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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
Jan. 19th 1911
Volume XI.
Number 395



WEALTH
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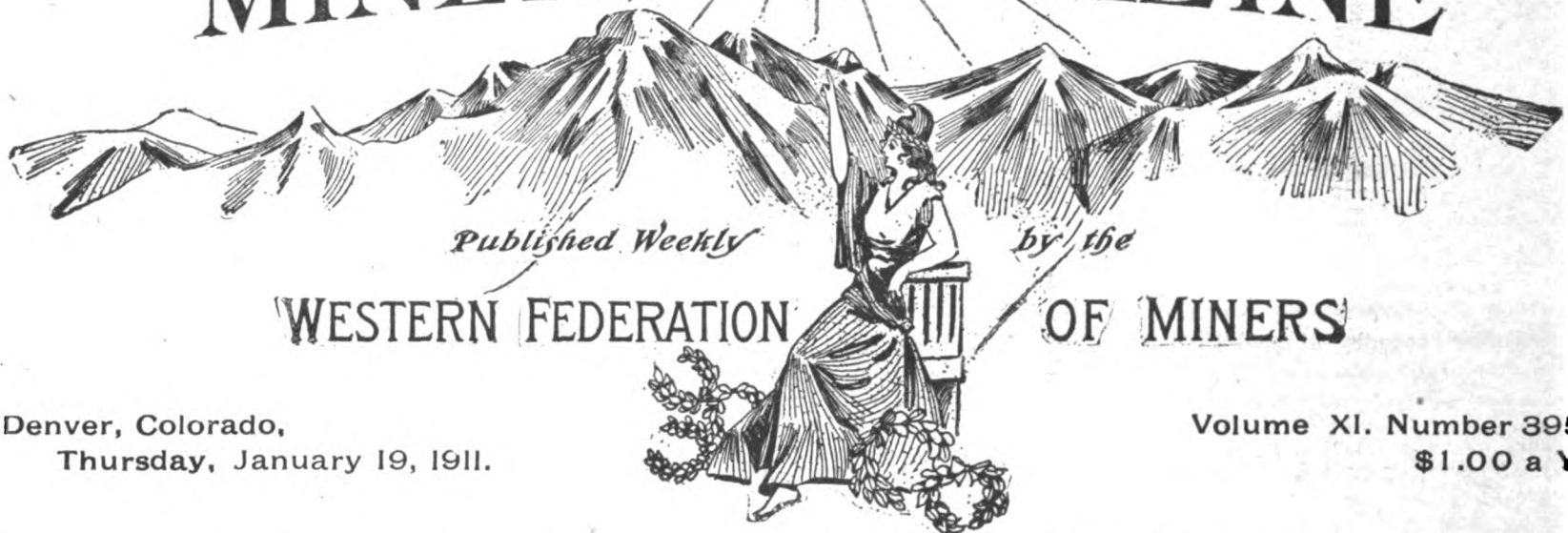
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BUTTE, MONTANA

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 19, 1911.

Volume XI. Number 395
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D., 19....

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.

Occupation

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Signed

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Department

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ALL WORKING MEN are urged to stay away from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. A strike is on against a raise in board and a refusal to raise wages proportionately.

THE PEOPLE will never be able to control the trusts, until the people own the trusts.

GOVERNOR HAWLEY has delivered his message to the legislature of Idaho. He should be administering consolation to Harry Orchard.

THERE ARE two kinds of non-producers: The professional tramp in rags and the indolent parasite in broadcloth. Both are the products of capitalism.

IT IS ESTIMATED that 500,000 people in the city of New York have been forced to accept charity during the past year. Hats off to prosperity!

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Western Federation of Miners concluded its labors on the evening of January 14th, after a session of two weeks. The report of the board will appear in the next issue of The Miners' Magazine.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, during a period of twenty-eight years has received \$180,000,000 in dividends from Standard Oil.

Did he earn this vast amount of dividends? No. The laboring people who dig and delve from the cradle to the coffin, produced those dividends and Oily John gracefully accepted them, in order that the class who produced them might not feel hurt or insulted.

THE VAST MAJORITY of workingmen who are employed talk about *their* job, but it is a very noticeable fact that the fellow who talks about *his* job is subject to *discharge*. The boss *owns* the job and the disinherited slave can only work by consent of a master.

DURING THE YEAR 1910 diamonds to the value of \$48,000,000 were imported to this country. These importations must have been for the working class, in order to meet the demands of that great prosperity that was so much talked about but a short time ago. Automobiles, laces, works of art and other gew-gaws that give joy to laboring humanity aggregated \$300,000,000. With such luxuries, the brawn of America must be living in a Paradise.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the United Mine Workers of America is now in session at Columbus, Ohio. More than 1,000 delegates are in attendance, representing a membership of 300,000. It is practically conceded that White has been elected to succeed Lewis, whose term expires March 31st. It is reported that a resolution will be offered in the convention requesting that John Mitchell tender his resignation as vice president of the American Federation of Labor and that White be appointed to fill the vacancy.

IT IS DEAD EASY to know that craft unionism is not only dying, but dead; and that industrial unionism is growing by leaps and bounds. It is coming in spite of the leadership of some prominent reactionaries.—Huntington Herald.

The Herald, as well as many other labor publication, are discerning the impotency of one craft fighting a master class, while all the other crafts, shackled by separate contracts, remain at work.

Craft scabbery is becoming more infamous than the scabbing of the chattel, whose name has never graced the roster of a labor organization.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has recently handed down three important decisions. The court has held that the bank guaranty law of Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas is constitutional; also the law holding a common carrier, who receives shipment of goods, responsible for damage through injury inflicted over his or connecting lines, and holding unconstitutional the *peonage* law of Alabama.

The royal-robed gentlemen on the bench at Washington must have been feeling the pulse of the people and concluded that it was about time to deliver some judicial goods that were free from the taint of suspicion.

“LOVE is the only bow on life's dark cloud. It is the morning and the evening star. It shines upon the babe, and sheds its radiance on the quiet tomb. It is the mother of art, inspirer of poet, patriot and philosopher. It is the air and light of every heart—builder of our home, kindler of every fire on every hearth. It was the first to dream of immortality. It fills the world with melody—for music is the voice of love. Love is the magician, the enchanter, that changes worthless things to joy, and makes right royal kings and queens of common clay. It is the perfume of that wondrous flower, the heart, and without that sacred passion, that divine swoon, we are less than beasts; but with it earth is heaven and we are gods.”—Robert G. Ingersoll.

WHEN ROOSEVELT took his departure for Africa, it was reported that the Smithsonian Institute was financing the hunt in the jungles. But as the Smithsonian Institute draws revenue for its support from “Uncle Sam,” it is hinted that a congressional investigation will take place as to the expenses incurred by Teddy. It is claimed that a number of hotel bills and bills for private cars in Europe have not been liquidated. It is deplorable that Theodore should be dragged from obscurity to face a congressional investigation.

The fallen political gladiator should be permitted to rest in eternal

oblivion. The payment of all bills can be better endured than cheap rhetoric from the brutal lips of the shattered idol, who met his Waterloo in the year 1910.

AT WINNIPEG, Manitoba, the street car company secured 300 students to act as strikebreakers. The students are the sons of wealthy families and are consequently class-conscious. But the street car strikers were able to rout the young men and when the classic youths who resolved themselves into strikebreakers were driven from the jobs of the strikers, the street car company sent an order to the Eastern cities for a regiment of professional strikebreakers, but when an order was sent in to factories for uniforms for the Hessians, the garment workers and the tailors refused to dishonor themselves by making garments for the traitors that had sold themselves for the "filthy lucre" that has made the name of Judas a synonym for treason. Sometime, laboring humanity will be united, and then *labor will be invincible*.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY has branded C. W. Post as a "faker," after being victorious in a libel suit and receiving judgment of \$50,000. It is now known by all the daily journals in America, the character of the ingredients that make up the cereal compounds placed on the market by Post.

The future will disclose as to whether the proprietors of these daily journals are as bereft of conscientious scruples as the blatant calumniator, who boosted a mixture of peanut shells, bread crumbs and bran as a breakfast food, that would bring health and strength to the victim, suffering from general debility. If these daily journals that once accepted advertising from Post continue to give space to aid this "faker" in unloading his worthless fodder on the American people, then such journals should be looked upon as jeopardizing human life.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin, in his weekly publication, has declared that Wall street has already selected the presidential timber for the Democratic and Republican parties for 1912. This piece of information from the Wisconsin statesman will not be surprising news to political students, who have long known that only men who are mighty and powerful in the world of finance and commerce, dictate the nominations of state and national conventions. The common herd of American citizens, who boast of their right to cast a ballot, have no voice in state or national conventions. A few men who are multi-millionaires and who have aspirations to become billionaires, meet in caucus, and their decision as to who shall be the candidates of the two old political parties is final and is accepted by the delegates, who go through the farce of nominating standard-bearers for Democracy and Republicanism.

ASPECIAL DISPATCH to the Rocky Mountain News from Pueblo contained the following:

"George Goodrich, the father of seven children, today was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for the theft of coal from the Denver and Rio Grande tracks, which, he said, he needed to keep his family from freezing to death.

"Goodrich is a resident of the Grove, and is in poor circumstances.

"Taking a wagon, he drove along the Rio Grand tracks and, picking all the coal he could find, he also took some from the cars."

According to the above sentence from a court, Goodrich should have sat down with his shivering family and permitted himself and his children to have frozen to death. To steal in the protection of human life is a crime, thus demonstrating that even the judiciary places a higher value on property than on the lives of those whose legacy is poverty.

THERE WILL be no inaugural ball when the governor-elect of Nevada is inducted into office. The new executive is a Methodist of the old-fashioned sort, and says that as a member of that religious organization he cannot countenance dancing. An informal reception will be given instead.—Ely Daily Mining Expositor.

The above in the Expositor will create in the minds of many people the idea that the governor of Nevada, who was elected on a Republican platform, is a conscientious gentleman, whose moral toga will not be smirched by a blot of political corruption. But how the governor of Nevada can be so conscientious as to an inaugural ball, while knowing that the Southern Pacific Railway Company furnished the sinews of war to elect the Republican ticket in the Sage Brush State, is a problem that can scarcely be solved by men who know something about the debauchery of politics. If the conscience of the governor of Nevada is so tender, that he raises in rebellion against dancing, then the state of Nevada should be congratulated that an angel sits in the gubernatorial chair. We shall wait and see.

JUSTICE BLACKMAR of the Supreme Court of New York has handed down a decision against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Judge Blackmar, in his decision against the carpenters, holds that their action against employers is a "conspiracy" and that a "conspiracy" may be defined as a "combination to do an illegal act by legal means."

If "legal means" are employed in the carrying out of any "act" then how can such an "act" be declared "illegal"? Again this learned jurist, who sits on the Supreme Bench of New York, in the closing words of his decision against the carpenters declares: "But nothing herein contained is to be construed to prevent peaceable strikes." Judge Blackmar, in his ruling against the Carpenters, has absolutely shackled them against doing anything that is objectionable to the employer, who refuses to recognize any of the demands of the strikers.

The judge should have made clear to the carpenters, as to what constitutes a "peaceable strike." That would have been about as easy

for such a judicial numbskull as it would be for the general of an army to explain to soldiers what constitutes a *peaceable war*.

SINCE THE DEATH of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia the press has enumerated a number of qualities which the dead statesman never possessed. Elkins has been held up as a grand type of American citizenship and proclaimed as a man who was affable and generous. It is customary for the human race to forget the faults of the dead. When the grim messenger summons its victim beyond the Great Divide, men would rather throw the mantle of charity over the victim of death, than to perpetuate a remembrance of the blemishes that made him more or less dehumanized during life. But while the press may laud Elkins for being affable and generous, the fact stands out that his wealth is estimated at \$15,000,000, and his most intimate friends will scarcely claim that Elkins honestly earned this colossal fortune. Affable and generous men do not, as a general rule, become multi-millionaires. In the accumulation of \$15,000,000 Elkins followed the same tactics and pursued the same course as other czars in the industrial world.

He took every advantage of his competitors, and demanded "the pound of flesh" from the muscle of labor.

REV. J. S. LADD THOMAS, in discussing Socialism in a sermon delivered in the Austin Methodist Church of Chicago, said:

"The Christian churches cannot afford to take a hostile or indifferent attitude toward this great movement.

"I do not ask you to become Socialists, but I do ask you to give Socialism your earnest attention.

"Whether Socialism will ever capture this country, I do not know, but I do know that we will have to adopt all that is good in the Socialist movement, for in its last analysis that which is good in Socialism is identical with Christianity."

The above language from a prominent Methodist minister, is proof that dignitaries of the church are becoming conscious of the fact that something is radically wrong with an industrial system that enables a comparatively few gluttons to gorge themselves on the necessities and luxuries of life, while the great mass of the people are haunted by the fear of want. The problem of securing bread and meat must be solved. Millions of people on this old earth will little longer go to bed hungry, and the clerical fraternity, shackled to hoary traditions, will be forced to join hands with the millions of human beings in the battle for liberty and life.

O! CAPITALISM does so dote on the flag! O! Yes, the flag is such a sacred thing that you should take off your lid every time you come across it unawares! Yet sneaking, sniveling, hypocritical capitalism is today dragging "Old Glory" in the dirt as no wild-eyed anarchist ever dreamed of doing. It is made one of the handy tools of profit-sweating. It is employed as the chief emblem of Boost and Big Business. It floats over the unfinished summit of the modern skyscraper, and is flung to the breeze above the sagebrush and prairie dog holes of new Suburbandom. Its sacred (?) folds are interwoven in common with the tawdry fabrics of the show-window. It is twisted up like a common mop and used to wreathe about some dirty and dingy pillar or the battered leanness of a vagrant lamp-post. It is used to boost the latest brand of breakfast food or herald the virtues of a new make of soap.

And while the flag itself is being desecrated in a thousand different ways, in the petty and sordid field of profit-grinding and exploitation, that thing for which it was supposed to have been designed to exemplify and symbolize—Liberty—is itself being dragged in the dirt and dust, and made the sport of a piratical plutocracy such as has no counterpart nor parallel in all the pages of written history.—Oakland World.

A GOVERNMENT exempt from criticism would soon become a tyranny. In fact, every act of the government should be subjected to the closest scrutiny by the citizen and unsparingly criticized. That and that alone can maintain the integrity of the people, the freedom of thought, speech and press, against the tendency of encroachment by organized officialdom.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered an important decision which knocks out Roosevelt's idea of "the divine right" that hedges a president and his brother-in-law.

It decided unanimously that the federal government cannot maintain an action for libel against the New York World for its publications in connection with the Panama Canal scandal.

This is the case Roosevelt got mad about, sent special messages to congress and instructed his attorney general to procure criminal proceedings against several newspapers.

Mr. Roosevelt attempted to create the crime of "constructive treason" in this country. Whether his motive was real personal vanity, demanding his vindication and that of his brother-in-law, or whether it was intended to be a step toward imperialism, the future may disclose.

Fortunately, the Supreme Court has put the quietus upon monarchial tendencies in this particular direction for some time.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

ALATE ISSUE of the Spokane World had the following account of the shooting of John T. Sullivan, who was formerly Chief of Police of that city:

"Early last evening former Chief of Police John T. Sullivan was shot through the window at his home, the bullet going through the back of the chair in which he was sitting with his back to the window, went through his right lung and fell into his lap. The last reports of the physicians say that he is seriously injured, but has a chance to live.

"The most contemptible thing alive is a cowardly assassin, who

shoots from the dark and into a man's back. No matter what John T. Sullivan may have done in his lifetime he did not deserve such a fate. It is to be hoped that the assassin will be found and punished accordingly."—Labor World.

Sullivan was a prominent figure in the so-called riots that took place more than a year ago at Spokane. He was vigorously denounced by a number of men for his brutal methods in suppressing free speech. But if any man attempted his assassination on the grounds that Sullivan was a Czar while serving in the official capacity of Chief of Police and entertained the opinion that his assassination will advance the cause of free speech, he is certainly mistaken.

A tyrant may die or be killed, but the death of a tyrant does not prove that tyranny is dead.

Countless thousands of despots may be removed, but if the *system* remains that breeds despots, their removal will have but little effect in affording permanent relief.

THE FOLLOWING comes from the brilliant brain of "Mr. Dooley" as to the manner in which elections are conducted in Mexico:

"Ivrythin' is left to th' voters to decide excipt th' result," he says in the "Manchester Guardian." "Befure th' polls ar-re opened th' officers in charge go through th' neissry formality iv announcein' th' iliction iv Gin'ral Diaz, with his majority. Thin th' ballotin' begins. Th' reader can guess what a sagaeyous pollytickal prophet Diaz is whin we tell hi mthat in forty years th' Gin-ral has niver been 'ten votes out iv th' way. He is always very ea'm waitin' f'r th' returns.

"Wanst th' issue is befure th' counthry he goes about his daily wurruk as if nawthin' was happenin'. On th' day befure th' last iliction our corryspndint intherviewed him an' ast him if he thought he wud be ilicted. He looked thoughtfully out iv th' window iv th' palace to a new buildin' acrost th' sthreet, where a sojer was shootin' at th' feet iv a hod-carryer to make him go up th' ladder more quickly, an' remarked ea'mly, 'I cannot tell. Th' issue is in th' hands iv th' people, an' they must decide.'

"The nex' month as wan mule afther another brought in its load iv favorable returns he remarked that it was always safe to trust th' people. In th' end their good sense wud assert itsilf over th' ravin's iv dimmygogucs. He remarked on th' exthraordhinry mortality among orators durin' th' campaign, an' said he supposed it was joo to th' exposure iv their lungs to th' bitin' mountain air. But he showed absolutely no emotion beyant a slight wink at th' Sierety iv th' Threasury, who had come in to hear th' returns."

THE CAPITALISTS out at Los Angeles, California, seem to have sort of a Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case on hand. The grand jury has returned indictments against somebody for blowing up the Times building with dynamite. The crime is charged to organized labor, and three members of a labor union—J. B. Bryce, M. A. Schmidt and David Kaplan are the names of the three suspects. Now then, all the patriots

who are bent on the destruction of labor unions have to do is to hunt up another Harry Orchard, and have Theodore Roosevelt express the opinion that the suspects are guilty, and they will have to put up a fight for their lives. Here is another opening for some brave, patriotic labor-union hater in these parts to become a hero in the eyes of General Otis and the Morganheims and possibly get a good fat fee for perjuring himself. All that General Otis and his ilk want to get is somebody to furnish evidence that will enable them to strangle the three men to death and prejudice the public against organized labor. Most any man so dead to justice as to deny the workingmen the right to organize to protect themselves against the greed of pot-bellied employers—all of whom are organized for their own betterment—ought to be qualified to go to Los Angeles and swear away the lives of the men General Otis and the American Seab Association want to hang. The Honorable Harry Orchard, the great hero who furnished such "valuable" testimony for the Seab Union in the Moyer, Haywood & Pettibone trial, is unable to assist General Otis in his present persecution of the labor-union members, owing to the fact that Mr. Orchard is just now doing a little life stunt in the Idaho penitentiary. And Theodore Roosevelt's "testimony" in the same black conspiracy was so ineffective, he is probably a little shy about trying it this time.—Donham's Doings.

ROCKEFELLER, Morgan and Guggenheim's goddess of justice is not only blind as a bat, but as hard and also as crooked as a cork-screw.

In the language of polite society, "She's a peach."

The state of Kentucky first, and Warren next, offers a reward for Taylor, a fugitive capitalist statesman under indictment for murder.

Warren is indicted and the fugitive statesman, charged with the murder, is pardoned on condition that he will perjure himself by testifying that he was not under indictment when Warren made his offer.

Presto! Warren, with no charge against him, and Taylor, under indictment for murder, exchange places.

Taylor goes Scott free; Warren goes to jail.

Ain't she a peach?

Caleb Powers, another capitalist statesman, indicted jointly with Taylor for the same murder, three times tried, once sentenced to hang and twice sentenced to penitentiary for life, is elected to the Congress of the United States.

Judge John C. Pollock and Justice William C. Hook, who jointly sentenced Warren to jail, were prominently mentioned for a place on the supreme bench of the United States.

Rockefeller, Morgan and Guggenheim's blind and crooked goddess incarcerates the innocent and glorifies the guilty. The house of "Justice" is a Judicial House of Ill Fame.

Warren, the only absolutely innocent man, the only one in the bunch who ought to be out of jail, is the only one in jail.

Say, "Ain't she a peach, a rotten peach?"

HURRAH FOR WARREN AND THE REVOLUTION!—New Castle Free Press.

The National Slanderer Convicted

COLLIER'S WEEKLY is not a labor publication. It is a journal that is published to meet the literary tastes of that "upper ten" of society, whose fingers become tapered through indolent luxury. Collier's Weekly had a legal mix-up with C. W. Post, of the fodder factory of Battle Creek, Michigan, and Post was called upon by the court to delve down into his pocket and turn over \$50,000 to Collier's Weekly, on account of appropriating to himself a license to slander that publication.

The following is taken from Collier's Weekly, in order that the membership of organized labor may behold the infamy of the moral reprobate, who for years has spewed his venom and mlaice against the labor movement and hurled his calumny and vituperation against every man and woman who espoused the cause of the struggling millions who have been fighting the battle against corporate aggression.

The editorial in Collier's Weekly is as follows:

"On November 22, 1905, Collier's threw out of its columns the advertisement of the Postum Cereal Company, on the ground that it was advertising its food products as patent medicines. Nearly two years later, on July 27, 1907, in an editorial we spoke of their claims that Grape-Nuts would obviate the necessity for an operation in appendicitis as 'lying and, potentially, deadly lying.' A few weeks later, on September 4, 1907, C. W. Post, the owner of the Postum Cereal Company, in an advertisement printed in the newspapers all over the United States, accused Collier's of 'prostituting its columns to harm a reputable manufacturer for the purpose of forcing him to advertise.' Immediately Robert J. Collier brought suit for libel, and a trial was had before a jury in the Supreme Court of New York, which on December 3, gave a verdict of \$50,000 in Mr. Collier's favor.

"This is the largest verdict ever rendered in a libel case in New York county, and probably in the United States. Among the facts brought out in this suit were these:

"1. That Post has been accustomed to advertise 'Grape-Nuts' and 'Postum' as cure-alls for everything from consumption, appendicitis, and malaria to 'Loose Teeth Made Sound by Eating Grape-Nuts.'

"2. That the passage of the national food and drugs act has compelled him to drop from the Grape-Nuts package the assertion that 'one pound of Grape-Nuts has as much nourishment as ten pounds of meat,' and from the Postum package the words 'Postum Food Coffee.'

"3. That the testimonials on which he built up his business were practically all paid for, and that they were rewritten in Battle Creek;

when we called for them at Battle Creek they were 'in our New York attorney's hands,' and when we called for them in New York, the New York attorney could not produce them.

"4. That the only 'famous physician' whose name was signed to a Postum testimonial was produced in court by Collier's, and turned out to be a poor old broken-down homeopath, who is now working in a printer's establishment; he received \$10 for writing his testimonial.

"5. That the health officers of Michigan, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and other states, in their official bulletins, have for years been denouncing as preposterous and fraudulent the claims made by the Postum Cereal Company.

"6. That the most dangerous thing in the world for one threatened with appendicitis was to eat any food whatever: that, notwithstanding he knew that danger, C. W. Post advertised Grape-Nuts, at 15 cents a package, for those so threatened.

"7. That C. W. Post, the owner of the Postum Cereal Company, while practising 'mental healing' at an institution called 'La Vita Inn,' where he claims to have cured a case of erysipelas in five minutes merely by looking at the patient, wrote a book called 'I Am Well,' in which he described himself as 'the Pen of Our Father'; that he subsequently elaborated this into 'The Road to Wellville,' and that his Postum and Grape-Nuts advertising today is a combination of mental suggestion and patent medicine methods.

"8. That Post spends nearly a million a year in advertising and relies on that to keep out of the newspapers the dangerous nature of the fraud he is perpetrating on the public.

"9. That the amount of the verdict would be devoted by Collier's to exposing fraud.

"A brief resume of the testimony in the case of Robert J. Collier vs. Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., in which are contained some remarkable testimonials on Grape-Nuts from Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the United States government chemist; Dr. Robert Abbe, and others will be sent on application to Collier's."

The fact enumerated in the nine paragraphs contained in the editorial of Collier's Weekly, brands the rabid villifier of Battle Creek, Michigan, as the most shameless fraud and faker, that ever imposed upon a credulous public. Many of the labor journals of the country have denounced the wife-sluggers and soul-mate chasers, but the exposure of the national hyperite in a court of law by a publication that lays

no claim to being friendly or in sympathy with the labor movement, is the most crushing and staggering blow that has ever been administered to the soulless hyena who has accumulated millions of money through the manufacture of so-called cereal compounds, that had about as much nutriment in their make-up as indigestible sawdust. The wares of Post have been held up to the are light for the inspection of the people, and

since the people of this country have been shown the villainy of the heartless wretch, who for years has swindled the public through the sale of worthless food products, it should occur to men of intelligence that the verbal ravings of Post against organized labor in the future will be as harmless as the snarl of a yellow cur retreating from the presence of a thoroughbred dog.

The People Will Be Ignored

A DAILY JOURNAL of Denver, Colorado, had the following editorial relative to the appointment of another federal judge for the Centennial State:

"Senator Guggenheim should encounter no serious opposition to his bill providing for another federal judicial district in Colorado and the appointment of an additional federal judge. He has done well to introduce this measure, and there will be no difficulty in showing that it possesses great merit.

"The need of more than one federal judicial district in a state is determined by considering not merely population and volume of business, but also area. In a very small state there may be less need of two judges than in a state of great area, even though the expense to litigants, witnesses and jurors in attending court, and the promptness with which the process of the court may be served and business disposed of.

"Colorado has a larger population than Florida, where there are two federal districts, and also a much greater area. The population of this state is increasing rapidly and the business of the federal court is growing. The judicial needs of different sections cannot be adequately met by holding terms of court in other cities than Denver; for to a large degree the business connected with cases heard at the other places where the court sits must be transacted through the office of the clerk in Denver.

"The arguments in favor of providing a second federal judicial district for Colorado are so numerous that the subject needs only to be

stated fully to show that the bill introduced by Senator Guggenheim ought to become a law."

The significant part of the above editorial, is the fact that Senator Guggenheim has introduced the bill providing for the appointment of another federal judge. It is needless to say that the seat created by Guggenheim's bill will be filled by a lawyer whose record will be satisfactory to the "interests." It is furthermore reasonable to presume that the Senator who framed and introduced the measure for the appointment of another federal judge, will have something to say as to the selection of the lawyer who will grace the federal bench of Colorado.

Guggenheim bought his seat in the United States Senate. He openly and brazenly purchased members of the Legislature, and not even the press of the party to which he belonged, could successfully deny that the magnate of the Smelting Trust had bought his senatorial toga.

When the fact is taken into consideration that Guggenheim bought his way to the highest law-making body of the nation, it is only natural to draw the conclusion that Guggenheim's selection for the federal judiciary of Colorado, will be confined to a lawyer who will feel but little conscientious scruples in handing down decisions that will meet with the hearty approbation of the corporate interests.

The selection of a federal judge by such men as Guggenheim means that the people will realize more forcibly than ever that we are living under a government by the judiciary that is controlled by a class of privilege, whose economic power towers above law and justice.

A "Knock" Is a "Boost"

THE DENVER REPUBLICAN has become enraged and belched editorial denunciation against the Western Federation of Miners because its executive board drafted and adopted resolutions censuring Judge Whitford, and urging organized labor throughout the state to get together and bring impeachment proceedings against the Caesar on the bench, who ignores the rights of the working class, when those rights come in conflict with the arrogance and greed of insatiable corporations. The Republican, under the caption, "An Insult to Justice," has the following to say:

"While it is by now pretty well understood that the Western Federation of Miners has no love for the courts, and that its expressions and demands for license at their hands are certain to be one-sided, it will be hard for the public to accept with patience its intemperate and insolent pronouncements against the action of Judge Greeley W. Whitford in the contempt action against the striking coal miners. A more bitter or illogical tirade against the operations of justice has seldom been uttered as the expression of an organized body of American citizens, and it is unfortunate that an organization which is already in such discredit with the peace loving citizens and the courts of justice should have given way to its passions and dared affront the community with such a prejudiced outcry against law and order.

"In a set of resolutions purporting to have been passed by the executive board of the organization, a passionate demand is made upon a state administration which has already proved itself subservient to its desires in the past, that Judge Whitford be impeached by the Legislature now in session. It is scarcely to be believed that the General Assembly will take the demand seriously in the way intended. There has already been too much censure by press and interested politicians, of courts of their attitude toward crimes committed in the name of organized labor, and for the Legislature to give its official countenance to such indecency would be little short of revolutionary. The state is no no mood for a reopening of a form of political dispute which has cost it so heavily in the past, and the patriotic duty to avoid the present discussion should outweigh with the administration any sense of political obligation.

"With its usual tendency to do so, the Federation quite overlooks, in its denunciation of Judge Whitford, the fact that the court was rebuking lawlessness and the interference of the strikers with the rights of citizens to go peacefully about their pursuits. There was nothing in the action of the judge to lessen the power of the union, nothing that brought into question the issues between the miners and their employers. He had issued an injunction demanding that the strikers keep within the law; they disregarded both the law and the court's reminder and continued their assaults upon men who wanted to work. The court had no alternative; it was forced to take cognizance of the acts and punish the men guilty of them; it would have been recreant to the trust imposed upon it by all the people had it failed to do so.

"Because it refused to shut its eyes to the crimes committed, re-

fused to permit the strikers to interfere with the rights and liberties of other citizens, who were wards of the law no less than themselves, the court must see itself held up to contempt as one 'controlled by a combination of exploiters whose will seems to be law to the weakling who has, in our opinion, become a disgrace to the judiciary of the state.' Such language does not accord with the public sense of right, and even the Western Federation of Miners appears to have crossed the bounds heretofore observed even by it in issuing its latest manifesto against all law and order."

Had the Republican contained an editorial paying a compliment to the Western Federation of Miners or any other labor organization, such an editorial would have been sufficient to create in the minds of honest men, a suspicion that "something was rotten in Denmark." No labor organization that is true and loyal to the interests of the working class, can afford to receive any tributes of praise from the mortgaged rag of Sixteenth street, that was never known to espouse any cause that was opposed by mercenary piracy or corporate brigandage. A "knock" from the Republican is a "boost," and no one knowing the reputation of the characterless sheet that is a libel on honest journalism, has any yearning for any encomiums from this prostituted publication that panders to the lucre in the coffers of a master class.

Judge Whitford, as a lawyer, was no angel, and since he was furnished a seat on the judicial bench of Colorado, his conception of honor and justice has not improved.

His sweeping injunction against the coal miners, which practically assassinated their legal rights and constitutional liberties, and his dictum that 16 members of the United Mine Workers should be incarcerated for a year for their alleged violation of an injunction, prove beyond any question of doubt that no tool of a corporation could deliver more satisfactory goods to the exploiters. The very fact that the Republican rushes to the rescue of Whitford should be considered sufficient grounds by a legislative body for impeachment.

The Republican, in every conflict between employer and employe, has arraigned the steiker, and murderer, dynamiter, assassin, anarchist, are but some of the mild epithets which the Republican has hurled at every laboring man who raised his voice against industrial oppression and refused to become an abject slave to the will of economic tyrants.

The Republican has for years denounced the Western Federation of Miners, and while branding the militant labor organization of the West as a band of criminals, has upheld the bull pen, deportation, thug outrages and military brutality.

When uniformed outlaws in Colorado exclaimed, "To h—l with the constitution," the Republican had no condemnation, and when political conspirators robbed the citizenship of Colorado of 12,000 votes to seat the infamous Peabody, the Republican applauded the conspiracy and paid a tribute to the villains who pulled on the mask of "law and order" while strangling the voice of the people at the ballot box.

The Republican should take a bath in a sewer.

Judicial Despotism

FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS much has been said relative to the benefits that would follow from the enactment of measures which would equip the people with the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall. But it seems that such laws become worthless, when an enemy of such legislation appears before a court and pleads for an order restraining the people from putting into operation such legislation. A short time ago the requisite number of citizens and voters, alleging that the Mayor of Seattle, Washington, had so conducted himself as to be unworthy of public trust and confidence, took steps to expel him from office and made the necessary provisions for a special election to elect his successor, but the citizens of Seattle discovered that a federal judge was more potent than the people, who boast of an elective franchise that is supposed to be sufficiently powerful to redress wrongs that may exist.

The following is the substance of the dispatch from Seattle, which shows that a federal judge, in the language of Baer of the Keystone State, is "the bulwark of American liberty."

"United States District Judge Cornelius H. Hanford enjoined the members of the city council from appropriating money for the special election for February 7, to oust Mayor Gill, under the recall provision of the city charter, for alleged misconduct in office. The decision was handed down in the case of a nonresident taxpayer against the city comptroller and the city council. Judge Hanford's decision says:

"It is the opinion of the court that any taxpayer, resident or non-resident, is entitled to all the relief which a court of equity has power to grant in a suit intended to frustrate efforts of a minority of citizens

to reverse the result of a general election, by ousting the choice of the majority, when the means adopted for that purpose include fraud, forgery and false official certificates.

"It is the intention of the court to interfere as little as possible with the members of the city council and other officers of the city in the performance of their duties, but, as at present advised, it will restrain the misappropriation of public money, raised by taxation, for expenses of a special election under this recall petition."

It would appear to a man of average intelligence that a judge on the federal bench, would confine himself to passing judgment on matters that came under the supervision of the federal statutes. But it seems that a non-resident taxpayer had sufficient influence with the judge to induce him to take cognizance of an ordinance of the city charter, which clothes the voters with authority to recall a public official who failed to perform his duties in accordance with law.

Are federal judges appointed for life, supposed to interfere with affairs that only effect the regulation of a city? Why did not the non-resident taxpayer make his application for an injunction before a court whose judge was elected by the people? The non-resident taxpayer knew that a judge elected by the people would be held responsible by the people, and he knew that a federal judge, appointed by the president of the United States for life, was beyond the reach of the people of a city. The judicial jugglery that is going on will, sooner or later, arouse the people from their sleep, and the time will come when the authority to appoint federal judges will be wrested from the Chief Magistrate of a nation.

A Jolt for the Soldier

ARCH-BISHOP GLENNON of St. Louis has come in for considerable criticism and censure since he delivered a sermon on militarism. The Archbishop denounced the opinions of military men, who held that in times of peace we should prepare for war. The following are extracts from the Archbishop's sermon:

"It is a strange way to promote peace by going to the foundry and having guns cast to kill people. There is no logic, no sincerity in such a wish to prevent war."

The Archbishop condemned the military man and declared such a man to be but a "parasite" on a community. He closed his sermon by saying:

"He is a hired assassin, killing men at so much per capita. His gold lace, epaulets and tinsel signify nothing but the fact that he is living on public revenues and doing little or nothing for the community. The professional soldier deserves no admiration and is not one who should be held up as an ideal man. The man who makes war his life work is divorced from the spirit of Christianity."

The above statements from the lips of the Archbishop of St. Louis are certainly clothed in strong and vigorous language, and will scarcely receive the approval of that aggregation of sharks in society, who reap dividends as human beings grapple with each other in a life and death struggle on the field of battle.

The exploiting manufacturer, whose warehouses are bursting with the products of labor and who is clamoring for a market where he can dispose of his wares, will utter his denunciation on the declarations of the Archbishop relative to the professional soldier.

When markets become glutted, financial stringency and industrial depression follow, and then *patriots* during times of peace, find some pretext through which they may appeal to the industrial slaves of a nation.

The bone and brawn of a country, that have suffered from economic slavery are told that the honor of *their* country is at stake, and that the sons of liberty may be called upon in the near future to maintain the glory of the flag and perpetuate the *liberties* that are enjoyed beneath the banner of a *republic*.

Such appeals, in many instances, kindle the fires of race-hatred in the hearts of the thoughtless, and countless thousands of men who are blind to the real cause of war discard the raiments of peace to don the uniform of murderers in order that mercenary pirates may profit on the *civilized* butchery of human beings.

Of late years, the victims of wage slavery are beginning to learn that this class who profit on war do not do the fighting, and the prediction can be safely made, that a time is coming at no far distant day, when the slave will refuse to kill his fellow-man, at the command of a master class.

"Down and Out"

DURING THE LATE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, Theodore Roosevelt was more prominently in the lime-light than any other public man in America. The "strenuous" one visited a number of the largest cities of America preceding the late election, and in every city was greeted by countless thousands of people who yearned to listen to the oratory of the Oyster Bay statesman. But the results of the late election dimmed the lustre of Theodore the First, and he is now almost lost in obscurity. For a number of years, he commanded the attention of the American people and millions of voters throughout the United States looked upon Teddy as the political David who was destined to slay the Goliath of corporate power.

Theodore's bursts of indignation against trusts and combines created an impression in the minds of people who think superficially, that combinations would be torn asunder, and that "the man with the teeth" would ultimately expel corporate despotism from the soil of our boasted republic.

But a time came when even the thoughtless voters of America looked upon Teddy as a "false alarm," whose "strenuosity" was made up of wind and feathers. Teddy never halted a trust or corporation in its gallop for profits. As people dwelt upon the infamy of the Alton deal, the exposures made by Harriman, the wizard of transportation, and the many special trains that were furnished to Roosevelt free of charge, it began to dawn upon the verdant mentality of the average American citizen, that Teddy lacked the ring of the true metal.

Millions of laboring men, and many of them proclaiming their allegiance to the principles of unionism, pointed to the counterfeit as "the friend of labor." These men who labored under a delusion as to Roosevelt's friendship for labor had never digested the following, which appeared in the Review of Reviews during the month of September, 1896:

"The men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are, as regards the essential principles of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes, and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. They are interesting as representing a geological survival, but they are dangerous whenever there is the least chance of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in our present life. They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and sound civic morality."

Again, the laboring men who were hypnotized by Teddy's plays to the galleries, had not given serious consideration to the following that flowed from his pen and graced a page of the Century Magazine of the issue of February, 1888:

"When drunk on the villainous whisky of the frontier towns they (the cowboys and rough riders) cut mad antics, riding their horses into saloons, firing their revolvers right and left, from boisterous light-heartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affrays, brought on either by accidental contact of the moment or on account of some long-standing grudge, or perhaps of bad blood between the ranches or localities.

"But they are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than the small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath with them."

According to the above extracts, which Roosevelt furnished to magazines of national repute, he had about as much respect or veneration for the man who wore the livery of wage slavery, as a professional crook has for an honorable man.

But Teddy will no longer be able to "queer" the voting millions of America. The political jolt that he received last November, was a "knock-out," and Teddy "can't come back."

Their Competitive System

THE THEORY of the law of supply and demand is a fraud. Competition, so far as it relates to labor under our present industrial system, is hell on earth.

Capital is combined.

It is King, and rules with an iron hand.

It has organized itself into soulless bodies called corporations and trusts.

It knows no law but avarice, and acknowledges no creed but success.

It defies alike the laws of man and the principles of Christianity.

It has one hand on the reins of government and the other on the throne of labor.

It controls alike the law of supply and that of demand.

It has practical control of all the improved methods of production and distribution.

It levies tribute on labor as remorsefully as did the barons of the feudal age.

With the improved methods of production, and under a system of equitable distribution that would give wealth to him who creates it, four or five hours' work per day by those who are able to toil would supply the world with abundance.

Under the present system more than one-half of the wealth that labor creates goes to the owners of the means of production and distribution.

One-half of the workers are compelled to labor ten to sixteen hours a day, while the other half remains in idleness and starves, or resorts to crime and vice for the means of support.

Competition exists only among those who labor. The necessities of the idle compel them to offer their services for wages just above the point of starvation. Thus, every man's hand is against that of his brother.

The man out of employment sees starvation staring him in the face.

The piteous appeals of his wife and children for bread and shelter render him desperate, and he offers his services at a still lower rate of compensation, and supplants his brother, who, in turn, driven by the

same stern necessity, must supplant someone else.

This is competition.

It is the industrial system of the twentieth century.

It creates alms houses, jails, prisons and scaffolds.

It makes liars, thieves, prostitutes and murderers.

In its paths are the wrecks of fortune, homes and free institutions.

It dethrones justice, banishes hopes and engenders bitterness and strife.

It breeds despair, provokes crime and ends in death.

Anarchy and revolution are its legitimate children.

It maintains a show of respectability by hypocritical religious professions and the dispensation of cheap charity, while it thwarts the administration of justice.

It denies "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" by instituting caste in society.

Its creed is to get money, no difference how, just so you don't get into the penitentiary.

Its credentials in society is wealth, and no questions are asked as to how it was accumulated.

It brazenly and boldly announces that the fittest only shall survive; the weak must go to the wall.

And this is civilization!

It is the barbarism of the past refined into the commercialism of the present.

It is supported by the present churchianity of the twentieth century.

But vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.

"I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hireling in his wages," and "neither their silver nor their gold shall be able to deliver them in the days of God's wrath."

"Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as if it were fire. Ye have heaped together treasures for the last days."—The National Rip-Saw.

Municipal Socialism

THE SOCIALISTS are on trial in Milwaukee.

Having won a notable victory last spring in the election of Mayor Seidel, the Socialists made good to such an extent that they were able to carry the entire county this fall.

They won the confidence of the people in spite of the most villainous misrepresentation ever heaped upon sincere men by a capitalistically controlled press.

In office, the Socialists are proving themselves most capable and efficient.

The eyes of the nation are upon Milwaukee to discover whether the present administration can solve successfully some of the difficult problems of municipal activities.

The New York World, in an editorial on Tuesday, entitled "Municipal Socialism on a Large Scale," writes appreciatively as follows:

"The city of Milwaukee, which elected a Socialist mayor last spring, is about to ask the legislature for authorization to carry out a program of municipal Socialism which will constitute the most extensive experiment of the kind ever undertaken in this country.

"The legislation as drafted empowers the city to take over and operate all public utilities now in private hands, to build municipal slaughter-houses and cold-storage plants, construct model homes for

workingmen, establish a municipal plumbing shop and undertake such other civic enterprises as the voters by referendum may decide upon. These activities are part of the platform on which Mayor Seidel was elected, and which included also three-cent carfares, free luncheons for school children, municipal coal and wood yards, standard loaves of bread, etc., and public amusements such as the 'municipal ball' instituted some time since.

"Assuming that these further powers are granted, Milwaukee will furnish an example of applied municipal Socialism of the highest educational value. From it the rest of the country will be able to see just how Socialist ideals work out in practice. Every experiment in the application of a new social or political propaganda, from the communism of Brook Farm to city government by commission, now on trial in the west, is worth more than any amount of theory.

"The nation generally is under obligations to Milwaukee for establishing a practical school of municipal Socialism for the free instruction of other cities."

The day is past when intelligent men can dismiss Socialism as the mere dream of visionaries.

Where Socialists are in office and have the chance, they are making good.—The Citizen.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of George Toney, who worked in the Gunnison Tunnel in 1906, and then left for Los Angeles to visit his brother. All trace of his has now been lost, and as his father is in feeble health, it is important that he should be heard from. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to John Toney, 15 Grand Street, Cambridge, Mass.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Cobalt, Ontario, Canada, January 6, 1911.

Editor The Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following inquiry in the Magazine concerning the whereabouts of Brother William Keast, formerly of Moxie No. 71, and who reinstated in this local in January, 1910, last heard of in September of last year, when he was employed at the Chambers-Ferland mines here. Left his boarding house to go on shift and has not been seen or heard of since. Unfortunately I have not the address of his nearest relative. I am told he has two brothers residing in Alberta, Canada. Any information concerning him will be greatly appreciated at this point. Fraternally,

ALBERT NAP. GAUTHIER.

Secretary Cobalt Miners' Union, P. O. Box 446, Cobalt, Ont.

CHRISTMAS DONATION TO W. F. M.

Grass Valley, Cal., January 5, 1911.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed \$10 as a donation to the Christmas fund in South Dakota for the children of our locked-out miners. Fraternally yours,

C. W. JENKIN,

Secretary Grass Valley M. U. No. 90, W. F. M.

FIGHT STILL ON.

Lead, S. D., January 10, 1911.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The attention of the press committee has been called to a number of scurrilous and slanderous articles in the subsidized papers of the country relative to the condition and position of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills district. Certain local correspondents whose desire would appear to be the father of their thought have circulated through the papers the infamous falsehood that the lock-out is at an end here, for the express purpose of misleading and inducing men to come to this section to fill the places of the hundreds of union men still here with their families.

The Christmas tree so generously contributed by the various locals all over the land demonstrated that there are still in the district 940 union children, who were made happy on that occasion, with their mothers. There are also 1,556 men true to the principles of unionism, for it must be kept in mind that this lock-out was not initiated on a dollar or hour basis, but to deprive the workingmen of the liberty fought for by our Revolutionary fathers and by the veterans of the Civil War.

Employers everywhere claim the right of association, organization and combination to subserve their interests and produce profit, but to the workingmen of the Black Hills is denied all such liberty and privilege, for in order to secure work, their signature is required to the written statement that they will not become members of organized labor while in their employ.

These correspondents have also stated that the convening of the ex-board

of the W. F. of M. in Lead was for the purpose of calling off the lock-out and disposing of the union property here. First, it must be kept in mind that the union did not initiate or put into force the lock-out and are not in a position to recall it, and that no settlement of any kind can be affected until they are placed in a position to act. Second, the pipe-dream of aforesaid correspondent, that the union or the officials of the W. F. of M. thought of disposing of the property is so ridiculously absurd and far-fetched as to brand the writer a full member of the Ananias Club, a prevaricator par excellence. The only parties competent to call off the lock-out is the party or parties who initiated it, by settlement with party locked out, which has not been done; hence the fight is still on. PRESS COMMITTEE LEAD MINERS' UNION.

PUBLIC RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

Arrangements are being made by the city administration of Milwaukee for the establishment of a new department. It is to be a department of public amusements and recreation.

This department will have a general advisory relationship to the various lines of public amusements that are being developed in the city.

The municipal dance has been such a great success that it has completely outgrown the big Auditorium. Steps are now being taken to develop centers for public amusements of this kind in the various sections of the city. In this way it is hoped an even greater number of people may be able to take advantage of the opportunity for amusements, and besides the neighborhood spirit will be developed.

In addition to the social and other various forms of amusements, there are the municipal band concerts in the Auditorium Sunday afternoons during the winter, and in the parks during the summer.

In connection with these various amusements it is the purpose to introduce certain educational features as well. Along with the dances, for example, certain literary and rhetorical exercises are conducted for part of the evening. Then there are lectures, moving picture shows, folk dances and exercises of various kinds. Reading rooms and study classes, branches of the public library, various kinds of clubs and even gymnasias, are being established in connection with these centers.

The theory of the present administration is that by affording wholesome amusements for the people, the tendency will be to draw them away from those which are demoralizing. Instead of following a policy of repression and coercion, the idea is to attract the people by offering better and a higher grade of pleasure at a price that will be within the reach of all.

And in this general policy practically all classes are in agreement. It is a rather striking thing to see at the municipal dances, prominent representatives of the clergy, a group from the Y. M. C. A. and another from the Y. W. C. A., as well as representatives of the various civic societies and clubs of the city.

In short, the efforts along this line seem to have succeeded in drawing together the whole community in a wholesome effort to provide elevating and pleasant public amusements for the people.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Milwaukee officials are determined to establish economy and efficiency as far as possible. To this end the Board of Estimates has made a provision for an appropriation for a department of economy and efficiency.

The first suggestion in this direction came from the Comptroller's department and is in the direction of a system of inventories in the various departments.

Each department is to take a careful inventory each year of everything in its possession. And then, naturally, a careful account is to be kept of everything purchased or sold or otherwise disposed of during the year. And, finally, another inventory taken at the end of the year.

This has never been done before. But it is, of course, the only way to keep check on the different departments and to insure economy.

No one knows, and no one had any means of knowing heretofore how much property of one kind or another might have been used up or might have disappeared in the various departments. No inventory was taken. This was strikingly illustrated not long ago when a dispute arose as to a typewriter in the Mayor's office. It seems that there had been an extra typewriter purchased by the city and put in this department. It disappeared. No one knew where it was. And no one has been able to find it. And what is worse, no one seems to know who is responsible.

What happened in this case might happen in any other department. And it might keep on happening all the time. And without a system of accountability for all property in the various departments, it is impossible to know whether the city's property is properly cared for or not.

So the Socialist administration is adopting this up-to-date method of accounting. The next step by the new department of economy and efficiency is to make a very careful analysis of the duties of all of the officials in the different departments. The duties of the different officials are prescribed by the city charter and ordinances; but the charter is antiquated and poorly arranged, and besides, there is a second volume called the supplement; and in addition, every now and then the city council passes a new ordinance prescribing some new duty.

Thus the duties and responsibilities of the various officials become very indefinite, and it almost takes a Philadelphia lawyer to know what they are.

Thus by collecting under one head and classifying all of these duties of the officials as prescribed by the city charter, the supplement and the various ordinances, scattered through the council proceedings, this department has rendered a great service in making clear and simple the duties of the officials.

THE ESSENCE OF FREEDOM.

By John Gelder.

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; 'tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated."

These words though spoken over a hundred years ago and for a cause which meant freedom of our country from the yoke of tyranny of England at that time—a time when taxation without representation was as true as it is now to the average wage-earner and producer of today—is applicable to the great economical and industrial struggle which is going on among our citizenry all over our land at this time.

Under the system of capitalism as it now exists, there is no fair representation of those who produce. Governments fall not because of too much, but because of too little freedom being placed in the hands of the people. Where a condition of affairs exist whereby there is not proper representation of all classes of the people then the result is a terrible and uneven struggle for existence. Think of the mockery called tariff, when men worth either millions themselves or are representatives of men or corporations controlling millions of dollars as well as owning the very hides of women and little

children in the cotton mills and other manufacturing lines, sitting in the Congress of this country and endeavoring to put a tariff bill into effect. How can men who own stocks or bonds in a woolen mill, for example, honestly say what the price on wool should be insofar as tariff is concerned. The same holds good with cotton, mostly used by the working class. It is the height of folly for the people to expect them to give a square deal. It is immaterial whether he be Democrat or Republican. The fact is that the system under which we exist will not permit them to do so. They are representing the capitalist class and of necessity must do their bidding.

Many a man of ability, married perhaps, is estopped from satisfying any of his great ambitions in life because of the system which will not permit labor to receive a fair share of its production.

Many a poor, honest and respectable housewife, aye thousands of them, in this great land of plenty is forced to place her little offspring in homes and foundlings societies because forsooth there is no way to feed them. Is this right? Is not this an insult to the motherhood of our great and glorious country of which we brag? Does it not follow that there is evidently something wrong with the system under which we exist? The conditions hardly need answer. They speak for themselves.

Freedom and its proper use is the very bulwark of Socialism. It means the emancipation of man from the capitalist shackles which now bind him. Are we slaves or are we free men? Are we free when the very land is cornered by the few? When great wealth dictates the policies of government? When men do not receive one small fraction of even a fair share of what they produce? When the motherhood of our country is insulted, because she is forced to work to support her offspring? When genius is placed at a premium, and poor but great inventors are forced to either sell the result of their brain work to the capitalist for a paltry sum, or forego seeing his ideas perfected? No, a thousand times no. This is not freedom, but rather a tyrannical class of despotism.

Socialism like religion can only expect to obtain converts by and as a result of faith. You must read it and read it and study it and then digest it. After you have done this you will faith in its tenets and believe in it. It is a grand and elevating study and its practice can only come about by having faithful adherents to its teachings.

One of the greatest steps in the right direction under the capitalistic system is a Socialistic principle in the form and nature of the referendum, initiative and recall. Cities are accepting it with open arms. But even this the special interests are tampering with by endeavoring to build barriers around, over or through, which it is well nigh impossible to get.

To be free, look into the economic conditions, see the cause and effect and then by studying and joining Socialism you will have the remedy.

The essence of freedom is that government should be in the interests of the many and not the few. Government in its best state is a blessing, but in its worst state is a curse and especially when we ourselves furnish the means by which we suffer.

Socialism is the only remedy offered to the people whereby they can obtain real freedom. It means less of those heart-breaking troubles. When the little ones look at you on Saturday night or Sunday morning with their little dancing blue eyes and ask you for a five-cent piece, and you tell them that you have no money, because your wages did not permit, or that mamma needs a new pair of shoes, the little one will not understand maybe, but you, Mr. Wage-earner, you know, you understand. The capitalistic machinery is gradually grinding out the very life and existence of an already overburdened people and freedom under the present condition of things will indeed become a precious thing.

Do not fear that you will lose your social caste because you join the Socialist ranks, or that you will lose your position or that anything terrible will befall you. It is merely your freedom you are advancing, and working for and freedom has always been bought at a high price.

The greatest leaders of Socialism are despised and spit upon by a paid clergy and labor mis-leaders as well as other representatives of the capitalistic system. But we should remember that all this vilification is but the tribute that ignorance pays to genius. To escape ridicule and censure, one has only to go along with the crowd, think with the mob, act as they do, do nothing contrary to the mob—then you are safe.

Freedom is a blessing too precious to give up without a struggle and Socialism with tenets as pure as freedom itself, true as the ten commandments and as inevitable as day and night will come, and come to stay and give freedom to the men and women who produce.—Oakland World.

THE WOLVES ARE AT YOUR DOOR.

The Conspiracy of 1911.

The struggle for existence demands manly energy. This prevailing fashion of going with the crowd is a menace to the cause of social righteousness. If we, the working class, intend to march forward, we must be self-reliant and class-conscious.

Today and tomorrow the master-class will seek to deter our future progress. Life and limb receives no consideration at their hands, and every law upon the statute books today that stands for the worker's protection was fought by these modern Herods, who spell the name of their God with a small g, and their dollars with a big D.

Yesterday when victory seemed to hand, they side tracked you with an injunction. Today its the same dog with a new trick, known as the law of conspiracy. The flexibility of this law allows those "whose bread I eat, his song I sing" to interpret its meaning to one of coercion. The common right of organized assemblage was declared unconstitutional under the Conspiracy Law in 1832. It was attacked by Hume in 1834, and its tenets somewhat modified.

In 1910 it was brought into use again in the Osborne case in England. In this case the British labor unions were restrained from contributing to their Parliamentary Labor party. The case was contested and it resulted in the Labor party not being allowed to enter into any caucus, at any time, for political purposes.

The crime of conspiracy is practiced daily in high places, the fashionable club and the Board of Trade are its nests. While you, the working class, breathe the air of political indifference, the privileged interests lay plans for their future preservation.

The court and church speak at the command of the mighty, and an appeal for justice brings a display of guns and gold bedecked parasites. France passing out of the infamies of military rule "cried out for justice through the souls of men." But the popular hero built an altar and offered up in sacrifice his practical opponents. For as men think so will they act.

We daily read the "cause for causes"! But when it comes to solution they appear like Joseph's coat, "in many colors."

The term "friends of labor" signifies a special interest. To be democratic in nature the labor movement must stand for all men and women, who live honest lives and work for the good of all citizens. Remember that the "abuse of power" is paramount, and you Mr. Man with a vote are to blame for its strength and growth. Those who live by the sword seek to prevent the cause of justice and equity. Awake from your sleep of indifference before it's too late, for the wolves are at your very door. "Eternal vigilance is the watchword of liberty." Let us beware and above all be prepared to resist all encroachments on our civil rights as citizens of this great republic. —Jim Henderson.

THE BEST SENATE IS NO SENATE.

By Victor L. Berger.

The Judicial Committee of the United States Senate will bring in a report after the holidays asking for an amendment to the federal Constitution according to which the Senate of the United States shall in the future be elected directly by the people.

The action of the Senate was evidently prompted by two considerations.

In the first place, there has long been a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Senate.

The Senate of the United States for many years has been called a "Millionaires' Club." And for many years the demand for the election of the United States senators by direct vote has been general among voters of all parties.

And both the old parties and the legislatures of twenty-seven different states have made a demand in that direction, so that practically only a few states are lacking to a two-thirds majority. And, therefore, the Senate thought it best to give in, just to avoid a greater calamity.

For the best Senate is no Senate at all.

The Senate had its origin in Alexander Hamilton's idea of imitating the English form of government as closely as possible. The Senate was to be the House of Lords of the American Republic. It was to represent wealth and vested interests. And, in order to make the idea more palatable to the forces of the revolution of that day, who were not at all inclined to imitate English institutions, Hamilton and his followers, being shrewd politicians, fixed things so that all the states, whether large or small, had equal representation in the Senate. Thus Hamilton got the small colonies to grow enthusiastic over this proposition.

Since then the times have changed. Not only has the institution of the American upper house grown more undemocratic than ever, but, with the growth of population in the larger states, the injustice has grown to be so much the more glaring.

In England there is a very strong movement on foot to abolish the House of Lords entirely. And there can be no doubt that it will at least lose its power this winter, and thus become purely ornamental.

In America, the United States senators are still the powers that be. The Senate is still the bulwark of the trusts and monopolies—of the railroad corporations and the protected industries—in short, it is still the main bastion of ultra capitalism.

As I said before, the only way to reform it would be—as the Socialist platform demands—its total abolition.

Because our Senate is not only ultra capitalistic, but is also the main-spring of corruption in the United States.

And it is useless to show up corruption to the Senate as it is now constituted.

Lorimer of Illinois has just received a coat of whitewash, though it was plainly shown that he bought his seat. But since the overwhelming majority of the senators have procured their seats in the same way, it, of course, was to be expected that his confreres would find him not guilty.

The result is that, as a rule, the common people do not seem to care very much who is to become their United States senator. They know they have nothing to say in the matter.

For instance, everybody knows that Tammany Hall alone will decide who shall be the next senator from New York. He will undoubtedly be a man of the type of Chauncey Depew, only younger and more dangerous.

In New Jersey we now witness the spectacle of the machines of both old parties assisting the Democratic boss in the selection of a United States senator. He will undoubtedly be a corporation man.

In Massachusetts the Republican senator, Henry Cabot Lodge, has a very good chance of being re-elected, although the majority of the popular vote has decided against him. And if he should not be able to land the senatorship, another man of exactly the same type will surely get it.

In Indiana, where the Democrats had the majority at the last election, only two candidates are named. One of them is John W. Kern, an old corporation attorney, and the other is—Tom Taggart, the chief gambler and political corruptionist of Indiana.

In Ohio the Democrats have a majority, but only a man who the trusts will support can be elected.

In all these states the people have nothing to say.

The direct election of United States senators by the people will help some.

But it will clearly prove two things.

First, that the 24,000 votes of Nevada or the 48,000 votes of Delaware will have as much voting power as the 1,638,000 votes of New York, or the 1,267,000 votes of Pennsylvania.

Second, that it is ridiculous to elect directly by the people a United States Senate as a "check" upon legislation, as long as the House of Representatives is also elected by the people.

Unless the capitalists intend to use money for the corruption of the voters in the small states, the United States senators of any state will simply be duplicates of the political opinions of the members of the House of Representatives.

In short, I repeat that the only way to reform the United States Senate is to abolish it.

A far more effective and far more democratic check upon any hasty action of the national House of Representatives would be the introduction of the initiative, referendum and the right to recall.

With the use of the voting machine and the facilities for quickly computing results by the help of adding machines, this has become a simple and easy task. The result of any referendum all over the United States could be practically known the next morning.

And, besides being more democratic, it would be infinitely more enlightening—because any measure for which a referendum had been asked through an initiative would create a great deal of useful discussion all over the country.—Social-Democratic Herald.



OUR LAWLESS COURTS.

The complaint is frequently and justly made that we have too much law in the United States and too little observance of its provisions.

Too many laws enacted to protect workmen have contained hidden and cunningly contrived channels through which shrewd lawyers, with the court's consent, are able to conduct employers, so that the intent of the law is nullified and made inoperative. When the law is plain and solid, then, too, frequently it is declared unconstitutional.

Even when the law cannot be twisted and hamstrung the workman has but little opportunity of securing justice in the courts when he is opposed by employers, until the condition has become such as to cast grave reflection upon our methods of judicial procedure.

This condition has become such a fertile field for injustice that some of our most prominent citizens are calling public attention to the public necessity for a change.

President Taft, whom no one will accuse of too friendly an attitude towards organized labor, or inclined to say anything reflecting upon our courts, at a conference held in Washington this summer said:

"If there is anything in our whole government, state or national, that justifies an attack upon our present system of living, it is the delays in our judicial system of procedure and the advantage that wealth gives in the struggle in the courts against those who haven't the means to meet the expense that is now imposed upon them.

The feature of our judicial procedure which gives wealth a great advantage in our courts is far from being the most serious cause for just complaint and dissatisfaction. More dangerous to the rights of labor is the fact that a large number of our courts have built up a theory of special rights as between employers and workmen.

One well-known instance will serve to illustrate this fact. A large number of our courts have held that employers are within their legal rights when they apply the blacklist in their contests with workmen, while they as strongly affirm that workmen commit an illegal act when they adopt the boycott in self-defense.

Whether in this instance there has been too much or too little law, or whether the fault lies with the courts, the fact stands out that there is a gross injustice in such decisions, for one group, and this the most powerful one, is given rights and privileges which are denied to the other.

Entirely apart from the way in which laws affecting labor's rights are interpreted and hamstrung, there is another phase of labor's rights as they are affected by our courts which has developed one of the most grave and alarming conditions.

It is serious when through the methods of our judicial practice the wealthy are given an advantage over the poor, it is a matter of grave concern when laws enacted to protect labor can so easily be overthrown by declaring that they are unconstitutional. But dangerous as these conditions may be when the courts are concerning themselves with laws which exist, the most dangerous condition to our rights and liberties arises when the courts, without law, attempt to define the rights of workmen.

Today many of our courts, without law to guide them, without the action of the people's representatives crystallized into legislation on which to base their action, hand down decisions resting upon no other law than their personal opinion, based perhaps upon the opinion of some other court. Precedent resting upon precedent, plus the court's inclination, is turned into law.

The courts, without sanction of law, boldly assume the role of legislator and hand down court-man laws which workmen are expected to obey.

This deplorable and dangerous condition has resulted in a confusing mass of court opinions, from which it is almost impossible to discover what rights labor has when engaged in an effort to elevate the workman's standard of living through collective action.

One court will hold that labor has a right to strike, and that trade unions have the right to discipline their members, another court holds the direct contrary, and both will base their decisions upon a mass of precedents.

At times it would appear that the determination of the courts on these far-reaching questions depends more upon the court's inclinations and the number of precedents which one group of attorneys have presented, than upon the justice of the case or the principles of equity which are involved.

These thoughts have arisen through the astonishing decisions which have been handed down in recent times, some of which have struck down the most essential provisions which were inserted in the Constitution for the protection of true liberty and the guarantee of justice and equality of rights between men.

Under the cloak of an equity court some of our judges have invaded a field in which the legislator alone has a right to speak, with the result that they are gradually piling up precedents upon which other judges will base their opinions, and in them find their excuse for placing shackles upon workmen, while leaving the employer free when an industrial contest has arisen between them.

Little by little, but as surely as the ponderous glacier slips over its bed into the valley below, these decisions have been going farther and farther, piling up precedent upon precedent for the purpose of limiting or denying the right which labor has under the Constitution, and which is entitled to if there is to be equality of rights between employer and workman.

Within the last few years the Supreme Court of Massachusetts announced that the right of workmen to strike depended upon the court's opinion as to whether the causes which led to the strike were legal. This opinion was followed by a number of decisions which held that strikes entered into to secure certain conditions were illegal and would not be permitted.

Without a statutory law to guide them, but acting in the role of legislators, this court has decreed that in Massachusetts it is illegal for workmen to strike for the purpose of creating or maintaining a union shop; to strike in sympathy with other workmen; to strike against working with non-union workmen; to enforce the collection of a fine levied upon a member who remains at work after the union has declared a strike; to in any manner interfere to prevent employers to have access to a free labor market, that is to take the position that as union men they will refuse to work with strike-breakers, or men employed to disrupt the union.

In view of the prejudice shown by many courts toward organized labor, and their unfortunate ignorance of the actual conditions and forces operating in the industrial world today, it is not surprising that other courts would build upon the precedents laid down by the Massachusetts highest court.

In July of this year, Judge Richardson of the Supreme Court of Boston, Mass., issued an injunction directed at the members of Photo-Engravers' Union No. 3, restraining them from picketing a shop where a strike was in progress and from paying anyone for not entering into the firm's employ, or impose any fine, punishment or discipline upon any person who entered the struck firm's employment, or proceed with the strike.

In a word, the strike was declared illegal, and the union forbidden to continue it. When statutory enactment or constitutional provision gives any judge the right to declare illegal the reasons which men may have for refusing to work for an employer? Absolutely none. Such a decision is a lawless one, and merely judge-made, but, nevertheless, under our present judicial procedure it is as binding upon the workmen as though it was a statutory law, and while after months of effort such a judge-made law may be reversed by a higher court, the injury inflicted upon the workmen may have become irreparable.

The court-made law of Judge Goff of New York, issued in connection with the cloak-makers' strike, is still fresh in our memory. He declared that the purpose of the strike, which was to destroy the sweatshop and abolish the subcontracting system which had held the cloak-makers for years, was in his opinion to uphold the union and enforce union conditions, and that this purpose was illegal.

This tyrannical interference with natural liberty and constitutional rights worked effectively and in a manner which throws added light upon the dangers which exist when courts, without law to guide them, arrogate the rights of legislators. One of the New York papers, the Jewish Daily Forward, opened its columns for subscriptions to a fund for the relief of the strikers' families. After Judge Goff's court-made law this paper was notified that it must cease assistance, because under the injunction such contributions were to assist in continuing an illegal act, and was, therefore, illegal.

Against such a condition as is found in our present judicial procedure and assumption of authority we are in open and determined opposition. If we have too much law in our country, we have also too many weasel laws and lawless courts—that is, courts who, without statutory law to guide them, assume the right of making laws by which workmen are to be governed.

We have carelessly allowed the courts to assume legislative as well as

judicial functions, and the time has arrived when justice and liberty both demand that the judicial and legislative branches of our government should be kept separate and distinct from each other. Liberty and judge-made laws cannot exist together in any land; one or the other must, and will, dominate.

We know that our Constitution affirms that all men are created equal, by this meaning that all men are born with equal rights.

No man is born with special privileges. Special privileges arise through the cunning and influence of men in a land where equality of rights and opportunities has not been adequately safeguarded.

We require no trained lawyer, no deep student and no ermined judge to tell us what our rights as workmen are. Our forefathers and the true principles of equality and liberty have given us a sure rule.

Labor is entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the employers; their rights are equal. What one may do so may the other. If the employers have a right to organize, so have the workmen. If the employers have a right to discharge workmen individually or collectively for any reason, or without reason, so have the workmen the right to quit an employer as individuals or collectively.

Whatever rights may be enjoyed by the one must be granted to the other, or else equality of opportunity is destroyed and special privileges established.

Many of our courts have established special privileges, and these are in every instance given to the employers.

Many steps may be necessary to correct the evil which has grown up through certain forms of judicial procedure, but one of the most important for us at the present time is the enactment of a law similar to the Trades Disputes Act of Great Britain. There must be a reaffirmation of the Bill of Rights in the form of statutory enactment.

There must be a law defining labor's rights, for without it we are daily witnessing the denial of our rights by our courts and the growth of a judicially credited group to whom special privileges are given.

In addition, an effective and just anti-injunction measure must be enacted by Congress.—Iron Molders' Journal.

OVERPRODUCTION.

It was believed that the information accessible to all manufacturers would cause them to slow down their mills and shops to a point equal to the purchasing power of the market. This at least was the expectation of the capitalists who are beginning to control production.

It seems, however, that their control has not been sufficiently complete and that there are more commodities upon the market now than is good for the manufacturers and bankers.

We quote from the January issue of American Industries, a leading manufacturers' journal of New York:

It is apparent that the country will experience a long period of quiescent trade, constant apprehension and possibly hard times if our business men do not face the situation and inaugurate a sane, conservative administration of their business affairs. Capital must be invested conservatively. Labor must accept its share in the slowing up of the nation's commerce.

We require the immediate application of two fundamental principles, or reforms—strict conservatism in industrial output and rigid economy in business administration. The prime evil is our tendency to go ahead too fast. The slowing up process must begin. Manufacturers in particular must quickly scrutinize trade possibilities of the next twelve months with extreme conservatism. Overproduction has undoubtedly been one of the most important factors in creating present conditions and overproduction must cease.

It has been estimated that not three per cent of the manufacturing plants utilize scientific systems in their administration, but are content to work by the old "rule o' thumb" methods. It has been demonstrated absolutely that application of scientific principles results in doubling efficiency and in a saving in cost of production of from 15 to 25 per cent.

The reforms are fundamental and not superficial. The relief which will accrue from the direct and immediate application to our industries of strict conservatism of output and rigid economy in business administration will be found necessary in the prevention of serious business depression in 1911.

Here we are again on the eve of another panic because we make more goods than people can buy. Not more goods than they need, but more than they can buy.

Why cannot the working class buy the goods they make? Do they not create, produce, make, transport and handle all the goods, from the first simple process of getting the raw material to its delivery to the ultimate consumer.

All the machinery employed, from the plow to the modern bake oven, is made by labor.

The coal used for fuel in mill, railroad and bakeshop is mined by labor. The granaries in which wheat is stored, the mills in which it is ground, the stores and bakeries which carry the flour are all built by labor. Every accessory employed, from the shipping clerk to the railroad to the waiter at the restaurant, or the maid in the house, is labor.

If each worker got his proportionate share of the final value, he would have sufficient to buy not only all the bread he needed but all the clothes and housing and all the recreations and amusements. He would get these by exchange with other workers, who also were getting each his proportionate share of the line of goods he produced or of service he rendered to society.

The limit of production would then be the wants of the producers. Now it is his ability to buy.

Again taking wheat for an illustration: The tenant who plants, harvests and hauls the wheat to market gets two-thirds of what he produces. The other third goes to the landlord. The miller takes a slice for profit. The banker gets a divvy through an ingenious system of banking by which he gets interest on money he doesn't own. The railroads get a part, in addition to the labor cost of hauling, for interest and dividends on bonds and stocks. The amount abstracted by rent, interest and profit is more than one-half of the total.

Manifestly the working class, who have produced all the goods, cannot buy back more than one-half, and, since the owning class is comparatively small, say not over 15 per cent, they cannot, with all their shameless wastefulness and debauchery, use up the other half.

There results overproduction, stagnation, panic and more suffering for the working class.

The working class starves because the owning class has too much.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN.

The story of life and of man is very, very old. It is a wonderful tale, unfolding out of the mists of floating nebula; cohering into globes, cooling and taking form as they swing their jocund journey around some central sun; the chemical activities, the vast mineral kingdoms; the slow rise of the vegetable realm, trees and shrubs, grasses and flowers; the appearance of animal forms, simple and uncouth at first but becoming ever more and more complex and more fully responsible to the Eternal Urge; and, finally, man—conscious man, confronting Nature and asking How? Facing Destiny and asking Why?

Primitive man was weak. He was ignorant, but had the capacity for

mental growth and physical development.

Moreover, he was sociable. That gave him a winning advantage over his rivals. He lived and hunted in packs and hordes. His bodily weakness became his strength. It taught him to co-operate. The crowd was strong and courageous, while the individual was weak and timid. Besides, company stimulates thought and invention. Man began to think and invent. He became a tool-using animal. He lengthened his arm, sharpened his eye beyond that of all his compeers. The hand became co-partner with the brain. He began to dream wonderful dreams of brotherhood, of conquest and mastery.

Horde affiliated with horde. The tribe was formed. Within the tribe the family was established. Love, conscious of the transcendent destiny of man, was born. Tribes coalesced and nations were established.

Everywhere a definite tendency from the most simple forms of social organization towards the more complex, until modern civilization now masters the forces of nature and man commands the material elements of life.

Parallel to the wonderful story of man's conquest of nature runs the sad record of his fratricidal strife, of man's bitter conflict with man. Ignorant of the deeper law of life each individual man fought for himself. He was a veritable Esau; this hand was against everybody and everybody against him. In modern business parlance, "Everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Laboring under the great illusion of the sense of separateness, every form, every organism lives for itself, fights for itself and sees in every other form a rival or a deadly enemy until "nature is red in tooth and claw."

Man, however, has risen to the knowledge that the deeper law of life is order, harmony, love. That turmoil and strife, pain and anguish are but incidental dissonances in the pæan of life, to be resolved, under the master hand of man, into a symphony of peace and joy.

It is man's function to co-ordinate the forces of nature and to make the earth an ideal home for the human race and a perfect instrument for that transcendent energy which animates and moves all things.

The anti-Social traits of human nature are the echoes of the jungle.

Greed is inherited from an age when want was the common lot of all.

We still cultivate greed by failing to provide for the material well being of every human being, a task within easy reach of a systematic collective effort. We thus force individuals to fight, steal and rob for a living.

Business puts a premium upon cunning and deception. It leads to class combinations and the class struggle.

The waste of commercial and industrial war is sufficient to feed, clothe and house all the poor.

And yet there never has been as much and as efficient co-operation in the world as today.

Production is altogether co-operative.

The great trusts are magnificently organized for production. Their methods are vastly more economical than those of the more individualistic producers. They are certain to displace competitive and unorganized production and to place at the disposal of humanity an abundance of material wealth.

And what then?

Listen to the message of Good Will Toward Men: Man shall be free from material want and the gnawing fear of it. He shall inhabit the earth in peace and comfort.

"All these hearts as of fretted children shall be sooth'd;

All affections shall be fully responded to, the secret shall be told;

The earth, this cold, impassive, voiceless earth, shall be completely justified;

Nature and Man shall be disjoin'd and diffused no more—

The true Son of God shall absolutely fuse them."

—Chicago Daily Socialist.

A BOOM IN HAIR DYE.

Caused by Railroads' Dismissal of Hundreds of Men Who Reached the "Dead Line" of Forty.

The advertisement of a firm of chemists, advocating the virtues of a hair-restorer or dye of which they make a specialty begins thusly in a recent magazine:

"A large railroad company recently discharged 263 men, all of them over 40 years old. It was understood that gray hair and the appearance of age was the only reason for their dismissal. This places a premium upon youth."

That is an effective advertisement, playing as it does upon the fears that are very often uppermost in the minds of the workers who are getting aged, the fear of the loss of their job. We suppose it had a telling effect in increasing the sales of the particular product of those chemists who write it, and that are chuckling with delight that even the very worst features of the system were a benefit to somebody.

As for the workers, the prospect for them is not very cheerful that after years of strenuous work in the service of corporations or other employers they are to be relegated like so much old junk to the scrap heap. It is part of the system, and will hardly commend itself in the same advantageous light as it will to those professors whose chief regard is with the theory and not the practice of things. The workhouse is no very attractive abiding place for the "unfit," and that those whose prime is past should be driven to idleness even when many years of usefulness are still theirs, seems not altogether without elements of a waste of energy wholly wanton.

But, as often been pointed out, a waste of energy is part and parcel of the capitalist system. The senseless production of commodities for sale, and not for use, for profit and not the needs of humanity, is in itself the greatest waste of energy can possibly be conceived. That enormous quantities of labor power willing and anxious to be applied to these means wherefrom can be abstracted that which is necessary to make life better, sweeter, more pleasant and more happy, should be denied access to such means, is in itself almost the least of the iniquities of the system.

Today work is carried on at such high pressure when the worker is employed that he is denied all leisure to devote some of his time to those things that make life worth while.

An outrageous maxim is that which suggests that work should be the mainspring of human existence. The right to leisure is a far greater right, and it is assuredly a historic fact that no class of workers ever made much progress in the higher plane of intellectual progress, who had all their work or their job. As much of a necessity to the life that is worth while is the necessity of a plentiful share of the good things, and the pleasant things of life.

These old men whom the railroads discard were not physically unfit. A bit slower maybe, and not so alert as the youth which took their places, but for all that capable of a good work cheerfully given for a wretched recompense. The damnable cruelty of such a system or society that turns thus out of employment to beg, starve, or steal, men still capable of immense useful labor can hardly be appreciated. It is, however, but one of the many things which prove capitalism to be weighed and found utterly wanting.

And the most miserable feature of the whole thing is that enormous numbers of these parasites who are threatened with no such danger as besets at all times the toilers and producers of the world, denounce in unmeasured terms the workers who urge the abolition of a system that makes human life under capitalist industrialism outrageous hypocrisy; of any set of men posing as expounders of a religion of love, and staunchly upholding the barbarities and savage cruelties of the system—with their charity organiza-

tions, slum expeditions, and welfare work and all the hundred and one modes their sleek and mealy-mouthed parasitism has devised of prolonging the agonies of capitalism, so patent, so self-evident, that the wonder is that in their extravagant pretenses to hide the source of their flesh pots the workers have not long ago awakened to this confidence game of which they are the wretched victims.—Nome Industrial Worker.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

"All anarchists agree with Tolstoy in this fundamental truth: If the production of any commodity necessitates the sacrifice of human life, society should do without that commodity, but it can not do without that life." —Emma Goldman.

This sentiment would be admirable as an expression of the pretty imaginings of the idealist, were it not for the interpolation of the words, "fundamental truth." For in all the realm of organic activity, no fact is more patent than that there is no factor for which nature has such small concern as for the life-germ within any individual organism. The continuance of life is conditioned by bitter struggle in which the weak are ruthlessly sacrificed to the strong, the individual to the whole—the maintenance of any particular form is accompanied by the destruction of others. The life of one organism necessarily implies the death of another.

Man, urged by the lash of necessity, and because he was the stronger, overcame and subjugated all other animals, making them merely the condition for his survival. But, in common with many other species, man is a cannibal. This is as true today as at any period of his development, even though the practice of gnawing each other's shin bones may have become stale and uninspired. Within itself, the human race is discovered split into two sections, one of which feeds upon the other. Whatever name may be attached to the parasite portion, be it capitalist or otherwise, the principle is the same—one class lives, moves and has its being at the expense of the other.

The sacrifice of human life is a necessary part of social class-division, for in such a society the possession of wealth by the dominant or owning class, and the consequent prolongation of its advantageous position, is of paramount importance to the life of any individual, and particularly of any member of the "inferior," or wealth-producing class. It is not to be supposed that we are attempting to condone industrial slaughter; but it should be realized that the question is not what society "should" do, but what it MUST do under given conditions.

The very fact that the production of a commodity "necessitates" the taking of a life, is sufficient proof that society can not do without the commodity and can do without the life. Where, then, is the working class to seek relief from the thunderbolts that daily hurl destruction, grief and despair into its ranks on the field of production.

Obedient to the same impulse that forced our forebears to combine and fight the savage beasts of antiquity, the workers must band together to meet and conquer these last enemies, who as rulers and exploiters feed upon the product of their social toil. That done, the working class would constitute Human Society. There would then be no necessity for the shedding of blood in wealth production, for, classes being abolished, all members of the human race would have demonstrated their fitness to survive and would devote all their energies to the preservation and promotion of their own well being.—Western Clarion.

HE WHO WOULD BE SAVED MUST DO THE SWIMMING.

The Russianizing of America is going steadily on before the open eyes of our American toilers. The great trouble is that too many of us are either asleep or are politically blind to what is being enacted on the great stage of life. This act on the stage of our American life may be fully interpreted by every one who toils if he will but take the time and trouble to think out the real process that is going on before his open eyes. As each act is closed, a new toil is added to the hands, feet and minds of the workers. After each act another line of restriction has been drawn, taking from the toiler one more slice of his freedom of speech and action, says an exchange.

The latest act in the play is now being prepared for the stage, and the staging machinery is working with relentless motion to make the staging so presentable to the public that it will receive the plaudits of those witnessing the act. Every energy of our capitalist class is now being bent to carry out a plan of action adopted after the great Homestead strike some years ago.

The movement to restrict, nullify and negative the sphere of influence and activity of labor organizations is being steadily and relentlessly pushed. There is no point of contact or point of attack that has not been made a subject of investigation to sound the strength of organized labor with a view of lessening it, through subtle methods. The political end of the question has the watchful eye of all for control by any means that will give control. The activity in the judicial end is being worked night and day, for you know capital never sleeps on any job they are on. When one of the actors must of necessity take a rest, there is another to take his place. Night and day the vigil is kept up.

The new or latest act is that of, by legal enactment, making it a crime punishable under the law for the members of our unions to strike or leave our places of employment for the betterment of our conditions.

Do you realize how far-reaching this new plan of our capitalist captains is? It means servitude of a worse character than was practiced in the slavery days before the freedom of the black slaves. If such a law should be enacted, it would embrace both black and white, and with the refined methods of our times, with courts and legislatures, both state and national, in control of the employing class where do you think the selfish side of human nature would carry them to? You union men, and non-union men, too, think, look, be alive to the surroundings; wake up to the seriousness of the conditions that now confront you, to the great net that is being woven around you. He who would be saved must do the swimming, or be engulfed. Vigilance is the price of liberty, and according to the degree of our vigilance, so will be the degree of our freedom of speech, freedom of action and freedom to live and breathe the pure air of God's footstool and man's heritage.—Oklahoma Labor Unit.

ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPERS—

Socialism is immoral.
 Socialism is too good for bad human nature.
 Socialists are dreamers and idealists.
 Socialists are materialists and selfish destructionists.
 Socialism is foreign and can never dig its claws into the free soil of America.
 Socialist party carries Milwaukee.
 Under Socialism all would be loafers.
 Under Socialism everybody will be compelled to work against his will.
 Socialists are anarchists and want to break up the government.
 Socialism is paternalistic—it will be a governmental tyranny.
 Socialists are impracticable. They are theorists. They ignore the everyday things in life.
 Socialists aim to destroy the institutions of our day.
 Socialists oppose the trusts.
 Socialists believe in the expanse of the trusts.
 Socialists believe in dividing up.
 Socialists want the earth.

—Emanuel Julius, in Hope.

LIBERTY FOR MASTER; SLAVERY FOR WORKER.

Fellow workmen, we are assured that since the revolution of 1789, which throws its rays all over the world, every man is free. Is it so that you are free, you?

Me! I well believe that I am free!

Let's see a bit; who gives you the right to work?

The master (or boss).

Who fixes your wages?

The master.

Who accords to you or refuses you a day of rest?

The master.

Consequently you have no right to the product of your labor; you have to obey the law of the master from morning till night; you can't work, you cannot eat; you, your wife or your children without the permission of the master, and you say that you are free? Oh! the great freedom!

Let us continue: Who has the liberty to enrich himself by making work? The workman, his wife and children?

The master.

Who has the liberty of imposing on the workman, his wife and his children the kind of work that is most beneficial to himself?

The master.

Who has the liberty to throw the workman out of work when he doesn't need him any more?

The master.

Who has the liberty to send starving in the streets the old workmen whom, during their youth and their vitality, have enriched him?

The master.

Who has the liberty to starve, during strikes, the workers who demand a little more wages, and a little less work?

The master.

Who has the liberty to use the police, the soldiers and the judges to beat the strikers whom he has discharged from his works?

The master.

Comrades, the governments have given all the liberties to the master and slavery to the worker.

(Translated from the French by Alfred Leboroni. Taken from l'Union des travailleurs).

WE ARE PROSPEROUS.

We are prosperous, and we are not ashamed or afraid to let the world know it. Ours is the land of opportunity, and everybody is welcome to his share of it. Everybody who is willing and able to work can get a job at good pay, and if he is thrifty he will in a few years save enough to set up for himself. He will start out in a small way, to be sure, but the opportunities are there for everybody to grow rich. Did you say there were poor among us? Yes, of course, the lazy and the shiftless and the thriftless and the unfortunates are bound to remain poor wherever they be. For these we have our almshouses and other charitable institutions. But they really do not count. They disappear in the great mass of sturdy, hopeful workers, who are sure to rise to well-being if not to opulence. This is a young, great and growing country, no place for pessimists, nor Socialists, either. Why, the Socialistic workmen of Europe, when they come here, become good and contented citizens, and vote regularly the Republican or Democratic ticket. No, sir, this is the land of abounding opportunity and of universal optimism.

These words, or words similar to these, used to be not so very long ago the staple argument against the Socialist propaganda. Somehow we no longer hear them, at any rate, not here in the East. Capitalistic concentration has put an end to the optimism of ten or fifteen years ago. Here and there people still rise from poverty to opulence, but this is no longer the normal thing; rather is it the exception and people speak of it as notable. Capitalistic concentration has crushed the middle class and turned its mind toward pessimism. Capitalistic concentration has made the rise from wage labor to economic independence an impossibility, a chimera. Capitalistic concentration has raised the cost of living and kept down the wages of labor. Capitalistic concentration has, through its paid agents, who are found everywhere—in politics, in the law, and in business—gobbled up every opportunity worth while, all the great natural resources of the country, all the inventions and business opportunities.

We are still prosperous. But our prosperity is no longer the prosperity of the greatest number, or even of a great number. Our prosperity has become a monopoly of the few, just as industry and business and all the opportunities of life have been monopolized. The number of our poor is growing greater with every year that passes. And they are not the idle poor, the unproductive poor. They are the working poor, the producing poor, who produce prosperity for their masters and poverty for themselves. They are underpaid while they work, and hence are on the ragged edge of starvation the moment they are laid off. And they are laid off more often and for longer periods than they used to be in former years, for while more can be produced with more perfect tools and machines, less can be sold at the higher prices. The army of the working poor is growing. The charity organizations are unable to cope with the immense mass of poverty confronting them. Even Christmas dinners can no longer be provided for all, and hundreds and thousands have to be turned away cold and hungry in the richest city on the American continent. Yes, indeed, we are prosperous.—New York Call.

TEN LITTLE CRAFT UNIONS.

Ten little CRAFT UNIONS working in one mine;
 One of them went on strike, then there were NINE;
 Nine little CRAFT UNIONS all digging slate;
 One made a CONTRACT, then there were EIGHT,
 Eight little CRAFT UNIONS working hours eleven;
 One struck for shorter hours, and then there were SEVEN;
 Seven little CRAFT UNIONS, all making bricks;
 One got BLACK-LISTED, then there were six;
 Six little CRAFT UNIONS trying to keep alive;
 One SCABBED on all the rest, then there were FIVE;
 Five little CRAFT UNIONS working in a store;
 One wasn't recognized, then there were FOUR;
 Four little CRAFT UNIONS, GOOD as they can be;
 One wasn't good enough, then there were THREE;
 Three little CRAFT UNIONS working in a crew;
 One committed mutiny, then there were TWO;
 Two little CRAFT UNIONS both on the run;
 One lost its treasury, and then there was ONE;
 One little CRAFT UNION, fighting all alone;
 The business man bought it, then there was NONE.

—Voice of Labor.

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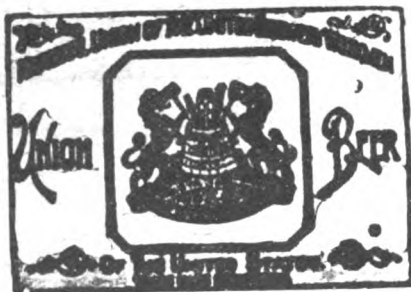
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