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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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**WESTERN FEDERATION  
OF MINERS**



DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 20, 1913  
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

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

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

STRIKES will never be settled by the pistol of the hired thug or the bayonet of the uniformed soldier.

IT is reported that 10,000 churches went out of business last year. As the Socialists are not in power, then capitalism must have had something to do with throwing the preachers out of jobs.

AS A RESULT of the great strike on the Rand, in South Africa, unionism is growing rapidly. Having struck a death blow at slavery in the mines, even the negro workers are organizing. The railway men are also getting together, about 78 per cent now being in the union, and other trades are following quite as swiftly.—Cleveland Citizen.

"MOTHER" JONES has been in Washington for several weeks using her efforts to bring about a congressional investigation of the coal strike in Colorado.

In an interview, she expressed confidence that conditions in the coal fields would be scrutinized by federal authority, and that such investigation would reveal the brutality of Standard Oil in its greed for profit.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE is being organized in the strike zone of Michigan. Petitions are being circulated for signatures, and each signer is given a blue button. A Citizens' Alliance was organized in Cripple Creek in 1904, and the members were given a button, but there are no buttons now in the Cripple Creek district, nor is there any Citizens' Alliance. The mob that organized the Citizens' Alliance in Cripple Creek went bankrupt, and the hissing Mafia that has launched a Citizens' Alliance in the strike district of Michigan will likewise "go broke."

MAYOR HENRY T. HUNT of Cincinnati, who achieved prominence and fame by opening a municipal ice plant when the ice trust shut down its plants and refused to arbitrate with the strikers, was defeated for re-election. Mayor Hunt, by his action as mayor in establishing a municipal ice plant, saved the lives of thousands of people, but on election day, the interests were sufficiently powerful to expel from office a man who dared to come to the rescue of the people. Had he stood by the ice trust it is probable that he would still be mayor of Cincinnati.

KATE RICHARD O'HARE of the National Rip-Saw has been in the copper district of Michigan and promises a story for the December issue that will create a sensation. In her telegram to the Rip-Saw she says:

Calumet, Mich., Oct. 22.

National Rip-Saw, St. Louis.

Look out for biggest story ever printed by Rip-Saw. Men murdered, bull pens, women and girls insulted by militia. Rule of thugs and gunmen worse than Huerta's savagery in Mexico. Solidarity of miners unbroken. Men behaving splendidly in spite of outrages. Tell the boys I will give them the true story of Calumet in December Rip-Saw. It will make their blood curdle.

KATE RICHARDS O'HARE.

BISHOP SPALDING, in an address on "The Church and Labor," said:

"The church must stand on the solid ground of economic truth. She must not be ashamed to learn the lesson God teaches her, that labor, not capital, is the basis of all value; that men at their worst are worth more than dollars at their best. She must not urge the rich to be kind and generous and give to the laboring men more time and more money, except as a merely temporary expedient, but she must rather take her place on the side of the worker, giving him from her Master self-control and courage and hope and faith, so he may fight his battle and win his victory, which is not his victory alone, but the victory of society, the victory of co-operation over competition, of love over selfishness. In a single word, the church, if she is to be a real power in the twentieth century, must cease to be merely the almoner of the rich and become the champion of the poor."

Those are brave words from Bishop Spalding, and when such sentiments are taken up by men in the pulpit and proclaimed in the face of capitalism, there will be no empty pews in the temples of God.

IN THE LATE ELECTIONS in many of the cities where the Socialists were recognized as strong, the Democrats and Republicans combined under the name of a Citizens or Taxpayers ticket to defeat the Socialists. The Democrats and Republicans united under the instructions of the "higher up" or that "invisible government" which has made the old political parties the agencies through which *Privilege* sits upon its unmolested throne and commands tribute from the people. As conditions that are being created, make it necessary for the old political parties to unite to maintain the supremacy of capitalism, just in proportion, does it become apparent to the observing citizenship of this country that there is no material difference between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Both of the old political parties stand for the perpetuation of *privilege* at the expense of the great mass of the people that are becoming poorer as wealth concentrates in fewer hands.

The very fact that the old political parties in many parts of this country are being forced to come together to retain their grip on the spoils of public office, is conclusive proof that the people are slowly but surely realizing that there is no hope under the reign of political parties that stand for the profit system, and that no lasting or material benefits can accrue to the people through the administrations of political parties that are owned and dominated by the *Invisible Government*.

A BITTER FIGHT has been waged for a long time past between the mine workers and the mine owners in the Michigan copper country. There has been great suffering, and even loss of life, to say nothing of the loss of property and income. The men are holding out for the right to belong to a labor organization, while the employers declare they will employ no man who retains his membership in the Western Federation of Miners. This is what the strike has practically settled down to—a demand on the part of the men to belong to an organization, which demand is denied by the mine owners, who themselves

belong to an organization and who also look to the government to protect their interests.

Pride goeth before a fall, so perhaps it is well that these capitalists are acting in such a manner as to force the workers to submit or take the only alternative, possession of the political power of the state. When once they have this, the shoe will be on the other foot. The mine owners may find conditions dictated to them which will be such as will not only deprive them of power over others, but will also make it impossible for them to make profit out of the labor of their fellows. The same power which now they summon to their aid can be as well exercised in the interest of their workers, once they gain possession of it. Experience is a hard master, but many there are who will learn of no other.—Seattle Herald.

**A** GREAT MANY MINISTERS of the Gospel feel offended when men identified with the labor movement look upon the church as the ally of capitalism. The man of experience and observation in labor's ranks has not been able to close his eyes to the attitude assumed by church potentates, whenever Labor and Capital are engaged in a conflict. Almost invariably the man who occupies the pulpit is found arrayed with the exploiter.

At the Rock River conference of the Methodist churches, Rev. George P. Eckman, editor of the Christian Advocate, expressed himself as follows:

"Men of wealth should see that they owe their wealth to Christian preachers. Christianity is the only thing that keeps the great masses of poor people from assaulting the rich and tearing from them their riches. An endowment would not be a charity. It would be a small payment on a large debt."

It is presumed that Rev. George P. Eckman, editor of the Christian Advocate, knew what he was talking about when he declared that men of wealth owe their wealth to Christian preachers.

The above statement from a prominent man in the church is very significant, and should exonerate the men of the labor movement who sometimes charge the church with co-operating with exploiters in perpetuating the reign of that hellish industrial system, that makes millionaires of some and paupers of the many.

**O**RTIE McMANIGAL has been given his liberty, according to the reports published in the daily papers. By whose orders the prison doors were opened for him does not appear and it is very probable that it is not necessary that the public shall know by whose authority a self-confessed murderer was liberated and sent out of the country.

It is reported that Ortie McManigal has sailed for South America, and it is very probable that he carried with him a plethoric purse as compensation for the splendid service that he rendered to the subsidiary corporation of the steel trust.

McManigal was a criminal who admitted that his hands were red with human blood, but McManigal, the red-handed anarchist, after being held for more than two years to tell his stories in court to convict other men, is turned loose, not by the authority of law or the mandate of a court, but by the economic power of a master class, whose power seems to make a corpse of law and a mockery of the courts.

Why has he been given his freedom? He served the interests that are consolidating all their forces to crush the labor movement of this country. Big Business appreciated the treachery and duplicity of this outlaw who was used by a Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to poison public sentiment against the only organized body on the industrial field that is fighting the oppression of insatiable greed.

The liberation of McManigal and his being sent out of the country by order of the "invisible government," should demonstrate to the people that *anarchy*, clothed with economic power, is more potent than *law* and that courts are helpless when confronted with *Privilege* on its throne of authority.

**T**HE FOLLOWING is reported from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and shows that industrial depression is here and that the horizon is not bright for the man who is dependent on a job:

"As in all large industrial cities, the list of unemployed men here is daily growing larger. During the last two weeks the number of applicants for job at the State Free Employment Agency have doubled. During the same time the number of jobs offered have fallen off 25 per cent.

The large number of unemployed has resulted in a general lowering of wages for manual workers. Men going to the lumber camps were forced to accept \$26 a month where last year they were offered \$30.00.

"Men joining the "steel gangs" on railroad work are paid only \$1.65 and \$1.75 per day.

"The influence of new and improved machinery is seen in the number of skilled workers who are eagerly looking for any kind of work. Milwaukee metal trades men are hiring out as common laborers and skilled workers are grabbing at jobs offered by farmers at wages usually paid to hired girls.

"Out of six men sent as common laborers for railroad work, four were skilled mechanics, three being machinists and the other a carpenter.

"In spite of the big demand for jobs it was declared at the local employment agency that not one man had volunteered to go to the Michigan copper mines, although the agents of the copper barons have been in the city in an effort to enlist strike breakers in their war on the Western Federation of Miners."

**T**HE FOLLOWING CLIPPING has been sent us taken from the columns of the Milwaukee Leader of October 21st:

"Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 21.—At a conference of the 15 sales agents of the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company, Battle Creek, Mich., representing every section of the United States, Monday, it was unanimously voted that the union label should appear on every package of the food made by the concern.

"The question was discussed at length by the agents and at the close of the discussion, and following the vote the management announced that it had decided some time ago to manufacture its own cartons and that each will bear the union label and be made by union labor.

"The company is one of the largest cereal concerns in the country and the action is significant, as more than 50,000,000 of packages are distributed annually.

"The action in thus indorsing the union label is especially interesting in view of the extreme antagonism which exists against organized labor by the Post company, which is also located in Battle Creek.

Union Hater Post has made strenuous advertising campaigns against organized labor through editorials in the capitalist press throughout the country. He has on one occasion endeavored to institute an organization of his own among his employes, which lasted but a short time.

"The action of the Kellogg company will undoubtedly put a crimp in Post's business, as organized labor will come to the aid of the union concern and patronize union-made products.

"Post has made every endeavor to make Battle Creek an open town, but this move on the part of the Kellogg concern will kill Post's hobby."

The membership of organized labor should certainly give their support to a company that has recognized unionism by using the label on their products and using union labor in the production of such products.

Organized labor cannot expect anything from Post of Battle Creek, Michigan, save calumny and slander, and furthermore, no *real union man or woman* will purchase the cereals manufactured by Post, who know anything of the record of "Gripe Nuts."

## A Letter from Utah

(To the Editor of the "Guardian.")

Sir.—Kindly allow me a little space in your world-wide read paper. While reading the account of Mr. Penrith of the bloodshed that occurred in the Transvaal, I was struck with the great contrast with that of the week before which was dealing with Mr. Queer Tommy's letter. Sorry it is I am to read of such doings. Seeing that Tommy is a Britisher, and that he upholds a lot of grafters like the Western Federation of Miners. Allow me to inform the readers that there are in here quite a number of old country boys who have a principle that is far and above the W. F. of Miners grafters. I have been to a good few meetings of the Furness Miners Union, and also to the W. F. of M., and can say that I have never been so disgusted as to see and hear the carry-on that I have witnessed in the W. F. of M. meeting. And it is no small wonder that the W. F. of M. has been defeated in the last 10 or 12 years. Whatever place in the country they have called a strike. Whenever a man got the floor in several of the meetings, as soon as he got on his feet he was greeted with "Sit down, you cousin Jackson of —." I contributed fourteen months to the "Black Hells," and the question was asked for a receipt to be shown, and there was not one to be had, and also to Bingham strike, and Mr. Queer Tommy, if you care to be pulled around by the nose by such people, all I can say is "go to it." It does not read very nice to hear of the shobblings on

the Rand, but Mr. Britisher, I guess you will revel in it, and when Mr. Rudyard Kipling's song comes up again you will "pass the hat" around again and "Pay, Pay, Pay" to those thirsty Dragoons.

Permit me to tender my sympathies to Mr. Jack Gilbert on the replies to his letters. I may say that there were one or two parts of his letters that did not go very well, and all that I can see to be accounted for is that he was young to the country, and I sincerely hope he will let us have some more of his correspondence, for it is lots better to have some of his "piffle," as it is called, than to read of wholesale murders of British subjects on the dearly beloved Rand, the graveyard for Dalton and district young men, and also, Mr. Q. T., if it was not for the go-ahead and enterprising American that Rand would be a long way back in the mining world. Put that in your pipe, Tommy. Wishing success to your valuable columns, and believe me to remain a well-wisher of your paper in general.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, U. S. A.

The above clipping was sent to us and the request was made that we reply to the same. Upon inquiry, we find that there is no such party as Tommy Sutiver living at Bingham Canyon, Utah.

The cowardly creature who hides his identity under another name, particularly when he makes general charges against an organization and its officials, can lay no claim upon those traits of character that dig-

TOMMY SUTIVER.

nify men. The writer of the above clipping, taken from the *Guardian*, is one of those poor, weak, faltering poltroons who has pads on his knees and who drivels at the mouth when he hears the jingle of coin in the pocket of a master.

Only a spineless coward whose chief asset in his make-up is cringing servility and reverence for a boss, shoots from ambush at an organization and men that are fighting that great battle that has for its object the industrial liberty of the race.

In every battle for right there has been the Judas and the Benedict Arnold, and traitors will live to curse and pollute the earth with their

presence just as long as there remains in the coffers of greed the price of treason.

Had this libel on the English race lived in the time of Christ, he would have written a letter calumniating the Son of God, providing such letter of vilification and slander merited the approval of that class who brought about the execution of the Man whose doctrines incurred the hatred of the money-changers and the parasites who lived on the sweat of toil. Tommy Sutiver is a *scab*, inoculated with all the germs of sycophancy that make it possible for a degenerate to forget manhood and honor.

## Home Defender Arrested

ARTHUR S. BLACK of 50 Flint street, Somerville, was arrested while addressing a gathering on Boston Common on "The Evils of Socialism," charged with the non-support of his wife, according to the *Boston Post*, a capitalist newspaper. Black was in the midst of a violent attack against Socialism, charging that Socialists would break up the home and destroy the family, when a policeman interrupted the fiery orator and marched him off to the Somerville police station. Black is expected to discuss this subject further in the police court, when Mrs. Black will appear as the prosecuting witness.—Exchange.

The above extract, taken from an exchange, shows the hypocrisy of a vast number of platform spouters who assail Socialism on the grounds of "free love," destruction of the marriage tie and the breaking up of the home. Socialism has been charged with all the criminal tendencies of the age, but those who arraign Socialism seem to forget to support their charges with proof or evidence. It occurs to the majority of the professional prevaricators and chronic slanderers that it is absolutely unnecessary to appeal to the convictions and reason of men, but to their credulity, believing that anything of a disreputable nature will be gulped down by the thoughtless, and no questions asked as to the truth or falsity of the indictments brought against Socialism. These "bought and paid for" slanderers realize that all the subsidized journals of capitalism will give their brazen falsehoods the widest publicity, and it is a well known fact that "a lie will travel around the world while truth is pulling on its boots."

As a general rule, these scorpion-tongued "holier than thou" malefactors are the most venomous in their denunciation of Socialism. Knowing that a vast majority of the people are susceptible and accept mere statements without demanding the proof.

Thousands of men on the streets will not hesitate to make statements that blacken and besmirch the reputation of men and women, but such propagators of vilification and calumny would not contemplate for a moment invading the sanctuary of a court to bring their charges against the victims of their malice.

Mr. Black is charged with the very crime that he brings against Socialism, and in all probability this defamer of Socialism, if thoroughly investigated, would be found unfit as an associate for the "down and outs" of the "bad lands."

The reason that Socialism is arraigned and charged with so many evils is due to the fact that it *pays* the *maligner* to gather filth from the gutter of the English language and fling the garbage at a movement that is giving battle to the anarchy of greed.

The class of privilege have money, and the professional slanderer with an insatiable appetite for "filthy lucre" can always be bought to befoul his lips with slime and vituperation. Socialism, however, will survive all the attacks of the hired agents of capitalism and in due time build an industrial democracy on the shattered ruins of that brutal system that enslaves man.

## Does He Respect the Law?

WHEN THE GOVERNOR of the state of Colorado called out the state troops and sent them into the southern coal fields he declared that his purpose in calling out the armed force of this state was to establish *law and order*.

Let us investigate this declaration of the governor and see if it will stand the acid test of an analysis. Who were the violators of law and who were the disturbers of order? Were the miners the law-breakers, or were the operators the parties who had outraged the *law* which the governor seems so anxious should be revered?

The law of Colorado concedes the right of the miner to become a member of a labor organization and prohibits the employer to discriminate against and employé who becomes a member of a labor union.

Did the mine operators respect such a *law*? Did they concede the right of the employé under the *law* to enter the United Mine Workers of America? No. They absolutely refused to recognize the *union* of their employés and scorned to hold a conference with the representatives of a labor organization, regardless of the *fact* that the *law* upholds the right of the employé to identify himself with a labor union.

Did the governor of the state send the militia to the southern coal fields to uphold the sanctity of this *law*? No.

The law provides that the miners shall be permitted to have a check weighman, but the mine operators refused to respect this law, and the governor who prates so much about *law* did not think it necessary to call out the state militia to compel the mine operators to observe the laws which concede a check weighman and concede the right of an employé to belong to a labor organization and forbids discrimination against such an employé.

*The mine operators have defied the laws and maintained armed guards to trample the laws under foot*, and to those who openly defied the laws the governor sent state troops to suppress the efforts of the strikers, who are and have been struggling to force the mine operators to yield obedience to the laws. Governor Ammons had an opportunity to prove to the people of this state that he had profound respect for justice, but he fell down in the presence of those mighty mining magnates who seem to be able to even awe and intimidate a governor who lacks the spinal column to do his duty, even though in the performance of duty he is met with the frowning brow of "predatory wealth."

The governor of the state knows that there has been no *law* in the southern coal fields of Colorado save the mandate of the operators, and that their dictum has been executed by a private army of thugs.

## This from Mr. Davison

THE CALUMET & HECLA INTERESTS last week issued in Boston and Houghton newspapers a page announcement containing a condensation of the report prepared and submitted to the governor of Michigan by the Copper Country Commercial Club, in which the merits of the controversy between the Calumet and Lake managements and the Western Federation of Miners are examined and reported upon by that organization, which is presumptively more or less neutral and representative of the public. The announcement is used as an answer to the statements which have been made public here and elsewhere to the effect that Lake miners are the subjects of hard conditions. I regard it as a likely sign when the leading mining company of the Lake district enters the arena of publicity and sets forth the issue as it is joined with the miners through the eyes of outsiders. It is a step in the direction of arbitrating and compromising the matter which is very agreeable. Publicity and public opinion are destined to be the deciding factors in all such industrial disputes in the future. To hold otherwise is a mistaken attitude.

I am now more hopeful of the Lake strike being settled than ever. It will be, however, a long time before the mines can be restored to normal operating capacity. The federation is making the fight of its life to gain a foothold in the Lake district, and organized labor everywhere

is being appealed to for aid, and it is said that the aid is freely forthcoming. It will be well if the mine managements in that section look the situation squarely in the face and try to effect a settlement with their operatives, so as to make their condition approximately as good as in other districts where copper is produced. I venture to express the opinion that the strike will yet be settled upon broad humanitarian grounds, and concessions will be made to enlightened public opinion. The time has been reached when Boston stock market interests have a strong stake in the settlement of the strike contest and will probably be called upon to use their influence to putting an end to the controversy. It will be remembered that when the \$10,000,000 Calumet & Hecla merger was proposed two or three years ago, and at one time seemed likely of going through, certain Boston Stock Exchange interests took a hand in the matter, together with certain interests in Michigan, and blocked the deal, which was afterwards called off. The leading consideration in that opposition was that a merger would take several active issues from the Boston copper list. Now that the Lake strike has tied up over three-fourths of the Lake copper output and has caused every dividend-payer in that section to either reduce dividends or postpone them indefinitely, the situation is coming home to Boston. Boston and New England stockholders own the bulk of the shares in these companies

and are interested in getting their dividends and having to pay as few assessments as possible on unproductive and unprofitable properties. The crux of the dispute is the recognition of the Western Federation of Miners by the Lake mine management, but even this should be approached, I believe, in a spirit of conformity to public opinion. I hold no brief for the Western Federation of Miners, which has been charged with crimes and misdemeanors, but I say that this organization lives and lets live in Butte with the biggest copper mining company in the

world and independents of considerable importance, and that fact might be taken into consideration in the present dispute.

If the strike keeps up the copper metal market will develop into a runaway affair, an outcome which producers, as well as consumers, regard as being altogether deplorable. I believe the producing interests now, in view of the menace of a demoralized metal market, no longer wish to profit by the curtailment in effect in the Lake country, and sincerely desire to see resumption in effect.—Davison's Financial News.

## False Reports of Copper Strike

**A** CLOSE READING of the daily newspaper reports furnished by the Associated Press of the copper strike at Hancock, Calumet and other points in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will convince any fair-minded person that there is "something rotten in Denmark" as regards to the reliability of its news.

Our two daily papers have a reputation for fairness in reporting most labor troubles, so much so that they should have recognized before this that their "A. P." reports are highly colored in favor of the mine owners; that they do not state the facts relative to the strike situation in the copper country, and are intended to aid and assist the copper kings to secure men to break the strike.

The other evening a press dispatch from Calumet stated that the strike was broken and "hundreds of men are daily returning to work." Two days later the local dailies published an account of "the largest meeting held by the strikers in two months," which indicates that the strike is far from broken. Ever since the strike was called there have been alternating reports of its failure, to be followed by demonstrations on the part of the strikers, which gave the lie to the Associated Press.

Of course the workingmen have nothing to say about editorial policies of newspapers they do not own. The papers have the right to assume any attitude they may choose editorially. They may take sides or not; it is their own business. It is one of the prerogatives of a free press. But we have the right to expect that the news shall be reported honestly and fairly. To this much at least we are entitled.

A sizzling protest to the officials of the Associated Press from the managers of the Duluth dailies about the false reports they are getting from time to time of strike conditions in the copper country might have

a wholesome effect and lead to more reliability in new reports from that section. The United Press reports of the strike are more consistent; they appear to be fair and give the facts without playing favorites. And this is what should obtain with any decent news service.

The Labor World is in a position to know that the copper strike is still a live issue in upper Michigan. Only a few, a very few indeed, of the strikers have returned to work. The violence credited to the men on strike has been provoked and instigated largely by the professional gunmen who were brought from the crime centers of the country into the strike region by the mine owners. These bad men are temporarily clothed with the livery of the state. Although not citizens of Michigan, they have, contrary to law, been sworn in as deputy sheriffs. They are ostensibly on duty to protect property, but they use their authority as peace officers to beat up strikers, and they usually do it with a vengeance. That is their real business.

But this is not all; when the deputy sheriff-gunmen finish their "beating up" jobs, the Associated Press reports round out the conspiracy with sensational and adroitly written stories in which the strikers are made to appear as the real law-breakers. However, in spite of all the arrests that have been made, not one striker has been convicted in a court of justice of committing violence, while a number of gunmen have been stripped of their police authority, and some of them have been sent to jail.

This is a fact the people should know, and they should also know that the Associated Press news service seldom contains a truthful account of the strike, and its stories are colored to suit the wishes and purposes of the greedy mine owners.—Labor World, Duluth.

## Is There No Redress?

**T**HE EMPLOYERS of labor during the past several years have resorted to many ways and means to thwart the efforts of the working class in maintaining an organization for mutual welfare and advancement. A large number of corporations have assumed the arrogant attitude of refusing to deal with employes as an organization. While employers reserve the right to band together to promote their material interests, they deny the same right to employes. They frequently announce that employes having grievances must come to them as *individuals*, knowing that *employes as individuals* can wrest no concessions from combinations of exploiters that are supreme when dealing with individuals outside the pales of the labor movement.

A large number of employing corporations have resorted to the *card system* as a means to destroy the labor union, and the following *card*, issued by the Homestake Mining Company of the Black Hills, shows the despotic tactics utilized by organized greed to keep the worker in the fetters of economic slavery:

Department..... Application No.....  
**HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.**  
 Application for Employment.  
 Lead, S. D.....191.....  
 Name..... Age..... Height.....  
 Weight..... Color Hair..... Eyes.....  
 Physical Defects.....  
 Married..... Nationality.....  
 Religion..... Politics.....  
 Residence..... Occupation.....  
 Experience.....  
 By Whom Last Employed and Where.....  
 In What Capacity.....  
 How Long.....  
 Do not use liquor to excess, or morphine.  
 Was a Member of a Labor Union.....  
 Nearest Living Relative.....  
 References.....  
 I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Company agree that I will not become such while in its service.  
 .....

Applicant.

Report of Examining Physician.....  
 .....

M. D.

Where Assigned.....

The above application card, issued by the Homestake Mining Company, tells its own story and needs no extended editorial comment to show the outrage that is committed against the man whose only asset is his labor power. The above card must be filled out before the masterless slave is licensed to seek employment, and if the answers to the many questions do not meet the approval of the company, then the dependent on a job must seek pastures new.

It will be noticed that the application card of the Homestake Mining Company makes inquiry as to the politics and religion of the applicant for employment. It was thought that in this country where we boast of political and religious liberty, that a man's political convictions and religious beliefs were sacred, but it seems that the Homestake Mining Company has no reverence for those boasted liberties which have been looked upon as the inalienable rights of citizenship. William Randolph Hearst, who has had an aspiration for the highest position in the gift of the people of the country, and who has control of a syndicate of newspapers, has posed as "the friend of labor," and yet his journals have never raised a protest against a *card system* that denies employment to an applicant on account of his politics, his religion and his membership in a labor union.

Why has Hearst, the boss of a newspaper syndicate, been silent? The reason can only be found in the fact that the *Hearst interests* control the Homestake Mining Company. It is but a short time ago when a Catholic bishop was practically deported from the Black Hills on account of the haughty attitude assumed by the Homestake Mining Company. The bishop was forced to leave Lead City and take up his abode on a ranch. He filed his complaint before the convention of the Catholic Federated Societies, held in Milwaukee, but as yet no relief has been granted by this corporation that assumes the right to not only deny employment to a member of a labor organization, but to ascertain the political and religious belief of the applicant for employment before he is permitted to become a slave for the Homestake.

The claim is made that there are 15,000,000 of Catholics in the United States. If that claim is true, and Catholics believe that a man's religion and politics should be sacred, then they have the power in their own hands to teach the Homestake Mining Company a lesson that will not be soon forgotten. Concerted action on the part of the Catholics relative to the Hearst papers will bring this haughty combination to its knees and impress upon the mind of "the friend of labor" that he is not above or beyond the power of the forces of the people who believe in political and religious liberty.

# To the Stockholders of Lake Mines

(Miners' Bulletin.)

**YOU ARE DOUBTLESS** aware that there is a strike on in the Michigan copper district. With reduced or no dividends your outlook for the future is not good. Some of you may consider dividends the prime requisites and care for nothing else, acknowledge no responsibility for the conduct of your property, care nothing for the welfare of your employes and the community. Where you feel that way there are few who would be candid enough to admit it. Even in a case like that we have something to say to you that should receive your careful consideration.

There are others beyond question among you who understand the responsibility that should attach to every owner of property. Men who recognize the responsibility attached to such ownership. Men who realize that labor is the active factor in the creation of wealth without which there could be no civilized life. Men who recognize that the owners of such properties as mines, railroads, etc., are simply agents for the community to see that certain services or products are given to society.

Men who realize that if they abuse the power which is vested in them that that power will be taken away. Men who understand that there must necessarily be some conflict between the interests of men who buy labor and those who sell labor, and who are willing to allow the men who sell their labor, all the rights which those who buy labor, daily exercise.

In other words, men who recognize that in this age capital must be organized and combined in order to carry on the great industrial enterprises of today and who also recognize that labor suffers wherever it is not organized, able to demand a redress of grievances and secure the advantages that arise from collective bargaining in the sale of labor.

Men who realize that the world is waking from long ages of slumber as to the rights of the worker; that each step it takes in advance is a step upward for the entire race. Men who realize that low wages makes for inefficiency and is therefore in reality, costly labor.

Men who realize that the people who are gaining the markets of the world today are those in which relatively high wages are paid.

The stockholders of the Lake Mines were informed that this strike would be of short duration, that it was caused by a bunch of alien agitators, that it would be over in a short time. The press of this district has co-operated with the mine managers in informing you every morning and evening that the backbone of the strike was broken, and yet, after the strike was well in its fourth month one of the largest meetings and parades were held in its entire history.

You see that you have been lied to persistently and consistently by the men whom you have hired to do your business. Your interests have suffered as well as those of the workers and the people of this community. You will yet learn the truth of the old statement that "agitators do not make trouble but the trouble makes agitators." You will realize that the same things are happening in the industrial world of today that happened in the political world of yesterday—that men no longer care to trust their lives and the welfare of their families to benevolent despots, no matter whether those despots are on the throne or are corporation managers with thousands of jobs at their disposal.

You realize that uncontrolled power falls into vicious hands and that no man is fit to hold such power. He and the world are better off when it is taken from him. No power lays so heavy on the shoulders of men as that of the manager of modern industry when it is untempered by any organization on the part of the workers.

There are benevolent despots in the political world. There are none in industry. There have been rulers who gave to their people "bread and the circus" instead of just and equitable laws. You know what happened to the Roman people. There have been corporation managers who build libraries but worked their employes such long hours that they had no leisure to read the books.

They have built bath houses, but had no place at the change house for the trapper to take a bath before he went to his home after his exhausting toil, nor no place where his digging clothes could be washed, thereby saving his women folk heavy labor.

All of the so-called "charities" of this district have been of a character that lent themselves to very profitable advertising. It has accomplished the minimum of good and made the maximum amount of noise. The management here has let the world know of its so-called good works. They are not equivalent to the short hours and the high wages enjoyed in other mining camps.

You have had the report of a committee of the Commercial Club. The chairman of that committee, Mr. Ulseth, has been practically an employe of the C. & H. Mining Company for many years. The club started out by trying and condemning the Western Federation of Miners and then asked the miners to appear before them, although the verdict had been given in advance. Their report was undoubtedly drawn in the office of the mining companies. Experts had made figures lie, and Mr. Ulseth, Mr. Black and Mr. Baer attached their signatures to them. The report was a paid ad. in the newspapers of this district and also in Boston.

Your management seems willing to incur additional expense amounting to millions for any purpose excepting the payment of labor.

From the inception of this strike the troops have been in the district. There has been an army of imported and local gunmen, injunctions from the Circuit and Supreme Court of the state, and last

and least of all the report of your agent, the Commercial Club. None of them have produced much ore. They will continue in the same unprofitable course. You must understand from this history that this strike is not an agitated one—it is the product of real grievances. Those grievances were so great that before this strike you were several thousand men short in this district, while at the same time men were standing in long lines for a job in the big Butte camp.

You tried importing a few hundred men prior to the strike. They left very quickly. The company managers have imported a few hundred since, and they have gone the way of their predecessors. Your companies have covered the country with lying solicitors, and still you have not succeeded. Experience should teach you some truth. You should profit by her lesson. You should realize by this time that you have been misinformed, that there are great grievances to be righted, that the men insist upon redress and that they shall have a right to belong to whatever organization they may see fit.

The copper press of this district has never ceased to lie on the question of recognition of the union. The world recognizes that there is a union up here. It should not require a great deal of discernment for mine managers to do the same, but the men have not asked and are not asking at the present time for recognition of the union in the commonly accepted sense of that term, but they do protest and will continue to do so against being required to renounce their organization.

They feel that you have no right to make such requirements, that they have as much right to belong to their union as you have to belong to your club or to any secret or fraternal organization.

The management has admitted by their statement of changes which are supposed to go into effect soon, that the men's contentions are just. The attitude of the managers in the past few years has proven as early as possible, as acts do, that organization was necessary.

When the miners sent their petition to the Legislature they found that the mining companies were represented rather than the miners. They also found pretty good evidence of corporation gold when they presented the eight-hour bill for consideration. It was sand-bagged with a well-filled purse, but it did not prevent organization.

Your companies' gold could not prevent that. It could not prevent and didn't prevent a strike. You see it is not always cheapest to depend on a bag of gold turning the scales of justice against human rights. It never succeeds for any very long period of time. It never makes for those amicable relations which should exist between employer and employes.

The men here feel that any one who is good enough to make profits for your company is good enough to meet the management of that company and talk things over. They tried to do this before the strike started. They have not only been willing to accept arbitration at all times, but they have sought to have their grievances arbitrated. If you had any love for humanity, any recognition of the forces which are making for progress, any desire to promote the welfare of your employes and the community that has given you so much, there could be no hesitancy in your reply.

The mine managers of this district would soon recognize that there was a power higher than them. But if you care nothing for right or justice or the happiness of those who are giving you wealth and leisure, then look at the question directly from the standpoint of dollars, and ask yourself: "Does it pay?"

Does it pay to be shut off from dividends for a long period of time at a time when copper mines are paying handsomely? Does it pay to attempt to starve out the men who have developed a community and have helped to swell your fortunes? Does it pay to still further arouse public sentiment against the inhumanity of corporations in dealing with your employes? For you recognize in spite of the kept press and the hireling reporters of this district that the cry of the copper miners has rung throughout the country and around the world as another evidence of the brutality of corporations in their treatment of men.

Does it pay for you to offer further proof in substantiation of that charge?

It is within your power to bring industrial peace to this community, a peace which shall be lasting, a peace which will enable you to enjoy large profits while at the same time giving to your employes a modicum of justice.

Many of your companies have sought to pose as generous employers. We ask much less than that—"be JUST employers."

## The Dread Terror of the Rand

THE FOLLOWING REPORT from Comrade Charles Mussared, correspondent for the Federation of Trades Unions in South Africa, tells the story of the cause for the great miners' strike on the Rand which resulted in open war.

Of the eighteen miners who formed the strike committee of the Transvaal Miners' Association in 1907, thirteen have since died of phthisis (miners' consumption). One was killed in a mine accident in Canada, one has been compensated on account of phthisis, two are still living but have phthisis, and one is still working. . . . What ghastly facts! Search the whole world through, and nothing approaching the Transvaal phthisis terror could be found.

It can be prevented.

Phthisis, or miners' consumption, is caused by breathing air poisoned by the smoke from powder used in blasting. In order to avoid the deadly results it would be necessary to take more time, and thus cut into the profits of the mine owners. Working men's lives, however, count for nothing with the rich capitalists who own the mines. To realize the force of this statement it is only necessary to point out that the total dividends paid from the mines on the Rand during the year 1912 amounted to the vast sum of \$56,700,126,

most of which, if not all, was sent out of the country.—World, Oakland.

"The dread terror of the Rand" is found in all the mining districts of the earth. It is true that where labor is organized, legislation is being enacted to protect the health of the man who delves in the bowels of the earth. But, regardless of all legislation that has for its object a purer atmosphere for the miner to work in, yet the men in their living tombs in the great mining dungeons of the earth fall victims to this dread disease that is hurrying countless thousands of miners to premature graves.

Here in America, where the people are hailed as the sovereign power and where labor is equipped with a ballot, "the dread terror of the Rand" stalks like a pestilence, destroying strong and vigorous men in the very bloom of youth, and the densely populated cemeteries in close proximity to every mining camp of magnitude in America, proves conclusively that greed for dividends beneath the flag of our glorious republic is destroying human life just as rapidly as in the Rand.

Capitalism is the same all over the world, and spares not, when profit is at stake.

## Labor Must Come Together

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, at this writing, is holding its convention in Seattle, Washington. There will be many resolutions introduced, and there will be a great flow of oratory, but this question arises: Will the delegates to the convention meet the emergency that confronts the labor movement of this country?

It is not possible for any intelligent man to successfully deny but that the hosts of greed are more thoroughly united than ever to resist every demand of organized labor. The question of a doubt does not arise as to the fact that exploiting combinations are more determined than ever that the "open shop" shall prevail and that unionism shall be assailed by every weapon within the armory of trusts and corporations.

It is a noticeable fact which cannot be successfully disputed by the ablest champions and advocates of craft and trade autonomy that the labor movement, as at present constituted, cannot cope with a class of privilege which has behind it all the functions of govern-

ment. Labor, ordered out by regiments to fight the wrongs of "predatory wealth," cannot tear tyranny from its throne and plant the banner of unionism over the shattered ruins of economic slavery. Regiments of labor, battling against the combined forces of exploiters, while other regiments of labor remain at work aiding by their productive power to defeat those on strike, can win no victories for the working class.

The craft and trade organizations in years gone by were able to wrest some concessions from an employer, but when that employer ceased to be an individual and placed his economic interests behind the fortress of an Employers' Association, the craft and trade organizations were rendered almost helpless in righting the wrongs inflicted on labor through the greed of mighty trusts and powerful corporations.

The time is here when the labor movement must launch a great educational campaign that will bring together the regiments of labor into an army, and that army of labor fighting under the banner of industrial unionism, can force greed to fly the white flag.

## An Age of Hypocrisy

By W. S. Morgan.

WE ARE LIVING in an age of hypocrisy.

Things are not what they seem.

The colossal fortunes that constitute more than three-fourths of our nation's wealth are not the signs of prosperity.

On the other hand, they are the signs of poverty.

They are the fruits of exploitation.

They are the products of a commercialism that is the code of the devil, and an industrial system that is in league with hell.

They poison the waters of the fountain of truth, corrupt the hearts of the youths of our land and impress, through prenatal influence, their falsehoods on unborn generations.

The glittering display of precious stones, fine jewels and costly raiment, with empty ceremonies and meaningless platitudes, signify only our worship of Mammon.

Behind this dazzling array of wealth is poverty, hunger, misery and despair.

Almost under the shadow of the magnificent and fashionable churches are the tenement houses, the slums, the breeding dens of vice, sin, crime, disease and moral depravity.

Every frowning fortress is a violation of the commandment: "Thou shalt not kill," and every battleship a lie to civilization.

The struggle for life is intensifying.

The race for riches is rampant, rapacious, ravenous.

The world is on its knees to wealth.

Manhood is on the cross between thieves.

Behind the pomp and splendor and display and gaudy trappings of wealth is hell.

For the wealthy I have no words of condemnation.

It is not given me to judge.

Besides, most of those who have been robbed have given it their sanction.

But for the hellish system that makes it possible for a few to

own most of the wealth created by the many I have no words strong enough to express my hatred and contempt.

This hell-born and devil-inspired system is the sum total of all iniquities.

It feeds upon misfortune; thrives upon oppression and extortion; drinks the blood of childhood; immolates the virtue of womanhood; throttles the noblest aspirations of manhood; despises innocence; recruits the houses of prostitution with its victims; mocks at universal brotherhood; inspires hatred; breeds vice; legalizes crime; puts a premium on dishonesty; puts honor on the auction block; receives stolen goods; protects thieves; smothers honest effort; assists robbery; oppresses labor; crushes human rights and deifies gold.

I would to God that I could tear the mask from our present so-called civilization, so full of iniquities, and so diabolical in its character.

That I could show that it was in reality only sugar-coated barbarism.

But as dark as the picture is there is hope for the future, and that hope grows brighter every day.

The air is vibrant with the voice of freedom.

A mighty wave of philosophic thought is traversing the universe. Its powerful vibrations are uprooting old dogmas.

Thrones and political dynasties are tottering for their fall.

The earth is trembling with intensity of motion.

A new era is flashing the light of its coming into the face of mankind.

A new order is preparing.

The truth, the grand truth, that the creators of wealth are justly entitled to all the wealth they create, and "if any will not work neither shall he eat," is impressing itself on the hearts of men.

Hypocrisy is losing its respectability.

Let it be consigned forever to the rubbish heap.—National Rip-Saw.

## A Significant Speech

WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor, made a very significant speech at the convention of the American Federation of Labor last week at Seattle, Washington. The United Press contained the following report of Secretary Wilson's address:

"Seattle, Wash., Nov. 12.—The establishment of a federal employment bureau was advocated by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson in an address delivered before the American Federation of Labor convention today. He also suggested as a means of avoiding

strikes, the publication of the earning capacity of employers against whom walkouts are threatened.

"Hitherto when there have been strikes," he said, "it has been the custom to publish the wages, hours and working conditions of the workmen. We now intend to make public the earning capacity of the employers.

"In the case of the Calumet, Michigan, copper strike, we sent one man to confer with the strikers and companies and another to investigate the profits of the companies. The Calumet & Hecla Com-

pany was organized in 1870 and was capitalized at \$2,500,000, although the actual investment was only half of that. Thus far the company has declared \$121,000,000 dividends and has made reinvestments totalling \$75,000,000, besides paying expenses and the enormous salaries of officers.

"Yet this company has refused to meet the employes or to accept the mediation of the Department of Labor. They told us that the property was theirs, and that they could use it as they saw fit. The time is past, though, when might makes right. Property is held by law. Society made the laws of ownership for the purpose of preserving the welfare of society, not of the individual. Whenever an individual or a company uses its property in a manner to injure the community, it will force society to modify the law."

"Referring to the proposed federal employment bureau, Wilson said such an agency could co-operate readily with the Postoffice Department.

"Private employment agencies are usually used to supply strike-

breakers," he said, "and I have in mind a bureau of labor information rather than an employment bureau. I want to see created a department which could collect and dispense labor information as the weather bureau dispenses weather information. This information could be posted daily in all the postoffices of the country."

The most significant part of Wilson's address to the convention was the statement of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, whose officials declared that "the property was theirs and that they could use it as they saw fit."

If the economic master is more powerful than the government under which he coins dividends from the sweat and blood of human beings, then it is about time that the great mass of the people of this country was made aware of this brutal fact. If the property is theirs and "they can use it as they see fit," then a government that permits a mining oligarchy to arm hired assassins to shoot starving slaves into submission is not worth fighting for, and a state that sends her soldiers to uphold the arrogant despotism of such industrial tyrants commits an outrage upon civilization.

## Business Men Declare War

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS a short time ago established stores in the copper mining district of Michigan. The officials having the strike in charge discovered that purchasing supplies for the strikers at retail prices in the stores in the different mining camps of the strike zone meant a vast expenditure of money, and as a matter of economy reached the conclusion that the organization must establish mercantile institutions of its own, in order that the strikers might be furnished the necessities of life at wholesale prices.

This action on the part of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners aroused the indignation of the business men who have decreed that this organization must be driven from the copper district of Michigan. The following in the press dispatches from Michigan show the animus of the business men, and likewise shows that these mercenary exploiters are following the same road to ruin that was traveled by the business men of the Cripple Creek district, who organized a Citizens' Alliance as an adjunct to the Mine Operators' Association.

The dispatch is as follows:

"Caulmet, Mich., Nov. 10.—An organization, to be known as the Citizens' Alliance, having for its principal objects the elimination of the Western Federation of Miners from the copper strike district and the ending of the strike now in progress since July 23, is forming in

the strike zone among men from all walks of life.

"Several thousand citizens have already signed the membership lists. The membership pledge denounces the Western Federation of Miners as a menace to the future welfare and prosperity of the district and as opposed to good government and good citizenship.

"The alliance purposes to make itself felt as a strong moral force and also materially to assist strikers who return to work to regain what they have lost in the strike and relieve any distress which may follow the period of idleness."

This combination proposes to assist the strikers who return to work, but the men who make up this combination in the very beginning of the strike shut off all credit to the strikers, who had been their patrons for years. The business men entertained the opinion that concerted action among the merchants in denying credit, the strikers would be forced back into the mines at the terms dictated by Lord McNaughton of the Calumet & Hecla.

But the business men, in their effort to starve the strikers back to work, were doomed to disappointment, and their late effort to drive the Western Federation of Miners from Michigan will likewise meet with failure. Unionism has come to stay in the copper zone of Michigan, and unionism will be there when the mercenary mob, known as a Citizens' Alliance, will be dead and buried and mourned by none.

## We Mind Our Own Business

THE ENEMIES of organized labor have come out in the open since the union began preparation to furnish relief through their own stores. In other words, some pretended friends have taken off their masks and are revealed in their true light. It was men of this type who started the report that thirty Finns had gone scabbing. The wish was father to the statement. It was conceived in desperation and brought forth in falsehood.

We would ask these gentlemen (?) if union men have not a right to spend their money in the manner that will bring largest returns?

Nobody stays in the copper country for their health. Business men are in the game for the money there is in it. We propose to save what has been going to them in profits. We are going to practice economy. We will wait on ourselves instead of paying them to do it.

As a result many business men will understand what it means to lose their job. They could sympathize with the workers if they were not too angry.

If they were intelligent they would go after the direct cause of their trouble and ours, but instead they act like a dog snapping at a stick instead of the hand that wielded it.

We should not be a bit surprised to see these fellows "pull off" something in their desperation. If workingmen showed the same disposition the state would not back up the employer so far as it does.

It was the business men of the Cripple Creek district who precipitated the riots there, destroying the Federation stores, for which the state of Colorado later paid \$60,000.

It is highly probable that the workers have learned something since. The state is a slow paymaster when workingmen are their creditors. We have heard a great deal during this strike about the protection of "life and property," with the accent on the property. The miners have respected the property of others. They will defend their own. —Miners' Bulletin, Hancock.

## The Metal Market

New York, Nov. 5.—The metal markets have been inclined to quiet and have been rather weak as to prices. There has been some irregularity in the general movement.

Copper.—The market has been quiet and weak. It is evident that on account of the recession in business the supplies and purchases of consumers are going to carry them further than had been previously anticipated. This in a great measure explains the recent paucity of orders. Several of the agencies in their efforts to draw business have offered copper down from day to day without succeeding in placing more than a few million pounds. The outstanding feature of the last week has been the fact that one of the large agencies, which heretofore has held firmly for 167½c, has been soliciting trade at lower figures. However, we do not hear of any business having resulted as yet.

We have heard of some few carloads of Lake copper sold at 163½c, while the large producer is supposed to be still naming 171½c. Conditions in this market continue unchanged and quotations but nominal.

Casting copper offered liberally has failed to find buyers.

At the close we quote Lake copper, nominally, at 163½@171½c;

electrolytic in cakes, ingots and wirebars at 16.10@16.25c. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 15¾@16c, as an average for the week.

The London standard market has been very weak and considerable bear selling is reported. It is noteworthy that a large backwardation of over £1 as between cash and three months continues. On Thursday, October 30, spot standard was £70 10s and three months £72 7s 6d. On Friday it was about 5s lower, but on Monday it dropped £2, spot being £71 10s and three months £70 7s 6d. On Wednesday there was a slight reaction, spot closing at £71 12s 6d and three months £70 7s 6d per ton.

Base price of copper sheets is now 22c for hot rolled and 23c for cold rolled. Full extras are charged and higher prices for small quantities. Copper wire is 17½@18c, carload lots at mill.

Exports of copper from New York for the week were 3,371 long tons. Our special correspondent gives the exports from Baltimore for the week at 2,874 tons.

Visible stocks of copper in Europe on October 31 are reported as follows: Great Britain, 12,280; France, 2,970; Rotterdam, 2,400; Hamburg, 1,080; Bremen, 1,000; other European ports, 1,050; total, 21,780 long tons, or 48,787,200 pounds, a decrease of 1,400 tons from October 15. In addition to the stocks above, 1,350 tons are reported afloat from Chile and 2,750 tons from Australia, making a total of 26,880 tons.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

October-November..	Sterling Exchange.....	Silver.....	NEW YORK.		Tin. Cts. per lb.....	Lead.		Zinc.	
			Copper. Lake, Cts. per lb.....	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.....		New York, Cts. per lb.....	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.....	New York, Cts. per lb.....	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.....
30 .....	4.8515	59 1/2	*16 3/4	16.35	40	4.32 1/2	4.17 1/2	5.32 1/2	5.17 1/2
31 .....	4.8495	59 3/4	*16 3/4	16.25	40	4.32 1/2	4.17 1/2	@5.30	5.15
1 .....	4.8505	59 3/8	*16 3/4	16.25	40 1/4	4.32 1/2	4.17 1/2	5.30	5.15
3 .....	4.8485	59 3/8	*16 3/4	16.15	39 3/8	4.32 1/2	4.17 1/2	5.30	5.15
4 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.17 1/2	.....	5.15
5 .....	4.8510	59 1/2	*16 3/4	16.10	40 1/2	4.32 1/2	4.17 1/2	5.30	5.15

\*Nominal.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10 cents below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15@0.20 cents below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and nondesilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary Western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.

Pig Iron.—Foundry iron has been altogether stagnant. Basic iron has sold at sharp cuts from the old quotation of \$14 Valley. A 1,500-ton lot of bessemer sold at \$15.50, Valley, but two lots of 500 and 400 tons went at slight cuts. We now quote, as representing the outside of the market: Bessemer, \$15.50; basic, \$13.50; malleable, \$14; No. 3 foundry, \$13.75; forge, \$13.50, at Valley furnaces, 90c higher delivered Pittsburg.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC 1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March . . . .	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April . . . . .	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May . . . . .	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June . . . . .	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July . . . . .	17.190	14.190	60.654	58.721	4.720	4.353	7.116	5.278
August . . . .	17.498	15.400	61.606	59.293	4.569	4.624	7.028	5.658
September . .	17.508	16.328	63.078	60.640	5.048	4.698	7.454	5.694
October . . . .	17.314	16.337	63.471	60.793	5.071	4.402	7.426	5.340
November . . .	17.326	.....	62.792	.....	4.615	.....	7.371	.....
December . . .	17.376	.....	63.365	.....	4.303	.....	7.162	.....
Year . . . . .	16.341	.....	60.835	.....	4.471	.....	6.943	.....

Attention!

Polish Miners, Members of the U. M. W. of A. and W. F. of M.  
The weekly paper (Polish Miner) is published in Polish language at Pittsburg, Pa. The paper is devoted to the interests of all miners and members of the working class. Articles on the strike in Michigan and Colorado are special features. Send for sample copies.

Address GORNIK POLSKI,  
No. 1601 Beaver St., Pittsburg, Pa.

The following papers print weekly all news as to the strike situation in Colorado and Michigan. Miners and others who are interested should send for copies of these. Samples always free; bundle rates on application:

In the Slovenian language, "Proletarie," No. 4006 W. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

In the Croatian language, "Radnicka Straza," No. 1830 S. Racine St., Chicago, Ill.

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



LOST HIS CARD.

Please have the following published in the Magazine:  
While Pat Larkin, a member of this local, was on his return trip from his summer vacation in sunny California he lost his baggage, in which he had stored away his union card. Anyone finding same please return to the undersigned. The card was paid for the month of April of this year.  
W. E. HOLM,  
Bisbee, Arizona.

NOTICE TO FRANK MURPHY.

Leadville, Colo., Nov. 10, 1913.  
Editor Miners' Magazine:  
Will you please put notice in Miners' Magazine that the membership card of Frank Murphy has been found. He belonged to Creede, Bisbee, and paid last in Globe, Arizona.  
Owner will find same at office of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, Leadville, Colorado. Fraternaly yours,  
THOMAS OWEN,  
Leadville, Colo.

DONATIONS FOR MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 12, 1913.  
Mr. Ernest Mills, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. of M., Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed herewith please find check for \$12.15, collection I made among the friends and members of the local. Enclosed you will also find money order for \$8 as my personal donation to the striking brothers in Michigan. The names of the contributors you'll find as follows:  
Nick Fabrizio, \$1; R. Karlinger, \$1; J. Zobec, Sr., 75c; B. Kirn, 50c; J. Starzer, 50c; J. Miklich, 50c; A. Kochevar, 50c; J. Zakrajsek, 50c; J. Kochevar, 50c; J. Gaber, 50c; J. Hegler, 50c; J. Sterzinar, 50c; Chas. Kogovsck, 50c; Leo Vella, 50c; S. Carino, 50c; A. Mortellaro, 50c; J. Krasovel, 30c; J. Bostjancic, 25c; J. Mishmas, 25c; Louis Hren, 25c; J. Gregorc, 25c; Aut Prijatelj, 25c; Jos. Osterman, 25c; Fr. Sterzinar, 25c; John Prijatelj, 25c; Fr. Preku, 25c; J. Mortellaro, 25c; John Jenech, 10c. Total, \$12.15.  
With best success for our Federation, I am, Fraternaly yours,  
CHAS. POGORELEC,  
Sec'y No. 43.

DONATIONS FOR MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Leadwood Miners' Union No. 236, W. F. of M.  
Leadwood, Mo., Nov. 12, 1913.  
Mr. Ernest Mills, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. of M., Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed cashier's check for \$32.95, donations for the Michigan strikers as per list following:  
W. R. Adams, \$1; W. Jancke, 50c; Ed. Lowder, 50c; Cleve Janis, 50c; F. Breder, \$1; Nicolo Sosek, \$1; Dr. J. W. Huffman, 50c; Joseph Walazek, \$1; Jesse Ritter, \$2.20; Wm. French, \$1; G. H. Pratte, \$2.50; D. M. Smith, 50c; J. W. White, \$1; E. Campbell, \$1; Jesse French, \$3; C. McCullough, \$1; Herman Foust, \$2; C. E. Ellis, \$1.50; Paul Newicky, \$1; G. P. Towns, 25c; John Kindrick, 50c; Clyde Thomasson, \$3; R. W. Martin, 50c; John Thorton, 50c; Francis Boyer, 50c; Ben Schults, \$1; J. C. Anderson, \$1; Lee Slinkard, \$1; Geo. Jinkerson, 50c; Yon Linsyn, 50c; Wasil Guach, \$1. Total, \$32.95.  
With best wishes, I remain, Fraternaly yours,  
BYRON TROUTMAN,  
Sec'y No. 236.

DONATIONS FOR MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Steptoe Miners and Smelters' Union No. 233, W. F. of M.  
McGill, Nev., Nov. 8, 1913.  
Mr. Ernest Mills:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find money order for \$53.75, for donations for Michigan strikers. I was requested at the last regular meeting to send you a list of the names that donated and have them published in the Magazine:  
We, the undersigned, hereby subscribe the respective amounts set opposite our names, for the miners on strike in Michigan, also to help support their families as may be in need:  
Ely Local Painters' Union No. 486, \$10; Louis B. Franks, \$1; S. P. Culp, \$1; Frank Thorpe, \$1; F. C. Rowan, \$1; Geo. Keer, 50c; John Schutte, \$1; W. H. Lammars, \$1; L. C. Mogensen, \$1; J. L. Noonan, \$1; T. B. Looses, \$1; E. J. Olls, \$1; Geo. F. Mezger, \$1; Fred Schmidt, \$1; Ely Central Labor League, \$25; Wm. Green, \$1; J. P. King, \$1; Arthur Knight, \$1; H. Jurich, \$2.50; C. L. Spiegel, \$2.50; Clyde Hatch, \$1; Mike Husta, \$2; J. L. Werner, \$1; Tom Chambers, \$2.50; H. Micholson, \$1; J. Weis, \$1; Tom Harris, \$1; Cash, \$1; Capitol, \$2.50; J. E. Talbott, \$2.50; Chris. Sorensen, \$1; C. S. Creir, \$1; A. Kriecht, \$1; William Billings, \$2.50; D. J. Sullivan, \$1; H. S. Lehigh, \$1; A. D. Campbell, \$1; B. W. Weimer, \$1; A. Cartwright, \$1; Buck Cluigan, \$1; W. C. Goodman, \$1; S. Bernstein, \$1; Mathew Barnes, \$2; P. James, \$1; John Loon, \$1; H. W. Glass, \$1; Clewnys, \$1; McGee's Drug Store, \$1; F. T. West, \$1; R. Thomas, 50c; L. G. Schwalenberg, \$1.50; Marsh & Tietz, \$2; W. E. Collier, \$1; Steptoe Drug Co., \$1; P. C. Watt, \$1; Hamilton Mer. Co., \$1; A. B. Witcher, \$2; L. H. Murdock, \$1; W. F. Whiteley, \$1; Ely Garage & Supply Co., \$1; Fred Starr, 50c; Ackerman Grocery, \$1; M. R. Jassoy, \$1; H. T. Bennett, \$1; J. Blake, 50c; R. A. Wagner, \$1; I. Richmond, 50c A. C. Lundakaer, 75c; W. G. Mason, \$1; E. G. Chase, 50c; A. Abbott, \$2; Andy Jensen, \$1; Lodge No. 279, I. A. of M., \$25; Percy Felton, \$1; A. H. Crail, \$1; A. McCleary, \$1; Geo. Connors, \$1; Arthur A. Shell, \$1; H. O. Hall, \$3; H. L. Fuller, \$1; Jack Meagher, \$2; Wm. Knight, \$1; O. F. Foreman, \$1; W. Brggave, \$1; N. H. Chapin, \$1; N. A. Leonard, \$1; G. B. Fabrendorf, \$1; C. M. Morn, \$1; Butte Saloon, \$1; Apex Saloon, \$1; A Friend, 50c; Kenny Mayer Co., \$2.50; Felix Jakolsen, 50c; Frank Daily, \$1; Chas. Wilson, \$2.50; C. A. Ormiston, \$1; D. Tapholen, \$1; Compton Com'l Co., \$2.50; "Bo" Hayes, 50c; J. M. Dalla, \$1; F. A. Moller, \$1.50; Carl Jacobsen, \$2; S. G. Patterson, \$1. Total, \$187.75.  
These donations are from Ely and McGill, Nevada. Wishing you and the Michigan strikers success, I remain, Fraternaly yours,  
THOS. VIVIAN,  
Secretary.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total of amount previously acknowledged, \$62,348.25.  
Nov. 10.—Collected and forwarded by Byron Troutman, Sec'y No. 236, W. F. M., Leadwood, Mo.: J. E. Harper 50c, receipts from moving picture show \$19.60, Chas. E. Miller 50c, J. W. Forshee \$1.65, B. A. Pyles \$1, J. N. Maxwell

\$1-\$29.25; Ill. State Fed. of Labor, Springfield, Ill., \$100; Skidoo Miners' Union No. 211, W. F. M., Skidoo, Calif., \$48.

Nov. 11.—Collected by Antti Kalke for Michigan defense, Calumet, Mich., \$140; Laurium Socialist Party, Calumet, Mich., \$17.25; Local No. 377, Int. Un. Steam and Operating Engineers, Mt. Olive, Illinois, \$2.50; Detroit Federation of Labor, Detroit, Michigan, \$2.50; La Junta Socialist Local, La Junta, Colo., \$1; "Hrvatski Savez," Cementon, N. Y., \$251.36; Egg Inspectors No. 13006, Boston, Mass., \$5; West Chelmsford Bro. of Granite Cutters, Chelmsford, Mass., \$10; John Brozich, collected by contribution, Bisbee, Ariz., \$44.90; Charles Cathcart, Santa Barbara, Calif., 25c; Steptoe M. & S. Union No. 233, W. F. M., McGill, Nev., donation by contribution from Ely and McGill, Nev., \$53.75.

Nov. 12.—United Assn. Steamfitters and Helpers No. 590, San Francisco, Calif., \$25; South Slavic Socialist Org. No. 6, Chicago, Ill., \$31.27; collection by contribution from sympathizers from Gary and Duluth, Minn., \$20.15; Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, Minneapolis, Minn., \$50; Desloge M. U. No. 229, W. F. M., Desloge, Mo., \$100; J. M. Wood \$1, E. A. Dalton \$2.45, F. M. Wills \$1, all of Desloge, Mo., by John Thurman; Robert Ferguson, \$1, Thomas Deck \$2.25, M. C. Dufour \$2, all of Desloge, Mo.

Nov. 13.—Jugose. Soc. Udruzenje Broj No. 9, Slavic Socialist Branch 9, Milwaukee, Wis., \$13.25; Antti Kalke, collection by contribution for Michigan strikers, Calumet, Mich., \$103.93; Steve Oberto, South Range, Mich., \$10; Loveland Socialist Local, Loveland, Colo., \$2.75; Sveti Nikola, Sub. Ass'n. No. 134, N. C. S., Kansas City, Kan., \$10; Pueblo Smeltermen's Union No. 43, W. F. M., collection by contribution, Pueblo, Colo., \$12.15; Chas. Pogorelec, Pueblo, Colo., member W. F. M., \$8; Lyes Hope Finnish Temperance Ass'n, Weirton, W. Va., \$32.10; South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 51, Monessen, Pa., \$5; Victor Zampatti Organization, Local No. 34, I. U. S. M. W. & W., Fort Bragg, Calif., \$4.

Nov. 14.—Joe Chancey, Maiden, Mont., \$4; L. J. Leonard, Maiden, Mont., \$2; Local No. 39, Cement Workers' Union, A. B. C. of W., Redwood City, Cal., \$10; Local No. 17, U. B. W., Cleveland, O., \$20; Local No. 219, U. M. W. of A., Pittsburg, Kan., \$30; Local No. 216, Int'l Bro. Bookbinders, Jamaica Plain, Mass., \$10; Cigarmakers' Union No. 99, Ottawa, Ill., \$1.65; Hrvatsko Dobrotvarno Drustvo, "Sloboda" Br. 32, Chicago, Ill., \$12.75; Int'l Longshoremen's Union No. 38-14, Port Ludlow, Wash., \$6; Int'l Hodcarriers Local No. 296, Portland, Ore., \$10; South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 126, Peoria, Ill.; from the Local Union \$10, Geo. Mrksich \$1, M. Mrksich \$1, K. Buzadin \$1, Geo. Novak \$1, Geo. Katarrich 50c, M. V. Lucich 50c, M. Popovich 15c—\$15.15; Leadwood M. U. No. 236, W. F. M., Leadwood, Mo., collection by contribution, \$32.95; Quarry Workers Int'l Union, Branch No. 81, Lanesville, Mass., \$25.

Nov. 15.—Carpenters' Union No. 1786, Chicago, Ill., \$50; Witt Socialist Local No. 34, Witt, Ill., \$2; Sveti Nikola Odjel No. 304, Ambridge, Pa., \$11.25, Vido Dan Odjel No. 193, Ambridge, Pa., \$13.75—\$25.00.

Nov. 17.—Local No. 104, U. B. W., Butte, Mont., donation by assessment, \$180; Carpenters' Union No. 522, Milwaukee, Wis., \$10; Molders' Union No. 125, Milwaukee, Wis., \$16; Upholsterers' Union No. 29, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2.50; Typographical Union No. 10, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5; Carpenters' Union No. 1813, Milwaukee, Wis., \$5.15; Carpenters' Union No. 1586, Milwaukee, Wis., \$4.50; Malsters' Union No. 89, Milwaukee, Wis., \$25; Cigarmakers' Union No. 25, Milwaukee, Wis., \$50; Finnish Socialist Organization of Canada, Toronto, Ont., \$193; Colo. City Branch of Socialist Local of El Paso Co., Colo. City, Colo., \$5; Boston Musicians' Protective Ass'n, Local No. 9, A. F. M., Boston, Mass., \$10; Local No. 38-5, International Longshoremen's Ass'n, Portland, Ore., \$15; Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, Div. No. 589, Boston, Mass., \$100; Hungarian Socialist Branch No. 25, H. S. P., Martin's Ferry, Ohio, \$10; Hungarian Branch of Hungarian Socialist Fed. No. 33, Hartford, Wisconsin, \$3.70; Hungarian Branch of Socialist Federation No. 40, Elgin, Ill., \$11.15; Hungarian Socialist Fed. No. 24, Cleveland, O., \$29; Steve Sallai, Syracuse, N. Y., weekly donation, \$1; Skidoo Miners' Union No. 211, W. F. M., Skidoo, Calif., donation by three members of \$4 each, \$12; A Friend, from B. C., \$10; George Heatherton, member W. F. M., Vancouver, B. C., \$5; donation by members Snowball M. U. No. 124, W. F. M., Goldroad, Ariz., as follows: T. A. French \$2, Fred Berndt \$2, E. A. Carter \$3, Lee Ozburn \$1.50, R. S. McDole \$5, Martin Ryan \$1, Tom Connors \$2, E. G. Jones \$2, Wm. Salm \$1.50—\$20.00; Federal Labor Union No. 8217, A. F. of L., Boston, Mass., \$5; Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, San Francisco, Calif., \$45; San Diego Local No. 152, A. Bro. Cement Workers, San Diego, Calif., \$2; Int'l Ass'n Machinists, Lodge No. 68, regular weekly donation to the strike fund, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; Bridge and Structural Ironworkers No. 29, Portland, Ore., \$50; Local Union No. 661, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Ottawa, Ill., \$10; "Tapio" Temperance Society, Hibbing, Minn., \$17; Matti Rakila, by collection, Loud Spur, Eben jnt., Mich., \$25.35; Axel Kolinen, Crystal Falls, Mich., by collection, \$20.65; S. D. Drustvo "Sloga," Br. 8, Pittsburg, Pa., individual donations, \$11.50.

Total, \$64,914.81.

HE WILL GET HIS!

The following item of news appeared in the Pueblo Chieftain of Nov. 2: "CROATIANS OPPOSE STRIKE.

"Nick Badovinac Has Returned From National Meeting in the East.

"Nick Badovinac, city detective and vice president of the National Croatian Society, returned last night from a two weeks' vacation, during which time he attended a convention of his society at Pittsburg, Pa. He says it is the general sense of the meeting that a strike such as that now in progress in the southern Colorado coal fields, is unnecessary.

"The Croatians represent a much larger field than is generally supposed and most of them are being naturalized. If the strike in the coal mines continues it is proposed that the men calling that their nationality, come to America. While this was not the exact sense of the meeting, Detective Badovinac says such a thing is quite in reason.

"A few Croatians are already employed in the Colorado coal fields and are known as non-union miners."

In justice to the army of loyal members of the United Mine Workers of America who are Croatians and now on strike in southern Colorado and the larger army who are working in the coal mines in all parts of the country of the same nationality resent this misrepresentation and they will attend to this would-be spokesman. The following is from one of the most prominent in the "South Slavic" Federation, of which the Croatians are most numerous. He has this to say:

The National Croatian Society, known as "Narodna Hwasaka Lajednica," has about 30,000 members, of whom 95 per cent. are wage workers and 99 per cent. of them are in sympathy with strikers everywhere. Their official paper is called "Lajednicar," which has articles every week on the strike situation in Colorado and Michigan, and appeals to all its members to support the strikers in Michigan financially and those in Colorado morally.

Thousands of dollars have been collected already by members of this order to support those on strike. The president, Jos. Marohnick, of this society, is in hearty sympathy with the strikers and he writes me personally about it and wants me to keep on sending articles on the strike situation.

The National Croatian Society despises a scab and Mr. Detective Badovinac knows that this organization refuses to pay any benefits to a scab if disabled or injured during time of strike between master and slave.

Of course Mr. Badovinac is paid for the article in the Pueblo Chieftain, but of one thing I can assure Mr. Detective: that charges will be preferred against him immediately for misusing the good name of this order. No ques-

tion but what Mr. Badovinac will get his just dues either by expulsion or he will be compelled to retract the statements credited to him by the Pueblo Chieftain.

Yes, Mr. Badovinac, you are a traitor to our people and to the National Croatian Society. Later on I will prove by the executive board of this order that Mr. Badovinac has lied and lied for "dollars," the God he worships. We Croatians are beginning to get wise, to see the difference between light and darkness, union and non-union, traitors and men, master and slave. You and those of your type have done everything possible in the past to become rich on our ignorance. The day of judgment is at hand and I can see you trembling. Rest assured you will get all that is coming to you from the members of the National Croatian Society!

Fraternally,  
ALEX. SUSNAR.

FRAGMENTS.

The new is always being born out of the old, and always underneath the thing being born is something yet finer in process of formation. We do not see it, because our attention is on the old, which is always with us, covering or hiding the new, which needs its protection while in process of birth.

We may be unconscious of this and many times most discouraged just when its growth is most active.

Things, habits of men, modes of life do not change suddenly. Very often that which we strive for, individually and collectively, as the eradication of some undesirable quality of character or the attainment of some political ideal in our social order, is being born bit by bit out of the old.

Nature works slowly and seems to waste with a lavish hand, but nothing vital to growth has been left to our caprice and we shall find later on that the waste was but the husks of some unfoldment, and the unwholesome or irregular was often the coarser covering of a hidden beauty struggling for expression.

So in the present development of the race, in many ways the new is with us, though we are unconscious of it; the democracy is upon us, has been in process of birth these many years, and just as it has grown, so has our desire and capacity for more increased.

The Russian of today is crying out for the political freedom we now have, while we, unsatisfied, are reaching out for more.

The industrial and political strife of men, the discord of nations are the birth pains of this continuous unfoldment, which we do not recognize because we are too close to the little daily happenings to get a right perspective of our advance.

W. E. G.

FRAGMENTS.

What a giant landscape the face of the earth is, with its scattered mountains here and its handful of lakes there, and yonder its rivers of hurrying waters losing themselves in the depths of restless seas. Huge fields of snow husbanded by lofty mountains, until released by the worm June days, stream their way down the mountain sides, feeding forests and gladdening the valleys below, which respond with a wealth of beauty in far reaches of ripening grain and masses of fragrant flowers. This landscape was born out of a veritable chaos of warring elements. In the progressive scheme of things it is so hard for us to grasp, to remember, this time element, for it solves all things.

It took aeons of time to evolve this landscape; then man, a soul in embryo, arrived upon the scene and proceeded to tear things up, and today we are in the chaos of his development. We see blows given and wounds received. We seem to see his baser parts in action, triumphant; however, their triumph is their defeat; they are but destroying themselves, burning themselves out, making ready for the beauty and harmony that the soul of man must finally express through the physical in democracy and co-operation.

W. E. G.

A PREACHMENT TO ORTIE McMANIGAL AND HARRY ORCHARD.

By R. A. Dague.

The Associated Press recently announced that Ortie E. McManigal, the confessed dynamiter and accomplice of the McNamara brothers, has been discharged from the Los Angeles jail. The dispatch says:

"It was said also McManigal had gone to a hospital for a surgical operation to remove from his forehead a scar by which he feared former associates might recognize him."

Another dispatch is to the effect that Harry Orchard, who a few years ago confessed to the murder of ex-Governor Stuenberg, and that he caused the death of a score of others, was offered his release from the Idaho prison but declined to accept it for the reason that he feared he might be killed by some member of a labor union.

Now the following remarks are intended by me as an open letter in the nature of a preachment to these two men:

Fellow mortals (I should say immortals, for I believe man is immortal), doubtless you are regarded by many as the champion criminals of the age. You are probably hated and denounced by scores of people. You fear the vengeance of those folks. Personally I have no ill-feeling toward you. While I would not approve your offenses, I do feel a sincere pity for you and your wives and children. I would be glad if I could speak to every man in the world who hates you and would do you harm, and ask him to divest himself of any feelings of revenge toward you. I am inclined to believe that you and the McNamara brothers, and the forty other unionists who were sent to prison as dynamiters last year, are not so bad at heart as you have been represented. In this fierce and greedy age of competition and war between capital and labor, the employers and the employes, the wage slaves and their masters, you enlisted as soldiers to fight for the workingman. Capital had the money, the courts, the church, the press, the guns, the police, the army and the navy on their side. Labor had nothing but justice and a knowledge how to use dynamite on their side. Weak labor engaged in a battle with strong capital and lost, and half a hundred of labor's soldiers are now in prison. To you, Ortie McManigal and Harry Orchard, I will say that I believe that when you first enlisted to fight for labor you were prompted by a love of justice and a desire to do your fellow toilers a substantial good service. The results of your methods of warfare horrified you and you sought the camp of the enemy and gave to them the secrets of your former associates. I do not say that by thus betraying your comrades in the labor army you committed a moral wrong, but you did by that act violate a law and custom of war long established by military men.

Do you ask if I favor wars and killing of enemies? No, not at all. I was educated a Quaker, and they believe in peaceful methods for the settlement of all disputes. But while I think you and your union labor associates did wrong in using violence (in fact, I abhor that method), yet I do not see that you are more wicked for going to war to better the condition of the poor, exploited, destitute working people than are rich capitalists who crossed the oceans and engaged in murdering Filipinos and the Boers for glory, or for mines and markets, because the only offense of those people was that they wished to change their governments from tyrannical monarchies into republics fashioned like the United States. Sir Baden-Powell, General Weyler, General Otis and other "Christian capitalists" are noted killers and are greatly honored. The captains and soldiers of labor unions and working people are put in jail. I disapprove of violence and bloodshed, whether caused by capitalists or working people. In America especially is

there no need of violence. Here all industrial and political wrongs might be righted through the ballot. Most earnestly do I urge the workers to stop striking and doing unlawful acts and join the Socialists, who oppose war and all violence, and who propose to finally establish a co-operative commonwealth through the ballot and other peaceful methods. In every civilized country on earth Socialists are the true, consistent, steadfast champions of the working people.

I feel certain I can safely say to you, Ortie McManigal and Harry Orchard, that among the fifty millions of Socialists in Europe and America there is not one who would do you harm. Their ideals of universal brotherhood and universal peace are so lofty and they are so thoroughly imbued with a pure sense of justice, and have such deep and broad sympathies for exploited humanity, that not a man, woman or child would harm a hair of your heads. While not approving your past actions, they would say to you, "Go, and sin no more."

I hope that not only you two men, but that all people may soon learn that it is a law of nature as unalterable as the law of gravitation that hate begets hate, violence leads to more violence, evil thoughts, cruel words, persecution, hatred and war not only call out the bad in others, but work evil in the hearts of those who think those thoughts and give utterance to them.

Walt Whitman, that truly great philosopher and writer, said:

"The song is to the singer and coming back most to him;

The theft is to the thief and comes back most to him;

The love is to the lover and comes back most to him;

The gift is to the giver and comes back most to him and cannot fail."

Restitution—reciprocity, is the law of the universe. "As ye sow so shall ye reap," said Jesus. "If you sow to the wind ye shall reap the whirlwind."

There is no escape from the consequences of wrong doing. The pardons for sin granted by men or gods cannot blot out a fact. An act once committed remains a fact throughout all eternity. Forgiveness does not mean that one can commit a crime and then be allowed to escape all the consequences of that crime. The belief that he can do so is a pagan superstition not only false but wholly vicious. That error has been the cause of millions of atrocious crimes. Juries may acquit and governors may pardon and the wrong doer may escape punishment provided by man-made laws, but there is no escape from the penalty that follows the transgression of a law of nature, which is a law of God. Here or hereafter, sometime, some where, the soul who deliberately did a wrongful act must, as far as possible, undo the consequences of such act. Such is the law of restitution. "Every one shall be rewarded according to the deeds done in the body."

The punishments inflicted by Nature and of God are not of a wrathful or vindictive kind, nor are they unending. They are corrective and reformatory and are provided by infinite wisdom for man's good—for his unfoldment.

William Law, the great thinker, said:

"No hell in any remote place; no devil that is separate from you;

no darkness that is not within you; no fiery dragon outside or apart

from yourself that can do you any hurt; you create your own hell,

your own devil, your own anti-Christ, your own dragon. It is these

that live in your own heart's blood that alone can hurt you."

In conclusion let me say to you two men: Serious and terrible as your crimes have been, I harbor no ill-feeling toward you. You were wage-slaves—the victims of a cruel, selfish, savage system of industrialism in which there is neither justice nor mercy but is a mad scramble for property without returning any equivalent therefor.

You were embittered against it, and resorted to unwise methods to right the wrongs inflicted upon you and your class by a heartless, supremely selfish system of capitalism, which insists upon the right of shrewd, scheming individuals to own all the public utilities and operate them as monopolies to the end that they may amass colossal private fortunes by tricking working people out of more than two-thirds of the value of their labor. Dynamite, strikes, sabotage, killing, will not cure the evils of which the working people justly complain; they lead to still greater violence and more murders. Socialism alone presents the correct remedy.

I will address this open letter to you, Ortie McManigal and Harry Orchard; but it will be read by many others, some of whom may still have bitter thoughts toward you. To them I say, as I have said to you, the man who hates another injures himself more than he does the object of his hatred. Let us all learn to be kind to our erring brothers. Let us learn that great truth that heaven is harmony, hell is discord; both are conditions rather than places. The great teacher nearly two thousand years ago said: "The Kingdom of Heaven is within you. Beloved, a new commandment I give unto you: that ye love one another."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, that gifted Socialist writer, says:

"So many gods, so many creeds,

So many ways that wind and wind,

While just the act of being kind

Is all this sad world needs."

"With charity to all and malice toward none," I am,

Your sincere well-wisher and friend,

R. A. DAGUE.

Creston, Iowa.

### WAGES.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

High wages, low wages, slow wages, no wages, the minimum wage, the maximum wage have all been discussed by us child slaves in golden California factories operated by the ex-secretary of the navy and other ardent Bull Moosers, who pay us kids as much as twenty cents a day, and the California Canneries Association, all Democrats, stand-pat Republicans and Bull Moosers, pay no wages to the kids at all. We who roll tin cans around and stack them get a ticket to the movies once a week, and the tickets are obtained under the name of "sweet" charity for nothing for the orphans.

We're "orfins" all right, as far as the Industrial Shell Fare Commission is concerned, but even kids with eyes will get wise and "pipe" the full product from soil without any laborious and exhaustive toil while we're kids.

And we got this wages business down to abolition of the wages system. And last, but not least, since the shrill blast of the factory whistle says seven a. m. and we cannot September Morn on a September morn, and others would say "pipe the pipestems" were us factory kids to don split skirts, we have a grievance and chorus, Let Capitalism Be Abolished.

### NEW YORK INCREASES MINERAL OUTPUT \$4,000,000.

Final Figures of United States Geological Survey for 1912 Credit State With \$38,000,000 Worth of Mineral Products.

First among the states in the number of its inhabitants and first in the value of its manufactures, New York ranks second in the number of mineral substances produced commercially and sixteenth in the value of its total mineral output, with an output in 1912 valued at \$38,406,473, according to a review of mineral production by E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey. This was an increase of \$4,088,879 over the production for 1911.

New York produces no coal but has a considerable output of natural gas and petroleum. It produces practically none of the precious and semi-precious metals. As a producer of pig iron, the state is important, the output from its blast furnaces amounting to 1,973,090 long tons, valued at \$28,059,053 in 1912, but pig iron is not included in the total value of the mineral production. With pig iron and coke so included the total would reach nearly \$70,000,000. The quantity of iron ore marketed, which is included in the total, was only 1,167,405 long tons, valued at \$2,933,024. With pig iron eliminated, the clay products

constituted the chief item in the state's mineral production. The chief clay product is common brick, manufactured principally in the Hudson river region, the largest brick-producing region in the world. The total value of the clay products, including pottery, was \$12,058,858 in 1912. Although New York ranks relatively low among the states, particularly when the number of its mineral products is considered, it is the premier producer (value considered) of eight mineral substances: emery, abrasive garnet, graphite, gypsum, mill-stones, commercial mineral waters, fibrous talc and natural cement.

Next to the clay products those of the quarries represent the largest value of New York's mineral production, the value of the stone produced in the state being \$6,415,015. The cement production was 4,857,960 barrels, valued at \$3,610,365. Gypsum products were valued at \$1,241,514.

Fifth in importance among the mineral products of the state are sand and gravel, the output of which amounted to 7,237,303 short tons, valued at \$2,561,516. The value of the natural gas produced was \$2,343,379, that of petroleum \$1,401,880, and that of mineral waters \$1,034,477.

Coke is made in by-product ovens at Lackawanna, Syracuse and Geneva, from coal mined in Pennsylvania. The production of coke was 794,618 short tons, valued at \$3,203,133. Coke, however, like pig iron, is not included in the total value.

### BIG INCREASE IN COLORADO METAL OUTPUT.

Production of 1912 was \$5,000,000 Greater Than 1911; Large Advance in Zinc, Lead and Silver Output but Decreases in Copper and Gold.

The gross value of Colorado's output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc recovered from placers, from gold-silver bullion and from ore sold or treated in 1912, was \$37,320,966, as compared with \$32,418,218 in 1911, an increase in value for 1912 of \$4,902,748 or fifteen per cent., according to Charles W. Henderson, of the United States Geological Survey. These figures are compiled and tabulated strictly as a mine report and with reference to the locality of each individual mine and not with reference to the locality of the shipping point of the product.

The production of gold in Colorado in 1912 showed a decrease in value of \$413,413; of silver an increase of 881,902 ounces; of copper, a decrease of 917,185 pounds; of lead, an increase of 5,562,978 pounds; and of zinc (figured as spelter and zinc in zinc oxide) an increase of 37,615,356 pounds. With increased market prices for silver, copper and zinc, there were increases in value of \$169,644 for copper, \$1,165,434 for silver, \$250,334 for lead and \$3,730,749 for zinc.

#### Cripple Creek Principal Gold Producer.

The output of Cripple Creek in 1912 showed an increase of \$445,709 in gold, the production being \$11,008,362, or 159 per cent. of the total gold yield of the state. The shipments of medium-grade ore from Cripple Creek to the custom milling plants showed a small decrease, but the shipments of the higher grade ores to smelters showed a small increase and also an increase in its average content of gold, as well as a heavy increase in low grade dump and mine ores sent to cyanide and cyanide-concentration mills in the district and also an increase in amounts recovered from old tailings, slimes and "clean-up" of closed mills.

In 1912 cyanidation completely superseded chlorination in the treatment of Cripple Creek ore. The San Juan region in Dolores, La Plata, Ouray, San Juan and San Miguel counties showed a decrease of \$900,000 in output of gold; Ouray county showing the largest decrease. There was also a decrease in output from La Plata county, but an increase from San Juan county. Other counties showing an increased output of gold were Chaffee, Gilpin, Eagle, Park and Summit. The placer output of gold was \$423,885, an increase of \$104,126 over the output of 1911.

#### Leadville Leads in Output of Silver.

Leadville (Lake county) continued to be the chief silver-producing district of Colorado, its output being 3,000,397 ounces, which represents 37 per cent. of the state yield. The chief silver-producing counties in Colorado in 1912 were Lake, San Miguel, San Juan, Mineral, Ouray, Pitkin, Clear Creek and Gilpin, in the order named; these counties combined furnished 89 per cent. of the total state production. Notable increases in output of silver were shown in San Juan, Mineral and San Miguel counties, and notable decreases in La Plata and Clear Creek.

#### Decrease in Copper but Increase in Lead Production.

Copper production in Colorado decreased from 8,024,488 pounds in 1911 to 7,107,303 pounds in 1912. Lake, San Juan, Gilpin, San Miguel, Dolores, Clear Creek and Ouray counties, in the order named, were the largest producers, Lake county alone furnishing 29 per cent., San Juan 15; Gilpin 14; and the seven counties combined, 92 per cent.

The production of lead in Colorado increased from 69,679,289 pounds in 1911 to 75,242,267 pounds in 1912. Lake county ranked first, and was followed by San Juan, Pitkin, San Miguel, Mineral, Summit and Clear Creek counties, in the order named.

#### Zinc Output Nearly 40,000,000 Pounds Greater.

The zinc output of Colorado (in terms of spelter and zinc in zinc oxide) was 132,222,812 pounds in 1912, as compared with 94,607,456 pounds in 1911, an increase for 1912 of 37,615,356 pounds in quantity and of \$3,730,749 in value. Lake County, with an increase for the year of 34,335,337 pounds, furnished 105,945,783 pounds, or 80 per cent. of the state yield. The output of zinc carbonate ore from Leadville was 142,782 tons of 29.2 per cent. zinc, against 83,905 tons of 31 per cent. zinc in 1911. The zinc sulphide ore shipped increased from 79,376 tons of 23.3 per cent. zinc in 1911, to 104,148 tons of 23.8 per cent. zinc in 1912. Increased production of zinc was also made in Chaffee, Clear Creek, Dolores, Eagle, Fremont, Ouray, Pitkin, Saguache, San Juan and Summit counties, and appreciable decreases were made in Mineral, Park and San Miguel counties. Zinc production in concentrates amounted to 46,053,954 pounds, and in crude ore to 86,168,858 pounds.

The number of deep mines producing metals in 1912 was 856, against 861 in 1911. The average total recovered value per ton of ore produced increased from \$13.50 in 1911 to \$14.32 in 1912.

In 1912, 2,576,626 short tons of crude ore mined in Colorado were sold or treated, an increase of 198,690 tons over the output of 1911. Of this total, 1,435,837 short tons went to gold and silver mills, 523,063 tons went to mills for concentration only, and 617,726 tons went crude to smelters; 224,722 tons of concentrates also went to smelters.

### MISSOURI'S MINERAL OUTPUT \$58,000,000.

Figures of United States Geological Survey Show Increase in 1912 of more Than \$6,000,000 Over Production for 1911.

Missouri leads all the other states in the production of zinc and lead, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the Missouri State Geological Survey. The state is also first in the production of two relatively unimportant non-metals, barytes and tripoli, and ranks second in the production of mineral paints.

The total value of the mineral products of the state in 1912 was \$58,332,570, an increase of \$6,399,644 over 1911. The quantity of sphalerite concentrate increased from 217,812 short tons, valued at \$8,680,559, in 1911, to 244,976 tons, valued at \$12,346,922, in 1912, and the quantity of zinc carbonate and silicate concentrate increased from 20,119 tons, valued at \$477,420, in 1911, to 22,172 tons, valued at \$641,881, in 1912. The recoverable zinc content of the ores produced in Missouri in 1912 amounted to 136,551 short tons of metals, valued at \$18,884,938, against 122,515 short tons, valued at \$13,966,710, in 1911. The output of lead concentrates decreased from 258,240 tons, valued at \$12,469,260, in 1911, to 256,838 tons, valued at \$11,948,358, in 1912. The recoverable lead content of Missouri ores decreased from 178,868 short tons, valued

at \$16,098,120, in 1911, to 177,069 tons, valued at \$15,936,210, in 1912. Missouri furnishes from 40 to 45 per cent. of both the spelter and lead product of the United States.

Third in importance among Missouri's mineral industries is the mining of coal, the production of which in 1912 was 4,339,856 short tons, valued at \$7,633,864. Clay products are fourth among Missouri's mining industries, the value of the production in 1912 being \$6,412,861.

While ranking seventh among the states in the total value of its clay products, Missouri ranks second in the manufacture of fire brick, which is the principal clay product of the state. The refractory brick made in Missouri are of especially high grade, and the average price of its fire brick is higher than that of any other state in which the manufacture of fire brick is an important industry, with the exception of New Jersey. The production of Portland cement, which is fifth in importance among Missouri's mining industries, was 4,614,547 barrels, valued at \$3,700,776. The quarry products principally limestone, were valued at about \$2,500,000. The sand and gravel beds yielded \$3,687,380 short tons, valued at \$1,088,279. Most of the sand and gravel produced is mixed with cement in the manufacture of concrete. The production of lime amounted to 148,885 short tons, valued at \$721,896. Other mineral products of Missouri are copper, gems (occasional), iron ore, mineral waters, natural gas, pyrite and silver.

**MICHIGAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTION IS EIGHTY MILLION DOLLARS.**

**State Stands Sixth Among the States in the Value of Its Mineral Output; Is Second in the Production of Iron Ore and Third in Copper.**

Michigan is sixth among the states of the Union in the value of its mineral production. It owes its prominence to its great wealth in two metals, copper and iron. In the production of iron ore in 1912, according to the figures compiled by E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey, in cooperation with the Michigan State Survey, it ranked second, and in the production of copper it was third. Among the less important branches of the mining industry it ranks first in the production of salt, bromine, calcium chloride, graphite and sand-lime brick, second in the production of grindstones and fourth in the production of gypsum. In 1910 the total value of the production considered, the mining of iron ore was the leading industry of Michigan, but in 1911 and 1912 the value of the recoverable metallic content of the copper ores produced in Michigan exceeded the value of the iron ore mined. In 1912 the production of iron ore amounted to 12,797,468 long tons, valued at \$29,003,163, and the copper production to 218,138,408 pounds, valued at \$35,992,837. The total mine production of copper in the United States in 1912 was 1,249,094,891 pounds, of which Michigan contributed 218,138,408 pounds, or 17 per cent.

The mining of copper in Michigan is of prehistoric origin, the metal having been used by the North American Indians before the advent of the white man. The total production of copper in Michigan from earliest records has been about 5,200,000,000 pounds, or about 30 per cent. of the total output of the United States.

Michigan stands well up among the states in the manufacture of cement, producing 3,494,621 barrels in 1912. The salt production of the state (exclusive of rock salt) amounted to \$10,271,715 barrels, valued at \$2,743,389. The value of Michigan's clay products increased about 22 per cent. from \$2,083,932 in 1911, to \$2,545,498 in 1912. The mining and calcining of gypsum is also an industry of considerable importance, and production increased from 347,296 short tons valued at \$573,926, in 1911, to 384,297 short tons, valued at \$621,547, in 1912.

Other important industries are the quarrying of stone and the production of sand and gravel, lime, manganiferous ore, mineral paints, mineral waters, natural gas, petroleum, quartz and scythestones. The total value of the mineral products in Michigan in 1912 was \$80,062,486, against \$65,275,324 in 1911.

**ALASKA METAL PRODUCTION.**

**Output for 1912 Valued at More Than Twenty-Two Million Dollars.**

The United States Geological Survey has just issued as an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States" a report by Alfred H. Brooks on the mine production of precious and semi-precious metals in Alaska in 1912. Metalliferous mining in Alaska, says Mr. Brooks, made important advances last year. Although the output of gold placers was less than in 1911, the installation of large plants, notably of dredges, in many districts, is encouraging for the future of this industry. More important was the progress made in lode gold mining, the output of which was greater than in previous years. Copper mining also advanced, partly because several large plants increased their output, partly because a number of small mines were developed on account of the high price of copper.

The development of the coal fields still awaits the establishment of a definite policy in regard to the disposition of the public coal lands. The delay in securing cheap fuel for the territory has now for many years caused a stagnation in many industries. Railway construction, and, to a certain extent, railway operation have stopped and many mining enterprises have been hampered if not entirely abandoned on account of the uncertainty as to the fuel problem. Very few Alaskans have any direct interest in coal claims or in mining, but the entire population of the territory is desirous of seeing the coal fields developed, because it is believed that this will bring about advancement in many other industries. Above all, it will encourage the operation and the construction of railways which are all-important to the territory.

The total mine production of gold, silver and copper in Alaska in 1912 was valued at \$22,285,821, against \$20,505,664 in 1911, an increase of \$1,780,158. The value of the gold production of Alaska last year is estimated at \$17,145,951, that of silver at \$316,839. In 1911 the output of gold was valued at \$16,853,256. The copper output of Alaska for 1912 was 29,230,491 pounds, valued at \$4,823,031, an increase from 1911 of 1,962,613 pounds.

A copy of the report, which contains a review of the activities of each district in 1912, may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

**ENVIRONMENT AND MAN'S CONDUCT.**

Socialists hold that labor applied to land and machinery produces all wealth and labor is entitled to all it produces. That is all there is to the ethical side of Socialism, the economic side or the political side. It can be twisted and turned any old way but when we come down to brass tacks that is the sum and substance of the foundation of Socialism.

Why there is an uneven distribution of wealth, why there is so much poverty, ever contrasting with tremendous riches, why the great achievements in mechanical production have benefited the mass of men relatively no whit, why there are tenderloins, saloons and parasitic diversions of the kind affording temporary solace and a reflex from the daily grind—all these things are so and there is no way of getting around it—is because the workers produce for others while they have to be satisfied themselves with sufficient to feed, clothe and reproduce their species while they are working.

To be sure the Socialists are accused of being free lovers and it is an interesting fact that those who are freest in charging them with this are those who have been most bitterly attacked for immorality and who most bitterly resent the unfair books that have been published as "alleged revelations." Yet on not a single occasion, severe as have been the denunciations of the Socialists by the Church as free-lovers, have they once endeavored to make use of the mass of literature, an abominable literature it is, which has grossly libeled the Church in this regard, but we have to say it, that not a single one

of the proofs brought against the Socialists as free-lovers are possessed of a tittle of the apparently bona fide nature as is the mass of literature demonstrating the immorality of its opponents.

It is when you come to think of it rather creditable to the Socialists that they have above all never availed themselves of that hearsay evidence as is to be read in such papers as the Menace and American Citizen, and published by similarly interested and bigoted parties.

The Socialists are charged with breaking up the homes. Well, the sooner some of the homes in the cities where capitalism flourishes and the industries prosper 'neath a thousand smokestacks are destroyed the better. For squalid misery in those cities is there any system has produced the like at any stage of human society? Breeding places of disease, crime, degeneracy, all of these things and more under capitalism.

They all arise from the economic system, from the fact that labor applied to land and machinery is subject, and is mulcted of four-fifths of the production of such labor power.

The best industrial year in the United States, where work is on the whole more plentiful, steady work at that, than in any other part of the world, there were millions of unemployed. The millions worked in patches of time and for the rest of the year were forced to maintain themselves in enforced idleness. Such as these (millions, mind) are forced to sink gradually when unemployed, for starvation does the rest.

If anyone thinks that suffering and poverty has an elevating effect upon humanity they would do well to consider the life of Dr. Samuel Johnson. The man never got over the years of poverty and degraded misery through which he passed. Years of deprivation made him, when he acquired at long last a competency, a glutton. It was the reaction against the conditions under which he was forced to live. The average worker has to hold his job by the hardest kind of toil. He has to dig in or roll up his blankets. Every step, every movement, has to count productively. The boss stands regarding his collar all the day long. Scientific experts have written books on speeding up, and when the worker can no longer speed up he is thrown on the scrap pile.

There is not a particle of personal relation between the average worker and the average employer. It is utterly impossible that with superintendents hired to make good, to produce profits, they can consider the workers in any other light but as effective profitmakers.

When, therefore, the worker is idle naturally a reaction sets in, he has all the human instincts. He is still a social animal. In the tenderloin he gratifies his sex instinct, and in the saloon he finds the excitement of the throng which serves to stimulate his social instincts. It is immaterial to criticize his conduct. Society as at present constructed provides no other means whereby the overwhelming reflex is to be gratified—the reflex action or reaction against the labor conditions which had hitherto been his.

The very existence of the saloon shows that it fills a want; the police themselves have declared that the restricted district is a special necessity. Man has been reduced morally, physically and intellectually by the constant drudgery and lack of leisure, so that when enforced leisure follows, the natural results are to be observed.

This is no attempt to justify; this is only an explanation of the saloon and the restricted district and why they are in our communities.

The Church affords no alternative. Sunday work is prevalent all over the United States. Besides, the majority of churches are simply the rendezvous of the fashionable. The man in overalls smells to most of these as unclean as a leper. Some excellent divines have tried to remedy these things, and heartily shake the hand of the worker who strays into the temple perchance. But the excellent divine cannot direct the views of his congregation, which measures a man's worth only too often by the excellence of his bank account. Thus it is that the religion of poverty, the religion which has the negation of wealth as its very keynote, is now solely to the wealthy; is now itself the guardian of colossal wealth and defender of property no matter how abused, no matter how disastrous to the rest of society.

It would be utterly foolish to ignore the fact that such sayings as "money talks" and the like that enter into our everyday conversation, show correctly the mental disposition with which we face the most everyday intercourse in human society. Our relations today are dollar relations; punishment is measured in monetary fines, and the rich by this means can purchase immunity from imprisonment. The poor soldier can buy his discharge while the service withal is held a patriotic duty. Standards of society are all standards based upon the "interests" one holds, and it is not to be wondered therefore that today just as when Plato wrote "justice and morality are the interests of the strongest."

These are facts, not rhetoric figures such as the capitalist apologists suggest are the foundation of Socialism. These are some, and but an infinitesimal tittle of the world mass of facts that show our present system to be rotten. And against these facts are placed what? Candidly we would be pleased to see them place any intelligent argument against Socialism. It may be a filthy philosophy. It may be rotten morally and intellectually. But why not question its soundness. It stands a challenge. It dares questioning. It defies its enemies to come out and place in juxtaposition fact for fact, logical argument for logical argument. It submits its philosophy, filthy or not, to the ken of all men, and it invites because it knows that it will stand a complete investigation. It has nothing to conceal; nothing to keep back.

Are we far astray, therefore, when we say that it is the very impotency of the enemies of Socialism which makes them so vindictive? If Socialism is the superficial thing that its opponents allege, and the pabulum of superficial minds, all the more easily can they be crushed by the remorseless and steel-shod juggernaut of fact. But glittering generalizations are far from being facts, and jaded abuse far from being argument.—Nome Industrial Worker.

**NEW MEXICO NEARLY DOUBLES MINERAL OUTPUT.**

**Great increase in Copper Production of Last Year.**

Until 1912 New Mexico was one of the two states in the Rocky Mountain region, Wyoming being the other, which lay more claim to recognition as mining states by reason of their production of coal than by their output of precious and semi-precious metals. In 1912, however, owing to a marked increase in production, the value of the recoverable copper content of the ores mined in New Mexico exceeded the value of the coal mined. The increase in the copper production was due principally to the operations of one company, mining with steam-shovels a large acreage of low grade deposits at Santa Rita. In 1911 the recoverable copper content of the ores mined in New Mexico was 4,057,040 pounds, valued at \$507,130; in 1912 this product amounted to 34,030,964 pounds, valued at \$5,615,109, the quantity in 1912 being approximately eight and one-half times and the value more than eleven times that of 1911. The coal production increased from 3,148,158 short tons, valued at \$4,525,925, to 3,536,824 short tons, valued at \$5,037,051.

The Raton district produces a coking coal of good grade, and extensive coking operations are carried on at Dawson, Gardner and Koehler. The other commercial mineral products of the state are gold, lead, silver, zinc, stone, clay products, fluorspar, gypsum, iron ore, lime, mica, mineral waters, salt, sand and gravel, gems and vanadium minerals. The total value of the mineral products of New Mexico increased from \$8,176,229 in 1911 to \$14,391,355 in 1912.



# POETICAL



GOD'S YOUTH.

(By Emanuel Julius.)

Our poets are not only becoming courageous, but actually nervy. They are hurraing and bellowing with all their might, for they are free, at last; free to say what they please, and think what they care to think. There is no weight on the youthful poet of today. He is free.

Here comes Louis Untermeyer with a poem—a wonderful poem—about God when he was young, enthusiastic and—pardon me—somewhat fickle. A poem like this never could have been written fifty years ago. This is, decidedly, a 1913 poem. Yes, even in 1890, a poem like this would not, could not, have seen the light of day. There wasn't an editor who would have risked passing it. But our 1913 poets have 1913 editors; and, fortunately, our 1913 editors have 1913 reading publics, so things look rosy and rainbowy for poetry.

After reading Untermeyer's great poem in The Masses this month, I wondered if God really is getting old and unenthusiastic, "tired of the eternal circlings of the sun," and the thought presented itself that God is still "young and blithe and whimsical," but is bored with us. I thought God has had enough of our puny planets and has decided to go off into a vast, vast milky way to sport and play and gambol about, making newer, lovelier, more interesting worlds and men. I thought that God is hurling better suns into space, preferring to do that to standing about watching us at our tiresome, monotonous tasks of living. But, the poet doesn't see it that way. I am not complaining, for I believe in letting poets have their own way about things.

The poem:

I often wish that I had been alive  
Ere God grew old; before His eyes were tired  
Of the eternal circlings of the sun,  
Of the perpetual Springs, the weary years  
Forever marching on an unknown quest,  
The yawning seasons pacing to and fro  
Like stolid sentinels to guard the earth.  
I wish that I had been alive when He  
Was still delighted with each casual thing  
His mind could fashion, when His soul first thrilled  
With childlike pleasure at the blooming sun;  
When the first dawn met His enraptured eyes  
And the first prayers of men stirred in His heart.  
With what a glow of pride He heard the stars  
Rush by Him, singing, as they bravely leaped  
Into the unexplored and endless skies,  
Bearing His beauty like a battle-cry;  
Or watched the light obedient to His will,  
Spring out of nothingness to answer Him,  
Hurling strange suns and planets in its joy  
Of fiery freedom from the lifeless dark.  
But more than all the splendid worlds He made,  
The elements new-tamed, the harnessed winds;  
In spite of these it must have pleased Him most  
To feel Himself branch out, let go, dare all,  
Give utterance to His vaguely-formed desires;  
Let loose a flood of fancies, wild and frank.  
Oh, those were noble times; those gay attempts,  
Those vast and droll experiments that were made  
When God was young and blithe and whimsical.  
When from the infinite humor of His heart,  
He made the elk with such extravagant horns,  
The grotesque monkey-folk, the angel-fish,  
That make the ocean's depth a visual heaven;  
The animals like plants, the plants like beasts;  
The loud, inane hyena; and the great  
Impossible giraffe, whose silly head  
Threatens the stars, his feet embracing earth.  
The paradox of the peacock, whose bright form  
Is like a brilliant trumpet, and his voice  
A strident squawk, a cackle and a joke.  
The ostrich, like a snake tied to a bird,  
All out of sense and drawing, wilder far  
Than all the mad, fanastic thoughts of men.  
The hump-backed camel, like a lump of clay,  
Thumbed at for hours, and then thrown aside.  
The elephant, with splendid useless tooth,  
And nose and arm and fingers all in one.  
The hippopotamus, absurd and bland—  
Oh, how God must have laughed when first He saw  
These great jests breathe and live and walk about!  
And how the heavens must have echoed him.  
For, greater than His beauty or His wrath  
Was Gods vast mirth before His back was bent  
With Time and all the troubling universe;  
Ere He grew dull and weary with creating  
Oh, to have been alive and heard that laugh  
Thrilling the stars and shattering the earth,  
While meteors flashed from out His sparkling eyes,  
And even the eternal placid Night  
Forgot to lift reproving fingers, smiled  
And joined, indulgent in the merriment.  
And how they sang, and how the hours flew,  
When God was young and blithe and whimsical.

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LIST OF UNIONS

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in the left column, including Alaska, Arizona, California, Canada, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and others. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, Box No., and Address.

Table listing unions in the right column, including Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ontario, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, Box No., and Address.

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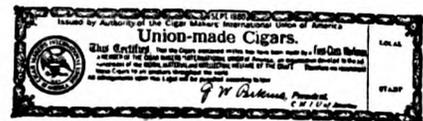
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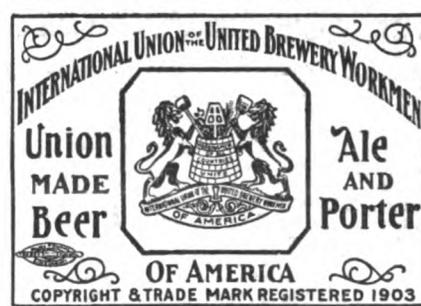


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