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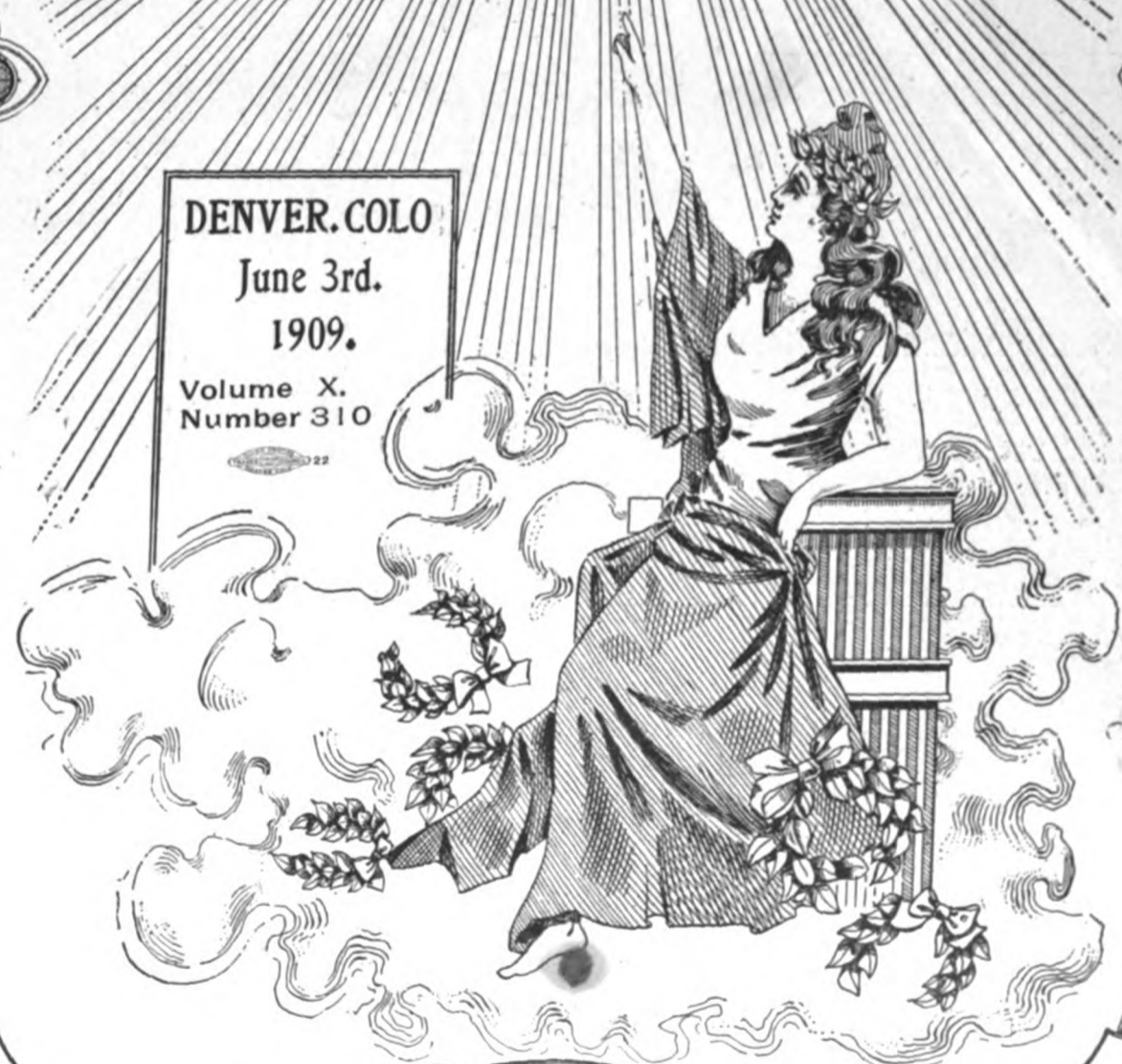
# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.  
June 3rd.  
1909.  
Volume X.  
Number 310



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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**John M. O'Neill, Editor.**

Address all communications to Miners Magazine,  
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

## STRIKE NOTICES.

All Members of Organized Labor are Requested to Stay Away from **GOLDFIELD, NEVADA**, until all Differences are Adjusted.

Strikes are on in the following places. All miners and others are requested to stay away until a settlement is reached.

**Nome, Alaska.**  
**Fairbanks, Alaska.**  
**Douglas Island, Alaska.**

**P**RESIDENT MOYER returned to headquarters last week, after a short absence in Montana and Idaho.

**V**ICE-PRESIDENT MAHONEY has gone to the Black Hills, South Dakota, to give his attention to the work of organization for the next two weeks.

**I**F A MAN has wealth and professes faith in the doctrines of the Republican party, he is considered eligible by President Taft for a foreign appointment.

**T**HE TWO FACTIONS of the Teamsters' Unions which have been at war with each other for the past two years, have buried their differences and amalgamated.

**E**XECUTIVE BOARD member William E. Tracy has organized recently a local union in Michigan known as the South Range Miners' Union No. 196. Frank Snellman has been elected secretary.

**M**ARTIN WALLACE, President of California State Union No. 2, has been successful in organizing Washington Miners' Union, No. 104. William has been elected president and F. Raab secretary treasurer of the new local union.

**A** CONSERVATIVE is one who winks knowingly, smiles profusely, and has a back-pedal attachment to render worthless anything he might say. Where action is necessary, he is as useful as an unarmed warship at anchor and flying the white flag. Trade Unionist Washington, D. C.

**T**HE GREAT MASS of the people of this country are carrying on their backs the burdens of the meat trust, the ice trust, the coal trust, the sugar trust, the tobacco trust, the whisky trust, the steel trust, the copper trust, the lumber trust, the oil trust, the coffin trust, and yet, they are trying to look pleasant while singing: "My Country 'Tis of Thee"

**A** WRITER for a New York sheet, who seems to be in possession of a vast fund of wisdom, asks how it was that a non Socialist became a reporter on a Socialist journal? The same writer might ask another question as to how Judas Iscariots on the payroll of detective agencies become members of organized labor?

**T**HE UNEMPLOYED held their second annual convention in New York recently to file their protests against the system that starves human beings who are willing to work.

When the unemployed as well as the employed, deposit their protests in a ballot box and insist that such protests shall be counted, the idle army will disappear.

**T**HE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York has announced a dividend of 200 per cent. for the past year. Industrial depression and financial stringency felt by the masses of the people, have made it possible for the giants in the industrial and commercial world to become more corpulent on the spoils of legalized robbery. It has often been said that the people are asleep, but the conclusion is fast forcing itself on intelligent men, that the people are dead.

**T**HE UNITED STATES Supreme Court in handing down a decision which permits railroads to hold stock in coal mines but prohibits railroads from mining coal, must have required hours of mental labor, before the learned jurists could have reached such a weighty conclusion. After such a ponderous decision which must have exhausted a vast amount of the mental vigor of the royal judiciary, some one should suggest a vacation for the ermined disciples of Blackstone.

**T**HE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL paragraph appeared in a recent issue of the El Paso Labor Advocate:

"An idea of the cheapness of labor in European countries is given by a recent consular report upon the lemon industry of Sicily. The work of cutting the fruit is done chiefly by women, each of whom is expected to split about 15,000 lemons a day, and for this day's work the pay is only 15 cents."

The fact that the women employed in the lemon industry receive but 15 cents per day for their labor, does not prove the "cheapness of labor in European countries" no more than \$5.00 per day paid in Alaska proves that the workingman of that territory is supplied with the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. The scale of wages paid in any country proves but little.

If 15 cents in Sicily will purchase as much of the necessaries of life as \$5.00 in Alaska, then the woman engaged in the lemon industry in Southern Europe is as well off as the miner in Alaska.

In all countries, a wage scale must be paid that will enable the victims of toil to sustain life, so that he or she, can continue to produce profit for the exploiter.

When high or low wage scales are considered in various countries the purchasing power of such wage scales should not be lost sight of.

**F**ACE PREJUDICE has certainly broken out in large spots in the State of Georgia. The white slave of the Georgia Railroad, who is an engineer has become such an aristocrat that he scorned to work with the negro fireman.

The slogan of the strike in Georgia declares for "white supremacy." As long as the master class can array white and black slaves against each other, the profit system will remain invulnerable.

**T**HE LABOR WORLD, published at Spokane, Washington, had the following to say relative to the recent visit of President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners to that city:

"Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was a visitor at the Labor World office yesterday. He had been in Butte, Mont., for a week helping to straighten out the controversy between the engineers and brewery workers in that city, and the trouble there is practically settled. There is no danger of the miners and brewery workers not working together for the best interests of both organizations. The trouble in Butte was brought on largely through a misunderstanding, and all friction will soon be ended. While in the neighborhood, Mr. Moyer will visit his unions in the Coeur d'Alene district, and he will leave for Wallace, Idaho, this morning. He reports the federation continually growing in membership and the annual convention, which meets in July, will show a better numerical and financial condition than ever before."

**T**HE PROSECUTION and conviction of the three Mexican patriots, Magon, Villereal and Rivera, by the United States government is a monstrous crime. Every patriot and lover of liberty should make vigorous protest against this government turning right about and retreating from its historical and traditional mission of asyluming political refugees of all countries. These three Mexicans were simply trying to do for Mexico what William Tell is said to have done for Switzerland, and what Patrick Henry, George Washington and others did for the thirteen American colonies. They see the people of Mexico ground beneath the heel of Dictator Diaz; they see every aspiration of their people for liberty brutally stifled; they see men and women of their country held in slavery as intolerable as any that ever disgraced the pages of human history, and because these patriots so love justice and liberty that they made an effort to secure better conditions for their fellowmen, they are pursued and arrested in this liberty loving country and convicted of violating the neutrality laws. Capitalism knows no boundaries. It has developed in Mexico and the United States alike. A blow for liberty in Mexico means a blow to capitalism on both sides of the border, hence when these men try to arouse their comrades to throw off the slavery of the so-called Republic of Mexico, they are pursued and convicted by the minions of capitalism who are enthroned at Washington.

Such acts are a disgrace to the country that boasts of liberty for the oppressed, and a mighty protest will be heard from those in whose veins still flow the blood that roused the patriots of '76. Let boundaries be swept aside, and the workers of America cry aloud against the subservience of the political power of this country to the masters of their brother workers in Mexico.—California Socialist Bulletin.

**I**T IS NOW squarely up to William Howard Taft to show his labor speeches had any truth in them or whether they were shameless bids for votes. He has been approached by powerful financial and political interests and asked to stop all campaigns on part of the department of justice against peonage. He has been even asked to pardon a convicted criminal by the name of W. S. Harlan, manager of the Jackson Lumber Company, at Lockart, Ala., who was a party to a conspiracy which resulted in the detention of men against their will as laborers. Harlan even had a pack of bloodhounds with which to trace all those who escaped. The four Bourbon Senators from Alabama and Tennessee are asking that Harlan be pardoned and peonage be continued. Of course, they are the "workingmen's friends."—Cleveland Citizen.

**T**HE JAP QUESTION is becoming a serious menace in the Coast cities and the inland towns are also being brought face to face with it. The gradual encroachment of the little brown men in the avocations followed by the white workmen is bound to create friction and if something is not done pretty soon to ease the situation it will not surprise us if race wars will break out in the Pacific coast cities on a larger scale than ever witnessed in the South against the black man. The Jap is hired because he can be gotten cheaper than the white man, and as long as this condition exists he will be imported and put to work in spite of immigration laws and opposition of labor organizations. We believe that organized labor should change its policy in dealing with the conditions, and we have a suggestion to offer, while it may not meet with unanimous approval at once, which we believe will solve the problem and avoid race war. And that is for organized labor to recognize the Jap as an industrial factor under present conditions and organize him as a brother workman, instead of treating him as an outcast and an enemy as at present. In this manner the workers will be able to present a united front to the employing class instead of fighting foolishly among themselves and to the advantage of those who are pleased to see them fight in this manner. Another thing, the Japs will be found to be sensible people and easily organized; they are more or less clannish and when once organization could be begun among them they would all become members, and in times of industrial troubles they would stick together as one man. Organization of the Japs is the easiest and best way to meet this playing of one race against another by the employing class, and the sooner trades unionists get over their prejudice against the Jap and take him into the brotherhood fold, the better it will be for themselves and the Jap as well. Let's organize them, and add to the power of organized labor to remedy industrial ills.—Labor World, Spokane.

The above editorial paragraph from the World, is worthy of the serious consideration of the membership of organized labor. The Jap is here and if the door of organized labor is closed against the brown man, the Japanese in this country will be utilized in every conflict, as an ally of the employer. Organized labor in this day and age, cannot afford to raise barriers against color, race or creed.

## The Strike In California.

**T**HE STRIKE at Jackson, Amador County, California, has come to an end. The strike was brought about through a difference of opinion between the mine operators and the miners, as to the interpretation of the provisions of the eight-hour bill as passed by the recent Legislature of the State of California. The mine operators contended that the miner should perform eight hours of actual work underground, while the miner held that the intent of the law did not mean that the employer should be given the benefit of the time consumed by the miner in going to and from his work underground. In other words, the miner was willing that eight hours underground should constitute a day's work exclusive of one-half hour for lunch.

The mine operators have been successful in enforcing this interpretation of the law, and the Amador Ledger, the mouthpiece of the mine operators, is profuse in its praise of the employees of the Kennedy mine, who earned the title of Eliot "heroes" for their heroic service in breaking the strike.

When a subsidized, measly rag that is shackled to the interests of exploiters, deals out cheap flattery in laudation of men who aided the mine operators to add at least another half hour to the slaves in Amador County, and when such cheap tributes are appreciated by the men who have committed treason to themselves and the class to which they belong, it is conclusive evidence that a vast amount of educational work is needed in Amador County to clear the vision of men who are yet blind to the class struggle.

The Amador Ledger, under the caption: "Ignorance a Menace," had the following to say relative to the eight hour strike:

"The lesson of the present strike of mine employes is the danger of employing a preponderance of ignorant workers of any one class or nativity. There is no danger in employment of any number of the intelligent class, for the reason that a man of intelligence depends upon his own judgment, and cannot be swayed by the clamor of the multitude. In almost every issue that arises, the sentiment of those who

think and act for themselves will be divided. They cannot be led like a flock of sheep by some bell-wether exponent of the gospel of the workingman. But with ignorance there is a tendency to accept the say-so of some self-constituted leader, and follow his direction, without the mental capacity to determine, each for himself, the right or wrong of the matter. The labor trouble that has resulted from the interpretation of the eight hour law could not have occurred except through dense ignorance on the part of those who quit the mines under the impression that their rights under the law were not respected by the mine owners. The men the laborers have most to fear are the professional labor agitators—the very men who pose as deliverers of the oppressed toilers from the clutches of their heartless employers. They make a business of going about seeking whom they may devour, but their prey is invariably the class whom, by their high-sounding profession of regard, they seek to redeem from bondage. They grow fat in this sort of campaign. They have no material interest in the localities in which they do their campaigning. The moving spirit is a desire to rake in the shekels from the hard earnings of the toilers. This is their main chance. And when their mission is played to a standstill in one place, they move on to another to repeat the same game upon the gullibles of another community."

The above is the usual literary diet that is dealt out by editorial vassals, who prostitute their honest convictions, in the hope, that the coin of a master class may be forthcoming for the dirty and dishonorable service rendered.

The editorial in the Ledger is an appeal to race prejudice, and was written for no other purpose, but to intimate that the miner whose cradle was rocked on American soil, could not afford to join hands with the man who was but an adopted son. The editorial lickspittle further intended to convey to the "native son," that the mine operator had a far more generous feeling for the American slave than the slave who had come here from a foreign shore.

The employer of labor in his greed for profit knows no country and no flag. If the mine operators were imbued with any feeling of generosity for the slave who boasts of his American citizenship, the mines of Amador County, California, would have been devoid of these foreigners, who seem so distasteful to the editor of the Ledger, when they manifest a spirit of independence and refuse to accept the interpretation of a mine operator as to the intent and meaning of an eight hour law.

Again the Ledger attempts to poison public sentiment against the officials of an organization who are using their best efforts to bring about conditions in the industrial realm, where it will be possible for the inmates of the mines to have more leisure time, in order to climb to that summit of intelligence that will give them a broader grasp of citizenship and a clear conception of those duties that will develop WAGE SLAVES into MEN. Subservient submission to the mandates of employers on the part of employes, is conclusive proof of ignorance, if there is any virtue in the sentiment expressed by one of England's greatest orators: "Education and slavery cannot exist together in one land." There are no strikes in China or in Darkest Africa, and because there are no strikes in these benighted parts of the earth, there is scarcely anyone who will contend that the resistless and spineless in-

habitants of these countries, have basked in the sunlight of intelligence.

The miners of Amador County, California, will be unable to wrest any concessions from the mine operators, until they present a solidarity of strength that will command recognition, regardless of the enmity of employers against organized labor. That solidarity cannot be effected until race prejudice is strangled by intelligence. Race prejudice on the part of the working class, is absolute proof of ignorance, and as long as the exploiter is able to fan the flames of race prejudice, just so long will employes be helpless in wresting some semblance of right from the clenched grip of organized greed.

The eight hour law of California was not drafted or passed through the influence of the mine operators of California, but required heroic and strenuous efforts on the part of the Western Federation of Miners, to place such a law upon the statute books of that state.

The Ledger in another editorial calls upon the business men and property owners of Amador County to come together in a body in order that their interests may be protected. If organization is beneficial for property owners and business men, then organization is doubly beneficial for a class of men, who unorganized, are at the mercy of corporate despots and mercenary parasites.

## "Equal Before the Law."

THE EDITORIAL WRITERS on the daily press have been prating for years about citizenship in America being "equal" before the law, but Justice Dugro by a decision has exploded that statement so that it is hardly probable that the capitalist hiring on a daily journal will repeat that old "chestnut," that has no standing under our present glorious system of dispensing justice. A negro porter entered suit for damages, and the jury brought in a judgment for \$2,500, but Judge Dugro informed the colored man's attorney that unless the negro porter would accept \$300, he would set the verdict of the jury aside.

The negro's counsel refused to entertain the proposition made by the court and the honorable judge burst out with the statement that no such judgment of \$2,500 would stand in any court for a negro.

Continuing, the gentleman on the bench said:

"He was a porter, and while he is just as good as the President of the United States, and if he is imprisoned wrongfully he should be paid for it, it would be a bad argument to say that he is just as good in many senses. He would not be hurt just as much if put in prison as every other man would be. That depends on a man's standing, what his circumstances are, and, if he is a colored man, the fact that he is a colored man is to be considered."

In one breath this learned judge declares that the "negro is just as good as the President of the United States, and if he is imprisoned wrongfully he should be paid for it," but in the next breath, he demonstrates that he is not willing to concede the colored man the same amount of damages that he would grant to a man whom fortunate circumstances

had placed at the helm of a nation. The very fact that this man who sued for damages was of a different color from the Caucasian race, is to be taken into consideration, when awarding a verdict for damages. Did this jury bring in a verdict contrary to law, and if not, by what authority does this judge set aside the damages awarded by a jury? If it is legal and in conformity with law for a judge to invalidate the findings of a jury, then why go through the farce of selecting a jury to weigh evidence and bring in a verdict if such a verdict can be strangled to death by the dictum of a judge?

The attitude of Justice Dugro relative to this negro porter who asked that justice be accorded to him through damages sustained through unlawful imprisonment, will lower the falling estimate that is entertained for the judiciary of the country, and a time is coming, when even the race to which the negro belongs, will jeer with derision when courts are mentioned as "temples of justice." It was supposed that in the days of '61 the soil of this nation was wet with human blood, in order that the black man might be clothed in the garb of citizenship, and that the man who was torn from the slave-pen and the auction block, was made the equal of the white brother "before the law."

But regardless of the fact that a million lives went out and eight billions of property and money were destroyed to make the BLACK SLAVE a MAN, a court has decreed that because a negro is a porter and of dark skin he is unworthy of being considered in the same light as other men of standing in society who can boast of a lighter complexion. Some hiring of the capitalist press should now write an editorial, and use the declaration of Justice Dugro, to prove that "there are no classes in this country."

## The Despot Diaz Upheld In an American Court.

THE BISBEE MINER published at Bisbee, Arizona, after a jury at Tombstone, Arizona, has brought in a verdict finding Magon, Villareal and Riviera guilty, had the following editorial under the caption: "The Case of The Mexicans:"

"Never in the history of Arizona has a case been tried in the courts of the territory, that has aroused the interest of the public as that of the Mexican revolutionists whose trial concluded yesterday morning with a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation for clemency. The majority—a very large majority of people—hoped to see the defendants liberated, although many believed that they were technically guilty of violating a federal statute. It was the case for which these men were battling—the uplift of their more ignorant countrymen—that first interested the public in their behalf and this interest was increased by the efforts which were made by the Mexican government to obtain the persons of the alleged conspirators, aided and abetted by American authorities.

"The great mass of American citizenry likes to see the square deal principle exemplified in the case of the political refugee who is hounded alike by the spies of his own government and those of the nation of asylum to which he flees for refuge. It was public opinion that caused the then secretary of state, Elihu Root, to declare against the extradition of Christian Rudovitz, the Russian political refugee. Russia is further away than Mexico although the despotism of that monarchy has been more widely heralded than that of the pseudo-republic of Mexico and official Russia has stood for that which is cruel, despotic and bloody in modern history.

"There have been numerous incidents in connection with the trial of Magon, Villareal and Riviera that were repugnant to American ideas of freedom and others that were a stench in the nostrils of the liberty loving people of this nation. The arrest of the defendants in Los Angeles and their being kept "incommunicado" in prison there without the right to see family or friends, was regrettable to say the least. That it violated all American principles is nearer the truth for the murderer caught red-handed in his act of butchery, is at least allowed to see his friends and in many instances allowed his liberty on bail.

"According to the best information at hand, these three Mexicans

were not allowed the privilege of bail, simply because the MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WANTED THEM KEPT IN JAIL. The fact that the "incommunicado" treatment was invoked is ample evidence of this. All sorts of efforts were made to obtain the release of the men on bail and then attorney general, Charles J. Bonaparte is alleged to have telegraphed the United States attorney at San Francisco to resist habeas corpus proceedings because "MEXICO WANTED THE MEN." It is almost two years since these men were incarcerated and they have been in jail ever since.

"Other incidents of the case which are repugnant to true Americanism are the participation of the private detective agency 'operatives' in the pay of the Mexican government while gathering evidence upon which the case was builded; the detective who sought employment with the proposed victims in order to collect evidence against them; the participation of American peace officers in the kidnaping of one of the men at Douglas and pushing him across the line into Mexico; the part taken by the Mexican consuls in the prosecution of a violation of United States law. It looks un-American! it sounds un-American; it smells bad.

"The men were found guilty of violating the law which prohibits attempts to conspire in this country against a friendly nation and while the jury undoubtedly was justified in returning the verdict of guilty according to the law and evidence, and the instructions of the court it is difficult to conceive how any one of the twelve men could have even imagined that a real revolution to overthrow the government of Mexico could have been consummated with a handful of Mexicans, two pistols and a stick of dynamite. And even conceding the truth of all the evidence for the prosecution, the conspiracy of the defendants fades into insignificance beside the action of the heads of the United States government itself against the United States of Columbia when they aided and abetted the purloining of the Isthmus of Panama from that country."

The Bisbee Miner in which the above editorial appeared is neither a labor paper or a Socialist publication. It is a daily journal whose principal patronage comes from other sources than from the horny-fisted citizens, whose poverty dooms them to toil for a master. But it

ardless of this fact, the Miner recognizes that men high in authority in this country, were but the agents of the Mexican government in hounding and persecuting these men, until a conviction could be brought about under mere forms of law. These men who have been condemned to prison in an American court to satiate the blood-thirsty vengeance of a despot and an official parasite in Mexico, have committed no crime that calls for a sentence behind the walls of an American prison. They have merely protested against the reign of a monster from whose blackened soul and frozen heart, every sentiment for humanity and justice has fled and because they raised their voice against a despot and for

human liberty, the official machinery of a nation that boasts of freedom, is used to confine these men in living tombs, as a warning that Diaz must be respected under the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

It is not difficult for intelligent men to realize the influences that demand the conviction of the Mexican prisoners. American magnates who are the beneficiaries of the Mexican government, have insisted that these victims of the czar of Mexico shall be given to understand that every aspiration for liberty must be strangled and that peonage in Mexico is hailed as an institution worthy of the aid and assistance of the industrial kings of America.

## The Strike In France.

THE DAILY PRESS of the United States, during the past ten days, has contained many editorial comments concerning the apparent collapse of the strike in France. From the editorials, it can be easily discerned that the organs of capitalism are endeavoring to create the impression that the labor movement of France, which has for its object the industrial unity of the working class, has proven a failure.

When the postal employes won their first strike, they became flushed with victory and entertained the opinion that because the government capitulated to the demands of the union men in the public service, that another strike, embodying more demands, would bring about a collapse of the present administration of France.

The employes in the postal service became over-confident of their power and the administration gathering its forces through its cunning diplomats, endeavored to precipitate a strike that would end in disaster, owing to the fact, that the labor movement is not yet sufficiently powerful to cope with the powers of government. The far-seeing men of the labor movement of France, realized that labor had not yet reached that solidarity that warranted the calling of a general strike, and used all their power and influence in restraining the impetuous from en-

gaging in a battle that would probably end in defeat and result in shattering the labor movement in France to such an extent that years of effort would be required to regain the ground that was lost. The exploiters of labor realize the power of an industrial organization, and as such an organization advances in strength and power, all the cunning and stratagem of capitalism will be utilized to precipitate a premature strike, in order that such a movement may not reach that zenith of commanding potency that will enable it to dictate the terms of surrender to a master class.

The exploiter has but little fear of the craft and trade organizations. A craft or trade regiment of labor declaring a strike causes but little fear or alarm, but when regiments of labor recognizing their class interests come together as an army under the flag of industrial unionism, there is consternation among the class of privilege, and schemes are immediately hatched to thwart such a movement in its onward march towards solidarity. The membership of organized labor in France are building their movement on a solid foundation, and if the impetuous can be restrained from falling into the trap set by the salaried plotters of the government a day is not far distant when the nations of the earth will behold "the sons of the vine-clad hills" of France wearing upon their brow the crown of industrial liberty.

## Where Is the "Identity of Interest?"

WHEN THE DELEGATES to the National Association of Manufacturers finished the labors of their recent convention in New York, they immediately prepared themselves for a luxurious banquet held in that princely palace, known as the Waldorf-Astoria. There was not noticed any sow-abdomen on the groaning tables, nor was chuck-steak in evidence while the well-groomed aristocrats in the manufacturing world, loaded their stomachs on the "fat of the land." The feast was held in the grand ball-room of the Waldorf, and the "union smashers" enjoyed themselves immensely as they ate and drank, and listened to the tropical oratory of the frenzied Ciceros, who proclaimed eternal death to organized labor. When the broad-cloth aggregation bedecked with diamonds departed for their homes, they were borne to the Grand Central Depot in high-priced automobiles and became the occupants of Pullman sleepers.

The delegates of the convention of the National Manufacturers' Association lived like the lords and princes of old, and no delicacies were too costly to satiate their epicurean tastes. What a difference there is between a convention of employers of labor and a convention of slaves, whose labor produces profit for the master class?

When men contemplate the delegates of an employers' association enjoying the sumptuous life in palatial hotels, and then behold the delegates of a labor convention, occupying bunk-beds in dilapidated

rooming-houses of a tenement district, the man of intelligence, can scarcely conceive that there is any "identity of interest" between the exploiter and exploited—the master and the slave.

"Identity of interest" does not seem to be in evidence, between a man in broad-cloth enjoying a porter-house steak for his breakfast, and the callous-fisted sovereign in shoddy-clothes, endeavoring to force his stomach to assimilate the nutritious ingredients contained in slap-jacks and liver.

"Labor leaders" who prate about the partnership of labor and capital, and who pretend to yearn for the glad day when masters and slaves shall be brothers, are either hopelessly submerged in ignorance, or are more brazen in their shameless treason than the degenerate of nineteen hundred years ago, who hungered for the thirty pieces of silver. Such conventions as held by the manufacturers recently in New York, will cause the scales to fall from the eyes of the laboring people, and a day is not far distant, when "labor leaders" wined and dined by "friends of labor" will fail to chloroform the rank and file by the false philosophy, that there is an "identity of interest" between employer and employe.

Men officially identified with the labor movement who attempt to hide the class struggle from the vision of the laboring people are criminals, and are far worse enemies of the producing class, than the Van Cleaves, Parrys or Kirbys of a Manufacturers' Association.

## The New President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

JOHN KIRBY, JR., of Dayton, Ohio, has been selected as the successor of J. W. Van Cleave. Mr. Kirby has been installed as the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and in a speech to his exploiting brethren, declared that he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, Parry and Van Cleave, and show no quarter to the membership of organized labor.

According to the press reports, the harangue of Kirby bristled with hatred and defiance, and the frenzied smasher of unionism could scarcely find words in the English language to express his malignancy for the oppressed and down trodden class that dared to have the temerity to become members of an organization whose principles are inimical to the interests of hungry manufacturers.

Mr. Kirby attempted to console his auditors with the statement that the American Federation of labor would be on the rocks, were it not for the fact, that a few rich men, who are philanthropic, have permitted officials of labor organizations to become identified with social and civic organizations, and that were it not that such recognition had been accorded to labor leaders, "organized labor would be as dead as a mackerel today."

Kirby of Ohio, is well known to the labor movement of this country, and the fact, that he fights in the open throwing aside all diplo-

macy, makes him far less dangerous than the man who can hide his evil purpose behind a mask of pretended friendship.

The secret foe or the man who shoots from ambush, is far more to be feared than the avowed enemy of labor who perpetually hisses his scorn and contempt for the labor movement. The departed Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio, was one of the most dangerous men that ever lived in this country in thwarting the aggressiveness of organized labor. The lamented statesman of Ohio was equipped with the necessary qualifications to win the trust and confidence of the vast majority of laboring people, and was able to convince many of our "labor leaders" that his heart was beating in sympathy for the brawn and bone of a nation.

The incomparable Marcus could address a mass meeting of coal miners in the anthracite regions in the morning and "be cheered to the echo," and at night appear before the banquet board of railway magnates, coal operators and bankers, and deliver an address that was greeted with thunderous applause from the taper-fingered gentry, whose only god was the almighty dollar.

In the brain of Hanna was born the brilliant idea of a "Civic Federation," whose membership would be made up of the representatives of capital and the representatives of labor. Hanna knew full well, that with such an organization perfected, that "soothing syrup" could be administered to "labor leaders" that would act as a drug on their mentality, and that a Civic Federation could be utilized as a brake to hold

labor from moving rapidly towards that goal that will end the slavery that sustains the life of capitalism.

When Kirby fails to recognize that a Civic Federation is a brake on the progress of the labor movement, he demonstrates that he is blinded with the same madness as a Van Cleave, a Parry and a Post. But let us suppose that the National Association of Manufacturers, through its official Van Cleave, Parrys and Kirbys, had been able to stab the labor movement so that "organized labor would be as dead as a mackerel" does the newly elected president of the exploiters entertain the opinion, that "organized labor dead as a mackerel," would settle the

labor question? The poor, short sighted, mentally crippled, successor of Van Cleave, does not seem to realize that the labor organization is but the effect of wrong economic conditions, and that the labor organization will retain its place in the industrial field until the cause which brought the labor organization into existence, has been removed. It may be that the war planned by Kirby and his associates may shatter the labor movement as it is at present constructed, but the warfare of Kirby and the membership of his association will only bring about the birth of a stronger and a more formidable body whose slogan will be "Emancipation for the human race."

## The Review Is Wrong.

THE ST. PAUL Bricklayers' Union gained a distinguished accession to its membership last week, when Rev. Robt. McIntyere, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, stationed in St. Paul, was initiated. The attendance was large, and the ceremonies imposing in consonance with the event. Bishop McIntyere was a bricklayer early in life, and has never lost interest in the craft. He is loyal to the principles of unionism, and means to show this by an active participation in the work of the union. *Colorado Industrial Review.*

The above in the Review published in Pueblo, will hardly be accepted by advanced men in the labor movement. A man who has been raised to the dignity of a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, does not occupy the same position in life nor does he belong to the same class as the bricklayers.

Not belonging to the wage-earning class, how can this pillar in the church be expected to be loyal to the laboring people? The bishop does not live in a hovel nor does he come and go at the sound of a whistle. A bishop mingles with the upper strata of society whose bank accounts enable them to pay for cushioned pews in a fashionable church. The upper strata of society has no friendship for organized labor, and the bishop cannot afford to forfeit the good will of the "upper ten" by being "loyal to the principles of unionism."

The bricklayers made a mistake when they initiated a prelate of the church in a labor organization. He does not belong there, no more

than Taft, in the Steam Shoemakers' Union, or "Billy" Bryan as a member of the International Typographical Union.

Did Taft, after being made a member of the labor movement, show any symptoms of receding from his former attitude towards organized labor?

When a committee of the American Federation of Labor waited upon the member of the Steam Shoemakers' Union in the White House a short time ago the gentleman who was donated a card in a so-called labor organization, gave that committee to understand that he had a wholesome reverence for that dictum that comes from a judicial tribunal, known as an injunction, and against which organized labor has protested for years. "Billy" Bryan, as a member of the International Typographical Union, when interviewed relative to the penalty that was meted out to Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, very calmly replied, that it was not his policy to criticize the courts, but cooed the trinity of labor officials by declaring that the sentence of the court, was "unique." The membership of organized labor should be confined to the wage-earning class, and when a labor organization opens its doors to bishops and two politicians who can command nominations for the Presidency of the United States, there is strong evidence that some party or parties is or are using the labor organization as an asset to satisfy personal ambitions.

The admission of any other class in a labor organization—save that class that alone is eligible to membership only weakens the labor organization and can only result to the detriment of the working class.

## Some Food for Digestion.

IT HAS OFTEN been said by men who are prominently identified with the Socialist party, that there is but little difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. Men who have given political parties more than a passing thought, have arrived at the conclusion that the political campaigns inaugurated by the Democratic and Republican parties on the eve of an election, are merely sham battles to blind the eyes of the people to the fact, that the candidates of both parties are but the selected chattels of capitalism, whom the people by their ballots clothe with authority to advance the interests of the class of privilege. Last week in the state of Illinois, convincing proof was furnished that the Democratic and Republican parties stand upon practically the same platform, and that the creed of Republicanism is not obnoxious to the gentleman who boasts of his fidelity to the principles enunciated by the immortal Jefferson.

William Lorimer who is known as the blond political boss of Chicago was elected to the United States Senate, and the fact that he was a Republican, did not prevent forty-seven Democrats of the House and six Democrats of the Senate in the Legislature of Illinois from casting their votes awarding the toga to a man who for twenty-three years has been a giant in the councils of the Republican party of the "Sucker" state.

Lorimer was elected by 109 votes, and the Democrats furnished fifty-three votes to send a Republican to the "American House of Lords."

The press dispatches relative to Lorimer picture him as the "blond bland and child-like nemesis of Senator Hopkins and the velvet-footed candidate," who arose from the menial occupation of boot-black and news-boy, to the proud position of a national law-maker. The press dispatches refer to Lorimer "as a man with a genius for playing the game of politics" and as one who has enjoyed more than any other man "the power that is wielded by the political boss."

Lorimer has been always counted upon by the Republican party as

a political Samson in the packing house district of Chicago, and is credited with being able to deliver that vote in every election since he became prominent as a master mind in the G. O. P.

The press dispatches continuing, says of him:

"As the unseen power that shapes the political destinies of the people, Lorimer has left his mark on the history of Chicago and of Illinois. He has made and unmade governors, United States Senators, and state's attorneys, judges, court clerks and the minor officials who have filled the horizon of public life during the last decade and a half. This time it was while apparently endeavoring to make a United States Senator that the unseen power dextrously appropriated the office to itself."

The above in a press dispatch, will certainly appeal strongly to men robed in citizenship who boast of their power at the ballot box to redress wrong and to dethrone scoundrels who have debauched public office. Lorimer is painted as a man who wielded the power to make and unmake governors, United States Senators, state's attorneys, judges and clerks of courts, and yet, in the face of such a statement, millions of thoughtless people in the United States boast of our representative government. If the statements made in the press dispatches are true, the governors, United States senators, state's attorneys, judges and clerks of courts, made by such men as Lorimer, are but his vassals and must yield obedience to his mandates. Lorimer elected by a consolidation of Republican and Democratic votes in a legislative body, explodes the contention that there is any difference between corporation cursed Democracy and trust-ridden Republicanism, and the statement coming from the medium controlled by capitalism that Lorimer makes and unmake governors, United States senators, State's attorneys, judges and clerks of courts, should cause the sovereign citizen who grows eloquent on the power of the elective franchise, to scratch his head and enquire: "Whither are we drifting?"

## Vanderbilts and Vagabonds.

A VAGABOND is a fellow who wanders from place to place and has no visible means of support, and who creates nothing by his own efforts. A Vanderbilt is a fellow who wanders from place to place and has no visible means of support, and who creates nothing by his own efforts. A vagabond wears cast-off clothing, wears long hair and tangled beard, and wears his toes on the outside of his shoes, and if he has any money in his pockets, and it is found out, he is arrested and thrown into jail for having money without any evidence of having performed any labor to come into possession of it. A Vanderbilt wears the best clothes that

those who labor weave, and his hair is cropped in the latest fashion and his beard is as smooth as velvet, and he wears the finest and most expensive patent leather boot-tips, and his pockets bulge with money he never earned. A Vagabond is satisfied with a handout from the backdoor. A Vanderbilt demands the best that toil produces. A vagabond makes a slave of no one. A Vanderbilt makes slaves of thousands of his fellow creatures. When a vagabond dies, he is buried in the Potter's Field. When a Vanderbilt dies, he is laid away with the pomp of a king. The children of a vagabond are looked down upon as being disgraced for life for no other reason than because their father refuses to create any

wealth by his own efforts. The children of a Vanderbilt are wined and dined wherever they may go, while their father has created no more wealth by his own individual efforts than the vagabond. The babies of the vagabond who refuses to toil, live in attic homes, ride stick horses, plays with rag dolls, sleep on straw pallets and wear cast-off clothes. The children of a Vanderbilt, whose father creates no more wealth than the vagabond father, ride in miniature automobiles, play with the costliest bisque dolls, sleep under eiderdown comforts and live in mansions.

Little W. K. Vanderbilt the III., whose father never earned a dollar in all of his life, by toil, has so many toys that they are insured for twenty-five thousand dollars. The toys of the children of the vagabond would not amount to twenty-five cents, and the vagabond father creates as much wealth by his own efforts as the father of little W. K. Vanderbilt the III. We have taught our children to stick up their little noses at the children of a vagabond, when they meet them on the street, because their father won't work. We have taught our children to hold the children of a Vanderbilt, whose father won't work, in sacred reverence. We have taught our children to set the dogs on the vagabond who humbly asks for food at their door, because he won't work. We have taught our children that should a Vanderbilt glide up to their door in an automobile, to squat, courtesy, bow and bend, in order to do him honor, and a Vanderbilt won't work a dam bit quicker than a vagabond. We have taught our boys and girls that a vagabond should be arrested, thrown into jail, and placed upon a rock pile because he won't work. We have taught our children that a Vanderbilt should be emulated because he is cunning enough to make his living without work. We have taught our children that the reason why a vagabond should be sent to jail is because he makes others support him. We have taught our children that a Vanderbilt who forces others to support him is a great man, and that they should try to emulate his acts. We have taught our children that "everything is as it should be," and that they should not complain when they see the children of those who won't work, if their father happens to be a Vanderbilt, possessing expensive toys and fine clothes, and that they should not be envious. We have taught our children that if the children of the vagabond has good clothes and expensive toys that their father stole them because he won't work. We have taught our children that no vagabond who won't work has any right to enjoy the products of other men's sweat. We have taught our children that it is anarchy to rebel against a Vanderbilt being a millionaire, because he won't work. We have taught our children that it is a sin for a vagabond, who won't work, to sleep in their hay-loft. We have taught our children that it is perfectly proper for a Vanderbilt who won't work to sleep in the best room in the best hotel on earth. We have taught our children that "what is, is best" because our fathers and mothers taught us that damphool logic. We have taught our children that to want all that they create by their own efforts is Socialism, and therefore awful! We have taught our children that for the master class to want all that we create with our own hands, but barely enough to keep soul and body together, is all right, because the Republican and Democratic parties teach it, and because our political prejudice is so stiff-necked that we had rather starve than become a Socialist.

Little W. K. Vanderbilt the III., who has so many toys that he can get an insurance company to write a twenty-five thousand dollars policy upon them, is able to possess these toys because his father compelled the fathers and mothers of America to divide a part of each lick they strike with him, and they gave him so much money that he can allow his little "brat" son to own more gold and silver bedecked toys than the laboring fathers and mother ever dreamed of possessing one-fourth the value of. Now, we don't blame little W. K. Vanderbilt the III. nor his "daddy" for taking what his thick pated slaves gave them, as its just as natural for a Vanderbilt to make ignorance support him, as it is for a vagabond to make ignorance support him.

If it is wrong for a vagabond to live off of the efforts of others, then it must be wrong for a Vanderbilt to do the same thing. What do you think about it, Josh?

No, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Engineer, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Mechanic, Mr. Day-laborer and Mr. Anybodyelse, who is compelled to earn your bread in the sweat of your face, are you satisfied for the children of those who won't work, no matter whether they are Vanderbilt or vagabonds, to own more gold and silver bedecked toys than you ever dreamed of being worth after long, long years of incessant drudgery? If you are satisfied for these conditions to still exist, then stick to your blind partisan principles and continue to vote either the Republican or Democratic tickets, and you will continue to earn so much for your masters that they will be able to furnish their children with every comfort of life, while old Santa Claus, each succeeding year, will only be able to drop into the little stockings of your babies the commonest and shoddiest of trinkets which you hesitate to buy because your poverty is so rampant that to spend an extra dime for the pleasure of your children is to cause the wolf of starvation to howl more distressingly about your door; while each succeeding Christmas the perfumed "brats" of your masters are given thousands of dollars of toys, which have been sweat from your sublime imbecility and because you claim to see a difference in a vagabond who won't work and a Vanderbilt who won't work.—National Rip Saw.

## Let Us be Americans.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER of Americans, located, strange as it may seem, in Pennsylvania, has declared against the Socialist party, charging it with treason, polygamy and free love.

Americanism has a hollow ring in Pennsylvania, the land of Carnegie, Knox and the late Matt Quay. But why not extend the indictment. We agree that the Socialists are tough nuts in more ways than one, but we decline to discuss their morality until we are shown a certificate of cleanliness by self appointed purifiers and patriots.

Let us hope that the Pennsylvanians can furnish this document as proof that even a handful of true Americans live in that corporation-ridden state.

Let them investigate the parties in power, parties that stand mutely by, before brazen judges, corrupt legislatures and scarlet deeds that deaden the soul to every ennobling impulse.

Let them stop the 30,000 industrial murders that annually happen in a land pledged to equal opportunities, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Let them swing their mighty power across the path over which 5,000,000 children sweep into the jaws of Mammon and a living death.

Let them even indicate displeasure at the treatment accorded victims helplessly bound on a dividend-grinding machine, as the shrieks of killed and maimed are drowned by the clank of gold.

Let them rescue the manhood of America from the fate of tramps and a future prison home, with woman doomed to a life far worse.

Let them cease making virtue a commercialized asset and honor a thing for jest, with caps and bells and political dope placed in their proper place, for stout-hearted men and women refuse to be blinded to secret crimes and nation-wrecking practices of those who profit by noise to hide their real purpose in a search for power and pelf.

Let them do these things, and thus remove the cause for protests that we are assured mean open violation of laws now secretly decided.

Then and not till then will we take seriously the charges against one of the world's most humanizing institutions.—Toledo Union Leader.



### INFORMATION WANTED.

If Jerry Hurley, frequently called "Burr" Hurley, will let his whereabouts be known to his brother in Grass Valley, California, he will learn something to his interest, his father having died leaving an estate. Wm. Hurley, Grass Valley, California.

### FOR THE MEXICAN AND PRESTON-SMITH FUND.

San Francisco, Calif., May 17, 1909.

Mr. John M. O'Neill, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Comrade—Enclosed you will find a money order for one hundred dollars (\$100) for the benefit of Preston and Smith, the two imprisoned miners in Nevada. The International Labor Federation has celebrated here May 2nd (May Day). The surplus of this affair was decided to be a benefit to our Mexican patriots and Preston and Smith. The committee has forwarded part

of the money to the defense fund to Chicago, 180 Washington street. There will be some more on hand when the committee comes to a settlement. I remain, yours for freedom,

H. F. SAHLENDER.

Treasurer, The International Labor Federation.

### SUIT TO DISSOLVE.

There need be no great alarm over the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, as it will probably be some time before Mr. Rockefeller's wig is immersed in the dissolving fluid of the government, but in the meantime, he may receive an immunity bath.

Once upon a time a certain corporate "malefactor of great wealth" was fined 29———But what's the use. That was before election, and now that the country is saved for four years more, all good people have forgotten that fine old fine, and none but the "muckrakers," "mollycoddles" and "undesir-



above citizens' ever think about it, and even they had better keep their mouths shut or some new pornographic epithet will be applied to them.

What we should be interested in now is this dissolution suit, which after all, is a good thing in its way for those who have eyes to see, will have a fine view, dissolving view of political luncheon in general and my policies in particular. It is safe to predict that after the election of 1912 the Standard Oil Company will be seen sailing serenely on its way of commercial conquest.

Even were the politicians sincere in their efforts to destroy the Standard Oil Company it is unlikely that the laws of evolution, self-preservation, and survival of the fittest, which brought the Standard Oil Company into being are to be set aside by any man-made law on the statute books. The trust will continue to do business until they have fulfilled their economic mission and are displaced by a cheaper and more equitable method of production, i. e., social ownership and operation.

Thou too sail on, oh, Standard Oil,  
Sail on and fear not legal broil;  
We know that John D. laid thy keel  
And likewise wrought thy rebate steal  
We trust that J. P. Morgan, he  
Who saved his country, will save thee  
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,  
'Tis of the wave and not the rock  
'Tis but some jackleg lawyer's brief,  
And not the surf upon the reef,  
Or e'en perhaps 'tis Teddy's roar  
On far benighted Africa's shore,  
Sail on, oh, corporation great!  
Sail on and circumnavigate  
What little wealth there may be left,  
Heed not the howls of those bereft,  
For other trusts with all their fears,  
With all their hopes for future years,  
Their gold triumphant o'er our tears,  
Are all with thee.

JOHN McDONOUGH,  
Elkader, Iowa

PETTIBONE MONUMENT FUND.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, May 18, 1909.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Sec'y. Treas., W. F. M., Denver, Colorado:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed money order for \$20.00 donated to the Pettibone monument fund; also list of names for publication in Magazine. Fraternalty yours,  
HOWARD TRESIDDER

Chas. Nipko .....	\$.50	Eugene Taylor .....	\$1.00
J. H. McCabe .....	1.00	John Sindar .....	2.50
Job Whitford .....	.50	Wm. Nylund .....	1.00
B. S. Abban .....	1.00	Fred Thomas .....	1.00
Emil Midmberg .....	1.00	John Edwards .....	2.00
J. A. Johnson .....	1.00	D. C. Hazelbaker .....	1.00
Wm. Gorman .....	1.00	Harvey Gresty .....	1.00
Jas. H. Tremberth .....	.50	C. O. Thayer .....	1.00
Chas. W. Green .....	2.00	Richard H. Diamond .....	1.00
Chas. Boyle .....	1.00	E. J. MacCosham .....	1.00
S. E. Rice .....	1.00	Wm. McCarthy .....	1.00
Joe Sewell .....	1.00	Jas. Beck .....	1.00
Canyon Bar .....	2.00	Pider Anderson .....	1.00

REPORT FROM JACKSON, CALIFORNIA.

Jackson, Calif., May 22, 1909.

To the President and Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners: Gentlemen and Fellow Workers—The eight-hour day passed by the last legislature of the state of California went into effect on Sunday, May 9th. Here on the Mother lode, the mining companies decided upon a uniform schedule of hours which read on their notices posted: "First skip to go down at twenty-five minutes of seven in order that the men might be at place of work at seven o'clock sharp; blast at twelve o'clock; thirty minutes for lunch; blast at three thirty; first skip to leave bottom at three forty five," therefore demanding eight hours work at the breast and that men go, come and eat lunch upon their own time. The above schedule of hours laid down by the companies most decidedly did not meet with the approval of the majority of the men, therefore they walked out.

Sunday morning, May 9th, the night shift at the Argonaut mine waited for the day shift to come on, and they all agreed that no one would go to work unless they were given the eight-hour day as per the law. Superintendent Rainsford upon seeing that the men did not start to work at tally, inquired the reason why they were not going to work, to which inquiry the men all at once attempted to explain, but being unable to get a definite statement Rainsford suggested that they go to town and hold a special meeting and select a special committee to wait upon him and present their demands. This the men proceeded to do by posting notices that a special meeting of all men working under ground would be held at Miners' Union hall at 2 p. m. They at once proceeded to look up the secretary of the union, who at that time was working in the Zeila mine, and sent word to him to come out as they desired to see him. This he refused to do. The men then requested the key to the hall for the purpose of holding a special meeting, offering to pay for same. This request the secretary, "Datson," also refused. They then waited for him to come off shift and requested that he in person come down and open up the hall for them in order that they could hold this meeting and still be refused, saying that they would have to look up the trustees and get their permission to use the hall. This was done and after considerable talking they finally prevailed upon the trustees to allow them the use of the hall. The meeting was called to order by temporary chairman, "Ben Fuller" and after much discussion a committee of nine was selected from the various nationalities working in the different mines, for the purpose of placing their demands before the superintendents of the various companies, which demands were, "an eight-hour day from collar to collar exclusive of thirty minutes for lunch," which would make an eight-hour and thirty minute day from collar to collar, in other words, their interpretation of the law.

While these proceedings were taking place Organizer Corra was in Campo Seco looking into the situation there, the men there being on strike over the same contention as that which arose here in Jackson. However, it was understood that the mines in Campo Seco would be indefinitely closed, and time has verified the rumor, as there are few men in Campo at this time and no indication of a resumption of operations; and upon learning of the difficulty here, Corra immediately left for this place.

The committee selected by the men waited upon the different superintendents at eight o'clock the following morning, placing before them their demands and interpretation of the law, which demand was turned down by the various companies and the counter demand made, "that the men come, go and eat lunch on their own time." The committee reported back to special meeting at 2 p. m., when Corra was present and called upon to address them, in which address he convincingly demonstrated to them the necessity of organizing if they ever expected to get what they demanded. As there were ninety men working at the Kennedy mine on that day and that the success of their efforts were greatly menaced by their continuing to work, therefore their first thought was given to devising ways and means by which they could prevail upon those men to desist from work, and to this end, they asked Corra's

advice as to how to proceed in the matter, and was advised to go there in a body and peacefully ask them to desist from work and join them in this fight. This the men did and successfully obtained the consent and cooperation of all union and non-union men alike, though the former inquired by what authority they were asking them as union men to desist from work. Corra being accosted on the street by these men, was asked whether they could be interfered with and prevented by any non-union man from going to work, to which answer was made that the moral right was the right by which those men could ask them to desist from work. During the day there was about seventy-five men taken into the mine and about thirty members of this union were involved in the walk-out, therefore, these men had all the right in the world to ask the other union as well as non-union men to desist from work in order to successfully carry on the fight.

Tuesday the 11th another special meeting was held at 10 a. m. at which Executive Board Member Hutchinson was present and called upon to address the meeting. After relating out the emergency which confronted them and the necessity of organization to enforce their demands, the meeting was adjourned until 2 p. m. In the meantime we proceeded to enroll those who recognized the necessity of such organization.

As there was still seventy men at the companies boarding house on the Kennedy grounds the men were getting restless and dissatisfied and at the meeting at 2 p. m., a committee of three was appointed to proceed under escort of the sheriff to the Kennedy boarding house, with the result that all of the men in the boarding house quit work immediately and came to town, and the majority made application by initiation and reinstatement for membership in this union. At this juncture every mine was at a standstill with the exception of the hoisting engineers and skip tenders, who were left at work for the purpose of hoisting water, with the object in view of being able to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the difficulty arising from the erroneous interpretation of the law on the part of the operators. A difficulty arose, however, which prevented any settlement being arrived at, in the fact that the so-called union men with paid up cards in their pockets, were howling that they were unjustly and forcibly prevented from going to work by the dogeaters and non-union men at that. This fact the operators knew and therefore stood their ground.

On Friday afternoon, May 14th, another attempt was made by the good union and non-union men alike, to bring about a settlement by appointing a committee of the various nationalities, in conjunction with Hutchinson and Corra, to interview the superintendents with the purpose of compromising the differences by proposing the following schedule of hours, pending a decision as to the constitutionality of the law, to wit: "First skip to start down at seven o'clock; take full thirty minutes for lunch, first skip to start from the bottom of the shaft at 3:30 p. m. sharp, thus going one way on the companies' time and one way and lunch on the men's time," but the committee was met and stopped by guards around the Kennedy mine who refused to permit them to pass or to carry a message to the superintendent stating what they desired. The committee then attempted to reach the superintendent of the Kennedy Mining Company at his residence, but no sooner had the spokesman passed within the gate than he was commanded by two guards to stop. The committee then visited the Argonaut mine and succeeded in talking with Superintendent Rainsford, but he steadfastly refused to listen to any proposition from the committee and stated that the men knew his demands, which were as heretofore stated, and that if they desired to concede to them they could come back to work. The committee then interviewed the superintendent of the Zeila Mining Company, who stated that he was in possession of a communication from his company, saying that if the shorter work day was put into effect, the mine would have to close. Report to this effect was made to the meeting at 2 p. m.

At this meeting there was much dissatisfaction prevailing because the strike was not official, and rumors were rife that the union and non-union men who were taking no part in affairs, were going back to work because of this fact. There were present at this meeting over four hundred men and on being asked by Hutchinson that, since they were out and partially organized, would they stay by the strike in the event of one being called, the answer being unanimously in the affirmative, notice was given of a special meeting at 7 p. m., all members of Jackson Miners' Union No. 115 being requested to attend. After much discussion of the situation and the attitude of the English speaking men, a vote was taken on the calling of an official strike, which being unanimous in the affirmative, Board Member Hutchinson and Organizer Corra, at the time acting secretary of the union, announced that henceforth this would be an official strike of Jackson Miners' Union No. 115 of the W. F. M. to enforce the demands of the men under the law, and pledged to the full extent possible, the moral and financial support of the Western Federation of Miners, the following notices being posted to this effect:

Notice.

"To Whom It May Concern

"Having refused to grant the underground men the eight hour day, in compliance with the state law of California and having refused to meet and discuss the differences between their employes and themselves, we the members of Jackson Miners' Union No. 115 of the Western Federation of Miners, as a part of said employes, do hereby call an official strike against the Kennedy Mining Company, the Zeila Mining Company and the Argonaut Mining Company, operating in Amador county, California, and call upon all men to desist from work in any capacity for the above companies until such time as the eight-hour day is granted them.

"This strike is called after repeated attempts on the part of the men involved to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty between their employers and themselves, and the refusal of the companies to treat with them in any manner, and demanding both ways and lunch on the men's time in contravention of the law, force the resorting to drastic measures on the part of the men involved, for the protection of their rights and the enforcement of the law. By order of

"JOE F HUTCHINSON, TOM CORRA  
Executive Board Member, W. F. M. Acting Secretary"

Following the posting of this notice everything seemed to be in our favor and the men pledged themselves, with the exception of the stool pigeons of the companies who were prior to this time officers and members of this union. These men continuously plucked against this movement and the attempt to organize the Latin speaking men, and as a last resort, went scabbing thereby causing a stampede which ultimately broke the backbone of the strike. To these men, native and adopted English speaking sons of the state can be given the credit of downing the greatest opportunity of any body of men to gain for themselves what was rightfully theirs under the laws of the state. In this connection you must remember that the operators were at the mercy of the men, unorganized though they were, as was plainly shown by the superintendents coming to town and begging the men to go to work, and by invoking the coercion of commercial parasites and that of the civil authority. That they were wrong and defeated, there is no question, as the day we succeeded in pulling the men from the Kennedy boarding house, the superintendent of the Kennedy Mining Company frankly admitted that we had them defeated. There were, however, a few men working, and Tuesday morning the men demanded that we go en masse at the two principal points for the purpose of peacefully persuading these men to desist from work. In this instance as in previous ones, the sheriff and his office force were present, presumably at the instigation of the operators, but unquestionably for the purpose of blocking any effort that tended to close the mines down tight.

The attitude of the civil authority and that of the business element of the town encouraged the weak-kneed so-called sovereign citizens, some of them carrying a paid up card at that, to start the stampede back to work, and leave

the men at the mercy and dictation of the operators, and they were closely followed by a good many of the Italians; only about four Austrians deserting the ranks.

Up against such conditions and with the strike hopelessly lost through a cursed racial prejudice and fear of unity of the Latin-speaking men, the men who were willing to continue the fight for the eight-hour day, fully realized futility of continuing the struggle under such circumstances and unanimously decided to call off the strike and thus reduce the necessity of a useless expenditure of money in contending for the rights of such dumb-driven cattle as will readily, wantonly and knowingly, do the bidding of their master through an accursed racial prejudice and hatred, that is not paralleled in any country on the face of the earth. The history of this incident is a record of the most useless and disgraceful scabbing ever written or witnessed. Respectfully submitted,

THOS. CORRA,  
Organizer, W. F. of M.

JOE. F. HUTCHINSON,  
Executive B. M., Dist. 2.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER A. S. U. FROM MARCH 1ST TO MAY 15, 1909.

Cash on hand March 1, 1909 .....	\$384.80
Per capital tax receipts:	
Bisbee No. 106 .....	50.00
Crown King No. 89 .....	11.10
Douglas No. 150 .....	3.20
Globe No. 60 .....	235.89
Jerome No. 101 .....	28.70
Kofa No. 98 .....	6.20
McCabe No. 118 .....	17.10
Pinto Creek No. 228 .....	10.40
Star No. 103 .....	19.00
Snowball No. 124 .....	14.50
Tiger No. 110 .....	11.20
Walker No. 65 .....	5.40
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>\$797.40</b>
J. Judesch, salary and mileage .....	\$191.40
Edw. Crough, salary .....	244.00
P. J. Holohan, salary, three months .....	75.00
Printing, 500 letter-heads, etc. ....	7.00
Printing, 2,000 ballots .....	6.00
Wells Fargo Express, A. S. U. effects from Bisbee to Globe .....	3.95
Transfer .....	1.00
Miners' Magazine .....	8.40
W. B. Cleary, legal services .....	50.00
Telegrams .....	.80
Postage .....	4.85
<b>Total disbursements .....</b>	<b>\$592.40</b>
Balance cash on hand .....	\$205.00

The following locals are indebted to the Arizona State Union for April per capita:

Jerome .....	\$37.10
McCabe .....	18.20
Pinto Creek .....	5.40
Walker .....	1.30

Vincent St. John owes the A. S. U. \$100 advanced him to come to Bisbee in 1907. A letter received from him states he will pay same June 1, 1909. Since making out the above report, Jerome has paid the April per capita to headquarters. The three unions delinquent are requested to send the amount of April per capita tax to headquarters W. F. M., Denver, Colo.

P. J. HOLOHAN, Sec'y-Treas.  
Globe, Ariz., May 18, 1909.

Mr. Jos. D. Canon, Pres., A. S. U., Bisbee, Arizona:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the committee appointed by you to audit the accounts of Brother P. J. Holohan as secretary-treasurer of the organization, beg leave to state that we have complied with your instructions and find the same to be correct.

JOHN HARPER,  
M. H. PAGE,  
HERBERT KEMPTON.

Denver, Colo., May 24, 1909.

We are in receipt of the balance of the funds, two hundred and five dollars (\$205) of the Arizona State Union from Brother P. J. Holohan, late secretary-treasurer of the A. S. U.; also thirty-seven dollars, ten cents (\$37.10) from Brother John Opman, secretary-treasurer of Jerome Miners' Union No. 101, W. F. M., balance of the amount of per capita due the Arizona State Union by Jerome Union No. 101, together with eighteen dollars and twenty cents (\$18.20) from Brother E. B. Simanton, secretary of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, W. F. M. Total, \$260.30.

ERNEST MILLS, Sec'y-Treas., W. F. M.

#### REPORT OF J. C. LOWNEY.

Butte, Mont., May 26, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In my last report I gave an outline of the controversy existing between Local Union No. 83, W. F. M., and the United Brewery Workers in Butte, Montana. The controversy bid fair to develop into a disgraceful internecine struggle between the organized labor forces of this state. It is wonderful what energy union men will develop when fighting each other. If only half this energy was shown in our conflicts with organized capitalists the results of our efforts would in many instances be different to what they have been.

General Secretary Proebstle of the United Brewery Workers on his arrival in Butte learned that the charter of the brewery engineers was obtained by misrepresentation and had it revoked. But from the belligerent attitude of both sides it was very difficult to obtain a settlement. I suggested to President Moyer that he come to Butte to look over the situation. After his arrival the merits of the controversy was thoroughly gone into and an amicable settlement arrived at. No. 83 retains its original jurisdiction.

The disrupters of organized labor, who engineered this trouble in Butte, got a severe setback in their attempts to sever the friendly relations existing, and which has always existed between the United Brewery Workers of America and the W. F. M. This fight has been an object lesson to the workers here that there is nothing to be gained by fighting each other, and I hope they will profit by the experience.

May 21st I visited Local No. 117, Anaconda. Next day I went to East Helena. The president of the Montana State Union with an Austrian organizer have been located at East Helena during the past month building up the membership of No. 126. They have been successful in getting all the men working in the plant into the union with the exception of a few company tools.

In East Helena is located one of the smelters of the American Smelting and Refining Company. It is hardly necessary for me to tell the readers of the magazine that this corporation is the implacable enemy of organized labor, especially of the W. F. M. When this company learned that their employees were being organized they immediately diverted their ores to Utah and elsewhere and started to discharge the men making apparent preparations for

a shutdown as they rightly guessed that organized workmen would not stand for the intolerable conditions existing at this slave-pen at East Helena.

The wages paid here is about one dollar a day less than for similar work elsewhere in the state; the common wage being \$2.00 and ranging from that to \$3.00. They so manage it that very few of the men earn more than \$60.00 a month, ranging from that figure to \$40.00 a month. It can readily be seen what luxurious lives those working slaves of Guggenheim must be living at the present cost of living in Montana.

On my arrival a special meeting was called and the hall was crowded. They were almost unanimous in their desire to go on strike if necessary for a decent wage scale and better working conditions. After admonishing them of the necessity of being better prepared and of always being in good standing in their union and not spasmodic as has been the case in this locality in the past, they concluded to ask their "benevolent" employer for 50 cents a day increase in wages. A committee went the following day to inform the manager of their desires. He was overjoyed to meet a committee of his employees, but they were very wise not to bring those agitators from Butte along, as it would be very painful for him to have to refuse to meet them. He could not recognize a union or its representatives. He had no objection to his employees joining a union if they desired, and it was merely an oversight that it was all union men that were recently laid off. He promised to take the matter of an increase of wages up with his superiors and intimated that some concessions would be granted.

The eight-hour law is also being evaded and openly violated in this plant and it is peculiar how those pillars of law and order can openly violate and treat with contempt laws enacted for the benefit of the working man under the very shadow of the capitol dome at Helena.

The members of No. 126 are quietly awaiting the result of their interview with the manager of the smelter at East Helena. Yours,

J. C. LOWNEY.



#### CLASS WAR.

"All is far in love and war." So teaches bourgeois philosophy. Put in briefer form, this amounts to saying, "Get what you want," and also, "Keep what you get." Business society is founded on this principle of the survival of the meanest and most unscrupulous, tempered with a veneer of ostentatious "fairness," benevolence, and a blind (to the other side's case) "justice."

In accordance with the above business ethic, the capitalist press makes no effort to do justice to the Socialist philosophy, nor to treat with fairness cases in which Socialists are involved. It is a class war, a war to the death. If Socialism succeeds, bourgeois society, with all its vicious ideals and rapacity, its class privileges and social inequalities, dies. Naturally it will do hard, and will use whatever weapons of suppression of truth, or of dissemination of falsehood, that are deemed expedient. It will be "news" tempered by class hatred, or at least, colored by class consciousness.

In fighting an enemy who has all the greater forces of trading-class society on his side, the Socialist press must fight hard and bitterly to expose the class character of capitalist courts and judges, bourgeois laws and ethics of all trading-class ideals and institutions. In doing so we may sometimes deal over-harshly with particular individuals. For there are here and there to be found noble characters in public life, splendid types of men and women whom the horrible immoral capitalist regime has not yet despoiled of the kinder virtues. But as we cannot often know personally of these exceptional individuals, we must treat them all alike as being biased by their class interests, as being the servile tools or slaves of the debauched political institutions which they are supposed to serve. In speaking of any individual, or public official, the Socialist press uses him merely as the representative of a class that knows no law nor ethic beyond money-making; no measure of personal worth beyond the ownership of things. Property, property, property, this is the one sacred thing in bourgeois society. Human life and moral values are secondary. The Socialist is opposed to property valuation of things, and sets up human life and happiness against the private ownership of things. Therefore he is hated by the owning class, and no weapon of deception, intrigue, hypocrisy or brute force is too low or cruel to be used against him. The masters have chosen the weapons. We must adopt our line of defense to the character of the weapons employed against us. While not stooping to the brutal duplicity of the masters, we must at least not defend ourselves with sticks of molasses candy and cooing words. It's war, and we must employ strong weapons and strong words to oppose a brutal system and an unscrupulous foe.

"Kind and noble words" for the nursery or for animal trainers.

Don't try to fight with snowballs while the other fellow uses grape-shot.—The World, Oakland.

#### PROPHECY FULFILLED.

In the issue of the Appeal to Reason of March 8, 1907, I had an article from which I now quote as follows:

During the past ten years the country enjoyed unparalleled prosperity measured by the capitalist standard. Labor was generally employed; wages were high; prices higher; dividends fabulous. The plutocrats looked with tolerance upon our Socialist propaganda—with here and there a half-hearted attempt to suppress it. He was too intent upon the mad scramble for dollars to take more than passing notice of Socialism, except to ridicule and belittle it. Today conditions are different. Profits are being wiped out; factories closing; wages reduced; millions unemployed. Industrial conditions favor the wide acceptance of Socialism. Plutocracy now realizes fully what this condition means and despotic measures will be employed to stamp out the Socialistic agitation and put our press and speakers out of business. Previous attempts will be as a summer's zephyr compared to the drastic measures that will be put in force from now on. The immediate future will try the mettle of every Socialist. Are you ready?

At the time this article was written I had information regarding the plans of the administration with regard to the Socialist press, the source of which I was not at liberty to reveal, which satisfied me that the most strenuous efforts would be made to choke off the Socialist press as a means of arresting the progress of the Socialist movement. I now recall what was then written and present it to our readers in the light of at least partial fulfillment.

It is not that I was gifted with special prophetic insight that I was enabled to foretell the future, but simply because the information I had from inner sources left no room for doubt as to the intention of the ruling power to cripple the Socialist movement by a deliberate and carefully worked out plot to destroy its press.

This is the reason why Attorney General Bonaparte, backed by President Roosevelt, issued the telegraphic order to the district officials of Kansas to

prosecute the Appeal to the limit and if there was not a good case against it to make one.

This is the reason Prosecuting Attorney Bone in his speech to the jury, denouncing the Appeal, declared that its name should be changed to "The Appeal to Treason."

This is the reason Deputy Prosecuting Attorney West proclaimed the Appeal's guilt and stated that Warren would be sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years.

This is the reason another official prominent in the prosecution, boasted that if the Appeal could be suppressed in no other way it could be kept in court indefinitely, and so loaded with costs, fees, and other court expenses, that it would finally be "bled to death."

These are the simple facts. Comment upon them is scarcely necessary. This attack upon the Appeal was plotted years ago. It has now been in the custody of the court and its editor under bail more than two years and there is no end in sight.

The truth is that the liberty of the press is involved.

Protestation to the contrary deceives no one except those willing to be deceived.

The issue is stripped naked by the prosecution itself. It stands clearly revealed. There can be no mistake in regard to it.

The object of the prosecution from first to last has been to destroy the Appeal. And the reason this paper has been marked for suppression is that its circulation reaches the people and that it has a voice loud enough to be heard by the nation. This was demonstrated in the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, to the surprise of the plutocrats who had plotted that infamous conspiracy and expected to pull it off without serious interference.

From that hour the Appeal was marked and secret service operatives have been camping upon its trail. My indictment, prosecution, conviction, and suspended sentence are all in the sequel.

Let the main issue be clearly understood by our readers.

It is not for myself I am pleading. I would scorn any suggestion that I am a martyr or that I could be metamorphosed into a national issue.

Nor is it the Appeal to Reason the only paper that is aimed at in this fight. It is the press of the Socialist movement, the only movement feared by the capitalist despotism which rules the land. It is the Appeal to Reason now and later it will be some other Socialist or labor paper which can not be bribed or browbeaten into silence.

There is but one thing for us to do and that is to muster all of our forces and resist the capitalist campaign to throttle our press. Clearly understood and wisely controlled this situation can be converted into one of immeasurable benefit to our movement. We have only to rally our host and unite in the declaration that we know our rights and in the determination that we propose to maintain them.—Fred D. Warren in Appeal to Reason.

#### RISE IN COST OF LIVING.—MANY WAGE EARNERS HAVING HARD TIME TO KEEP AFLOAT.—NO SUCH THING AS GETTING AHEAD.

That living has soared rapidly upward in the last ten years does not need statistical proof. Common experience is enough for most of us. Yet the figures are interesting. For instance, take what the bulletin of the labor bureau calls the "annual per capita cost of the necessaries of daily consumption." It rose from \$74.31 in 1896 to \$107.26 in 1906. Coal which cost \$2.50 a ton in 1896 cost \$4.50 a ton in 1906. Manufactured commodities were 32 per cent higher in 1906 than ten years before. What one called raw commodities are 50 per cent higher. "All commodities" averaged 35.4 per cent higher. Rents have soared everywhere. That wages have increased largely in many industries in this decade is equally true, but that they have increased correspondingly in any but the most favored industries—those where either the unions exercised compelling power, or those where the managers were unusually enlightened—is doubtful. The last government bulletin on wages covers an investigation into about 4,000 establishments, employing 334,000 persons, engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the kind of establishments where, of course, the forces which raise wages act most freely and successfully. This bulletin shows that in 1906 the weekly wages of the 334,000 were 19.1 per cent higher than in 1896—while, as said, the cost of all commodities was 35 per cent higher. Wages increased 3.9 per cent in 1906 over 1905, while the cost of commodities increased 5.9 per cent.

Now what does this mean? Why, simply this, that at a time when wealth is rolling up as never before (this country increased its wealth between 1900 and 1904 by about \$20,000,000) a vast number of hard-working people in this country are really having a more difficult time in making ends meet than they have ever had before. It also means that in a great number of other hard-working families the increase in wages has been so little in excess of increase in the cost of living that it may be said to almost be a discouragement instead of a comfort by intensifying common conviction of the workingman, that no matter how much he earns he will still have to spend it all in the same hard struggle to get on; that there is no such thing for him as getting ahead.

There is no escaping the seriousness of such a situation as this. The only chance of peace and permanency in this country lies in securing for the laboring classes an increasing share of increasing wealth. It is not enough that the wages of men keep up with their forced expenditures—they must go beyond. There must be a growing margin between the two—a margin wide enough for the laborer to see it and be able to draw hope and encouragement from it. When the margin has shrunk, or not visibly increased, unrest and discouragement must follow.—Ida M. Tarbell in American Magazine.

#### A SOCIALIST SYMPOSIUM.—HOW WILL THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMON-WEALTH BE BROUGHT ABOUT?

The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, has had the enterprise to ask ten of the representative Socialists of the country to answer the above question.

The ten Socialists addressed were Eugene V. Debs, Victor Berger, Gaylord Wilshire, Upton Sinclair, Bernard Berlyn, John C. Chase, William Mailly, Robert Hunter, A. M. Simons and J. Mahlon Barnes. Their answers make interesting reading:

Debs says:

"Of course no intelligent person believes that capitalism will abruptly cease and Socialism as abruptly begin. The change will doubtless come gradually in obedience to the evolutionary forces which are producing it. As to how it will be introduced depends upon so many potential factors and so many possible contingencies that it is impossible for any one to say with any degree of assurance how it will come and what immediate changes will take place. As a matter of fact it will not be introduced, but it will adjust itself. If it comes in peace, or at least without great violence, as Socialists ardently hope, and if its representatives are permitted to carry out their plans and program, they will doubtless proceed by legal and orderly means to abolish the capitalist political state and establish an industrial democracy—that is to say, they will supplant the capitalist government of men with the democratic administration of things."

Debs does not state in this connection whether he believes in taking or buying the great industrial properties, but last fall he declared specifically in favor of "taking" them.

Berger, on the other hand, believes in paying for them. He says:

"To take the trusts outright would be the most expensive and foolish way. It would mean war.

"I will take two analogies from history. In 1775 France had a very bril-

liant minister of finance named Turgot. He was the real originator of single tax. He was a man of genius and he could see what was coming. Fourteen years before the revolution he proposed that the nation buy the lands of the nobility comprising nearly one third of French territory, and the lands of the church comprising about one third and sell them to the people. That would have been the cheapest and best way, wouldn't it? It would have saved France billions of wealth and seven million lives, the toll of the revolution and the Napoleonic wars. Did the nobility and the clergy listen? They called it heresy and anarchy combined. On the other hand the ultra-radicals would not listen, either—they weren't going to pay anything at all for those lands if they could help it. The ultra-radicals did take the land without paying for it—but that didn't settle the question. It hasn't been settled yet in France.

The same thing was true of slavery in the United States. Sixteen years before the war, Henry Clay proposed to pay the slave owners a billion dollars for their slaves, twice as much as their value in open market. The slave owners received the proposal with open derision. Slavery was a God-given institution. The Bible supported it. Besides, what could they do with the money without slaves? And in the North the abolitionists (like our own Socialist "impossibilities") said: "Pay for slaves? It would be wicked. No man has a right to own slaves." Even men like Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison said this. So we had a war which cost five hundred thousand men killed outright and twelve billion dollars in treasure—and the question isn't settled yet.

The Socialists will have to bother with a similar problem some day. If our people learn by history, they'll pay for the means of production. It is the cheapest way, the best way."

Mailly favors absolute appropriations on these grounds:

"I cannot believe that society, through organized government, owes anything at all to the present possessors of industry. For industry is a social product, the result of centuries of social effort. No single individual produced the present industrial system. However necessary the individual has been in the past to the development and organization of industry, we have reached the stage where the individual has merged in the social mass. The social mass should own and share in common the fruits of their common labor. Therefore, I justify the appropriation."

Gaylord Wilshire takes the "fatalistic" view. As he puts it:

"I don't think we're ever going to elect a president or a congress or anything. We're all going to be Socialists in the end—the present party is merely a tool. Even Taft says: 'Private property is on trial.' The events will do the moving. It is like the method by which a seed becomes a tree. It is unconscious.

"I take, you see, a kind of fatalistic view. The only way to adapt ourselves to a monopolistic control of industry is to have the monopolies taken over by the state. When the time comes for that—the dominant political party, whatever it may be, will be forced by the logic of events toward the Socialist program—forced so far toward it that the dominant political party will carry it out unawares."

A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, thinks it impossible to give a direct answer to the question whether society will acquire the means of production by purchase or by confiscation. He says:

"A Socialist victory in national affairs would never take place until there had been a lot of minor victories. Municipal undertakings in co-operation would have progressed just as they have in Europe. We would then proceed to get possession of the most concentrated capital. As fast as the movement could be organized we would extend this ownership. Fundamentally, we would begin at once to make employment for the unemployed. The pouring of this reserve army into industry would practically make private business unprofitable. It would force up wages at once. For if a factory could not find anyone to take the places of its employees, it would have to raise wages on their demand until it took away the margin of profits.

"However, Socialists are the last people on earth to say what the future will be. We don't believe in the government of the dead hand. The method will doubtless differ with every country, according to the state of economic and social development which that country has reached. We wouldn't step into office on March 4th and say: 'Now everything will be public property.' Elected by vote of the people, we would have to shape our course so as to hold public approval. Probably, long after the arrival of a Socialist regime we shall have people working on the wage system a transitory condition, due to replacing an old system by one radically different.

"All this is postulated on a peaceable, orderly revolution, brought about by the ballots of the working class."—New York Call

#### THE SILVER LINING.

One of the chief reasons against the return of Prosperity, who has several times been billed to appear, but has as often failed to show up, is the collapse of "our" Oriental markets. The wherefore of this collapse a bourgeois economist has discovered, and has set forth thuswise, according to the Literary Digest:

"Since 1896, owing to the metallic inflation of our currencies occasioned by the abundance of the new gold supplies, gold prices (and wages) in the West have been rising with unexampled rapidity, while silver prices and wages in the Orient have slightly receded. This price condition must of itself greatly contract the purchasing power of the Asiatic from gold standard countries; but, when to this is added the fact that there has been also an unprecedented fall in the exchange value of his money, a fall of almost 30 per cent in the past twenty months, is it wonderful that our export trades to Asia should be in a state of collapse and that the 'open door' of Asia is now a door that opens only outward?"

Only thirty-five years ago the Hongkong Exchange on London was four shillings and twopence; today it is one and ninepence. Let me translate this statement from its financial vernacular for the man in the street. A few years ago, then, when a Chinaman wanted to buy English cottons, he bought ten sovereigns, that is, a bill of exchange for ten pounds on London with thirty-one of his silver taels. Today, while his labor and his products bring him no more taels than in 1873, he must give seventy-seven taels for this same bill of exchange for ten pounds. Is it any wonder then that notwithstanding the splendid efficiency of the American railroad service to the Pacific and America's lines of well-equipped steamships, yet American exports to the Orient languish—so that San Francisco and Seattle, Port and Van couver, which should be emporiums for a vast growing trade with Asia, must content themselves with a mere coastwise business. Such then is the position: to each fresh fall in silver as by an electric contact the manufacturing activities of Asia respond, we have seen the mills in Bombay and on the Hughli, the boot mills of Cawnpore, a thousand scattered factories throughout China and Japan fostered into profane life by lower and ever lower exchange rates. It is not too much to affirm that in thirty years England has seen the entire character of her trade with Asia revolutionized. The houses of her great merchant princes, who formerly imported into Asia the fabrics of England and of Europe are, largely in liquidation or have now become exporters instead of importers."

But there is a silver lining to this cloud also, and if our capitalists will but rise to the occasion we may expect another "era of unparalleled prosperity" for them. Here's how:

"In 1873 the sovereign was worth in exchange with China about three taels and three taels then paid for one day the wages of twenty-five China men, but now the sovereign is worth nearly eight taels and wages being no higher, the sovereign exchanged into the currency of China now pays the wages for one day of sixty Chinamen. Is there any doubt that America can cap-

italist captains of industry will, in the next few years, take advantage of such exchange conditions? It is well known that in the Chinese province of Shansi there are vast beds of coal and iron ore as in Alabama in close proximity; that region is an ant-heap of willing unorganized labor, which will be as potter's clay to the hand of a modern trust. . . . It requires little imagination to foresee that the day is near when the United States Steel Corporation will be a greater exporter even to American shores of rails rolled in their own mills in Shansi."

Here is a problem for our good friends who would exclude yellow labor, for which the only solution we can suggest is that a movement be started in China for the exclusion of white capital.

Time brings its own revenges, they say, and it would be highly appropriate, if after all the pother we have heard of "Oriental markets for our products," we should become an Occidental market for Oriental products.

What an iridescent dream for the fat bourgeoisie. Thirty or forty docile slaves to be had for the price of one now no longer as docile as he ought to be. Would not our eminent patriots embrace Confucianism and wear pigtailed for this and forever extol the virtues of John Chinaman? What bliss to flood the world with a deluge of commodities made upon a silver basis to be sold on a gold basis?

Tariffs? Tariffs are a fine thing when "our" infant industries have to be protected from the consumer at home with his rapacious demand for cheapness, but when our own rulers are in the business importing hither instead of exporting hence, what of the tariff? Will it not have a short shrift?

And what of our white proletariat? Why, living on China-made cheap wares they will be able to work for about three lead dimes a day, and everything will be lovely.

However, there is one obstacle in the way and that is that the heathen Chinese has no idea of government. He has no government. True, there is an imperial family descended from Heaven and a Manchu aristocracy, evidently raised in Hell, also an army and navy maintained chiefly for speculative purposes. But even these as a government are a polite fiction, and a very polite one at that; far too suave to deny you anything, far too sagacious to give you anything, and far too decrepit to guarantee you anything. An altogether impossible government from the capitalist standpoint. It collects taxes when and where it can, because it must, or perish. And that is almost the sum total of its activity. Beyond that it figures in the daily life of the myriads of interior China not at all. They have no government. Their government died centuries ago, but they are not yet aware of the fact. Their lives are ordered by laws that have become customs and habits, and by these alone. They have no municipal councils, no police magistrates, not even any police.

Our economist might well describe them as "unorganized." They are unorganized with a vengeance, and in a manner that bodes little good to those who attempt to organize them into a modern wealth-producing proletariat. It would be necessary to inform them of the decease of their government; to break the rule of habit and custom; and when doing that, it would be mighty handy to have some other strong rule to take its place, for they are in millions.

Let the bourgeois awaken China by all means; it may not be quite pleasant for the bourgeois, but it promises to be exciting.—Western Clarion.

### GO GENTLY, MY LORDS!

By Robert Hunter.

I almost chuckled.

I read in the newspapers that the naughty sugar trust had been forced to pay back to the government the two millions they had stolen.

"At last," said I, "these pirates and malefactors have been caught red-handed. At last they have been forced to obey the law."

But a dire thought struck me.

I reminded myself that a few years ago the state of Missouri forced the meat trust to pay a fine of some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The fine was paid one morning at 10 o'clock. At 10:05 the price of beef was raised. At 10:10 the beef trust had back in its purse again the amount of money it had been forced to pay in fines.

Ever since I have wondered who paid that fine.

Recalling to mind this bit of tragic history, I had thought to write Mr. Taft a note, begging him to be lenient with the sugar trust.

Suppose, I pondered, the sugar trust should have its feelings hurt by this action of the government. Suppose it should raise the price of sugar to punish and force us to pay this fine.

Suppose it should not only take from us the two millions it had paid the government, but ten times two millions in order to be revenged.

Wouldn't that be dreadful? You and I, dear friend, are innocent, yet we will certainly have to pay those back duties.

And so I thought to advise Mr. Taft to go softly with these thieves.

It is perfectly safe to punish little thieves—those who steal a ham sandwich, and especially those wicked men who use the evil of night for rifling our hen roosts.

But the big thieves—that's another question.

I know it is said sometimes that they have stolen everything in sight. They have taken the land, the forests, the coal mines, the railroads, the factories, and other profitable things.

They have taken the government, the judiciary, the legislatures and other useful things.

But, dear friends, remember that if we offend these gentlemen they may not stop with what they already have. They may take everything.

It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom to deal gently with these gentlemen.

Perhaps it might do to ask the clergy to see them privately and beg them to mend their evil ways. But let us not offend them!

Is it not better that we should be robbed a little than that we should be destroyed? Is it not better that they should take a few laws and escape a few fines than that they should take from us even the little we still possess?

We are not lacking those who say that we do not fully appreciate the great genius of our modern capitalists.

Very likely it is true; perhaps in the past we have been too hard upon these well-meaning gentlemen.

Consider how really moderate they are. They might take everything, yet they satisfy themselves with a paltry three-fourths or so.

In any case, let us be practical. Tell Mr. Taft that while we are willing to pay these old sugar duties, a little more of that kind of reform will be our ruin.

### GETS AFTER SOCIALISTS.—SECRETARY KNOX IS ASKED TO SUPPRESS THE SOCIALISTS ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR TEACHINGS.

There has been a feeling for some time that the government would take a hand in trying to squelch the Socialists. You could feel it in the air. It would be a lamentable thing to do, but then our government has done many lamentable things.

Ex-President Roosevelt has given much time to abusing Socialists and Socialism, and his remarks and writings prove that he cannot tell a Socialist from a wet hen and Socialism from sauer kraut. Roosevelt is either the most stupendous falsifier or the most dense ignoramus when he tries to attack Socialism that ever came down the pike.

His attacks are boasts, and he belittles himself instead of the philosophy he aims to destroy. He does not seem to know any more about Socialism

than he does about many other things that he gabs about. There are many opponents of Socialism, but Roosevelt is not helping them in the least. He is willing but he does not know enough about the matter to be of any benefit. Roosevelt attacking Socialism is a joke, and nothing more nor less.

Following in his lead there are others equally ignorant who aim to leap into the limelight.

Secretary of State Knox has been petitioned to investigate certain published charges against Socialists with a view to suppressing their teachings if they are found to be as represented. The petition is from members of the board of officers of the state council of Pennsylvania, order of Independent Americans.

Expressing the belief that the allegations warrant government interference the petitioners ask that if they be found true, steps be taken to suppress the objectionable teachings "and that all those engaged therein be adjudged guilty, whether it be of treason, insurrection or unlawful interference with the affairs of good government."

The petitioners call attention to allegations made in the publication referred to that in case of war between America and a foreign power, the Socialists are pledged to engage in anything that may terminate such a conflict even to causing a general strike and insurrection against the government; that they are contributing toward printing of literature to inflame people against our government; that they are trying to produce race hatred; that the mails are being used by the Socialists with the hope that it will force our army and navy to mutiny, and advocating a powder and shot revolution; that immoral, obscene and debasing literature is contained in Socialistic books; that an effort is being made to overthrow the churches of the country, and that Socialists are trying to teach the young of our country "free love and polygamy."

Among other allegations are that the Socialists are trying to make school teachers Socialists so that they shall disseminate falsehoods among school children, teaching them "that every war in which this country has engaged has been for commercial gain, and that Washington and other representative Americans were only great because they sought graft and personal honor"

The allegations excite the risibilities of the Socialists. The Socialists are blamed for criticizing the father of our country; well, did you ever listen to a Democrat attack the Republicans and vice versa during a campaign? If you have, the charges of the Socialists seem like skim milk in comparison.

If Socialism is well-founded it will prevail and if it is based on error it will fall and all the knocks of Knox and other knockers will avail nothing.

It is to be hoped that the secretary of state will not permit his petitioners to draw him into a position where he will seem to be as big an ass as they try to make him out to be by offering him such drivel.—Exchange.

### THE BEATITUDES OF G. O. P.

John McDonough of Elkader—the surname indicates that he comes naturally by his humor—has written something anent the tariff, which is as sound in its logic as it is good in its fun. He writes:

"Many people are finding fault with the Payne and Aldrich tariff bills. This is unkind of them, and perhaps unwise as well. I believe the framers of the bill to be inspired men although I should probably disagree with them as to the source of the inspiration.

"After careful thought and due reflection I find that the bill confers many blessings on the dear common people, and some others also. The blessings are as follows:

"Blessed are the legless for the tariff on hosiery will not fease them and they cannot kick.

"Blessed are the horny handed for with callous on their hands they will not need gloves, and being empty handed they could not buy them anyhow.

"Blessed are the women petitioners for they have seen Uncle Joe.

"Blessed are the poor for 'God in His infinite wisdom has provided custodians of the wealth of the world' for them to trust in.

"Blessed are they that moura for Uncle Joe cannot control the tide and salt water will be admitted free to our shores.

"Blessed are the unemployed for 'God knows they shall have food'—for reflection.

"Blessed is the Ananias Club for the platform of the Republican party will be incorporated in its records.

"Blessed are the hogs for they are fed."—Telegraph Herald.

Our "devil," John McDonough, modestly admits that he wrote the above article and sent it to said paper.—Exchange.

### EXCLUSIVE UNIONS.—LINES OF EMPLOYMENT THAT TABOO THE OPEN SHOP.

To preach, marry people and collect the salary, fees and perquisites of the pulpit you must belong to the Ministers' Union, the clergy, and carry a license card.

To practice law you must belong to the Lawyers' Union, the bar, and carry a paid-up license card.

To practice medicine you must belong to the Doctors' Union and carry a diploma card.

If you own stocks and bonds, can you go on the floor of the Exchange and sell them? Not unless you belong to the Stock Gamblers' Union, the Stock Exchange.

Do you see farmers on the floor of the Produce Exchange selling their grain and cotton? Not much! They do not belong to the Produce Gamblers' Union.

Do drovers sell their cattle and hogs on the floor of the Live Stock Exchange? The nearest they get to it is the office of Skinem, Bilkem & Shark, live stock commission merchants, who are members in good standing of the Live Stock Gamblers' Union.

The "open shop" is a beautiful institution only when applied to plain and simple work.

About the only lawful thing you may do and not belong to a union is to work like a dog and starve.—Exchange.

### THE SUCCESSOR OF VAN CLEAVE.

"The king is dead; long live the king!" The Hon. James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, has retired from the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Hon. John J. Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, has been selected to lead the union-smashers for the ensuing year.

Although a good many members of the N. A. of M. were disgruntled with the Van Cleave regime during the past term, the successor of the St. Louis gentleman is no improvement from the labor standpoint.

If the erratic course of Van Cleave as a smasher who smashed nothing was highly amusing at times, we predict that the reign of Kirby, judging from his antics in the past will border on the ludicrous.

We have it from a Dayton newspaper man that Kirby, inspired by his duty as a disciple of the holy sacred cause of smash, actually slenther a union organization about the city and made note of his every move, fearful perhaps that he might snatch Kirby's open sweatshop and carry it away.

It is on the records of Dayton courts that Kirby paid full-grown employes, men with families depending upon them for support, the munificent and princely wages of \$7 and \$8 per week.

It was Kirby and that shining light of open shoppery, Patterson, of the

National Cash Register Company, who puts in the greater part of his time in Europe and wants to be regarded as a sort of American grand duke, and a few others of the same kidney, who formed the "Busy Bees" in Dayton to take the place of the trade unions, driving their timid employees into that organization in swarms, and then Kirby, Patterson and a few parasitical lawyers did all the talking and the rest of the business, with the result that the "Busy Bees" are now defunct and the trade unions continue to do business at the old stand.

Kirby has also been one of the loudest yawpers against the Reynolds child labor law and is particularly active at present to prevent the Ohio legislature from passing the bill making it unlawful to work women more than eight hours a day—a bill that has received the commendation of all the women's organizations and many of the highest medical authorities in the state, as well as all the unions and scores of political, religious and fraternal bodies and every decent, self-respecting citizen.

It is worthy of note that Kirby and his bunch of malodorous plutocrats do not exploit their own women and children more than eight hours a day, or even eight minutes a day, for that matter. Only the poor are regarded as their mutton.

Organized labor has nothing to fear from such buffoons as Kirby. The only thing necessary for union men to do is to be brave, honorable, manly men, to stand upon their rights as American citizens and bid defiance to the little, cheap-skate money-bags and warts-upon-a-log who are anxious to crawl into the Rockefeller-Morgan-Harriman class.

It is the non-union workers who are the victims of this crowd of four-flushers, and the sooner they join their union fellow-workers the sooner the crazy Kirbys will be taught to know their place.—Cleveland Citizen.

WHAT WE OWE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

A. M. Simmons.

There are certain institutions of which the average patriotic American is very proud. He boasts of the free school system, universal suffrage, mechanics' lien law, freedom of debtors from imprisonment, and numerous other things that are supposed to be characteristic of a "free country." If this same average American were asked when these rights were secured he would probably say during the revolutionary war, and he would add that they were made certain by the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

But the constitution dealt with none of these things. It was not itself adopted by a majority vote, and had such a vote been required it would never have been adopted. For a generation after its adoption there was not universal suffrage. Although Thomas Jefferson was president for eight years of his time there is no record that the great father of all the Democrats ever tried to secure any of these rights.

While he was president, and for many years afterward, if a debtor was unable to pay even a few cents he was thrown into jail, where he was left to rot or starve until the debt was paid. Manifestly he had no means of paying it while in jail, so such a sentence might easily be for life. In New York City hundreds of poor debtors were huddled together without fire or food throughout the year, depending for the latter upon charity. There were societies organized having for their object the collection of funds with which to feed these debtors. The members of these societies would never have thought of abolishing the imprisonment for debt any more than the modern charitable society would think of abolishing the poverty which it pretends to relieve.

Between 1825 and 1840 there arose the first organized labor movement in the United States. It grew so strong that it had a daily paper in New York and elected one man to the New York legislature.

It was to this labor movement more than to any one other thing that we owe most of the institutions of which Americans are most proud.

This labor movement went into politics. It did not endorse the candidates of its enemies, but stood independent of all other political parties. At least it did this at the beginning and as long as it amounted to anything.

This early labor movement demanded free schools. It made this its fundamental plank. It secured them, and your child is educated by the state today because of that early labor movement.

These pioneers of the modern trades unions stood against imprisonment for debt, and that relic of the dark ages disappeared.

They made a mechanic's lien law another of their fundamental demands, and the laborer today owes this security for his wages to these valiant fighters who are never mentioned in our school histories.

Not only did they insist upon the abolition of imprisonment for debt, but they secured the enactment of a law exempting a certain minimum of property from seizure for debt, and such laws have remained upon the statute books ever since.

Backed by the pioneer workers who had gone to the far west and there established state government more democratic than any previously known, these same organized workers secured universal suffrage and the election of members of the legislature by districts instead of upon a general ticket, as had been the case in many states before.

Look over this list of measures that make up almost the whole of what we have of liberty today, and remember that not one of them was even urged with any enthusiasm by those whom our text-books call the founders of our liberty—Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams and their like.

Remember all this and you will realize that tenfold more was done for liberty by these unknown heroes of the first labor movement than by all the valiant warriors of Lexington, Valley Forge and Yorktown, to say nothing of the politicians who gathered at Philadelphia to formulate the document we call the constitution of the United States.

Yet the text-books may be searched in vain for a single line concerning these real "fathers of American liberty."

WHEN SOLDIERS STRIKE—PEACE.

It is said that the Kaiser is worried at the spread of Socialism in the Germany army. The iron discipline formerly prevailing in his armies is said to be relaxing under the increasing discontent of the soldiers, and privates sometimes are heard openly to complain!

This is astonishing. The model of the soldier used to be—and is yet, from a purely military viewpoint—the man who says, "I do not think; I obey!"

Socialism is a portent to the warlords of the world, not because it is either right or wrong on economic questions, but because it is absolutely and eternally right as to war.

Socialism does not believe in wars or armies or at least not in the armies and wars of this age.

Neither do any of us who believe in democracy. Democracy is the real antidote for war. Socialists see—as do all intelligent social reformers—that wars are fought for interests, systems, dynasties and greed, and not for the people.

When the Russian armies and those of Japan were gripped in a death struggle on the Manchurian plains, tearing each other's flesh and spilling each other's blood, the Socialists of Russia and Japan exchanged messages of brotherhood and good will.

When the other day, the British Parliament and the German Reichstag were both considering means for laying the kee's of more and more Dreadnaughts for some future struggle in which Britons and Germans were to send

each other to the bottom of the sea, the Socialists in the two bodies exchanged good wishes and friendly toasts to universal disarmament.

These reformers see what all wise men have always seen—that there is never any real cause for a fight between the people of two nations.

We have had strikes of all occupations, but with this truth fully dawned on the world we shall have the most beneficent strike of all—the strike of soldiers.

When the common men who are food for powder see their real advantage, they will lay down their arms, strike hands with the common men of the world in a universal peace, and laugh at battleships and foughten fields and the hubdub of average heroism as we now laugh at the foolishness of the crusades.

As soon as the common men of the world become wise enough to refuse to kill men who are really not their enemies, war will end, the rifles will rust in their racks and the warships will be melted down into pig iron for the making of the tools of peace.

Good for the Socialists of Germany, Japan and Great Britain! They have shown us the wise man's attitude toward war. And they have shown the real reason of the Kaiser's worry at the spread of Socialism in his vaunted host of human slaughter machines, he is afraid they are becoming too intelligent to be mere machines for murder. He is afraid of the universal strike of the soldiery of the civilized world, when men will refuse to pull trigger or work machine guns against other men in quarrels in which none of the people who do the dying have any interest in the event of the struggle. And when that strike comes we shall be enabled sanely to take up matters relating to our living, rather than our dying. Editorial in the Los Angeles Record.

POETICAL

THE PASSING OF THE RETAIL DEALER.

By A. M. Kinney, Kansas

The dealer's face was very sad, the dealer's speech was low;  
As darkly looked he at the mail, the ally of his foe  
"These catalogues will swamp us!" he cried in mournful tones  
Then tore his hair in awful rage and uttered fearful groans

"Is there no bold Horatius to meet and stop this foe?  
Is there no hand to dash aside our bitter cup of woe?  
Will we at last be turned adrift to hustle with the HERD,  
For wages that will scarce suffice to keep life in a bird?"

For ages we have taken tool from rich and poor alike;  
We were the slickest, smoothest crowd that e'er came down the pike.  
We traded goods for farmers' wares, we sold them goods for cash;  
And always took our profit, though sometimes we sold them trash

We patted farmers on the back and told them they were IT,  
But now when we appeal for aid we get the 'chilly mit.'  
For when the farmers spend their 'mon' Sears Roebuck gets the 'dough,'  
Or else they send their orders to Montgomery Ward & Co

'Tis true that not so long ago when farmers o'er the land  
Asked us to help them pass some laws, we smiled and hid our hand  
Their OX recovered from it's hurt, and now they should forgive;  
For if we do not get their cash our OXEN can not live."

And so the dealer worried, and so the dealer swore;  
But no Horatius volunteered to sacrifice his gore.  
While always in the daily mail more catalogues arrived,  
And as the dealer's profits shrunk the M. O. business thrived

He parted with his auto car; he dressed in seedy clothes;  
His clerks he fired one by one, but still his trouble grows  
Until at last there comes a time when business does not pay;  
And so he goes to shoveling coal at just six bits per day.

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