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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION DEPENDENCY ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 8, 1914
VOLUME XIV. 24 CENTS NUMBER 550.

WEALTH BELONGS
TO THE PRODUCER
THEREOF

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THE LITTLE WHITE HAND.

By Kittie Sporgo Hulse.
His face bears the scars of life's battles;
They were made by privation and care;
Yet shines through his eyes the brave spirit
That fears not to do and to dare.

Would you trace the deep tide of his courage,
I can show you the source undefiled:
In the soiled, grimy hand of the toiler,
In the little white hand of a child.

No rings on the thin little fingers—
On the wrist shines no glittering band—
But dearer than diamonds and rubies
The touch of the little white hand.

There are millions of thin little fingers
In this fruitful, this bountiful land—
They are robbed of their plumpness and dimples,
The birthright of each little hand.

Then Comrades! Be vigilant ever!
With the weapon you have at command!
Stand fast! Never falter or waver!
For the sake of the little white hand!



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CARHART OVERALLS.

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THE NEW GENESIS

Did God make man or man make God?

Published and sold by the author, J. M. McCloskey, who lost both eyes at Phoenix, B. C., 1912.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 8, 1914.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

THERE WILL BE an army of unemployed just as long as industry is controlled by a master class.

CHARITY is nothing more nor less than an ally of capitalism to prolong the supremacy of industrial slavery.

SEVERAL MILLIONS of idle men and women in this country are now on a strike against death by starvation.

THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee has condemned "the Militia of Christ," as the enemy of organized labor.

IN THE STATE of West Virginia, 309 coal miners were killed during the year 1913. This is a part of the toll demanded by organized greed.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION of Ohio has made the statement that 22 per cent of the working girls of the state get less than \$6 per week. Statistics have been compiled showing that no working girl can live decently on less than \$7 per week. The question arises, how do these 22 per cent live?

"MOTHER" JONES, on her arrival from El Paso, Texas, to Trinidad, Colorado, was immediately seized by the military authorities and deported.

Military anarchy is supreme in the southern coal fields of Colorado. The coal barons seem to be the "invisible government" that issues orders to the supposed "servants of the people."

THE CITIZENS have organized mobs at Steamboat Springs and declared that the striking coal miners at Oak Creek, Colorado, must go.

The striking miners refuse to be deported and the governor of Colorado has ordered a few companies of militia to the scene, and it is presumed that the "boys in blue" will aid the citizens in upholding the supremacy of mob law.

THE FILMS that were taken of the tragedy at Calumet, Michigan, are in Chicago and will be put in the show houses of this country. The mine operators of the copper district sent a committee to Chicago to purchase the films so that the pictures would not be shown, but the committee failed in its mission.

The operator who took the pictures anticipated that the mob would seize and destroy his films, and placed dummies in their stead, which the mob seized, believing that they had the real pictures.

A BANK in Berlin, Germany discharged a clerk on the grounds that he was advocating the formation of a union of bank clerks. Organized labor demanded that the clerk should be reinstated, but the bank refused to recognize the right of a bank clerk to become a member of a union. Organized labor retaliated by reaching the decision to withdraw all of the deposits from the bank which aggregated \$5,000,000.

THE SUPREME COURT of the state of Massachusetts has handed down a decision upholding the right of an employer to place a striker on the blacklist. The Court declares that "blacklisting is not in the nature of a boycott."

If blacklisting is not boycotting, then the court should be more explicit and state definitely the difference between **blacklisting** and **boycotting**. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, like almost every other judicial tribunal, places **property** above **humanity**.

THE NEGOTIATIONS that have been pending in the copper mining district of Michigan relative to the settlement of the strike have failed. The copper barons have practically rejected every proposition, and at present writing, the fight is to a finish.

John B. Densmore, solicitor for the department of labor, has returned to Washington, having failed in his mission to bring about a settlement.

Governor Ferris has gone to the strike zone to look into conditions.

ARMOUR & CO. of the beef trust was fined \$300 for selling rotten chicken at 16 cents per pound in New York. Another charge was brought against Armour & Co. for having scores of cases of ancient eggs, but the attorney pleaded for leniency on the grounds that the man who was responsible for the refrigerator in which the eggs were stored was no longer in the employ of Armour & Co.

Armour & Co. got rid of the employé, but failed to get rid of the eggs.

Armour lost nothing to lose an employé, but to confiscate eggs because they were rotten, would jeopardize dividends. Big Business must be shown mercy, even though Big Business kills for profit.

THE LOCAL UNION of the Western Federation of Miners held a mass meeting at Salida, Colorado, and was addressed by a number of men identified with the labor movement.

The hall was packed to its fullest capacity and many were unable to gain admission.

After the speaking a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the cowardly attack on the person of Charles H. Moyer by the hired outlaws under protection of the state of Michigan, who are a disgrace to a nation that boasts of a constitution that guarantees human rights and liberty, and urged an immediate investigation by Congress of the Michigan strike.

The resolution was forwarded to Senators Thomas and Shafroth and Congressmen Keating and Seldomridge.

VICTOR BERGER in a late interview declared that the country is facing a panic and an industrial crisis such as it has not experienced since the year 1893. Berger is quoted as follows:

"The currency bill is largely a measure favoring the banks of the country and the farmer at the expense of the city banks and incidentally the working class, who will have no benefit at all from it," said Berger.

"President Wilson and his guard claim this new bill will make panics impossible, and that it will lower the cost of living. The next six weeks will show them that the country will be in the midst of a panic, and industrial crisis of a kind that we haven't had in twenty years—not since 1893—and the next six years will prove to Mr. Wilson and his advisers that any lowering of the cost of living is impossible under the capitalistic system.

"I will say so much, though, for Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party, that the panic and industrial crisis which we are facing would have come, even if the Republicans had been in power.

"Only the Democratic way of doing business will make the crisis more violent and far-reaching."

FRANK J. WEBER of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, sent the following telegram to President Wilson, W. B. Wilson, secretary of labor and Governor Ferris of Michigan:

"Whereas, the brutal assault of an apparently well organized and well protected gang in Hancock, Mich., on Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and Charles Tanner, auditor of that organization, and their deportation to another state, together with the lawless suppression of the Finnish daily, The Tyomies, and the arrest of its editors, shows that there is no longer any safety for life or property in the copper mine region of Michigan, and

Whereas, "The complicity of the sheriff of Houghton county in these outrages and the existence of a lawless organization, a so-called Citizens' Alliance, sworn to acts of violence against the miners of that district, show that the local papers are subservient to the mine owners and have become part of the conspiracy, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon the federal authorities to intervene for the purpose of re-establishing a republican form of government to secure those rights which are granted by the national constitution. In view of the wholesale suppression and distortion of the facts in the press we call upon Congress to inaugurate an investigation to disclose the truth as to the situation now prevailing in the Michigan copper country."

WHEN THE NEWS of the Christmas tragedy was flashed over the wires and it was learned that nearly four score of men, women and children were crushed to death, organized labor rushed to the rescue and the following sums were wired to President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners:

United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, \$2,000; United Brewery Workers, \$500; United Mine Workers, District 13 of Iowa, \$1,000, and from many sources came donations to care for the dead and bereaved families.

Labor wants no **charity** from the mailed fist of the **Industrial oppressor**.

SECRETARY OF WAR Garrison has proposed a bill to Congress which imposes a fine of \$300, or three months imprisonment or both, on owners of theaters, hotels or common carriers discriminating against army, navy or marine corps.

Secretary Garrison in his bill proposes that the uniform of the soldier shall be respected and that any slight shall be met by fine or imprisonment.

There is a substantial reason as to why the man who wears the uniform of the soldier is not wanted in the hotels, theaters and other public places, and the Secretary of War should bend his energies towards uncovering the **reason** that the soldier is not a welcome guest at public places.

If the Secretary of War entertains the opinion that he can create **respect** for the **soldier** through the passage of a bill that inflicts a penalty on the party or parties who fail to show that respect demanded by the proposed law, then he has got another **think** coming, because all the laws that can be placed upon the statute books cannot change the sentiments that are entertained for the man who wears the uniform.

Respect can only come to the soldier when the soldier respects himself and refuses to disgrace the uniform which he wears.

Compelling men by law to respect the soldier will fail, and in all probability, such a law will have an opposite effect from which it is intended.

GOVERNOR FERRIS of Michigan on the 28th of December, made the following statements, as published in the press: "I have received no official notification of the alleged kidnapping of President Moyer.

"If he was kidnapped it is up to the Houghton county authorities to take action. If they fall down the state will step in. It is not within my province to take action before the county authorities have had an opportunity to act.

"I have notified President Wilson that so far as the investiga-

tion of the copper strike is concerned we can look out for our own affairs without outside interference. I have been told that a gentleman from the Labor Department will reach Lansing.

"Don't misunderstand me. I have received no authoritative information what he is coming for, but if he is coming to investigate the copper strike on behalf of the federal government I will say he is not needed in Michigan. We can look out for our own affairs."

Had James McNaughton, the lord and tyrant of the copper district of Michigan, gave expression to such statements, intelligent people who have closely observed the lawlessness perpetrated in the strike zone, by McNaughton's thugs, Citizens' Alliance and state cossacks, would feel no surprise, but that a governor of a state, sworn to uphold the law and the constitution of a commonwealth, should give utterance to statements that would reflect upon the degeneracy of a Waddel-Mahon outlaw, is almost beyond the comprehension of men who cling to the belief that there is some redeeming trait in the lowest type of the human race.

Governor Ferris is peerless in his cringing servility to Mammon.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION grows more acute every day. Up at Portland the other day 1,000 jobless men gathered in a mass meeting and, by their sincerity, convinced the authorities of the desperation of their position.

In Salem, Oregon, the Governor has issued a call for a meeting of the State Emergency Board, to plan relief for the jobless thousands.

The same story may be told of any locality, almost. Men and women cannot find work. They are desperate. Lack of work means starvation.

What is the cause? Can anyone see any **NATURAL** reason for the condition that is upon us? There is no reason except that it suits the masters of the bread to have thousands of working people out of work. That is the only reason we have a "panic."

Wall Street is pulling the strings that connect at the other end with the factories. **AND PRODUCTION IS STOPPING.**

The Invisible Government is at work.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is frank enough to himself declare that it is the Invisible Government that is at the root of the woes that are becoming acute.

But, of course, this much we must always remember: Without the capitalist system there could be no Invisible Government in Wall Street. So, at the very root, **CAPITALISM** is the prime cause of whatever economic maladjustment we may suffer from. And, while the disease may be at an acute stage only now and then, it is **ALWAYS** present.

And the only final and lasting cure for this, or any other, panic is the complete annihilation of the capitalist system!—California Social Democrat.

FRANK J. HAYES, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed a mass meeting of the Socialists of Marion county, Indiana, at which meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Western Federation of Miners have been on strike five months in the Michigan metal mining district and

Whereas, the capitalistic class has employed every method of brutality to crush the workers in their struggle for better conditions and have utterly failed, and

Whereas, as a result of this strike, nearly a hundred lives have been lost, among them innocent women and children in the Christmas eve disaster, and

Whereas, the press dispatches have forcibly brought to the notice of the public the inhuman and brutal assault and deportation of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who was in charge of the strike, and

Whereas, we consider this attack on the working class as one of the most vicious outrages in the history of the labor movement, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the socialist party of Marion county, Ind., in mass meeting assembled on Dec. 28, 1913, most vigorously protest against this latest despotic outbreak of the master class upon the workers, and be it further

Resolved, That we demand an immediate investigation by Congress of the deplorable conditions now existing in the copper regions in the state of Michigan, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president of the United States, the two senators from Indiana, and to the members of Congress from this district and that a copy be sent to the public press and to the Western Federation of Miners.

A. G. OTTO
J. ZIMMERMAN
MARION WILEY
JAMES CRAIG
GEORGE SPECKMAN.
Committee on resolutions.

MARGARET OTT, Secretary.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that Representative Church of California introduced a bill making it a crime punishable with a fine of \$5,000 or not less than 10 years in the penitentiary, "to make or circulate false statements, verbally or in writing, in regard to the financial condition of the people and business in-

terests of the United States for the purpose of bringing on a stringency in the money market of this country, generally known as a money panic."

The above bill is an assault upon free speech and a free press.

Under the common law a false statement that injures some one else is sufficient ground for an action in court. But the above bill is special legislation and not only that, but class legislation for the protection of that class of privilege who under our humane civilization can bring on a panic whenever the harvest is ready for the reapers. The bill has for its object the sealing of lips of those who know the financial conditions that precede a panic. They must be silent and not disturb the confidence of the people who have their savings in the vaults of the shylocks.

The shylocks must be protected by a law that inflicts a penalty upon the party who dares to intimate that a financial institution is shaky and liable to close its doors.

The gentleman who introduced the bill should know that if the financial condition of banks is sound, no false statement can precipitate a money panic. But the gentleman who introduced this piece of class legislation recognizes the fact that our whole financial system is rotten to the core, and for that reason he would by law shackle the tongue and pen in order that bankers might have longer time to play the game on the confidence of the people who are slow to discern the signals that indicate a financial crash.

The bill of the California Congressman should be killed and the gentleman who introduced it retired to private life.

The Calumet Sacrifice

CHRISTMAS MORN—the happiest day of all the year to childhood—the day dedicated to it in the celebration of Christ's nativity—the Christ who said "suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven"—the Christ who said, "whoso shall offend one of these little ones * * * more better it were for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea"—was darkened and saddened by the appalling calamity at Calumet.

The story of the striking miners and their families gathered to celebrate Christmas, happy even in the trials through which they have come, laughing, light hearted, with the prattle of their children to gladden their hearts, and then the cry of fire and the frightful struggle and death of four score or more in the congestion of those seeking escape at the door, brought home to all who had the night before engaged in a like celebration, the awful horror of the calamity.

We do not believe that there is a father or mother anywhere who read of the death of those little children who did not utter a silent prayer or whose heart did not bleed in sorrow for the innocent dead and their unhappy and stricken parents. In the humble homes of the workers, the tragedy took on a reality that none who have not suffered the privations, the trials and the tests such as the striking miners and their families are undergoing, can sense or understand.

The very Christ himself has been crucified at Calumet—cruci-

fied by grasping greed, crucified by smug respectability, crucified by Mammon, crucified even by the churches erected in His name—in the sacrifice of those innocent babes. They are as truly the victims of the hate which greed has engendered as though their death had been deliberately planned by some arch-fiend of hell.

Difficult as it is to believe that any person sought purposely to create panic, though there is no crime so base and dastardly that the creatures who are dragged from the very cesspools of hell by the private detective agencies to render service to unconscionable greed, the high-strung tension that a brutal autocracy of wealth has forced, made possible such an appalling sacrifice.

The guilt, whether the panic was started by one of the miserable wretches in the pay of the mine owners or through some unaccountable agency, lies upon human greed—the same greed that throughout all the ages has been the seat of man's inhumanity to man—the inhumanity that "has caused countless millions to mourn."

To the sorrowing miners of Michigan whose homes are desolate today, the workers of America turn their thoughts in fraternal sympathy. More firmly than ever have they resolved, more steadfast than ever are they in their resolution, that the men who are fighting for industrial liberty, who are seeking to give effect to the declared purpose of American institutions as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the preamble to the constitution, shall not be forced to surrender and that, to paraphrase the words of the immortal Lincoln, the sacrifice shall not have been in vain.—Milwaukee Leader.

The Story of the Outrage

(Chicago Journal, December 27th.)

IT WAS INTENDED that the following story, taken from the Chicago Journal, should be published in the last issue of The Miners' Magazine, relative to the outrages committed against President Moyer and Charles Tanner, but owing to the Journal not reaching us in time for publication in the issue on January 1st, we were compelled to hold it for this issue. The story in the Journal is as follows:

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, swathed in bandages and attended by members of the organization, arrived in Chicago on a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad train at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Hancock, Mich., where he says he was shot, beaten and dragged through the streets late yesterday.

Labor leaders met him at the train and told him of plans made by the Federation of Labor for a labor mass meeting in Chicago tomorrow to protest against the treatment given to him in Calumet.

The Moyer mass meeting will be held at 2 p. m. at the headquarters of the musicians' union, 175 West Washington street.

"I'm a little weak," were Moyer's first words as he was assisted from the train at the Union depot. "I need a doctor at once."

Moyer was taken to the New Gault hotel.

Moyer was accompanied by Victor L. Berger, the Socialist leader of Milwaukee and former congressman, and C. H. Tanner.

At the meeting to be held Sunday, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will preside, and efforts will be made to have Mr. Moyer address the meeting, if he is able. Mr. Tanner will also speak. Edward N. Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and former Congressman Berger will be among the speakers. Every labor union in Chicago will be represented.

Fitzpatrick Greets Moyer.

Moyer and Tanner were met at the train by a delegation of labor officials, headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He was assisted from his berth and into a wheeled chair and taken to the New Hotel Gault, where M. J. Riley, local representative of the Western Federation of Miners, is quartered.

When asked to tell of the assault made upon him and Tanner, Moyer said:

"Boys, I'm pretty well done up. I'm weak from loss of blood. Wait until I get to my hotel and have received medical attention. Ask Tanner, here; he was there."

Tanner, who is the auditor of the Western Federation of Miners, said the attack was made by about fifteen deputies and sluggers who broke into their room in the Hotel Scott in Hancock.

"Where's Moyer?" they shouted as they rushed us," said Tanner in recounting the attack.

"Moyer was at a table in the room. The first three men in rushed him and tried to break his arm by twisting it over his shoulder. He fought them off and then somebody commenced shooting.

"I was attacked at the same time, so I do not know all that occurred to Moyer. I saw one of the sluggers beating Moyer on the head with a magazine pistol, and when it was all over we found that Moyer had three bullet wounds in his shoulder.

"They then dragged us from the hotel and down the street for a mile and a half to the depot. They put us aboard a Milwaukee train and three of the deputies accompanied us as a guard to Channing, Mich."

Get Trace of Assailants.

Shortly after his arrival in Chicago Mr. Moyer was told that evidence as to the identity of the men who shot and assaulted him and sent him out of the copper strike district had been gathered by Michigan officers of the union.

It was announced in Calumet that several members of the "kidnaping" expedition had been recognized, and that affidavits as to their identity had been obtained from residents of Hancock. Mr. Moyer said he believed that these sworn statements would be made the basis of warrants for arrests, but decision on this point was reserved in Calumet pending the arrival there of Claude O. Taylor, president of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, who was summoned from Grand Rapids as soon as the forced departure of Moyer became known.

Several local members of the Western Federation joined Moyer and Tanner in the hotel and told of the plans for the mass meeting tomorrow.

To Go Under the X-Ray.

An examination of Moyer's wounds was made this afternoon at the New Gault hotel, by Drs. G. V. Hilton and William T. Harsha. They decided that Moyer would have to be taken to St. Luke's hospital, where, with the aid of the X-ray, they hope to locate the bullet that penetrated his back.

Before he was carried from the hotel to an awaiting ambulance, Mr. Moyer answered a question regarding a late dispatch received from Hancock, Mich., which stated that Manager McNaughton of the Calumet-Hecla mine was not implicated in the affair of last night and that he was with an Associated Press man at 9 o'clock.

Moyer stated that he could swear positively that McNaughton

was the leader of the gang that deported him and that the whole affair occurred before 9 o'clock.

"I've talked with McNaughton every day for several weeks," he said.

Says McNaughton Seized Him.

"I recognized him just as plainly as I do Charles Tanner standing there. McNaughton grabbed me by the throat while two other men held my arms. He put his fist in my face and told me I was a murderer, and that if I ever came back they would hang me.

"McNaughton then searched me," added Moyer. "He took two wallets from my pocket. One contained valuable papers and the other money. He gave the money back and kept the papers."

Former Judge O. N. Hilton of Denver, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, interrupted Moyer.

"There is not the slightest doubt but that McNaughton was the man at the head of that crowd," said the lawyer.

"Tonight I am going back to Calumet. Tuesday morning I intend to bring this outrage before the grand jury which convenes on that date. The doctors find that Mr. Moyer is in a more dangerous condition than we thought. It will be some time before he can leave the hospital."

Moyer Going Back.

"There is one thing that I want known," declared Moyer, "and that is that we are going back there to Michigan to continue that strike and to win it. And we will win it, too; you may be sure that we shall. We will never give up our just contentions now.

"We are going to ask that the federal government and the government of the state of Michigan join forces to protect us in going back there to exercise our federal right. We are going to ask these governments to use their efforts to prevent lawless and riotous citizens from attacking us and doing our members bodily harm.

"The people of that vicinity have done themselves no good by their attack upon me. That act has done more than anything else to discredit their cause in the eyes of people in general. As for the gunman, Waddell Mahon, he probably will be prosecuted for his actions.

"I was attacked by about twenty-five men in my room at the Scott hotel in Hancock, Mich., last night at about 8:34 o'clock, struck over the head with the butt of a revolver, shot in the back, dragged through the hotel and streets and put on a train and told to leave that country forever," said Moyer.

Tells Story of Attack.

"At 8:30 o'clock last night Sheriff Cruse and about fifteen other men came to my room to ask me about arrangements for the burial of the poor persons who met their death in the Christmas catastrophe. They remained about fifteen minutes and left after I told them that the Western Federation of Miners and the labor organizations of the country could and would care for its own unfortunates.

"Within four minutes, before all the committee of citizens could leave the room, fifteen ruffians burst into the room. I was standing at the telephone at the time and was putting in a call. Charles H. Tanner of California, traveling auditor for the Western Federation of Miners, was with me.

"Several grabbed hold of me and held me while another man came up from behind and struck me with the butt of his revolver on the head. Then there was a report of a gun and I felt a piercing sensation in my back. I do not think that anyone shot me deliberately. I think that the gun used in hitting me on the head was discharged during the melee.

"Two men then got hold of my arms and dragged me out of the hotel. Down the street we went. When the two men became tired, two other huskies took hold of me, and although I was on my feet part of the time, I was dragged for blocks.

"It is a little more than a mile to Houghton, where the mob took me. All the while they were pulling me along the others were yelling 'Lynch him!' and 'Hang him!' and calling me the vilest kind of names.

Ordered to Leave Country.

"When we reached the depot James McNaughton, general manager and vice president of the Calumet & Hecla mines, drove up in an automobile. He rushed up to me and said:

"You get out of this country forever. If you ever come back I'll hang you."

"Then he continued to abuse me in the vilest manner. When the train left I was thrown bodily upon it. Two men who claimed to be deputy sheriffs also got on. They took me into the sleeper and soon after Mr. Tanner was brought in. He, too, had been assaulted in the room and forcibly taken to the station.

"One of the deputies handed the conductor our tickets and said that we were going to Chicago. The deputies stayed on the train until we had passed into Wisconsin.

Has Physician's Certificate.

"Somewhere on the trip a doctor was called to dress my wounds. He was summoned by one of the men who said they were deputies, and he told the doctor to send the bill to the sheriff at Calumet.

"In order to prove my case, I got a statement from the doctor." Mr. Moyer then reached into his coat and pulled out two sheets of paper upon which was written this statement:

Charles H. Moyer was treated by me for a gunshot wound in the back, apparently superficial in nature, and lacerations of the scalp.

(Signed.)

(Countersigned.)

J. W. STORY, M. D.

W. B. HENDLEY,

Deputy Sheriff.

"I have never said that a member of the Citizens' Alliance caused the panic at Italian hall," said Mr. Moyer when asked as to his reported statements.

"I did not say that there were twenty-five men who would swear that they saw a man wearing a Citizens' Alliance button rush up the stairs, stick his head through the door and yell 'Fire.'

"We can take care of our own people. We have fought their battles. We have fed them while they were hungry and clothed them when they were cold. Now we can bury them. We ask no help from others.

Large Fund Is Raised.

"The labor organizations of the world have come forward in fine shape. We have now about \$16,000, and it will reach \$20,000."

Mr. Moyer would not say whether any of the men who attacked him were in the sheriff's party which had talked with him just a few minutes before. He said that he did not recognize any of them as the same.

"But," he said, "I can not understand how the deputies happened to be at the station waiting when the mob met there. Neither can I understand how it was they had Chicago tickets for Mr. Tanner and myself, nor how they could summon a doctor and tell him to charge the treatment to the county unless the sheriff knew all of the time that the attack was going to take place."

He hinted that he thought the sheriff's conference was simply a ruse to find out whether he was alone or not, and if it would be safe for the other party to attack him.

Although Mr. Moyer's bandages and bed linen were bespattered with blood, yet he did not appear to be in any pain, and received reporters cheerfully and talked for nearly twenty minutes.

Former Congressman Victor Berger of Milwaukee entered the car upon its arrival at Milwaukee and was greeted warmly by Mr. Moyer. He invited the injured man to his home, and said that the Milwaukee Socialists would go to the aid of the Calumet miners.

Moyer and Tanner of Federation Deported

Mob of Law-Defying Citizens' Alliance and Gunmen Attack Federation Officials in Their Room at Scott Hotel—Moyer Shot Twice but Believed Not Fatally Injured.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners and Charles Tanner, organizer were brutally attacked in their room at the Scott hotel Friday night at about 9:15 o'clock by a mob of "Citizens Alliance" members and imported gunmen. When the mob entered the room Moyer and Tanner resisted and as a result were badly beaten, and Moyer was shot through the shoulder and received a glancing shot on the head. After the fight in the hotel the Federation officials were escorted to Houghton and placed aboard the 9:35 outgoing Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul train for Chicago being accompanied by a large number of gunmen. Plans for the deportation of these men had been carefully made and only those taking part in the damnable outrage were aware of the fact. A few moments prior to the departure of the train the fire whistle of Houghton was sounded as a call "to arms" of the "Alliance" however very few were at the depot not knowing the nature of the "business" that was to engage this unorganized and officerless mob of "law and order."

When the news became general the streets of Hancock and Houghton were alive with people eager to satisfy their curiosity, and to learn the full particulars of the affair, and it was near the mid-

night hour before the streets took on their usual aspect. This vicious crime following so closely upon the heartbreaking disaster of Christmas eve has stirred the law abiding citizens as never before, and is certainly sure to quickly bring a full and searching investigation of the strike situation existing in this district. That it was the intention to murder in cold blood President Moyer is very evident; that the bullets from the gun did not do perfect execution is no fault of the man who without justification, and murder in his heart, pulled the trigger.

If the officers of the mining companies of this district think for one instant that the deportation of these men will bring about a settlement of the strike, they have made the mistake of their lives. This damnable crime has only cemented the strikers into a compact and resisting force that cannot be broken by bayonets nor bullets. These men have been patient and suffering quite long enough, and unless the government takes a hand in settling this deplorable condition in the copper country, the beacon fires of revolution will no doubt glare from every hilltop within the confines of America.

When citizens of the United States cannot go peacefully about their vocations without the protection guaranteed them by the constitution of their country, the time has arrived when its citizens are forced to take drastic action. The existing industrial condition of this district is most deplorable, and has been brought about through the supine indifference, and deliberate refusal of the officials in

power to right the most flagrant wrong ever heaped upon a long suffering public. Capitalism is going to maintain its entrenched position to the end; drenching its spiked heel in human blood before loosing its grasp upon the throats of its long suffering victims. The dastardly deed of Friday night is deeply deplored by the citizens who are law abiding and peaceable, feeling keenly the disgrace that

has been heaped upon them by the "Citizens Alliance" and armed thugs. Instead of the strike being nearer a settlement by the acts of this mob in Friday nights' raid, it has been further retarded, and the men will stand more firm than ever before in the history of the strike.--Miners' Bulletin, Hancock, Michigan.

An Emergency Confronts Us

IN SAN FRANCISCO, great mass meetings have been held by the unemployed and the speakers who addressed these meetings gave utterance to sentiments that prove conclusively that the situation is growing desperate.

In Los Angeles, crowds gathered to listen to speakers that dared to tell the victims of idleness and poverty, not to suffer from the pangs of want as long as there was plenty and to spare to feed the hungry.

In Portland and in Seattle, moneyless men standing on the verge of starvation entered cafés and restaurants and partook of meals, and then politely told the proprietors that they could send their bills to the city councils, as they had no money with which to pay for the meals they had eaten. In many large cities conditions are becoming desperate and the authorities are beginning to realize that the unemployed problem must be grappled with and something done and done quickly, if peace is to prevail.

Hungry, penniless men, who are homeless and jobless, have but little respect for law.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature and men willing to work who can find no employment will not sit down and slowly starve to death in a land of plenty.

Riots that grow out of hunger may develop into a revolution, and a revolution born of suffering and poverty, may shake the very foundations of government.

Our statesmen at Washington have spent ten long months discussing a tariff and a currency bill, but the servants at Washington seemed to be sightless to the fact, that in every city of the nation the idle armies are growing larger and becoming a menace to the safety and peace of every community.

Law will not command the reverence of idle men with empty stomachs. To such men life is more priceless than property, and they would be lacking in courage and intelligence, should they fail to help themselves when confronted with an emergency which demands the necessities of life.

The Old Year and the New

THE YEAR 1913 has passed into history and we are now standing on the threshold of a new year. The history of the old year has been written, and while countless thousands can look back on the last twelve months with feelings of joy and happiness, yet, there are millions of human beings to whom the year 1913 was a nightmare. In countless hovels there have been sighs and sobs, and many a cheek has been wet with the dew of tears.

During the year 1913, many a habitation called home has been shadowed by the gloom of misery and wretchedness, and hope has been supplanted by despair.

In the morning light of a new year, there will come to men and women a determination to gird their loins for that ever ceaseless battle that must be fought to win success. But countless thousands, in whose hearts there are nothing save the ashes of dead hopes, will permit themselves to drift towards that inevitable ending that swallows up the "down and out" who has been conquered in the struggle to live.

Men and women whose lives have been blighted and blasted, and who feel that fraternity is but a meaningless word, will be carried down the stream of life until wrecked on the breakers of adversity.

The new year is an occasion when men and women make resolutions. Looking back over the past, they behold the errors and mistakes that have brought pain and agony, and they resolve to steer clear of the pitfalls that have brought heartaches and disgrace. The new year is a good time to check up the mistakes of the past and a good time for human beings to resolve to be better men and women. But there are millions of people on the bosom of this old earth who will sneer at the thought of resolutions. The social outcast in the brothel may resolve to quit the bad lands, but society having locked the door against her, she will discover that climbing the hill will tax all her efforts to lead a better life.

The hungry, unemployed man, homeless and shelterless, will feel that resolutions for him are but a mockery, and as he looks into the future, seeing no ray of light behind the cloud that shadows his life, he may resolve to become a criminal.

The new year, with its millions of unemployed, with its hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who are penniless and hungry, presents a picture that should touch the innermost recesses of human hearts and should prompt real men and real women to come together in a mighty army, and fight the battle that will sweep from our planet, the economic wrongs that curse humanity.

The Letter of a Peacemaker

TWO HOURS before Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was brutally assaulted and shot in his room at the Scott hotel and dragged through the streets of Hancock by a mob, he penned the following letter and forwarded the same to the managers of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company:

"On the eve of the burial of the victims of the terrible disaster which occurred in our midst at a time when the doctrine of 'Peace on earth, good will toward men' was being spread among the little ones of your employes who are striking for what they believe is a just cause, I again ask you, in their behalf, that you join with me in an effort to adjust this deplorable controversy.

"Acting with authority of the striking men, I have submitted to you terms of arbitration which should appeal to anyone who is desirous of bringing to an end a conflict which has been in effect five months, during which millions of dollars have been lost and unnecessarily expended and human lives have been sacrificed, to say nothing of the suffering of the participants and those who must necessarily feel the effect of an industrial conflict of this kind.

"The thinking people of this country believe there must be something to settle between the employer and the employe in this case. Can you longer maintain that there is but one side of this question and that labor shall not be given an opportunity to be heard?

"In my last proposal at arbitration I agreed that the mining companies at interest might select two members, the miners on strike two members who are not members of any local organization or of the Western Federation of Miners, and that either the president of the United States or the governor of Michigan should select the fifth member, this board to compose a board of arbitration to which this entire question in dispute shall be submitted. All parties at interest shall be bound by the findings of this board.

"I now submit to you the following plan of arbitration: That the president of the United States and the governor of Michigan, acting together, shall select a jury of arbitration of five or seven

members, and that all matters in dispute shall be submitted to said board and that, upon acceptance of this medium of arbitration, the mine managers shall be notified and the miners allowed to return to their work without discrimination, and that all at interest shall be bound by the findings of this board.

"I submit to you, gentlemen, that no fairer proposition for a settlement of a controversy of this character ever has been submitted by wage workers on strike, and I urge upon you its acceptance to the end that peace may again be restored in this district and present conditions forever ended."

Is there a single individual in this country, who lays the slightest claim to honesty and fairness, can find in the above letter to the managers of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company one objectionable feature? In every sentence, phrase and word there is breathed the yearning hope for a peaceable settlement of the strike. In fact, the letter of Moyer to the management of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, is a pathetic and eloquent plea to the best that there is in man to recognize the fact that there are two sides to every question. During all the time that Moyer has been in the strike zone of Michigan, he has counseled obedience to law upon the part of the strikers, and has been tireless in his efforts to bring miner and mine operator together to adjust differences on an honorable basis.

But mine operators, business men, prostituted preachers, briefless pettifoggers and hired gun-men who resolve themselves into an organized mob, have no respect or consideration for a man who pleads for the rights of enslaved humanity.

Mercenary pirates, hungry for profit, are strangers to every principle that demands justice, and merciless hyenas in human shape that become a cowardly mob, to kidnap, deport and shoot a labor official, because he is true and loyal to the interests of the class whom he represents, would sell the constitution of a nation for a "mess of pottage," and gloat over the paltry proceeds that debauched their honor.

Human Rights Shall Not Be Murdered in America

In this picture that is presented to the readers of the Miners' Magazine, can be seen President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, after having been operated upon, and standing beside his couch, are John Walker, president of the State Federation of Labor of Illinois, Yanco Terzich, member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and M. J. Riley, representative of the W. F. M.

The tragedy that blackens and disgraces the history of the state of Michigan, a tragedy in which nearly four score of men, women and children lost their lives, followed by the slugging, shooting and deportation of Moyer and Charles H. Tanner, has stirred a nation, and men of sober thought are asking the question as to the efficacy of **law** in the protection of human rights.

Why boast of the majesty of the **law** and those inalienable rights that are presumed to be guaranteed by the constitution that citizenship are called upon to revere as a sacred document, when men fighting a bloodless battle for the suffering victims of industrial slavery, can be seized by a mob, brutally beaten, shot and deported and such infamous lawlessness be winked at by officials, in whose custody,

We may boast of a "Declaration of Independence," immortalize in words the sacredness of constitutional rights and hail the star's and stripes as the banner of freedom, but with all the tributes that may stream from eloquent lips, we are forced to acknowledge that here in America, **Greed** sits upon the throne of power and rules with the mailed fist of brutal might.

"Predatory wealth" in every state of our Union sneers at law and mocks the pleading voice that appeals for justice for humanity.

The "invisible government" is **king**, and the "servants of the people" have no eyes to see or ears to hear, when the brawn and bone of a nation, through its representatives, speak for the amelioration of **conditions** that degrade man, debase woman and dwarf the mental, moral and physical stature of childhood.

Gold has become **God** and **Profit** has become the **religion** of **privilege** that holds man in slavery.

The laboring millions of this nation have been patient. They have borne the infamies and outrages that have been born of **greed**, but let not a master class hug the delusion to its breast, that **patience**



PRESIDENT MOYER AFTER THE OPERATION.

has been placed the authority to uphold legal rights and constitutional liberty. Why pay glowing encomiums of laudation to the fluttering folds of a starry banner or boast of the **democracy** of a republic, when a frenzied mob, thirsting for human blood, can drag citizens of the United States through the streets of a city, yelling lynch them and hang them," for no crime, save that they had consecrated their efforts to lift labor on a higher plane of civilization?

Moyer and Tanner had committed no crime.

The mob organized and utilized by the copper barons knew that they had broken no law, but they were executing the orders of economic masters, whose mandates seem to be more potent than the constitution of a state or nation.

will not **break** or that the red blood of independence has turned into water in the veins of the struggling millions of this country.

The shooting and deportation of Moyer has been written on the page of labor's history, and if "predatory wealth" can organize mobs to uphold the supremacy of economic slavery, then humanity can resolve itself into an army, to strangle to death the **anarchy** that outrages law and rapes the liberty of citizenship.

Lexington is remembered by **imperialism** in the old world.

Fort Sumpter can never be obliterated from the memory of a class that held in bondage the black man, and **greed** in its **lawlessness** will meet its Waterloo at the hands of that citizenship that scorns to live in slavery.

The Brazen Hypocrisy of Official Slaves

AFTER MOYER was brutally beaten, shot and deported, Sheriff Cruse of Houghton county sent a lengthy telegram to Governor Ferris, making the statement that his investigations so far, had failed to show that James McNaughton had any part in the deportation of President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners. He further declared, that he was not prepared to say who were the actual participants in sending the strike leader from Calumet. As the truckling tool and official lickspittle of McNaughton, he does not dare to rise to the stature of a man and charge McNaughton with complicity in the dastardly outrages. Though he had seen McNaughton leading the mob, though he had seen the purse-proud plutocrat of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company raping law and constitutional rights, yet, the sheriff of Houghton county does not dare to open his mouth and point the accusing finger at the lord of the copper domain of Michigan.

Why?

James McNaughton not only controls the sheriff's office, but a private army of professional assassins hired to kill as well as the state militia, have been under the control of this economic tyrant, whose mandate is law to every official chattel of Michigan, who lacks the manhood and the courage to be loyal to his oath of office.

The sheriff says he is not prepared to say who were the actual participants.

It is safe and reasonable to presume from his past servility, that he will never be prepared to disclose the names of those who broke

into Moyer's room, beat him almost to death and dragged him through the streets of Hancock with less consideration than is shown to a dog.

A few minutes before the mob broke into Moyer's room, the sheriff and a committee had been holding a conference with Moyer, and they had scarcely left the hotel, when the mob visited its vengeance on Moyer. Where was the sheriff while the outrage was being committed.

He was on the grounds, and he saw the mob, but he made no attempt to interfere with the organized gang of outlaws, who were serving the interests of the copper barons. Was the sheriff in the conspiracy?

Men who are sane and who are gifted with average intelligence, will harbor a strong suspicion that the sheriff of Houghton county, was cognizant of what was to follow after he and the committee took their departure from Moyer's room at the Scott hotel.

The governor says: "There is no occasion for impatience in the investigation of Moyer's kidnaping. The Houghton county grand jury will give every one an impartial hearing."

Does Governor Ferris believe that such rot issuing from his cowardly lips, will be gulped down by men who know the cringing servility of the chief magistrate of Michigan.

The grand jury will do as the official agents of a mine Owners' association demand that it shall do, and the hearing will not be impartial, and no one knows this better than the governor of the state of Michigan.

The Calumet Outrage

IF ANYTHING WERE NEEDED to warrant the suspicions which the Calumet disaster aroused, the brutal and murderous assault upon President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners by the thugs of the mine owners and the crawling creatures of the Citizens' alliance, and his forced deportation, serve the purpose.

Calumet is going through an industrial war in which every class in the community that is parasitic upon the working class has made common cause against the miners. The class divisions that were accentuated in Milwaukee when the cry was raised to "get together" and "beat the Socialists" were marked, but it requires such a struggle as is going on between the miners and the copper trust to make the division so clean cut that a very chasm separates the warring classes.

In a class war such as is being waged at Calumet there is no class quite so despicable as the class typified by the Citizens' alliance—a class composed of the small traders and professional men—whose sole concern is to force the workers back to the unbearable conditions against which they have struck that business may be resumed and their interrupted profits restored to them. They look upon the worker as their natural prey. They are so greedy, so short sighted, so contemptibly small, that they are blind to their larger interests. For, of truth, their interests would be better served were the wages of the workers to be raised and their hours of employment shortened.

There is a class from which the thugs and detectives are drawn—the lowest class in creation—lower even than the tiger and the wolf—finding place only with the hyena and the jackal. If hell were to spew forth its vomit, from its very lowest depths, from its very cesspools would come the human dregs that in life composed the army of spies and assassins which the dominant class has ever invoked to preserve its unjust privileges and hold its slaves in bondage.

At Calumet we see all of the forces of society that are determined that the worker shall not escape from his condition of servitude, united to keep him chained to his task. The very same conditions are revealed as were seen when Garrison and Philipps were thundering against chattel slavery. Then the exploiting classes hesitated at nothing, not even murder and the denial of every right and liberty guaranteed by the constitution, to silence protest.

The brave and fearless men who rose to protest against slavery

were mobbed. Some were murdered. But eternal justice could not forever be mocked. The American people in the end paid a terrible penalty for their heartless greed—the greed of the rising capitalist class in the north combined with the greed of the slaveholding oligarchy of the south.

More than a million lives were sacrificed that "business might not be interrupted in New York and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania or the slave owner compelled to relinquish to his chattel the rights of a free man.

More than a million lives were laid upon the altar of eternal justice because the clergy justified slavery as a divine institution.

More than a million lives were sacrificed because men who saw clearly the infamy of slavery, as did Jefferson and his contemporaries, did not have the courage to seize it by the throat and strangle it to death, but took the course of least resistance and left it to time and future generations to meet the issue and solve the problem.

The little business men of Calumet, the little professional men, the clergy, the doctors and the lawyers, who are living off the workers, are blowing their puny breaths against a very hurricane in their endeavors to drive the miners back unwillingly to their former condition of servitude.

The copper trust, which, with the same warrant as the Algerian pirates who collected tribute as a vested right, exacts its unearned millions from the labor of the miners and the stolen heritage of the people, has to contend with a force greater than its rebellious miners. It has to deal with the workers of America. It has to deal with the same great forces that have brought modern industry into being and which have raised the worker from a serf of the soil to that of the master mind and master hand of modern industry.

The working class of America is in no abject or begging mood. It scorns the proffered aid of its exploiters and their sniveling sympathy.

It detests their smallness and it divines their motives.

When the miners rejected their aid, when the miners proudly told them that they would bury their own dead, when the miners said to the men who have been trying and who are now seeking to starve them into the submission of the whipped slave, that they want none of their charity, they spoke as becomes men who are worthy to be free and who are worthy the support of their fellow workers.

They shall not starve and they will not surrender.—Milwaukee Leader.

Disclaiming Murder by Attempted Murder

FOR THE SECOND TIME in his career, Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, has suffered the experience of being kidnapped by the exploiters of labor, though this time they added variety to the entertainment by attempting his assassination, though in this particular the attempt was a partial failure, as they only succeeded in sending several pistol shots into his body, none of which, we understand, will prove fatal. The Waddell-Mahon firm of organized thugs, in the employ of the local Citizens' Alliance, after bungling the murder job, placed him forcibly on a train and deported him from the vicinity.

Moyer, it is said, had incensed the Citizens' Alliance by declaring that a person wearing the badge of that body had started the panic cry in the local theater on Christmas eve, by which some eighty members of the strikers' families, mostly children, were crushed

to death in the ensuing stampede. The further fact that the women whose children had been thus murdered scornfully refused the "charity" of the ladies of the Citizens' Alliance and turned down the \$25,000 offered by that body for the relief of the survivors and the burial of the victims was so abhorrent to their humane feelings that their strikebreaking employes tried to get even by murdering Moyer.

What truth there may be in Moyer's charge we cannot positively say. He did not accuse the alliance directly of deliberately instructing one of their hired scoundrels to stampede the audience, but only that the miscreant wore the badge of the Citizens' Alliance, a charge which, at this distance and with a knowledge of what the wretches hired by that body are capable of, seems very probable.

The dynamite planting in the Lawrence strike, the stories told by the braggart Orchard in the Steunenberg case, together with the

well known and only too often experienced cruelty and callousness of the scoundrels usually employed by capitalists in their efforts to suppress strikers by violence and terrorism, all tend to lend plausibility to the charge made by Moyer.

It is by no means the first time that these gentry have plotted murder, or even committed it, with the idea of bringing about situations calculated to break down the resistance of strikers. These scoundrels, who are often sent out with the veiled understanding that they are to "start something" on their own "individual initiative," may be justly suspected as being in some obscure way behind any unusual occurrence that results in death by violence on such occasions. Recruited as they are from the very vilest dregs of human society, there is no crime of which they are not fully capable. The Calumet miners, from their previous experience in this strike with the thugs and gunmen of the alliance, have considerable warranty for their suspicions in this particular case.

It may be noted, too, that the press dispatches giving the first accounts of the horror at the theater stated that the presence of death in wholesale form in the community, it was thought, would tend to soften the antagonism between the miners and their exploiters and bring about conciliation that would end the strike. If a Citizens' Alliance thug really started the stampede, as charged by Moyer, he may have had this idea in his depraved mind, and used his own judgment in carrying it out, a method of procedure which would, of course, permit all the respectable members of the alliance to disavow any knowledge of the affair and repudiate with righteous indignation any connection with it.

But they have greatly weakened the force of their denials by the attempt on Moyer's life and his subsequent deportation. The strikers are very likely to conclude that people in the employ of the alliance who openly attempt murder in the streets, as they did in the case of Moyer, are by no means above the suspicion of pulling off a job of murder secretly.

Then, too, the attempted assassination of Moyer is quite in line with the policy formulated for that organization by its most prominent member, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, of Los Angeles, who some time ago declared in his paper that agitators would suddenly disappear in the near future when the Citizens' Alliance got going in real earnest. There would be no inquiries about them, said the doughty general; they would just quietly disappear.

It would seem that the Citizens' Alliance of Calumet attempted to have this policy carried out, but their clumsy employés bungled the job considerably. Realizing that mere deportation labored under the disadvantage of the deportee probably coming back, they sought to prevent the return of the undesirable by the method recommended by Otis. However, there were difficulties in the way, and the policy could not be completely carried out.

In this dilemma, the Citizen's Alliance of Calumet might with profit receive instructions from General Otis on the best method of turning the trick of the "disappearing agitator." They did the best possible, of course, under the difficult circumstances, but what they have done may perhaps defeat the object aimed at, or at best prove of doubtful value in softening the class antagonism of which the Citizens' Alliance is one of the most stalwart exponent.—New York Call.

The Metal Market

New York—Dec. 24.

The metal markets continue rather quiet. Copper has not lost materially, but sales have been on a moderate scale. Tin has been generally weak and lower.

The recent weakness in copper, lead and spelter has not been due to any malevolent manipulation, or any other mysterious motives, but is explained by the absence of buying for consumption and the increase in smelters' hands of stocks that they were averse to carrying. Sales at low prices have relieved the situation in copper and lead. There has probably been no reduction in the stock of spelter, but producers seem to be willing to carry that metal. In all of these metals, the present outlook is for improvement in price.

Copper—During the week of Dec. 18-24 there was active competition for business among all the agencies, which resulted in considerable sales; however, at low prices. The bulk of these were with European buyers and were done at 14.30@14.35c., delivered in Europe. One day one agency would cut; another day, another. Some business was also reported with American consumers, including one or two round lots, at about 14 1/4c., delivered, usual terms. On Dec. 23, one of the principal agencies, having apparently sold all it cared to, announced an advance in its asking price to 14 5/8c., delivered, usual terms, other agencies being then sellers at 14 1/4@14 3/8c., delivered, etc. The action of the agency referred to was not followed entirely by the others, but they stiffened up somewhat and made the market at about 14 3/8@14 1/2c., delivered, etc., equivalent to about 14.25@14.30c., cash, N. Y., on Dec. 24.

The situation in Lake copper remained about at previously reported, the principal producer asking 14 7/8@15c., and presumably taking care of its regular customers at those prices. An outside lot of 150,000 lb. turned up on Dec 23 and was sold at 14 3/4 cents.

There is a decidedly better feeling in the market, which closes strong with lake copper at 14 3/4@15c.; and electrolytic in cakes, ingots and wirebars at 14.25@14.30c. The average price of electrolytic for the week was 14.158 cents.

We quote casting copper nominally at 13.90@14c. as an average for the week.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	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, "Proletaric," 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.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Box 610, Gowganda, Canada, December 19, 1913.
Mr. John M. O'Neill:—
Dear Sir and Bro.—Please insert the following in the Magazine: Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Harry Woods, last heard of at Edmondton about a year ago, will confer a favor by notifying his brother, Amos Wood, McCool P. O., Ontario, Canada, or Secretary of Gowganda Miners' Union, No. 154.
Yours fraternally,
R. A. ALLEN,
Secretary-Treasurer Pro Tem.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Frank P. Costey, who when last heard from was in San Diego, Cala., and was in poor health. He has been a member of the W. F. M., for sixteen years. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to D. E. Costey, 623 Kearney avenue, San Diego, Cala.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of John Callaghan, last heard of in California and Mexico, kindly communicate with his brother, William Johnston, formerly of Scotland, present address, Box 446, Cobalt, Ontario, Canada.

AFFIDAVITS THAT TELL THEIR OWN STORY.

[Copy.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York. } ss.
Frank Borrows, 341 West 55th street, New York, being duly sworn says:
That he was engaged at the Hotel Irving by the Burns Detective Agency as a laborer to go to work at Mohawk, Mich., to take the place of men on strike.

I made a verbal agreement to work for \$2.75 per day and board, but when I arrived I was compelled to pay \$26 per month for board and room.

I saw guards beat up men and shoot at them. Men upon arriving at the mines who attempted to leave were detained against their will by the guards in the employ of the mines company.

Strikers were prohibited from going to the postoffice to get their mail by guards.

Many of the guards were constantly under the influence of liquor. Strikers acted at all times in a peaceful and orderly manner. Guards

constantly started fights with the strikers for no apparent cause or justification.

Miners were not permitted to go into the city without having a pass signed by the foreman of the company.

FRANK BORROWS.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JULIAN A. ARROYO, Notary Public.

[Copy.]

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

Harry H. Stewart, 171 East 102d street, being duly sworn, says:

He was employed by Wadell and Mahon of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street to go to Calumet, Mich., as a guard.

I was stationed at Houghton, Mich. Sunday, August 2, 1913, I got a .38-caliber gun and a night stick. I was a reserve guard. I was instructed by Dick Dineen to get in the automobile and go to where there was some trouble. When we got there Dick Dineen said, "Go in and clean that bunch of men up. I and about ten others did that and we arrested about twelve men who were standing outside of a store peacefully. We had no warrants for anybody's arrest.

At Houghton where we were stationed no man was permitted to go to the postoffice. If he attempted to go we got orders to beat him up.

I saw miners held against their will and not permitted to leave the mines. Strikers at all times acted peacefully and in an orderly manner. Whenever a striker would be arrested he would be assaulted by the guards.

HARRY H. STEWART.

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JULIAN A. ARROYO, Notary Public.

[Copy.]

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

Thomas Crogan, 224 East 102d street, New York City, being duly sworn, says:

He was employed by Wadell and Mahon of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue as a guard on or about August 7, 1913, to go to Houghton, Mich.

When I arrived I got a gun and a stick. I was stationed at the power house. I got orders to beat up anyone who would not move when I ordered them to do so.

No miners were permitted to leave the mines without a pass. They were held there against their will.

No striker was permitted to go to the postoffice to get his mail. He was prevented from doing so by the guards in the employ of Wadell and Mahon.

I was instructed to beat up any man who came within 300 feet of the property.

Strikers at all times behaved in a peaceful and orderly manner. I received a pass from Earl K. Stewart to go into town. These cards were issued to all guards in the employ of Wadell and Mahon. I also state that card marked Exhibit 1 was given to me by Mr. Earl Stewart.

THOMAS CROGAN.

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JULIAN A. ARROYO, Notary Public.

[Copy.]

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

William Holder, 349 West Twenty-first street, being duly sworn, says:

He was employed as a guard by the Ascher Detective Agency of 1440 Broadway on September 28, 1913. I was sent to Centennial Heights, Mich.

A .38-caliber revolver and stick were given to me. My duty was to meet miners at their homes and escort them to Red Jacket. Many of the guards were under the influence of liquor.

I was sent to North Kearsarge about the latter end of November. One night I was awake out of bed by one Fountain, an Ascher guard. He told me six shots were fired right at him. I went to the scene of the alleged shooting and ascertained that Flynn and Fountaine were under the influence of liquor and created a disturbance and then these men blamed it on the strikers.

At Ahmeek I was stationed one night. I saw miners held and not permitted to leave the mines. They were held against their will.

The strikers behaved in an orderly and peaceful manner. Captain Smith on several occasions when the strikers were assembling to parade would rush in and push them in an effort to compel them to fight. They, the strikers, always behaved peacefully. Said Captain Smith remarked on several occasions that he cleaned up the Heights.

WILLIAM HOLDER.

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JULIAN A. ARROYO, Notary Public.

[Copy.]

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

Ben Murray, 137 East 125th street, being duly sworn, says:

That he was hired as a guard on August 29, 1913, by Wadell and Mahon, 200 Fifth avenue, New York City.

They sent me to Pamesdale, Mich. When I arrived I was given a gun and a stick. I was stationed at B location. One morning we got orders to keep the men away from the meeting place, where a parade was starting. They refused and we beat them up. One of the guards started shooting, killing a dog.

I was drunk all the time I was employed there. So was many of the other guards. The strikers at all times behaved orderly and peacefully.

No miners were permitted to leave the mine without a pass. Passes were issued by Major Earl R. Stewart.

We occasionally got drunk and went into town and raised hell generally. We were ordered to beat up any man who talked to us while on escort duty.

BEN MURRAY.

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JULIAN A. ARROYO, Notary Public.

[Copy.]

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

Harry Marks, 209 West Twenty-second street, New York City, being duly sworn, says:

That on Tuesday, December 9, 1913, at 10:30 a. m., he interviewed a Mr. W. R. Todd at the office of the Quincy Mining Company, room 1001, 32 Broadway, New York City. He introduced himself as Mr. Simmers. In an interview which Mr. W. R. Todd was present, also Mr. Parsons Todd, I was told by Mr. W. R. Todd that he would make another Cripple Creek at Michigan and drive union men and union officials out by the point of the bayonet.

Description of Mr. W. R. Todd: Man about 70 years of age, white beard. About 5 feet 6 inches.

Description of Mr. Parsons Todd: Five feet 8 inches, clean shaven and about 160 pounds in weight.

HARRY MARKS.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of December, 1913.

(Seal) CLARENCE A. SPEAR, Notary Public Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

[Copy.]

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

Frank Clancy, 171 East One Hundred and Second street, being duly sworn, says:

Was employed by Wadell and Mahon Detective Agency, 200 Fifth avenue, New York, as a guard. On or about August 1, 1913, shipped to Houghton. Upon arrival there was sworn in as a deputy sheriff by Sheriff Cruz. On arrival I was armed with a revolver and a billy.

Our general instructions were that whenever we went after a man to bring him in, whether we brought him in on a stretcher.

On the day of our arrival six guards, including myself, were sent to Empire City. Upon arrival at the shaft we discovered some twelve men sitting at the saloon. We were ordered by Dick Deacon to arrest these men without warrant. We found it necessary to beat up one of the men. Took them to court house at Houghton, where the warrants for their arrest were made out the following day.

On or about the middle of August, I and some others and Capt. Dick Deneen, went to Calumet to arrest a striker. Returning with the striker in the automobile we were instructed by Capt. Deneen to decorate this man without bills, which was done to the satisfaction of Capt. Deneen.

I was stationed between Houghton and Empire City, and the people living in Empire City were not allowed to go down to the postoffice. Any citizen coming along there was stopped, searched and compelled to go back, and if they refused to return they were beaten and arrested. I was fired for being drunk.

FRANK CLANCY.

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of December, 1913.

(Seal) JULIAN A. ARROYO, Notary Public.

DONATION FOR THE VICTIMS OF CALUMET, MICHIGAN.

Dec. 27, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother—The Workingmen's Union, by motion, last night donated the sum of \$200, which Bro. Partelow is forwarding to your office, the same being specially applied towards the burial of children killed at Calumet, Mich.

This union desires to express its horror at the murderous action of those responsible for the disaster, and further trusts that the unions of the country will respond with sufficient finances to enable the Western Federation of Miners to extend all necessary aid in the burial of these murdered children.

Fraternally, BUTTE WORKINGMEN'S UNION, Per Sam Johnson, Secretary.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

January 5, 1914.

Total of amount previously acknowledged—\$113,283.95.

Dec. 29.—Donation from members of Castle Rock M. & S. U. No. 142, W. F. M., Salida, Colo., as follows: Mike Mastronardi 50c, Frank Mazzuca 50c, Mike Petruolo 25c, Al Amicone 25c, Joe Gasparovich \$1, Steve Krompotich \$1, Joe Buich 25c, John Reba 50c, Nick Reba Jr. 50c, John Skuffan 50c, Mike Kluckich 50c, Tony Kmpotich 50c, John Zor 50c; total \$6.75. Local No. 815, U. M. W. of A., Lincoln, Ill., \$15; Local No. 85, U. M. W. of A., Stipperville, Kan., \$25. The following donations received from T. A. French, member W. F. M., Goldroad, Ariz.: T. A. French \$2, E. A. Carter \$3, R. G. Jones \$2, Ulrich Grill \$2; total \$9. Beer Bottlers' Union No. 248, U. B. W., Chicago, Ill., \$75; Photo Engravers' Union No. 5, Chicago, Ill., \$78; Collected by Walter M. Nelson, Detroit, Mich., \$41; Local No. 1356, U. M. W. of A., Georgetown, Ill., \$100; Local No. 503, U. M. W. of A., Westville, Ill., \$500; A Friend, Bethalto, Ill., \$1; Servian Benev. Soc. No. 179, Hegewish, Ill., \$23; Hung. Br. No. 29, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Indiana Harbor, Ind., \$9.70; Work, Sick, Benevolent and Educational Society, Columbus, O., \$7.75; Br. 8, Hung. Soc. Fed., Gary, Ind., \$17.52; List 647, Work, Sick, Benev. and Ed. Fed., Gary, Ind., \$16.20; Thos. Dee, Sec'y, Br. No. 9, Hung. Soc. Fed., New York, \$12; Steve Sallai, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; Louis Blaskovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Local No. 283, U. M. W. of A., Westville, Ill., \$78.25; Local No. 398, U. M. W. of A., Cuba, Ill., \$50; Nat'l Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., \$880.50; Local No. 691, U. M. W. of A., Troy, Ill., \$100; Stonemasons' Union No. 4, B. M. & I. of A., Helena, Mont., \$11; Matti Rankila, Loud's Spur, Mich., by C. E. Hietala, \$20.25; A. F. Heikonen, Virginia, Minn., by C. E. Hietala, \$27; Tyler G. Lawton, Bicknell, Ind., \$5; Local No. 1795, U. M. W. of A., Herrin, Ill., \$10.

Dec. 30.—Int'l Workers' Defense League, San Francisco, Calif., \$25; Elvins Dancing Club, Elvins, Mo., \$6.25; Jesse W. Davis, member W. F. M., Elizabeth, N. J., \$5; Collinsville Trades Council, Collinsville, Ill., \$10; Local No. 605, U. M. W. of A., Murphynboro, Ill., \$25; Local No. 232, U. M. W. of A., Christopher, Ill., \$50; J. C. Mojectich, Sec'y Local No. 69, Nat'l Croatian Society, Palatka, Mich., \$32.50; Local No. 1919, U. M. W. of A., Bevier, Mo., \$100; Local No. 162, Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, San Francisco, Calif., weekly donation, \$5.20; The Workingmen's Union, Butte, Mont., \$200; Local No. 35, Coopers' Int'l Union, Denver, Colo., \$7.60.

Dec. 31.—Local No. 2485, U. M. W. of A., Des Moines, Ia., \$50; Local No. 703, U. M. W. of A., O'Fallon, Ill., \$46.80; Ignac Spetic, Willoughby, Ohio, \$1; St. John the Baptist Lodge No. 46, Croatian Benev. S., Livingston, Ill., \$42.70; Eighth Ward Branch Socialist Party, Pittsburg, Pa., \$5; Local No. 341, U. M. W. of A., Lenzburg, Ill., \$25.

Jan. 2.—Ernest Mills, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M., Denver, Colo., \$10; Local No. 181, Int'l U. Steam Engineers, Evansville, Ind., \$5; Collected by Rickard King, Iron River, Mich., \$38; Court No. 259, Croatian Benev. Soc., Hermansville, Mich., \$10; Local No. 451, Nat'l Croatian Soc., Cleveland, Ohio, \$5; T. Krstovic, Kingston, N. Y., \$5; Local No. 642, Int'l Bro. of Electrical Workers, Des Moines, Ia., \$35.50; Local No. 2741, U. M. W. of A., Hynes, Ia., \$25; Local No. 892, U. M. W. of A., Kingston Mines, Ill., \$10; Local No. 620, U. M. W. of A., La Salle, Ill., \$10; Canadian Finnish Socialist Locals, Toronto, Ont., Can., \$330; Dist. 13, U. M. W. of A., Albia, Ia., \$1,000; United Mine Workers, Indianapolis, Ind., \$2,000; Int. Union United Brewery Workmen, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$500; Local No. 409, U. M. W. of A., Du Quoin, Ill., \$75; Local No. 273, U. M. W. of A., Stippville, Kan., \$25; Donation received from sympathizers in Bisbee, Ariz., \$91; Croatian friends, Shingleton, Mich., forwarded by Croatian Pub. Co., \$35.60; Local No. 2023, U. M. W. of A., Hymera, Ind., \$50; Local No. 183, U. M. W. of A., Sudbury, Ont., Can., \$94.41; Local No. 331, U. M. W. of A., Springfield, Ill., \$4.51; Local No. 54, Cigarmakers' Int'l Union, Evansville, Ind., \$5; Local No. 362, United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Pueblo Colo., \$5; "Prosnjeta," Croatian Singing Society, Cleveland, Ohio, \$10; Jas. F. Bell, receipt of moving picture shows, Schenectady, N. Y., \$49.46; Local No. 255, Nat'l Croatian Society, Milwaukee, Wis., \$13; Barbers' Local No. 581, Great Falls, Mont., \$17.50; Tripo Krstovic, \$12; "Tour Dubs," Milwaukee, Wis., by Howard Tuttle, \$2.

Jan. 3, Local No. 2743, U. M. W. of A., Girard, Kan., \$25; J. Ferguson, Silver City, Nev., \$1; Nat'l Croatian Soc'y, Lodge No. 64, Enterprise, Ia., \$35.80; Local No. 22, U. M. W. of A., Pontiac, Ill., \$15; Local No. 372, U. M. W. of A., Rathbun, Ia., \$22.40; Local No. 2376, U. M. W. of A., Christopher, Ill., \$100; Quincy Trades & Labor Assembly, Quincy, Ill., \$25; Local No. 30,

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U. M. W. of A., Lovington, Ill., \$10; Local No. 275, U. M. W. of A., Fairview, Ill., \$5; Local No. 1607, U. M. W. of A., Radley, Kan., \$5; Typographical Union No. 118, Des Moines, Ia., \$25; H. J. Weenick, Kalamazoo, Mich., \$5; A. Friend, Kimberley, B. C., \$10; Local No. 2382, U. M. W. of A., Shelburn, Ia., \$50; The Club of Five, Lansing, Mich., by "Radaicka Straza," \$3.50; Mass Meeting receipts of the Chicago Federation of Labor, \$102.00; Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213, U. B. W., Milwaukee, Wis., \$50; Thos. C. Devine, Toledo, O., \$1; Local No. 1782, U. M. W. of A., Royalton, Ill., \$100; Comrades of Local No. 99 and friends, McKeesport, Pa., \$9.25; Tom Gorman, member W. F. M., Lead, So. Dak., \$10.

Jan. 5.—Local Union No. 106, United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Des Moines, Ia., \$50; Local Union No. 12, U. B. W., Cincinnati, O., \$25; Local Union No. 122, U. M. W. of A., Pocahontas, Ill., donation by assessments, \$95.50; George Heatherton, Raymond, Wash., \$5; Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Des Moines, Ia., \$25; Ilirija, Stevilka 38, S. N. P. J., Kenosha, Wis., \$22; Local Union No. 1865, U. M. W. of A., Eldorado, Ill., \$70; Square Dealers' Local Union No. 1963, U. M. W. of A., Radley, Kan., \$10; Anaconda Butchers' Union No. 37, Anaconda, Mont., \$10; Chas. Pogorelec, member W. F. M., weekly donation, Pueblo, Colo., \$8; San Francisco Lodge No. 68, Int. Ass'n Machinists, San Francisco, Calif., regular donation, \$10; Eighteenth Ward Branch Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., \$20; Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch No. 101, S. S. Chicago, \$10; Local No. 563, U. M. W. of A., East Peoria, Ill., \$10; T. Krustovic, (forwarded by) Cementon, N. Y., \$10; Local Union No. 173, U. G. W. of A., Boston, Mass., \$15; German Local Union No. 275, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Chicago, Ill., \$100; Local No. 2555, U. M. W. of A., Bush, Ill., \$100; National Finnish Socialist Organization, donation by collection received at these headquarters, Chicago, Ill., \$462.76; Local No. 731, U. M. W. of A., Springfield, Ill., \$50; Mr. John A. Kaski, Nashwauk, Minn., by collection, \$44.20; United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners of America, Millmen's Union No. 550, Berkeley, Calif., \$10; The Milwaukee Leader Employes, Milwaukee, Wis., \$35.50; Local Union No. 929, U. M. W. of A., Oglesby, Ill., \$10; Springfield Federation of Labor, Springfield, Ill., \$100; Local No. 1603, U. M. W. of A., Des Moines, Ia., \$10.

Total—\$122,614.31.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS FROM PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Peoria, Illinois, December 28, 1913.

To the Local Unions of the Eighth Subdistrict and to All of Organized Labor, Its Friends and Sympathizers:

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the American public that eighty of the striking miners, women and children have been hurled into eternity at Calumet, Michigan, on Christmas eve, last; and,

Whereas, Knowing as we do the inhumanity and murderousness of the copper barons and the Citizens' Alliance in the Peninsula, we do not hesitate to place the responsibility of this heart-rending affair at their door and hold them either indirectly or directly responsible; and,

Whereas, In addition to the above, on Friday night, the 26th of December, they, the Citizens' Alliance, and other hired murderers broke into the room in the hotel occupied by International President Charles H. Moyer and brutally beat him and Organizer Tanner, shot President Moyer in the back, dragged them through the streets of Houghton, put them on a train bound for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and told them they would finish murdering them if they either got off the train or came back; and,

Whereas, The copper strike from its inception has been one list of murder and outrage on the part of the Citizens' Alliance, the mine owners and their hireling murderers, the militia and guards; and,

Whereas, All liberty-loving citizens who have any regard for their husbands and fathers, wives, sisters and children, must protest against the state of affairs whereby innocent men are murdered in cold blood in the streets and even in their homes, and where women and young girls have been brutally outraged by men wearing the United States uniforms; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the miners of the Eighth Subdistrict of District 12, U. M. W. of A., in quarterly meeting assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to do everything within our power to aid in the winning of the strike in the copper country; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, on our return to our respective local unions urge on them the necessity of making liberal donations as speedily as possible, and that we urge all lovers of liberty and humanity to help and assist us in every possible way; and, be it further

Resolved, That we give this resolution the utmost publicity in both the labor press and the cosmopolitan papers, knowing the statements we make are the truth—but not one-tenth part of all the truth—and can be proven to all America by a state or national investigation.

JAMES HAILSTONE,
JAMES LORD,
JOHN ARSCOTT,

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS FROM SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

Whereas, Another baptism of blood, outrage and murder has been visited upon the working class in its struggle for economic betterment in the copper mining district of Michigan, culminating in the murder of seventy-five men, women and children and the shooting and deportation of President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners from Houghton, Michigan; and,

Whereas, The wholesale murder of men, women and children by a hireling of the master class shouting "fire" while they were joyously attending a Christmas tree celebration and trying to forget for a moment the bitterness of their lives during the long strike against the copper trust for better wages and more decent working conditions, was one of the most horrible and diabolical crimes ever committed during the many contests between labor and the selfish greed of capitalistic employers; and,

Whereas, The shooting and deportation of President Moyer and another member of the Western Federation of Miners was a brazen defiance of the laws, such as the employing class are privileged to do, and are frequently guilty of during industrial controversies; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Socialists of Spokane that we denounce in the most emphatic terms such conduct as high and heinous crimes, which will never be forgotten by the working class, and brand the perpetrators thereof as human hyenas who deserve less consideration than the savage beasts of prey; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the Western Federation of Miners our deepest sympathy and fullest financial support, and call upon the working class everywhere to do likewise, for this fight is not that of the Michigan copper miners alone, but one which affects every wage-earner throughout the country; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon President Wilson and the United States authorities to investigate these crimes and to set aside the mine corporation puppets holding public office who are largely responsible for them, to the end that some measure of justice be done the working class; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call attention of the working class to the fact that such crimes and outrages are logical occurrences in the struggle of labor to better its condition under capitalism, where property and dollars are pitted against the lives of men, women and children, and made more easy where the tools of the masters of industry hold the political and police powers of the city, state and county governments; what has happened in Michigan has

happened in other places and will occur again wherever the worker dare ask for more crumbs from the masters' tables, which have been overloaded with the good things of life through the burdensome and unrequited toil of labor; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call attention to the further fact that such crimes are not to be stopped or settled by like crimes in the spirit of revenge or retaliation, but that only through the intelligent organization and united action of the workers on the industrial and political fields as a class against the owners of the earth, employment, bread and government, to the end that private ownership of industry operated for profit against the interests of humanity shall be transformed into collective ownership and operated for the service and well being of every human being. With this single purpose in view, we call upon the wage workers as a class everywhere to unite and co-operate until the last vestige of human slavery and capitalistic savagery is wiped from the face of Mother Earth; and, be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Western Federation of Miners, the President of the United States and given to the press for publication.

Unanimously adopted by the Socialists of Spokane in mass meeting assembled on Sunday, December 28, 1913.

J. RICHARD BROWN, Secretary.

LETTERS FROM BALLINGER.

Hancock, Michigan, December 29, 1913.

Western Federation of Miners:

Since the deportation of President Moyer, there has been nothing startling other than the funeral of yesterday. I am sending you a copy of the article as it will appear in Wednesday's Bulletin, if it comes out. Deputies, I understand, are looking for me, so I presume I will be arrested as soon as they get their eyes on me. Think you have all the news that has gone on here in the enclosed clippings and copy.

It has been learned that the man who took a motion picture of the funeral and parade had his films stolen from his room at the Michigan hotel last evening while he went to lunch. R. Emmett O'Grady, who stops at this hostelry, is believed to have committed the theft, though there is no proof. Attorney Hilton will ask to get on the coroner's inquest, to be held in Calumet this afternoon. We have some pretty strong affidavits of parties who saw the fiend who brought about the awful disaster and of the doings of the gunmen who came into the hall to help save (?) the women and children.

Mills, I tried to get you back copies of the "Gazette," but was unsuccessful. Have subscribed and paid for a month. If you want it longer let me know.

BALLINGER.

Hancock, Michigan, December 30, 1913.

Since the deportation of President Moyer and Auditor Tanner, the interest has been confined to the great funeral of Sunday. No further violence has been enacted in the district to my knowledge. I have been keeping quite close since the funeral, as the word has gone out that I am to be arrested. An auto load of deputies were looking for me yesterday, but I am positive that if they had a warrant for my arrest that it has been withdrawn. In order to get the Bulletin out tomorrow I prepared my "copy" yesterday, and last night sent it to the Tyomies office, so that in case they got me, the paper would come out. The raid on the Tyomies was made no doubt for the purpose of suppressing it; also the Bulletin, which is printed there. However, there is enough force left to get out their regular edition.

The inquest over the Calumet horror went into session yesterday at 9 o'clock and is still in session. Yesterday witnesses in sympathy with the mine owners were examined, with the exception of a few women who really did not see the fiend who gave the alarm, but were stationed upon the stage and were busy with work there. One little boy gave some good testimony. Said he was near the door and plainly saw the man giving the alarm. Said he came up the stairway into the hall, waved his arm and yelled "Fire!" quickly leaving the room; that pinned to his coat was a Citizens' Alliance button. The little fellow stuck to his story. We will have some good witnesses before the inquest is concluded. Attorney Hilton was refused to take part in the examination, which fact makes it more plain that the "other side" intends to try to "railroad" the examination and not permit our side to cross-examine any of their witnesses.

Congressman McDonald is in the district, but as yet has not shown up at any of the unions nor conferred with any of the strikers, to my knowledge.

John B. Densmore, representing the Department of Labor, is expected today.

The grand jury resumed its deliberations this morning, and I believe Hilton went before them.

Several funerals of the victims of the disaster took place yesterday and today.

General Manager Hennessy of the Federation stores reports everything as being quiet about the different union stores today.

There have been no searching parties operating for several days, and all seems to be quiet, although the tension is at the breaking point.

I believe, however, that unless there is an investigation appointed to look into the strike situation that the "Alliance" will again start their dirty work and will probably send us all out of the country. From present indications it seems that this lull has been brought about in waiting to see what is coming from Congress or a state investigation. Governor Ferris has been discouraging a federal investigation, though, and it is not likely that he would countenance an investigation by the state officials. However, we will wait and see what tomorrow brings forth.

BALLINGER.

LETTER FROM BALLINGER.

Hancock, Michigan, January 1, 1914.

Western Federation of Miners:

With Congressman McDonald of this district, assisted by Representative Densmore of the Department of Labor and General Council Hilton of the Federation in the field, a concerted effort is being made to secure some kind of a settlement between the strikers and mine operators. This proposition is being worked upon now, and the results will probably be known within a few days.

General Manager McNaughton of the Calumet & Hecla has gone to Boston, it is believed to confer with officials there regarding a settlement. The district has resumed a more peaceable aspect these past few days, due probably to the efforts of a settlement which are being made.

Sixteen additional warrants for the arrest of the balance of the Tyomies force, including myself, have evidently been withdrawn, as we have not been molested. The coroner's inquest over the disaster of Christmas eve resumed its deliberations last night at 8 o'clock, having been out since 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when all witnesses were in. Attorney Hilton gave up in disgust when our witnesses were howled down and browbeaten by the prosecuting attorney and jurors. It was plainly to be seen that this board of investigators were so prejudiced that they were determined to make it appear that some union man had given the alarm of fire. Attorney Hilton said that the verdict might just as well have been written five minutes after the accident, as to have waited so long and taken anyone's testimony. It was a raw cut-and-dried affair from the beginning to the end. You will notice the verdict in the "Mining Gazette" under date of January 1.

The "kept press" of the country have correspondents in the field. Engdahl of the Milwaukee Leader is here and doing excellent work, as is J. Medill Patterson, who is representing the Chicago Tribune.

BALLINGER.

BISBEE SPEAKS ON MICHIGAN.

Bisbee, Arizona, December 30, 1913.

Hon. Henry F. Ashurst, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

How long shall the United States government remain mute, in face of all the outrages committed upon the citizens in the strike region of Michigan?

You are well familiar with the fearful calamity that visited the parents and children of the striking miners Christmas eve in their celebration of "Peace on earth, and good will to men," and from information at hand the "fire" cry responsible for the death of fifty-five little children, thirteen women and five men, came from the mouth of one bearing the emblem of that uncivilized mob known as the "Citizens' Alliance," an organization obligated to break the laws of the state, by deporting the peaceful citizens whose only crime is organizing the downtrodden in the state of Michigan.

After this cowardly act and all of the other murders perpetrated upon the strikers and their children, they have now turned their guns on President Moyer and nearly murdered him.

The question arising at this point, shall the agents of the people at Washington act, or shall they, in spite of all these outrages, remain as silent as a mummy a thousand years dead? We are supposed to live in "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," but (alias) Russia was never anything like this. If Congress does not take some drastic step to prevent further crimes and execution of the striking miners and their children in Michigan, would Congress approve of the United States government remaining neutral if the strikers take necessary steps to protect themselves?

We have appealed to President Wilson on this subject, and we trust that the government will take a hand before the outbreak of a bloody revolution.

W. E. HOLM, Secretary No. 106, W. F. M.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE BUTTE MINERS' UNION, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1913.

Whereas, A condition of anarchy now reigns in the copper country of Michigan; and,

Whereas, The representatives of organized labor have been denied their constitutional rights, being shot, assaulted and deported from the state of Michigan by an organization known as the Citizens' Alliance, aided and abetted by the civil authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Butte Miners' Union, in mass meeting assembled, that we request the President of the United States to authorize an immediate investigation into the strike conditions in the upper peninsula of Michigan, to the end that the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States be resorted and preserved; and, be it further

Resolved, That we request the United States Senate and House of Representatives to immediately institute a congressional investigation into the conditions of outlawry now obtaining in the strike zone.

JERRY EGAN, Chairman.

W. H. SMITH,

PATRICK O'NEILL,

Committee.

We, the miners of Butte, in special meeting assembled, denounce the action of the Citizens' Alliance of the copper country of Michigan in mobbing and deporting Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who, we believe, was simply doing his duty as head of an organization which is trying to better the conditions of the copper miners of that state; and

We condemn the un-American and un-democratic spirit which prompted the murder of seventy innocent children, simply to satisfy the ambitions of the head of a soulless corporation.

The attack on the president of the Western Federation of Miners is a stain on our honor, and the murder of the seventy children on Christmas eve is a blot on our civilization; therefore

We pledge the striking miners of Michigan our moral and financial support; and, therefore

We again request our representatives in Congress and our senators to secure for the striking miners in Michigan a federal investigation, to which they are justly entitled.

JERRY EGAN, Chairman.

W. H. SMITH,

PATRICK O'NEILL,

Committee.

Whereas, We have learned with the most profound regret of the disaster which took the lives of seventy-two of the members of the families of the striking miners of the Calumet district;

Whereas, We believe that the cause of the death of those men, women and children was due either directly or indirectly to the attitude of the Citizens' Alliance of that section;

Resolved, That we approve most heartily of the position of the miners in refusing aid from their enemies and also in refusing to take what they regard as blood money;

Resolved, Further, That we extend to the bereaved families our most profound sympathy, and as a further evidence we send to them the sum of \$2,000 to assist in meeting the expenses of the burial of their dear ones.

JERRY EGAN, Chairman.

W. H. SMITH,

PATRICK O'NEILL,

Committee.

EARTH TO EARTH.

(From Miners' Bulletin of December 31.)

Beneath a canopy of hovering gray clouds, with crystalline tears of angels softly sifting from above, the striking miners of this district tenderly laid away their dead in beautiful Lakeview cemetery, Calumet, on Sunday afternoon. Services for the dead; hope and comfort for those with bleeding hearts was said in the Finnish Lutheran church, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and the Finnish Synod at 12 o'clock, noon. At 1 o'clock the sad march to the "City of the Dead" was begun, the different funerals uniting at the intersection of Fifth, Seventh and Eighth streets with Pine street, thence to Lakeview, two miles away. The sad procession was headed by fifteen hearses, an automobile following, carrying three caskets; forty of the little white coffins coming next in line, being borne by members of the Miners' Union, many of the smaller caskets being taken into the carriages with the mourners. The line of carriages and sleighs extended the whole distance of the city to the cemetery. Following the vehicles came the selected choir of fifty voices heading the great parade. The choir sang several hymns in the march to the cemetery, the opening one, "Rock of Ages," being beautifully rendered. Behind the choir came the women and children marchers headed by their leader, Mrs. Annie Clemenc, who bore her "Stars and Stripes" furled and swatched in crepe. Following came the union men, 21,000 being in line, reaching the distance of two miles. Near the center of the

parade marched the Kaiku Finnish band playing a funeral dirge. At the cemetery the choir gathered at the speakers' stand, where they sang hymns, the opening one being "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Attorney E. A. McNally of Calumet delivered the funeral oration, Attorney Clarence Darrow of Chicago, who had been invited to make the address being unable to attend. The scene at the graves was a most pitiful one; fathers parting from wives and children; mothers laying away forever their precious babes by the side of their fathers; brothers parting from sisters, and sisters from brothers. In the Finnish section of the cemetery two long trenches held the bodies of forty-seven victims of the awful tragedy, while in other private burial lots members of the same family were placed in one grave. Four of the victims of the disaster were buried Saturday and seventeen more were buried on Monday. The trolley and steam railroads were taxed to their capacities, but handled with dispatch the great crowds, not an accident occurring. A special train of eleven coaches came from South Range, and one of the nine coaches came from Negaunee, bringing hundreds of unionists and others. It is estimated that fully fifty thousand people either took part in the funeral or came as spectators.

One of the sad features of the day was the absence of President Charles H. Moyer of the Federation, whose solicitude for the afflicted as well as for the strikers and their families has been nothing short of paternal. President Moyer now lies seriously bruised and wounded at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, from the assault and beating received at the hands of thugs and lawless citizens of this district at the time of his deportation on last Friday night. Many were the regrets expressed at his absence, and sorrow for his condition.

It was almost 6 o'clock before the last sad rites had been spoken over all the graves of the departed, the funeral occupying six hours of time.

Following is the address in full delivered by Attorney E. A. McNally:

"Dear Friends—I call you friends because I believe that never a time has ever happened in the family of the human race when the brotherhood of men and the fatherhood of God was brought home more forcefully than in this calamity which has befallen the citizens and the people of this whole country. Today, irrespective of social standing, irrespective of religion, humanity bows in a humble submission to the Great Master, God. We realize that no matter what our plan in life has been, it leads but to the grave. We realize that whatever has been done has been done by the will of that All-omnipotent Father.

Here in this cemetery today we have fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, whose hearts are rent with anguish, whose whole life seems to have gone out with those dear ones, who on the eve of the birth of our Savior, collected together to enjoy themselves and to receive their small Christmas gifts. They died in a union meeting with the little stockings in their hands, given them by Santa Claus.

This terrible calamity, this awful catastrophe, will never be forgotten. This community has suffered a pang which will remain in their minds forever. There is no way in which we can console the survivors. They are here today burying their dear ones, but, thank God, we have the hope, we have the knowledge that their souls are in Heaven. We are confident that their lives were snuffed out in time to rejoice with the Savior on his own birthday.

This, dear friends, has been a sad community. For five long months there has been contention here among the different systems, and the different classes, and among the different citizens. There has been an industrial dispute. Whatever your opinions are as to the merits of that industrial dispute, the fact remains that those men and women, those little children—those little boys and girls walked in the union parade. They believed in union principles among the working men, and with that thought in their minds they gave up their lives. Allow me to suggest that on the high plains of Heaven they are asking their Heavenly Father to support and maintain their fathers in this struggle for human rights.

Whatever may be your thoughts as to what is right and what is wrong, I will point out to you that opinions differed; to whose honor that shaft yonder was raised. Their opinions differed then as to what was right and what was wrong, and an awful conflict followed, and today we feel that the boys in blue, whose dead bodies lie there, have in a measure resurrected the human race.

I look back at another shaft and see the Savior of Man who came to teach us the way to live and with whom all those departed are rejoicing. And let me predict that in time this cemetery will contain another shaft raised to the martyrs of organized labor who have just been placed to rest. Every man and every woman will appreciate, no matter what their feelings were, that these little children died, and that these people died, with that cause nearest their hearts.

There has been some criticism as to the conduct of the survivors who refused charity. It is not charity we want; it is justice; and, gentlemen, these men and these women who are the most grief stricken people here today are not to be blamed because they will not accept charity from their opponents. Here the enemies have threatened their leaders, shot and deported the president of this organization, Mr. Moyer. You cannot rid organized labor among the American workers by striking or killing any man, because in his stead another will rise to take his place more powerful than the one before.

I think, dear friends, that these bodies here in this cemetery today, cut down in their young childhood, ought to be a sufficient appeal to Mr. Shaw to meet his men in arbitration, which is all the strikers ask, and in some measure atone for this sadness which has been experienced here for five months.

Dear friends, I do not intend to keep you longer, but I know down deep in your hearts there is a prayer for those loved ones and a hope in your hearts that before long the community will see this sad condition ended.

I hope and believe that these men, women and children now are in the arms of Jesus.

SYMPATHY IS WITH STRIKERS.

Mass Meeting of Great Falls Union Men Adopts Resolutions on Calumet Situation.

Between 175 and 200 men and women of Great Falls gathered in Doswald's hall last evening upon the call of the Mill and Smelters' Union to hear an explanation of the Michigan copper strike conditions as outlined by J. C. Lowney of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, who recently returned to the west after having spent some time in the strike district.

As the result of the talks and discussions the meeting took action by endorsing a letter of sympathy to Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation, adopted a couple sets of resolutions relating to the Calumet trouble and expressed a willingness to contribute funds toward the support of the strikers.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas Barrett of the Mill and Smelters' Union, who was then elected chairman. Louis Dilno was selected to act as secretary.

G. W. McDermott of the Brewery Workers' Union was called upon and gave an interesting talk upon general conditions, and was followed by Martin Durkan in a similar address. Brief talks were given by Charles Small and Louis Dilno.

J. S. Lowney was then called upon and he gave a full report of conditions in the copper district of Michigan and dwelt especially upon the action

of Judge Murphy in attempting to bring about a settlement of the strike and of the refusal of the mine owners to submit to arbitration, told of an offer having been made to turn jurisdiction over to the United Mine Workers of America if that would settle the strike and that McNaughton had insisted that such a step would only create more trouble. Mr. Lowney attacked the Associated Press and told that its dispatches in regard to this trouble were controlled by the mining companies.

At the close of Mr. Lowney's talk the following letter to President Moyer was endorsed:

"Charles H. Moyer, Care M. J. Riley, New Gault Hotel, Chicago:

"Dear Sir and Brother—We, the organized workers of Great Falls and vicinity, tender to you and Brother Tanner our most heartfelt sympathy for the treatment you received from murderous and cowardly mine managers and the Citizens' Alliance, and we assure you of our fullest support, and hope for your speedy recovery, to enable you to carry on the battle for industrial liberty."

Resolutions were then adopted with instructions that copies be sent to the Montana senators and to the press as follows:

"Whereas, The constitutional rights of representatives of organized labor and citizens of the United States have been invaded and are now being denied, in the copper district of Michigan by an organized mob known as the 'Citizens' Alliance,' aided and connived at by the local civil authorities; and

"Whereas, Charles H. Moyer, president, and Charles Tanner, auditor of the Western Federation of Miners, were prevented from pursuing their lawful occupation, were assaulted, shot and forcibly deported from the state of Michigan; and,

"Whereas, A large number of deaths have occurred in said copper district of Michigan, due to the lawless acts of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance of said district; and,

"Whereas, The conditions now obtaining in the copper district of Michigan are a disgrace to civilization, a travesty on justice and a blot on the fair name of our republic; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the citizens of Great Falls, in mass meeting assembled, that we request our senators and representatives in congress to immediately take such action and co-operate with other senators and congressmen, to secure an immediate investigation, to the end that the deplorable conditions now existing in the copper district of Michigan may be terminated."

Another set of resolutions expressing to the Calumet sufferers the sympathy of the Great Falls workers was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, A great disaster has befallen our brother workers in Calumet, Michigan, resulting in the death of over seventy of our brothers, their wives and children; and,

"Whereas, This deplorable catastrophe occurred on the occasion when little children, in hope and expectancy, congregate to celebrate the coming of the Christ child, who said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven'; and,

"Whereas, The death of our brothers, their wives and little ones has shocked the nation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the union workers and sympathizers of Great Falls, in mass meeting assembled, tender our heartfelt sympathy to those who are left to mourn the loss of their most precious possession on earth; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we condemn, in the most unmeasured terms, the mine owners and Citizens' Alliance of the copper district of Michigan for their inhuman conduct and lawless actions, and that we hold them responsible for the deaths of our brothers, their wives and children; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we most heartily commend the striking miners of Michigan for their refusal to accept aid from the authors of their misfortune."

It was then ordered, upon a motion, seconded and adopted, that a suggestion be made to the committee heretofore appointed by the Cascade Trade and Labor Assembly that it require a special monthly assessment from the members of all affiliated organizations for the raising of a relief fund for the Calumet strikers.—Exchange.

THE WHIPS OF HUNGER ARE HELD BY THE CAPITALIST ONLY THROUGH HIS CONTROL OF THE MEANS OF LIFE.

From the tiniest animal to the largest of living giants, including man himself, there is subjection to physical wear and tear; all must have the waste tissues renewed or else die. The painful craving due to lack of food is called hunger, and there is scarcely a living creature that does not fear it more than any other thing. Through hunger the microscopic amoeba absorbs a still tinier animalcule, the life and strength of which becomes the life and strength of the amoeba.

The master class in every age, the slave-owners and feudal lords, have maintained their supremacy by controlling the food supply of the workers; and shall capitalism, which uses every profitable force in production, allow hunger, the greatest of the worlds, to remain unorganized, out of its control?

Capitalism has already answered, and the world's workers awake to find the hunger force of humanity harnessed in the service of the capitalist for the exploitation of the producer. Under the police and military, who enrolled not because they feared hunger, capitalism lays hands on the riches of the world, monopolizes the lands, factories and machines, and subjects the wage-worker to a life of uncertainty and penury.

In the factory, mine and mill, the workers toil through the days and years until old age ends both toil and life. Every day masses of wealth pour from the world's great workshop; the choice and costly things—those products upon which the worker has spent most time and care—go to the homes of the wealthy, the squanderers, the idlers, the useless robbers of society.

Another portion, the coarse and cheap, goes to the proletariat, who have but their labor to give in return; who control no lands, factories, or mines, but who are themselves controlled. The portion of the proletariat is again divided; part goes to the army, police and other instruments of capitalist oppression, part to the industrial army, the toilers who provide for all.

Down in the very basement of society is a third section of the proletariat; to these is sent food. Despair, starvation and misery is their lot; to them comes disease and death. They form the great unemployed army—the vast reserve force of hunger power on which the capitalist society hinges.

But for them there would be no military; the workers would not sweat. Remove unemployment and the fear of starvation goes. Remove the spectre of want and the soldier would not murder, the policeman would not arrest strikers, and the workers would not be slaves.

The capitalist loves efficiency and cheapness in the worker. Efficiency gains greater quantities of wealth; cheapness lessens the portion of the worker and increases that of the capitalist. The man without a job grows desperate. If by selling his labor more cheaply than does the policeman, the soldier, or the worker, he can at least get a crust; then a crust is better than no bread.

But the employed has only a crust, and to lose his job would be to lose that crust, so he keeps his job at a still lower wage, and the jobless man can starve. Only when the policeman is too old and weak to bludgeon, when the soldier is no longer strong to murder, or the worker is unable to keep the pace, or when the capitalist extends his lines and requires more flunkies and slaves, have the unemployed a chance.

The worker can only absorb as much as his wage will provide; his wage is the lowest that will keep body and soul together. The capitalist, who knows no want, whose chief occupation is gambling in lands, mines, railways, factories and human lives, keeps all the wealth the worker produces but cannot buy. In all leading capitalist countries there is a condition of

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chronic starvation and unemployment on the one hand and magnificence and extravagance on the other. In the early years of the capitalist era there were disastrous crises, caused by the production of greater quantities of wealth than the workers with their starvation wages and the capitalists with their enormous profits could buy.

But along with its profit-grinding, capitalism shapes the means for its own destruction. With the growth of machinery and the concentration of industry, the nature of the workers as a whole is being changed. They no longer attribute their condition to Providence, but see in their bondage a thing man-made and realize in themselves the power to overcome it.

Everything is changing; trades become out of date; old standards of right and wrong give way before new thoughts and ideals. Finding no other way out of the machine-made rut, the worker joins with the hundreds and thousands of fellow-workmen with whom the system brings him into contact. His aim, then, becomes revolutionary; his only hope lies in depriving the capitalist of the control of the factory, mill or mine. He agitates and organizes for shorter hours and higher wages, and every penny he receives is one less for the capitalist. When the working class leaves nothing for the capitalist, the day of hungry men shall have passed.—Exchange.

HUMAN NATURE IS NOT FIXED.

Man's Views Gradually But Surely Follow Social Development and Adapt Themselves to Changed Conditions.

"How are you going to change human nature?" is a question which Socialists are continually being called upon to answer. Our proposals, we are told, are right in theory; but while human nature remains what it is they will never work out in practice.

Now, it would be interesting to know exactly what is this human nature which never changes and which is going to upset all our calculations. Is it the human nature of an ancient Briton or a tariff reformer; of Jack the Ripper or of Winston Churchill?

The fact is, human nature is as variable as the English climate. It does not, and never will, remain what it is because it is very largely the result of conditions which are always changing.

Experience has shown that the strongest factor in human life is environment—i. e., surrounding conditions.

The conditions of life in England during the Middle Ages were quite different from what we find them today. People lived in villages instead of towns; there were no factories and railways; wealth was produced on a small scale by hand instead of by machinery.

Just as the social and industrial conditions were different, so the men and women were different. They settled quarrels by physical force, played games on Sundays and thought it perfectly right and proper to burn people for witchcraft.

Today we shudder with horror at the thought of such barbarities. At the same time we are content to allow millions of our population to exist on the verge of destitution; and, although we abhor slavery in every form, we see nothing wrong in forcing men to work for starvation wages.

Why these changes in the popular point of view? It is because the social environment has changed, because feudalism has passed away and capitalism taken its place.

It is clear, then, that human nature is by no means a fixture, but is always being modified by outside influences. Socialism means a complete change in the methods of producing wealth. Its establishment, therefore, would result in the production of new types of men and women who would adapt themselves to the changed conditions as they have always done in the past.

But, it may be said, there are elements in human nature which have remained more or less constant throughout ages. That is true. We maintain, however, that there is nothing in the proposals of Socialism, rightly understood, which cannot be reconciled with the characteristics in question.

Take, for example, ambition, which has inspired men for good or evil from the commencement of time. It is sometimes said that this feeling would receive no stimulus in a Socialist society. A moment's thought should enable any reasonable man to see the fallacy of such a statement.

With most men ambition is very strong—far more so than the desire for riches, which are usually coveted not for themselves, but because they bring with them a certain amount of honor and distinction.

It often happens today that a rich man is mistaken for a great man. But under Socialism, with wealth evenly distributed throughout society, those who desired applause and admiration would have to stand upon their own merits. It may safely be presumed that this fact would spur them on to put forth their best efforts.

Then we are told that our scheme would fail because nobody could get rich, or, in other words, because it offers no encouragement to greed. It is true, of course, that no one would be allowed to pile up heaps of wealth at the public expense. But does anybody seriously think that things would come to a standstill on that account?

Most of the best work of the world has been done quite apart from any question of material gain; often, indeed in the face of bitter persecution. Milton sold "Paradise Lost" for next to nothing; Columbus died a beggar; Galileo suffered at the hands of the Inquisition for proclaiming that the earth was round.

No doubt such men are exceptional; but it is quite a mistake to imagine that commonplace people are never inspired by any feeling but sordid greed. Indeed, all our every-day experience points the other way. The average man likes to do something in his spare time, if he has any. He digs his garden, plays chess, rides a bicycle. This means hard work, but it is not done for gain. It is the man's hobby. He does it because he likes it.

We do not say men are angels; but we are convinced that human nature would be all right if it had a chance. The only sure way to raise men physically, mentally and morally is to improve the conditions under which they live.—Frank Turner, in "Justice."

UNITY OF LABOR'S FORCES.

Ever Stronger Counseled By and Ever More Urgent in Face of Social Conditions.

From all over the world the rumblings of the discontented army can be heard.

South Africa is the latest country on the map to kick against unjust conditions.

Capitalist papers, whilst ever ready to slander Labor, religiously exclude any arguments in defense.

That is what is meant by the press carrying out its honorable and historic traditions.

We have everything to gain and nothing to lose but our poverty if we only demand the full product of our toil.

Apparently a very large section of the community are afraid that bare justice is not desirable to them.

An American judge has discovered that divorces are due in the most of cases to a shortage of finances. In other words, poverty breeds divorce, and poverty is the product of capitalism.

Every step of humanity's progress has been made by throwing some precedent overboard.

Had man stuck by precedent he would still be wearing fig leaves.

Patriotism is the shield of conservatism.

Socialism will give to all equal opportunity for the best there is in life: a happy home, abundant food and clothing, leisure, education, culture and short hours of congenial employment will be assured to all.

It is no use preaching change of heart to a man out of work with an empty stomach.

"Man," observed Bernard Shaw, "is the only animal that esteems itself rich in proportion to the number and voracity of its parasites!"

Vested interests are strong on palliatives, for they desire to continue extracting profits out of evils.

The call today sounds to the workers to get together. The industrial workers of the mills and factories, in the mines and on the railways must unite, and the workers on the farms and in the forests and in the agricultural districts must make common cause with them.

Industrial unity of the workers is of the first importance in the struggle to abolish wage slavery. Political unity is of vital importance but unity on the political field alone will not suffice.

The class struggle is a struggle of daily clashes. Every hour marks a battle. In this battle the workers are beaten in advance if they are not organized. All these battles are life and death battles between the capitalist exploiting class and the toiling exploited class. In every such battle something is gained or lost.

But not alone for fighting these battles must the workers be industrially organized, but that they may be prepared to take control of industry and operate and manage it when the change comes.

Every great modern industry should express the industrial unity of the workers engaged in it. Not by craft, not by trade, not by occupation, but by entire industries must the workers organize their economic power to use in the daily struggle for better conditions and finally in the hour of victory to take control of the industries of the nation.—Maoriland Worker.

SLAVERS AND THE SLAVE MARKET.

Eleven young men of genteel appearance and persuasive manners were arrested the other day in a well known department store and charged with attempting to induce the salesgirls to leave the store for the purpose of leading immoral lives. Several of them received sentences of from twenty to thirty days in consequence, the testimony showing with fair clearness that they were agents of the "white slave" traffic.

The incident throws an illuminating light on the subject that has been so fiercely discussed since the department store investigation in Chicago, as to whether there was any connection between department store wages and "the easier way" of living for women workers.

These young men, it may be confidently asserted, had not read deeply on sociology or diligently perused the voluminous reports of committees of investigation on this particular subject, but they knew where to go just the same. When looking for possible stock, they seemingly understood just where the most promising market was located. They at once, and with complete sociological unconsciousness, made the connection that has been so strenuously asserted and so vigorously denied. The detectives who arrested them, the magistrate who sentenced them, and the department store officials who pressed the charge against them helped to make the connection still more plain. The mistake they made was not being in the wrong place, but in being caught. Like every other purchaser, the white slaver heads for the place where he considers he can best and easiest procure what he is after, and these scoundrels at once made for the department store as the most likely mart in which to procure their wares. It wasn't possible to deceive them. After being thrown out and warned not to return, they came back again, knowing that their best business opportunities lay right there.

An incident of this kind, it might be thought, would settle the question once and for all, but it won't. And the real reason is that the invasion of the department store by the white slavers was an attack on the competitive wage system and its workings, an attack that must be repelled at all costs, and will be so long as it is possible to defend the system of wholesale lying and the denial of open and palpable facts.—New York Call.

In Memoriam.

Republic, Wash., December 16, 1913.

Whereas, Death has once more invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved brother, Joseph Meyer;

Whereas, In the death of Brother Meyer Republic Miners' Union has lost a valued member; therefore, be it

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

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

(Seal)

JOHN HIGGINS,
R. P. JACKSON,
DAVE FELKER,
Committee.

To the Officers and Members of Mullan Miners' Union, No. 9, W. F. M.:

Your committee on condolence submits the following:

In the course of life's frail, short career sorrows often steal within our presence ere we are aware, bringing sadness to the loved ones of the deceased; and

Whereas, Brother Adolph Swanson was called away from us on the 9th day of December, 1913; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the loved ones of our deceased brother, in this their hour of untold sorrow, our deepest feelings and sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and our charter draped for a period of thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,

(Seal)

E. G. DAVIS,
DENNIS HARRINGTON,
Committee.

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 Jesse Younkens; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Younkens 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 to 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 our minutes, a copy sent to his relatives and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

THOS. CANNON,
A. J. GINGLES,
C. W. SAUER,
Committee.