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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



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

CAPITALISM knows no flag and no country in the race for profit

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned to Michigan after a stay of a few days at headquarters.

SECRETARY TREASURER ERNEST MILLS left last Sunday for the Black Hills. He expects to return to headquarters in a few days.

PRESIDENT MOYER returned from Michigan last week, and is now in the Black Hills attending a civil case in court, in which the Federation is involved.

THE DAILY subsidized organs of the Northwest are no longer giving space to the mouthings of Judge Humphries. A judicial clown can go so far as to become disgusting, even to the prostituted hirelings of a mortgaged press.

JUDGE HUMPHRIES, who on the bench exclaimed, "the people must be governed by fear," has dissolved his injunction against street speaking. The Judge discovered that there are some working people in Seattle who are not afraid to demand their rights.

THE COMMON CAUSE, a monthly magazine that was launched to fight Socialism, has expired. The Common Cause lived for two years and then died for lack of nourishment and yet Socialism still lives.

How strange!

THE DAILY PRESS has chronicled the death of Benjamin Altman, a merchant prince of New York, who left \$40,000,000. No one need thank Benjamin because he left \$40,000,000 behind him, because this exploiter could not take it away with him.

But Benjamin left more than \$40,000,000 behind him.

In his accumulation of this vast pile of wealth he left behind him wrecks of human life—wrecks that went down to premature graves—in order that New York might have one more merchant prince whose wealth reached the colossal sum of \$40,000,000.

STAY AWAY from Colorado! No man of honor will enter the coal fields to work under the rifles of man-killers.

The striking miners are fighting a battle against slow starvation and economic slavery, and when victory is won, the coal fields will be fit for human habitations.

THE MINE BARONS of Michigan are desperate. More than 200 striking miners were recently arrested, charged with violating the injunction. The state militia were used in making the arrests.

The strikers are undismayed and are standing firm, determined that human rights shall be recognized by industrial tyrants.

THERE ARE fifty thousand children under twelve years of age working in the mills of Georgia and there are 50,000 homeless and penniless men in Chicago willing to work who are idle.

Hail to the glorious industrial system that denies manhood the opportunity to work, and puts the child at the bench of wage-slavery.

THE LOS ANGELES RECORD declares that there are thousands of men and women out of work, walking the street of Los Angeles, slowly starving in their search for work, which they cannot find. Other cities throughout the United States are in the same condition and the question arises, "What shall the harvest be?"

THE "RED LIGHT" DISTRICT was closed in Detroit, Michigan, and the inmates of one hundred and sixty-seven houses were forced to seek shelter elsewhere. About fifty per cent. of the women remain in Detroit, while the other fifty per cent. have gone to Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio. The closing of "red light" districts merely spreads the moral pestilence.

THE SECRETARY of Cloud City Miners No. 33, W. F. M., of Leadville, Colorado, has sent a draft for \$100 to headquarters as the net proceeds of a ball given by the Italian and Austrian members of branch 33, at Stumptown and Ibox, for the benefit of the Michigan strikers. The Italian and Austrian members of No. 33 are with the strikers of Michigan, heart and soul, and propose to furnish some of the sinews of war to establish humane conditions in the land of Lord McNaughton.

JOHN H. WALKER of the United Mine Workers has been elected president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Edwin R. Wright of Chicago, who was a cog in the Republican machine of Illinois, has been the president for a number of years, but the progressive union men of the state of Illinois reached the conclusion that the time had arrived to relegate the man who used his official position in the labor movement to add strength to a political machine of capitalism.

Walker will not follow in the footsteps of Wright.

THE MINERS of America are fighting the fight of their lives. No one can look upon their splendid battle without feeling the keenest admiration for their wonderful solidarity. Thousands of men are standing together in a class battle.

But admiration is not what the men on the firing line need. They need material help. That is the real test of admiration.

The mine bosses have at their command, both in Michigan and Colorado, all of the forces of organized capitalist government. The troops are there with their deadly guns and bayonets and their festering bull pens.

And above all, the very best thing that we can do for these strik-

ers and for all other strikers, is to speed the revolution. Let us end capitalism. Let us end the power of the boss to command brother to kill brother. Let us end his power to determine how much of our product we shall keep when our day's labor is done. Let us wipe out the system.—Los Angeles Citizen.

A VICTORY for the coal miners of Colorado and the copper miners of Michigan can be achieved if only the organized workers of America can be made to realize that the success of the strikes in both of these states will have a far-reaching effect on the labor movement of a continent.

The strikers of the coal mines and the copper mines are standing firm, and are looking to their brothers to stand behind them until the cause of justice has triumphed over the tyranny of organized greed.

Do your duty and the strikes in Colorado and Michigan will be won..

A S A RESULT of the I. W. W. convention at Chicago the internal struggle has become more pronounced. General Secretary St. John again defeated his opponents, who have become known as "decentralizers," and the latter are now planning to wage a campaign to secure the abolition of all offices except secretary and organizer. The funds at national headquarters have dwindled to almost nothing. Meanwhile ex-Secretary Trautmann has hurled another long screed at the St. John faction in which he accuses the latter of all sorts of misdeeds and blunders during the Lawrence and Akron strikes.—Cleveland Citizen.

The "One Big Union" seems to be getting some hard jolts from revolutionists, who but a short time ago were on the *inside*, and hurling the most vigorous verbal dynamite against anybody and everybody who raised a question as to the sanity of the tactics and methods of the I. W. W.

Real unionism will not suffer, however, on account of the war among the fanatics who were to redeem a world with "direct action" and "Sabotage."

FROM STATISTICS it has been discovered that not more than ten per cent. of the working class of the United States receive \$1,000 per annum. Not more than fifty per cent. of the laboring class receive \$500 per annum, and three-fourths of the women get less than \$400 per year.

The United States Bureau of Labor, after a complete and exhaustive investigation, has reached the conclusion that the lowest wage upon which an American workingman can support a family and maintain his efficiency as a worker, is \$900 per year.

These statistics should cause our humanitarians and philanthropists to give some serious and sober thought to the grave conditions which confront the workers.

It is no wonder that 700,000 women and girls are numbered in the ever-increasing army of social outcasts.

It is no wonder that every city of magnitude in the United States has its "red light" districts and it is no wonder that our courts are grinding out 70,000 divorces annually on the grounds of desertion and non-support.

Reformers need not waste their energies on *effects*, for nothing can be done until the *cause* is removed that makes slaves of men, women and children.

A civilization worthy of perpetuation cannot grow out of economic slavery.

The profit system must be destroyed, ere the human family can enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

ORGANIZED LABOR is in the midst of its testing time. It is being weighed in the balance. It is being tried with fire. It was never so prominent in public consideration as it is now.

The labor union invites investigation. It stands up straight and looks the public in the eye. It does not skulk in dark dens or alleys. It keeps out in the light. It wants to be known, for when the public knows it, it must respect it.

The chief attacks of its opponents have been attempts to give the public wrong impressions of its principles and purposes.

The organization of labor is not the outgrowth of selfishness. It is the keynote of Tennyson's "Federation of the World."

Business organization has the spirit of the wolf pack. Corporation eats corporation and becomes a trust.

Notice the national and international movements of labor organizations. The stronger helps the weaker. Each works for the good of all.

The hatters are locked out. The painters, the printers, the carpenters the garment workers and all the rest hasten to their assistance.

The worker in Massachusetts stands side by side with the worker in Manitoba, and Connecticut and California are not far apart when the interest of their workers are affected.

How absurd are the assaults upon the closed shop when the real spirit of unionism is considered. There is nothing broader of sympathy. It thrills to the need of every worker in the world.

It is because the closed shop is necessary to the welfare of all that the union insists upon it.—Los Angeles Citizen.

SLAVERY includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnaper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must be a free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at last, so that a man could die and not feel that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, to avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality of robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide mankind into two classes: The laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who live upon the unpaid labor of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there has been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babes sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every fireside a democracy.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

A NUMBER OF STRIKEBREAKERS for the mines in the copper country were secured this week in Duluth, Superior and Fargo. The Western Federation of Miners have sent to these points a number of pickets, who are working hard to prevent men from going to Michigan to break the strike.

The men are being secured by E. M. Phelps, formerly manager of the State Employment Bureau at Superior. Mr. Phelps resigned his position to accept a job with the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. Since Mr. Phelps left the Wisconsin bureau the State Commission has adopted a rule to prevent the application of expert knowledge gained in the state service, to private gain. The rule was adopted to maintain the confidence of employers and laborers in the State Bureau.

To break the miners' strike the Calumet & Hecla Company has organized a labor bureau of its own. It will index every striker and every new man. Foremen and superintendents who employ men can look up the index to find the history of every workman and to ascertain whether or not he has ever been a striker.

Each prospective employé of the company would have to receive the O. K. of the head of the department.

The presumption is that all strikers will be blacklisted. This was true in Colorado, where the scheme originated. Mr. Phelps has been engaged to organize this labor bureau. He must be proud of his job!—Labor World, Duluth.

Phelps may not be *proud* of his *job*, but he is hungry for the *price* of *treason* to his class which the Calumet & Hecla Company is willing to pay him.

Phelps is a *Hessian* who has been bought for *money*, and in every strike this type of human vermin comes to the surface to ally itself with capitalism to suppress the efforts of organized labor.

Capitalism can win no strikes by itself, but labor unfaithful to the interests of labor, has been the force that has always halted the labor movement in its onward march towards industrial liberty.

WHEN THE HISTORY of our time comes to be written, like all histories, war will be the main theme, for in all ages war in varying form has occupied the centre of the stage.

But the war of today that possesses the greatest significance is not military; the heroes are not trained soldiers who march to the strains of martial music, buoyed up with the enthusiasm that comes from the plaudits of a nation; the heroes of today are the workers in mine and mill who are battling against great odds, suffering terrible privation and misery, being done to death in the industrial war that is constantly waged directly in the interest of their class, and ultimately for the world's redemption.

These workers are rendering a social service today far transcending that of any military heroes that ever lived, not even excepting those who fought in freedom's cause, for the workers of today are fighting consciously and unconsciously, in the greatest war for freedom the world has ever known. If they lose, the whole of civilization is doomed, for they carry on the conflict for industrial freedom, without which not only can there be no further progress, but retrogression only can result.

Chief in the ranks of these fighters are the miners and their families, the nature of whose life and calling endow them with the desperation of despair and the vision of an ideal. Living, as does the miner, amidst surroundings mean and sordid as a general rule, facing a terrible death from day to day as a matter of course, he becomes reckless of life as he knows it. But on the other hand learning the lesson of solidarity as a matter of necessity in fighting for existence, he glimpses what can be accomplished thereby, and fights for the right to order his own life and to reap the full results of his toil.

What is true of those who work in and around mines is coming to apply to the great masses of what is termed unskilled labor. Their very necessity forces them to learn that an injury to one is the con-

cern of all, and this intuitive sense of social justice gives them the power which a passion for an ideal imparts.

These men are occupying the post of danger as well as of honor in the greatest of all wars, the war of the workers for humanity as against the rapacity and greed of their opponents for profits and power. The least that those of us can do who are not on the firing line is to render encouragement and assistance to those who are fighting in the cause of human freedom and social justice, for it is our fight as well as theirs, and ours must be the ignominy that attaches to the shirker when duty calls if we fail to respond.—Seattle Herald.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL under the caption, "Sulzer gets his," had the following to say in the New York Call:

"William Sulzer is expelled from the office of governor, and the victory of the great power that he offended is complete.

"So, too, is the lesson in his case.

"Hereafter, it is safe to say, the governor that Wall street chooses as a good Indian will stay good. The candidate for whom the financial powers subscribe their money will go obediently along. The politicians have had their lesson. The interests need fear no more insubordination.

"But to the plain citizen that doesn't happen to be fooled by the hypocritical pretense about this case, two or three things will be equally plain.

"1. The offenses of which William Sulzer was formally charged and for which ostensibly he has been impeached are offenses that politicians habitually commit.

"2. What he was and what he had done were things perfectly well known to those that put him into the governor's chair. At the time they were foisting him upon the citizenship as the ideal man for governor, they had in their pockets the record upon which he has now been condemned and disgraced.

"3. If he had never antagonized the financial powers, if he had never attacked Wall street, if he had taken his orders as other men elected by the same means have taken theirs, he would be sitting this day in the office of governor, and there would be heard not a suggestion that he ought to be impeached. For it was the powers behind the scene that sacrificed him, and Murphy had no more to do with it than to convey the commands that he received from his master.

"In these circumstances, the joy that will be exuded by the kept press over this 'triumph of good government' will be to the thoughtful man merely sickening.

"Where is the 'triumph?' Wherein is the moral atmosphere cleared? The club that the interests suspend above every officeholder has fallen upon one man that dared to disobey them.

"Where does the public come in?"

In the close of the above statement, Russell asks a very significant question.

"Where does the public come in?" should appeal strongly to thinking men and women. The public has had nothing to do with the expulsion of Sulzer from the office of chief magistrate of the state of New York. The political agents and pliant tools of Big Business carried out the instructions of the giant combinations which Sulzer had disobeyed, and, because Sulzer failed to play politics as Wall Street commanded him, he has been relegated to oblivion, covered with the slime spewed by the lickspittles of capitalism.

The Scarlet Sisterhood

WHAT A SHUDDER runs through the good reformers at the mere mention of the scarlet sisterhood. Forced into an unnatural sacrifice through the inequalities that form the basis of our social fabric, they are the accursed of the world. Recruited from the victims of the wastrels as well as the ranks of the dispossessed, they are but the broken playthings of chance. They are the dumb sufferers of a barbaric civilization. Every red light that illumines their habitats is a challenge to our claims of betterment. The "red" signifies the red of the blood that flowing through all our veins is an unwilling sacrifice on

their part to the inefficiencies of our so-called civilization. Their forced abode in the brothel should cause the blush of shame to mantle the face of every defender of the system.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

There is no blush of shame mantling the cheek of the defenders of a system that populates the "red light" district and breeds the social outcast. In this boasted civilization that commands the tribute of tongue and pen, Gold is God, and *profit* has become the religion of the "holier than thou" fraternity who hurl stones at the Mary Magdalenes. Dividends are more priceless than virtue and gold is more precious than womanhood.

Whither Are We Drifting?

THE STRIKE in the copper district of Michigan and the strike in the coal fields of Colorado should furnish some valuable lessons to the working class of the United States.

The outrages that have been perpetrated in the name of "law and order" should convince men of intelligence in the ranks of the labor movement that "government of the people, by the people and for the people" is a grim joke and that every department of government is absolutely under the domination of a class of privilege. In Colorado and in Michigan "predatory wealth" appropriates to itself the right to place in the hands of a private army of thugs the weapons of murder, to subjugate men who are fighting a peaceable battle to establish humane conditions in the mining industry, and "predatory wealth," drunk with power, insists that the slave in rebellion against economic slavery, shall bear no arms to defend himself against the outrages committed against him by the paid Hessians of capitalism.

Not only are the corporations of Michigan and Colorado permitted to maintain a private army of professional assassins, but the executive and judicial departments of these states stand behind the hired Cosacks of the corporations to legalize their infamies against human rights.

In the state of Michigan the bloodthirsty degenerates of the Wadell-Mahon agency have poured their missiles of death into the peaceable parades of law-abiding strikers, and in Colorado the coal barons have equipped "battleship" automobiles with *machine guns* to strike terror into the hearts of men, women and children who are living in the

tented cities established by the United Mine Workers of America.

In Colorado and in Michigan the representatives of organized labor have exhausted every effort to bring about amicable adjustment of grievances, but every effort on the part of labor officials to settle the strike on an honorable basis have been met with insolent contempt from the "captains of industry" who have become strangers to every sense of justice.

The declaration of a strike nowadays means that exploiters shall immediately place their private army in the field to "shoot to kill" and it means that the striker must forfeit that boasted constitutional right to bear arms in self-defense!

The hired thug becomes equipped with the most murderous weapons of murder, but the striker is *disarmed* in the name of "law and order," that *profit* may be king and *labor* held in bondage.

If it is lawful for corporations to maintain a private army to suppress strikes, then, on what grounds is it unlawful for men battling for justice to hold the weapons of self-defense?

If *might is right*, and the *machine of murder* is the *law of corporations*, then necessity will demand that the striker shall not remain defenseless while gunmen in the employ of exploiters wreak their vengeance on the victims of poverty and exploitation.

Strikers may become Rebels, as did the *patriots* at Lexington, and the spark of independence may become a conflagration whose fires may consume the last hated vestige of a system that uses gatling gun and cannon to enslave humanity!

She Lived at Home

THE DAY BOOK of Chicago recently contained the following story of the tragic end of a young woman who worked and *lived at home*.

"Ellen Boysen, 1902 Cicero avenue, committed suicide by gas asphyxiation yesterday because she was not paid enough money to support herself.

"The story is being repeated so often of late that it no longer has the power to arouse even curiosity, but there is an element in this tragedy that has been lacking in the previous suicides.

"Ellen Boysen lived at home.

"If you were present at the La Salle hotel when millionaire employers of women labor were on the grill, that statement will ring very familiarly in your ears. It was the excuse every one of the shop-

keepers, heads of mail order houses and sweatshop men gave for the starvation wages they paid.

"These girls live at home."

"Ellen Boysen worked for Montgomery Ward & Co., the great mail-order house, that is known country-wide and advertises itself as a believer in 'the square deal.' It makes millions of dollars in profits each year.

"But Montgomery Ward & Co. believe, according to Mr. Thorn, its president, that a girl lives luxuriously on \$8 a week, and the girl who lives at home of course doesn't need even \$8. There are plenty of girls who do not get \$8 in the great mail order house.

"Ellen Boysen lived at home. She secured work a few days ago.

Yesterday morning her father, John Boysen, spoke to her:

"You are working now, Ellen. You should pay more for your room and board."

"Ellen looked at him and considered."

"No doubt she had felt the same way herself, for even the girl who lives at home wants to feel that she pays her share of the expenses."

"But one cannot get bread out of a stone, so Ellen answered:

"I cannot pay any more, father; I don't earn enough."

"There followed a futile argument that many girls who live at home are familiar with. A father insisting that he couldn't keep on contributing to the support of a girl grown to womanhood, and a girl hopelessly trying to explain that she was only paid a pittance and she couldn't give what she didn't have."

"And then the girl rushed from the room."

"It did not take her long to decide what to do. Desperate, she ran into the bathroom, locked the door and turned on the gas."

"Fifteen minutes later she was dead."

"She didn't mean to do it," her father said. "She just meant to frighten me. She didn't really mean to kill herself."

"But the coroner returned a verdict of suicide by asphyxiation."

"And Ellen Boysen lived at home!"

The above is only one of the many stories of the struggles of the young woman who has put on the armor in the battle for bread. This woman worked for a great mercantile institution that every year adds

millions to its bank account, but this institution only granted a wage that barely kept the wolf of hunger from the door. The struggle was too much for Ellen Boysen and, though she *lived at home*, her paltry earnings did not even meet the demands that were made of her *at home*.

Ellen Boysen was a wage slave in the employ of a great mercantile corporation, and like thousands and tens of thousands of women, was doomed to a sentence in the bastille of profit on a wage that plucked every flower from the pathway of life.

Ellen Boysen became hopeless, and, without hope, life becomes an agony.

Looking into the future she saw no rays of light behind the cloud, and death to her was preferable to dishonor. Reformers, philanthropists, humanitarians and ministers of the gospel are presumed to be directing their energies towards making the world better, but the question arises as to what they shall do to make it possible for the Ellen Boysens to *live*.

More than six million of girls and women in this country have been snatched from the hovels that they call *home* and been pushed by brutal necessity into the mills, factories, department stores and sweat-shops to battle for the means of life, and the vast majority of these victims doomed to wage-slavery become a problem that must be grappled with if our boasted civilization is to be respected by honest men and women.

The Attitude of the Bishop

BISHOP McCABE of the Methodist Church recently penned the following as the attitude of that church:

"I want to state the attitude of the church, and this statement is official: We are opposed to having a small percentage of laboring men run the entire laboring class in a high-handed and authoritative manner. We are the friends of labor; but we are as much the friends of the ninety per cent. of laborers who resent the bossism of the union as we are of the ten per cent. who are doing the bossing."

"It is an imposition for a few men to say 'join our union or you cannot work.' It is an imposition not to allow men to work as they will if they work honestly and earn their livelihood by honest sweat."

"As now constituted, labor unions cannot long stand. Either they must reform themselves or they will cease to exist, as they are now unsafe and unjust and the honest workingman cannot long be subject to oppression without rising in revolt."

"I want this statement to be published broadcast, so that there can be no doubt as to the attitude of the Methodists toward honest

labor. I believe this should become part of the creed of every Protestant church."

The above statement may be looked upon as brutal coming from a sanctified disciple of Christ, but when it is known that the Methodist publishing house is a *rat* establishment and that prominent dignitaries of the Methodist church have been scabherders for years and that the International Typographical Union has expended a vast amount of energy in an effort to convert this *rat* publishing house into a *union* shop, there will be but little surprise felt at the statements of the church potentate who prostitutes religion to serve Mammon.

Bishop McCabe takes the same position as a vast majority of others who occupy exalted positions in the church, but men and women in the labor movement who know that the church is dominated by shysters who demand their "pound of flesh" from labor, will feel no alarm at the expressed attitude of a bishop who pays homage to economic masters and arraigns the only movement on the industrial field that is struggling to emancipate labor from the thralldom of organized greed.

The Situation in Colorado

SINCE THE COAL MINERS OF COLORADO were forced to declare a strike, the daily press has been busily engaged in painting blood curdling stories of lawlessness and covertly placing such lawlessness at the door of the striking miners. These daily journals that are "friends of labor" during a political campaign manifest an eagerness to impress upon the public mind that the striking coal miners of Colorado are outlaws and armed to the teeth to commit acts of violence.

The half page advertisement that appeared recently in almost all of the daily papers of the state and were paid for by the coal barons, were the bribes that were accepted by those "moulders of public opinion," that in every conflict between the worker and exploiter, are found worshipping at the shrine of Mammon.

The lawlessness that has taken place in the coal fields of Colorado has been precipitated by those imported assassins of the Baldwin-Feltz agency, who have been hired to kill, and who hesitate at no crime to insure the permanency of their jobs as professional gunmen.

The vast majority of the imported thugs are chronic criminals who have been gathered from the slums of the big cities, and not even the mine-owners who use them to awe and intimidate strikers, would permit them to enter their homes, because they know that these Cossacks are but the tailings of humanity.

Several hundred of these Hessians are in the coal fields and they have not failed to conspire in the commission of deeds of violence, and then with brazen effrontery, endeavor to place such acts of lawlessness at the door of the striking miners. In several instances their work was so raw and clumsy, that not even that part of the public

that panders to corporations could afford to arraign the coal miners for the villainous acts of the licensed outlaws.

Almost from the beginning of the coal strike in Colorado, the governor has been importuned by the *interests* to call out the state militia, in order that the thugs might be reinforced in their lawless acts upon the miners.

A number of the prominent bankers of Colorado have called upon the governor in a body and told him that they would finance the calling out of the state militia, and at the present writing, no effort is being spared on the part of Big Business to place the armed power of the state at the disposal of the coal corporations to suppress the strikers. Governor Ammons should profit by experience. A Peabody once farmed out the state militia to the mine owners, and he not only wrecked himself, but he wrecked the Republican party in the state of Colorado. The state is almost bankrupt, and should the present governor succumb to the pleas of bankers, another million dollars will be added to the indebtedness of Colorado to maintain the supremacy of an industrial oligarchy that has met the overtures of the miners for arbitration of grievances, with the brutal thug and the armored automobile equipped with gatling guns.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and the Victor Fuel Company have been the *trinity* that has treated human rights with insolent contempt and spat upon law for years, and the time has come when this *trinity* must be given to understand, that *life and liberty* in Colorado must be respected even by those "captains of industry" who have imported their red-handed outlaws into the coal fields to create a reign of terror.

She Fights for Humanity

"MOTHER" Jones has become an eyesore to the coal barons of Colorado. These soulless exploiters who have reaped millions of dividends from the labor of plundered slaves, have expressed their deathless hatred of this aged woman who has no home, save on the battlefield of labor. They have painted her as a human volcano whose verbal eruptions incite men to deeds of violence and murder, but those who know "Mother" Jones best, will resent the vile calumnies of slanderers who coin profit from the suffering and degradation of economic slaves.

"Mother" Jones has been on the firing line of the labor movement for more than the life of a generation, and her sole ambition has been to serve humanity. Her heart has gone out to the poor and struggling, whose wails and groans have been heard by her in every city, town and hamlet of a continent, and her sympathies for the impoverished and oppressed have enlisted her services in that great cause that must go on and live, until labor shall break the fetters of galling servitude. Had she the cupidity of the banker or coal baron, did she hunger for "filthy lucre" like the money-mad slanderers who attempt to

defame her, she could have tuned her eloquence to tickle the auricular organs of industrial pirates who know no *God* but *gold*. But the melody of her oratory has never appealed to that patrician class that lives in splendor while labor is clad in rags. Her life has been consecrated to humanity and her tongue is pleading for that liberty that will build a heaven upon earth and banish from our civilization the last

vestige of a system, that is blackened with infamy and wet with the dew of human tears.

"Mother" Jones has passed the four-score mile-post, but that old head with its silvery crown is still erect, and from the flashing eye can be discerned the determination to fight on for the liberty of man, woman and child, until death shall still the beating of a heart, that yearns for the sisterhood of woman and the brotherhood of man.

The Hypocrisy of Exploiters

In the paid advertisement of the mine operators of Colorado, which appeared in nearly all the daily journals of the state, the statement was made that "no employé of any coal company has yet been accused by any peace officer with assaulting any union man."

To the individual who is a stranger to the conditions that prevail in the coal fields of Colorado, such a statement would sound good, but to the man who knows the conditions, such a statement will create no sentiment in favor of the mine owners, for it is well known that no peace officer in the coal fields dare to give utterance to any statement that has not the approval of the operators.

The so-called peace officers in the coal fields are as much the property of the operators as the mines, and these peace officers are as subservient to the mandates of the mine owners, as the voiceless victims of oppression under the reign of that bloodstained royal monster of Russia.

The mine operators in their statement of the *coal strike situation*, say:

"There is but one issue before the people of this state: Shall

lawlessness or peace prevail? Shall American citizens and others be permitted to go unmolested where they please and to work where and for whom they please? Or shall these constitutional rights of all men, in this country at least, be subjected to the direction and control of interlopers and strangers to the state, some of whom have been indicted for criminal conspiracy in the state of West Virginia?"

It comes with poor grace from the mine owners to raise the question of "interlopers and strangers to the state," when it is thoroughly known that the army of thugs that now patrol the coal fields are strangers to the state and belong to that criminal element that kills for money.

It is but a grim burlesque for mine operators to speak of "constitutional rights," for no law or justice have been respected by these anarchists, whose economic power has been used to debauch legislative bodies, stuff ballot boxes and prostitute the courts to hold their slaves in subjection.

The coal barons of Colorado and the copper magnates of Michigan, have as much respect for law and constitutional rights, as a professional libertine has for the sanctity of womanhood.

A Valuable Dog



In this issue of the Miners' Magazine there is presented the picture of a dog that is rendering valuable service in advertising the strike in Colorado and Michigan.

M. J. Riley of the Western Federation of Miners and P. W. Quinn of the United Mine Workers of America, are utilizing the dog in Chicago as a means of giving publicity to the fact that men, women and children are fighting a battle in Colorado and Michigan against the arrogant despotism of industrial tyrants.

The dog is bearing placards urging that men shall stay away from Colorado and Michigan, and if only *men* were loyal to their class it

would not be necessary to secure the services of a *dog* to travel on the streets of Chicago, bearing a banner appealing to human beings to be true and loyal to the principles of organized labor.

We bow in reverence to the faithful service of the *dog* and pity the weak and cowardly apologies for men, who dishonor themselves by becoming strikebreakers and scabs.

The *quadruped* that serves labor in its battle for a higher civilization is worthy of consideration, but the *biped* in the shape of a *man* who becomes a Hessian to serve capitalism in its fight to starve labor into submission, is a mongrel, who, when compared to the *dog*, is but a libel on the canine tribe.



Strikes the Result of Injustice

THE WORLD has been a long time in learning the cause of social ills. It has assigned as the causes of poverty, crime and disease, almost everything except the real cause. There is a theory that places man in the regular line of descent from the monkey; but from the slipshod opinions we hear expressed on social question they might be descended from parrots.

There was a time when scourges, like yellow fever, were supposed to be an evidence of God's wrath with the particular section. It was hard to combat the Almighty. The race seemed helpless, but at last the scientist found that it was not God but the mosquito that was responsible for that scourge. The race took heart. They went after the mosquito. They destroyed its breeding places, and as a result, "yellow-jack" disappeared.

Typhoid fever was once given a similar origin. Now it is assigned to impure drinking water, and it is measurably held in check.

Consumption was once supposed to be incurable. Now men know that it lurks in sunless, unventilated rooms, in the dust of factories, mines and work-shops. That, taken in time, sunlight, fresh air and plenty of good food would cure practically any case, the trouble of it is that the poor can't get that prescription filled.

What is true of disease is also true of crime. That is caused not by innate depravity but by social injustice. Now the men who are

seeking to rid the world of disease and crime are not those who accept them as imposed by God and unescapable by man, but those who trace out the cause and remove it. It is human in its origin and therefore within our power to cure.

Poverty, the oldest disease in the world and the deepest seated, is the last to be cured. Men who never had an idea on anything else are always ready to prescribe for it. If a man creates \$200 worth of wealth a month and gets \$50 in wages, and spends \$2.50 of the \$50 for drink, there will be many who will assign that expense as the cause of his poverty.

When men go on strike to cure some of the more immediate ills of poverty, the unthinking man always over-looks the conditions that led up to the strike. Those causes are long standing grievances for which there seemed to be no cure except the strike. Those are forgotten and they point to the man or group of men who pointed out this injustice and say: "That is the cause."

Long hours of labor, obtained here decades after the reduction in hours took place in other mining camps. No group of workers are so far removed from their kind but that they desire all the advantages that any one else is able to enjoy.

There are thousands of men in this district who have for many years been piling up debts in the store because their wages were not

sufficient to pay the expenses of living. No agitator, alien or otherwise, was responsible for that deficit. And now the companies announce that they propose to crush out this discontent once for all by the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners. The only way to destroy discontent is to remove its cause, to enable men to satisfy their desires. However much the mine managers and the ignorant may decry the idea, the workers in these mines are human, they find their wants expanding and their dollar purchasing less.

There is no action that the mining companies of this district can take that will change that world-wide phenomena or stifle the human desire for better things. It is increasing wants coupled with power to

satisfy at least some of them, with the hope that all may be satisfied, which lies at the basis of progress.

The organization that can enable its membership to gradually raise their wages and thereby elevate their standard of living and thinking, contributes most to the welfare of the community and the advance of society.

It is not the dividends that go to idlers in Brookline but the wages that go to the workers in the copper country, it is that which constitutes the reward of industry and lays the foundation for the prosperity of the community and enables the people of this section to keep step with the race.—Miners' Bulletin.

Quincy A. Shaw and Rudolph Aggassiz

Gentlemen:

I WISH TO WIPE OUT the barriers of place and position and speak to you as man to man. If that could have been done three months ago, beyond doubt, the greatest strike in the history of the metal mining industry of North America would have been avoided. Conflicts between interests and nations arise more frequently from misunderstanding than any other cause.

I cannot meet you personally but I will address you in a way that you and the people of this country may know the workers' side of this conflict. You are far removed by birth and environment from the people who have created your wealth and maintained your position.

There is an insidious barrier raised between you and them, but there is no advantage which you enjoy that they do not understand and appreciate, no power which you exercise that does not spring from their toil. They are the essential factors in the production of copper. They are the benefactors of society and of you. They, from the gloom of the mine, bring light to cities and reinforce the weakness of men with the power of the waterfall or the buried sunbeam.

You, who are heirs of the world's culture, should understand the feelings, the hopes and desires of men whose knowledge is older than the oldest libraries. This aristocracy that reaches back into the shades, past the history of kings, whose hopes forecast a future, where kings are but an historic memory; relies of an age when might wrote the statutes of nations and interpreted them in the interests of a few. These people on strike belong to the class without which there could be no scepter, that class who, through the years, have known naught but service, to minister to the wants and gratify the ambitions of others; pawns on the chess-boards of nations and of industry. They have outgrown the childhood of servitude and are standing on the threshold of a new era in which the powers they have created shall no longer be used to crush them but to serve the interests of all.

You have read history and have scarcely escaped the thrill which comes to all intelligent readers when a throne topples and the people emerge from slavery by serfdom into freedom.

Your early years were attuned to the sweetest music that sweeps through time's corridors, the music of broken shackles. Don't imagine that all great conflicts belong to the past. Don't imagine that the Gracchi, Wat Tyler, Mirabeau, Patrick Henry and Wendell Philips left no intellectual survivors.

The day is happily past when freedom could find no voice save a hughle call and no home but the tented field. In other ways and places she still calls to her sons, still pushes forward the boundaries of human achievements, turns from the conflict with nature and with kings to the conflicts in industry; sends her petition for a redress of grievances to Baers and McNaughtons instead of to George the Third. But history repeats itself, and ever with a larger meaning. Time writes her curse on those who forge fetters for men, and songs for those who break their chains. No man or group of men have long held back the tide of humanity, sweeping out to larger fields and up to higher planes of life.

The world's workers are ever pioneers of new endeavor. Our ancestors won a continent from savagery. We strive to make it civilized. They battled alone, surrounded by the wilderness. We, the survivors of modern industry, call to our aid the thousands, who have struggled in their own weak way, to unite their hands in a common endeavor. In that struggle no one hopes to achieve an advantage which is not shared by his neighbor and redounds to the benefit of all those who toil.

The battle of our ancestors was with nature, ours is with the tooth and fang which yet remain in the statute books of the world, with the traditions which made the master the only arbiter of his servants' destiny.

We have caught the spirit which you and your manager recognized and obeyed so implicitly in the extension of your realm here in the upper peninsula—the spirit of concentration and combination in order that labor might be rendered more efficient, the cost of production lessened, and your reward correspondingly enhanced. We have no quarrel with natural law but we wish you to recognize and to understand that when your employes organized, clasped hands with the employes of other mining companies, chose their spokesmen to present their grievances, that they, too, were acting in obedience to the same law which you followed when you combined the mining projects of the upper peninsula under a single management. You contended for your interests in the courts, we were compelled to strike to secure redress.

Mr. Shaw has spoken of outside parties coming into this district to further their own purposes. Beneath that there is the insinuation that they were only selfish ones. The officials of labor organizations, Mr. Shaw, are chosen for the same reasons and considerations that prompts you in the choice of a general manager. Labor desired men to devote their best efforts to the higher ambition than to serve them

in such a manner that they will not regret their choice, and only hope that my efforts may aid them somewhat in shortening their hours of toil and increasing the rewards of their industry.

The power which a labor official possesses springs from the confidence of his fellows. The success of his efforts brings no reward that can be measured by dollars, but nevertheless, it is the coin that great souls choose in preference to all others—the love of their fellows.

We believe that the day has arrived when it is a crime against humanity for employers to refuse to concede the right of organization to their employes; the gravest sort of a crime to embroil a community in industrial strife because a mine manager is too arrogant to meet a committee of his employes and discuss the situation with them. Your employes were all human even though they spoke a half dozen different languages. They all felt that as you had combined millions of dollars under a single management that they had a right to combine and exchange their individual helplessness for united strength, the aimlessness that results from individual action, for the common purpose, which is the result of organization.

They compared their conditions, wages and hours, with those obtaining in organized camps. The balance was on the side of organized effort. They acted in obedience to their interests just the same as you have done. They don't believe it is fair to pit a man who has spent a large portion of his life in a mine, helpless and alone, against a man who has ten thousand jobs at his disposal, speaks in the interest of hundreds of millions of dollars and has all the intellectual advantages that the schools long association with culture-schools and long association with cultured men can give. So they organized.

They didn't want a strike. They hoped that conditions would be improved without it, but rather than continue as they had been, they struck. Let me say to you that they received no encouragement in striking. Men who have been through industrial struggles realize that that is the last, dread recourse. Your employes would have preferred a contract that would improve conditions, definitely establish hours and wages for a certain period, insure industrial peace to them and the community; for no one is hit harder by a strike than the strikers. And when that contract had expired they would wish to renew it again in the same manner. We believe that such a policy would have been cheaper for the mining companies of this district as well as for the miner. It would have been the foundation for a peace on terms to which they had consented, and therefore they would have been reasonably well content with their lot.

They would not have ceased to be human. They would still have desired something more, just as your company has ever desired to increase their dividends. They never get quite enough. While such qualities may be reprehensible in the worker from the standpoint of the employer, they are in line with the progress of the race and should not be condemned by any one.

No one realizes better than the intelligent employer that a worker without ambitions is a liability rather than an asset in industry.

Your company has spoken through a committee of businessmen, promising an eight-hour day by the first of the year.

The C. & H. is advertising for trammers in Minnesota cities at \$2.75 per day. It would be interesting to know whether that wage figure is to apply to all in the future or whether it is simply to strike-breaking purposes.

Running through all of that report there is the implied threat that men will have to relinquish their membership in the Federation in order to obtain employment; in other words, by the changes in wages and hours, and the system of hearing grievances, you tacitly admit that the contentions of the men here were just, but they had to strike before they got any consideration. You seem willing to grant a large part of their demands but cut off their security for the future.

Do you think that would be a fair use of the power which the state has loaned you in an attempt to crush this strike? If they had grievances in the past which needed redress, is it not possible that others may arise in the future? Had you dreamed of the strength of the organization among your employes and their tenacity of purpose in securing better conditions, I have no doubt but that you would have made these concessions several months ago.

Why not profit from experience? Why not guard against a recurrence of this situation? Certainly it would be more satisfactory to settle the grievances of eight thousand men at once, than to attempt to adjust them individually. The day has gone by when a time-check and a black-list can protect a company from industrial disturbances. Your employes have no desire to dictate the management of your company, but when it comes to selling their labor power, that belongs to them, they should have a voice in the conditions under which it is delivered to you.

We can scarcely believe that men occupying your position, one of you bearing the name of a man who made large contributions to human knowledge, should refuse to your employes so fundamental a right

as affiliating with a labor organization, or be guilty of such cruelty as would be inflicted by requiring them to renounce the organization that so materially improved conditions.

What is your answer, gentlemen? Let it be such that you will need no defender at the bar of history.—Miners' Bulletin, Hancock, Michigan.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Burke, Idaho, October 22, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert the following: Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Owen McCabe will confer a favor by notifying the undersigned, as there is important news concerning his family at home. Mrs. Owen McCabe, Box 81, Ronan, Montana, or Wm. Toms, Box 759, Burke Idaho. Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

WM. TOMS,
Secretary, No. 10, W. F. M.

DONATIONS FROM PIOCHE, NEVADA.

Members of Pioche Miners' Union No. 263 giving a day's wages and better to the Michigan strikers:

Jas. Aubery, day's wages \$3.50, and assessment; total, \$5.50. V. Del Papa, day's wages, \$3; John Strasser, day's wages, \$5, and assessment; total, \$7. Fred Numand, day's wages, \$3.50; Jack Purdue, day's wages, \$3.50; Aug. Radther, day's wages, \$3.50; Joe Oselletto, day's wages, \$3.50; Isidore Ruberti, day's wages, \$3; Dan Lloyd, day's wages, \$4; Mike Meade, day's wages, \$3.50; Bob Maglia, day's wages, \$3.50; Fred Francis, day's wages, \$3.50; Frank Poles, day's wages, \$3; W. B. Martin, day's wages, \$5, and assessment, \$7. Jim Prudenti, day's wages, \$3; Pat Martin, \$4; Homer Weston, \$3; Bob Bonnette, \$3; Tom Bilk, donation, \$1; two friends, \$2.

DONATIONS FROM DOUGLAS ALASKA.

Douglas, Alaska, Oct. 17, 1913.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find money order for the amount of \$48, which is donated for the Michigan strikers by miners employed at Sheep Creek:

Chas. Miller, \$1; Felix Johnson, \$2; Gust Lindstrand, \$2; Herman Luata, \$2; Wm. Hautala, \$1; Robert Wicks, \$2; M. Goman, \$1; Tim McCarthy, \$1; Robert Birch, \$1; Frank Andrews, \$1; Fred Jensen, \$2; Diggs, \$1; Pat Sampson, \$2; Pat Miller, \$1; A. Kost, \$1; Frank L. Cleary, \$1; H. H. Davis, \$1; E. O. Wallstrom, \$2; T. Moran, \$1; Peter McClosky, \$1; Peter Godiog, \$1; Jim Del Piero, \$1; Peter Gregoris, \$1; B. Landro; Steve Rolando, \$1; Joe Reinando, \$1; Peter Marrianovic, \$1; C. A. Johnson, \$1; Martin Donnelly, \$5; John R. McKay, \$3; F. L. Alstrom, \$5. Total, \$48.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,
F. L. ALSTROM,
Secretary-Treasurer, No. 109, W. F. M.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A MASS MEETING OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THE CITIZENS OF MONONGAH AND VICINITY ON SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1913.

Whereas, Attacks of aggravated character have recently been made in the Fairmont-Clarksburg district upon the constitutional rights of free speech and the free exercise of political opinion; and

Whereas, The rights aforesaid are of inestimable worth, being the rights by means of which all other rights must be defended; and

Whereas, The attacks aforesaid have for a long time assumed the form of denial of the right to work to those wage earners who dared to express political opinions freely or to vote as they pleased, and of intimidation of citizens by the presence of armed spies and secret police in the district; and recently our citizens have suffered the infliction of bodily injury, verbal abuse and threats of death, three respected residents of the community, fathers of families and law abiding men having been so outraged during the past month, to-wit:

J. Vern Johnson of Clarksburg was attacked and beaten as he alighted from a Baltimore and Ohio train at Catawba, West Virginia, while on his way to organize a socialist local. Three men participated in this violence, one of whom is positively known to be in the employ of the Consolidation Coal Company.

J. H. Snider, a furniture dealer of Clarksburg and Fairmont and a resident of the latter city, was struck and knocked down at Shinnston by one Fleming, who was attended by one Jack Schrader. Both of these men are in the employ of the Consolidated Coal Company. Snider was proceeding to a socialist meeting in company with Anna A. Maley, national organizer of the Socialist party.

Edward H. Kintzer, a real estate dealer of Clarksburg, who is also state secretary of the Socialist party of West Virginia, was knocked down and beaten about the head and body while on his way to his office on the morning of September 18. All of these assaults were made without warning, and in the case of Kintzer and Johnson, their assailants were entirely unknown to them.

Further, the right of free speech was violated by the arrest, imprisonment and fine of Anna A. Maley, when she attempted to hold a political meeting on the streets of Monongah, on the evening of August 18. Miss Maley had spoken but twice in the district prior to her arrest—once at Mt. Clare, on the afternoon of Sunday, August 17, and again at the Odeon theater in Clarksburg, on the evening of the same day, her speech on both occasions having been devoted to an explanation of the principles of Socialism; and,

Whereas, As above indicated, the men who have made these attacks are known to be in the employ of the Consolidated Coal Company and the secret police of this and of other business corporations in great numbers now infest the Fairmont-Clarksburg district; and,

Whereas, These secret police are a sinister and extra-legal power used to intimidate citizens and to disturb the peace of the community; and,

Whereas, Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and our citizens recognize that no person is safe while the life and liberty of any man are subject to unwarranted attack; and,

Whereas, The voting constituency of this jurisdiction is amply able to elect and maintain such regular officials as are necessary to administer its

affairs and preserve its peace, without the intervention of Baldwin detectives or other extra-legal forces; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this mass meeting of five hundred citizens of the Fairmont-Clarksburg district, that we demand the removal from this district of the secret police, spies and gunmen of the Consolidated Coal Company and other corporations; and, be it further

Resolved, That we demand protection for all citizens in the rights of free speech, free assembly and the free exercise of political conviction; and, be it further

Resolved, That we demand the unrestricted right of organization for business men and working men alike, politically as Democrats, Republicans or Socialists, and economically as labor unions or business men's associations, as the interests and necessities of the men concerned may require; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the governor of the state of West Virginia, to the authorities of the counties affected, to the officials of the Consolidated Coal Company, to the congressional investigating committee on conditions in the coal mining districts of West Virginia, to the labor press of the country and to the general press of the state; and, be it further

Resolved, That a conference of eight citizens of this community be proposed by this meeting to prosecute the demands of this resolution, and that said conference be notified of the action here taken and furnished with copies of this resolution.—Socialist Party Press Service.

NEW PROPOSITION TO DESTROY THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By R. A. Dague.

The New York Call recently said:

"Let every creed control its own schools and let the state pay 'per capita for the education of each child so educated. Let even 'the agnostics maintain their own educational institutions; let there 'be no injustice to any class or creed.'

"The above is the conclusion of Mr. Bird S. Coler, ex-president "of the Borough of Brooklyn, at the end of an address delivered last "Sunday in Lawrence, Massachusetts."

Mr. Coler is a prominent politician and a very zealous Roman Catholic. For several years he has, on occasions, delivered public addresses in which he denounced the public schools as "Godless," and he makes no concealment of his bitter antagonism toward them. Recently he has announced a new scheme for destroying the free schools, which is above quoted by the Call.

Now, astute Mr. Coler knows that if his plan should be put into execution the free public schools of this country would be swept out of existence. In their stead each town and village would have a Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Congregationalist, Unitarian, Jewish, Christian Scientist, Universalist, agnostic, Adventist and scores, if not hundreds, of other schools, all teaching their religious creeds at public expense. Coler's plan is contrary to the American Declaration of Independence and of our national and state constitutions, and would not only destroy the public schools, but would soon culminate in fierce sectarian controversies and political intrigues that would disgrace untutored heathens.

I advise Mr. Coler and his church brethren to cease their frantic efforts to destroy the free schools of America. They are the schools of the working people and the poor. They are not "Godless;" they teach children reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and impart other useful knowledge. They teach neither religion nor anti-religion. Our fathers wisely left the teaching of religion to churches, Sabbath schools and the homes. The introduction of sectarianism in our public schools by law would inevitably destroy them. Obviously, it is to accomplish that end that Roman Catholic Bird Coler and his church brethren come forward now with the proposition as quoted above. This new scheme is an adroit one and has an innocent aspect, but it is a mischievous one. I doubt if our Roman Catholic friends can carry out the proposition. I think I may safely say that there are a million Socialists in the United States who will oppose the scheme unanimously, not because they are opposed to the teaching of religion in the proper places, but they will not consent to the destruction of the free schools of the common people to promote the cause of any one of the several hundred sectarian denominations.

Creston, Iowa.

DONATIONS RECEIVER FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total of donations previously acknowledged, \$30,963.24.

October 20.—Teamsters' Union, Butte, Montana, \$10; Journeymen Horse Shoers' Union, No. 14, Hartford, Conn. \$2; Local No. 223, United Garment Workers, St. Louis, Mo. \$5; National Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago, Ill., \$1,275; Int'l. Molders' Union, No. 309, Anaconda, Mont., \$40; Local No. 2510, U. M. W. of A., Roslyn, Washington, \$51; M. W. Smith, Westbridge, Conn., \$2.50; Bricklayers' Benevolent & Protective Union, No. 3, Boston, Mass. \$100; Local No. 851, Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, Missoula, Mont., \$15; Los Angeles Branch Granite Cutters' Int'l. Assn. of A., Los Angeles, Calif., \$5; Miners' Union, No. 241, W. F. M., Manhattan, Nev., \$83.75.

October 21.—Cable Splicers' Local, No. 396, Int'l. Bro. Electrical Workers, Boston, Mass., \$15; South Slavic Socialist Organization, No. 3, No. Pittsburg, Pa., \$103.80; Oxford Miners' Union, No. 270, W. F. M., Oxford, N. J., \$76; G. A. McKenzie, Pueblo, Colo., \$1; Prendergast Bros. Russ. Pueblo, Colo., \$1; P. Tomasetti, Pueblo, Colo. 50c; Leo Vella, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; Ralph Dimarco, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; Vin Dionise, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; Silv Degrado, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; Jos. Mortellaro, Pueblo, Colo. 50c; Fr. Hribar, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; James Houston, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; E. W. Jones, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; Jos. Hrovat, Pueblo, Colo., 50c; A. Mastroiano, Pueblo, Colo., 25c; J. D. Gesualdo, Pueblo, Colo., 25c; Jona Fratorelli, Pueblo, Colo., 25c; Ant. Mortellaro, Pueblo, Colo., 25c; J. W. Henley, Pueblo, Colo., 25c; Steve Bertal, Pueblo, Colo., 25c; M. Richter, Pueblo, Colo., 25c.

October 22.—Bread Salesmen's Union, No. 50, Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Int'l. Union of A., St. Louis, Mo., \$6.15; Int'l. Union of Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers & Woodmen, Seattle Wash., \$53; F. Lastiri, Rossland, B. C., \$9; German-American Typographical Union, No. 3, Maplewood, Mo., \$6; Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif., \$50; Local No. 237, Nat'l. Croatian Society, East St. Louis, Mo., \$21.20; Hungarian Socialists of Vernon, Mich., \$16.25; Meat, Food and Sanitary Science Inspectors' Assn. Local, No. 12912, Chicago, Ill., \$10; Northwestern Cooks' Assn., Local No. 458, Minneapolis, Minn., \$25; Branch No. 194, Nat'l. Croatian Society, Monessen, Pa., \$17.05; South Slavic Socialist Club, "Prosvjeta," Woodlawn, Pa., \$14.50; Jugosl. Kot. Jednota, No. 68, Monessen, Pa., \$7.50; Division No. 241, Street Car Men, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Bessemer Miners' Union, No. 204, W. F. M., Bessemer, Mich., \$101.20.

October 23.—Local No. 247, Int'l. Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union or America, Ponce, Porto Rico, \$1.50; South Slavic Nat'l. Defense, Gary, Ind., \$26.25; J. V., a Socialist friend, Saugerties, N. Y., \$1; Lodge No. 125, Croatian Workers' Society, McKees Rocks, Pa., \$16.80; South Slavic Socialist Organization, No. 6, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Croatian Fraternal and Beneficial Assn., of Pittsburg, Pa., \$29; Central Labor Council, Petaluma, Calif., \$2; Benefit Dance, Stumptown Branch, Cloud City M. U. No. 33, W. F. M., Leadville, Colo., \$100; Jos. Povlock, Elizabeth, Pa., \$17.50; Matt Alfirevich, member W. F. M., Salt Lake City, Utah, \$5.

October 24.—Local No. 186, Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, Minneapolis, Minn., \$25; Brick Makers' District Council, No. 1, Chicago, Ill., \$15; Card Party by Social Democratic Party, Superior, Wis., \$22; Local No. 32, Int'l. Bro. of Book Binders, St. Louis, Mo., \$2; Local No. 269, United Brew-

ery Workmen, Minneapolis, Minn., \$25; Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, Chicago, Ill., \$25; Local No. 26, Croatian League, Roslyn, Wash., \$48.25; Local No. 38-45, Int'l. Longshoremen's Union, Florence, Ore., \$10; Boxmakers and Sawyers' Local, No. 795, U. B. of C. and J. of A., St. Louis, Mo., \$10.

October 25.—A friend, E. B., Portland, Ore., \$20; Local No. 88, Musicians' Protective Union, Mt. Olive, Ill., \$5; Citizens of Neihart, Mont., collected by secretary, No. 7, W. F. of M., \$100; Trades & Labor Assembly, Schenectady, N. Y., \$5; Members Socialist Party, Fleming, Colo., \$4; American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., \$5,015.85; United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners' Local, No. 141, Chicago, \$50; Rockland Central Labor Union, Rockland, Mass., \$2; United Garment Workers of A., Local No. 1, Boston, Mass., \$50; Glass Bottle Blowers' Assn., Branch No. 15, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; United Bro. Leather Workers' Local, No. 30, Kansas City, Mo., \$5; Mike Biondich, collection by foreign society, Gilbert, Minn., \$51; Herculaneum M. U. No. 249, W. F. M., Herculaneum, Mo., \$29.50; Local No. 248, U. M. W. of A., Clairton, Pa., \$32; Martin H. Sather, Tacoma, Wash., 50c; Journeymen Tailors' Union of A., Tacoma, Wash., \$5; C. G. Johnson, Carmi, B. C., \$5; Int'l. Moulders Union, Local Uo. 164, San Francisco, Cal., \$25; United Brewery Workmen, Local No. 328, Tacoma, Wash. (\$45 to Michigan strike and \$45 to Michigan strike and \$45 to United Mine Workers, Trinidad, Colo.), \$90.

October 27.—Beer Bottlers' Local Union, No. 187, U. B. W. of A., St. Louis, Mo., \$50; Int'l. Longshoremen's Assn., Local No. 38-52, Vancouver, B. C., \$6.50; Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of A., Union No. 737, Toronto, Canada, \$5; San Francisco Lodge No. 68, I. A. of M., San Francisco, Calif., \$10; Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 5, of Boston, and vicinity, Boston, Mass., \$10; Hod Carriers & Building Laborers' Union, No. 292, Everett, Wash., \$2; John Delbridge, Globe, Ariz., \$2; Members Socialist Local, Escanaba, Mich.: Charles Smith \$1; E. Carlson, 25c; Hugh Crawford, \$1; Joe Ruebens, \$1; Chas. Roberg, 40c; Magnus Mattson, \$1; Emil Erickson, \$1; Pat McCarthy, 50c; Henry Norman, 50c; Albert Hutt, 85c; Erick Palmer \$1; Peter Jensen, 50c Chas. Eck, \$1. Donation by miners employed at Sheep Creek, members Douglas M. U., No. 109, W. F. M., Douglas, Alaska, \$48. Total, \$39,222.54.

SOCIALISTS START OUT WRONG, SAYS PRIEST.

By R. A. Dague.

The Tacoma, Wash., Daily News said:

"Workingmen will never benefit from Socialism, as it starts out 'with two wrong principles,' said Father Patrick O'Reilly at St. Leo's 'church mission last night. He declared that in twenty-five years 'Socialism had grown from a mere speck on the horizon to a movement so great that it must be considered.

"The doctrine of Socialism teaches that all wealth is produced 'by unskilled labor and that all men are born equal,' he said. 'Both these assumptions are false, as you can see by a little thought.

"To say that all men are born equal is another mistake. Of 'course all men are born with the same civic rights under the law, 'but no two men are born with equal talent, brains, industry and 'ambition.

"Men are not all equal. One is a spendthrift while a brother 'from the same stock may be prudent enough to lay up his wealth 'for a rainy day.

"We do not say that there are not evils in the world to be overcome, but we do say that Socialism will not provide the remedy. 'The Catholic church is a friend of the workingman and will help to 'better his condition whenever possible.'

Father O'Reilly may be honest, and if he is, then every intelligent Socialist who reads the above knows he is lamentably ignorant regarding the doctrines of Socialism. They know that Socialism does not favor a single proposition mentioned above as Socialist principles. No Socialist writer of repute contends that all wealth is produced by unskilled labor. Socialism says: "Every worker with head or hands in every useful occupation should receive the full value of his services."

Socialists do not say that "all men are born with equal talent, brains, industry and ambition." What Socialism does say is, "that children born into this world should have equal opportunities to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that wealth-producing utilities necessary for the sustenance of all should not be owned by a few monopolists and operated for private profit. Therefore our Socialist motto is: "Equal opportunities to all; special privileges to none."

Father O'Reilly ought to read up a bit before talking about Socialism. He says the Catholic church is a friend of the working people. Now, I admit it was in its infancy, but in later years it aligned itself on the side of the rich and powerful and the exploiters of working people everywhere. Impartial historians prove clearly that the early Christians were Communists. They opposed almost everything the Catholic church now favors, and they favored all essential propositions for which Socialists now contend. We read in Acts 4th, verses 34 and 35, the following, which shows the early followers of Jesus to be Communists:

"And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart, and of one soul; neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common. Neither was there any among them that lacked; for as many as were possessors of lands or houses, sold them and brought the prices of the things that were sold and laid them down at the apostles' feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need."

This Communism was practiced by Christians for three hundred years. Then Christianity was made a state religion and was radically changed both in doctrines and practice. Before the time of the Emperor Constantine the Christian church was in truth the friend of working people and the poor. Under Constantine the rich pagans got control and "paganized" the church. They abolished property held in common and substituted private ownership; they charged usury and monopolized public utilities; they promoted wars, enslaved prisoners, engaged in the slave trade, bought and sold slaves, persecuted Jews, upheld bloody kings and tyrants and built up colossal private riches by exploiting the working people. Reliable historians say that, according to the early church fathers avarice was one of the greatest of crimes. Usury, lending money at interest, was strictly forbidden. Said Tertullian: "All is common with us except women." Said St. Basil: "The rich man is a thief." Said St. Augustine: "Private property originated in usurpation. Property is not a natural right, but a positive right, founded simply on civil authority." Said St. Jerome: "Opulence is always the result of theft, if not committed by the actual possessor, then by his predecessors." Said St. Ambrose: "The soil was given to the rich and poor in common, wherefore, oh, ye rich, do you unjustly claim it for yourselves alone? Nature gave all things in common for the use of all, usurpation created private rights." Said St. Chrysostom: "The idea we should have of the rich and covetous—they are truly as robbers, who, standing in the public highway, despoil the passers."

Father Patrick O'Reilly ought to be familiar with this well-known history of the Christian church. If he is as ignorant of church history as he is of Socialism, he is an object of pity. The honest truth is that the modern Catholic church, in doctrine and practice has little resemblance to the Christian church as it was prior to the third century, when it was paganized. With all sincerity I solemnly declare that after a careful study of history, I believe that Socialism comes nearer being genuine Christianity as Christ taught and practiced than does the Roman Catholic church. That church opposes about everything taught and practiced by Jesus and the apostles, while Socialism

is advocating nearly everything they stood for. Socialism makes no pretense of being a religion, but speaking for myself alone, I say unhesitatingly that even as a religious system I prefer it to any rich, selfish, mammonized church theology, either Catholic or Protestant.

Creston, Iowa.

REPORT OF THE STATE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ON THE COPPER STRIKE IN MICHIGAN.

OFFICE MICHIGAN STATE SECRETARY, SOCIALIST PARTY.

James Hoogerhyde, 79 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

October 5, 1913.

Walter Lanfersiek:

Dear Comrade—Enclosed find my report on the copper miners' strike.

I have not given details of outrages, etc., as these have all been printed in the Miners' Bulletin, which I presume have been sent you or to Information Bureau. If you have not received them, I can send you a file of marked copies as a part to my report. Please let me know.

Fraternally yours, JAMES HOOGERHYDE.

Report of Conditions in the Michigan Strike Region.

The demands of the strikers are:

Recognition of the union.

Eight-hour workday.

Minimum wage of \$3 per day underground.

Thirty-five cents flat increase for surface workers.

Two men to all machines.

The conditions prevalent in the mines of the copper country are those of abject slavery, and greater disregard for human lives is not conceivable. Illy ventilated, the mines are a menace to the health of the workers. It is conceded that the span of a trammer's usefulness is about five years. Improperly timbered, accidents are numerous. Statistics are not available, as the companies conduct hospitals of their own, presided over by the company doctor.

The miners spend from ten to eleven hours underground in the mines, which are as much as 7,000 feet deep. That far below the surface the air is not and foul. The air pumped into the shafts is wholly insufficient and cannot reach into the drifts and up to the stopes, the only air reaching from the outside being the exhaust from the drills.

The compensation for work in these mines varies, but approximates \$2.25 per day. It is of course contended that the wage is more nearly \$2.75 and sometimes \$3, but it must be remembered that deductions are made for supplies, rent, fuel, doctor and hospital fees.

The most abominable condition of all is the "contract system," which reduces the miners to industrial serfs and gives the companies the most absolute power to "discipline" the men. By this system a certain piece of work is allotted the miners, which may, or may not contain ore in paying quantities. The miner receives no pay for rock mined which does not contain paying ore and according to the terms of the contract the miner has no claim against the company until the contract is completed. By reason of this it often happens that at the end of the month the miner has no pay coming, but is indebted for supplies, etc., instead, which debt is taken from his next month's pay. Because of these conditions the miner never knew what he had coming; it might be anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2.50, or nothing at all.

The mines being unsafe, and accidents from falling "loose" and "caves" frequent, the miners when working in pairs very often were able to assist each other at such time. But as human lives are of no consequence in these underground infernos, and every pore of the masters of the mines cries greedily for profits, the two-man plan had to be abandoned as too extravagant when a one-man machine was invented. This machine, which is called the "widowmaker," has done more to awaken the miners than all the agitation of union organizers and Socialist agitators.

From the foregoing, the inhumanity and abject slavery to which the miners had to submit is apparent. But in order that we may have a thorough understanding of the situation, comparison with the copper districts in the West may be useful.

Wages in Michigan are about \$2.25; in the West, \$3.50 to \$4.

Workday in Michigan is ten to eleven hours; in the West, eight hours.

The cost of production, outside of wages, is 8 cents per pound in Michigan. In the West it is 10 to 11 cents per pound.

While the Michigan mines are among the richest in the country, the Michigan miners are the poorest paid. It will be observed that the Michigan mine operators are in a position to pay at least the same, if not better wages than are the operators in the West.

The Present Status of the Strike.

All the men are out and remaining steadfast in their refusal to go back without some concessions being made. The capitalist press has, since the inception of the strike, daily informed the public that the strike has been settled, and ore is being mined and shipped. Cars of ore are shipped from some of the mines daily, as has been reported in the capitalist press, but what they failed to report is that these same cars with the identical ore were sneaked back in the night to be shipped out again day after day.

The facts are that only the shift bosses and a few others are removing the debris from the mines and making repairs. The Calumet & Hecla and the Quincy mines are the only ones that are really making a pretense of operating. The first named, which employs a full crew of 5,000 men, has only 300 at work at best, and but a very few of these are miners. The Quincy mines are importing men under false pretense, herding and guarding them on the grounds in a state of peonage. Some of these men have escaped during the course of this strike, twelve of them escaping in an open launch to Duluth. The mines at Mohawk, Wolverine, Kearsarge and Allouez are completely shut down; some of them are filling with water.

This report would not be complete without calling attention to the courageous conduct of the women, who have been out in the cold of early morning on picket duty, headed the parades, and whenever and wherever duty called they were there, regardless of age or nationality. They even went to jail unabashed and undaunted.

The spirit of the miners is unsubdued; there is scarcely a break in the ranks, and so every indication, while not pointing to an immediate settlement, assures a successful issue of the strike, if want and privation is warded off by strike relief.

Outline of Strike's History to Date.

Upon arrival in the strike zone, I found little on the surface to indicate that a great industrial conflict was being waged; a comparative quiet reigned. To one traveling through the strike-bound district, it would not appear that 15,000 miners and a large number of women were nitting their powers of resistance against the combined forces serving the interests of the industrial czars of the copper country.

The strike is now in its tenth week. It has run the usual course of all great industrial conflicts. All the powers of the state and private strike-breaking agencies have been employed to intimidate and coerce the strikers. Anathemas have been hurled from pulpits by deputized priests, subtle suggestions and tricky lies, appeals to national, religious and political prejudices have been resorted to by a prostitute press without avail. The strikers are as

firmly resolved at this stage of the struggle to win as when they first refused to enter the mines.

Outrages.

The reign of terror, which, following the importation of gunmen and militia, marked the month of August, had spent its violence, owing to the splendid discipline and admirable self-control of the strikers, who, in spite of outrageous treatment, refused to be driven to the commission of covert acts. This is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that many of the miners are of the hot-tempered national types, which are quick to resent ill treatment and whose simple sense of justice is ordinarily not slow to mete out a primitive form of punishment to offenders. The clubbing of unoffending citizens by cavalry, who patrolled the streets and rode down civilians in true Cossack style, the interference with peaceful parades, the bayonetting of American flags carried by strikers, could not be expected to create good will, but it failed utterly to incite the strikers.

The outrages committed during August were numerous and varied in character. Two strikers were wantonly murdered and two seriously wounded at an Austrian boarding house, near Painesdale, by Waddell gunmen. A striker was shot from behind while peaceably walking along the road. A girl of 15 years was shot in the head at North Kearsarge. She is still languishing in the hospital with little hope of recovery. Unoffending citizens, as well as strikers, who were pursuing their way along the streets were held up and clubbed by deputies, gunmen and cavalry; treated with vile and abusive language and threatened by militia. Two militiamen attempted to rape a miner's wife in the presence of her husband by the side of a country road; drunken orgies and licentious debauchery by soldiers and young girls were not wanting. In one such instance when the night police of the town interfered, the soldiers ran and hid one of the girls, still in her teens, in the camp. It is common comment that the presence of the soldiery did not add to the moral tone of the communities where they camped, and did not augment the promise of peace.

Outrages committed by hirelings and militia, whose behavior was brutal and conduct bestial, were not considered "good news" by the kept press, while simple requests to quit work were magnified to assaults. Hundreds of strikers and women were jailed without warrant, and later hailed into court on all sorts of trumped up charges, but to date only one conviction has been secured and that was for a minor offense.

Upon investigation, I have found the statements concerning outrages, issued from strike headquarters, to be absolutely true.

Attempted Evictions.

About sixty per cent of the miners live in company houses. These are rented by contract, the contract expiring as soon as the miner ceases to be an employé. These contracts are signed by the miner under the impression that it is merely an order, a mere matter of formality. When the mining companies attempted to evict the strikers it developed that but few knew the actual terms of these so-called contracts. Some of the miners have built houses or shacks on company ground by permission. When the military and police powers failed to impress the strikers as had been wished, when atrocious outrages failed to intimidate the miners, other means of coercion to dispirit the strikers had to be resorted to, hence the order to vacate their homes. The object sought through these contemplated evictions is made clear by the orders which read as follows:

"This company asks that you either go to work in its mines or vacate its house. You will be given until Sept. 6th to comply with this request."
"CHAMPION COPPER CO."

The companies prepared for evictions and it was only through the prompt action of the officials of the W. F. of M., who secured an injunction against the mining companies, that this hardship was averted.

Refusal of Credit.

Balked at every turn, the resourceful corporation now hit upon another expedient to discourage and coerce the strikers. To break the spirit of revolt against their industrial absolutism, the mining companies enlisted the business element, which had not been favorable to the strike, as the cessation of operations had stopped the flow into their pockets of the pittance which the miners earned. Further credit was refused at the stores in the hope of starving the men and women more quickly into submission. The union officials now issued orders only on stores which were in sympathy with the strikers. This effective move administered a well merited chastisement and caused the petty traders to change their views somewhat. This move, which saved the situation, was made possible by the relief supplied by the W. F. of M., augmented by donations from other bodies of organized labor. It has been demonstrated that the power of resistance and the promise of ultimate success is proportionate to the financial support which the strikers will receive from now on.

The Injunction.

As was to be expected a sweeping injunction was asked for and issued, but has since been dissolved. It is this fact which may be responsible for the rumor that the troops, which had for the greater part been withdrawn, are to return.

The Remaining Allies.

The purpose of the mine managers is very evident. They hope to hold the strikers in check until their families shiver in the cold blizzards of the Upper Peninsula winter. Cold and hunger are the last remaining allies of the mine managers who have ruled this section of America with the iron hand of industrial absolutism. No word in type can convey the hardships and horrors already suffered; language is wholly inadequate to picture the spectacle of 15,000 men, and a like number of women and children, with the frost biting their bodies and hunger gnawing at their vitals. Whether these cruel allies shall be permitted to daunt the spirit of revolt against the industrial overlords and finally defeat the strikers, after a struggle which commands the admiration and approbation of the workers of America or not, rests wholly with the workers in less ill favored sections of the country.

At the present time approximately \$50,000 is being expended weekly for strike relief. The determination and courage of the strikers, and the justice of the demands of the men and women, who are experiencing the class-struggle in its most bitter form, merits not only the moral but also the financial support of the Socialists of the country.

I would, therefore, submit to the national executive committee the recommendation that the national secretary be authorized to issue a call to all the party locals for donations to the copper miners' strike relief.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed) JAMES HOOGERHYDE,
Committee.

SERE AND YELLOW LEAF.

Reprinted from the Chicago Tribune.

Gray hair does not work in well in our modern industrial scheme. A man of 40 is more often a candidate for the scrap heap than for promotion. The machine does not respect old age, but it yields to strong muscles.

In the professions alone gray hair is not yet a passport to the land of unemployment. Here the experience which comes with age, the accumulation of facts and knowledge which time alone permits, still brings rewards and security to the man who is no longer in his prime.

Apparently, however, the spirit of industry is invading the professions, and here, too, gray hair is becoming a terror. By the terms of the German

insurance act the correct age of the person insured against old age, sickness, and infirmity must be given.

The actors, and especially the actresses, protest against this provision. At present talent and youthful appearance are sufficient to secure an engagement, they say. When the manager knows the right age of every actress or actor, they assert, this knowledge will prejudice him against the elderly members of the playing fraternity, regardless of their dramatic talent and ability to appear young.

What is true in Germany is even more true here. Only in the United States there is no insurance act to press the question of age to the front, as it has been pressed in Germany. The problem of the aged and the ageing, the assurance that they will not be deprived of their bread and butter on account of their gray hair, must before long become an important issue for industry and the government to consider.



THE LAST KING.

The dethroning of kings and the abolition of monarchies has not yet become a fashion. Once the fashion is well set and a batch of countries decide to do away with the expensive frill, every other country will probably hasten to fall in line. Monarchy today exists as a pageant merely because of inertia. It does little harm and the people have not sufficient energy to excite themselves over its pretensions.

There are at present only four republics which have been built upon the ruins of monarchies. France was the pioneer; the first French republic kicked out the monarchical system, but the idea died hard, coming back in Bourbon, Orleanist and Bonapartist guise. Next came Brazil, the only country of the western hemisphere which had acknowledged a ruler by "divine right." Recently Portugal has turned against kings, and, last of all, China has delivered herself from the thralldom of the imperial idea. France, Brazil, Portugal and China—not an impressive showing in numbers. One does not take account of the uprising of United States exploiters which drove the Kanaka dynasty of Hawaii from the throne, for Hawaii is not now an independent republic. Neither does one reckon Mexico's liberation from its emperors, Augustin and Maximilian, for they were mere incidents in the history of the republic; and the same may be said of the negro despots Dessalines, Christophe and Souleuvre, who enjoyed transient sway in Hayti.

In time, possibly in the lifetime of men now living, there will come a general turning against kings. It will not necessarily be through civil war. The effort, when the time comes, will not be great. There will be pensions rather than guillotines for the ex-monarchs.

Who will be the last king? Which will be the last country to assume the form as well as the substance of popular government?—Cleveland Plaindealer.

DON'T DROP ALL ACTIVITIES WHEN OLD AGE COMES.

"Joe" Cannon, for nearly three score years a member of Congress and the biggest figure in his party, is discovering what many have found out to their sorrow long before him, namely, that the hardest thing a man with an active mind and body can attempt in this life, is to sit down to do nothing. "Joe" Cannon was a mighty ruler in his day. As speaker of the House his will was law and nothing of importance was done by that body for thirty years that he had not his hand in. Last year his constituents said, through their ballots, that they wanted a change, and the old man had to go down and out.

Now he does not know what to do with himself. He is too old to take up a new vocation in life or amuse himself with a hobby. His heart is still in the nation's legislature, and a few days ago when in Washington, he hung around the old haunts, but could not be induced to enter the house in which he had played such a conspicuous part. He felt that he is a "has-been" and that he was not wanted there. He has lost all the buoyancy of former years and is now simply an old man who lives in the days of the past.

The story of "Joe" Cannon's life today has nothing uncommon in it, and it would not be worth while making reference to it here, but for one thing. It should serve as a lesson to others who have been leading busy lives and are looking forward to the day when they can quit and take it easy.

No man who has grown grey in the hustle and bustle of life can afford to lay down its responsibilities, duties and labors completely with a view to taking a well-earned rest. He may have earned the rest and have enough to live in luxury, but he needs something more than that to be contented and comfortable. He needs something to keep his mental facilities going, and if he has been running long in the same channel, the probabilities are that he can find nothing else to take its place, when he has advanced in years, for it is a hard thing to teach old dogs new tricks.

For that reason and many others which will readily appear in the minds of thoughtful readers, the man who has wielded a powerful influence in life or handled big business for many years, cannot lay down the load he has carried so long, without suffering from it, because it has become a part of his very existence. He can, however, lessen his cares and reduce his activity by training others to take up what he relinquishes, but if he lets the whole thing go, he will quickly discover that he is an old man without a vocation and purpose in life. Then he'll wonder what he is living for. Finally he'll begin to feel that he's simply a cumberer of the crowd, and when that stage is reached, he's all in.

The business man or professional man can get out of harness gradually and so maintain his interest in life, for in his case, that is the secret of life. Poor old "Joe" Cannon was not in a position to do that. When his constituents refused to send him back to Congress there was nothing left for him to do.—The Scrantorian.

"WEALTH AND POWER AND POSITION ARRAYED AGAINST THE TOILERS."

United States Senator Works Wants Government Regulation of Wages, Prices and Hours of Labor.

National and state regulation of the wages to be paid and the prices to be charged by business men was the remedy for greed, poverty and vice prescribed by Senator Works, of California, recently in a speech on the trust problem.

He deplored the growth of classes—the rich and the poor—and said that the responsibility for popular unrest lay upon the lawmakers who allowed the masses to remain in misery.

"The ruling class in this country is the moneyed class," he declared. "Wealth and power and position are arrayed against the men and women

who toil for a livelihood. They look upon themselves as superior to what they call 'the lower classes.'

"The effective way to overcome this evil is to elevate the station of the wage-earners and curb the power of the employer class. No better way occurs in my mind to accomplish this result, so far as the making of laws is concerned, than regulation of prices, wages and hours of labor."

Alluding to the Sherman anti-trust law, as having "failed to maintain competition in trade," and giving as the reason for such failure the fact of "greed and heartlessness in industrial life," Senator Works scored the methods by which great fortunes had been secured.

"The accumulation of the millions of dollars now resting in the hands of a comparatively few people in this country," he said, "has in the main been accomplished through the toil of many underpaid employes who are still struggling for a mere existence. The evidence tends to show that in this country the average wages of women and children employes in the large cities does not exceed \$5 a week. This applies to the department stores."

In support of his statement that the charities of the day have become "commercialized," and are doing perhaps "more than any other thing to make this nation a country of mendicants and beggars," he scored Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller. Of the former's libraries, he remarked:

"Any self-respecting community should be ashamed to accept charity of this kind or from this source. As a matter of simple justice the money belongs not to the dispenser of these charities but to the men, women and children whose underpaid toil accumulated the fund."

Of the Rockefeller Foundation, the California senator said:

"We are asked to enact a law that will to a great extent vest in this corporation the powers to educate and direct the sentiment of the people of this country, as it may see fit, with money accumulated by criminal means. We do not want our children to profit by gold that should blister the fingers of the man who has accumulated it by extortion, oppression and crimes, nor to become the receivers of stolen goods under the guise of charity."

Senator Works instanced various methods used by the big commercial corporations in crushing competition, and urged that the violation of anti-trust laws be made a felony, with no alternative of payment of fines.—The Citizen, Schenectady.

SO-CALLED CHRISTIAN UNIONS AND THEIR METHODS OF STRIKE-BREAKING IN GERMANY.

The National Miners' Union of Germany has recently published an interesting pamphlet, which gives an excellent illustration of the methods employed in Germany to crush the strikes, with the help of the criminal courts. The pamphlet gives a review of all the cases in which members of the union were indicted during the strike of last year in the Ruhr district.

It will be remembered that this gigantic strike had been preparing for years among the four different miners' unions which exist in this district, namely, the National union, which the employers call "socialistic;" the Hirsch-Duncker, or liberal union of miners; the union of the Polish miners, and the Christian Miners' union, which, political, has leanings towards the clerical party. Finally, however, the Christian union prevented its members from stopping work together with the members of the other three unions, and they even went so far as to help the police and military authorities in securing a great number of indictments against the miners who struck. More than 2,000 people have consequently been prosecuted for so-called obstructions, slander and other things connected with the strike which had produced so many strikebreakers. The result of 1206 of these trials was known when the report was written, and it transpires that 299 men and 84 women were condemned to imprisonment, 274 men and 148 women were fined, 280 women and 92 men were acquitted, and in 29 cases the charges were withdrawn. The men were condemned to, altogether, 28 years and 3 months' imprisonment, and the women to, altogether, 2 years and 8 months and 2 weeks; total, 31 years. The total fines amounted to £530 for men and £287 for women. Among those receiving imprisonment 4 men were sentenced to more than 1 year, 70 to more than 1 month, 177 to more than 1 week and 48 to less than 1 week. Five women were condemned to more than 1 month, 54 to more than 1 week, and 25 to less than 1 week. In the case of women with weaned babies imprisonment was not postponed, but the unfortunate women had to take their babies with them to prison. The usual charges against these men and women were that they called a black-leg "scab," or that they had spoken to some neighbor concerning these strikebreakers in an offensive manner.

These are some of the means which were employed by the mine owners, assisted by the police and the military (there were nearly as many police and soldiers in the districts as strikers), as well as the Christian union, to defeat the heroic struggle of the other three unions. It might be of interest to add that one of the main arguments of the leaders of the "Christians" for not going on strike was, that they could not allow the chance to capture the British coal markets to pass, which was afforded the German coal combines on account of the strike in England.

Since that time, however, the conquered unions have rapidly regained in influence and membership, while the Christian union is declining very fast.—St. Louis Labor.

"HEARTENING" THE WORKERS.

"Heartening" means to encourage. It means to inspire with hope, courage, spirit.

The heart is the great vital organ. No heart, no life.

The workers need more heart, more spirit, greater vitality.

There is much in present conditions to give this, when placed in proper perspective.

Here are some of the things that ought to put heart into the workers.

Labor is better organized than ever before; strikes are on in many places and an increasing proportion are successful; workers are learning the secret of more effective striking; labor is growing in class-consciousness and learning that solidarity is the great secret for their emancipation; they are coming in ever-increasing number to recognize that the wage system is slavery; more has been won for the emancipation of the workers in the last year than in the decade preceding; the solid class-conscious vote of the workers is growing by leaps and bounds and this growing vote is causing the master class to pass sleepless nights; every victory for labor, whether won in the strike or at the ballot box brings nearer the abolition of the wage system and the overthrow of exploitation; and last but by no means least, the workers are becoming conscious of their power and destiny.

They are growing in the knowledge that no power in the universe can end universal slavery save the power of labor, and that against this power solidified in economic and political organization no earthly power can prevail.

Yes, indeed, there is much at present to cheer, to hearten, to encourage the workers. But greater than all else is that splendid spirit of revolt so rapidly increasing in their own ranks. The growing determination to stand true to their own interests and the interests of their class at all times and under all conditions.

It is in this growing spirit of revolt that the workers should find cause for rejoicing. For this sturdy spirit of manhood, womanhood, independence and rebellion means victory.

It means freedom!—Los Angeles Citizen.

LAZARUS AND DIVES.

At a recent women's industrial exhibition were placards showing disease-engendering conditions: obviously insanitary sweatshops, in which consumptives work on underwear, shirtwaists, bed and table linen, lace collars and other garments, to be sold on the bargain counter, and to be introduced with their germ-content into other homes. A placard bore a doctor's statement: "I have found 182 families, 179 with contagious disease, doing this tenement work." Nicely bottled pecans are sold as titbits for the well-to-do; in this exhibition are photographs of a mother and two children in a squalid room cracking the nuts, one of the children facilitating the work by using its teeth. By such poor women and little children also (often illegally kept from school) are bristles put into hair brushes, artificial flowers made and paper cigarette tubes rolled—and licked.

"One of the most melancholy aspects of our civilization," says the Journal of the American Medical Association, "is the pay for sweatshop work—\$1 a dozen for skilled work at gloves for which the retailer charges \$3 a pair; 30 cents for four hours' crocheting of a hand-bag which sells for \$1.50. In 204 inspected homes, 25 per cent of the workers were between 5 and 10 years of age; nearly half were under 14; a fourth of the children worked five hours or more a day after school; three-fourths of these home-working families earned less than 10 cents an hour altogether. In the end, however, the consumer not infrequently must pay an awful price in sickness and in death for 'bargains' prepared under such pitiless and often pestilent conditions. Well indeed has Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen observed that 'the poverty of Lazarus makes itself felt in the house of Dives'; yes, and his infections also!"—Oklahoma Labor Unit.

WHAT THE CIVIL WAR WAS ABOUT.

The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg has been celebrated, and thousands of veterans who participated in the war as guests of the government and Pennsylvanians have been transported thither by the state.

One thing about the veterans is impressive and that is that all of them are about 70 years of age or over and few are much older. By taking fifty years from their present age it will be learned that most of the soldiers who fought our battles were young men, many mere boys, or from the ages of 18 to 25 years. It was the age when the enthusiasm of youth was founding and the cry of patriotism and sentiment appealed to their emotions.

How many of them fully understood what the war was about? How many of the veterans can tell you all about the causes of the war? Lincoln's memorable declaration that this country can not exist half slave and half free was the expression of a truth forced to the front by economic forces then at work.

The South was the section of an aristocracy that thrived on slave labor, while the North was developing industry, and those back of it found it more profitable to pay wages and not have the responsibility of the persons of slaves, and the contest was actually one of chattel slavery versus wage slavery. The masters of the wages system won, and the boys of the North were pitted against the South, many of the latter being the class the plantation owners called "white trash," and did not regard them of as much consequence as to the negroes except to fight their battles. They were too ignorant to know what it meant.

The war began against the "non-extension" of slavery, but shifted to make the entire abolition of chattel slavery. Today, instead of the plantation slave holder, the South has capitalist cotton mill owners, who are bloated with wealth and use the hunger whip to drive not alone adults but armies of children to grinding labor so that the better element of the nation is rising in revolt against it. The humanitarian can not help to compare the lot of starvation which is that of multitudes of toilers with that of the slave, who never went hungry.

The stupendous task now confronting mankind is to free the entire human race. It is every one's duty to take a part in the task. Jesus, the carpenter of Nazareth, was the greatest labor agitator as well as the world's greatest personage, and said, "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Also that his disciples should go unto all the world and preach the gospel (truth) to every creature. The best thing that remains for the veterans as well as all others to do is to spread the truth that will free the world of all bondage and make mankind one vast brotherhood.—Lititz Express.

HOW MANY WILL REPENT?

There is finality in the Socialist call to repentance. The fate of the world, for a long time to come, impinges upon its answer to this call; or rather it impinges upon the number and quality and the fellowship of the individuals from whom the answer shall rise. It is the individual's responsibility for the human whole that must henceforth provoke his emotions and decisions; it is his neglect or assumption of this responsibility that henceforth determines his spiritual degree and destiny. Will enough of us socially repent—and while there is yet time? Will enough of us duly assume our responsibility for the world, and by that responsibility shape our lives? This is the question that makes ours a breathless moment of history.

Nor can the individual any longer evade his responsibility for the world. There is not, there ought not to be, an individual escape. No man can wash his hands clean of the universal social wickedness. No man can withdraw from participation in the industrial disease and disorder. No man can say that he no longer stands on the backs of his brothers. Let him pretend as much as he may; let him imagine that his evasions of bothers and of being are a simplification of his life; let him howl at his fellows from the desert if he will; his pseudo-renunciations will avail neither his soul nor the world.

Society, as it is now constituted, denies the individual the right to do right. And there is a sense in which the individual has no right to do right, until he achieves that right in behalf of and in company with his brothers.

When, indeed, shall we learn that he who saveth his life shall lose it, and deserve to lose it, while he who loseth his life shall save it? We surely have not been helped to this knowledge by the shabby metaphysical movements of our times, masquerading as spiritual revivals. Nor have we been helped by the so-called Socialists who would burden the co-operative commonwealth with the gross moralities and stupid theologies that the world's masters have ordained for the world's servants. Nor have we been helped, as some would have us think, by the pseudo-Franciscan revival of our day—the special vocation of an anemic protestant cult. Nor have we been helped by Tolstoi's stupendous imposture and titanic egotism—he who would have made a craven of the human race, have clothed it in sackcloth and ashes, for the explanation of his own earlier gluttonies of mind and body; for the miserable salvation of his own gigantic yet affrighted soul. The spirituality that will now help must have the grit and the grime of the world in it; must have the blood and the dust of the human struggle on its hands. There must be bone and muscle in the souls of those who would give us social hope and healing. This is no time for St. Francis or for Tolstoi—for either beautiful or somber evasions. The spiritual equality of the gay and mendicant troubadour of Christ—this is of no use now. Of no use is the Tolstoian call to fly Sodom and Gomorrah. Nothing is of any use now, either to the world or the soul, save a revolution whose ultimate issue is economic emancipation and fraternity, and the consequent democracy of power. Nothing is now of use save that repentance whereto the Socialist calls both the world and the individual.

Till mankind doth socially repent, will the capitalist civilization wax worse and worse. I have neither overemphasized nor adequately stated its

evils; they are every day more discernible; they are blazed abroad in the face of the world. It has just been revealed to us how the celebrated German manufacturers of guns and armor plate fostered the "patriotism" of both Germany and France—bribing government officials in each country, owning an influential public press in each, inflaming France against Germany and Germany against France, with a resulting increase of armies and armaments. Nor is there anything singular in this revelation. It is well known that the gun and iron manufacturers so powerful in Germany are in tacit alliance with like manufacturers in England, and with the trust that controls the iron and steel products of America. Here is the ghastly fact, staring the world in the face, that the nations are being stirred to a military frenzy; are being induced to burden their already groaning backs with stupendous additions to existing weapons and ships of war; are being persuaded to incur immeasurable monied debts that their children's children can not pay; are being borne to the brink of universal catastrophe and chaos; and all by venal politicians and journals and pulpits; and all for the gain if the makers of instruments of murder—reeking, as these makers are, with the blood and the misery of mankind. And these manufacturers, many of them, are the socially revered champions of orthodox religion and of so-called social morality. Then there is the international trust that traffics in the flesh of women—that most awful blasphemy that human greed has ever perpetrated; and it is known that among those who gain wealth by this blasphemy are men whose names are highly honored by our capitalist society. Then we now have an international trust for the theft and forgery of antique art. And capitalism is also steadily and subtly perverting the educational institutions and systems of the world. Too, has capitalism reduced the public press so low that the profession of journalism has become a disgrace and by-word among men. Even the most glorified capitalist philanthropies are artificial and insincere; they are flagrantly a device for preventing a revolutionized and decent human order. Yea, in all its effects and aspects, is capitalism a disorder and a violence, a system of universal rapine and murder, that can only wax worse until the Socialist call to repentance be answered; till men begin justice between themselves, and the freedom that fraternity procures.

Socialism comes, as Christ and the democratic philosophers came, soberly and deliberately proclaiming the potential presence of an earthly paradise in the midst of the capitalist guilt and gehenna, and preaching an efficient revolutionary repentance. The heart of our humanity, the Socialist affirms, is sound; it only needs awakening, and the understanding will. What man wants is not the law of masters to compel him to do this or that, but freedom to be himself. If we lose one another, if we let one another go, then our common and individual ways will alike prove good. The evils against which we war are no inherent or permanent part of human nature; they are the natural fruits of a contradictory and ignorant social system. They spring from the encircling chance, the unescapable economic stress, the damning doubt of daily bread, that ravages the soul and exhausts the body.

It is not the traditional salvation that man needs, but the discovery of himself, the achievement of his economic release, the conquest of his life's materials, the spiritualization of his environment. It is but through ignorance of who and what he is that man has been robbed of the fruits of his labor, and of the consequent power to form and to direct his own being. Socialism proposes to return to men, not their lost, but their stolen souls; to give each man's soul into his own keeping, through giving him the ownership of his labor power and his bread. Basing itself thus on the spiritual capacity of the proletariat, Socialism approves itself as the supreme optimism; while the institutions and religions that declare human nature can not be trusted with fraternity and freedom—these are the one pernicious pessimism. Thus, also, is Socialism the true glorification of a divine presence in the world; while, despite their theistic creeds, the faith of the professional religions is but in the devil—faith in God they have not at all.—George D. Herron in the Metropolitan.

THE URANIUM AND RADIUM SITUATION.

By Charles L. Parsons, Chief, Division of Mineral Technology of the United States Bureau of Mines.

(Published by permission of the director, Bureau of Mines.)

Some months since rumors reached the United States Bureau of Mines of an increased demand for carnotite ores from Colorado and that these ores were being shipped abroad in some quantity. Further, it was reported that the methods of production involved large losses of material and that methods for concentrating low-grade material now being thrown on the dump was greatly needed. Accordingly, Messrs. R. B. Moore and K. L. Kithil were assigned to the task of investigating the situation, with headquarters at Denver, where the bureau established a laboratory for the purpose of investigating the rarer metals occurring in the western part of the United States and problems bearing upon the prevention of waste and increased efficiency in the mining industry. The surprising conclusion has been reached that while all the radium placed upon the market in the last few years has been produced in Europe, a large portion of this output has come from American ores.

Radium institutes have been established in Austria, France, Germany and England, a European science and industry have been developed from American radium ores, and even the uranium present with the radium has been manufactured into marketable condition only in foreign countries and returned in finished condition to our own. American hospitals and physicians have been forced to procure from abroad such radium as they could afford for experimental purposes, and investigations in our governmental and university laboratories of the wonderful properties of radium and their possible application to the eradication of disease and the development of industry have been hampered by the almost prohibitive prices at which the finished material is held.

While the Austrian government, realizing the untold possibilities of the radium ores of St. Joachimstaal, has purchased the mines, put their output under direct governmental supervision, and has entered into an arrangement whereby this ore is worked up in co-operation with the Vienna Academy of Sciences for experimental purposes in a carefully administered radium institute, America has allowed her large and much greater resources to be exploited on a basis which wastes perhaps irretrievably a large portion of the material mined, and has exported carefully selected ores at a price by no means commensurate with its radium value if worked up at home.

Even before carnotite was exported, pitchblende of the highest grade was sent out of the country at the time when the world's radium output was supposed to be coming from Austrian ores. At least twenty to twenty-five tons of high-grade pitchblende has been sent out of the country. Within the last two years, however, foreigners have realized the value of our carnotite

resources, and most of the radium that has been exported has gone abroad in this ore.

During the last year carnotite carrying 28.8 tons of U.O., from which 8.8 grams of radium chloride, or 11.43 grams of radium bromide, could be obtained, were produced. Practically all of this ore was shipped abroad for the extraction of radium. The value of the radium salts extracted would be at the minimum market price, \$528,000. The total supply of radium salts from all other sources, including the Austrian mines, was probably not more than 3.65 grams of radium chloride, basing the production of the Austrian mines for 1912 upon that of 1911, which is known.

Pitchblende, the richest of all uranium minerals, is composed mainly of uranium oxide, but also carries lesser quantities of a large number of other substances. It has been found in small quantities in Connecticut and in the feldspar quarries of North Carolina. Practically the total American output has come from the mines in Quartz Hill, Gilpin county, Colorado. The mineral is a heavy black substance, which can be readily identified by any one who will suspend a sample of the pitchblende above a photographic plate wrapped in black paper and kept in the dark for a few days with a key or other metal opaque to radium radiations placed between the sample of ore and the plate, so that when the plate is developed a shadowgraph of the object may identify the ore. Pitchblende may carry as high as 80 per cent uranium oxide, although the average ore is not nearly as rich.

Carnotite is a yellow mineral, consisting mainly of potassium uranyl vanadate, but containing also small amounts of barium and calcium compounds. Being a uranium mineral, as is pitchblende, it of necessity carries radium, although it has not yet been definitely established that the uranium and radium are in equilibrium, as they are in pitchblende. However, it is known that in our western carnotite the amount of radium is not far from the equilibrium ratio, and in calculations given above, an allowance of 10 per cent has been made to cover this possible deficiency. While carnotite is known to occur in smaller quantities in other states, the more important deposits are scattered over a considerable area in Colorado and Utah, embracing Meeker and Skull Creek, Colo.; Green River, Thompson's Moab, Richardson, Table Mountain, Pahreah and other places in Utah. The largest proportion of the ore, however, has been produced in or around Paradox Valley in southwest Colorado, from which it has to stand long hauls by pack animal or wagon to the railroad. Carnotite always carries vanadium, as well as uranium and radium, but is purchased almost wholly on its radium content, comparatively little being allowed for the vanadium present.

The ore consisting of a fine-grained sandstone, containing yellow, finely pulverulent carnotite occurs in pockets and is easily mined. As ore below 2 per cent uranium oxide cannot at the present time find a market, a considerable portion of the ore has been thrown on the dump and is now being wasted, as material of lower grade has to be discarded on account of the long haul and the fact that European buyers have set this standard as to quality. Ores of higher grade are sometimes obtained, but they occur only in small pockets, and it is generally advisable to mix these high-grade ores with ores of somewhat lower grade, in order to increase the marketable output. Ore of 2 per cent uranium oxide is now worth approximately \$75 per ton f. o. b. New York.

In the mining of these carnotite ores it is probable that five tons of material capable of concentration are thrown upon the dump for every ton that finds its way to market. To develop methods for concentration of these ores and save the valuable material now wasted is one of the problems before the Bureau of Mines with fair prospect of a successful conclusion.

It is difficult to estimate the total amount of radium that has been produced up to the present time, but it is quite certain that if the ores which have been mined in this country and abroad and sold for radium production have been actually worked up into this material there is now in existence something like forty grams (one and one-quarter ounces) of radium. The price of radium salts varies somewhat. In large quantities it has been \$60,000 per gram for both radium chloride and radium bromide, although the latter contains less metallic radium in proportion to its weight than the former. It should be remembered, therefore, that it is more advantageous to purchase radium chloride than radium bromide. In small quantities the average price has been \$80,000 per gram, which represents about \$2,250,000 an ounce.

The figures given show very plainly that the United States has taken the palm from Austria as the radium-producing country of the world. Very few people have been cognizant of the fact that the United States has such deposits within her borders. Up to the present time very little interest has been taken in the matter, and only one firm has engaged in the extraction and refining of radium in this country—a condition which is deplorable. This firm has not yet entered the radium market.

Practically every ton of ore mined in 1912 went abroad, and as the American deposits are far from being inexhaustible, we are rapidly depleting our own reserve and are shipping from the country material of great value and of unknown possibilities which cannot be replaced.

The applications of radium are still too little understood to admit of definite statement. Its discovery and marvelous properties have already changed our ideas regarding the constitution of matter, and scientific investigation will undoubtedly lead to valuable results which we cannot now even foresee. Altogether too many incorrect statements and vague speculations have been placed before the public as to its use in medicine. A recent report of the London Radium Institute and the many articles emanating from minor laboratories experimenting in the application of radium to therapeutics all tend to show, however, that it has a real value, the certain application of which must await further experimentation. In the meantime no credence should be given to the many stories that are sure to be printed, unless they are backed up by the highest medical authority, which will always give publicity with caution.

The best medical authorities appear to agree that up to the present time radium has not been proved to be specific for any disease, although it has been shown to be helpful in many cases, and the outlook for its future application to certain diseases not easily treated otherwise are decidedly encouraging.

Apparently no uranium is worked up in the United States, but according to statistics gathered by the division of mineral resources of the United States Geological Survey, about \$14,000 worth of its oxides and salts were imported into the United States in 1911. It is one of the few materials shipped abroad as ore and returned in manufactured form.

A preliminary report on uranium, radium and vanadium, by R. B. Moore and K. L. Kithil, will soon be issued by the Bureau of Mines. This bulletin describes the carnotite deposits of Colorado and Utah and the pitchblende deposits of the former state. It also contains detail of which the foregoing is simply a general summary which cannot fail to be of value to all those interested in our mineral resources and their development.

In Memoriam.

Mullan, Idaho, October 11, 1913.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, Jacob Jekel; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Jekel, Mullan Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, his family a worthy husband and father; therefore, be it

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

E. G. DAVIES,
R. REID,

Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

McGill, Nevada, October 13, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen No. 233, Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, The unseen hand of the Supreme Being has again invaded our ranks and suddenly grasped one of our loyal and devoted brothers; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Dan Mulholland, this local has lost a trusted brother and the community a respected citizen; therefore, be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his relatives, a copy spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

THOMAS F. JOY,
JAS. HART,
THOS. VIVIAN,

Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Mullan, Idaho, October 11, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again taken from us a faithful brother and friend; and,

Whereas, Through the said death of our esteemed brother, Helmer Neilson, the Mullan local has lost a fearless believer in true unionism; and,

Whereas, This local being thus greatly weakened by this sad loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we continue the fight for organization, following the example set by our departed brother, regardless of opposition and consequences; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions of condolence be printed in the Miners' Magazine and one forwarded to his nearest relatives.

W. R. REID,
E. G. DAVIES,

Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Grass Valley, California, October 17, 1913.

To the President, Officers and Members of Grass Valley Miners' Union No. 90, W. F. M.:

We, your committee on resolutions, submit the following:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has removed from our midst Brother Richard D. Gluyas, a member of this Union, and as recording secretary performing the duties of that office with credit to himself and honor to our union;

Whereas, By his death this union has lost a worthy brother, his wife and son a loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union extend its sincere sympathy to the sorrowing widow and son in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine, and the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN TEMBY,
JOHN BONE,
JOHN RICHARDS,

Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Burke, Idaho, October 11, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M.:

We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother Harry Jervis, beg to submit the following:

Whereas, The grim reaper, Death, has again invaded our union and taken from its ranks our well-beloved Brother Harry Jervis, who was instantly killed by a fall of ground on October 6, 1913; and,

Whereas, By the death of Brother Harry Jervis this union has lost a faithful member and this community has lost a good citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a mark of respect to our departed brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

FRANK MONTY,
H. K. JORGENSON,
THOS. CLARK,

Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Craigs, Kentucky, October 11, 1913.

Resolutions of Craigs Miners' Union on the death of Harlan Purvis:

Whereas, Death has invaded our ranks and taken from us one of our youngest and most esteemed members; and,

Whereas, Through the death of Brother Harlan Purvis this union has lost one of its most valuable members, whose earnestness and sincerity were ever for the Craigs Miners' Union and the principle of true unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the unimpeachable honesty of his life, character and public services, he has left to his loved ones the priceless heritage of a spotless name, and to the members of this community, and in an especial manner to the members of our organization, the record of a good, generous, loyal and faithful friend and brother. Between us and him there existed much in common, and with the first step in the true progress of our organization his name shall always be well and honorably linked; and, be it further

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Resolved, That we express and convey to his bereaved ones our profound and heartfelt sympathy, and we venture to express to them the hope that the pain and grief occasioned by his loss may in some measure be alleviated by the knowledge of the love and esteem in which he was held by his fellow-men, and especially by the members of our union; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be given to the press and also that a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

THOMAS CRAIG,
CHARLES VNICON,
R. D. BAILEY,

Committee.

(Seal)

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LIST OF UNIONS

Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, Box No., Address. Lists unions for Alaska, Arizona, Brit. Columbia, California, Canada, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, Box No., Address. Lists unions for Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ontario, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin.

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