not to be taken unawares.

And that is why this article is written. There is a storm coming, and only a few know it, and they are already running to cover. The vast majority don't know, and when it breaks on them, they will regard it as "a bolt from the blue."

Yes, we are speaking of coming industrial depression, which has always come as "a bolt from the blue," because the few who knew did not make their knowledge public. They concealed it for fear of "destroying confidence."

We don't know whether there will be a "panic" or not, any more than one can predict that a terrific storm will be spectacularly precluded by a display of thunder and lightning. But the "panic" itself doesn't matter so much—to the workers. It is what comes after that really hurts.

In a very few months, if what the few who know say is true, there will be millions of unemployed, and famine, hunger, want, disease and death will stalk over this land. So if it comes, don't say The Call didn't tell you. And what it tells you here is not what it says or invents, but what those on the "inside" are saying. And we don't want to see what they are predicting come, any more than they do.

But the columns of their financial journals and private circulars, which you never read or even see, are full of those predictions of impending industrial depression. For example, the New York Herald has been gathering reports on the outlook all through the country, and has canvassed some scores of industrial centers. Of these, twenty-eight report conditions presaging industrial depression, and from only a dozen or so are the reports normal, and these latter places are the most unimportant. In practically all the big industrial centers the blight of coming depression is already well marked.

Here are some condensed reports from scores of different sources: In Altoona some thousands of men have been discharged from the Pennsylvania railroad employ. The report says "the stagnation has come suddenly." In Reading, a thousand men have been laid off and the railroad shops work five days a week. There are more than 2,000 men unemployed in Erie. Scranton reports much unemployment and a reduction of 40 per cent in business. Wilkes-Barre, the same, only a little worse. Ten thousand men are idle in Harrisburg. In Philadelphia, unemployment is fast increasing. The steel plant at Johnstown is running 60 per cent of its capacity only; no orders coming in. Paterson, N. J., reports a bad outlook both in the silk and locomotive industries. Trenton is away behind normal. Wilmington, Del., reports railroad car shop forces reduced 50 per cent, and orders steadily declining. Rochester, N. Y., a big decrease in industry, Eastman Kodak Company and a big shoe company laying off almost a thousand men. Binghamton reports the worst depression in seven years; 10,000 men idle. Buffalo tells of a big slump in iron and steel industries. Wheeling feels business depression keenly. Steel trust shutting down many plants in Cleveland; thousands idle. Cincinnati reports 2,000 men discharged in the last two weeks. Toledo auto factories running but 65 per cent of their capacity. Columbus reports 2,500 idle in railroad and steel industries alone. Kalamazoo reports over a thousand men idle; plants closing down. Grand Rapids ditto. Chicago has 100,000 idle men and thousands are being discharged every day. Milwaukee has 15,000 unemployed; railroads and factories are discharging men by thousands. Indianapolis reports financial stringency, and does not blame it all on the strike, either. The state of Tennessee, despite a big cotton crop, reports industrial slackness, and so does Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan and other states.

In New England only a few places report normal activity. Worcester has several thousand men idle in the steel and wire industry. Springfield reports depression generally. Holyoke paper mills mostly on part time. Lynn is depressed; no building going on, and mortgages on workingmen's "homes" being foreclosed. New Haven bad outlook; railways have laid off men in all departments. Ansonia, general depression. Hartford reports "hard times." Pittsburg and vicinity has laid off scores of thousands. Schenectady slowing up and unemployed increasing. New York has 150,000 jobless men, bread line lengthening and charity organizations calling for money. In the West and Northwest stagnation in the mining and lumbering industries, and thousands idle. Acute industrial depression in California and the Pacific states, and hundreds of thousands of unemployed. From every quarter, North, South, East and West, come similar reports, and from those comparatively few places which re-

port business fair, the hope is anxiously but doubtfully expressed that it may continue.

This resumé is not an editorial pronouncement of ours. It reads dismally, but that is not our fault. It is better, we consider, to know it, bad as it is, than to remain in ignorance of it.

It is a world condition, not a local one. And that statement is not ours either. Here is an extract from the current circular issued by W. W. Irwin & Co., of Wall Street. Here is their resumé, copied from a brand of literature that workingmen rarely, if ever, see, or even know of. Here is one of the places where the storm signals are flown for the benefit of the business and exploiting element:

1. The average price of twenty-five bonds (Wall Street Journal list) was, on November 30, 83.97, which is nearly one point lower than any other monthly average since November, 1907, when the lowest price of this century (82.44) was made.

2. Since December 1, British consols have sold below 72—the lowest price within about eighty years—French rentes at 83.35—the lowest price ever known—while the bonds of most other leading nations have sold at or near their lowest prices for several decades.

3. The most of the recent attempts to float new issues of bonds have been partial to almost complete failures. London's effort, last week, to sell \$20,000,000 Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. bonds, below par, was only 17 per cent. successful.

4. Trading in stocks and bonds is at low ebb in all the markets of the world. In spite of the exceedingly low prices, there is remarkably little demand for securities from investors.

5. The number of business failures and the amount of liabilities are greater than they have been since 1907. They are increasing rapidly.

6. Business depression is becoming general in this country, except in most food products and in some textile lines. Conditions in Europe are similar.

7. Hundreds of thousands of men have been "laid off" by railroads and mills and the army of idle men is greater than for many years. New York City's municipal lodging house, for the first time in December, is now unable to accommodate its applicants.

8. Unrest and discontent are more widespread, perhaps, than ever before, in most countries.

Ordinarily, a moderate decline in industry and in the prices of securities serves to relieve the strain on capital, to right credit conditions and to start the buying of securities. Apparently, the world has now reached a condition that cannot be righted with ordinary recessions in business.

With more new securities pressing for issue than ever before (\$4,000,000,000 in Europe are in sight), we see no permanent relief near and doubt if credit conditions become much better until they have been much worse. Financial and business depression is now international, and no one can tell how far it will go before a turn comes.

There is some "calamity howling" for you. But, as you will notice, it isn't ours. It is the wail of people to whom the woes of stock, bonds and security holders take first place. You will notice in this respect how the people who get out such circulars apparently imagine that the unemployment and labor unrest is due to the fact that prices of stocks and bonds have fallen, and that new bonds cannot be sold. It is in some respects a natural enough view for people who have persuaded themselves that their juggling with these magical pieces of paper, in some way, gives workers employment and keeps industry going. They overlook the fact that the mischief begins in the actual production, in the field of labor, the mill, mine, factory and railroad, and they have seemingly no idea that the reason they are not able to sell their bonds and stocks is not "lack of confidence," but the fact that the buyers believe that the market in which the products of labor in the future can be sold at a profit is narrowing and becoming more and more insufficient as the capacity for production increases. Show these people any reasonable prospect of a profit and they will buy and sell freely. Take it away and their "securities" become mere pieces of waste paper. It is the profit system entering one of its periodical breakdowns that impairs the value of their paper. The competitive wage system that will not allow a distribution of the products that would keep industry going is at fault. But we will write more of this in future issues. There will be plenty of occasion for it shortly.

But why a definite warning of this kind is not publicly displayed, so that all may prepare, may readily be seen from the very next paragraph in the circular, which declares that a British financial expert, Sir George Paish, was recently sent here ostensibly to report on industrial conditions, but in reality to warn American bankers of the coming storm. These people all work secretly. We think the workingmen, who are the greatest sufferers from these conditions, should know, also, beforehand.

The Irwin circular sums up the situation as follows in a quotation from another investors' paper, the *Annalist*:

It will probably be a great many years before another such universal crisis develops as that now responsible for an estimated shrinkage in the value of all listed securities of approximately \$5,000,000,000.

At our hand lies a sheaf of these financial circulars all bearing the same warning. We have only quoted the one above as a sample of all.

There is little use, reader, in trying to get from these people any idea of the cause of these conditions. They all disagree with one another, and if any of them know, they won't tell.

Root, who is being groomed for President, and whom Taft com-

pare to Alexander Hamilton and other "greatest statesmen of history," declares the currency bill, instead of relieving conditions, will only make them worse.

The politicians generally have nothing to say. They are only ironically called politicians, because they are utterly ignorant of politics, which, after all, is nothing more than national economics.

The business men and financiers are equally ignorant, or at least pretend to be. They give the most varied accounts. Some attribute the depression to the tariff, some to a faulty currency system, others to the fact that the railroads are not allowed to raise rates, still others to "extravagance" on the part of the workers, some to strikes and labor unrest, and an immense number babble indefinitely about "lack of confidence" and "stringency" because there "isn't enough money in circulation."

Same old stuff; same old "reasons." But they won't save you and your wives and little ones from hunger, privation and possible death. They never did, and they never will.

We have told you, and we will tell you again many times, that this system of production is now in the last stages of bankruptcy and that nothing its supporters may do can alter it for the better. The competitive wage system must go, if the world is not to starve to death in the midst of plenty. We must have collective ownership of the means of production, if we are to live. What is produced cannot possibly be distributed under the old moribund system of capitalism. Its machinery was bound to stop at intervals, as we have often before explained to you. We shall make this plain again in future articles, that Socialism, and nothing but Socialism, can put things right.

We regret that we cannot do more than merely warn you, under these circumstances, of what is coming. Warnings will not avert it. The business men themselves, who may know in a general way what is coming, will not be able to save themselves, because of that knowledge. While millions of you starve, hundreds of thousands of them will go into bankruptcy, and what they have left will be absorbed by their bigger rivals, the trusts.

But while the warning may not help avert the coming storm, accurate knowledge of its causes will help, because reasonable, logical action will follow from such knowledge. And you workingmen are the only ones who can act. The others are helpless. If you were to take control of things and carry them on as they are doing, you would be as helpless as they are.

Nothing but Socialism will do, and none but you can apply it.—New York Call.

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



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Dee or Dan Crawford, age 38 years, complexion dark, and a member of the Western Federation of Miners for many years. Valuable information awaits him. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Mrs. William Smith, 1624 E. 36th St., Los Angeles, California.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS. DECEMBER 29, 1913.

Total of amount previously acknowledged—\$105,144.24.

Dec. 22.—Local No. 1178, U. M. W. of A., Buxton, Ia., \$2.50; Wabash Local No. 23, U. M. W. of A., Terre Haute, Ind., \$50; Local No. 2514, U. M. W. of A., Shiloh, St. Clair Co., Ill., \$50; Hung. B. No. 9, Hung. Socialist Party Fed., South Bend, Ind., \$2.75; Hung. Br. No. 16, of Hung. S. P. Fed., New York, N. Y., \$10; Br. No. 9, Hung. S. P. Fed., South Bend, Ind., \$6.60; Steve Sallai, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; Br. No. 7, Work, Sick, Benev. Educative Society, Long Island City, N. Y., \$13; Woman's Br. of Hung. S. P. Fed., New York, N. Y., \$16.65; Steve Sallai, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; Br. 25, Work, Sick and Benev.

Educ. Fed., St. Louis, Mo., \$1.75; Br. No. 5, Work, Sick and Benev. Educ. Fed., Elizabeth, N. J., \$11.05; Overdraft, Hung. S. P., 30c; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Proceeds from Carman meeting, Bakersfield, Calif., \$5.15; Matt Alfirevich, member W. F. M., Salt Lake City, Utah, \$5. Philip Putnik, Tooele, Utah, 50c; Grgo. Putnik, Tooele, Utah, 50c; Tom Brozovich, Tooele, Utah, 50c; Frank Blatnik, 50c; Matt Franich, Tooele, Utah, 50c; Ignac Cerovski, Tooele, Utah, 50c; P. V. Morrell, Tooele, Utah, 50c; total \$3.50.

Dec. 23.—Local No. 72, Amer. Bro. of Cement Workers, Helena, Mont., \$15; Local No. 1023, Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Amer., Helena, Mont., \$10; Local No. 290, National Croatian Society, South Chicago, Ill., \$51; Local No. 468, U. M. W. of A., Fairburg, Ill., \$5; Waiters' Union No. 60, Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 2430, U. M. W. of A., Jasonville, Ind., \$10; Miners' Union No. 183, W. F. M., Sudbury, Ont., \$132; Local No. 625, U. M. W. of A., Linton, Ind., \$50; Frank Silvey, Moab, Utah, \$2; Painters' Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill., \$21.50; Local No. 99, U. M. W. of A., Belleville, Ill., \$5.

Dec. 24.—Local No. 2834, U. M. W. of A., Mathersville, Ill., \$10; Collected by A. Besedvich, Seattle, Wash., forwarded by "Radnicka Straza," \$4.50; Collection by Christ Schutich, South Chicago, Ill., \$6.80; Local No. 173, Bro. of Electrical Workers, Ottumwa, Ia., \$5; Lodge of St. Peter and St. Paul, No. 55, East Chicago, Ind., \$9.50; Local No. 1397, U. M. W. of A., Centralia, Ill., \$25; Local No. 59, Hung. Socialist Party, Ronald, Wash., \$8.20; Jacob Judesh, member W. F. M., Flat River, Mo., \$10; Local No. 200, Bro. of Electrical Workers, Anaconda, Mont., \$25; Unity Lodge No. 134, Int'l Ass'n of Machinists, Chicago, \$47.20; Local No. 370, U. B. W., Des Moines, Ia., \$10; Local No. 800, U. M. W. of A., Streator, Ill., \$25; Local No. 2368, U. M. W. of A., Murphysville, Ill., \$50; Local No. 146, U. M. W. of A., Divernon, Ill., \$100; Local No. 2707, U. M. W. of A., Benld, Ill., \$200; Larry Duggan, member W. F. M., Butte, Mont., \$10.

Dec. 26.—Executive Board State Federation of Labor, Newark, N. J., \$50; Local No. 273, National Croatian Society, Connelville, Mo., \$10; Local No. 713, U. M. W. of A., Winslow, Ind., \$25. Collection as per the following made by Chas. Pogorelec, Sec'y, Pueblo M. & S. U. No. 43, W. F. M., Pueblo, Colo.; Chas. A. Gatzka, \$1; Frank Pritekel, 50c; Jos. Hegler, 50c; Carmine D'Atri, 50c; Tarry Fantozzi, 50c; Aut Kochevar, 50c; John Kochevar, 25c; James Houston, 25c; In Bariffi, 25c; Ralph Quirico, 25c; Steve Mickey, 25c; total, \$4.75. Local No. 728, U. M. W. of A., Mount Olive, Ill., \$50; Local No. 153, Carpenters and Joiners, Helena, Mont., \$5; Local No. 101, Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stablemen, Helena, Mont., \$25; Local No. 683, U. M. W. of A., Murphysboro, Ill., \$10; Local No. 792, U. M. W. of A., Norris, Ill., \$25; Collection from members of Union by Martin Hardiman, Oxford, N. J., \$6; Local No. 765, U. M. W. of A., Breeseville, Ill., \$20; Local No. 51, Int. Bro. of Bookbinders, Minneapolis, Minn., \$2.50; Local No. 2404, U. M. W. of A., Virden, Ill., \$100; Local No. 2553, U. M. W. of A., Springfield, Ill., \$105; Local No. 893, U. M. W. of A., Canton, Ill., \$56.20; Local No. 2669, U. M. W. of A., Bowen, Mo., \$11.60; Local No. 10, Ass't U. of Steamshovelmen, Pittsburg, Kans., \$25; Ladies' Label League, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$33.33; Local No. 573, U. M. W. of A., Harrisburg, Ill., \$100; Local No. 766, U. M. W. of A., Herrin, Ill., \$50; Local No. 1213, U. M. W. of A., Farmington, Ill., \$10; Local No. 11, U. M. W. of A., Coal City, Ill., \$10; Local No. 1466, U. M. W. of A., Herrin, Ill., \$106.50; Huntington Trades and Labor Assembly, Huntington, W. Va., \$5; Collected by Slavonian Ptg. & Pub. Co., Duluth, Minn., \$101.20; Socialist Party of San Diego, Calif., \$7.60; Local No. 350, Typographical Union, Joplin, Mo., \$25; The National Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., \$245.65; Local No. 45, National Croatian Society, N. S. Pittsburg, Pa., \$38; Members of Local No. 151, W. F. M., Eureka, Utah, \$157.25.

Dec. 27.—Local No. 126, So. Slavic Socialist Organization, Peoria, Ill., \$14.05; Local No. 182, Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Amer., Anaconda, Mont., \$25; Danville Trades and Labor Council, Danville, Ill., \$25; Local No. 745, U. M. W. of A., Pawnee, Ill., \$25; Local No. 1112, U. M. W. of A., Carrier Mills, Ill., \$25; Local No. 533, Bartenders' Int'l League, Helena, Mont., \$20; Dist. No. 6, U. M. W. of A., Columbus, O., \$500; Dance by Round Mountain M. U. No. 247, W. F. M., Round Mountain, Nev., \$58; Collected by Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., from business men of Bisbee, Ariz., by Walfrid Holm, \$100; Sudbury M. & S. U. No. 183, W. F. M., Sudbury, Ont., \$124.60; James Farrell, Box 16, Colburn, Ida., \$5; Lodge No. 68, Int'l Ass'n of Machinists, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., \$4,345.53.

Dec. 29.—Society Nikola No. 20, H. Z. of Ill., Joliet, Ill., \$10; Graniteville Branch No. 12, Quarry Workers' Int'l Union of North America, Graniteville, Vt., \$20; Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23, Milwaukee, Wis., \$24; Local No. 117, U. M. W. of A., Terre Haute, Ind., \$20; Local No. 2427, U. M. W. of A., Paxton, Ind., \$25; Local No. 1927, U. M. W. of A., Farmington, Ill., \$25; Local No. 10, U. M. W. of A., Valley Junction, Ia., \$25; Local No. 757, U. M. W. of A., Elkville, Ill., \$15; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, of U. S., Br. No. 267, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; South Slavonian Society, Br. No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Local No. 753, U. M. W. of A., Bloomington, Ill., \$10; Local No. 553, U. M. W. of A., Centerville, Ia., \$100; Local No. 2711, U. M. W. of A., Cherry, Ill., \$15.

Total—\$113,283.95.

A BIT OF A STORY.

By Rose Pastor Stokes.

If you are a girl—or a boy—and already at work in a mill, or a mine, a shop or a factory, my story, the bit of a story I'm going to tell you is (I hope) going to mean something to you.

Like you, I was born into a very poor family. My father worked hard, but there was never enough to eat, or clothes enough to wear, or rent enough to pay. So when I was 11 I was sent to work in a factory to help make a "living."

I was on piece work, making cigars; most everybody in the factory was on piece work.

The boss seemed to think piece work was a better plan than week work, because piece work made us hurry and work long hours, in order to get a little more pay; but week work meant working just at an ordinary pace and regular, fixed hours.

It was a wonderful sight to see the little (and big) workers trying to get ahead of each other—to earn 5 or 10 or 15 cents more than the others when the day's work was done.

This game of hurry and get ahead is very fascinating to one who is a child, especially if one is blessed with quick fingers and cursed with poverty, the more fascinating the game becomes.

I used to race with the minute hands on the clock sometimes, and some-

times with the worker on my right, or with the worker on my left, or the one sitting facing me, rolling her long stogies rapidly; and sometimes with myself, trying to beat my own record.

Of course, at first I was a poor worker, but after a couple of years I knew my work well. The bosses liked me, and always gave me a place next to some poor, slow worker. It always made the other worker work faster to see me hustle so; and the other worker would do better work, too—seeing how well I did mine.

I didn't know why the boss always put me next to such workers—I didn't understand that he used me as a pace-setter—a speeder-up. It saved so much for the bosses!

You see, this is how they argue: "We can sell just so and so many cigars a year. Now, if our workers are slow, we must employ more of them to turn out the cigars we can sell, than if we had fast workers. For more workers we must have more room, which means more rent; for more workers we must have more bookkeeping, which means more salaries; more workers mean more wages for food, clothing and shelter.

"Now, if we can make the workers hustle, we won't need so many workers, and won't have to pay so much for our cigars at the end of the year; so, at the end of the year, we will have more profits."

I didn't know then that the bosses argued like this. I didn't find that out till long afterward.

Why, at that time, I thought it was because they liked me, and wanted me to earn more money that they urged me to hurry.

I remember one morning, promptly at 7, when the foreman said to me, "Rose, if you can turn out sixteen hundred stogies today, I'll give you a dollar." (I had turned out fourteen hundred the day before).

"All right," I said, "and if I don't, I'll give you a dollar."

It was 7 o'clock. I was to work till 6 and take time to eat my lunch.

By 6 o'clock I had turned out the sixteen hundred stogies—fully double the amount turned out by the average quick worker. If I had done that for a week it would have killed me. (I didn't get my dollar. But that's another story).

I was just 16 then, and I had to hustle. The family was growing, and I was the eldest child by ten years.

I had to hustle more than ever, because the family was growing and because my wages were shrinking.

At first, of course, hustling meant more money. But after a couple of years, when we couldn't work up much greater speed and the bosses knew just what to expect as the limit pace, they began to fix wages on that limit.

What was 14 cents a hundred, dropped to 12 cents a hundred; what was 12 cents a hundred, dropped to 10, 9, 8 cents a hundred?

It was drop, drop, drop! in our wages, every little while—every few months, until the race with the minute hands on the clock and the race with one another became terrible—a sort of struggle in a nightmare.

This lasted for about eight years. Then something happened. What, I don't know. It must have been the same kind of thing that happens when the strings of a violin are keyed up too tightly. Something snapped in me—just like the strings. We are made like violins too. There is a limit beyond which we cannot be keyed up—we human instruments used for the masters' pleasure and profit!

Something snapped. I couldn't make my fingers fly. I thought at first that perhaps, quite unaware, I wasn't eager any more; so I'd work myself into a feverish eagerness and drive myself till I was ready to scream.

It didn't do any good. I was losing my speed—losing it rapidly.

Despair overtook me as day by day the once swift fingers lost more and more of their cunning.

Setting the pace had done its work.

I don't think I could trust myself to tell you of those years that followed—four years more—when Life played on an instrument whose strings had snapped.

When the need was the greatest I was earning least.

Cry out? To whom? Who would hear me, and who would care? The game was over—the race with the minute hand on the clock was at an end.

I was beaten, and the race was not to the swift!

Pure chance, and an odd chance that comes to us workers but rarely, has given me life, and with life a voice. And though I am today a voice only—you are the tragic fact, the desperate reality. That is why I come to you with this story.

Perhaps it will mean something to you.

IF YOU HAVE THE PRICE.

Civilization is a bully place to live in—if you have the price. You pay for everything in Civilization, and if you have the price you can get any old thing you are able to pay for. It's all for sale, no matter what you want.

If you fall in love with a girl, and you have the price, you can buy permission from a priest or preacher to live with her. If you take a notion after awhile to fall in love with another girl, and want to get rid of the first one and live with the second, you can buy a lawyer to undo what the priest or preacher did—if you have the price. It all depends on having the price. If you haven't the price you get into trouble.

If you have the price you don't have to work for your living at all. You can make another man, who hasn't the price, do your working for you. You can swipe what the other man produces, if you have the price. If the man without the price swipes anything at all he goes to jail. It all depends on having the price. If a young girl has the price she can purchase a foreign lord or duke to live with her, and it's real "respectable." If a girl without a cent sells herself to a man who has the price, she is a harlot. It all depends on having the price.

A loafer who doesn't do a lick of work, if he hasn't got the price, is a hobo and criminal. If a loafer has the price he is a gentleman. It all depends on having the price.

Loafers without the price should be sterilized, say the eugenists. Loafers who have the price are in great demand in the matrimonial market. It all depends on having the price.

Everything is for sale in Civilization, and everything has its price. You can buy pulpits or provisions, courts or clothing, standing armies or stumping orators, workingmen or wanton women. It all depends on having the price.

ARE AMERICANS IDIOTS?

By R. A. Dague.

Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, discussing the proposition to increase the army and navy, recently said:

"This scheme of great armaments is the most idiotic performance known among men. And we, of all men, are the greatest idiots to be engaged in it, because on account of our peculiar and favorable geographic situation and our immense wealth and tremendous population no nation on the face of the earth is going to jump on us; or, if it does, it will jump off very suddenly.

"It is the strangest thing that mortal man ever heard that when we had 3,000,000 people and 5,000,000 people and 10,000,000 people and 15,000,000 people and so on clear up, we were not afraid of anybody on the face of the earth, and nobody jumped on us—it is a historical fact that we forced every war we ever had. But now, when we have 100,000,000 and \$140,000,000,000 of wealth, a lot of people are going around the country and trying to scare us by the assertions that somebody is going to jump on us."

No well-informed person, especially a Socialist or working man, will deny Mr. Clark's statement that the American people are "great idiots for consenting to be taxed a half billion a year to maintain our army and navy and agreeing to the building of two to four great warships each year at a cost of \$15,000,000 each. Just think of it! Every average citizen had to pay last year an annual tax of \$5 for himself and \$5 for his wife and the same for each child in the family. And this year the tax will be larger. The yearly expense of maintaining our army and navy and paying pensions is about as great as all the other expenses of the government. I am not surprised that Speaker Clark says the American people are idiots in thus taxing themselves such enormous sums to maintain an army and navy not needed; but he does not point out the cause of this outrageous condition of things. Being prominent in one of the old capitalistic parties, he shrinks from mentioning the fact that one of the chief causes of the infamy is the private ownership of what ought to be owned publicly. Private monopolists are the men who "fill the air with war talk" and try to scare timid people by telling them that the Japs or somebody else "are about to jump onto us."

Even capitalistic grafters cannot always suppress the truth. Facts will leak out. It now transpires that private manufacturers of war materials have been charging Uncle Sam robber prices. Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, member of Congress, recently said:

"Why is the War Department paying private manufacturers \$17.50 for a 3.8-inch shrapnel when it can, and is, manufacturing the identical article in its own arsenals for \$7.94? Seventeen dollars and fifty cents is more than twice \$7.94. The government can manufacture two shrapnels for the price it is paying the ammunition ring for one, and have \$1.62 remaining on each transaction.

"The solution of the problem is for Congress to provide in all bills appropriating money for munitions of war that the work must be done in the government arsenals and navy yards. Such a provision would save millions of dollars annually to the taxpayers."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels refers to the idiocy of Uncle Sam letting contracts to private parties for war materials. In his late annual report he says:

"Without an armor plant of its own the government in time of war or impending war would be entirely at the mercy of three manufacturers, and obliged to pay practically whatever price they ask. During the time that war with Spain was imminent, these companies refused to accept the price fixed by Congress after investigation as a just rate, and declined to manufacture any armor until they got their own price of \$100 a ton more than that which Congress had determined on. The love of country possessed by these companies did not prevent them, however, from furnishing armor to Russia, as reported to Congress in 1894, at \$249 a ton, while they were charging the United States \$616 a ton.

"I do not see how it is possible for Congress to justify to the people a refusal to erect a government plant."

Congressman Tavenner says that the three manufacturing firms that constitute the "ring" referred to by Secretary Daniels are the Bethlehem Steel Company, Carnegie Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company.

Continuing his remarks he says:

"So far, these three concerns have drawn down seventy-seven millions of dollars worth of contracts from the Navy Department alone, conspiring by their own admission to prevent competitive bidding between them, and dividing the orders as follows: Bethlehem, \$34,215,112.58; Carnegie, \$30,844,153.56; Midvale, \$12,044,217.41. Is it any wonder that the armor ring believes in a big navy?"

Mr. Tavenner is a young and talented newspaper man, serving his first term in Congress. He is a Progressive Democrat who has not yet been silenced by Big Business. For exposing these grafting schemes of private "patriotic" gentlemen (?) he is in great danger of being denounced as a Socialist. For daring to ask the question, "Is it any wonder that the armor ring believes in a big navy," he is liable to be accused of being all sorts of a bad man and undesirable citizen. In the meantime, the intelligent Socialist views with satisfaction the spreading of the sound Socialistic gospel, even though it is sometimes known by another name.

Creston, Iowa.

I, THE CHILD!

A little child shall lead them.

I, the child, greet you on every road and path. I smile at you. I love you. I fill your hearts with love and kindness. I, the child that whispers words of love to you in the twilight hour. My hands, that are soft as velvet, cling to your neck is confidence. I that join my laughter with the songs of birds.

The future of the world depends upon me. If I grow great and good, the world will be better.

If I am neglected, warped and twisted, future society must suffer for it. I, the child, who should know no mission but that of affection and love, am being sacrificed on the altar of capitalist greed.

I curse you in terrible tones from the dark alleys. My face is wrinkled as the parchment upon which the fathers wrote the constitution and the declaration which you use to uphold your mastership and my slavery.

From joyous freedom and life in the open I am forever denied. I am blunted and deformed from long hours of work in the cotton mills, textile factories and sweat shops. My lungs are full of lint and my system poisoned past recall.

From my bed of rags I call you to account. My blood is upon your hands. My misery and suffering lies at your door. You who believe in profits, who believe in exploitation; who believe in robbing little children of their right to play and make the world happy by the light of laughter in their eyes.

I say you are guilty against this great wrong and deprivation you have brought upon me—the child that must work, and starve while working.

I speak in the voice of millions who are being forced to give up every shred of that to which childhood is entitled.

Before I have reached manhood or womanhood, I reached the senile decay of old age. You who must reckon for this, take warning. Your child may be with us, or the child of your child.

Hear my voice as I cry of hunger. Hear my voice when I cry for one glimpse of fresh air and green grass. Hear my voice as I cry to run and play as the lambs in the meadow.

Hear my groans that go up in the black smoke of the factories; see my blood stains as you wear the shoddy results of my hours of ceaseless toil. Every thread bears a heartache. Hold it to your heart and say: "Poor little children, whose lives lie entombed here in this garment."

I stand in the battle-scarred ranks of labor with father, mother, brother and sister to fight for our freedom.

I, the child of work, can only be free when the workers of the world own the means of life.

I, the child slave of capitalism.—The Labor Gazette.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

As a great factor in the advance toward a more rational industrial civilization, the American Federation of Labor gave little or no promise, judged by its recent national convention. And yet to judge this great organization by the doings of the delegates recently assembled in Seattle would be a mistake, for assuredly there is an undercurrent of aspiration which failed to gain

expression through its representatives, but which is, nevertheless, destined to assert itself within the near future, regardless of its apparent leaders.

The present industrial order is based upon material goods and properties. Labor itself is regarded as a commodity to be bought and sold the same as any material thing possessing exchange value. Laboring men accept this estimate of themselves and accordingly are concerned with making the best bargain possible in the sale of their services. There is nothing idealistic in this mental attitude, and it is this state of mind which was reflected in the recent convention.

But in the field of actual struggle an ideal is being born of their very necessity. Craft exclusiveness is giving way to class solidarity, and with each struggle won a new ideal bursts upon the vision of the victors. They commence to realize the grandeur of directing their own energies. A change is being wrought in the character and substance of labor itself. Why, if they can force recognition of their demands of a quantitative nature should they stop short of self-expression? May not labor find its value in itself, conducted by an association of free men using a collective capital and equitably distributing the rewards of their own efforts? These are some of the thoughts stirring in the minds of men today in the industrial world and which are bound to push aside the conservatism that now holds them back, much in the same manner as all budding life bursts its confines at the appointed time necessary for its further development. Self-expression is inherent in all living things, and the working class must accomplish its mission of freeing humanity from economic slavery or perish, and judging from its present vitality it is far from dying. It is probable that the recent convention will become historic as marking the last of the old order, which will be supplanted by the rise of a new doctrine of labor disclosing a power as yet but vaguely felt.—Seattle Herald.

AIDING THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Cobalt, Ontario, Canada, December 19, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

On Monday, the 15th of December, the Miners' Union gave a special performance at the Bijou Theater in aid of the Michigan strike. Mr. A. Giachino, the owner of the theater, did all in his power to make the affair a success, exhibiting 3,000 feet of special film entitled "Child Labor," which was of educational value and much appreciated by the audience. The union made a clear profit of \$55, which will go to the support of the striking miners of Michigan. The success of the exhibition has encouraged us to make further efforts and we hope to make arrangements to exhibit pictures of interest to working men and Socialists at local theatres as part of our permanent program of propaganda.

JOSEPH GORMAN,
(Seal) Secretary-Treasurer Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.

CONCISE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE MICHIGAN SITUATION.

Hancock, Michigan, December 19, 1913.

Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado:

Gentlemen and Brothers—Upon orders from President Moyer, the "Miners' Bulletin" will hereafter, until further notice, be published but once a week, coming out on Wednesday morning. President Moyer has requested me to send headquarters a daily letter recounting incidents of the day, etc., and which you will receive daily. For the past several days nothing of moment has occurred other than the sitting of a grand jury empaneled to investigate strike matters and conditions leading up to the strike. This grand jury went into session last Monday and since that time they have been examining members, and in particular officials of the local unions. However, President Moyer was the first witness called before that body.

The sessions are held behind closed doors, and no one but the witnesses are permitted in the room, and only the witness that is being examined. According to witnesses examined, they are questioned about the Western Federation of Miners, its officers and such other information as can be furnished by the witness as to who ordered the strike and what part they took in it, etc.

It is the opinion of many of our men that the board members who were here during the strike will be indicted. Attorney Hilton of Denver arrived Thursday, and I understand he will endeavor to get a number of the members of the Citizens' Alliance before this grand jury. Since the extra Bulletin (of which I enclose a copy) came out, the "Alliance" and the "kept press" have been rather quiet. From what can be learned, the mine operators and their henchmen are deathly afraid of a congressional investigation, which no doubt is cause of the present "lull" in their raidings, shootings and murders. The district has been very peaceable for several days, and no other reason can be assigned for the present attitude of these villains than the fear of publicity through a federal investigation. Fraternal yours,

J. E. BALLINGER.

Guerillas Raid Union Store.

On Wednesday morning Sheriff John Hepting of Keweenaw county, accompanied by a mob of Citizen's Alliance from Houghton county, went to Ahmeek for the alleged purpose of searching the Federation store for firearms. This gang of guerillas, without the slightest respect for law, took charge of the store for a couple of hours in making their search and business was at a standstill for this length of time. As a result of this raid, General Manager John L. Hennessy of the Federation stores of this district, has taken steps to prevent any further molestation from this band of self-styled "peace-promoters."

Union Men Re-arrested.

Eight of the strikers who were formerly arrested upon a charge of having stoned a Northwestern train some time ago, and who were discharged in justice court on account of insufficient evidence to convict, were re-arrested Wednesday afternoon of last week on a charge of rioting. The mining officials being so angered because these boys were not "clinched" on the first charge, decided to further persecute them. Hence the arrests.

Hancock, Michigan, Sunday, December 21, 1913.

Quiet reigned today throughout the district.

Last evening officers of the Michigan Federation of Labor arrived in the district. They are as follows: Claud O. Taylor, Grand Rapids, president; Geo. E. Bouck, Kalamazoo, first vice president; Geo. D. Bailey, Jackson, second vice president; A. A. Poole, Detroit, third vice president; Homer E. Waterman, Grand Rapids, secretary-treasurer. These gentlemen came for the purpose of making an investigation of strike conditions here, and if possible, to devise means of ending it. It is proposed by them to hold mass meetings in the large cities of the state, remonstrating against the methods of the mining companies. A state-wide convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor will be held in Lansing within thirty days for the purpose of taking up the matter of the copper strike.

Today meetings were held in Hancock, Calumet and Ahmeek, at which these gentlemen spoke to immense throngs. The strikers are still holding out

in fine shape and show no signs of weakening, despite the pressure that has been brought against them by the companies and the Citizens' Alliance. If these men can be fed, they will stay out till hell freezes over. They are good stickers. BALLINGER.

Hancock, Michigan, Monday, December 22.

The district has become as quiet as a country churchyard, which has evidently been brought about through fear of a federal investigation by the mine operators and the fact that a grand jury is in session in this county. There seems to be nothing stirring among the Citizens' Alliance nor the gunmen.

The officers of the Michigan Federation of Labor left this evening for the eastern part of the state. Before leaving a mass meeting of the strikers was held in the Kansankoti hall, Hancock, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There were at least 1,200 packed in the hall, with fully 500 crowded around the building unable to gain admittance. President Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer Waterman and Board Member Poole made excellent talks, encouraging the boys to hold the fort. The strikers are sticking to the union, and there seems no immediate fear that the lines will be broken. The mining companies and Citizens' Alliance have been holding meetings at which strikers have been invited, and where they are told that the "agitators" are lying to them, and that if they will only come back to work they will be treated better in the future. However, this has had no effect on the men as yet. The mining companies are becoming weak and the strikers fully understand the situation. If these men and their families can be fed for a short time longer it is believed that the companies will come to time and make a settlement. Governor Ferris had a very pressing invitation to visit the district, but he politely refused. Clarence Darrow extended the invitation. BALLINGER.

Hancock, Michigan, Tuesday, December 23, 1913.

Peace and quiet still pervades the district, although the Citizens' Alliance rough necks do considerable loud talking where it can be heard to the best advantage. The strikers have ceased parading on account of the inclement weather, thus shutting off the gunmen's chief opportunity to create a little "hell."

The grand jury adjourned today at noon until after the holidays. Not a word has been given out by them other than a notice served on the newspapers of this district that they would not tolerate any comments regarding their doings. Last evening Chief of Police Wills of Laurium secured a search warrant and searched the room of Mor Oppman, a Federation organizer, who rooms at Laurium. It is stated that the officer found two half sticks of dynamite and some fuse in the pocket of a coat hanging in the closet of the room. This search was made during the absence of Mr. Oppman, therefore it would be an easy matter for the officer to have made "the cache" and then found it. Mr. Oppman states that he does not know anything about the powder nor how it got into his room. He was taken before a local justice, where he was bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of \$2,000 bail. Bonds have not been furnished up to the present time.

President Moyer has changed his headquarters from Calumet to Hancock and is housed at the Scott hotel. A Christmas entertainment for the strikers and their families will be held in the union hall, Hancock, tomorrow night.

BALLINGER.

A CORRECTION.

Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M.

Globe, Arizona, December 22, 1913.

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

Dear Sir and Brother—Please have a correction made in The Magazine in regards to the donations sent from Globe, as the Bartenders' Union of Globe donated \$10 instead of \$1, as stated in the article in The Miners' Magazine. Fraternal yours,

(Signed)

SIDNEY ODGERS,
Secretary.

AFFIDAVITS THAT TELL THEIR OWN STORY.

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, } ss.

Mr. Martin Gannon, 220 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, New York, being duly sworn says:

He was hired as a guard on September 27, 1913, by the Ascher Detective Agency to work at Calumet, Michigan. Capt. Vickory gave me a gun, club, whistle and belt with cartridges. When we arrived at station, Flynn told me that the stick and gun were no ornament and to keep the gun ready to shoot, and to shoot if necessary, as the company would stand by us if we got into trouble. Many of the guards were constantly under the influence of liquor, and they would pass insulting remarks to the men on strike. They would call the women disreputable names.

I was ordered to assist a deputy sheriff to serve injunctions. Flynn, my captain, asked me if I had a blackjack. I told him no, and he gave me his, and asked me how many guns I had. I told him one, and he got me another one and more ammunition. He told me to shoot and jack them at the first occasion. I served about one hundred injunctions, and the strikers acted in a peaceful and orderly manner.

When a fire occurred at James' barn, a striker by the name of Teddy and several other strikers volunteered to assist me in putting out the fire. Their assistance was refused by Capt. Wallace and Capt. Flynn, two Ascher guards. I understand that the fire was started by the Ascher Detective Agency. The five men who were on guard there did not go out because they were drunk. One of these drunken guards dropped a lighted cigarette in the hay, and that started the fire. Waddy, a boy living in the next house to where the fire occurred, informed me of this fact, being on the scene of the fire when it occurred. Some of the blankets from this fire were taken to the attic in the house where lived, and they not being put out, smothered all through the night and started a fire in the attic. I gave the alarm next afternoon.

In going to Centennial I was ordered to go through parades and break them up and to be ready for them if they objected or resisted. We purposely waited to break up those parades and on one occasion we succeeded.

I was transferred to Kearsage, and Capt. Flynn ordered me to go to the postoffice past the strike headquarters and told to walk by them, and if they made any remarks or opened their mouths to sail into them. Whenever we got there the strikers walked back to the barn and acted in an orderly and peaceful manner.

I received orders that when ever I got to the postoffice to push away the strikers and get my mail first. This occurred on several occasions.

The guards at every opportunity attempted to create trouble with the strikers. On several occasions during the night Capt. Flynn would remark, taking his gun from his pocket, that he would start something. The job would last a little longer.

On one occasion La Fontaine, a chauffeur by profession, blew his whistle and Flynn immediately began shooting. He was under the influence of liquor. He called out all of the guards and we went towards Wolverine. We met Capt. McNamara and his deputies coming up the track on the run. Capt. McNamara reported him to Mr. Crews as being drunk. We all went down to the Michigan hotel to see Mr. White and Gleason and informed them that unless they moved Flynn and La Fontaine we would resign on the ground that they were under the influence of liquor. On one occasion I was riding on the

Wolverine car. There was an old miner and he stated that he was poor. I assisted him. I was insulted by other guards for my act of gratitude.
 On one occasion I was ordered by Capt. Flynn to disperse the men who stood by the school house. The strikers replied, "Where will we go?" and Flynn said, "I don't care."
 It was common knowledge among us that Mr. Teddy did not commit the act of dynamiting, as alleged by the company. On the morning of the explosion he came from his house. He was terribly beaten and pleaded with the Ascher guards for his life. He was then arrested without a warrant and accused of dynamiting.

We at all times were ordered to have our guns ready to shoot.
 MARTIN GANNON.
 Sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1913.
 JULIAN A. AROYO, Notary Public.
 (Seal)

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York, } ss.
 Frank Haddaway, 466 West Twenty-second street, being duly sworn, says:
 That he was engaged by the Ascher Detective Agency, 1440 Broadway, New York city, on September 27, 1913, as a guard for the Ahmeek Mining Company, Ahmeek, Michigan. I was guarding the company houses. When ever men arrived to work as miners, and when they arrived, they desired to quit, they were not permitted to leave. Guards would not let them leave. I got those instructions from Mr. Smith, superintendent of the company.
 I also got orders to stop parades, and if necessary, use force. These parades were on the public road. The strikers acted peacefully and in an orderly manner. The general order was to use guns.
 I saw men compelled to work, and when they quit they refused to pay them, saying that they had no money coming to them.
 When men were shipped into the district as miners and refused to go down into the mines after learning of the true conditions, they were compelled by the company officials or guards in the employ of the mining companies to go down into the mine and compel these men to go into the mines to work, and when these men attempted to leave the mines our standing order was to get them and to see that they did not get away, at all hazards, and to use all force necessary to prevent them from getting away. I heard remarks that the job was getting quiet and to start something.
 That at all times the paraders were peaceful and orderly citizens, they carrying an American flag and no weapons or sticks. I left there November 3, 1913.

FRANK HADDAWAY,
 Sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1913.
 JACOB ROTHEMBERG,
 Com. of Deeds for New York City.
 (Seal)

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York, } ss.
 John Fryed, 744 Fox street, Bronx, being duly sworn, says:
 That he was engaged by the Ascher Detective Agency, 1440 Broadway, New York city, as a fireman, on October 16, 1913.
 I worked there in Boiler House No. 4, under Master Mechanic Mr. J. Henry until November 23, 1913. I got sick and was made a guard. I was given a gun and club and told to use it when necessary.
 I was ordered every morning to stand at Stanton avenue and Mohawk street, a public highway, and prevent the strikers from walking down the street.

On or about December 1, 1913, I ordered strikers not to go down Stanton avenue. They refused and attempted to walk down the avenue. I, assisted by four other guards, arrested them without warrant or justification. We arrested these men for walking down Stanton avenue.
 On or about December 5 one of Ascher's guards, with two revolvers in his hands, held up about fifteen strikers and told them he would shoot the first man who fell out of the line like a dog.
 I was instructed by Mr. Fred Burgess, a lieutenant for the Ascher Detective Agency, to shoot any person who said anything to me, good or bad. I was treated by the men on strike with kindness, they inviting me to their homes for supper.
 Mohawk street, on which the postoffice is located, I got orders not to permit strikers to go on Mohawk street. I also saw soldiers attempt to strike, prevent men from using the highway leading to the postoffice.

JOHN FRYED.
 Sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1913.
 JULIAN A. AROYO, Notary Public.
 (Seal)

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York, } ss.
 Mr. J. Regan of Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, New York city, being duly sworn, says:
 He was employed by the Ascher Detective Agency, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on September 27, 1913, and sent to Michigan to act as a guard at the Ahmeek mine at Ahmeek, Michigan.
 On arriving at Ahmeek he was supplied with a .38 S. and W. revolver and a rifle and club. He was instructed by the officers in charge of guards to go out on the public highways and prevent parades of the striking miners and to use all the force necessary to do so. The strikers in these parades are at all times peaceable, carried no arms of any kind and usually carried small American flags.
 At one time at Shaft 2 at Ahmeek I saw a number of peaceable strikers walking by. The officer in charge of us gave instructions to us to go out on the public highway and arrest them. These men were arrested and thrown in jail without having committed any crime whatever.
 When men were shipped in to work in the mines our orders were not to allow them to leave the property; they were compelled to work and our standing orders were to use all the force necessary to prevent them leaving the property.
 We had instructions from Mr. Fisher to march by the homes of the strikers, and if they said anything or shouted or laughed, to go in and beat them up.
 Our standing orders were to carry arms at all times and use them when necessary.
 When men wanted to leave the mines they were refused their wages by the company and told they had nothing coming.

JOHN REGAN.
 Sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1913.
 JULIAN A. AROYO, Notary Public.
 (Seal)

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York, } ss.
 Edward Hintz, 213 West Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y., being duly sworn, says:
 I was hired by the Ascher Detective Agency of 1440 Broadway on the 16th day of October, 1913, and sent to Mohawk, Michigan, arriving there on the 18th of October. I was given a revolver and night stick before leaving the train at Copper City. We were there given instructions by Mr. Cohen, an officer in charge for the Ascher agency, to club and beat up any persons who interfered with us in any way and to use our guns and shoot them down if necessary.
 After being sent from Copper City to Mohawk that same afternoon, Lieu-

tenant Cohen made a speech to the guards, telling them not to let the strikers get the best of them, to get out and club them and be sure and club them first, and if necessary, use your guns and shoot them down when we saw fit.
 At one time two shots were fired in the town, and it being reported next morning to Captain Gleason, he gave instructions that if any more shots were heard to shoot, and to shoot to kill.
 At one time Mr. Cohen, the man in charge for Ascher, told us to keep away from all the women in the town, married and single; that they were all diseased.

On many occasions I saw drunken guards, armed with rifles and clubs, sent out on guard duty around the town.
 The strikers were always peaceful in their parades. They carried no arms of any kind, but usually carried American flags. On one occasion I heard Mr. Hartman, the assistant superintendent of the mines, say he would like to have the big fellow who carried the American flag beaten up good. One morning, while on guard duty, a militiaman armed with a sword, on horseback, came up to me and said, "I do not feel right this morning, and the first damn striker who opens his face I will break this sword in his back." At about this same time the big fellow who carried the flag, who Mr. Hartman wanted beaten up, was so badly beaten he could not get out for several days.
 Our standing orders were to shoot whenever we saw fit.

EDWARD HINTZ.
 Sworn to before me this, the 22d day of December, 1913.
 JULIAN A. AROYO, Notary Public.
 (Seal)

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York, } ss.
 William J. Burns, 236 West Thirty-ninth street, New York city, being duly sworn, says:
 He was hired as a guard on September 27, 1913, by the Ascher Detective Agency of 1440 Broadway, New York city. When I arrived I was sent to 356 First street, Centennial Heights, Calumet, Michigan. From there I was sent to the mines. I was given a gun and a two-foot club.
 I was instructed by Mr. Gleason, known as Captain Gleason, to shoot and club any paraders who paraded on the public highway. On or about October 1 I was instructed by Captain Gleason to take my gun out of my holster, carry it in my outside pocket and to take an extra round of bullets. We went to Red Jacket mine. I was instructed to shoot any strikers who made any remarks or who attempted to speak to strikebreakers or who looked cross-eyed at the guards.
 I was ordered by Mr. Flynn at Kearsarge to go to the school house, where the parades of strikers were formed, and to use my club on any strikers who called "scabs." The men out on strike at all times acted in a peaceful and orderly manner.

I know of my personal knowledge that the fire at James' house on Second street was started by a guard in the employ of the Ascher Detective Agency of New York city.
 I was ordered by Flynn and Fountaine, a chauffeur, to go down to the mine property, and I was to shoot anybody I met. When the men on strike paraded they carried no arms or sticks and paraded in a peaceful manner. They carried the American flag.
 W. J. BURNS.
 Sworn to before me this, the 22d day of December, 1913.
 JULIAN A. AROYO, Notary Public.
 (Seal)

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York, } ss.
 Chas. Dalton, 97 Allen street, Hudson, New York, being duly sworn, says:
 He was hired by the Ascher Detective Agency of 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y., as a fireman and sent to Mohawk, Michigan. On leaving Jersey City, New Jersey, a box of revolvers, .44 caliber; two high-power rifles and one box of ammunition, about four dozen police whistles were handed to me and placed in my charge by Mr. Ascher with instructions to keep them in my charge until I reached Michigan. On arrival at Copper City Mr. Cohen, an officer in charge for the Ascher agency, instructed me to hand out a loaded gun to everyone of the forty-two men in the party, and I did so.
 We then got instructions from Mr. Tucker, the mining company's doctor, to shoot anybody who interfered with us; that dead men tell no tales, and to do a good job, and we were also told the next day by Justice Medlin of Ahmeek not to let any Cousin Jack come near me. "Use your Winchester on him and do a good job."

After being at Mohawk two days I was placed in charge of the dam, with instructions to shoot anyone I saw walking in the neighborhood. These orders were given me by Lieutenant Burgess.
 Every morning we were instructed by the officers in charge to find some fault with the parade of the strikers on the county road, club the strikers and break up the parade, which we did on two occasions and arrested about seventy persons, mostly women, young girls and four schoolchildren. The strikers were at all times peaceful in their parades, carried no arms of any kind, or clubs, but usually carried several American flags.
 We had instructions not to allow the miners working in the mines to leave the company property and to use our guns if necessary to keep them on the property. A miner named Walker, claiming he was sick, quit the mine, and the company refused him his wages and the guards and other men made up a collection to get the sick man where he could get treatment.

CHAS. DALTON.
 Sworn to before me this the 22nd day of December, 1913.
 JULIAN A. AROYO,
 Notary Public.
 (Seal)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 City and County of New York, } ss.
 Mr. Joseph Crowe of 154 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, New York, County of Westchester, being duly sworn, says:
 That he was employed by the J. Ascher Detective Agency, 1440 Broadway, on October 16, 1913, as a guard to guard property at Mohawk, Michigan.
 He was not informed that there was a strike at that place.
 He was stationed at various shafts and boarding houses. Also at various residences of company employes. He was instructed to break up parades if possible.
 He also saw various men upon their arrival on trains who refused to work and were threatened if they did not work they would have to walk back to where they came from.
 He also received instructions that whenever strikers walked on the road to drive them back to their homes even though they were walking in an orderly manner.
 Many of the guards working at the Mohawk were constantly under the influence of liquor and they made suggestive remarks to women and children, passing.

Whenever various guards would be under the influence of liquor they would shoot their guns out of the window of the boarding house where they were stopping and therefore endangering the lives of people that were passing. I worked as guard for Ascher for two months. I could not leave property of the company without securing a pass from superior officer.
 JOSEPH J. CROWE.
 Sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1913.
 JACOB ROTHEMBERG,
 Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.
 (Seal)

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

Eugene Sprague, 2421 Second Avenue, New York City, being duly sworn, says:

That on or about the 15th of October, 1913, I was hired by the Ascher Detective Agency, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y., to go to Michigan as a mine guard.

On arrival at Ahmeek I was given a .38 caliber revolver and nigh tstick and whistle, also three rounds of ammunition and sent out on duty and told to shoot to kill any strikers seen on the grounds.

After being about two weeks on the grounds we were given riot guns and several rounds of buckshot shells and told to use them, to shoot anyone seen on property.

While escorting men home from work at the mines we were given instructions that if anyone interfered with us in any way to use our guns and shoot.

On one occasion I heard Superintendent Smith, while speaking at the Citizens' Alliance, say that all agitators amongst the miners should be driven out of the county.

At all the parades of the strikers I saw the men were always peaceful; never had arms of any kind, and were always led by a man carrying a large American flag.

EUGENE SPRAGUE.

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JACOB ROTHENBERG,
Commissioner of Deeds for New York City.

Copy.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York, } ss.

William New, 552 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, being duly sworn, says:

That I was employed as a guard on August 27, 1913, by the Ascher Detective Agency of 1440 Broadway, New York City, to go to Ahmeek, Michigan.

When I arrived I was stationed at various shafts to protect property. I was armed with a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, a stick about two feet long and a whistle.

I got orders from Mr. Fisher, under whose charge I was, to shoot any man who was seen on the company's property.

I was ordered, by a man named Buck, to follow parades.

WM. NEW.

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JACOB ROTHENBERG,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES END IN CARNAGE OF DEATH!

Eighty Men, Women and Children Are Ground to Death in Stampede Caused by Cry of "Fire!"—Italian Hall, Calumet, Is Scene of Horror.

By J. E. Ballinger.

The most appalling disaster in the history of Michigan occurred last evening at the Italian hall in Calumet, where hundreds of men, women and children had gathered to witness Christmas exercises for the strikers' children. The program, which was quite lengthy, had just begun, when a strange man ascended the stairway, yelled "Fire!" and quickly made his escape to the street. Several persons who stood near the entrance where this man appeared, state that he had his cap pulled down over his eyes and that, pinned to the lapel of his coat, was a "Citizens' Alliance" button.

At the cry of fire the great crowd arose as one and made a mad rush for the exit in front of the building. In the rush down the stairway, many fell, and, being unable to regain their feet, were trampled to death, their bodies acting as stumbling blocks for others who followed, until the hallway was entirely blocked by the dead and dying. The fire alarm was soon sounded and those responding were forced to gain entrance to the hall by ladders at the front windows. Firemen entered the building in this manner and stopped the panic-stricken crowd from further crowding into the hallway upon the dead bodies of their friends in a frantic effort to escape. The bodies in the hallway were so tightly packed that they could not be released from below, and firemen were compelled to remove the dead from the top of the stairway, carrying the dead and dying back up into the hall before the stairs could be cleared.

At the time the cry of fire was sounded in the hall, Mrs. Annie Clemenc was making a talk to the little ones present, who naturally were crowded as near the stage as possible, their little faces beaming with happiness; their hearts bounding with Christmas cheer. In less than three minutes afterward fifty of their frail little bodies were jammed and crushed in the hallway, being used as a roadway over which their companions were vainly endeavoring to escape. The scene was a horrible one and will never be effaced from the minds of those who witnessed the terrible tragedy.

As soon as the disaster became known, citizens of Calumet and other near-by towns went to work with a will and did all within their power to alleviate suffering and sorrow. The presidents of the villages of Red Jacket and Laurium have called meetings at the town halls for their respective towns for 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of arranging for the funerals of the victims and for the purpose of raising money for those who have been bereaved by the fearful calamity.

President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, who was in Hancock at the time of the calamity, went to Hancock as soon as possible and assured those afflicted that their wants would be attended to by the organization at whose head he stands.

The funerals of the victims will be held under the auspices of organized labor and no funds other than those furnished by such organizations will be accepted. President Moyer has issued a statement to this effect, and his wishes will be respected in this matter.

At the present time no arrangements for the funerals have been made. The great disaster has cast a cloud of gloom over the entire district, and those who have been engaged in the strike for the past five months feel keenly the great loss of their comrades and friends who have stood so valiantly by their side in this struggle. Nearly everyone in the hall being either a striker or a member of a striker's family.

The fiend who caused this terrible loss of life is still at large. How anyone could do such a thing passes all understanding and he must be a fiend incarnate. He could not have been ignorant of the results of such a thing as yelling "fire" into a hall crowded to its capacity with men, women and children.

The bodies of the dead were taken to a temporary morgue established in the town hall as soon as they were removed from the building. As soon as identifications were made, the bodies were removed to their homes. In some homes the mother and all the children lie cold in death, the husband and father crazed with grief. In others the mother being the only one spared has been plunged into despair and sorrow that yet dazes her, the full truth not yet dawning upon her terrified brain. Coroner William T. Fisher has sworn in a coroner's jury at the town hall last night and the inquest is postponed

until Monday morning. The jurors sworn in are as follows: Jacob Talso, Dan Yauch, Jacob Pesonen, Bert Barnham, George F. Talbot and Matt Chopp. There was no fire in Calumet at the time this man raised the cry and it was no doubt given with the deliberate intention of causing a panic. The candles on the Christmas tree had not yet been lighted.

Hancock, Michigan, December 25, 1913.

Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado:

Since the terrible disaster of last night nothing else occupies the minds of the people of this district. The tragedy has cast a gloom over the entire country, and nothing else is talked of here except of the disaster. It is generally believed here that the fiend who brought such a calamity upon the strikers is no other than a tool of the deputies. When he entered the hall he had his cap pulled well down over his features, and is claimed by several who had a good look at him that he wore pinned to the lapel of his coat a Citizens' Alliance button. This, of course, would naturally attract one's attention at seeing an individual at this entertainment wearing one of those buttons. He is said to have waved his arm and yelled "Fire!" "Fire!" Then hastily made his way down the stair and was lost sight of. In a saloon below were many gunmen, and it is said they held the doors closed when those inside attempted to escape from the hallway. The doors open outward, and it would be an easy matter for three or four husky men to hold them against women and children. However, it remains a fact that there were plenty of deputies on hand when the crowd tried to get out of the hall. At the bottom of the stairway next to the doors was where the bodies piled high, and it seems to me if there were men at these doors they would have pulled the fallen ones away from the doors, thereby permitting others to have made their escape. From what can now be learned, it seems that not one made an escape from the front of the building until after the dead were piled high and partially filled the stairway. The bodies were so tightly wedged in that the dead had to be removed from the top, and carried back into the hall before the passageway could be cleared.

As is usual, the wretch made good his escape and will, no doubt, never be apprehended. Unless he is lost to all sense of understanding, he will possibly make a confession when the cold finger of death reaches for him from the depths of hades. The coroner's jury will hold an inquest Monday (giving plenty of time for a frame-up story by these human hyenas) at which we will have witnesses to testify regarding the Alliance button being worn by the fiend; also regarding the manner in which he had his cap pulled over his face.

The bodies were removed to an improvised morgue in the city hall, where after identification they were removed to their homes. From what is known now the funerals will occur Sunday, at which time it is planned to have a monster parade, with all the dead carried by the members of the Federation all in one line. President Moyer has wired to Chicago for Clarence Darrow to attend and deliver the funeral oration. It is also planned to have a motion picture taken of the funeral procession.

All other matters in connection with the strike have paled into insignificance since this horrible disaster of last night, and is generally believed will give the mine operators their death blow as far as this strike is concerned. I am sending you in this letter copies of telegrams sent by President Moyer, and also copies of those received up to the present time. Am enclosing an article I wrote for the Tyomies extra edition this morning. Have also subscribed for the Daily Mining Gazette for the Federation at Denver.

BALLINGER.

Moyer's Letter to the Governor.

Hancock, Michigan, December 26, 1913.

Honorable Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of the State of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan:

Dear Governor—I received your telegram placing yourself at our command for rendering all possible assistance to those stricken down in Wednesday night's awful disaster, and expressing the sorrow of all Michigan. In behalf of those who have sustained this great loss and the thousands of their associates, I convey to you their fullest appreciation for your kind words and offer of assistance, and on the eve of the burial of their dead I want to appeal to you, Governor, in their behalf, that you immediately renew your efforts to bring about an honorable adjustment of the deplorable controversy, which I firmly believe is responsible for the death of these innocent people and those that have occurred in the past few weeks in this district. You have asked me at different times, Governor, what more you might do. You have said in a recent letter to me that the medium which I have proposed as a settlement of this dispute is not an unreasonable one. You have said that labor has a right to organize. When you said to me that you believe in arbitration of disputes between capital and labor; when you said that the terms submitted by the striking miners of your state for a settlement was fair, I believed that you meant it. Will you now make the same declaration to the mine managers of this district? Will you say to them that in an industrial conflict where thousands of wage workers are affected; where the state has been put to a tremendous expense; where millions of dollars have been unnecessarily expended and in which more than eighty-five human lives have been sacrificed, that in your opinion there must be something to settle, something to arbitrate, and that you, as governor of this great state, believe that the terms submitted by the men are fair and honorable and that if they refuse to accept it, they alone must assume the responsibility?

Will you do this, Governor, and will you give your declaration to the American people? Will you go further and act with the President of the United States in appointing a fair and impartial board of arbitration of five or seven to whom the miners will agree that all matters under dispute shall be referred; that they will immediately return to work and be bound by the findings of said board?

You can do nothing, Governor, for those who are stricken down; for those who are victims of this industrial conflict. Organized labor will perform the last sad rites and lay them away in the ground, but you can do that which I have asked in behalf of the living.

I shall await your answer, which I earnestly trust may be "yes," and will convey it to more than forty thousand working men, their wives and little ones who are left behind, mourning for their dead, and denied the very right to exist by the employers of labor who declare there is nothing to settle, nothing to arbitrate. Very truly,

CHARLES H. MOYER,
President Western Federation of Miners.

Telegrams Sent.

Calumet, Michigan, December 24, 1913.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

While miners on strike with their wives and little ones were arranging for a Christmas tree in a hall in Calumet, Michigan, tonight the door was opened by a person who gave a false alarm of fire. In their efforts to get out of the hall seventy-seven people lost their lives and many are injured. We have appealed to Congress to investigate conditions here and the circumstances surrounding this terrible occurrence tonight, which in my opinion, demands an immediate investigation by the government. In behalf of the working class of this country, I urge you to take immediate action.

CHARLES H. MOYER, President Western Federation of Miners.

Calumet, Michigan, December 24, 1913.

Governor of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan:

While striking miners and their families were preparing Christmas tree exercises some one sounded a false alarm of fire. Seventy-seven were killed

trying to get out of the hall. Sentiment here, in my opinion, demands action on your part, and circumstances surrounding this awful affair demand an immediate investigation by state authorities. CHARLES H. MOYER, President Western Federation of Miners.

Calumet, Michigan, December 24, 1913.
 Frank Morrison, Secretary A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.:
 While our people were in a hall tonight preparing for Christmas exercises parties under suspicion sounded false alarm of fire. Seventy-seven were killed trying to get out of the building. We need immediate financial aid to bury our dead and care for the injured. CHARLES H. MOYER, President Western Federation of Miners.

Calumet, Michigan, December 24, 1913.
 W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.:
 While striking miners with their wives and little ones were arranging for a Christmas tree in a hall in Calumet, Michigan, tonight the door was opened by a person who gave a false alarm of fire. In their efforts to get out of the hall seventy-seven persons lost their lives. Circumstances surrounding this terrible occurrence demand an immediate investigation by the government. I have wired the President. Will you see him and urge immediate action? CHARLES H. MOYER, President Western Federation of Miners.

Butte, Montana, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 Butte Miners' Union will aid the sorrowing and afflicted families of the victims of a murderous Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance. The people here are horror-stricken at the fiendish act and believe that public indignation should drive the mine managers and Citizens' Alliance from the district. BUTTE MINERS' UNION. BERT RILEY, President. JOHN SHEEHAN, Secretary.

Chicago, Illinois, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 We are shocked and grieved beyond words at the Calumet tragedy. Depest sympathy to you and our fellow workers. Call on us if we can help. WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF CHICAGO. AGNES NESTOR, President. EMMA STEGHEN, Secretary.

Big Rapids, Michigan, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 I am at your command for rendering all possible assistance to those stricken down in last night's awful disaster. All Michigan is in sorrow. WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 On behalf of the Michigan Federation of Labor I extend my heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families in their hour of sadness. If we can be of any service wire me at once. Will hold protest meeting tomorrow night. CLAUDE O. TAYLOR, President M. F. Labor.

Coshocton, Ohio, December 24, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 Instead of sending \$500, as stated in former message, I am instructing our national office to forward check for \$2,000. I extend my sincere sympathy. WILLIAM GREEN.

New York, December 25, 1913.
 Western Federation of Miners, Calumet:
 We are dumfounded over the news of the calamity. Please convey heartfelt condolence to mourners and Federation. TARCAI.

Chicago, Illinois, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 We regret the horrible disaster and sympathize with bereaved comrades. WINNIE BRANSETTER, Director Women's Department Socialist Party.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 Extend and express to the unfortunate and bereaved families in Calumet our deepest and sincere sympathy. MICHIGAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, By Homer F. Waterman, Secretary and Treasurer.

Chicago, Illinois, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 Profoundest sympathy to you and our fellow workers in this great hour of bereavement. Shocked and grieved beyond words. Can we help? NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, MRS. RAYMOND ROBBINS, President. S. M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Butte, Montana, December 25, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 Organized labor of this state will surely respond to the need for aid to assist in the burial of the helpless children, so clearly murdered at an hour when the doctrine of "Peace on earth, good will to men" was being spread among the helpless children of striking and starving miners. At an hour and time when the industrial war maintained by the copper barons should at least have left free the helpless child and not murderer it, to punish the parents. We in this state will do all to bear our share of the burden placed upon all by the inhuman butcher agents of the mine owners or Citizens' Alliance. MONTANA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, M. M. DONOHUE, President, O. M. PARTELOW, Secretary.

Detroit, Michigan, December 26, 1913.
 Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:
 Will you please give us your reasons for asking for a federal investigation of strike conditions in Michigan. UNITED PRESS.

President Moyer's answer to the above:
 Hancock, Michigan, December 26, 1913.

United Press, Detroit, Michigan:
 We have plead for state investigation for five months. We have urged the state authorities to have withdrawn from this district the hundreds of vicious and irresponsible Waddell-Mahon gunmen and operatives of detective agencies who were brought here for the express purpose of establishing a reign of terror, which they have done, as shown by a preponderance of evidence which has been given by us to the public and is now in our hands. We firmly believe that had our plea been granted, the lives of eighty human beings, most of them innocent, babes, would not have been sacrificed at an hour when the doctrine of "Peace on earth, good will to men" was being spread among them. We ask for a federal investigation because we believe the constitutional and almost every other right which an American citizen is sup-

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posed to enjoy has been trampled under foot by or through the orders of the Mine Owners' Association. Men are denied their constitutional rights to organize, have been held in peonage and assaulted in government postoffices. Believing these constitute a federal question, we demand a federal investigation. We expect nothing from a county that is in absolute control of those responsible for the perpetuating of this terrible condition. A county in which a certain per cent of the citizens have been roused to a pitch of frenzy against workingmen whose only crime is a demand that they be permitted to exercise their rights under the law and to labor under human conditions. A county in which the daily press, especially the "Mining Gazette," daily urges the people to anarchy. These are some of our reasons for demanding a federal investigation.

CHARLES H. MOYER.

Albia, Iowa, December 26, 1913.

Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:

We express our deepest sympathy with the bereaved members of the Federation who lost their loved ones in the Calumet disaster. Am instructing Secretary Green to send financial assistance. You may be assured of our cooperation.

JOHN T. WHITE.

Detroit, Michigan, December 26, 1913.

Charles H. Moyer, Calumet:

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Employees of America extend heartfelt sympathy to your organization, and especially to the members of families that have suffered because of the awful disaster at Calumet on Christmas eve. Wire address where we can forward you \$500 to assist in the burial and immediate relief of those families.

W. D. MAHON.

DONATION FROM ROUND MOUNTAIN, NEVADA.

Round Mountain, Nevada, December 22, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary, W. F. M., Denver, Colorado:
Dear Sir and Brother—Find enclosed money order for fifty-eight dollars (\$58), which was received from a dance we gave on the 17th of December for the benefit of the striking miners in Michigan.
With best wishes, I remain fraternally yours,
(Signed) R. B. WEST, Secretary No. 247, W. F. M.

DONATIONS FROM EUREKA, UTAH.

Tintic District Miners' Union No. 151, W. F. M.

Eureka, Utah, December 23, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado:

The following named persons have paid as a donation above the \$2 assessment the amount set after their names and have received day's wage stamps for the same:

Robert Adamson, \$3; J. W. Morton, \$2.50; Frank Bean, \$1.50; Chas. W. Davis, \$1; Fred Watson, \$2; Eric Carlson, \$1.50; J. D. Dunn, \$1; J. Robert Johnson, \$2; George Cannon, \$2; George Jolly, \$1; Gus Matson, \$2; Joseph W. Ferron, \$2; John F. Ryan, \$1; Oloy Austreng, \$2; Nick Skory, \$2; Carl Wickman, \$2; Theo Jopili, \$1; Gunner Wahlby, \$2; John Smith, \$1; Alfred Inch, \$2; William H. Inch, \$2; D. A. Losee, \$2; George Burt, \$4; Herman Backman, \$2.50; Edward Johnson, \$2; E. R. Hendrickson, \$2; James Bant, \$2; William Oates, \$2.50; David Morgan, \$2; Gus Viertel, \$2.50; Sam L. Barnes, \$2; J. W. Ellerbrecht, \$2; George L. Smith, \$2; William J. Jolly, \$1; Thos. C. Johnson, \$2; John K. Rang, \$2; Fred Wickman, \$2; M. J. Manley, \$2; W. E. Cowan, \$2; Julius Brandt, \$2; William B. Mitchell, \$1.50; T. R. Coombs, \$1; Severin Wendenes, \$1; R. K. Parker, \$1; J. P. Lindsay, \$3; Jos. Susman, \$1; Eric Hore, \$1; Otto Peterson, \$1; Jack Joslin, \$1; William Nystrom, \$2; Gus Steiner, \$2; Andrew Sandstrom, \$2; Lewis Corbin, \$1; James Lee, \$2; George Brewster, \$2; Henry Koski, \$1; Eskell, Carlson, \$2; Joseph P. Griggs, \$2; William Atkinson, \$2; Kalle Hammenter, \$2; Joseph Ayre, \$1; Arthur Stephenson, \$1; Thos. Park, \$4; George Sunderland, \$1; William Harrington, \$2; Allen Craig, \$1.50; W. P. Freckleton, \$1; Elias Kennener, \$2; Cornelious O'Hara, \$2; Erick Beck, \$1; J. B. Hanley, \$1.50; Major Church, \$1; George Richards, \$2.50; William Schupin, 75 cents; Jack Aho, \$1; Chas. Brewer, \$1; Ross Dowdie, \$1; Frank Clayton, \$2; T. L. Sullivan, \$1; Jim Parros, \$1; Robert Stone, \$1; William Hawke, \$2; Thos. Hand, \$1; George Wheeler, \$1; Andrew Johnson, \$1; Wm. H. Bacon, \$1; Ernest Boyns, \$2; Eric G. Erickson, \$1; William Hancock, \$2; Gus Nelson, \$1; John Church, \$1; W. T. Dugan, \$1; James Durin, \$1.50; J. M. Bergonson, \$1; Chas. Weden, \$1; Lance Brought, \$1. Total, \$157.25.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. MORTON, Secretary, No. 151.

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED FROM BUSINESS MEN OF ANACONDA, MONTANA, FORWARDED BY THOS. REILLY, FOR THE MICHIGAN DEFENSE.

Daly Bank & Trust Co., \$25; Anaconda Brew. Co., \$25; Eheleret & Drumgoole, \$10; Mike Mogus, \$10; Tuttle & Mahoney, \$5; T. P. McGrath, \$5; John Lawler, \$5; Cash Liquor Store, \$5; W. J. Johnson & Co., \$5; Thos. M. Parker, \$5; P. J. Dooley, \$5; Mike Kordich, \$5; Chas. Lindberg, \$5; Callan & Pike, \$5; Anaconda National Bank, \$5; Jas. H. Murphy, county treasurer, \$5; Wellcome & Peckover, \$5; James Daly, \$5; Pat Connelly, \$3; Myles Kelly, sheriff, \$3; Ray Reardon, county clerk, \$3; J. L. Hamilton, \$2.50; George A. Storrar, \$2.50; Chas. Bertsch, \$2.50; as a friend, J. H. Strain, \$2.50; Tillie Hegarty, \$2.50; Roach & Smith, \$2.50; Chauncey Beal, \$2; Onarheim & Spencer, \$2; T. J. Kelly, \$2; Mike Nealon, \$2; H. H. Clague, \$2; James J. McGuire, \$2; Jos. L. Kelly Co., \$2; Matt Heaphy, \$2; W. J. Gallagher, \$2; J. A. Schroeder, \$1; Dan Heffron, \$1; T. H. Vermillion, \$1; L. G. Smith, \$1; T. V. Luxton, \$1; W. W. Harper, postmaster, \$1; Jos. Peters, \$1; Frank Muller, \$1; Axelsson & Erickson, \$1; John Banahan, \$1; J. J. Harper, \$1; Chas. Schlappi, \$1; R. B. Lewis, \$1; C. R. Fuller, \$1; Benson & Westlund, \$1; Friend Fred Gangner, \$1; C. Mershon, \$1; C. J. Straekel, \$1.50; A. E. Reviere, \$1; M. L. McDermotte, \$1; Mike Daninich, \$5; John Reese, \$2. Total, \$207.50.

DONATIONS FROM COBALT, ONTARIO.

Cobalt, Ont., Can., Dec. 13, 1913.

Mr. E. Mills, Room 605, Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find bank draft for \$251.05, in payment of subscriptions to Michigan strike by persons whose names are set opposite the following amounts:

Tim Cammon, 50c; Kust Brozeau, 50c; Petis Bunos, 50c; Murtagh & Kelly, \$2; Silver Land Pool Room, \$2; Leo Bigney, \$1; William Corey, \$1; Frank Johnston, \$1; Gurtov Weiss, 50c; Chammandy Bros., \$1; C. G. McMyht, 50c; B. Gorbuer, 25c; Arssa, 50c; Angus Kerr, 50c; Walter Lavell, 50c; T. Matron, 25c; J. K. Battah, 50c; D. M. McEachern, \$1; A. Champagne, 50c; Gomas Maugen, 25c; Emat Sze, 25c; Simon Cyr, 15c; Tom Molial, 25c; Willie Abraham, 25c; K. D. Kuluki, 50c; Willie Green, 50c; F. Maki, 25c; O. Kotilainen, 25c; Joe Zion, 50c; A. Wdian, 25c; C. Armstrong, 25c; Mackay Bros., 50c; J. Brown, 25c; J. Green, 25c; J. Symons, 25c; Alex. Talvanen, 25c; A. Ryan, 50c; A. Ainvotte, 50c; Ijou Lee, 25c; Wm. McHugh, 50c; A. Kourij, 50c; E. Barkara, 50c; S. L., 25c; F. Alten, 25c; Jas. McGau, 50c; John Landers, \$1; J. E. Antette, 50c; Sai Kowa, 50c; Geo. Harman, 50c; Bert Sachlan, \$1; D. R. O'Gorman, \$2; S. Khoury, 50c; W. Pooler Star Lunch, \$5; A. Chatillon, 50c; Harry Green, \$2; Rodd Deacon, \$1; Abbot Bros., \$2; W. Moiantl, \$1; A Friend, 50c; Abraham Aboud, \$1; W. R. Lowery, \$1; A. Cohen, \$1; D. Brown, \$1; L. Jodoin, 25c; F. C. Shaw, \$2; R. Seguin, \$1; L. Naljen, \$1; P. Moran, 50c; H. Davis, 35c; M. Rose, 25c; N. Ansaesa, 50c; O. Giachino, 50c; H. Bouneville, \$1; Ex. Belanger, 50c; Victor Therien, 50c; F. Staffen, 50c; B. Byk, 50c; Nick Kubiak, 50c; M. Drabek, 50c; F. Melisck, \$1; W. N., 50c; M. Lellrowk, 50c;

W. Delanger, 50c; Geo. Mnle, 25c; Chas. Balifeu, 50c; G. Kusens, 25c; Bill Soripnink, 50c; Steve Odayoki, 25c; Y. Sippaloi, 50c; A. Koaunen, 50c; W. Swaninen, 25c; Herman Pleanas, 25c; Erik Purainen, \$1; Jahon Koskela, \$2; Aniti Huuska, 50c; Mourita Hill, \$1; Arthur Lindsos, \$3; Yaki Linnnet, \$2; Jahon Riepsteo, \$1; T. Kangas, \$1; Aaro Tavvanen, 50c; Henry Monisuo, \$1; Kalle Tuami, 50c; Matti Tainen, 50c; Y. Fromkila, \$1; O. Mikkola, 50c; Rafael Wala, 25c; Kolle Jarvin, 50c; Robert Lindfore, \$1; Osker Nordlund, 50c; Jacob Kannista, 25c; J. Kallio, \$1; Matti Sivula, 50c; Jonas Ellaness, \$1; O. Leht, 50c; Matt Linder, 50c; S. Salo, 50c; Harl, 50c; Antti Roos, \$2; Emil Takkanen, 25c; Alfred Kumyulla, 50c; Waina Jalanan, 25c; Osker Kinkkiel. 50c; O. Hakole, 50c; A. Boisrck, 50c; Alma Sunell, 50c; Isaas Krizk, 50c; Kalle Suin, \$3.50; Hirvanen, 50c; W. Heine, 50c; E. Pitula, \$1; M. Handerneu, 50c; Gnas Taipali, 50c; Andron Jackson, 50c; H. Lenfast, 50c; Machup, 50c; G. Holnbezik, \$1; K. Prusi and V. Junell, \$3; Y. Manninen, \$3; Balul Razika, 50c; B. Carnulutt, 50c; A. Hilttrin, 50c; W. Warja, 25c; Matt Talsa, 25c; Emil Penanen, 50c; N. Wanhatula, \$1; J. Winberg, \$1; P. Miettinen, 50c; Matti Tikooen, 50c; Nani Hendrickson, 50c; H. Horlipainen, 25c; J. Korpi, 50c; J. Niemi, 25c; H. Koskila, \$2; J. Ohtanen, 50c; H. Karpin, \$1; Jack Tuskkola, 50c; Matti Hakalo, \$1; Knut Maull, \$1; Matti Ahtana, 50c; David Pokik, 50c; N. Salmia, 50c; Aleas Snil, \$1; M. Nihhne, 25c; O. Kotilainin, 25c; Chas. Mak, 25c; Kulmola, 50c; N. Hellstrom, \$1; A. Lindgren, \$2; A. Reijonen, \$1; P. Hyrvirinen, 50c; O. Raula, 50c; O. Rarne, 50c; J. Latvala, 50c; Erik Hill, 50c; Axsel Lamppa, \$1.50; Kalle Leppo, 50c; Uno Pennanen, 50c; Toivi Alho, 50c; Lakri Erickson, \$5; Antti Haisanen, 50c; Krans Salminen, 50c; Henry Lund, 50c; Wm. Jackson, 50c; Kanstd Karpok, 50c; Oscar Sundberg, \$1; Eliasz Linna, 50c; Jack Hakanen, \$1; Mth. Pannanen, 50c; O. Lehta, \$1; A. Lehta, 75c; J. Mellstor, \$1; Urho Hellatom, 25c; W. Lahti, 50c; A. Lndfore, 25c; E. Wallanno, 50c; Tobias Woldi, \$3.50; Emil Waisanan, \$1.25; Jacob Lutinen, 30c; August Kohanen, \$1; M. Korhas, \$1; J. Montanen, 50c; A. Hemalinen, \$1; Henry Korhanen, 50c; John Hennila, 50c; Walentis Maki, \$1; Arne Maki, \$1; P. Pekkenen, \$1; W. Lehta, 50c; F. Lohtinen, 25c; A. Kinta, 50c; Kalle Yaarkp, 50c; Adams, 50c; C. Elliot, \$1; M. McKinnon, \$2; Alex. Neil McKinnon, \$2; H. Veinotte, \$2; John Holden, \$3; F. Hockley, \$1; Joe Mahoney, \$2; Ernest Keen, \$2; J. S. Gillis, \$2; J. H. Duggan, \$2; J. D. Campbell, \$1; John Lillievre, \$3; J. Vainia, \$2; Antti Lill, \$1; J. Ellonen, \$1; K. Ranlanen, \$1; Dan McDonald, \$2; Jas. Chambers, \$1; C. E. Billings, \$1; James Stapleton, \$1; John Lyndall, 25c; S. Craze, \$1; Tom Davis, 25c; Myles, jeweler, \$1; Paddy O'Brien, \$2; Montreal Store, \$1; H. J. Everett, \$1; Hugh Warren, \$2; Richard Cornish, \$2; C. A. Shilson, \$1; A. N. Gauthier, \$3; E. H. Johnson, \$3; J. Cannon, 50c; N. E. Profielsc, \$1; John Hicks, 50c; S. Lingri, \$1; O. Martin, 50c; Oakar Lanyi, 25c; Paavo Prusi, \$2.50; John Wuollet, \$2.75; E. Makela, \$1; Erkk Korhanen, \$2; J. Kallio, \$3.25; M. Puereian, 50c; O. Martin, \$1; L. Halm, \$1; F. Kestila, \$5; O. Kari, \$1; F. Soranen, \$1; J. Hutlun, 25c; Thos. Uinianen, \$1; A. Ruotsalainen, \$1.25; A. Ovaslainen, \$1; W. Tohs, 25c; Tom Hakanen, 50c; J. Aho, 25c; F. Oihloveo, 50c; Otto Sarkila, \$1; G. Luna, 25c; A. Suronen, \$1; J. Silinek, 25c; H. Saulanen, \$1; A. Haalajo, 50c; Jan Kosi, 50c; John Wist, \$2; Em. Fredrickson, 50c; A. Pyzkanen, 50c; Matti Lotjanan, 25c; John Kanppi, \$1; J. Luoma, 50c; M. Saikkaven, 25c; J. Monaown, \$1.

Total—\$251.05.

This is amount turned in to date by different members who took lists to solicit subscriptions. With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH GORMAN,

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

In Memoriam.

Park City, Utah, December 15, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst one of our beloved brothers, Patrick Regan and,

Whereas, By the death of Patrick Regan, the community has lost one who was ever ready to extend the hand of friendship and encouragement to those in need, of this local and organized labor in general; a true friend, who practiced the higher ideals of the true brotherhood of man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his immediate relatives our sincere sympathy, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy be published in The Miners' Magazine.

FRANK TOWEY,
LEE BATES,
JERRY P. SHEA,

(Seal)

Committee.

Park City, Utah, December 15, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Timothy O'Conner; and,

Whereas, By the death of Timothy O'Conner this local has lost a staunch friend and advocate of the cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy be printed in The Miners' Magazine.

FRANK TOWEY,
LEE BATES,
JERRY P. SHEA,

(Seal)

Committee.

Park City, Utah, December 13, 1913.

Whereas, The grim reaper, Death, has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst one of our members who has taken an active part in the affairs of this local, Brother James McCollough; and,

Whereas, By the death of Brother McCollough this local has lost one of its most progressive members, who was heart and soul in sympathy with the cause of organized labor and matters of the oppressed in general; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy printed in The Miners' Magazine.

JERRY P. SHEA,
LEE BATES,
FRANK TOWEY,

(Seal)

Committee.

Tonopah, Nevada, December 9, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:
Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst

Brother Henry Bronker; and,
Whereas, In the death of Brother Bronker, Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a faithful and loyal member; therefore, be it

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

Resolved, As a token of respect for our departed brother that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his relatives and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

JAMES MCGUIRE,
JOHN DONNELLY,
LOUIS ROSS,

(Seal)

Committee.

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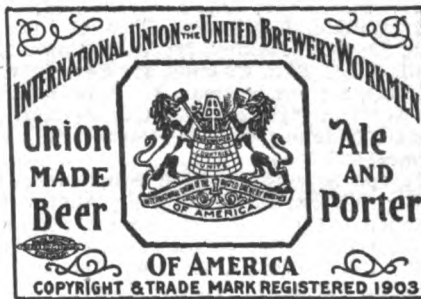
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