

331.009  
MIN E con.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, AUGUST 14, 1913  
VOLUME XIV. 24c NUMBER 529.

WEALTH BELONGS  
TO THE PRODUCER  
THEREOF

Ye Coal Miners

**KISTLER'S**

Have THE DAILY MINE and  
FIRE BOSS REPORTS  
(REQUIRED BY LAW.)

The W. H. Kistler Stationery Company  
1537-43 LAWRENCE STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO.



MADE BY THE CUBAN CIGAR CO., DENVER, COLO.

*Underhill*

UNION MADE.

**OVERALLS**

THE BEST FOR MINERS

THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN  
WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.

THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM  
The BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co. --- Denver

Price List of Supplies

Charters .....	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards .....	\$.01 each
Rituals .....	1.00 each	Membership cards .....	.05 each
Warrant Books .....	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp .....	.65 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals .....	3.00 each
Constitution and By- laws, per copy .....	.05 each	Delinquent Notices .....	1/4c each
Notification Blanks ..	.01 each	Application Blanks .....	1/2c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Boost Your Home Town by Boosting

**HOME INDUSTRY**

We Employ Skilled Labor. UNION LABEL on All Our Products.

COZIAN BAKERY, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.

**O'Rourke Shoe Co.**

**SHOEMAKERS**

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST.

BUTTE, MONT.

BUY A UNION HAT—\$2.00—NO MORE

**DOYLE HAT CO.**

1025 Fifteenth St.—“Just above the Loop.”

All Styles—Label in Every Hat.

Denver, Colorado.

BUTTE  
MONTANA

**HENNESSY'S**

CORNER GRANITE  
AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

**Pure Food  
Groceries**

Nothing but the best.  
Prices the lowest  
consistent with  
Quality.

Everything for Ev-  
erybody.

We sell the World's best union-made clothing hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.

**WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN**

The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

**The Choicest  
Fresh Meats**

Every piece must  
pass government  
inspection.  
None but the best  
sold here.  
The cleanest, most  
sanitary meat de-  
partment in the state.

—DRINK—

**CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER**

Best Brewed in Butte — None But Union Labor Employed — On Draught at All First-Class Saloons

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, August 14, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 529  
\$1.00 a Year

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

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

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

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

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

**THE STRIKE** at Blue Rapids, Kansas, has been settled.

**THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.**

**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'.

**KEEP AWAY** from Bingham Canyon, Utah, the strike is still on.

**THE LADIES' AUXILIARY** No. 14 of the W. F. M. at Stumptown, Colorado, gave a dance at the home of Brother Trevison for the benefit of the strikers in Michigan. The net proceeds amounted to \$10 and the same was forwarded to Michigan.

**THE GENEROUS** and big-hearted wheel-horses of the Democratic party should circulate a subscription paper for the benefit of William J. Bryan. A miserable salary of \$12,000 per annum is an insult to a Democratic statesman.

Please pass the plate and let us show the "Commoner" that we recognize the needs of a disciple of Jefferson and Jackson.

**A. B. CALLAHAN** is about to start a weekly journal at Juneau, Alaska, which will bear the name of the "Alaska Sunday Post."

The paper will espouse the principles of Socialism and will become a factor in aiding the building up of the Western Federation of Miners in the northwest. Such a journal should find fertile soil in Alaska, and the laboring men and miner's of Alaska and surrounding country, should see to it that such a journal is launched and maintained, to give battle for the rights of laboring humanity.

**THE DAILY JOURNALS** for a number of days had lengthy reports of the costly gems that were stolen from the leaders of fashion at Newport. They told of the ropes of pearls and the flashing diamonds that were purloined from the upper crust of society, but not a word was said about how the sweatless loafers at Newport became the owners of such valuable gems.

The priceless jewels that went into the possession of professional thieves were taken from indolent vagrants who have never produced an atom of wealth, and yet, these parasites of society are indignant because thieves of a different type relieved them of jewels that were

## WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 23, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

bought from the surplus stolen from labor under our licensed system of legalized robbery.

The working class has no reason to weep for the stolen gems, for whether jewels are in the possession of outlaws or in the custody of dames of fashion, will have no effect on the lean larder of labor.

**THE MINERS** of Michigan have passed resolutions asking that the Senate of the United States shall investigate conditions in the copper mines. These resolutions were adopted at a monster mass meeting addressed by "Mother" Jones.

"Mother" Jones has been received with open arms by the striking miners and their families, and her eloquent appeals to the strikers to stand together until the strike is won, have given renewed courage to every miner who is in revolt against industrial slavery.

**THE ATLAS MINING COMPANY** at Whitehorse, Y. T., Canada, has sent a representative to Juneau, Alaska, to hire men to work in the mines at Whitehorse. The company has likewise sent their representative to the Coeur d'Alene to gather men for the mines, but the men when reaching there discovered that the mines very, very wet and the wages low and refused to accept employment under such conditions. All miners are urged to stay away from Whitehorse.

**W. E. HOLM**, the secretary of Bisbee Miners Union No. 106 W. F. M. of Bisbee, Arizona, has sent a communication to headquarters, announcing that at a regular meeting of the local union held the night of August 3rd, arrangements were initiated to give a benefit ball for the striking miners of Michigan. The secretary states that this ball will be one of the largest ever given in the greatest copper camp of Arizona. The action of local union No. 106 of Bisbee is to be commended, and shows that the union men of Bisbee recognize the magnitude of the battle that is now on between **organized labor and organized greed**. It is to be hoped, that the example of Bisbee Miners' Union will be followed by every local union of the Western Federation of Miners'.

**THE FLAG** of this country is in danger, according to such patriots as Daniels of the Navy, but the salaried gentleman should remember that as long as such men as Parry, Post, Otis and Kirby are among the live heroes of the country no star of Old Glory will be permitted to fade. Should the hour come when the starry banner is threatened, a Colonel Mulhall will leap to the rescue and stay the ruthless hand that would dare to dim the lustre of a flag that has waved over bullpens in Colorado, Idaho and West Virginia and flung its fluttering folds over the bought slaves of the Isles of the Pacific.

The flag is safe as long as a Peabody lives in Colorado and a Ferris occupies the governor's chair in the state of Michigan.

**IT IS STATED** that some thug tried to "get" William E. Trautmann, former secretary of the I.W.W. Trautmann was called to the door of his home in Chicago to receive a message purporting

to be from Vincent St. John, the present general secretary, who has been bitterly assailed by the former, and found a revolver shoved into his face. It is said he smashed the gunman a swift punch on the jaw, causing that individual to rush down the street in a hurry.

Trautmann, in another blast aimed at the present officers of the I.W.W., urges Eugene V. Debs to call a conference of representatives from the Western Federation of Miners, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, the Socialist party and other organizations that contributed to the Lawrence strike fund to probe the conduct of that affair and learn, if possible, who purloined close to \$20,000. The graft case is now in the Massachusetts courts. Trautmann and three others are charged with manipulating the funds but they are pointing in the direction of St. John and other officials.—Cleveland Citizen.

**A**T COLLINSVILLE, OKLAHOMA, the employes of the Bartlesville Zinc Company have been making an effort to obtain an increase of wages that would equal the wages paid by other smelting plants in the state of Oklahoma. The management of the Bartlesville Zinc Company pledged their employers some time ago that a increase of wages would be granted, and the employes waited patiently for the promise to be made good. When patience was about exhausted, the employes, through a committee, urged the management to "deliver the goods" but the management met the demands of their employes with a lockout.

This is another argument which proves that the interest of employer and employe are identical.

Since the above was written the strike has been settled and the strikers have returned to work.

**T**HE "PRISONERS' PAY LAW" has gone into effect in the State of Ohio. Prisoners in the penitentiary at Columbus to the number of 2,700 will be paid at the rate of 3c per hour, dating from the month of August. The money earned will be either sent to the families of the inmates of the prison or placed on deposit for such prisoners, to be given to them when released.

This compensation, though comparatively small, will be of vast benefit to the unfortunate men who have served terms in "living tombs" paying penalties for the violation of that sacred thing called law.

The fund given to the prisoner on the day of his liberation will enable him, to some extent, to pull himself together and face the world with some little equipment to fight the battle of life without resorting to those questionable methods that put men behind the walls of a prison. The working of this law will be watched with interest by every man and woman who believes that the criminal can be regenerated.

**J**AMES A. EMORY for years has been a chronic slanderer of organized labor. But when it is known that Emory, as attorney for the National Manufacturers' Association, received a salary of \$1,000 per month and perquisites from his paymasters to defame the labor movement, it is very easy to comprehend the motive that actuated Emory to pauperize the English language in searching for epithets to vilify every movement that did not meet the approval of that ill-smelling gang of corruptionists whom a Mulhall has held up to the arc-light for public inspection.

Emory was willing to prostitute himself to earn his salary. He was moved by what he conceived to be his economic interests, and no language was too vile for this calumniator to use to poison public sentiment against a movement that is struggling to lift the human race to a higher plane of civilization. In a few more years the infamy of a Judas will be forgotten, for, in this age of modern piracy, commercial brigandage and corporate corruption, the crime of a Judas, is but a misdemeanor, compared with the depravity of scoundrels who laugh in glee as they pocket the proceeds of unblushing degeneracy.

**O**WING TO THE FACT that the Steel Trust is only working its slaves twelve hours a day and seven days a week and paying them an enormous wage that averages about \$500 a year, they will only be able to divide \$31,920,611 in profits from their net income during the past three months.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months ending June 30th was altogether satisfactory. In that earnings amounted to \$41,219,813, with net income of \$31,920,611, were well in excess of the most favorable estimates.

The quarter shows a gain in total earnings over the preceding period of \$6,024,256, and in net income of \$6,155,685, while the surplus is increased by \$6,280,636.

Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912, total earnings are increased by \$16,117,548, net income by \$13,491,317, and the quarterly surplus by the unusually large sum of \$13,562,882, that item a year ago having dwindled to \$56,483.

The statement shows the largest total earnings of any similar period since the quarter ending September, 1907. The usual quarterly dividends of 1 3-4 per cent. on the preferred shares and 1 1-4 per cent. on common were declared, these items involving an outlay of \$12,658,700.

How many shares of stock in this highly-protected industry do you own, Mr. Producer?—Fresno Labor News.

**I**N THE COPPER DISTRICT of Michigan the ministers of the gospel are trembling in fear and giving expression to verbal sobs over the dire calamity that may befall the church in case the miners fail to return to work in the very near future.

The preachers are nervous over the regular income that was due every payday at the mines. It seems that a number of mining corporations in Michigan deducted a certain sum each month from the check of the slave, in order that the sky-pilots might be able to preach sermons on Sunday that would lift the vision of the slave from his condition on earth to the promised mansions in the "Sweet Bye and Bye."

The preachers shed no tears for the strikers or their families. They manifested no anxiety as to the outcome of the strike, but were only anxious that the slaves should return to work under any condition in order that the church (the preachers) might continue to live on "easy street" on the toll deducted from the earnings of men who were forced to rebel against wages and conditions that have become so repulsive that men with a vestige of independence or spirit of manhood could submit no longer and feel that they were men.

If the preachers of the copper district of Michigan who have arrayed themselves under the banner of the mine barons are eligible to the "Kingdom Come" and are acceptable to God, then the vilest sinner who ever polluted the earth with his unholy presence need have no fears of the torments of h—l!

**T**HE FOLLOWING was flashed from Juneau, Alaska, in a press dispatch a short time ago:

"Joseph MacDonald, general manager of the Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of Guanajuato, Mexico, and former superintendent of the Treadwell mine here, was acquitted today on the charge of having murdered N. C. Jones, a mission worker, May 14, 1902. Mrs. MacDonald fainted when the verdict was announced. MacDonald pleaded self defense. His trouble with Jones was over Jones' insistence that the Treadwell mine be closed on Sundays. MacDonald will return to Guanajuato with his family. He is one of the best known mining men in the West."

Joseph MacDonald, who shot and killed a minister of the gospel, is well known throughout the West. His reputation is known to all the old pioneers of the Coeur d'Alenes and he has been looked upon by those who knew him best as a man who never hesitated to redden his hands in human blood, providing that the killing advanced his material interests or raised him in the estimation of exploiters to whom dividends were more valuable than human life.

The editor of The Miners' Magazine predicted in a former editorial that Joseph MacDonald would be acquitted, because we knew of the powerful influences that were at work to give freedom to this cold-blooded murderer.

The mine operators of the West decreed that this modern Cain should not suffer the penalty of his red-handed crime on a gallows or behind the walls of a prison, and the machinery was put in motion that gave "Joe" MacDonald his liberty.

**M**AX HAYES of the Cleveland Citizen makes the following editorial comment on the Mulhall revelations:

"But what did Mulhall actually get for his money? Nothing much more than depraved, degenerated Judases who took his dirty dollars.

"These traitors did not sell out the labor movement. That movement is still here stronger, larger and better than ever before the N. A. M. plutocrats and their perverts began their operations.

"And this labor movement will continue to go forward, to grow and expand in prestige and power despite all the conspiracies that may be concocted by capitalistic corruptionists and the weak, pitiful, debauched little crooks who may be bought at so much per head.

"It is a nauseating mess, of course, this dabbling in capitalist policies to reward friends, where a bunch of greenbacks can change a merciless enemy into a good friend, but those who take the risk have none to blame but themselves if they become contaminated or fall under suspicion.

"Such political prostitution as has been revealed by Mulhall is practically impossible in Australia and Europe, where the workers hold themselves aloof from the rotten, corrupt old capitalist parties and stand together in their own political organizations as they do in their unions. However, Mulhall's stories will serve a good purpose in the end. They will make it more and more impossible for conscientious, right-thinking workingmen to expect to secure any advantages worth while in the parties dominated by capitalist influences.

"It's a waste of time to play a game where the cards are stacked against one. Let Labor play in its own yard and keep away from the dirty politics that smell to high heaven."

**A**GAIN, IN MICHIGAN this time, the stage has been set and the scenes shifted for another crucifixion of labor. Mine workers in the copper belt, driven to desperation by starvation wages and the imposition of conditions that would bring the blush of shame to the face of a Nero, organized under the protecting banner of the Western Federation of Miners. They formulated demands for a living wage, recognition of their union and decent conditions of employment. These demands were not unreasonable, as they embodied even less than the miners are accorded in other copper camps, but the companies, emboldened by years of success as beneficiaries of cheap

labor, refused to grant the demands. The Governor, after refusing to allow the militia to be used to brow-beat the strikers, harkened to the voice of his masters and rushed over two thousand soldiers to the strike district.

Stories have already been circulated, telling of the horrible conditions that maintain in the district, how deputy sheriffs have been beaten, property destroyed and all the hundred and one tales that are used to form a background for a period of official anarchy. Governor Ferris has refused to conduct an investigation into the conditions, after sending the troops, and has admonished the mine companies and the miners to get together. The question naturally arises, why should the companies treat with their men when they have the soldiers to subdue them? The condition is not new to the Federation and its officials. In Idaho, Colorado and other sections, they have seen the soldiers invoked to drive their members out, only to reap a victory in the future.

The scene is set, the actors in the persons of the deputy sheriffs, thugs and soldiery, on the one side arrayed against the miners, striking for decent conditions. The old story of a few millionaires against thousands of half nourished, overworked miners. The one backed by the nation's soldiers and overflowing coffers, the others, by empty stomachs and the hunger cries of child, wife and mother. We can have no reason to boast of our high standard of civilization, while men must be compelled to beg enough for their labor to keep body and soul together. The world of labor is so filled with stories of horrors, that one grows calloused with the tales. What matters it if a few hundred are killed in the fray? Dividends must be protected. Let the play go merrily on, but prepare for the new play, where the scenes will be changed, and those who produce will be accorded the justice that is their due.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

**T**HE COPPER BARONS of Michigan made answer to the message of Governor Ferris, in which message, the governor meekly requested the copper kings to select a committee to meet with a like committee from the representatives of the strikers. The answer of the mine operators was a tissue of falsehoods, and Executive Board Member Guy Miller made the following reply to the august and purse-proud masters, who scorned to meet in a conference to arbitrate differences:

"At a later date I may compare the records of the Mine Operators' Association with that of the Western Federation of Miners.

"When I do it will not be necessary for me to bolster up our cause with such falsehoods as disfigured the operators' statement.

"The naked truth will be sufficient to win the plaudits of mankind for an organization that has been instrumental in putting more eight-hour laws on the statute books of states and provinces than all others combined, has raised wages, improved working conditions, has been the voice of the silent ones who could not tell the story of their wrongs and whose individual protests were met by a time check in the hands of employers who were ruthless toward human rights.

"The mine operators of Michigan may eulogize themselves. No

one else will. The 5,000 mine workers who have left the district because of wages and working conditions and the solid organization of those who remain makes sufficient comment.

"The Western Federation of Miners has done all in its power to alleviate and improve the conditions of the metal mine workers.

"When western miners have asked for improved conditions the operator has pointed to Michigan with its low wages and long hours. They have complained of the unfair advantages Michigan competitors have.

"Michigan operators deluded themselves with the idea that a time check for men bold enough to express discontent and a judicious use of 'con' seasoned with grape salt tears at the Miners' picnic could take the place of decent wages and working conditions. But neither tears nor fine words can satisfy the workers' demands. The same men who are eulogized at picnics are lined up in the Federation, and will not be satisfied until their demands are granted.

"To say that men who have been working from ten to thirteen hours a day do not desire the eight hour day enjoyed by other miners is to fly in the face of common sense.

"To say that miners working on company account for about \$2.70 a day and when on contracts sometimes get a cipher with the rim knocked off; to say that such men will not accept a minimum of \$3 a day, except under the duress of a mob, does not sound over-reasonable.

"That is on a par with many other statements. They wanted these things so bad that not even the sheltering arm of the troops nor the tender caresses of Waddell thugs are able to seduce them from their allegiance to the union.

"To say that surface employes, many of whom enjoy the princely wage of \$1.35 per day, do not desire and need an increase of 35c a day will not appeal to anyone who knows what is required to decently support a family.

"The hurried call for troops and the governor's eager response, the evident desire of the commanding officers to put the mines in operation, show the force against us.

"Men with the instinct of justice and fair play will condemn the call for troops, the response to the call and the use that is now being made of them—and all for the purpose of saving money for the mine owners and not for the preservation of peace.

"To meet representatives of their employes in conference would break a long record of disregard for the rights of others, to grant their modest demands would give peace to a community and a small measure of justice to those who have long been denied consideration.

"During the thirty-five years' existence of the organization in Butte, Montana, twenty of it under the Western Federation of Miners, during which time there has been no quarrel between the employe and employer, effectively refutes some charges that have been made.

"The men of Butte are the best paid men on the continent; the relations between the union and the mine operators as satisfactory to both parties as can be found. Why should not Michigan operators emulate the example of those of Butte?"

## Labor Day

**I**N NEARLY ALL the prominent cities and towns of America, Committees are busily engaged in completing arrangements for the proper celebration of that anniversary, known as Labor Day. There will be vast parades of the workers who will march to the music of brass bands, and they will listen to the many orators whose eloquence will pay tribute to the achievements which crown the efforts of the brawny sons of toil.

There will be laudations of the "dignity of labor," regardless of the fact, that under our present industrial system of master and slave, the "dignity of labor" is but a crude burlesque. The man who understands the economic problem, knows that labor can never dignify man, but that man can dignify labor, when the doors of equal opportunity are opened to all humanity, when economic freedom becomes the heritage of the race. The sons of toil on this annual day of recreation, will indulge in various sports and the victors who win the various prizes will be cheered by their admirers, but if calm serious reflection is not indulged in by the men whose labor produces the wealth of nations, then, the celebration of Labor Day will mark no progress in the movement that is presumed to be struggling for a higher and grander civilization. It has been the custom of the majority of labor orators to indulge in extravagant flattery of the vic-

tories won on the industrial battlefield and to paint glowing pictures of the near future, when labor will break the chains of wage slavery and bask in the sunlight of a glad day, when slavery shall be no more.

It is true that the organized movement of labor has accomplished material results, but no flattery should be indulged in to mesmerize the working class into the belief, that greater and more determined efforts are not required, ere capitalism is halted on its invasion upon the domain of human rights. The labor orator while giving credit for all that the working class has accomplished through the organized movement, should not forget to point out the defects in the armor of the laboring people, and urge upon them the necessity of closing up the ranks and bringing about that solidarity in the industrial and political realm, which will mean the ultimate emancipation of the exploited millions. Flowers of rhetoric, without logic, is but weak food for the mental digestion of men and women, who are panting for economic liberty. That logic and eloquence that bring the scattered regiments of labor together into a mighty army to fight the tyranny of a master class, is the philosophy that will receive the sanction of that intelligent element in labor's ranks, that is blazing the trail towards an industrial democracy, where man, woman and child shall be free.

## The Situation in Michigan

**T**HE STRIKE SITUATION in the copper mines of Michigan has changed but little since the last issue of The Miners' Magazine. The strikers are standing firm, determined that better conditions must prevail ere they will consent to go back to the mines. The mine operators have sent their agents into all of the large cities of the country for the purpose of recruiting strikebreakers to supplant the men with whom they have even refused to hold a conference. The proposition of the governor that committees of five from the mine operators and miners should meet to arbitrate differences, was

scornfully rejected by the mine barons, and it is the opinion of the strikers that when the governor proposed such a plan with a view of bringing about a probable settlement of the strike, that he was cognizant of the fact that the copper kings of Michigan would spurn his proposition. Had the governor told these haughty and arrogant despots that unless they showed a willingness to meet the representatives of the strikers, that the state militia would be withdrawn, credit would have been given to the governor of sincerity in his apparent effort to bring about peace between employer and employe. But the governor accepted the ultimatum of the mine owners without

making any further move towards bringing about a settlement, and the conviction has fastened itself in the minds of the strikers that the man whom the people of Michigan have honored with the office of chief magistrate is merely a puppet who obeys the dictum of a master class.

The County Commissioners last week empowered the sheriff to swear in six hundred deputies to be used in aiding the mine owners to resume operations. These deputies have already been branded by the strikers as the "hired thugs" of the mining corporations, and as the sheriff has shown by his many acts that he is the chattel of the mining corporations, it is reasonable to presume that the "hired thugs" in the name of "law and order" will become lawbreakers and resort to every species of infamy to poison the public mind against the men who are waging a lawful battle against the despotism of a copper oligarchy that is blind and heartless to human rights. During the early part of last week Walter B. Palmer entered the copper district to make an investigation of industrial conditions. Palmer is a federal official, and, during the stormy days in Colorado, Palmer surveyed conditions in the Centennial State. The work which he wrote on the labor war in Colorado was suppressed for the reason that Palmer told too much truth to win the approval of the corporate Caesars who used the armed power of a state to crush the strikers.

"Mother" Jones, that dauntless and fearless heroine who kept alive the courage of the strikers of West Virginia and who was held

a prisoner by the military authorities for several months, entered the state of Michigan last week to cheer the strikers on to victory.

Though "Mother" Jones has passed the four-score mile-post, yet her heart still beats as strongly for the rights of man as when the fire of youth flashed from her eye, and ere the strike has become a matter of history the mine operators of Michigan will know that a woman with Spartan courage can keep alive within the breast of revolting slaves the glorious flame of freedom's purest inspiration.

The battle in Michigan must be won.

Fifty thousand men, women and children are involved in the strike and the sinews of war are needed to care for the men, women and children who have rebelled against industrial slavery.

The fight in Michigan is not only the fight of every member of the Western Federation of Miners but it is the fight of every man and woman who stands beneath the folds of labor's flag. If the miners of Michigan are defeated, unionism will be crushed in the copper district and years of effort will be required to again stimulate men to come together in the battle for a higher and grander civilization. The labor bodies throughout this continent are urged to keep in mind the battle that is being fought in Michigan and to remember that 50,000 people are in revolt against economic slavery.

Send all donations to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad building, Denver, Colorado.

## Blind to the System

THE MINER'S who have been involved in a strike in Michigan will have time to think over the mistakes of the past. In fact, the strike in Michigan will furnish valuable lessons to the whole working class of a continent. From the very beginning of the strike, it was very apparent that all the functions of government were arrayed against the strikers. The men who labor with their hands have allowed themselves to be hypnotized by the magic eloquence of political spell-binders, whose verbal opiates administered from a political rostrum have closed the eyes of the majority of the working class to the brutal struggle between *profits* and human rights.

The mine operators of the copper district of Michigan knew that they controlled the functions of government. They knew that the police force, the sheriff's office and the state militia would respond to their orders and instructions, and knowing that the armed forces of government would be behind them in every emergency, caused them to look upon the strikers with less consideration than is generally conceded to the brute creation. The mine operators declared from the very first moment of the strike, that they would absolutely refuse to recognize the Western Federation of Miners, thus demonstrating that they denied the right of labor to come together for mutual advancement or self protection. In fact the mine operators even refused to give the slightest consideration to the grievances of

the miners that were presented in writing, but treated each and every document with insolent contempt.

The miners cannot be held responsible for the strike. The miners did everything within their power to avert a conflict, and after exhausting every effort to win recognition from the mine owners and have their grievances considered and having failed to receive the slightest consideration, there was but one honorable course to pursue, and that was, to drop their tools and declare a strike against the copper despots of Michigan.

Had the miners control of the functions of government, had the miners elected representatives of their class in all the public offices of the copper camps of Michigan, did they control the sheriff's office, and had the laboring people of the state elected a governor whose class interests were bound up with toiling humanity, there would be a different story to write of the attitude of the mining magnates who are blind to justice and heartless to the needs of laboring humanity.

The strikes and lockouts of labor, the injunctions of courts that make a mockery of legal rights, the club of the thug and the bayonet of the soldier, all arrayed against the victims of exploitation, should cause the millions of workers in this country to reach the conclusion, that it is about time for *labor* to cast a class-conscious ballot and wipe out the system that degrades *man* and defies the *dollar*.

## Ignorance Is the Greatest Enemy of Labor

IT HAS BEEN frequently said that the greedy exploiter is the greatest enemy of the working class. But while it may be said with considerable truth that the avaricious employer does everything within his power to retard the advancement of labor, and while he may be considered as an enemy to the class that he exploits, yet, there is a greater enemy than the most ravenous employer, and that enemy is *Ignorance*. Capitalism never won a strike. Capitalism cannot be accused of *scabbery* and *strike breaking*. It is only the men of labor who are the *scabs* and *strikebreakers*, and who aid in the defeat of the aims of organized labor.

We never see a princely merchant, banker or mining magnate at the throttle of an engine hauling scabs and strikebreakers to usurp the places of men who are making a brave fight for better economic conditions but we find the engineer clad in the livery of labor,—the man who belongs to the working class and usually with a *card* in his pocket—hauling to places of conflict the Hessians who have become traitors to labor and traitors to themselves. When the state militia are called

out to break a strike, who are the men who wear the uniforms of the soldiers? Are they capitalists, bloated bond-holders, or are they men whose hands have been hardened by manual toil.

When the police force of a city are ordered to beat down strikers, who are struggling for a shorter work-day and a paltry increase in wages, to what class do these men belong, who use the club and the pistol to awe and intimidate slaves who are waging a bloodless rebellion against the despotism of mercenary pirates, whose hearts are frozen to the rights of common humanity?

Through *ignorance* the police force, the state militia and the federal soldiers—all made up of laboring men—are fighting the battles of capitalism, to keep the class to which they belong in subjection.

Capitalism could win no victories were it not for the *ignorance* of the working class, who fail to see that capitalism is using *labor* to keep *labor* in slavery. Whenever the laboring men of this nation, as a class, can see the infamy of the hellish industrial system under which we groan in misery and poverty, the end of capitalism is at hand, and economic freedom will then become the heritage of all humanity.

## Worthy of Serious Consideration

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS has declared that "Socialism is the greatest menace of the age." When such an organization, made up of such pure and spotless pillars of society as Parry, Post, Kirby and Otis, brand "Socialism as the greatest menace of the age" there can be no doubting Thomas who will dare to dispute such a statement, especially when he knows some of the history revealed by that paid hireling of the Association whose loyalty to capitalism was never questioned until he vomited his knowledge of the scientific methods indulged in by our *best citizens* to

sway the decision of courts, put characterless lawyers on the bench and use the *slush* fund to corrupt state legislatures and members of the national law-making body.

This organization that has branded "Socialism as the greatest menace of the age" has had "labor leaders" on the payroll and never hesitated to convert members of organized labor into spies and spotters, who were susceptible to the influence of dirty dollars.

The Manufacturers' Association crawled into the sanctuary of the church, and men occupying pulpits in the temples of God, were swayed by the power of the fund distributed by this aggregation of national

bribers, who felt no scruple of conscience during all the years of their carnival of corruption.

While the National Association of Manufacturers has branded "Socialism as the greatest menace of the age," because Socialism destroys the profits of the exploiters, yet it is somewhat peculiar that "labor leaders" with the gift of gab, are on the platform repeating the same slanders as a master class. Are these "labor leaders" hon-

est in the expression of their opinion or are they beneficiaries of that fund raised by a National Manufacturers' Association.

They are certainly paid for their services, and it is reasonable to presume that their opinions and calumnies are bought and paid for, through the same agencies that have corrupted legislative bodies and made ministers of the gospel prostitute themselves for "easy money."

## A Conservative Delusion

THERE ARE SOME strange hallucinations possessing the Eau Claire Leader, the editor of which has reached the conclusion that "a man of Mr. Debs' temperament might be the founder of a new religion, but he is not just the temperament of a man to elect to high office."

Mr. Debs has been carrying a message to the American people. He has sought to awaken the consciousness of his hearers, to appeal to their intelligence, to arouse the workers to the fact that if they are to be emancipated from the thralldom of capitalistic exploitation they must unite economically and politically—that they are living in a fools' paradise when they look to benevolent millionaires to finance "radical" and "Progressive" politicians to strike the blow.

Mr. Debs has not sought the presidency. He is content that to him has been given opportunity to emancipate men's minds. Their limbs can not be freed from shackles while their minds are held in bondage to enslaving errors.—Milwaukee Leader.

It would be pleasing to a great many editors who are merely the hired intellectual slaves of organized wealth, to be able to herald to the world that Debs, the man whose logic and eloquence appeal to the hearts of the masses of the people, had become sightless to the

wrongs that afflict the toiling million on earth and assumed the role of a Christian apostle, appealing to the "worn and weary" to lift their eyes from our mundane sphere and fix their gaze on the pearly gates beyond the grave.

Debs, as a sentimental preacher, pleading with the sinner to obey the Golden Rule and love his neighbor as himself, would be harmless to the soulless system that has put childhood in the chains of wage slavery, snatched woman from the home and disinherited man.

Debs, lifting his eyes towards the starry dome and painting pictures of the rapturous joy and ecstasy in the mansions of the "Kingdom Come," might give happiness and delight to the beneficiaries of modern piracy, but the great army of men and women whose vision is focused on an industrial democracy that will be built on the shattered ruins of capitalism, would express their deepest sorrow that a champion of human rights on earth, had changed his philosophy to harmonize with the convictions of editors, who fall prostrate in the presence of mammon.

Debs, in using his energies to make better men and better women on earth, knows that such regenerated men and women will make better angels in heaven.

## Trying to Fortify Confidence

IN STATEMENT sent out from the city of New York, it is claimed that basic conditions are good throughout the United States. Men powerful in railway circles, giant bankers, manufacturers of national magnitude and princes in the commercial world, have been interviewed, and all harmonize in the statement that the unsettled conditions of affairs are but temporary and that business will become buoyant in the not far distant future. The following appeared in a press dispatch from New York, and to the man of the analytical mind, it is but a braucer to fortify the faltering confidence of the people, who are slowly, but surely, realizing that something is wrong:

"New York, Aug. 2.—In a symposium of statements from bankers, railway heads, manufacturers, heads of department stores and other retail business concerns of unquestionable prominence, the New York Sun tomorrow will point out the condition of business throughout the country including every section of the United States.

"J. A. Alexander, of the Bank of Commerce, and S. J. Bloomington, of a big retail concern, are among those quoted from New York; James J. Hill of the Northern Pacific and John G. Shedd, president of the Marshall Field Company, are among those quoted from the Middle West; R. H. White of Boston, is among a half dozen prominent business men and manufacturers, whose statements of the country's prosperity and sound business represents the New England viewpoint; F. H. Davis, banker of Omaha, and E. J. Chamberlain, of the Grand Trunk, are among the West and Northwest representatives, and B. F. Bush, of the Southern Pacific and Sol Wexler of New Orleans, banker, are among the prominent representatives of the Pacific coast, and South respectively.

"The Sun, preceding the symposium of expression of opinion, says:

"Examination of this presentment of conditions as they actually exist indicates that some sections of the country are more buoyant than others; that certain lines of business are more active and consequently show more confidence. In this broadside of judgment two things stand out with luminous distinctness.

"First, business men all over the country demand that their rep-

resentatives in Congress settle the vexing questions of tariff and currency so as to permit general return of prosperity.

"Second, the business men of the United States, both great and small, are absolutely convinced that basic conditions of the country are sound; that unsettled conditions here or there are temporary.

"Between the lines of these matter-of-fact statements may be unquestioned belief that a long-continued slowing up of general business is impossible in a country with a population of more than ninety millions, who are accustomed to necessities, luxuries, educational facilities and amusements to an extent never before approached by any other nation in history."

The above press dispatch, giving optimistic statements of prominent men engaged in transportation, manufacturing, commerce and finance, is what might have been expected from men who see the danger signal of coming disaster.

When there is real prosperity, when the larder of the laboring man is stocked with the necessities of life, there are no exaggerated statements from men of national repute in all departments of business, for such men know that such statements are superfluous. But when the shadow of adversity darkens the land, when industrial depression and commercial congestion are felt, the economic masters realize that glowing pictures must be painted of the rosy future that is about to dawn, in order that the waning confidence of the people may be given the stimulus of hope. Every city and town of the United States shows stagnation, and the optimists know that they can little longer conceal the real conditions from the masses of the people. If industrial conditions were sound, and the commercial world was resting on a solid foundation, such men as Hill, Alexander, Shedd, White, Davis, Chamberlain and Bush would not have had time to be interviewed relative to the situation that prevails throughout America.

Conditions are bad industrially and financially, and the magnates in manufacture, finance and commerce might as well speak the truth, for it will be but a short time, unless something miraculously develops, until common humanity will know that the panic has come, followed by all the misery and wretchedness of want and poverty.

## Can They Get Away with It?

EVERY DEVELOPMENT of the Mexican situation shows what a wonderful gambling proposition it is, and what the chances are for a killing greater than has been won in any recent war, with the possible exception of that in South Africa. Behind the insurrection in the first place were the investors, who were not satisfied with what they were getting from the Diaz gang. When Madero came in, satisfying these investors, or speculators, or pirates, then there were still other bodies who were not satisfied. When Madero was murdered, and so many of his family were exterminated, and Huerta came into power, there were still unsatisfied speculators, or pirates. Consequently, the murder and the rapine have continued to the point where all investors, or speculators, are insistent that dividends be continued.

Continuation of dividends, with them, must be based upon the re-

storation of peace. At present it is not probable that more people in Mexico are suffering than there were in the days of the Diaz rule.

Now, an invading army comes and kills and robs. Before that a recruiting body, bent on getting laborers for this or that plantation, came in and did the same thing—and more; it also enslaved a considerable body of the adult population and carried them away. The Mexican people, as far as comfort is concerned, know little difference between war and peace, except for the fact that during war some of them are not forced to work like slaves. To many, a state of war is preferable to a state of peace, for in a state of war there is a lesser burden placed upon them. They do not have to labor and give up their lives on the plantations and in the mines.

It is not so with the capitalists on this side of the border and in Europe. To them, war is hell, for hell means no dividends. While

such a hell might be all right to the workers, it is far from right to the capitalists, and they are clamorous for returns on their ventures in Mexico.

Some of them own mines, either through purchase or through theft, mostly through theft. While hostilities have been on, there have been no returns on this property. It is but natural that they should turn to their own government for protection, not for the purpose of protecting those who produce the dividends, but to protect the property. The property, unless a great mass of human beings is working on it, is worthless. When war is on, then those masses are either loafing or fighting. Loafing and fighting in themselves are equally unproductive. But after the fighting, the loafing ceases, and soldier and idler alike are forced into production.

The fight in Mexico has been on so long that during the last year and a half there has been little in the way of interest or dividend producing wealth. Most of the people who formerly were engaged in this have been merely producing enough to eat and get a pair of linen pants.

Hence the indignation of William Randolph Hearst. He hates to see men idle, in a district where he has grabbed land. Grabbing lands runs in his blood. His father, ex-Senator George Hearst, grabbed so much land that William Randolph was enabled to become a journalist instead of a newspaper man and direct great metropolitan dailies instead of walk around and try to get a job on one of them—that is, if his ideas ran that way.

And Ambassador Wilson: there is a problem. He was supposed to be the representative of the United States. It is not really known to more than a select few whom he really represented. He has played

a wonderful game, as a business representative. But, for that matter, what else should an ambassador be? He has been in Mexico during all the trouble, and yet through him there has not come a single word as the real conditions. He has been looking after the interests of property, as is proper. The interests of the people, and their rights, as John Kenneth Turner can testify, are minor matters and ones that can be ignored by those who manage to grasp the control of power.

Our government, naturally, has been wobbling and evading. It knows what sort of a game is being played in Mexico. At the same time, it would like to help the financiers who are playing the game. It remembers, for all that, the way that Taft was blocked when he tried to send soldiers across the border. The people of this country do not want war. They have nothing to gain from war, except early graves, but the capitalists have millions to gain.

On our side, what is feared more than anything else is that the people will refuse to go down and murder the Mexicans. Though the international bankers shriek for it, and the pirates of Europe and America howl for it, there is doubt as to whether or not the people of this country will stand for it. A tremendous wave of jingoism would be necessary to start something. Hearst has deliberately tried to have a few thousand of his fellow citizens murder in war. But with all his resources, he cannot do it. He has tried to get "earnings" from his stolen lands in Mexico, and to get them would start an army of men south. But he has not aroused a single feeling.

We do not want war. That is evident. About the only thing that could start a war would be some piece of folly on the part of Mexican combatants, or some murderous piece of work, as in the case of the Maine, on the part of some agent.—New York Call.

## Something Must Be Done

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY took control of national affairs six months ago, but as yet the sun of prosperity has shed but few rays of light upon the brawn and bone of this continent. During the national campaign of less than a year ago, glowing promises were made, relative to the changes that would come under the wise statesmanship of the pedagogue from Princeton. Nearly 7,000,000 of sovereign citizens walked to the ballot box last November, and showed by their votes that they placed confidence in the oratory of the spellbinders, who, from the rostrum, proclaimed their deathless devotion to those sacred principles that gave the names of Jefferson and Jackson a place in American history. The people have waited patiently for six long months, living in hope that industrial gloom would pass away through the brilliant efforts of the Democratic statesmen, who, during the national campaign, were so extravagant in the distribution of political promises. The gloom of adversity still casts its shadow upon the canopy of an American sky. There can be discerned, not even by the vision of the most buoyant optimist, the slightest tint of that rosy dawn of coming prosperity, that was predicted by those political prophets who thundered such denunciations against a preceding administration that pandered to the interests of "predatory wealth." The hungry statesmen who promised so much and have done so little, are loading their stomachs on the emoluments of public offices, but the great mass of the people whose credulity was imposed upon by expert

political jugglers, are beginning to realize that the capitalist system is no more fraternal under the disciples of Jefferson than under those political apostles who impoverish the English language in their tributes to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Congress was called into extra session to do things and when the message of Professor Wilson was read to the "high brows" in our halls of national legislation, the mercury in the thermometer of hope rose a little in anticipation of a better day in the not far distant future. But hope has been supplanted by despair, and men and women who are close observers, are openly predicting that the hour is approaching when the crash of another panic will be heard from ocean to ocean. Congress has frittered away its time putting patches on a currency measure that will meet the approval of coupon-clippers and on a tariff bill that will meet with but little opposition from the industrial Caesars of our "infant industries." Reliable statistics show that nearly 7,000,000 of people in this country are without steady employment and that 10,000,000 of our people have not even the bare necessities of life. There is an unrest and discontent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the signs of the times presage a storm that may shake this nation to its very foundations. Something must be done and done quickly, not for the banker and industrial Czar, but for the bone and brawn of this country, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of a nation.

## Gems and Rags

A SHORT TIME AGO the daily journals throughout the country contained elaborate reports concerning a fairy ball given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to her guests spending their vacation at Newport. It was only the "cream" of the "upper ten" who were permitted to enjoy the fairy ball of Mrs. Fish, who is looked upon as the leader of the society colony at Newport. But the most important feature of the extensive reports in the daily journals, was the glaring headlines that contained the information that gems to the value of \$12,000,000 were worn by the ladies who attended the Fish fairy ball.

These ladies who wore flashing gems and jewels valued at \$12,000,000 never produced a dollar of wealth by any honest labor. Not one of them has ever felt the honest sweat of productive labor.

They wear priceless gems, but they never earned the money that bought them. They are guests at a ball that costs tens of thousands of dollars for flowers, decorations and music, but the people at the ball never earned a dollar to pay for any of the tinsel that gives joy and ecstasy to the heart of our American parasites, who endeavor to ape the aristocratic manners and customs of a rotten and bankrupt royalty of the Old World, that is looking across the wide expanse of water in the hope that a multi-millionaire in America will buy a royal vagrant for his daughter.

A fairy ball, where gems valued at \$12,000,000 are worn by a favored few of the fashionable set, should cause the grey matter in the head of labor to become a little more active, and the fellow who boasts of being an American citizen though penniless and dependent upon a job, should ask himself the question as to who made it possible for loafers of the upper strata of society to wear gems valued at \$12,000,000.

A few hundred indolent dames of fashion can meet at a ball wearing jewels whose value can almost buy an empire, and yet, in the midst of such an exhibition of blazing gems and jewels, we can look out over this broad land and behold millions of human beings wanting for bread and we can see the wan and pallid faces of little children in the mills, whose childhood has been minted into gold to buy gems for the sweatless parasites of fashionable society.

Monkey banquets, diamond collars for dogs, and sumptuous apartments for blooded cats, while millions of children are suffering for the bare necessities of life, should cause the brawny-fisted son of toil to reach the conclusion, that the time has about arrived when labor should arise in its economic and political might, and end the hellish industrial system that puts blazing gems on a class of privilege and rags upon the wealth producers of the world.

## Not Mere Assertions These

A FEATURE of recent happenings is the restlessness of labor the world over.

Labor is no longer satisfied with a mere pittance and a little charity doled out by alleged superiors.

The cry is not for added charity, but for increased justice.

Leg-ironing labor by means of repressive legislation will not prevent it from demanding economic justice.

Those who ask for justice could not with reason ask for less.



By all the gods this "square deal" dope is a frightfully weird thing.

The subtleness of it is just being fully grasped by the average toiler.

It is very true that militarism and tyranny and militarism and arrogance are inseparable.

If labor would follow the counsels laid down in the capitalist papers the joy ride of the master-class upon the workers' backs would continue indefinitely.

Whenever the working-class announces its policy there is no doubt in the mind of the capitalist how the policy is going to affect him.

It is really amusing to witness with what frantic efforts the press endeavors to keep the toilers divided.

It is very easy for one to be patriotic when a country treats one kindly.

The empty stomach and jobless patriot is a fit candidate for the straight jacket.

The problems labor has to solve cannot be decided by commissions, but by the class-conscious organization and action of those who toil.

The fact that classes exist in society is not the fault of the workers.

It will be a crime on their part if they permit classes to continue

Apparently the hosts of Plunder imagine there is every prospect of them having to get work unless they can divide labor.

Many people who have stopped thinking want to make the world stand still.

Voltaire long ago declared that true greatness was service to humanity.

In that case very few of our alleged "great" men have any right whatsoever to the title.

The person who robs the worker of two-thirds of his product and then hands him a worn-out blanket in the winter is called a generous-hearted philanthropist.

The person who secures promotion because of his success as a spy cannot be expected to have a very human heart.

Whilst the hot air philosopher is painting fantastic pictures of the glories of the days to come, many people right here want something to preserve existence.

It is good to have a glorious ideal, but we must not allow it to obscure the here and now.

Tom Paine once said that he "loved" the man who could gather strength from distress and grow brave by reflection; 'tis the business of little minds to shrink, but he whose heart is firm and whose conscience approves his conduct will pursue his principles unto death."

Those who fight for a principle lose their fear of jail, and their cause is strengthened thereby.

The country we inhabit is just as good as the people want it to be.

The sooner we make up our minds that it is not good enough for us the sooner the Big Change will come.

It is an easy thing to step upon the dangerous ground of compromise if the work of education is not systematically carried on.

The words of an eminent British statesman (Disraeli) are worth remembering; "Great revolutions, whatever may be their causes, are not lightly commenced, and are not concluded with precipitation."

We who fight for the social revolution might well point out that fact from time to time.—Exchange.

## The Metal Market

New York—July 30.

The metal markets have shown more strength, but close disturbed and excited. Tin has been active and irregular.

Copper, Tin, Lead and Zinc.

**Copper**—Since our last report the market has experienced a sharp advance but this has not been quite so extensive as has been reported by the daily papers, which have reflected what producers have asked and would like to get rather than what they have got. Sales of electrolytic copper have been made up to 15c., delivered, usual terms, but all through the week there has been a rather wide range of price, some of the agencies having been cheaper sellers than others. Also certain of the small producers and some dealers have been cheap sellers throughout, apparently having had no great confidence in the advance and being desirous of realizing. The relapse in the London market on July 29, which is ascribed partly to bear sales and partly to realizing sales, also had a weakening effect. Since then first-hands have been offering copper at 14 $\frac{7}{8}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., delivered, usual terms, although the largest agencies have maintained their last price of 15c. The transaction of the week attained a fairly large volume, but not so large as in the previous week. They were made chiefly with European buyers, domestic buyers not yet having figured in the market to any great extent. Their continued abstention is considered to be a source of underlying strength. As an interesting side light upon the business it is reported that American buyers, who have the option of several alternatives is settling for their purchases  $\frac{1}{2}$ % discount for cash, thirty days' time for payment, or allowance upon unexpired time at the rate of 6% per annum, have lately been to a considerable extent choosing the alternative of the full time allowed under the usual terms. This has caused some of the agencies to be more interested in the European sales than in American, in view of the present high rates for money.

But relatively little business in Lake copper has been reported to us. Such as we have heard of has been scarcely more than of a retail character. It is difficult to quote what is the real Lake market. We

quote 15c., net cash, New York, than which it certainly is not higher, but this quotation is more or less nominal. In consequence of the strike the Lake companies have not been offering copper in any large way.

As a result of the buying movement of the last two weeks, producers are now comfortably booked for the next sixty days. In view of the small stocks on hand and the strike at the Lake Superior mines, which continues, the position of the metal is an exceedingly strong one. At the close, the market has fallen off somewhat due to the reaction in standard copper, and Lake is quoted nominally 15c.; Electrolytic in cakes, wirebars or ingots 14.60@14.80.; casting copper is quoted nominally at 14.30@14.35c. as an average for the week.

### DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

July	NEW YORK.								
	Sterling Exchange	Silver	Copper, Lake, Cts. per lb.	Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Tin, Cts. per lb.	Lead, New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	Zinc, New York, Cts. per lb.	St. Louis, Cts. per lb.
24	4.8675	59 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14.25	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.35	@4.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.25	5.10
25	4.8675	59	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14.30	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.35	@4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	4.8675	59 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ @15	14.55	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.35	@4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30	5.15
28	4.8675	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	15	14.70	40 $\frac{3}{8}$	4.35	@4.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.35	5.20
29	4.8665	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	15	14.60	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.50	@4.35	5.35	5.20
30	4.8650	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	15	14.60	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	4.50	@4.35	5.40	5.25

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 0.10c. below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c. below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; 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.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

### MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	
January	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July	17.190	.....	60.654	.....	4.720	.....	7.116	.....
August	17.498	.....	61.606	.....	4.569	.....	7.028	.....
September	17.508	.....	63.078	.....	5.048	.....	7.454	.....
October	17.314	.....	63.471	.....	5.071	.....	7.426	.....
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	.....

### WHAT DO THEY EXPECT?

The capitalists who are having so much trouble with the I. W. W.'s are entitled to all they are getting—and then some. I. W. W.-ism is the direct product of modern capitalism, and modern capitalism is entitled to all the "benefits," so far as we are concerned. If the I. W. W. is composed largely of ignorant, vicious foreigners, as our capitalist friends claim, well, then we want to know who is responsible for them being here except those same capitalists who have been so insistent on cheap labor. Well, they got their cheap labor and then tried to make that cheap labor still cheaper by their grinding methods. That this cheap, ignorant labor strikes back through its methods of direct action is only a natural consequence. If employers of labor insist on their past and present tactics of treating labor as a commodity entitled to no semblance of humane treatment, they will just continue to get more and more of I. W. W.-ism, that is all. No matter how dire the results may be, they are entitled to no sympathy whatever. The methods of the I. W. W. are not constructive, but destructive; they are not class-conscious, but class haters—all the natural product of the environment that modern capitalism in its blind greed has provided for the lowest strata of its workers—those who do the commonest, the hardest and yet the most necessary class of work. But then modern capitalism, in its blind greed, is destructive, and, as for class hatred—well, we will tell you how to work that out: Start a conversation with the average open-shop employer of labor, and it's dollars to doughnuts that he will be fairly frothing at the mouth before he has spoken half a dozen words, and his mouthings will put to shame the most rabid I. W. W. agitator that ever came out of a lousy bunk-house in any of your slave pens. Who can expect a man to love the flag on a dollar and a half a day, lousy bunk houses, rotten chucks, slave-driving methods of treatment, and the long hours of labor that the modern capitalist puts these workers up against? Then, back all this up by a spirit of hatred by the capitalists themselves of their own industrial products among these workers, and what do they expect in return?—Labor World, Spokane.



## NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Salida, Colorado, August 5, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert the following in The Miners' Magazine: Membership card, paid up to April 30, 1913; also a suit of clothes was stolen from Brother Steve Seroke. He was initiated June 12, 1912. Financial secretaries of local unions of W. F. of M. please be on lookout. Fraternally yours,  
 (Seal) FRANK M. NISZM,  
 Financial Secretary No. 142, W. F. of M.

## A VICTORY AT BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

On or about the 20th day of May, 1913, the writer acting on instructions from President Moyer came to Blue Rapid, Kansas, and after going over the situation here presented to the American Cement Plaster Company, a wage scale. This company had failed to keep their promise with their employes regarding wages for a year, so it became necessary to take some action. After submitting the wage scale, the men waited fifteen days, and receiving no reply by the first of June, but the company quietly ignored the whole proposition. The union here then wrote headquarters for a man the second time, and again the writer came. The president of the company coming on the following day or 12th of June, and in conference with the men agreed to pay them twenty-five cents a ton, or a raise of two cents, if they would abandon their union. Falling in this he agreed to do whatever the United States Gypsum Company did, and again, silently ignored the union and its demands so that on the last day of June, the men quit work in a body. On July 14th, 1913, the union sent a committee to Lawrence, Kansas, to confer with the company, but the agreement already signed by the United States Gypsum Company, and every other suggestion was turned down, so there was nothing to do but continue the fight. On the 25th of July the writer sent the company a copy of a circular he proposed sending to the Building and Labor Assemblies and Councils of the United States and Canada, putting their product on the unfair list and in three days he got a reply stating that he was about to do the company an injustice to which a reply was sent and on the first day of August a letter was received stating that the general manager of the company would be here on that date or on the 4th. The general manager came on the first, and last evening, the second, went into conference with a committee of the union, and agreed to the following:

To discharge all the new men employed since July 1st as strikebreakers. To install all the men that went out on July 1st to commence work on August the 6th, giving strikebreakers two days to clean up the work they had blasted down. An increase of three cents a ton on all rooms twenty feet wide or wider, all rooms narrower or with low roof or water, to be paid for on terms agreed to between foreman and miners in room, roof man and miners days pay \$3, and all other work \$2.50. In the mill, sackers to receive a raise of one-half a cent a ton, and crusher men one-half a cent a ton and other men two and one-half cents a ton with a few exceptions.

While it was not all that could be desired, it is a decided gain for organizations in this neck of the woods, and lays a foundation for future achievements.

Yours,  
 R. BUNNEY.

## THE SITUATION AT JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

Joplin, Missouri, July 29, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As it has been some time since there has been anything from this district, I feel that a few words as to the situation and conditions might possibly be of interest. There is very little of an encouraging nature to report from the Joplin district. Everything moving along in the same old way, with conditions growing worse. The operators are getting more arrogant all the time, and are running things to suit themselves. Safety and sanitary conditions are almost completely ignored, and since the first of the year wages have been cut from 50 to 75 cents per day, until now the wages over the district will not average above \$2 per day. This added to the high cost of living is making conditions almost unbearable, and it looks as though the men are going to be forced to revolt. If conditions do not change for the better before winter comes on there will be hundreds of families who will suffer for the necessities of life.

One encouraging feature is, that the men are showing an ever-increasing spirit of restlessness, and the sentiment in favor of organization seems to be increasing; in fact, it appears that fully 75 per cent of the men express themselves as being in favor of organizing, but the trouble is to get them moving. They seem to be lifeless, lacking the energy to try to do anything for themselves. They meet one like this: "Yes, I know that organization is all right, and I am ready to join as soon as the other boys will come in." But when you present to them an application and point out to them that it is their duty to join and use their influence to induce the others to come in, they meet you with an evasive reply or a promise to be at the next meeting, which will be the last of them.

Another thing that retards the growth of the organization is, that wages are so low that it is impossible to meet living expenses, consequently, they are from a week to a month behind with grocery bills and house rents, and the men feel that they cannot spare the money to join. But I feel there is a chance coming; things cannot go on much longer as they are. The operators seem to have gone wild in their scramble for dividends, and the men are given no consideration whatever. If they continue that policy the men will be driven to desperation and action, as it will be impossible for them to accept much further reduction and exist.

We have a few good men in the district who understand the situation, and are doing all they can to hold the organization together and build it up, in order that when the time comes that the men are willing to do something for themselves we will be able to control the situation.

Now, as to the smeltermen of Oklahoma: I find them somewhat different. On May 27th the secretary of our local at Collinsville wired me, stating that about 250 men employed by the Tulsa Fuel & Manufacturing Company were out in an unorganized strike, the men demanding an increase in wages and some changes in working conditions. Brother Bunney, who was here at the time, and myself immediately went there, in order to see what could be done. We succeeded in getting them back to work for thirty days, pending settlement, and during that time succeeded in getting the majority of them in the union. On June 28th effected settlement, securing 15 cents per day increase in wages, with the right to organize.

Now trusting that the time is not far distant when the workers of the Joplin district will develop the spirit of men and take their place where they belong—in the organization of their class. I remain, yours for unionism,  
 Box 300, Joplin, Missouri. MARION COPE.

## "THE TONGUES OF TOIL."

"THE TONGUES OF TOIL" (Second edition) by William Francis Barnard. 192 pages. Cloth with gold title. The Workers' Art Press, publishers, 6316 Southport Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price, 60 cents by mail.

In the foreword of this widely-known and well-loved book the author says, "The red blood of a united race courses through his veins, and thrills him who sings the songs of toil, and takes pleasure in the singing."

We feel the thrill in Comrade Barnard's opening poem, which warns the powers of economic evil, and promises victory to the long-suffering toilers of the earth. Tears rise at the poignant plea of the child in "So Cold," and over the arraignment of the capitalist class in the powerful indictment, "The Children of the Looms." These two poems might well stir one from lamentations to great vows that effort shall never cease till the oppression of humanity is no more.

In the poem, "Until You Are Born," there is the very acme of pathos. It is so harrowing that it is almost unreadable. At the time when the Canadian government postponed the execution of Angelina Napolitano until her child should be born, this poem was written, and syndicated; and many copies were sent to the governor general of Canada.

Comrade Barnard's "Tongues of Toil" is not all sombre. Hope prevades its pages. The author visions, not only the longing of the toiler, but his coming emancipation and his joy in his work, as well. Optimism is in the last word of "The Hymn of Labor," with its voice of science and of song, which, hand in hand, are to deal effectively with all human problems.

Here is the well known poem, great among the author's greatest. "To the Enemies of Free Speech." It is appropriate in these days of struggle at Los Angeles, Seattle, Paterson and West Virginia:

"As well to lay your hands upon the sun  
 And try with bonds to bind the morning light;  
 As well on the four winds to spend your might;  
 As well to strive against the streams that run;  
 As well to bar the seasons, bid be done  
 The rain which falls; as well to blindly fight  
 Against the air, and at your folly's height  
 Aspire to make all power that is, be none.

As well to do all this as to impeach  
 Man's tongue, and bid it answer to the schools;  
 As well to do all this, as give us rules,  
 And bid us hold our words within your reach;  
 As well all this, as try to chain man's speech.  
 So others learned before ye lived, O fools!"

"The Sacrament" is a picture of woman's love in the work of relieving the oppressed, and echoes the truth that only the inspired are strong.

The dramatic "Defense of the Rag Doll" is a healthy protest. Its humor is a relief in a book of revolt. Comrade Barnard knows children well.

"The Tongues of Toil" is relieved by many visions of beauty, and tender touches in such subjects as, "The Baby's Smile," "Announcement," "Rose and Lily" and "To a Robin." The last, lifts, and lifts the spirit till we might forget all but joy in the world, were it not for the author's concluding plaint to the lightsome bird for guidance towards some such joy as it, itself, feels.

The sonnet, "Labor's Prayer to Woman," is a noble exhortation to the sex to take a hand in shaping the world.

This book is a notable volume of revolutionary poetry, which, already widely circulated, should, in this second edition, and at the low price, be in the home of every one who is interested in the cause of labor.

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER.

## POVERTY AND MONOPOLY.

By Walter Thomas Mills.

It is agreed by everybody:

1. That the earth is large enough and rich enough in soil, climate, forest and mines so that no one needs to be poor for any fault of the earth.
2. That the great machines are good enough, and are so productive when in use that no one needs to be poor for any fault of the machines.
3. That there are workers enough, skilled enough and willing enough to produce enough so that no one needs to be poor for any lack of the power of labor to produce.
4. That, because of these facts, poverty is needless.

Why, then, poverty, and all the world of suffering, ignorance, vice, disease and death which are caused by poverty?

If anybody will think a little, he will readily discover that he already knows the cause of this needless poverty. To get the answer you do not need know more. You know enough now. The answer will come, not by yearning what you do not know, but by thinking about what you do know already.

Here are some things everybody knows:

1. That millions of people who must occupy and use the earth, and in order to use the earth must use the great machines with which to use the earth, do not own either the earth or the machines with which to use the earth. You know that, don't you?

2. That the few who do own the earth and the machines with which to use the earth, will not let the rest of us use the earth or the machines unless they fix the terms on which we use them, and when they fix the terms, the terms are such that the many are doomed to poverty and the few are made rich, idle and useless.

If you do not see that, you know this is true; don't try to talk about it. There will be no use in reading about it. Just sit still and think about it. You will soon see that you do know it, and that you have always known it. Whatever your wages, your salary, or your income may be, if you earn it, after you have paid the Food Trust, the Sugar Trust and the other week's expenses, you are then without means, pending the next pay day.

Most of the wealth created by your labor your wages could not buy at all. You get so little when you sell your labor in a market where the sellers are many and the buyers few, and you pay so much when you buy food and shelter in a market where the buyers are many and the sellers a private monopoly, fixing the prices for all other sellers, and for all buyers, you along with the rest, that you are always poor. What the workers produce and can buy back with their wages keeps them alive, but it keeps them poor. What the workers produce more than their wages will buy, the owners of the private monopolies get. That is what makes the useful people poor and the useless people rich. Don't you know that this is true?

Why, then, does this needless poverty exist? It is because of land monopoly, mining monopoly, manufacturing monopoly, market monopoly. It is because the few privately own what all must together use; that is, the earth and the machinery with which to use the earth. That is what is called capitalism.

What is the remedy?

It is very simple. Make every privately-owned monopoly a public-owned monopoly instead. Then all those things which all the people use together, all the people, acting through their government, will own together. Then, because there would be no one to profit at the loss of others, the wages, the salaries, incomes must rise and the cost of living must fall until the useful people, who produce all the wealth, will be able to buy and enjoy the use of all the wealth they themselves produce. That would make an end of poverty to all useful people, and it would make an end of private fortunes in the hands of those who never earned them.

## HOW THINGS ARE IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA.

I arrived in Randsburg June 16th, Board Member Terzich with me. After spending a few days there, Brother Terzich left for Utah. We found things rather bad in the jurisdiction of No. 44 owing to the indifference of some of the workers of that camp and like all other places they are troubled with the card men that claim to be union men, and carrying cards ten and twelve years in arrears. Ask them to come in the local, they have all kinds of excuses. Will just quote a few to let you know what an organizer is up against.

One fellow told me he did not see that a union could do him any good. I asked him if it ever had. Yes, it had lessened his day's work two hours and increased his wages 50 cents per day, but yet he was not willing to contribute one dollar of that fifteen the union had got him to maintain the organization. Another one of his excuses was the strike should be called off at the Yellow Aster mine that has been on for ten years. He said it would cause capital to come into the camp and union men could work on the Yellow Aster. He had belonged to No. 44, but never again until the strike was called off by No. 44. The Yellow Aster is paying 50 cents less a day than the other properties, the others paying what the local asked for when the strike was called in 1903. To declare the Yellow Aster fair, would not that be an invitation to the rest of the companies to cut wages. This same degenerate don't take into consideration active conditions at the Yellow Aster. Every man that works at that mine pays one dollar a month for water, one dollar and fifty cents for a doctor that no coal company would have doctoring their mules. The men need not be surprised at any time to find a meter on their breathing apparatus at that mine to limit them to so much air during their shift's work.

One had this excuse: He had burned up his "Odd Fellows" card and a number of other fraternal order's cards, discarded their emblems and went in bad standing in his union that had got 50 cents increase in wages, shorter days, better conditions, because they accepted bums and foreigners in the different organizations. If I was correctly informed, this same animal's record in Randsburg would not bear inspection very closely. Just how he existed when he first came there some few months ago. He has got the wrinkles out of his hide and now he has a million dollar feeling with a \$3.50 per that someone else got for him.

The camp is unfortunate in having a vermin there who has disgraced the rattler, lizard and horned hoad family by going in their midst some time back. As I have been told a statement appeared in the Industrial Worker that there was members of the W. F. M. working at the Yellow Aster mine. So this vermin must be responsible for this falsehood. There is no such thing going on there. That is as near as that rag ever gets to the truth. I did not consider it worthy of notice, but as two members wrote me asking if there was any truth to it. This same working man's hope is howling one big union. He has never shown a card in any union yet in that camp, and wherever he did carry a card was in camps where it was that or his move. So who is the most detrimental to the labor cause, the out and out scab, or these three I have mentioned? I say these three leaches, by far, as they are poisoning the minds of the men who are working with them in the mines.

I find here in the Amador district the local with three branches in a very healthy condition. They are making arrangements for a big celebration on Labor Day. While last year's was a great success, the members have every reason to believe this one will be far ahead of that one. There are some good workers here for the locals and Brother Jas. Giambruno has been on the job all the time, and is a faithful worker for the cause. His work is bearing fruit, he has too much of a territory to cover and look after and needs help.

The secretaries throughout the W. F. M. can be of a great benefit towards organizing in this state by writing to secretaries from where they come if they have not a paid-up card there is no excuse for them not having one, while my stay in Randsburg the membership was just about doubled. There, the live members gave me all the support that was possible for them and they were responsible to a great measure for the increase in membership. They have just moved their hall to a new location, when finished, will be the finest hall in Kern county, outside Bakersfield. The local is taking new life by changing the hall and if indications are anything, you will know Randsburg is still on the map. Locals can not be too careful in taking in men from these camps for there are men in Randsburg who are not worthy to the ranks of organized labor, and the secretary will soon be preparing a list of some there and keep them on file when they land in your community, treat them as traitors. That is what they are now.

Yours in the cause,

MARION C. LEAKE,

Organizer.

Jackson, Calif., July 27, 1913.

## THOUGHTS ON MILLENNIAL DRAWN.

The Rev. Dr. George D. Eldredge, of Berkeley, Cal., filled the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church yesterday. He declared that men have been much the same in spirit at all times, and intimated that Christ would be rejected today as he was long ago. "It seems unbelievable," said he, "that the world should have moved on until everything was ready for His coming, and that then Christ was rejected. But that is typical of the men of all ages and of our own age. I fear it is quite typical of us in our day."—Religious news item.

Paragraphs like the above are quite common in the press today; so common that nobody notices them; so common that they are looked upon as the proper and expected thing that should be said.

Outside of innumerable sermons, there has been a vast amount of other matter on this subject, pamphlets and books without number, bearing some such title as "If Christ Should Come"—to Chicago, New York, London or anywhere else, the general conclusion seeming to be that if He did come, he would get about what was handed to him nineteen hundred years ago.

This sort of thing is a comparatively new note both in sermons and in religious literature. For centuries men have speculated on what would happen to the world if Christ should come, and now the speculation turns upon what would happen to Christ instead.

One can go away back into old theological literature and find countless expressions on this subject. In most cases it was admitted by the writers or preachers that he would fare badly if he happened to fall into the hands of "His enemies," by which expression was usually meant the sects opposed to that of the writer or preacher. There was always, however, a residue who were quite ready to welcome the Son of Man to earth, and each orthodox clique represented itself as that residue. Some of these in fact were so eager to welcome him that they imagined themselves climbing to the tops of mountains clad in special robes as a select reception committee. And the more eager often pictured themselves as going "up in the air" to meet Him half way and escort Him to earth.

Nowadays, however, the pulpit idea seems to be that the whole world without exception would resolve itself into a lynching party on His arrival. They don't even except the congregations they preach to. Everybody is about alike in that respect. With one acclaim they would all yell for the release of Barabbas, and the crucifixion of the Son of Man. Now, Barabbas was a robber. He was then, and he is now. And perhaps that is why he is preferred stock when it comes to a choice.

Leaving the literal aspect of the "second coming" aside, its allegorical

meaning certainly connotes a reign of peace and goodwill on earth, the vanishing of greed and strife and warfare, the coming of the condition which is summed up in the phrase, "The Brotherhood of Man." And Barabbas has no place in such an environment. The kingdom will assuredly not come on earth while he is dominant.

Barabbas sits in the pews and hears all this with complacency. He never contradicts the preacher. He is even willing to be included as one of the "enraged community" ready to rid the world of its disagreeable visitors, but he lets it go at that. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof for him. He hopes to meet the Son of Man in heaven, of course, but he isn't expecting Him on earth, and has made no business arrangements for His reception.

The preacher who hands out this line of talk and the Barabbases who listen to him unmoved are perhaps not so much evidences that Christianity has failed, as that they have failed to understand Christianity. They all believe in a kingdom of Christ coming on earth in a vague, mystical, indefinite way. The deeper meaning of the allegory is a matter they don't care to go into, and it isn't a safe theme for a preacher either. There is an ugly side to the subject when one goes into a realistic calculation of what Christ would actually have to do to things as they are to establish His millennium. Rent, interest and profit, exploitation of man by his fellow, the basic causes of class strife, would assuredly have to be cleared away to prepare for the kingdom. And that is the reason why the preacher glimpses a unanimous lynching committee, though he does not see it clearly, and would probably be careful about announcing it bluntly if he did. As for the capitalist, Barabbas, so long as these matters are not explicitly touched upon, he doesn't get excited. When they are, he fires the preacher instantly. He isn't going to stand for John the Baptists of that sort any more than old Herod did when he thought his kingdom was threatened by the heralded advent of another king than himself.

## THE FIGHT IN MICHIGAN IS A LIFE AND DEATH BATTLE.

Extracts Covering the Situation.

Calumet, Mich., August 5, 1913.

Editor Magazine:

As a result of Vice President Mahoney's trip to the Governor the latter sent a telegram to General Abbey requesting him to notify miners and operators of his readiness to act as mediator in a conference between representatives of each to be held at Lansing. That telegram was sent Tuesday afternoon, Brother Mahoney notifying us of the Governor's action. Wednesday morning he (Abbey) spent with the operators, succeeded in reaching him by phone in the afternoon, waited on him with local committee from the union, protesting against his failure to deliver Governor's request to miners, telling him that the operators refusal to meet representatives of their employes in conference was responsible for embroiling a community, and that they ought to bear the further onus of a refusal to accept the Governor's offer. He acted as if it were strange that we should be considered. A few minutes later he called us up, stated that after conference he had decided we should be included—called with staff and read us Governor's telegram, in which we were included as fully as mine operators. We delivered our formal acceptance, but wishing the Governor to know of our acceptance we wired him copy with explanation of delay.

**Strikers Thank Ferris for Urging Conference of Miners and Owners.**

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 1.—The miners in the copper district who are out on strike are more than willing for a conference to be held in Lansing, Gov. Ferris received the following message from Guy E. Miller, W. J. Rickard and Victor Berg, representing the miners:

"The miners' union, by its duly accredited representatives, express its earnest desire for an early and amicable settlement, and gladly accepts your generous offer to act as mediator in a conference between the mine operators and miners, to be held in Lansing, as extended by your personal representative, Gen. Abbey. Hoping that the proposed conference may result in industrial peace."

In addition the telegram says:

"Your telegram to Gen. Abbey requesting miners' participation in conference, not delivered to them until 5:30 p. m. yesterday (meaning Wednesday), then only after request for same by miners' committee, who accepted as above."

When asked about the alleged delay, Gov. Ferris said that he would investigate at once.

Mother Jones has arrived, also Jos. D. Cannon and wife. We have broken all records in big meetings, but expect to surpass them. Will begin issuing strike bulletin tomorrow. Men here are doing everything in their power to win and expect the enthusiastic support of every member of the organization.

**The Miners' Bulletin.**

Published by authority of the Western Federation of Miners. Published to tell the truth regarding the strike of the copper miners.

Outrages by thugs and militia go unnoticed, that is so common in strikes that it is not news. That is what Waddell was brought in here for.

And now the C. & H. is organizing would-be scabs, the chairman of their meeting Monday announced that it was not a union. No one would accuse it of being one.

Every union should appoint a press committee who should make a written report daily to Guy E. Miller, Box 26, Calumet, Mich.

Copies of the Bulletin will be sent to Trades Councils in Michigan, great industrial centers, Socialist locals of the middle north-west and local unions of the W. F. M. Parties who can, should make a contribution to help defray the expense—send them to C. E. Hietala, Secy. Copper District Union, Box 217, Hancock, Mich.

Joseph D. Cannon and wife have arrived; they are among the ablest speakers in the ranks of labor and are always well worth a hearing.

John Paananen, owner of moving picture shows in Ahmeek, Red Jacket and South Range has offered the use of his halls free during the day time and will run slides advertising meetings. The strikers appreciate his offer.

Claude O. Taylor and Homer F. Waterman, president and secretary of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, paid this district a visit, addressed the mammoth Sunday meeting at the Palestra in rousing speeches of protest against using troops to break a peaceful strike and full of encouragement to the strikers. While here they sent telegrams to the trade councils of the State as follows: Having investigated copper country strike, find miners demands just and the strikers law-abiding, press reports to the contrary false. Urge you hold mass meetings protesting against using militia to break this strike.

**The Operators Statement.**

The statement of the operators in their reply to Governor Ferris' suggestion for a conference at Lansing to discuss the strike situation recites the manager's side of the difficulty, and repeats their declaration that they would not treat with the Western Federation of Miners, as briefly stated in a dispatch from Lansing published yesterday afternoon. The statement is addressed to General Abbey and through him to the Governor, and was mainly as follows:

"In response to the message from his excellency, the Governor of Michigan, to the mine owners and employes involved in strike, presented to us through you at a conference held this day for that purpose, and to which we have given careful consideration, we, who are the managers and superintendents of the mines affected by the existing situation, on behalf of the

several companies and their numerous stockholders, as well as on behalf of the employes who in a large majority have been and are, not only willing, but anxious, to continue at work, desire to express to you, and through you, to the Governor, our high appreciation of the offer of his services in the pending dispute and our deep obligation to him therefor.

"With the utmost respect for him personally, and for the high office which he holds with so much honor to the state of Michigan, and with great regret that the circumstances seem to us to render it necessary, we feel obliged to say that for the welfare and good name of the state as a whole, for the best interests of our employes, for the interest of this entire community, and as making for continued and lasting industrial peace and quiet in this district, we should not and cannot enter into or take part in a joint conference with the leaders or representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, which organization is solely responsible for the conditions now existing, nor with any representatives of those who are actively engaged in the strike, and who falsely assume to represent the great body of our employes.

"In thus stating our position, we feel that it is due to his excellency, as well as to yourself, that we should also state our reasons for this conclusion.

"The copper mining district of Michigan has operated mines on an extensive scale for upwards of fifty years. In all that time there has been no general strike among the employes. There has never been any serious labor disturbances or dispute. The few which have occurred locally at some mine locations have been speedily and satisfactorily adjusted between the managements and the employes. There have been satisfaction and contentment on the part of those employed and good feeling and mutual respect between employers and employes. We believe it can be said truthfully that in this mining district the conditions of labor, the consideration for the employes, the means taken for their comfortable housing, for their general welfare, for their health, for the education of their children, and their fair and generous treatment in every respect have not been excelled anywhere in any industry of like kind."

The statement after discussing strikes that had been conducted in the west by the Federation and the methods alleged to have been employed, continues:

"About the year 1907 this federation with such a record behind it, began to send their organizers from the west into this district. They have carried on a systematic attempt to secure the complete domination of the mine laborers of this district.

"They have attempted to breed and engender discontent among some 20,000 employes of the mining industry and it is but natural that they secured many recruits. For a long time it has been definitely known that as soon as their leaders felt that they were strong enough, a strike would be called.

"It is reliably known to us that the federation succeeded only in a small measure in attracting to itself the employes of the mining industry in the district. The majority of the employes declined to affiliate with them. On direct information, a very large number believed that they had no grievance to strike for and did not wish to strike; on reliable information, the greater part of them desired to continue at work, and now desire to resume work.

"On the 23rd of July the strike called by the Western Federation of Miners took place. It was and is under the direction of skilled and experienced strike leaders of the Federation, who are not residents of this district, or of this state. The strike took out only those affiliated with that organization on the morning when it went into effect. Many of our employes continued at work for the day.

"All this," says the statement, "was but the repetition of the results which have invariably followed the calling of a strike by the councils of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Of their membership in this community, many of our employes, since the strike was instituted, have been taken from their homes and intimidated and forced under threats into joining the Federation. The strikers have paraded by day and by night, armed with weapons of all kinds, and have forced men, unwilling to do so, to join their parades. The large majority of our employes at the mine location were for the time terrorized into submission to these riotous strikers, who are those who have affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, and none others.

"There was no call by these strikers for conference, or for mediation or for adjustment while they thus completely dominated the situation.

"There is therefore no industrial dispute between the mine owners and employes. Under the circumstances, and because of our knowledge that the majority of our employes have at no time sympathized with the purposes of the Federation, and have been and are now willing and anxious to continue in their employment, we cannot recognize the right of the Western Federation of Miners to intervene or to assume to represent our employes with respect to the present conditions, or in any other manner whatsoever.

#### Will Not Recognize Federation.

"The suggested joint conference of both sides could mean nothing other than a conference in which one side would not be our employes or representatives of our employes, but would be the Western Federation of Miners, or its representatives, whose sole object is undeniable to establish the federation in a dominant control of the mining industry of this district, with them we cannot confer, and with all respect to his excellency we feel that we cannot enter into a joint conference with, or in any manner recognize, that organization, which most certainly to our knowledge does not represent our employes, with the great majority of whom we have no dispute of any kind.

"It has continuously been the practice in the past, and will continue to be the practice in the future, for managements of the various companies to confer friendly with their own employes, on any matter relating to improved conditions, or real or supposed grievances, and willingly to redress or correct any wrongs. No intervention of any kind was or will be necessary for such joint conferences; but to confer or to treat with an organization foreign to our territory and to the interests of our employes and not in any manner representing them, is something which we cannot contemplate.

"We desire to be clear and emphatic in conveying to you our opposition to the Western Federation of Miners, in the firm belief, based upon its record, which is a matter of history, that the domination of this district by that particular organization, for which purpose alone this strike has been incited and instituted by that organization, can result in nothing but harm to the best interests and welfare of our employes and to this community, and can conduce to nothing but a continuance of discontent, which is their doctrine, and a constant recurrence of lawlessness and disorder, which seems to follow up their methods.

"Under all the trying circumstances of the riotous proceedings of the days before your arrival, we have refrained from the employment or the use of private armed guards. In the belief that the prevention of bloodshed was the first and highest consideration we prohibited and prevented the use of firearms or deadly weapons against those who were attacking our property and our employes. We have relied solely upon the constituted authorities for their protection. The local officers of the law with consciousness and zealous desire to that end, found themselves without power to cope with the lawlessness, disorder, violence and riotous conduct which ensued from the first inception of the strike. Through the request of his excellency preferred by officials charged by law with the exercise of discretion in the matter, the Michigan National Guard under your command has come to this community for the sole purpose of the maintenance and the enforcement of law and order, without favor either to mine owners or strikers.

#### No Imported Men.

"We have imported no strike breakers. We have imported no mechanics, miners or laborers. Our old employes to a large majority within our own knowledge, who have no grievance and with whom we have no dispute, are willing and anxious to resume their work from which they have been driven by force and violence on the part of a comparatively small, but well organized and well officered body of strikers who have submitted themselves to the influence and domination of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Our only request to the great commonwealth of Michigan is that our old employes who are willing and anxious to resume work, may be permitted to do so without molestation from those who have undertaken and far succeeded by intimidation and personal violence, in preventing them in the exercise of the right which the laws of Michigan assure to them, to labor without interference or molestation. If our employes could today be assured of their entire freedom from unlawful molestation, if they could feel sure that their homes and their families would be safe in their absence we should be assured of an immediate or speedy settlement, not an industrial dispute which has no existence but of a situation which, if continued will mean that the organization known as the Western Federation of Miners, its local councils and those of our employes who have affiliated with it and who alone constitute the active strikers, are not amenable to the laws of this state.

"We have every assurance and a confident belief that our attitude as herein stated to you, with reference to the present deplorable situation and with reference to the domination of the district by the Western Federation of Miners, has the hearty support and approval of the entire business interests and the responsible citizens of this community.

"It is our belief, respectfully expressed, that the best and highest welfare of this great commonwealth of Michigan demand, as a foremost consideration, that its laws be enforced, that lawlessness, violence and disorder be restrained, and that the miners, mechanics and laborers who desire to work be permitted to do so without violence on the part of any organization, combination of strikers or individuals of the status which makes it an offense against the peace and dignity of the people of the commonwealth, by threats or intimidation or otherwise, and without authority of law, to interfere with or in any way to molest or disturb any mechanic or other laborer in the peaceful pursuit of his lawful avocation.

"We again wish to express our profound appreciation of the offer of his excellency communicated to us through you. If the situation were such as to admit of the suggested joint conference, we should gladly and thankfully accept the offer of his excellency, the Governor. We trust that we have shown by the statement of a situation which can be fully substantiated, sufficient reasons for respectfully declining to enter into any conference with the Western Federation of Miners or its representatives.

"We also wish to express to his excellency and to yourself our full appreciation of the prompt action which resulted in the presence in this district of the Michigan National Guard, which under your efficient command, with favor towards no interests either of mine owners or employes, has in so large a measure restored to this community that peace and order and observance of law which makes in the highest degree for the welfare of the community and for the entire state.

Very respectfully, Jas. MacNaughton, F. W. Denton, Chas. L. Lawton, Theo. Dengler, R. M. Edwards, J. L. Harris.

July 30, 1913."

#### Miller Replies to Statement of Operators.

Guy E. Miller has given out the following statement in answer to the statement of the mine operators:

"At a later date I may compare the records of the mine operators association with that of the Western Federation of Miners. When I do it will not be necessary for me to bolster up our cause with such falsehoods as disfigured the operators' statement. The naked truth will be sufficient to win the plaudits of mankind for an organization that has been instrumental in putting more eight hour laws on the statute books of states and provinces than all others combined, has raised wages, improved working conditions, has been the voice of the silent ones who could not tell the story of their wrongs and whose individual protests were met by a time check in the hands of employers who were ruthless toward human rights. The mine operators of Michigan may eulogize themselves. No one else will. The 5,000 mine workers who have left the district because of wages and working conditions and the solid organization of those who remain makes sufficient comment. The Western Federation of Miners has done all in its power to alleviate and improve the conditions of the metal mine workers. When western miners have asked for improved conditions the operator has pointed to Michigan with its low wages and long hours. They have complained of the unfair advantage Michigan competitors have. Michigan operators deluded themselves with the idea that a time check for men bold enough to express discontent and a judicious use of "con" seasoned with great salt tears at the miners' picnic could take the place of decent wages and working conditions. But neither tears nor fine words nor time checks can satisfy the workers' demands. The same men who are eulogized at picnics are lined up in the federation and will not be satisfied until their demands are granted.

"To say that men who have been working from ten to thirteen hours a day do not desire the eight hour day enjoyed by other miners is to fly in the face of common sense. To say that miners working on company account for about \$2.70 a day and when on contract sometimes get a cipher with the rim knocked off; to say that such men will not accept a minimum of \$3 a day, except under the duress of a mob, does not sound over-reasonable. That is on a par with many other statements. They wanted their demands so bad that not even the sheltering arms of the troops nor the tender caresses of Waddell thugs are able to seduce them from their allegiance to the union.

"To say that surface employes, many of whom enjoy the princely wage of \$1.85 per day, do not desire and need an increase of 35 cents a day will not appeal to anyone who knows what is required to decently support a family. The hurried call for troops and the governor's eager response, the evident desire of the commanding officers to put the mines in operation show the forces against us. Men with the instincts of justice and fair play will condemn the call for troops, the response to the call and the use that is now being made of them—and all for the purpose of saving money for the mine owners and not for the preservation of peace.

"To meet representatives of their employes in conference would break a long record for disregarding the rights of others, to grant their modest demand would give peace to a community and a small measure of justice to those who have long been denied consideration.

"During the thirty-five years of the existence of the organization in Butte, Montana, twenty of it under the Western Federation, during which there have been no quarrels between the employes and the employers, refutes some charges made very effectively. The men of Butte are the best paid miners on the continent and relations between the union and the mine operators are as satisfactory to both parties as can be found. Why should not Michigan operators emulate the example of those of Butte?"

#### Miller Gives Out Further Statement—Federation Official Makes Reply to Operators' Statement.

The following statement was given out today by Guy Miller, replying further to the mine operators' statement:

Although the mine operators are adepts in the use of fine phrases they scarcely veiled their contempt of the governor's offer to act as mediator be-

tween them and their employes. They are such benevolent employers, protecting their weak, helpless employes against the machinations of the Western Federation of Miners.

Let the reader remember that calumny has many weapons, he will note that the operator's press agent has used them all. Let him also remember that to many of the charges made therein a jury has answered after exhaustive examinations of the facts, "Not Guilty." Let those who profess such great reverence for the courts, live up to their professions.

I shall address you direct, Mr. Operator. You state that a large majority of your employes are not only willing but anxious to go to work. In your organ but a day before it was stated that you could not get enough men to begin operations. How helpless a few men would have been against the great majority of their fellows, backed up by 2,500 troops and the civil authorities! Quite inadvertently on your part the truth gets out occasionally.

You point to fifty years of peace. You and all intelligent men know that there can be no general movement without organization. You have had a "Roman peace"—men held down by spies and the fear of discharge. You talk of what you have done for your employes, you should have said what you had done to them. What have they done for you? What of the \$120,000,000 paid in dividends by the Calumet & Hecla, the investment of \$20,000,000 in subsidiary properties, your surplus and a property that fluctuates from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, all from an original investment of \$1,200,000. Verily you have found human labor applied to the production of copper a wonderfully profitable enterprise. While doing this for you, you were enforcing a longer work-day and paying a lower wage for the same service than was paid in any other copper producing section of North America. That was not enough. Mine inspectors found that the few laws passed for the protection of life in the copper mines were a dead letter. The maimed and the widows of the dead when they appealed to the courts found that justice was not for them.

Now, Mr. Operator, in reference to some of the strikes that you charge against the Western Federation of Miners—and in passing let it be said that workers have the right to strike; that they have been exercising the right ever since the Israelites went on strike in Pharaoh's brick yard—they will continue to exercise that right so long as arrogant employers refuse to consider their grievances.

The El Paso strike of smeltersmen was among unorganized Mexicans, who struck against a twelve-hour day and a wage that compelled hundreds to subsist on beans and sleep on a slag pile. Only the revolution filling the town with hungry, penniless refugees made that strike a failure. So that is one of our crimes—to feed the hungry and point freedom's way to the slave. I thank you. A few more indictments from you and the federation will win the gratitude and support of every self-respecting citizen.

The Homestead lockout was declared by the companies because the men were exercising the right to organize and the companies desired to re-establish the ten hour day, the union had secured eight hours, previously. After importing 40,000 strike-breakers to take the places of less than 3,000 former employes, they broke our resistance to the lock-out but did not dare go back to the ten hour day for fear of revolt among the strike-breakers. It, too, may carry a lesson for you.

"The Colorado strike! You do well to mention that. It was in part occasioned by a demand for an eight-hour day. A supreme court owned by the interests declared an eight-hour law unconstitutional in 1899. An amendment to the constitution was passed commanding the enactment of an eight-hour law for miners, millmen, smelter-men, etc. The mine operators' association, acting in conjunction with the smelter trust, made their gold weigh more with the legislators than their oaths or the people's command—but last winter a law was enacted that had been drafted in the office of the Western Federation of Miners. We have wind even if we lack speed.

The Cripple Creek strike came as the result of Charles McNeill, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, breaking his agreement in the settlement of the Colorado City strike. It was one of the most bitterly contested strikes ever waged. Citizens who join you, Mr. Operator, might take a lesson from the merchants of Cripple Creek. Governor Ferris might take warning from Peabody in turning over troops to corporations. General Abbey might learn of the ingratitude of mine operators from Sherman Bell. Where are Peabody and Bell? The one is a janitor and the other a lookout in a gambling den.

Notwithstanding the constitution was in abeyance and professional perjurers employed by the score in your behalf, no member of the federation was found guilty—as much can not be said of your aids, Mr. Operator. Of course we had an advantage, our aids were miners, yours gun-men, ex-convicts and procurers.

A congressional committee, investigating affairs in the Couer de Alenes found so much rottenness that Congress refused its findings publication in the Record lest the military should be discredited. Later an investigation of the Cripple Creek strike by the judicial-minded Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, showed that the lawlessness was on the part of the Mine Operators' Association and the Citizen's Alliance upheld by the state government. When peace reigned again, a Colorado Legislature voted \$60,000 to reimburse the federation for property destroyed by a mob incited to riot by the secretary of the Mine Operator's Association and led by the president of the Citizen's Alliance.

The statements that you make, Mr. Operator, regarding conditions here at the inception of and during the strike, are the product of an exuberant imagination.

You state that you refrained from the employment of private armed guards before the arrival of the troops. It was a great concession to decency which has not been made since their coming.

Your great, tender heart must palpitate for the welfare of mankind particularly those males who are over 40 years of age and out of a job. You will not expose them to the dangers of the mine—of course to starve is not much better.

When the historian of the future recounts the forces that made for progress in this age, he will put first the efforts of the workers through their unions to help themselves, and first on the list from the number of laws that have been enacted in behalf of labor would stand the Western Federation of Miners.

Through our agitation or legal defense eight-hour laws for miners have been put on the books in Alaska, Idaho Montana, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Missouri, British Columbia and to go into effect in Ontario the first of January, 1914.

In addition to this, numerous laws for the protection of human life in the mines, labor bureaus, workmen's compensation acts, minimum wage schedules which affect entire communities, etc. These acts are crime from your standpoint; it is to prevent similar changes here that you called the troops to your aid, that Waddell men are employed to assault peaceable workers.

The worker's hope is in education, which always leads to organization. The worker's appeal is to the love of justice which finds a home in every breast, a voice from every lip when not silenced by greed.

Now, Mr. Operator, what laws have you been instrumental in passing that were of benefit to mankind? You seek privileges instead of conferring benefits. When we seek shorter hours we meet the troops and your thugs at the mine, we must combat your gold in legislative halls. Every step humanity has taken forward, has been in spite of you. The revelations of Mulhall concerning the operations of the National Association of Manufacturers in corrupting Congress, defeating honest men and breaking strikes is

the best comment on your place in a people's life, your attitude toward their hopes.—Guy E. Miller.

The usual work of terrorizing a community is being carried on by the troops.

#### Union Heads Protest on Work of Patrols—Officials at Calumet of Federation Claim Troopers in Streets Are Unnecessarily Rough and Insult Residents of Town.

Claiming that the cavalry patrol of Red Jacket Wednesday night was unneeded and that the troopers were unnecessarily harsh in their methods, the federation officials at Calumet yesterday issued a stinging protest against such actions. It was claimed that Isaac Rauhala, a Pine street jeweler, was beaten by the troopers Wednesday evening, that the troopers drove people from the walks and even from the porches of their own residences. Mr. Rauhala, when interviewed yesterday exhibited bruises he said he obtained at the hands of the troopers Wednesday evening.

The statement of the federation heads which was given out by Guy E. Miller follows:

"The rules of civilized warfare are being swept aside in the copper district. Last night's brutalities certainly deserve the censure of every man who has not lost all respect for human rights. Notwithstanding the statements of mining companies that strike-breakers would not be used, we find Waddell men active about the sheriff's office. Notice of their activity in employing men for the copper district in the New York press, and the acts of some men in uniform last night would suggest that Waddell men might be wearing uniforms.

"A jeweler on Pine street, an old man, was struck over the shoulders with a pick-handle in the hands of a uniformed man; a baby carriage run over and its little occupant thrown on the pavement; an old man beaten with a pick handle near Schlitz place on Pine street and taken to the hospital; and residents in various parts of the city driven from the porches of their homes. Outrages that cause a policeman to draw his revolver need no comment from me and in the name of order Pick handles are not soldiers' weapons. Had such acts been committed in an unorganized community, a riot would certainly have resulted. It seems that some parties who are supposed to be guardians of the peace seek a pretext for martial law.

"That men who don't like conditions ought to get out' does not sound impartial. But it doubtless accords with some men's idea of a square deal."

#### Sheriff Hepting Angry.

Sheriff Hepting of Keweenaw yesterday sent the following petition to Governor Ferris, copies being issued at the Calumet headquarters of the federation:

"Hon. W. N. Ferris,

"Lansing, Mich.

"I, John Hepting, sheriff of Keweenaw county, Michigan, hereby certify that I was requested and urged by certain mining officials to call troops and I refused as I did not see any necessity, inasmuch as there had been perfect peace and order and not a single infraction of the law committed since the strike commenced. The said mining officials urged me to get your permission to call upon General Abbey for troops in case I needed them and not otherwise. My intention was not to call troops into this county. On July 29 several troops appeared at the boundary line and I protested against troops being brought into this county as conditions did not require it. Whereupon, one of the officials of the army stated to me that if I did not permit the troops to enter Keweenaw county at that time, that no matter how bad conditions became, even though the location would burn down, they would not give any assistance thereafter. The telegram was made out by the attorney of the company and my attention was called to sign it. I requested them to give me time to consider the case at least one day but their answer was that I must decide at once.

"Therefore I request you to withdraw all troops from this county.

(Signed)

"Respectfully yours,

"JOHN HEPTING."

#### WHITE LABOR AND THE JAP QUESTION.

While there have been gallons of ink expended on the discussion of the Japanese question, and eminent statesmen have made country wide trips, in an effort to influence the official actions of California, there has been only one angle of the conditions that have received consideration. Although the little brown men from Nippon have been active factors in the industrial life of California for a score of years, it has only been of recent years that any objections have been made to their presence. The uproar that is being raised against the little brown men is not the result of any objection on the part of little or big business to the competition of the Jap to American labor, but to the fact that he is now competing with them on the farm and in business.

So long as he was contented to devote his efforts to increasing the profits for the American land owner, he was eulogized as the savior of the state. As a porter, as a farm, dairy or orchard laborer, driving down the rates of wages, he was a valuable addition to the industrial barons of the state. After the course of years, schooling himself in American methods and customs, Mr. Jap decided that he had learned his lesson, and began to put in practice for himself the efforts formerly expended in his masters' behalf. In a small way at first, he offered no serious competition to the white business man, who, anxious to keep the cheap labor in the state, encouraged those who branched out in business. Today, the Japanese, with 80,000 acres of land under lease and owned, offers a serious problem to the white farmer and business man. Good enough to do their dirty work, but not good enough to own land and compete with them in the business world.

It is not an uprising against the unfair competition offered to the workers in laundries, workshops, canneries, farms or orchards that causes the great stir, but you notice that it hinges on the ownership of the land. As workers they will be still welcomed, but as farmers or merchants that causes the great stir.

It is the custom of our industrial system to welcome any force that tends to reduce the cost of production, but beyond the ranks of a worker it is "taboo."

Grind down wages and lower the standard of living, but don't dare to invade the sacred realm of our business.

Little business feels that it has been warming a viper, whereas the conditions that now exist are the natural outcome of the forces that business itself set in motion.

The Jap was a willing student. He learned his lessons rapidly and he learned them well. The same persistency that made him the dangerous factor on the industrial field is hewing his success in the realms of business.

It is too bad that these conditions maintain; that the little brown men should be so ungrateful as to leave his sphere and menace the prosperity of his benefactors.

It is too bad that business men are forced to suffer from the conditions they or their fathers promoted, but such are the unscrutable ways of fate.

They are being crucified on a cross of their own construction.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

# POETICAL

## THE FEDERATION CALL.

The Copper Country union men are out upon a strike,  
Resisting corporation rule which robs us of our rights.  
The victory is all but won in this noble fight  
For recognition of the union.—Chorus—

Hurrah, hurrah for the Copper Country strike,  
Hurrah, hurrah our cause is just and right.  
Freedom from oppression is our motto in this fight  
For recognition of the union.

At first our task seemed rather big, but now it does seem small  
Since every working man respects the Federation call.  
For by unity we will win, divided we will fall,  
In this great struggle for the union.—Chorus—

Hurrah, hurrah the union makes us strong,  
Hurrah, hurrah, it shoves us right along.  
It will free us from oppression and rectify each wrong,  
For such are the missions of the union.

From Calumet to Painesdale, from Mohawk to White Pine  
The Federation call has stirred the sturdy sons of toil,  
Fifteen thousand working men have fallen into line,  
For recognition of the union.—Chorus—

Hurrah, hurrah, for labors noble cause,  
Hurrah, hurrah, we'll win the world's applause  
If we stand united and respect the country laws  
In this great battle for the union.

—By John E. Sullivan.

## JOB SANCTITY.

He voted right; convention deem'd him "sane";  
He worked hard to gain a "rep" among his kind,  
And yet when bills fell due he would complain  
That things were wrong, for "faithful labor" went behind,  
And could not meet the common dues that loot;  
A statesman said, "Were part and parcel of a just pursuit."

The strike he call'd "unjust"; it cast a slur  
To mock his cringing worship at the shrine of jobs;  
No matter what his class invoked, no spur  
Could stir his weakling heart to beat the human throbs  
That move for weal. All acts and thoughts were wrong  
That aided not the master's cause along.

He smiled when bosses smiled, or crack'd a joke  
To win a sop that eased the killing pace a notch;  
He marked well no heresy marr'd his talk,  
For spies and thugs did every wordy sally watch;  
To doubt his freedom caused his ire to rise;  
He felt the hunger lash and said its use was wise.

He joined a "bright-side" club because the boss  
Preferred he hide his ills behind a grinning face;  
He prayed and hugged the Bible and the Cross,  
But kissed his chains to make his measly job his joss.  
He lived to work; the slogan, "work to live"  
Had nothing to his wretched soul to give.  
Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

## THE FACTORY CHILD.

Like a trampled flower she lay there  
In the cabin on the hill;  
"Jennie's sick," said Tom, her brother,  
To the foreman of the mill.  
Tossing in her restless fever,  
On a blanket soiled and torn,  
Lay this work-worn child of sorrow,  
Eight sad years since she was born.

Then her fevered fancy wandered  
And her eyes grew wide with fear—  
"Mamma! hurry! there's the whistle—  
I'll be late if I lie here.  
See the wheel above the window,  
What a big one. See it whirl!  
Mamma, I'm so tired of working—  
And I'm such a little girl!"

"Can't I have a dolly, Mamma,  
Like the one we saw today?  
Are there mills in heaven, Mamma?  
Won't God let me run and play?  
See how fast the spools are running—  
Faster—faster—Oh! my head!  
No—I did not do it—No, sir,  
Please—I did not break the thread!"

"There, my finger's caught, 'tis bleeding!  
Stop the wheel and let me go!  
Mamma, quick, the wheel will kill me!  
Stop it! Oh, it hurts me so—"  
Then the angel paused beside her;  
Fanned her with his cooling breath—  
Touched her beating heart and stopped it;  
Soothed her with the peace of Death.

—Anon.

## THE MAXIMS OF MARCUS O'PTUTT.

Revenge is sweet, my son, but as the Wise Guy attains to the years of discretion, he avoids sweets as much as possible.

The man who shaves his own notes, my dear Bildad, will never be lathered by an obstreperous creditor.

For everyday use, most noble Festus, a goodly supply of elbow grease is rather to be chosen than a share of Standard Oil.

Remember the saying of Centaurus, the first hackman, oh, Guyascutus, that a snowball in the hand is worth two in the neck.

The trouble with having a big head, friend Porcus, is that, in nine cases out of ten, investigation shows that there is nothing in it.

Beware, oh, Apollinaris, of the ancient saw with the rusty teeth. 'Tis true that the early bird catcheth the worm, but there be other seekers after the worm, like the festive catfish, that getteth nothing but the hook.

Yes, most noble Vertigo, the wise man's motto, when a kittenish woman would lead him to the scratch, is "Paws!" Yet would I caution thee against saying so in public, for there be many men with guns about, to whom a jest of such a nature is an offense of a capital sort.

Should the day ever dawn, oh, Wrinkletop, when man shall cease to deceive woman, then will it come to pass upon that day that there will be no more marriages in the land, and the State of Matrimony will no longer be regarded as a State of the Union.—Judge.

## In Memoriam.

Grass Valley, California, July 25, 1913.

We, your committee on resolutions, beg permission to submit the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has, in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Thomas Grase; and,

Whereas, By his death this union has lost a useful and worthy member, and this community an eminently and highly-respected citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the removal of such a brother from our midst creates a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply felt by all members of this union and the community in general.

Resolved, That we extend our deep sympathy to the afflicted family of our deceased brother in their sad bereavement and hour of trial; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy forwarded to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WILLIAMS,

JOE T. GREGOR,

JOHN TEMBY,

Committee.

(Seal)

## California Fruit "Give Us a Call" Emporium

Johnson Block, Main St.

BISBEE

A. B. Lettunich

IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF

FANCY FRUITS & VEGETABLES

From All the Leading Growing Districts

## HOT LUNCH FOR EVERYONE SIMPLEX LUNCH OUTFIT



### The Greatest Innovation of the Age

Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original SIMPLEX BOTTLES, which keeps liquid BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS. This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every WORKINGMAN or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

Size of outfit, 11x8x3½ inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

## Theo. Petri Co., Importers

1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions for various states including Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions for various states including Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M.
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M.
Desloge Ladies' Auxiliary, Desloge, Mo.

AUXILIARIES.

Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D.
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich.
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo.
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo.
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich.
Rossland Women's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C.
Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo.

# Dry Climate Havana Cigars

are mild and aromatic

Made in a sanitary factory by skilled, satisfied union labor.

You will enjoy the rich blend and pleasing aroma of Dry Climates.

Ask your dealer for them.



Exact length and shape of Dry Climate—Mohawk Size. 2 FOR 25 CTS.

The Solis Cigar Co., Maker, Denver.

## B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published weekly at Vancouver, B. C. Owned jointly by the B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. R. P. Pettipiece, Editor. Only labor paper in Western Canada west of Winnipeg. Send for sample, \$1.00 per year. Address Labor Temple, Vancouver.

WHILE IN BISBEE STOP AT A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

## Blatz Cafe

BREWERY AVE.

JOHN CARETTO & CO. Proprietors

Miners' Buckets a Specialty

NONE BUT UNION HELP EMPLOYED.

## Quality, Price Prompt Delivery—

and courteous treatment should influence you in placing grocery orders with the Palace Grocery Co. when you come to Bisbee.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and a high grade line of groceries

Palace Grocery Co. Bisbee, Arizona  
Phone 300

BISBEE, ARIZONA.

## BLUNT BROTHERS & WALKER DRY CLEANING HATS BLOCKED

CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL

Phone 330 Brewery Gulch Bisbee, Ariz.

## When You Come to Bisbee

Patronize Home Industry and also the Union Label by smoking the Import and H. H. Cigars, made by the

H. H. Cigar Company We are strictly Union Manufacturers.

GEORGE HENNINGER, MGR. Phone 63. Allen Block, Bisbee, Ariz



## BADGES BANNERS

Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Society Pins Metal Checks, Signs; Door and Bell Plates

Strictly Union House ALL GOODS BEAR THE UNION LABEL Advertising Novelties  
1752 Champa Street Denver, Colorado

## EMANUEL BROS. 1110 Sixteenth Street

The only store in Denver that gives the Union Label a square deal

Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Cigars bearing this label insures the smoker a good smoke at the right price. Look for it when you buy a cigar.



CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 129, DENVER.

## JOSEPH RICHARDS, INC. FUNERAL DIRECTOR

15 to 19 South Montana Street. Butte, Montana. The Oldest Undertaker in the City. Both Phones.



DEMAND THIS LABEL

ON ALL KEGS AND

BARRELS AND ON ALL

BOXES OF BOTTLE

BEER.

# Drink Copper City Tannhauser Beer

FOR SALE Everywhere AND BY BOSTON & BROWN AGENTS FOR COPPER CITY BREWING CO. BISBEE, ARIZ.

THE ONLY BEER IN BISBEE WITH THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN'S LABEL ON IT

## Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.