

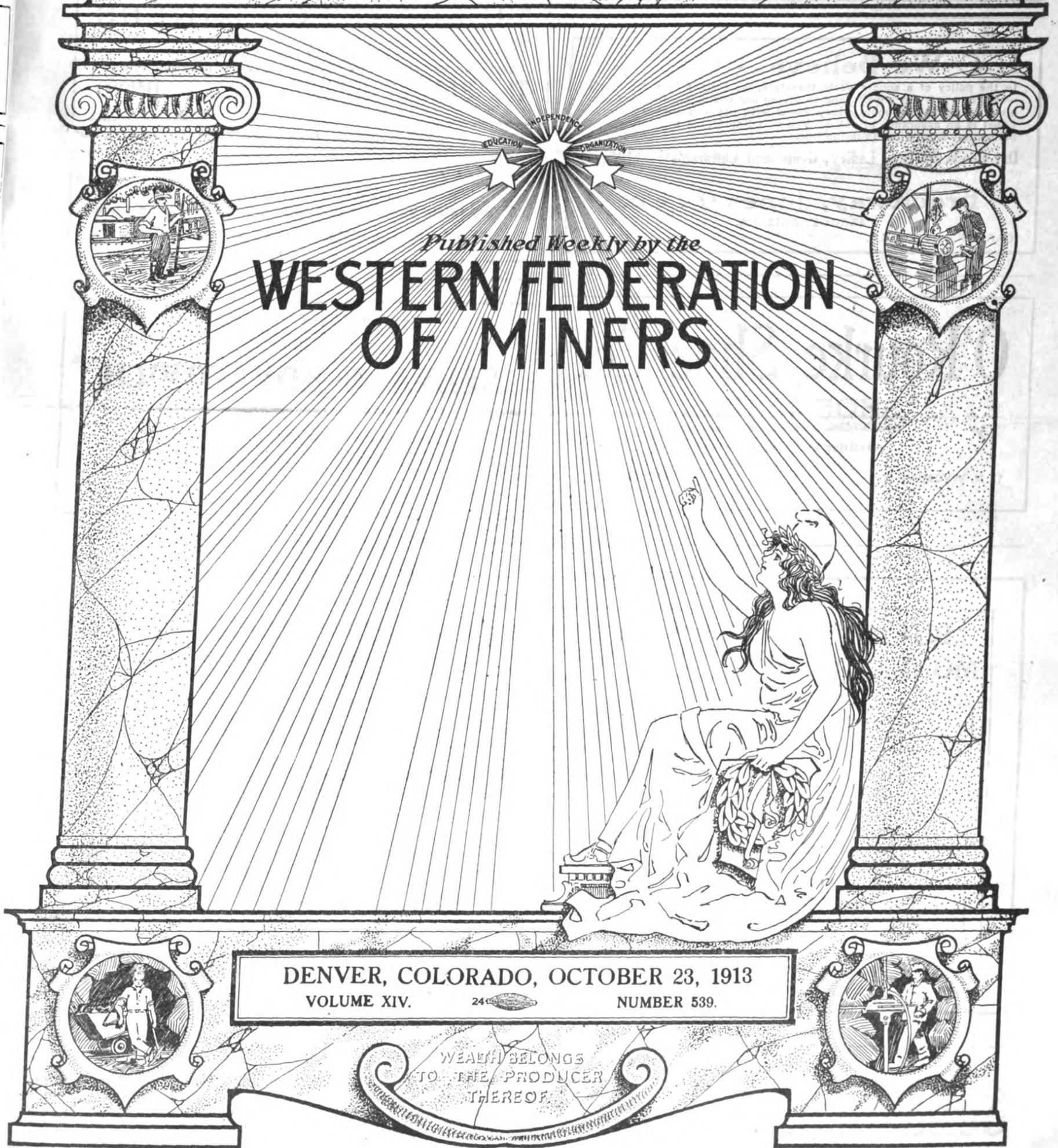
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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER 23, 1913  
VOLUME XIV. 24 NUMBER 539.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly  
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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

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

**T**HE FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS of Switzerland at a national convention, have refused to accept the doctrines of syndicalism.

**W**ALLACE MINERS' UNION, No. 14, W. F. M., of Wallace, Idaho, has voted one day's wage per month until the strike in Michigan is settled.

**T**HE FEDERATIONIST of British Columbia states that unemployment is becoming more general throughout British Columbia and that the outlook for the winter is gloomy.

**T**HE CAPITALISTS are now covertly working to pass laws which will make the declaration of a strike a criminal offense. Labor wronged and oppressed will refuse to respect such a law.

**V**ICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned to headquarters last Friday from Michigan and expresses confidence in the strikers achieving victory, if organized labor will only do its duty in seeing that the strikers are supplied with the necessaries of life.

**T**HE BRICKLAYERS, by a referendum vote, have defeated the proposition of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. But little more than 10 per cent of the members voted on the question of affiliation. The question submitted was very important, and should have brought out the vote of the Bricklayers.

**L**ABOR is in revolt in Ireland. When the Celtic race achieves industrial emancipation all other forms of bondage will disappear, for in economic slavery is born all the wrongs and infamies that are imposed upon humanity. The workers of the world are struggling for liberty, and no power on earth can halt labor in its onward march to freedom.

**W**HEN SUCH MEN as Post, Kirby, Otis and Parry spew their venom against organized labor, the question is in order to ask these chronic slanderers what they have done towards lifting labor to a higher plane of civilization?

The labor movement is the only force on the economic field that is fighting the battle of enslaved humanity.

**P**ETITIONS bearing the names of thousands of employes of the steel trust have been forwarded to Attorney General McReynolds urging that he refrain from the prosecution of the trust. When impoverished slaves become beggars for a trust, it is about time for intelligent men to reach the conclusion, that a percentage of laboring men deserve nothing better than economic slavery.

**J**AMES POLLOCK, the deputy sheriff, who was recently killed in the copper district of Michigan was laid away in the Forest Hill cemetery adjacent to his home at Atlantic. The Evening Copper Journal of Hancock states that floral tributes were presented by Sheriff Cruse and the Waddell-Mahon corporation.

Pollock was appreciated by the aggregation that believes in enslaving labor to produce dividends for a class of privilege.

**T**HE CORONER'S JURY has handed in its report in the Binghampton Clothing Company's fire on July 22nd, when 31 persons, mostly girl workers, lost their lives. The report covers more than 600 pages and indulges in condemnation of conditions existing in the factory, but the jury declared that "no reason can be deduced for charging any individual with criminal responsibility for this disaster." They were only working girls who lost their lives, and human flesh, garbed in the rags of wage slavery, is the cheapest commodity on earth. Some day labor will awaken from its stupor, and then human beings will command more consideration than property.

**J**OHN H. WALKER of the United Mine Workers of America recently paid the following tribute to the striking men, women and children of the copper district of Michigan:

"What a magnificent exhibition of solidarity. What a splendid demonstration of their manhood, intelligence and determination to throw off the yoke of slavery and servility to the copper barons.

"Not a man faltered in the face of the thugs, the militia, the eviction proceedings that would make an old-time heartless Irish landlord blush with shame; and worst of all, an injunction which deprives them of almost every right guaranteed by the constitution of our country, which was given to us at the cost of the sacred blood of the patriots who died to free us from the despotism of King George, of the rights given us in Magna Charta, guaranteed in our own state constitution and emphasized in our federal and state laws, as well as in every principle for which the name of our country stands and that our forefathers fought for, and by every tradition that the common people of our nation hold dear. In the face of this every man stood firm, not a man deserted the strikers' ranks, less men at work than ever before, even the scabs, gunmen and militia speaking up in admiration and praise of them

"It is an inspiration to every lover of human rights, an encouraging sign to him or her that the dawn of true civilization is very near.

"Striking men, women and children of the Western Federation of Miners, we raise our hats to you in silent recognition of your worth, a humble tribute for your service in humanity's cause."

**J**AMES POLLOCK, a deputy sheriff, was killed in the strike zone of Michigan. He was pictured by the daily journals of Houghton county as a very active man and his death was much deplored by the kept press which has but few wails or moans when a striker is killed or maimed by a professional assassin. A striker met his death at the hands of Pollock before he died. Pollock inflicted wounds upon his victim that resulted in death, but there were no words wet with tears for the man who was fighting for some semblance of justice in the corporation-ruled mining district of Michigan.

When deputy sheriffs and the thugs of Waddell and Mahon made their attack on a boarding house several weeks ago and murder was

committed by the licensed Cossacks of capitalism, there were no fierce denunciations of the red-handed crimes of the man-killers, but when a deputy sheriff met his death in his professional capacity of terrorizing strikers, the organs of "law and order" are loud and long in their condemnation of the outrage against human life.

The killing of Pollock has resulted in the arrest of nearly a dozen of the strikers, who are charged with his murder, and they are held in a jail without bail.

When the deputy sheriffs and gunmen attacked a boarding house and murder was committed, the sheriff of the county permitted the star actors in the tragedy to escape and the other accomplices who remained were permitted to give bail and pursue their usual occupation of suppressing strikers through a display of the weapons of murder. There is no law in the copper district of Michigan that can conflict with the mandates of that mining octopus that has reaped \$121,000,000,000 on the sweat and poverty of thousands of slaves, who have been imprisoned in the bowels of the earth to make multi-millionaires out of a few parasites whose mansions and palaces are monuments of magnificent splendor in the cultured city of Boston.

**T**HE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR in its fourteenth annual convention held at Fresno, California, passed the following resolutions relative to the strike in Michigan:

Whereas, The copper miners in the state of Michigan have rebelled against the long hours, low wages, and unbearable conditions imposed upon them by the mine operators of that district; and

Whereas, Said miners before striking had exhausted all honorable means to get a hearing from the mine operators for the purpose of readjusting the working conditions, the wages and hours of labor in keeping with the times and the high cost of living; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of the

republic recognizes the right of the workers to organize, the mine barons of Michigan refuse to recognize or deal with the representatives of the organized miners of that state; and

Whereas, In view of the working conditions, wages and hours of labor obtaining in other sections of the country where copper is mined, the demands of the copper miners of Michigan are just and reasonable; and

Whereas, Governor Ferris of Michigan has lent the state militia to the mine owners of the copper country of the state of Michigan for the purpose of driving the strikers back into the mines, and to protect the thugs and professional murderers of the Waddell-Mahon detective agency imported at the request of the mine owners and deputized by Sheriff Cruse of Houghton county; and

Whereas, The striking miners have long since signified their willingness to submit their grievances to arbitration in order that industrial peace may prevail in that corporation-ridden country, but the arrogant mine owners refused to recognize any rights of the workers; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Fresno, California, this 7th day of October, 1913, do most emphatically condemn the arrogant attitude of the mine owners, and we hereby protest against the use of the state militia to assist any employer of labor in any strikes, and we hereby call upon Governor Ferris of the state of Michigan to withdraw the state troops from the copper country of that state, as the demeanor of the strikers has been peaceful from the beginning, or to stand convicted of using the power of the state government in serving the interests of soulless corporations, and of being an enemy to labor; and be it further

Resolved: That we pledge the striking miners of Michigan our undivided support in their struggle for economic liberty, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Ferris, a copy to the Western Federation of Miners, and a copy to the press for publication.

## The Power of the Labor Press

**T**HE MINERS' BULLETIN, established at Hancock, Michigan, and under the editorial management of Guy Miller, executive board member of the W. F. M., has been doing effective work in making known the conditions that prevail in a mining district where for more than the life of a generation, unionism has been repudiated by the lords and masters who have absolutely ignored the rights of the men, whose labor in the employ of the Calumet & Hecla produced the fabulous sum of \$121,000,000,000. The capitalist press for years has been printing word pictures of the fraternal feelings that existed between employer and employé in this corporation-owned domain, where economic masters ruled with an iron hand.

The Miners' Bulletin has published facts which have destroyed the word-paintings of a *kept press* and heralded to the world the haughty insolence of industrial combinations that scorned to meet in conference with their employés and spurned every overture on the part of the strikers, to adjust differences. There was a time in the history of the labor movement of this country when the working class was unable to make its wrongs known to the public, but that time has passed, for labor has now a press than can speak to the millions of a continent

and portray the infamies and outrages that disgrace and blacken our civilization.

The publicity that is given by the labor press to the crimes that are committed in the name of "law and order" and the holding up to the arc-light the veneered villiany of corporate might maintained by hired thug, military power and sanctioned by the prostituted incumbents of judicial tribunals, are making history that is causing millions of people to inquire: "Whither are we drifting?"

The labor press is no longer an infant in its swaddling clothes, but a giant, manifesting an eagerness to measure swords with those subsidized organs that mould their policy to meet the approval of Mammon.

The Miners' Bulletin published in the strike zone of Michigan is quoted by the labor press of a continent, and the stories of industrial despotism is read at the firesides of the working class from ocean to ocean, and these stories are burned into the memory of a class that is slowly but surely coming closer together, to end the hellish system that demands hired thugs and state militia to hold in slavery the victims of exploitation.

## A Heroine Whose Name Is Not Found in Society Columns

(By N. D. Cochran in Day Book.)

**T**HE NEWS DISPATCHES tell of the arrest of Annie Clemene, leader of the women strike sympathizers at Calumet, Michigan—the woman who has carried the American flag at the head of the striking miners' daily parade.

But that doesn't tell very much. It doesn't tell the story of Annie Clemene. The name means nothing to you who read the mere statement that Annie Clemene was arrested.

But I have met Annie Clemene. I have talked with her. I have seen her marching along the middle of the street, carrying that great American flag. It is a silk flag. The staff must be fully two inches thick.

When I read that Annie Clemene has been arrested I think of the dirty little jail in Calumet. And I think of Joan of Arc and the Goddess of Liberty. Then I think of the notable women I have seen in New York, in San Francisco, in Chicago and in Washington.

Early one morning I trudged along the road, walking at one side with Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, as the parade went from Red Jacket to Laurium and back. Women were in front—miners' wives, miners' daughters—and Annie Clemene, heroine, marched with them and carried the flag.

Annie Clemene is a miner's wife. A Croation, she was born in this county and educated in the schools of Calumet. If she were dressed in the fashion people would turn to look at her if she walked down State street or Fifth avenue. Even in her plain dress she is a striking figure. Strong, with firm but supple muscles, fearless, ready to die for a cause, this woman is the kind all red-blooded men could take their hats off to.

A militia officer said to me at Calumet. "If McNaughton could only buy Big Annie he could break this strike."

I suppose Annie Clemene knows what is to go hungry, but I

don't believe all the millions of dividends ever taken out of the Calumet & Hecla mine could buy her.

The day when the soldiers rode down the flag Annie Clemene stood holding the staff of that big flag in front of her, horizontally. She faced cavalrymen with drawn sabers, infantrymen with bayoneted guns. They ordered her back. She didn't move an inch. She defied the soldiers. She was struck on her right wrist with a bayonet, and over the right bosom and shoulder with a deputy's club.

"Kill me," she said. "Run your bayonets and sabers through this flag and kill me, but I won't go back. If this flag will not protect me, then I will die with it."

And she didn't go back. Miners rushed up, took the flag and got her back for fear she might be killed.

After the parade one morning Annie Clemene came up to the curb where President Moyer was standing. I was there.

Looking up at him she said:

"It's hard to keep one's hands off the scabs."

I asked her if the big flag wasn't heavy. "I get used to it," she said. "I carried it ten miles one morning. The men wouldn't let me carry it back. I love to carry it."

One Sunday afternoon I followed the parade on the long walk from Red Jacket to the Palestra Rink at Laurium. Annie Clemene was dressed in a plain white gown. There were no fancy frills on it—just a touch of colored ribbon. She wore no hat, and her dark hair waved with the breeze. From the top of the big flag staff she carried a streamer ran to either side, the ends held by neatly-dressed little girls who proudly marched at Annie's side.

I imagine the white dresses of the little girls were made by their mothers. The faces of the little girls were beautiful. Their features were clean-cut. There were pretty ribbons in their hair. But the spirit! You don't see it in the cities.

I walked fully two miles admiring those beautiful children, daughters of striking miners in the copper country; and I felt like keeping

my hat off in reverence to all those women and children. I found use for my handkerchief. Something got the matter with my eyes as I thought how glorious humanity is at what we in our blindness think is its worst.

I was told up at Calumet that some of the miners have twelve children and that large families are common. I knew that families run small in the mansions of our cities.

I marveled at the wisdom of Nature's laws. I had a new light on the law of the survival of the fittest. I thought what glorious men and women America would produce if there were millions of mothers like Annie Clemene. I thought how much the future of the race would owe to the fact that the families of the rich die out while the workers multiply and replenish the earth.

I thought of James McNaughton, general manager of the Calumet & Hecla company, and his salary of \$40,000 a year as general manager, \$25,000 a year as second vice president and \$20,000 a year as director, to say nothing of the additional salary he gets as manager of other companies controlled by the Calumet & Hecla.

And I thought that one Annie Clemene, miner's wife, was worth thousands of James McNaughtons to the human race and its civilization.

I thought of a question I heard Gov. Ferris of Michigan ask Clarence Darrow a few days before in the governor's office at Lansing.

"How many of these miners are foreigners who expect to go back home when they have got enough money saved?"

I knew that but a short time before James McNaughton had spent four hours in private conference with Gov. Ferris at his home in Big

Rapids. So I could imagine how McNaughton talked about the miners to the governor of Michigan, a good soul who has been a school teacher all his life, yet can't find a way to help the miners and their families in their war with capital up in the northern peninsula.

Annie Clemene is more of an American in my esteem than the spineless but well-meaning governor of Michigan. And as manhood goes, she's more of a man in fighting quality, in sand, in courage, in heroism than Gov. Ferris.

I believe Annie Clemene would make a better governor of Michigan than Ferris will that is, better for humanity. If she couldn't find law in the books to help humanity, she would do it with her bare hands, law or no law.

I have no patience with governors, judges or presidents who won't move for humanity until they find a law that tells them what they can legally do. Annie Clemene isn't afraid to die. Nor is she afraid to laugh at rotten laws that were made by kept tools of plutocracy to make property more precious than human life and liberty.

If Annie Clemene is in that dirty little jail now, the American flag would be better off on top of that jail than over some court house. Where she is, there is the love of liberty and the courage to fight for it.

And I shall not be surprised any day to read that Annie Clemene has been murdered by the hired murderers imported by the mine managers from the slums of New York to help enslave the miners of the copper country.

If she is, it will be because she can find no protection under the American flag she carries.

## Future Policy of the Bulletin

THE UNITED LABOR BULLETIN has established a policy that will build up the labor movement; it will bring the warring factions in labor circles closer together; it will harmonize the antagonism of capital toward labor unions and make for a bigger and broader community in which to live.

The United Labor Bulletin is a class publication, but it is not sectarian and recognizes no color line.

The Bulletin will demand the same rights for labor as are enjoyed by capital. Labor should have the right to organize and should be dealt with only through such organization.

The Bulletin is opposed to strikes, except when labor is refused recognition as an organization, and when capital refuses to allow differences to be adjusted by common agencies of society.

The Labor Bulletin will exert its energies toward assisting capital to succeed by harmonizing the interests of capital and labor when the welfare of the latter will not be jeopardized thereby.

The Bulletin believes that labor can only be beneficial under its present form of government by assisting capital and harmonizing the interests of both.

The Bulletin is not a political mouthpiece for any person or faction but a Local Labor Newspaper devoted to *Harmony* and *Building*.—Labor Bulletin, Denver.

The above editorial in the Labor Bulletin of Denver may appeal

to the thoughtless, and may sound well to men whose vision never goes deeper than the surface of the great industrial problem that confronts every nation on earth.

The Bulletin declares that its *future policy* will be the *harmonizing* of Labor and Capital, but the Bulletin fails to tell its readers *how* it proposes to achieve such a result.

The mere declaration of the Bulletin that its efforts shall be directed towards generating a fraternal spirit between employer and employé will be laughed at by men and women who know the utter impossibility of bringing about *harmony* between exploiter and exploited, when the fact is apparent that their interests are diametrically opposed to each other.

If the Bulletin has any faith in the virtue or efficiency of its declaration, then the Bulletin should get busy and establish *brotherhood* between the coal barons of Colorado and the striking miners who are now fighting a battle for the right to organize and the right to humane conditions that will enable them to live like human beings. When the Bulletin has *harmonized* Labor and Capital in Colorado, there is a chance for the Bulletin to apply its *policy* on James McNaughton, the lord of the copper district of Michigan, and if the Bulletin can *harmonize* on an honorable basis and establish industrial peace in Michigan 16,000 miners will pay tribute to the Bulletin and their wives and children will laud the Bulletin as an organ that has accomplished the miraculous.

## Labor Must Do Its Duty

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, we are publishing a number of extracts on the situation in Colorado and Michigan, taken from the labor and Socialist press. The fight in Colorado and Michigan is practically the same. The striking miners of both states are fighting a battle against economic servitude, and against the inordinate greed of mine barons who have lost their conception of justice and lost their respect for human rights.

In both states the mining corporations have secured the services of the professional strikebreaker. In Michigan, the Waddell-Mahon agency has furnished the murderous thug who kills for money, and in Colorado, the Baldwin-Feltz agency has supplied the private army of slimy degenerates, who for dirty dollars become walking arsenals to awe and intimidate men, women and children who have struck against death by slow and sure starvation.

The industrial oligarchies of Michigan and Colorado, must be conquered and taught the lesson that human liberty is more priceless than dividends wet with tears and red with blood.

In both of these states the economic master has ruled with an iron hand. The victims of the long work-day and the paltry wage have been patient and bore the tyranny of exploiters until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and now, the victims of oppression in both of these

states have declared to the slave-drivers that they are entitled to humane conditions and a wage that is above the hunger line, and they propose to fight until corporate greed steps down from its haughty pedestal and recognizes the fact that human beings, though wearing the rags of poverty, have hearts and souls and yearn to climb to a higher plane of civilization.

The southern coal fields of Colorado and the copper district of Michigan have been Russianized and the lords and masters in these Siberias of America have treated with insolent contempt every effort on the part of organized labor to bring some rays of sunlight into the miserable hovels of the impoverished victims of economic slavery. The tens of thousands of men, women and children in Colorado and Michigan involved in this struggle against corporate despotism and dehumanized brutality, are looking to the labor movement of a continent to furnish the *sinews of war* until *Greed* has learned that there is a *limit* beyond which industrial tyrants cannot go.

The *battle* in Colorado and Michigan is the battle of organized labor against the organized hosts of Mammon. It is a battle of Labor against Wall Street a battle of *right* against *might* and if *Labor* from ocean to ocean will do its duty, the flag of Unionism will float in triumph over the copper district of Michigan and the southern coal fields of the Centennial State.

## Place the Responsibility Where It Belongs

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, under the heading, "Dooming a Nation," had the following editorial in a late issue:

"When the schools of the country opened their doors the other morning to receive the children's army there were 1,000,000 boys and girls missing. They failed to answer the call of the school bell at 8:30 because they had answered the call of the factory whistle at 7.

"One million children under 16, who should have been in school when the bell rang, have been swallowed up by industry. According to Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the national child labor committee nearly all these 1,000,000 boys and girls are doomed to a life of poverty, wretchedness, or crime. All the girls and nearly nine-tenths of the boys under 16 who go to work, Mr. Lovejoy asserts, and cites statis-

ties to prove his assertion, are entering low wage industries. Their lack of education combined with tender constitutions such as they must have at so young a period, makes them fit for "blind alley" occupations. They grow up into manhood without trades and with poor physical health.

"Much has been said about the deficiency of our school system. Nothing, however, condemns it so strongly as the 1,000,000 handicapped boys and girls who are allowed to drift into occupations, to drift into life, alone and unaided, with a miserable education and no advice.

"In the face of these 1,000,000 children what argument can prevail against the insistent call for vocational training and vocational guidance in public schools? The schools of the country must extend their influence and activity so as to give children not merely a book education, but also practical help in determining on the vocation they are to follow, or else stand condemned as backward and inefficient."

The above editorial of the Chicago Tribune is a clumsy effort on

the part of a great journal to place responsibility where it does not belong. The Tribune endeavors to fasten responsibility on the deficiency of our school system, but no intelligent man or woman will hold our school system responsible for putting a million boys and girls into the profit-prisons of our "captains of industry." Our deficient school system did not produce that poverty that snatches the child from the playground and the school room, and puts the boy and girl in the mill, factory, department store and sweatshop.

It is our damnable industrial system and not the school system that clamors for such corpulent profit, that parents reduced to poverty, must put their offspring in the modern bastiles of industry in order that the family larder may be supplied with some of the necessities of life.

Our economic system has bred poverty for the masses of the people, and poverty has driven the child of school age into the mill and factory to become an enslaved bread-winner.

## The People Must Strike the Blow

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Colorado Springs had the following editorial, under the caption, "The Public Pays the Freight:"

"Coal of various kinds was advanced in price in Denver yesterday from 50 cents to \$1 per ton. The reason given was as follows by the vice president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company:

"The reason is simple. It is costing us more to maintain conditions in our southern coal properties because the strike is making it more expensive to mine the coal."

"In other words, the people are to be asked to pay the costs of fighting a strike. They are to pay for the guards and the stockades and all the other expenses of present conditions.

"It seems to us that if the people are going to 'pay the freight,' then the people have the right to say that this strike shall be settled at once. Certainly the increased pay which the miners ask would not cost the operators any more than the cost of maintaining the strike.

"The attitude of the operators seems to be: 'We will fight the strikers, in our own time and our own way, but you must pay the bill.' If this is the case, then the public unquestionably has the right to insist that the strike be ended at once. They are not going to pay the bills and be short of coal at the same time."—The Evening Telegraph.

The people, when maintaining and perpetuating an industrial system that breeds strikes and lockouts, blacklists and boycotts, should not complain when they are called upon to "Pay the Freight." The people have the power in their own hands to end a system that demands that "The Public Shall Pay the Freight." The people must not entertain the opinion that the class of privilege who are the beneficiaries of the freight, will make any effort to abolish or overthrow a system that fills the coffers of capitalism.

The tyrant does not believe in liberty, and he who pants for freedom, "must strike the blow."

## Extracts from the Press Relative to the Colorado and Michigan Strikes

### The Calumet Copper Strike.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND COPPER MINERS are on strike in the upper peninsula of Michigan. These men now work ten and twelve hours a day underground and they average but a trifle over \$2 a day. At the present high rate of living it is barely possible to make ends meet. The miners demanded an increase of wages to \$3 per day, an eight-hour work day, and some other changes in their working conditions. The operators promptly refused. Finally the miners struck and they have been out ever since.

The usual program of suppression has been carried out by the mining magnates in this strike. The governor of the state, the sheriff of the county and other officials, with the state militia and an army of thugs, assassins and strong-arm men to execute their orders, have been doing the dirty work of the operators and have gone to such lengths to serve their masters that they have aroused resentment and indignation throughout the state.

The history of the Calumet and Hecla, known throughout the country as a copper producer of fabulous value, and its marvelous output which has turned a steady stream of gold into the pockets of the pirates who now refuse a few extra pennies to the miners, is as follows:

The Calumet & Hecla company was organized in 1871, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, of which only \$1,200,000 was paid in. It has paid \$120,000,000 in dividends for the past forty years, an average of \$3,000,000 a year, besides paying over forty millions for equipment, including railway transportation stock, and also investing about \$25,000,000 in other mines and roads.

Most of the stock is owned in Boston. Quincy Adams Shaw draws a salary of \$100,000 a year as president, and \$20,000 a year as director. Rudolph E. L. Agassiz, grandson of the famous Louis Agassiz, draws \$50,000 a year as first vice president and \$20,000 as director. James MacNaughton, the big boss and uncorrupted king of the copper country, draws \$25,000 as second vice president, \$20,000 as director and \$40,000 as general manager. He also draws a salary as general manager of the various other mines controlled by the Calumet & Hecla. The other directors, F. L. Higginson and K. Hunniwell, draw \$20,000 each. All these except MacNaughton live at Brookline, Mass.

George A. Flegg, secretary-treasurer draws \$20,000; his assistant \$10,000, and E. D. Leavitt, consulting engineer, draws \$25,000, making a total payroll of officers and directors of \$370,000 a year from the Calumet & Hecla, beside what they pay themselves from the other mining companies.

And yet these plutocratic pirates cannot afford to pay living wages to the underground workers who risk life and limb every time they enter the mine and whose sole business it is, according to these pirates, to be content like so many jackasses, to toil early and late for

their provender and for the blessed privilege of loading their heartless and soulless masters with riches.—Appeal To Reason.

Our strikes in Hancock, Mich., and Trinidad, Colo., are still on; the outcome depends entirely on the settlement of the strikes of the copper miners in Hancock and the coal miners in Trinidad.

The copper barons in Upper Michigan are still using the militia and the imported thugs in useless attempts to scare the strikers into submission and to provoke violence. In a further attempt to break the strike they secured an injunction preventing the strikers from picketing, but the upper court dissolved the restraining order. So the situation seems to have settled down to a test of endurance. Financial assistance becomes now more necessary than ever.

As to the situation in the Colorado coal strike, the United Mine Workers' Journal in its last week's issue says:

"Accounts from the Colorado strike field indicate victory for the miners in the near future.

"The cream of the organizing staff is in the strike field, under the direct supervision of Vice President Frank J. Hayes, whose determined, but courteous and conservative attitude has won the respect and approbation of the unbiased citizenship of the state.

"Mother Jones is on the firing line, as always; cheering the women and inspiring the men. 'Mother' grows younger every day.

"Determination, and recognition of the needs of her 'children' counteract and nullify the effects of the passing years. Recognizing the cheering effects of her presence in the field, the 'kept press' is already making demands for her deportation.

"But this time 'Mother' is going to be present at the finish, and the finish will be when the miners of Colorado have won for themselves the rights of freemen: the right to join one with the other and with their brothers in other states; the right to meet with their employers, and with them determine the rates of wages and conditions of employment.

"And, to that end they must and shall have the loyal support of all the miners in the organized fields.

"Financial support is being offered from all the organized districts and accepted in the spirit that it is tendered.

"It may not be amiss, here, to call attention to the reasons why financial assistance is imperatively needed by our striking brothers in Colorado almost on the day they came out.

"The country around the coal mines in southern Colorado, where most of the mines in the state are located, is little better than a desert.

"All the industries in the little cities near the mines are directly connected with and dependent on the mines.

"The men, while working were so depressed; wages were kept to the point of subsistence. Having no check weighmen they were ruthlessly robbed in their weights. The company stores, charging exorbitant prices, easily accounted for what little the men were able to earn.

"And so, naturally enough, it is up to the miners of the organ-

ized field to furnish the 'sinews of war,' that their brothers on the firing line may not be forced back to slavery by the necessities of those who are near and dear to them.

"And, in furnishing funds for the striking miners the men in the organized fields are only indirectly helping themselves.

"There are many improvements desired by miners in the central fields in the provisions of their contracts.

"And wherever the demands are made the miserable conditions that obtain in the non-union fields are quoted by the operators as reasons why such improved conditions cannot be granted.

"The union miners who wish to advance their own conditions can no better serve to that end than by aiding the miners who have not yet secured the rights they enjoy.

"Evidently this fact is well recognized, and, furthermore, we all are obligated to aid our fellow workers who are struggling for better conditions of employment.

"The men of Colorado have proved themselves to be union men in every struggle they have entered into.

"And in this fight they are as unanimous, as determined as ever.

"They intend to win, they deserve to win. The international and district officers are with them in this fight; and behind these are the four hundred and fifty thousand organized miners and the entire American labor movement.

"Freedom for the miners will mean the emancipation of all the workers of Colorado.

"In Trinidad, the brewers are also on a strike for recognition of their union, and the owners of the breweries give, as reason why they will not deal with their employes as union men, the fact that the coal companies control the saloon trade in southern Colorado and forbid the unionization of the breweries.

"It is 'Labor's' struggle for freedom, and all of the organized workers of the country recognize this fight as their fight."—Brewery Workers' Journal.

#### Colorado.

The short communication sent in by one of the strikers at Oak Creek, Colo., tells the whole story of the strike situation.

In almost as few words he says, "We are out to a man; we are satisfied with the treatment accorded us by the organization; we are preparing our tents for the winter."

Any discerning reader can read between these few lines the whole story of the conditions that led up to the strike.

The organization is able to give these men a bare existence while on strike. We furnish tents for the evicted families, and that is all we can do.

But with these bare necessities the Colorado miners find themselves as well off as they were while working.

Sham fights, staged by companies' gunmen, can have no effect on men who are on strike against such bitter conditions. Injunctions will not have the effect to send them back to such slavery.

They are tired of the many hours of strenuous toil, under the dangerous conditions that always accompany the work of the miner, emphatically so, when they are not protected by an organization, and for barely enough remuneration to keep soul and body together.

And that they may be successful in this righteous strike we must find the means to furnish them with food and shelter.

The constitution provides that the membership must vote on the question of an assessment when the same is needed for over two months.

In accordance with that constitutional provision a vote will be taken in the near future on the question of adequately financing this strike.

The answer will be, as it always has been, an emphatic "aye."

The membership knows what a strike means; knows of the suffering that must be borne by men, women and children, and never in the history of our union has aid been denied to our brothers on the firing line. Neither will it be denied in this instance. On the contrary, from every district comes the word, "Call on us for as much as is needed."

The report from the strike field is indication of early success.

Almost every independent operator has signed the "Trinidad scale." Only the great corporations, the C. F. & I., the Victor American Fuel Co. and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. are standing out against the just demands of the men.

The reason is obvious. The independent operators are those who live among their men; know their conditions and the hardships against which they have revolted.

It must be patent to the officials of the state of Colorado that if these small companies can grant the fair conditions for which the miners are on strike it would impose no hardship on the large corporations with the advantages they hold by reason of their extensive holdings and superior equipment to grant the same.

The men are determined that they must be assured of the rights of freemen before they will again enter the mines, and that they may be able to bring their gallant strike to a successful conclusion we will furnish them the necessary food and shelter indefinitely.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

#### Meaning of Copper Strike.

(By Joseph D. Cannon.)

In the northern peninsula of Michigan is being waged a struggle for better conditions, which is of far greater import than any in which labor has been involved for many years.

Victory for the mining companies means fatter dividends, more palatial yachts and faster automobiles. Victory for the miners means

more food, better clothing and shorter hours. Triumph for the operators means more abject poverty, greater humiliation and deeper degradation for the workers. Triumph for the strikers means the development of an independent spirit in the men, greater outlook for the women and far better opportunities for the children.

It is want, endeavoring to relieve itself and opulence attempting to prevent it. It is the desire for better things for the many struggling for social betterment and the greed of selfishness, for the few, trying to keep the benefits accruing from toil and labor in the narrowest possible channels. It is the individual ego striving to corral the world's wealth into the smallest possible compass and the cosmic spirit of collectivity working to diffuse the return of labor to the good of the greatest number. It is capital seeking to make its exploitation of labor even more intense and labor demanding more of its product.

Arrayed on the side of capital in this struggle are wealth, power and influence, which has brought its willing servants into action, and now the strikers are compelled to face the thugs imported from the slums of the great and corrupt city of New York with their guns and clubs and commissioned as peace officers. With him is the uniformed thugs of the militia, who with sword and bayonet vies in outdoing the imported gunmen in brutality. Assisting them are the courts of the district, which are using their power to intimidate the strikers and force them back to work by the constant threat of persecution and imprisonment and by forcing them to spend their meager funds for legal defense when there is no ground on which they should have been arrested.

It is organized greed endeavoring to suppress organized labor, and in the struggle, as usual, the forces of government, county and state, are the willing tools of the copper barons, and opposed to all of these are the hungry workers with empty hands.

And out of all these forces but one is feared by the strikers. All the rest of them are powerless to bring results to the oppressors. The one which is feared is hunger, and while the strikers battle with all the other forces arrayed against them, they ask you—organized labor—to deal with that of hunger and keep it from them and their loved ones until the battle ends, with a victory of right over wrong, or organized labor over organized greed. Make sure of your better conditions by helping bring better conditions to the Michigan miners. Strengthen your own organization by assuring the establishment of that of the striking miners.—Exchange.

#### Czar McNaughton.

James McNaughton, the czar of the Michigan copper district, who pulls down over \$100,000 per annum and denies those who produce his wealth sufficient wages to live on, has 30 armed men in his employ who guard his house continuously. They "work" on three eight-hour shifts—McNaughton concedes the eight-hour day to thugs, but not to honest workmen. The thieving feudal barons in the middle ages practiced just such methods, but feudalism went down, and so will the modern robber system of which McNaughton is a conspicuous product be wiped out by the people of America, who are rapidly awakening to its injustice.—Cleveland Citizen.

In the big strike of 10,000 coal miners in Colorado the operators have hoisted the black flag and defiantly announced "no quarter" to the union. Every effort was made to bring about a peaceful settlement after the men had organized, but all overtures were scorned. In fact the operators replied to the request of the union and state officials for arbitration by importing the greater portion of the Baldwin-Feltz thugs who were put out of business in West Virginia by a state law and agreements entered into between many of the employers and the miners. One of the thugs named Walter Belk, who murdered a miner in Kanawha county, W. V., celebrated his arrival in Trinidad by killing Gerald Lippiatt, shooting him down in cold blood on the streets. He was arrested and placed under \$10,000 bond. The union intends to prosecute the thug to the limit, and the citizens generally are bitterly denouncing the criminals who have been imported by the operators to break the strike. As in the past, the state officials, while professing to be "fair" and sympathizing with the miners, are extending whatever aid and comfort they dare to the merciless plutocrats. The industrial contest is likely to be precipitated into politics.—Cleveland Citizen.

#### Call for Assistance.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal for funds to assist the strikers in the copper districts in Michigan. The call has been sent out to all unions in the country and it is expected that the men will donate freely to the good cause. The strikers there are making a brave battle and it will not be many weeks before the great copper trust is forced to bow to their demands as they have effectively tied up all of the copper and is sadly crippling the industry in this country.—Labor Journal, Zanesville, Ohio.

#### Sluths Guard Home of Copper Magnate.

Quincy A. Shaw, president of the Calumet & Hecla company; Mrs. Shaw and their sixteen-year-old son, Quincy Shaw, are guarded by armed men in their beautiful home, "Pompey's Garden," Prides Crossing.

Watchful eyes are always on the lookout for danger that might befall the Shaws through labor troubles that have stirred the miners of the Calumet & Hecla group of copper mines to strike.

#### Known Marksmen.

Men who are known to be marksmen of more than ordinary skill patrol the vicinity of the Prides Crossing home of the Shaw's nightly.

it is claimed, ever watching for men who might come stealthily through the darkness to do harm to the millionaire head of the Calumet & Hecla group of mines, or members of his family.

Late last night Mr. Shaw declined to deny or affirm the report.

"Pompey's Gardens" is one of the show places of Prides Crossing. It is a massive building, located on a commanding elevation.

People who have visited the house have said that it seemed like a castle of old, and that with moat and draw bridge it would be as inaccessible as one of those famed places.

#### Chilled Steel Bars.

It is well known that the windows are guarded by bars of chilled steel, and that the house is almost electrically protected with the latest burglar alarm system. In case the house was attacked, it would not be difficult of access by the Beverly police, who could reach it in high-powered automobiles in short order.

It is known, however, that threats of violence have been made since the mining strike has been in progress, and that precautions have been taken to prevent bloodshed.

Mr. Shaw's partner, Rudolph Agassiz, who lives at his estate, "Homewood," in Hamilton, is said to be similarly guarded.

Mr. Shaw is the son of Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw of Brookline and a brother of "Bobby" Shaw, well known polo player, Mrs. Harry Pratt McLean and L. C. Fenno.

The above, from the columns of the Boston Post, may possibly give some idea of the mental state of the man who must accept a large share of responsibility for conditions in the copper country. It is within the power of Quincy A. Shaw and Rudolph Agassiz to end the troubles in the copper country at once.

Quincy A. Shaw, drawing \$100,000 here as president of the Calumet & Hecla company and an additional \$20,000 as director with armed guards to protect him from the supposed vengeance of some striker, should be an object of pity. How little wisdom is manifested by those who control the destinies of thousands of men! Ignorance, cowardice, heartlessness, that marks the attitude of those who "toil not, neither do they spin," yet live in luxury surrounded by all that wealth can give. Imaginary enemies haunt the slumbers of Shaw—only the fear of the wolf of hunger disturbs the strikers' dreams.

How should the world judge a man who takes for himself \$120,000 a year from the labors of the men in the mines; keeps them underground from ten to eleven hours; works them eleven and thirteen hours in his mills and smelters, then sanctions a kick in the face, the militia and the importation of gunmen against his striking employes? And there is Rudolph Agassiz, descended from the great sire of the same name, Louis Agassiz, a name illustrious in science and American letters.

Ah, if he only had some of his old father's blood. The man who more than forty years ago came to personally investigate the strike of his miners, fired the general manager, and granted the requests of the men. Rudolph Agassiz seems to have none of the characteristics of his line. He only bears the name. What service does he render to his employes, to the stockholders, or to society for the \$70,000 per year that he is drawing from the Calumet & Hecla?

If these two men, Quincy A. Shaw and Rudolph Agassiz, had had a human heart in their breast the strike of the upper peninsula would have been settled long ago.—Miners' Bulletin.

#### What They Ask.

The following are the demands made by the strikers of the copper district of Michigan:

First, a minimum wage of not less than three dollars a day for all underground workers.

Second, an increase of thirty-five cents per day for all surface workers.

Third, the eight-hour day for underground workers, which already obtains in every other copper producing section of North America.

Fourth, the employment of two men on all machines.

Fifth, the recognition of the union, giving to the workers the same right to speak through their representatives that the stockholders have.

It will be seen from reading the above that every demand the miners have made is just. It is to prevent the men from having the reasonable things they have asked for that the state of Michigan is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on soldiers, and the counties big sums for strikebreakers, serving as special police.—The Party Builder.

#### Miners Steadfast.

Organizer John L. Lewis of the American Federation of Labor, who is now assisting in the conduct of the strike of the Michigan copper miners, recently sent this report of a meeting: "Despite inclement weather, many thousands of miners attended mass meeting in Laurium. Meeting preceded by a parade which took forty-five minutes to pass given point. Intense interest and enthusiasm displayed by strikers. Remarkable demonstration was complete surprise to mining companies that were boasting that recent injunction had dampened ardor of men.—Labor Clarion.

#### The Michigan Copper Miners Strike—Resolutions of Protest.

Whereas, there has existed for several weeks a bitter strike at the copper mines in the state of Michigan (in a nation of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none.") with all the evils usually attendant upon such labor troubles—where workingmen fighting for the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are opposed by money-worshipping rascals who do no work, and by their hirelings, the scum of the earth in the form of human brutes, who carry on a warfare of murder and rapine regardless of age, sex or physical condition of those against whom they fight; and

Whereas, our brothers so fighting for their rights in the said state

of Michigan, under the banner of the Western Federation of Miners, have patiently endured the abuse heaped upon them by the corporation which has reaped so many millions of dollars from the sweat and blood of the toilers and the legal authorities in the said state of Michigan under the law, nor securing to them the rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen of the United States by the provisions of the national constitution; now, therefore

Be it resolved: By the workingmen of Dover, Wharton, Mount Hope, and Rockaway, in the county of Morris and state of New Jersey, at this protest mass meeting held Dover, N. J., under the auspices of the Socialist party of Morris county, on October 5th, 1913, that we demand of our representatives at Washington, D. C.; namely Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Hon. James E. Martine and Hon. William Hughes, United States senators from New Jersey, and Hon. William E. Tuttle, congressman from our district; that they forthwith institute an investigation, by the national government, into the barbaric conditions obtaining in the mining districts of said state of Michigan; to the people of every state by the form of government guaranteed to the end that that republican constitution of the United States shall be given to the people of the state of Michigan; and that the said national government shall protect the people of the said state of Michigan against the invasion of their territory by the destructive army of cut-throats and criminals sent there from other states by the greedy corporation which owns the natural resources of the mines of the state of Michigan; and

Be it further resolved: That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson, Senators Martine and Hughes, Congressman Tuttle, and to our brave brothers who are fighting for their rights in the state of Michigan.

Passed at Dover, N. J., October 5th, 1913.

#### The Underground War.

By J. L. Engdahl.

James Keir Hardie, veteran coal miner and Socialist, stood aghast in the streets of Dublin, Ireland, only the other day and asked the workers of the British Isles, "Is this America?"

He had reference to the manner in which the mailed fist of the law was being used against the street car strikers in Dublin in behalf of the exploiters. Hardie has been in the United States several times. He knows of the bitter struggle between capital and labor in the nation to which the Britisher refers as "The States." He recognizes tyranny when he sees it.

Yet the American worker seems to thrive on his "Siberias" and "Little Russias." For out of the anarchy that the blood smeared hand of capitalism has made of law and order there has risen resplendent the greatest labor organization the world has ever known.

I refer to the dual alliance between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners in the mining department of the American Federation of Labor. In carrying the torch of civilization upward and onward among the workers of the world these two organizations are as one. They have cemeted five hundred thousand toiling men into a real "one big union" and declared a peaceful, educational war for the unionization of the remaining half million men who toil "in and around the mines," coal and metal, in the United States.

This war of the workers underground is a wonderful thing. It is the enlightenment of the future conquering the darkness of the past. No bigger struggle for humanity's rights was ever declared. Justice never before put as much in the balance.

The bituminous coal miners are supreme in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and in western Pennsylvania. It is the nucleus of the strength of the United Mine Workers. When the mine worker parleys with mine owner these states include what is known as the "central competitive field."

The wages, hours and conditions of labor in these four states are the basis for negotiations in other states. What the Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania bituminous miners have won the soft coal miners of the other states of the nation are out to win and the battle begins.

No civil war general on the Northern side ever scanned the map of the "Solid South" with greater desire for victory than do the generals of 500,000 miners. The story of how West Virginia has been partially won has already been written big in the nation's newspapers and magazines, in court records, congressional proceedings, in pamphlets and in books. To the south of that lies Old Virginia where union miners are unknown, where the chattel slave has become the industrial wage slave and still languishes in bondage.

To the south of Illinois and Indiana is Kentucky. The miners' union forces have crossed the Ohio river and the Blue Grass state is being rapidly won. The campaign stretches to Tennessee and Alabama along the mountain ranges and the hills where coal is found and miners are held in subjection. The time when these two states must fall into the hands of the United Mine Workers is numbered in months.

Then will follow immediately the Western Federation to organize the metal miners, for in Alabama and Tennessee, coal and iron go hand in hand.

To the southwest of the "central competitive field" are the coal producing states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. There are some coal miners in all of these states and when they are referred to in the councils of the mine workers they are known as "the southwestern states."

John H. Walker, formerly president of the Illinois miners, has just returned from this field and announces new victories. The Western Federation has just triumphed in the lead mines of Missouri.

Going westwards we find the coal miners organized in Wyoming and Montana. The frontier is down in Colorado, New Mexico and

Utah. What West Virginia is to the East, Colorado is to the West.

It is in these same mountains that the Western Federation plans patiently for bigger victories. While it is strong in Montana and Arizona, there is much to fight for in Colorado, Utah and Nevada.

On the Pacific coast the coal miners have strength in Washington while they are giving the coal barons the battle of their lives in Vancouver Island, the rich coal producing section of British Columbia. The Western Federation is fighting bravely in Alaska where the coal miners will follow just as soon as the fuel mines are opened up to any considerable degree.

In the Great Lakes region the Western Federation is now waging bitter war for mastery on the Michigan copper range, to be followed by a campaign for the capture of the Michigan and Minnesota iron ranges. In the far east the coal miners hope for the recapture of Nova Scotia, Canada, which was lost to them a few years ago. The anthracite fields of Pennsylvania during the past year have been almost solidly unionized.

There is one other section of this North American continent. But it has not been forgotten. The miners have their thumb on Mexico, too, and when the right time comes capitalism must go.

Shortly after Diaz had been shaken from his Mexican throne and Madero had been placed there in his stead there appeared in Mexico City three strangers. They sought an interview with the new president of the Mexican republic. The interview was granted.

That is how Madero happened to hear Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the United Mine Workers; Joseph D. Cannon, of the Western Federation of Miners, and "Mother" Jones, of all the miners, argue for the advance of the flag of unionism across the Rio Grande and into the mining camps of Old Mexico. There was not a line about this conference, striving for peace and enlightenment for the toilers, in the jingoistic press; at the time raving for armed intervention, and nothing has been said concerning it since.

It was soon after this that the strength of the United Mine Workers was demanded in West Virginia and the fighting force of the Western Federation called to Ely, Nevada, and Bingham Canyon, Utah. And then Madero was assassinated. But like everywhere else this has only momentarily halted the onward sweep of the victorious underground war that knows no retreat, no defeat, no turning back.

It was the growing light in the brain of the Mexican worker that forced Madero to declare to the representatives of organized American miners that his administration would place no obstacle in the path of any effort that might be made to organize the Mexican miners. Madero may be dead but the light is penetrating deeper into the mind of the working class of Mexico and the right time to strike will soon come.

That is the underground war in birds-eye view as it stands today on the third greatest continent of the world.

"It is very significant," said the chairman of the World's Mining Congress, that met in Europe last summer, "that we have with us a representative of the American miners," and the chairman referred to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation. It was the ambition for the world-wide solidarity of labor that spoke.

For one fleeting moment listen to the voice of the exploiter who is passing. "We will spend every cent we've got and go bankrupt before we'll recognize the United Mine Workers of America," said the mine owners of West Virginia. Up in Michigan the copper barons declared, "We'll let the grass grow in the streets before we will give in to the Western Federation of Miners." Out in Colorado the mine owners claim they will grant everything but the "recognition" of the miners' union. But all that organized labor wants is "recognition." Once having gained that it will take care of all else.

The story is told of the pioneer Mormons plodding their westward way. They came to Utah, built their homes and began to till the soil in the valley of the New Jordan on the eastern shores of the Great Salt Lake.

Only in their agricultural pursuits did they disturb the ground upon which they trod. They deemed it sacrilegious to rob the earth of its hidden mineral wealth.

But capitalism knows no religion and it soon followed the Mormons into Utah and went deep into the hills and mountains and brought forth much coal and copper and other minerals resulting in the accumulation of great wealth. While it robbed the earth it also robbed the worker as it was already doing in every other corner of the land.

Gradually the worker grew in intelligence and with it his objection to being robbed and from that day capitalism was doomed. It is only natural that the workers who dig the coal and mine the gold, copper, iron, lead, zinc silver and a host of other metals, should form the backbone of the growing American labor movement.

They mined the metal from which the machine was built and they dig the coal that runs the machine. And when the era of machinery began the first gray streaks of the Socialist dawn began their war upon the capitalist night.

Many have tried to explain the reason for the great and growing solidarity among the mine workers and the firm stand for working class progress that they have always taken. As the Socialist party stands for the emancipation of the working class on the political field so the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers stand for the complete abolition of wage slavery on the economic field.

Take the case of Vice President Hayes, of the coal miners, just passing 30 years of age. When elected vice president several years ago he was the youngest international officer in any American labor organization, being at that time not yet 28 years old.

Hayes was a little bit of a red-headed Irish lad when King Coal beckoned to him in one of Illinois' many mining camps. There was something irresistible about the beckoning. The boy obeyed.

The whip hand of the monstrous monarch drove the little lad down

into the hidden recesses of the earth and numbered him among the one million other men and boys who toil underground in these United States.

The minds of most children are deadened by toil. The minds of a few manage somehow to thrive on it. So the persistent mind of young Hayes developed down there in the gloom of the subterranean caverns. At times he would pick up a piece of slate and scratch thereon the ideas that formed themselves in his mind. Gradually the words fell into rhyme and rhythm. It was poetry. He sung just like the unlettered bards in the days of old.

The songs of the miners' life written by young Hayes did not go unnoticed. They were mailed to the United Mine Workers' Journal at Indianapolis, Ind., and when they were published the coal miners of the nation first began to hear of Frank J. Hayes.

That is one way of working out the reason for the strength and solidarity of the organized mine workers. There are those who pick out a nice big word, call it the "psychology" of the miner and let it go at that.

But to me it seems impossible that the youth of the nation's mining camps and villages should go willingly to slave the days away in the underground darkness, where the never-ending night gives birth to dream on dream for better things.

Even the poorest among city boys can usually find something to remove them partially from the day's toil. It is different in the mining camps where there is but a step from the cabin to the mine mouth and back again. The big thing that impresses one in all mining camps is the utter disregard for the child's demand for some joy during its growing years.

I was talking to a young miner, a mere youth, delegate to a convention of the Illinois mine workers at Springfield, Ill. He was waiting for the train that was to take him back to the miners' cabin where he dwelt with his father and mother, brothers and sisters. He spoke in bitter terms of the humble home and of the bare necessities of life—all that they could afford. He had a dream—the dream of a bigger, better, brighter future. So he takes his place and fights his fight in the ranks of the million miners.

For the big thing that labor needs is hope inspired by a dream and that is what the miners have above all things. The fact that their wage contracts are intricate affairs with many sections and clauses, calling for something akin to genius to properly understand them, is not the foundation stone of this or any other labor organization. It is merely the dream laboriously working itself out.

The miner is usually pictured as being irresistibly associated with a pick and shovel. These ancient implements have been almost universally discarded. Now the miner battles with the virgin coal or the ore producing rock with elaborate machinery.

One of the points of contention in the Michigan copper strike is whether one man or two men are to operate the mining machine which is known as the "widow maker," because of inability of the human makeup to long withstand the demands made upon it in the running of such a machine. With two men running the machine the life-span may be stretched out over a few more years.

These machines are rapid producers, too. Working only three or four days in the week the coal miners of the country can keep the fuel market flooded. When the copper strike broke in Michigan there was an over supply of the metal. Things like that make the miner think. Why is it that he must remain in poverty while he provides more than the world needs? he asks himself, and straightway orders his delegates in convention assembled to demand for the miner, "the full product of his labor."

Wherever legislators gather to make laws, in state Legislatures or in the national Congress, the representatives of the miner are to be found. When Socialists were elected to the Nevada state Legislature they championed the industrial rights of the metal miners of that state. The same was true in Illinois and Pennsylvania.

There are some who criticize the manner in which the miners go on strike. When the trouble in West Virginia was at its height there were those who pleaded for a so-called general strike of all the coal miners, believing that this would immediately bring the West Virginia mine monarchs to their knees. Such a proceeding could have had but one outcome. It would have wrecked the miners' organization in the unionized states while the miners in the non-unionized fields would keep right on working. A strike of all the miners on the North American continent is impossible until all the mine workers have been thoroughly organized.

The present strike policy of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation meets with success because the mining industry has not yet been thoroughly monopolized. There is still some competition and it is still possible to play one group of mining barons off against another group. This occurs even inside of states.

During the memorable 1910 struggle of the Illinois miners the organization of the mine owners split in twain and opened the way for the victory of the worker. The mine owners signed up with the miners' union in the southern part of the state and the men returned to work. The men in the northern part of the state remained on strike, received support from the southern Illinois miners with the result that northern Illinois mine owners soon gave in rather than see their properties become bankrupt. The miners' union was stronger than the mine owners' union.

But the mining industry is becoming more and more monopolized. The mineral wealth of the continent is falling more and more into the hands of one set of capitalists. While this is going on the miners' union is growing stronger and stronger.

What is going to happen? I cannot see a continental conflict between the exploiters and the exploited of the mines. The working class has already advanced too far for that. Already the hand writ-

ing is in the sky. Not many more years will pass before the nation will take over the mines, the exploiters will be peacefully exterminated and the workers will dictate the conditions under which the miners shall labor. The hand of the "widow maker" will be stayed and the

underground wealth of the land will be sought for what it can be used and not for the profits that it will bring. Complete victory will then have come to the side of the workers in the great underground war.—Western Comrade.

## The Metal Market

New York October 8.

The metal markets have been inclined to quiet and prices have shown a slight declining tendency. Fluctuations have been small.

**Copper**—A good deal of nervousness has been exhibited on the part of some producers and quotations have consequently extended through a wide range. Sporadic sales of near-by electrolytic have been made up to 16.65c. delivered in Europe, equivalent to about 15.40 here. On the other hand an offer by a dealer to sell a substantial tonnage for October-December at about 16c. cash, New York, failed to find acceptance. The efforts of some impatient dealers to force speculative lots for sale has been a feature of the market. There has been no demand from domestic consumers. The transactions of the week have been quite mixed and we can but generalize the quotations, representing neither the higher nor lower extremes. The situation in Lake copper remains unchanged. Casting copper has been rather pressed for sale.

The statistics which were published on Oct. 8, again emphasized the excellent statistical position of the metal, and it is hoped that in consequence of the further decrease in the available supply consumers will be more inclined to anticipate their requirements. At the close Lake copper is quoted at 16¾@17c., and electrolytic copper in cakes, wire-bars and ingots at 16.20@16.30c., while casting copper is quoted at 16@16.05c. as an average for the week.

### DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

Sept.-Oct.	Sterling Exchange	Silver	NEW YORK.		Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.	
			Copper.	Electrolytic.			New York.	St. Louis.
			Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.
2	4.8600	61½	*16¾ @17	16.25	41¼ @4.60	4.50	4.35	5.40
3	4.8595	61½	*16¾ @17	16.25	40¾ @4.55	4.50	4.35	5.35
4	4.8580	61¾	*16¾ @17	16.25	40¾ @4.50	4.45	4.30	5.35
6	4.8570	61	*16¾ @17	16.20	40½ @4.50	4.40	4.25	5.35
7	4.8550	61¼	*16¾ @17	16.20	40½ @4.50	4.40	4.25	5.35
8	4.8550	60¾	*16¾ @17	16.20	40¾ @4.50	4.40	4.25	5.35

\*Nominal.

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our

judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15@0.20c 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.

### PIG IRON. (October 7.)

**Pig Iron**—The market continues stagnant throughout, but without any weakening in producers' quotations, which are well held. Production is less than six months ago and the current output is well taken on old orders. Consumers are indifferently covered for the present quarter and have bought nothing for the new year so that an active market will necessarily be developed within 30 or 60 days. W. P. Snyder & Co. announce the average of bessemer iron in September at \$15.75, and of basic iron at \$14.1375, Valley, these averages each showing an advance of about 9c. from August, the first advances shown this year. The compilations are made from the actual sales of valley iron, in lots of 1,000 tons or over. The September computations included 15,000 tons of bessemer and 4,000 tons of basic, the smallest tonnages for several months. The market remains quotable as follows. Bessemer, \$15.75; basic, \$14; No. 2 foundry, \$14; malleable, \$14.25; forge, \$13.50, at Valley furnaces, 90c. higher delivered Pittsburg.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

### MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS. (New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

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

## Profits and the High Cost of Living

By W. E. G.

THE COMMENT in the daily press as to the why and wherefore of the high cost of living would be humorous were it no so tragic.

Never a word as to land monopoly or speculation in land values having anything to do with it.

An item in a morning paper states that a certain building on Second avenue is yielding \$20,000 per month in rentals. Wonderful that a three-story building covering half a city block, which twenty years ago was covered with forest should now be so productive.

But where does this rent come from? It is wrapped up in the high cost of living, every necessary of life paying a portion.

An informed man told me that a pair of shoes that I paid \$5 for in this same block cost at wholesale \$1.50. Do you get that? The \$1.50 paid a niggardly price to the farmer for the hide, a mean compensation to the shoe worker and a profit to the manufacturer. Now where does the \$3.50 come in? In the \$20,000 of course.

Every human need from bread to prayer books is exploited for profit, and we fondly imagine that we are living by this exploitation, and that this profit is our prosperity. We call this good business, but who profits thereby? Not the consumer.

Look at the idle land all about us growing weeds and billboards only, and held for speculation, not for use. Isn't it strange that men should make such a fetish of real estate activity, and even accept it as an evidence of prosperity?

Look at the factories filled with labor saving machinery making things for profit, and added to this are the profits of the wholesaler and retailer, plus their rents based upon land monopoly and specula-

tion in land values, all of which has to be paid for by the consumer before the things can be used.

We pay a profit on everything except postage stamps and parcel post, having socialized these items of human need we no longer pay profits to any privileged individual for their use. Then why should we pay profits aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars before we can eat bread, wear shoes or have homes?

Why not socialize land whereon to build socialized houses, just as we have socialized stamps and parcel post? Why not socialize all industry and do away with forever this system of enormous profits and debauchery for the few and poverty and degradation for the many?

In this profit scheme of industry, midst this seeming prosperity we have the spectacle of thousands of children, who deprived of their childhood are forced into factories to become a part of this profit producing madness, which in turn deprives millions of their birthright to live as men and women with homes and as useful members of society.

The multitude of workers competing for an intermittent wage, are thus forced out of the circle of home builders into the army of the non-attached whose unnatural, abnormal manner of life creates an environment fertile for vice, crime, insanity, prostitution and disease and becomes the very menace of the social order, which none of us can escape.

This necessitates the building of more and larger asylums and penitentiaries, jails and almshouses, in themselves a terrible indictment of the social injustice obvious to all.

An ever-increasing army of men is needed to interpret and enforce an ever-increasing number of laws that are passed to reform and cure the ever-increasing multitude of criminal, insane and diseased.

This is part of the high cost of living. And a pretty high cost

is it not? "We complacently tolerate a social order for profits only, that makes crime inevitable and then punish criminals."

"Nine-tenths of what we call crime is by-product of what we call business." Everywhere one hears the expression, "Good business and clean profits." It is on a par with what was spoken fifty years ago of slave holders, namely: "He is kind to his slaves," as though there could be such a thing as a humane slavery. The world was then unconscious of the wrong of human slavery, just as it is today of the fact that "good business and clean profits" is the successful exploitation of human beings.

Good business is a system of reaping profits where others have labored. It is fundamentally wrong and diametrically opposed to the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. It engenders hatred and jealousy and is the antithesis of brotherhood.

A society whose individual members buy, sell and own the earth, and whose entire existence is largely expressed through the operation of all industry for profit, must expect as a logical sequence an ever-increasing high cost of living.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Sutter Creek, California, October 15, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in the Magazine: Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Tom Callahan, formerly of Bisbee and Goldroad, Arizona, kindly notify the undersigned. Mr. Callahan is wanted on important business.

JAMES GIAMBRUNO,  
Sutter Creek, California.

CARD STOLEN.

Webb City, Mo., Oct. 14, 1913.

Mr. Earnest Miller:

I write in regard to card of T. F. McNulty, issued at Webb City, Union No. 226, W. F. M., which was stolen. Brother McNulty's card was issued March 3, 1913, and paid up to and including July, 1913. Please notify locals to be on lookout for same.

G. R. VARCOE,  
Financial Secretary.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Goldroad, Arizona, Oct. 10th, 1913.

Please insert the following in The Miners' Magazine:

Please be on the lookout for the membership card and withdrawal card of John Cascaden. The membership card was issued August 28th, 1913, dues paid to December 1st, 1913, and the withdrawal card was issued September 22d, 1913. The above cards were both issued by Snowball Miners' Union and have been lost by Bro. Cascaden.

Fraternally yours,  
(Seal.)

THOS. A. FRENCH,  
Secretary No. 124.

DONATIONS FROM SALIDA, COLORADO.

Salida, Colo., Oct. 13, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M.,  
605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Inclosed please find \$18.75 collected from members of the Castle Rock M. & S. Union No. 142, and friends of Salida for the Michigan strikers. The following is a list of the subscribers:

Frank M. Nigro, \$5; Louis Manguso, \$2; Rico Risolia, \$1; Mike Mastro-nardi, \$1; Sam Gallo, \$1; Sam Mazzotti, 50c; C. Settefrati, 50c; Joe Leonard, 25c; Frab Del Cairo, 25c; Matt Zilick, 50c; Joe Gasparovick, 25c; Mike Amicone, 25c; Nick Muto, 50c; Lavatelli Pacific, 50c; Alfonso Amicone, 50c; P. Marcovecchio, 25c; Carmine DeMario, 25c; Giuseppe Lemme, 25c; Guy Amicone, 25c; Giuseppe Depietro, 25c; Lolu Iarusso, 25c; Ralph Ferraro, 50c; John Krize, 25c; Stec Pulan, 50c; Rado Byelababa, 25c; Mike George, 50c; Louis Novack, 25c; Frank Cribari, 25c; Carmine Desimone, 25c; Mike Ioneta, 50c; total, \$18.75.

Hoping the men will meet with success, I remain

Fraternally yours,

FRANK M. NIGRO,  
Secretary No. 142.

CALIFORNIA LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Seven-eighths of all hotels in the state of California work their female help over eight hours. The small town stores all work their female help over eight hours Saturdays. All the industries in the state work their girls from fifteen minutes to an hour over the eight-hour limit. Why don't you call the labor department's attention to these facts? Why, brother workers? The California labor department is paralyzed mentally as far as we workers are concerned. The society women and club women are too busy dining with the employer and spending their state warrants to concern themselves about working girls, etc. As for the male end of the labor department, where they play Bull Moose politics and occasionally see that new pens are built for the hogs, so they will not interfere with the worker giving a good day's work for a poor day's pay, while the men still sleep in dirty bunks and fight it out with the smaller live stock, we do not expect any great changes.

The workers of California, both men and women, must recognize the fact that only those who have had to do the useful work of the world can help those who are enslaved in California's mills, mines and factories.

Out with the Mull Moosers in the labor department, both men and women, for if any one of them had a serious thought it would fracture their skulls.

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN TO BECOME THE COMING NATION.

Beginning with the November issue, "The Progressive Woman" will be known as "The Coming Nation."

Seven years ago when "The Progressive Woman" (then the Socialist woman) was started, there was hardly any woman movement and none of the big magazines gave space to the special problems confronting women. The only way to reach women then with our propaganda was through the separate woman's magazine.

Today all of this is changed. Woman is rapidly being enfranchised, and the popular magazines are tumbling over themselves to give space to articles and stories on the "woman question." The separate woman's paper of radical appeal is rapidly becoming superfluous. This was predicted by the editors of The Progressive Woman, who said editorially that when this time came this magazine would cheerfully adapt itself to the situation. This is what The Progressive Woman is doing today.

In casting about for a new name, none appealed like The Coming Nation. This name fits the purpose that is to be embodied in the new magazine—that of creating the coming nation out of human brotherhood. The Coming Nation is also a name that is familiar to, and loved by, thousands of Socialist readers who will be glad to see it revived, even though under entirely new management.

The new Coming Nation will have a strong staff of clever writers; it will contain striking cartoons, illustrations and photographs; it will be constructive, will be neither factional nor sectional in spirit, and will appeal to men and women alike.

The working class has one common enemy—capitalism. The Coming Nation will keep its guns trained on this common enemy!

Send your subscription now and get the Thanksgiving number.

Price 50c a year; bundles of 10 or more, 2½c a copy; 5c single copy.

Address, The Coming Nation, 5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ENLIGHTENMENT VS. WAR.

(For sentence.)

War, stand up. You have been tried before the court of enlightenment and by a jury of the world you are adjudged guilty. The bill of particulars upon which the indictment is based is set forth herein and is as follows: Commission of acts perverse to the well-being of mankind, wherein you have negated the cardinal principle of virtue, love, and established hate instead. Made fellowship among men a symbol of fear, stripped Christianity of its salient attributes and violated the commands of the decalogue.

In the commission of these acts you are guided by the spirit of the cave man; void of all mercy, your instincts are to destroy indiscriminately.

Your motto is destruction; possessing no constructive ability, you are incapable of building up; you consume the results of peaceful pursuits, making no return therefor; you erect barriers of animosity between nations and foster them at home; you have devastated the fields and let starvation loose in the land, wantonly applied the torch, destroying by conflagrations.

As arbiter in human affairs you are condemned as a failure; your decisions but open the way to resumption of atrocities; you recognize no authority but force; mediation by verbal logic is foreign to your nature; appeals of the innocent are drowned in the din of your brutalities; you have made the earth a house of carnage, the blood of which cries out against you.

Your code is antinomian; your administration stultifies the mind of men to brutal desires; you destroy the flower of manhood and leave in your wake an enfeebled race; you seduce youth to leave the path of rectitude and peaceful habits for the high road of rape, rapine and violence.

You have outraged the chastity of womanhood and insulted motherhood by inhuman acts; you have rent and torn the human form in ghastly shapes; if life survives it struggles through existence a charge upon society; you have left widows and orphans without protection, condemning them to the mercies of calloused and speculative charity.

Your influence for good in the world is represented by a cipher; your monuments to posterity are emblems of horror; your panoplies are recrudescent of savagery; your record is void of any example to guide humanity in its upward flight to a better state. All this on the earth and from the beginning of man's reckoning. War, you have been adjudged guilty of the charges; are there any reasons why this court should not pass sentence upon you?—Kenneth Clayton.

DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

Total of donations previously acknowledged, \$28,622.45. Oct. 13, Musicians' Protective Association of Spokane, Local No. 105, Spokane, Washington, \$2.50; Oct. 13, W. S. Johnson, Nelson, B. C., \$2.00; Oct. 13, Local Union No. 13, Carpenters and Joiners of America, Chicago, \$25.00; Oct. 13, Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, No. 696, Bonne Terre, Mo., \$10.00; Oct. 13, Machinists' Union No. 643, Bonne Terre, Mo., \$5.00; Oct. 13, Bonne Terre M. U. No. 231, W. F. M., benefit entertainment, \$64.35; from treasury, \$15.90; \$80.25; Oct. 13, business men of Bonne Terre, Mo., \$104.75; Oct. 13, donation by collection from Mullan Miners' Union No. 9, W. F. M., Mullan, Idaho, \$8.60; Oct. 13, Dan J. McDougall, member Cobalt M. U. No. 146, W. F. M., Cobalt, Ontario, Canada, \$2.00; Oct. 13, Local No. 102, Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, San Francisco, Cal., \$5.20; Oct. 13, Sixteenth Ward Branch of Socialist Party of Colorado, Denver, Colo., \$10.00; Oct. 13, Women's Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., Rossland, B. C., \$30.00; Oct. 14, Croatia League of United States of America, Cementon, N. Y., \$100.00; Oct. 14, subscriptions through "Croatian World," Cementon, N. Y., \$250.00; Oct. 14, Socialist Local, Cañon City, Colorado, \$2.15; Oct. 14, collected by Salica M. & S. U. No. 142, W. F. M., Salida, Colo., 75c; Oct. 14, International Association Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' Local Union No. 10, Kansas City, Mo., \$25.00; Oct. 14, Local No. 37, Cooper's International Union, St. Louis, Mo., \$2.00; Oct. 14, Local No. 67, United Garment Workers, St. Louis, \$3.50; Oct. 14, York Local No. 5, Nat'l. Print Cutters' Association, York, Pa., \$10.00; Oct. 15, South Slavic Socialist Organization, East St. Louis, Ill., \$10.00; Oct. 15, Local No. 269, Croatia Society, Chicago, Ill., \$27.56; Oct. 16, collection at picture show by John Thurman, W. F. M. member, Desloge, Mo., \$20.55; Oct. 16, Pete Rinehart, Desloge, Mo., \$2.75; Oct. 16, Antone De Bourge, Desloge, Mo., \$2.25; Oct. 16, M. C. Dufour, Desloge, Mo., \$2.20; Oct. 16, E. A. Dalton, Desloge, Mo., \$1.00; Oct. 16, John Thurman of the W. F. M., Desloge, Mo., \$2.50; Oct. 16, John Furgson, Desloge, Mo., \$1.50; Oct. 16, Brewery Engineers No. 246, U. B. W., St. Louis, Mo., \$10.00; Oct. 16, Steno., Bookkeepers', Typists' and Office Assistants' Union No. 14491, Denver, Colorado, \$5.00; Oct. 16, Detroit Branch International Wood Carvers' Association, Detroit, Mich., \$5.00; Oct. 16, Socialist Party Local, Colorado Springs, Colo., \$5.00; Oct. 16, Cortland Trades and Labor Assembly, Cortland, N. Y., \$2.00; Oct. 16, God and Croatia Lodge No. 222, National Croatia Society, Granite City, Ill., \$20.75; Oct. 16, Star Lodge No. 351, National Croatia Society, Detroit, Mich., \$70.00; Oct. 16, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, W. F. M., Eureka, Utah, \$25.00; Oct. 16, Flat River Local No. 225, W. F. M., Flat River, Mo., \$500.00; Oct. 16, dance receipts by English speaking strike committee, Hibbing, Minn., \$52.00; Oct. 16, Local No. 13, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers, St. Louis, Mo., \$25.00; Oct. 16, Central Labor Council, Texarkana, Ark-Tex., \$1.45; Oct. 16, Transfer Teamsters and Helpers No. 600, International Brotherhood Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, St. Louis, Mo., \$50.00; Oct. 16, International Molders' Union No. 59, St. Louis, Mo., \$1.00; Oct. 16, Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union No. 27, Chicago, \$5.00; Oct. 16, South Slavish Education, A

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Beneficial Society, Kenosha, Wis., \$92.55; Oct. 16, Hod Carriers' Local No. 97, Redwood City, Cal., \$10.00; Oct. 16, collection from Ely & McGill, Nevada, by Thos. Vivian, W. F. M., \$50.00; Oct. 16, Carpenters' and Joiners' Local No. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., \$25.00; Oct. 16, Terra Cotta Workers' Union No. 77, Perth Amboy, N. J., \$15.00; Oct. 16, Terra Cotta Model Workers' Union No. 270, Perth Amboy, N. J., \$15.00; Oct. 17, Denver Local No. 49, International Typographical Union, Denver, \$10.00; Oct. 17, Local No. 165, Coopers' International Union, Denver, Colo., \$2.00; Oct. 17, Pride of the West Lodge No. 308, International Association Machinists, St. Louis, Mo., \$10.00; Oct. 17, Leadwood Miners' Union No. 236, W. F. M., Leadwood, Mo., \$13.40; Oct. 17, Cripple Creek District Union No. 234, W. F. M., Victor, Colo., \$14.00; Oct. 17, Beer Drivers' and Stablemen's Union No. 43, U. B. W., St. Louis, \$50.00; Oct. 17, Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., \$75.00; Oct. 17, Central Labor Council, Oil City, Pa., \$5.00; Oct. 17, Branch of International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, San Francisco, Cal., \$5.00; Oct. 17, Spokane Falls Typographical Union No. 193, Spokane, Wash., \$10.00; Oct. 17, South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 28, Roslyn, Wash., \$62.20; Oct. 17, Typographical Union of Portland, Oregon, \$20.00; Oct. 17, Local No. 118, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Portland, \$5.00; Oct. 17, Trades and Labor Council, Montreal, Ontario, \$10.00; Oct. 18, Local No. 4, National Printer Cutters' Association, Buffalo, N. Y., \$5.00; Oct. 18, Bartenders' International League No. 609, Great Falls, Mont., \$50.00; Oct. 18, U. K. S. Branch No. 329 (Slavish Society), Thurber, Texas, \$10.00; Oct. 18, Jacob Judesh, member W. F. M., Calumet, Michigan, \$10.00; Oct. 18, Local No. 158, International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union, Augusta, Maine, \$5.00; Oct. 18, Musicians' Protective Union No. 496, Silverton, Colo., \$5.00; Oct. 18, Local No. 207, United Brewery Workmen, Louisville, Ky., \$1.00; Oct. 18, Local No. 277, United Brewery Workmen, Sheboygan, Wis., \$10.00; Oct. 18, Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colo., \$10.00; Oct. 18, Butte Typographical Union, Butte, Montana, \$50.00; Oct. 18, Dr. Renich, Butte, Montana, \$5.00; Oct. 18, Larry Duggan, Butte, Montana, \$10.00; Oct. 18, Bert Riley, Butte, Montana, \$5.00; Oct. 18, Wm. McCallum, Butte, Montana, \$5.00; Oct. 18, H. M. Blewett, Butte, Montana, \$5.00; Oct. 18, Dan Murray, Butte, Montana, \$5.00; Oct. 18, John Sheehan, Butte, Montana, \$5.00; Oct. 18, A Friend, Butte, Montana, \$5.00; Oct. 18, Burke Miners' Union No. 10, additional dance receipts, \$1.00; Oct. 20, International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Local No. 404, San Francisco, Cal., \$10.00; Oct. 20, United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 201, of Tacoma, Wash., \$10.00; Oct. 20, Local Union No. 247, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, St. Louis, Mo., \$5.00; Oct. 20, International Association Machinists, Lodge No. 68, San Francisco, Cal., \$10.00; Oct. 20, International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 38-16, Marahfield, Ore., \$10.00; Oct. 20, South Slavic Branch Socialist Party, Detroit, Mich., \$23.63; Oct. 20, Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators, Local No. 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes, San Francisco, Cal., \$10.40; Oct. 20, receipts from dance given by members Palatka Miners' Union No. 209, W. F. M., Iron River, Mich., \$29.40; Oct. 20, James Dwyer, member W. F. M., Butte, Montana, \$5.00; total, \$30,963.24.

THE UNCOVERING OF A SLIMY SLEUTH.

Cobalt, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1913.

To the Membership of Organized Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—A slimy reptile in human form has been discovered in the ranks of Cobalt Miners' Union; one who betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the membership of this local, for the miserable price of sixteen (\$16) dollars a week, which was increased to eighteen (\$18) dollars weekly, as a mark of appreciation for his faithful services to the mine owners during the strike talk and vote here last winter and spring.

This creature bears the name of John Bertell on the books of this local union. He joined this local on October 27th, 1912, by initiation, giving address of nearest relative as follows: "Mother," Mrs. Soffia Bertell, Tehdaskatu No. 3, Helsinki, Finland. He is reputed to be half Swede and half German by birth and was raised or spent some time in Finland. He speaks fair English, in addition to German and Swede.

While he does not speak Finnish very fluently, according to the testimony of the Finlanders, still he can converse in that language, and seems to understand it pretty well when hearing it spoken. He used to attend the Finnish branch meetings on Sunday mornings, and the regular meetings of this local in the afternoon. On account of his knowledge of England, and as there are few of our Finnish members who speak good English, he was placed on their committee to report recommendations from their meetings, and he thus came to be regarded as a Finnish representative and was placed on all important committees. He was one of the five judges of ballot for the strike vote taken here on May 25th last. At the meeting held on that day it was decided to keep the returns secret for one week, and to send for Vice President Mahoney to address a mass meeting on the following Sunday, when the result of the vote was to be announced.

This was done, and while the members of Cobalt Miners' Union were kept in ignorance of the results of the strike vote for a week, the mine managers and detective agency in Toronto were immediately put wise by their agent, who was one of the judges. This is shown in a letter to him from Toronto on May 28th, in which they compliment him for his good work and state they consider him as the one source who prevented them having serious trouble on their hands. It appears that the mine managers were mortally afraid of a strike, which would indicate that the time was opportune for the men, but it is now too late to waste time in regrets. Vice President Mahoney arrived here for the mass meeting on Sunday, June 1st, and left immediately after. It happened at that time Bro. Mahoney desired the services of an organizer who could speak Finnish, to send into the Sudbury district, and one of our members recommended John Bertell, and a letter from Toronto on June 3d, and another on June 6th, deals with this offer and instructs him to decline it, as he is needed in Cobalt. The Finlanders appear to have become suspicious, or at least doubtful of him of late and put another member on reporting committee in his place, and he has not attended their meetings for some time. Last week one of our members, who is married and does not wish to be blacklisted by having his name disclosed, secured nine letters, copies of which are enclosed, and brought them to this office. As we wished to get Bertell to the meeting and did not want to excite his suspicions, which a loss of his letters would occasion, we decided to retain them until next day and have a few of our active and trustworthy members read them and decide on mode of procedure. Four of us, in addition to member who secured them, met that night and decided to make copies of the letters and return them, and to get him to the meeting if possible. This was done. When the meeting opened he was charged with his treason to organized labor, and although he denied his guilt he had no defense to offer.

He was expelled on the spot, but before letting him escape he was taken out on the street and photographed by two cameras. He lost no time in getting away and is said to have left Cobalt already. It is well for all labor organizations to be on the lookout for him, as he is a subtle, deceitful and dangerous individual who is quite liable to worm his way into the confidence of other locals.

He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, pretty stockily built, blue eyes, full face, square features, thick lips, fair complexion, clean shaven, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. Also a woman who he was supposed to be about to marry came here from New York about two weeks ago and left yesterday. He has not been seen since, although he was not seen taking the train here, but may have walked south to the next station. She

had a suitcase of his with her when she boarded the train, and no doubt they will travel together. She is said to be a Swede. Enclosed find a duplicate of the nine letters found in his possession, numbered from one to nine, according to dates on which they were written. His detective number is 201. His initials on the only letter bearing his name are Y. A. Most of those personally acquainted with him call him Arthur, so he probably didn't give his right name on joining the union. One of our members, a German by birth, says that he fought unions in Germany once as a gunman. He fought them openly then, but has since changed his tactics, apparently preferring to work from the inside. Labor organizations everywhere are hereby warned to be on the watch for him. We secured a picture of his and have had copies photographed from it, and I am enclosing one, which it would be well to publish with the rest of this matter. There are four members of this local, in good standing, who can vouch for the letters enclosed being true copies of the originals.

JOSEPH GORMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.

No. 1.

Toronto, Ont., January 11th, 1912.

Y. A. Bartell, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I wish you would try and get your reports in at least twice a week, as longer delays keep our clients guessing and ties up our clerical work. I know you are situated so you have to be very careful, however, would ask you to do this if possible.

How is the skating? and how is your health keeping? We are having beastly weather and it is even worse in New York. Keep up the good work and your future will be of the brightest.

Every best wish and good luck.

Yours truly,

G. A. FULLER.



No. 2.

(Written in lead pencil.)

201

Dear sir:—I received your reports and letters yesterday p. m. and today have sent the following:

Salary to Dec. 15/12 .....	\$174.80
Money orders to F. S. S. Co. ....	173.00

	\$ 1.80
Cost of sending .....	1.05

Balance due you .....	\$ .75
-----------------------	--------

This means I have sent the Finland S. S. Co. Agency, Montreal, Dominion Exp. Co., money orders for \$173.00; cost of sending, \$1.05; balance held here for you 75c. I have written the S. S. Co., stating that the money was to be sent to your mother, as per your instructions, and trust will arrive safely; we are sending same registered letter from this office.

Any time I can be of service to you, do not think it is a trouble, as I am only too glad to help out. I would call your attention to the fact that you will send in all bills and statements for last of month on December 28th, 1912, so that they will arrive here on the 30th and we can then close our books; any expense you cannot figure in Dec. 28th to 31st will go in your bill for January, but do not fail to get bill and statement off on the 28th. This is most important.

I wish you a very Merry Xmas and Happy New Year and trust you will keep up the good work, as I am much pleased with same to date. Sorry to hear of the loss of your baby sister and you have my deepest sympathy.

Yours very truly,

G. A. FULLER.

Dec. 18/12.

No. 3.

The following names:

- Carroll Boyt.
- J. Thompson.
- J. E. Norris.
- J. Last.
- E. Landry.
- H. Munroe.
- R. Theries.
- Romeo Cotenoir.
- Z. Fournier.
- L. Dufresne.
- M. Balanski.

I would be inclined to look for in regard to suspects who know of the burning of the shaft at the Seneca Superior Silver Mines in December, and blowing up of the powder house in January.

(Above was typewritten and the remainder is in ink.)

I am much interested in the above and want to try and get some information regarding who committed above; if you run across any of these parties try and determine if they know anything and report to me confidentially.

(The word "over" is at bottom of page and the following is on back of page:)

Client will write you regarding how to act on matter you are on. I would be in favor of your not taking any drastic action, but keeping friendly

with all and try to avoid a raise in scale and any trouble: However, be guided by what instructions you receive.

No. 4.

(Written in lead pencil.)

No. 201.

Feb. 25/13.

Dear Sir:—Today I received your report for Feb. 14-15-16, which have been greatly delayed; they are postmarked Cobalt, Feb. 18th, and only arrived in Toronto Feb. 24th. I am enclosing you envelope which was not torn, as I did that on opening same, but the envelope has the appearance of being glued up, or mucilage used on same. Did you send in these reports on time and did you use mucilage in sealing same? I want to know this so we can determine if any person has been tampering with your mail. I am glad to see you are keeping in touch with our client on important matters; also appreciate the splendid attention you are giving the work, all of which is bound to meet with success and do you a great deal of good in many ways.

What will I do with your salary? It is amounting up and suggest that I send you same in money orders, then you can open a bank account by depositing these money orders and have your money handy should you require same. Keep up the good work, which is appreciated by all concerned.

Yours truly,

G. A. F.

No. 5.

No. 201.

Dear Sir:—I will be at the Matabanic hotel, Haileybury, Sunday, March 16th, and would like to see you about 1 or 3 p. m. on that date; however, if not convenient at that time write me % Matabanic hotel, as I will arrive there on the 14th.

Do not send in your bills and statements, but bring them along to the hotel and I will settle up and get your account straight, also give you further instructions and talk over matters in general.

Yours truly,

G. A. F.

March 12/13.

No. 6.

(In lead pencil.)

No. 201.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find your salary to date; sign and return envelopes. I find on making inquiries that there is absolutely no suspicion attached to you and that any talk was only a bluff.

Keep up the good work and vote against any further vote being taken on strike; also do all possible to keep the men from getting together. Remember we must prevent a strike or any possible trouble and we look to you to keep us advised.

Keep us posted at all times. Good luck, your work is very good.

Resp.

G. A. F.

Toronto, May 5/13.

No. 7.

(Written in ink.)

No. 201.

Dear Sir:—Your report re. Sunday received and I must compliment you on your good work; in fact, we all consider you have been the one source that has kept us from having some very serious trouble on your hands.

I trust you will do all possible now to keep the trouble from coming to any further consideration and I want to keep right after the matter in hand, but do not appear to be interested in small matters and be very careful not to cause suspicion. I am trying to get a raise in salary for you and think I will be successful.

Keep up the good work and accept our sincere thanks.

Yours truly,

G. A. FULLER.

May 28/13.

No. 8.

(Typewritten.)

No. 201.

Dear Sir:—Mail Oct. received and read with interest. You certainly handled the matter in good shape and we all congratulate you. In regard to offer made, you cannot accept same; there is many excuses you can make, for instance, you can easily say that you are anxious to help the union all possible, but do not feel that you can give up your future as a miner to take up the offer made; another matter could be, that you may not remain here, as you are having more or less trouble and sickness at your home, and may decide to take a trip home at a later date; still another, that you do not feel capable of doing the work and want to learn to be a miner, that the work does not appeal to you and no doubt there are many good men who would make a greater success of it than you would; you could then learn the name of some man up there who wants the job, and recommend him. Any of these will work O. K. We cannot afford to have you away from Cobalt, as you are needed there.

You do not have to give an answer at once, but you can let it become generally known that you do not want the job. There will be no suspicion attached to you, even if you refuse; many people have turned easier jobs than this down and that is what gives you the experience necessary. Keep up the good work, which was good without exception. Trusting you are O. K., I am,

Yours truly,

G. A. F.

June 3rd, 1913.

No. 9.

(In lead pencil.)

No. 201.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find your salary for month of May, 1913; sign and return envelopes, \$36.80 and \$34.50. I am glad to inform you from now on your salary will be \$18.00 per week instead of \$16.00.

We appreciate your work and I want you to show your appreciation by attending strictly to your work and give us all the very best results.

This considering your board, which we allow, is much better than your offer, which you will of course turn down.

Be very careful in meeting client, as the slightest move might cause trouble. I would suggest you do not see him except on most important business.

Yours truly,

G. A. F.

June 6/13.

ORIGIN OF THE COSSACKS.

Wherever Russia has a fight on hand there bobs up promptly to do her bidding the Cossack. This right arm of the Czar has not the best of reputations. Illustrated papers picture him a savage scarecrow mounted on a wiry looking animal and his chief occupation is apparently the knifing and knouting of harmless people. Yet he had a creditable ancestry, if we are to believe Harper's Weekly, from which we quote:

Once upon a time there drifted into southwest Russia a tribe of runaways, who called themselves "Kossaki," which is Tartar for free men, free

warriors, or guardians. Seemingly, they lived up to the name. They protected from the Tartars the peoples in the countries which they originally had fled from and saved thousands of Russian women and children from slavery in Turkey.

Growing in numbers and importance, these self-appointed guardian angels became everywhere feared and respected. Their military services especially were in request. Any nation could command their help if its cause appealed to the Kossaki code of honor.

The tribe had gradually resolved itself into two classes—the village Kossaki, who lived in their own settlements all over southern Russia, and the inhabitants of the "Setch Beyond the Rapids." The former had the advantage over other country folk, as neighborhood governments were too afraid to tax them. Between wars, to which the call came from the Setch, the village Kossaki tilled the land.

Of an altogether different character was the organization of this Setch, a community of about 12,000 men, with permanent headquarters in a movable settlement (the exact location was changed eight times in two centuries), usually on an unapproachable island on the lower course of the Dneiper. The Turks once tried to rush the place, but got caught in the maze of islands like rats in a trap.

The Setch in one respect resembled a monastery. No woman was allowed inside it. A man might not even bring his mother or his sister. If he did he was hanged. Here, eager to lead the free and simple life among their equals, came all sorts and conditions of men. Indeed, owing to the law enforcing celibacy, the colony depended for its numbers on newcomers, although the village Kossaki contributed recruits.

Anyone could join, as rank and riches were despised, and all he had to do was to submit to laws as follows: Chastity, the Ortodox creed, allegiance to Russia, and the South Russian dialect. No reference or inconvenient questions of his past were asked of the intending Kossaki. He simply went to the elected chief and, after a brief greeting, was shown to his place in one of the "kureni" or big huts. "Here is thy home, three paces long and two paces wide; and when thou shalt die we will make it smaller."

They had good times, though, in the Setch. There were no maneuvers, no organized training, no compulsory drill. Men lay or slept in the leveled spaces, between huts, enjoying, gypsy fashion, the freedom of the open air. Drink was plentiful and also tobacco. Great songs were sung and there was much playing of stringed instruments. Throughout the place a spirit of good comradeship prevailed.

A popular pastime was dancing, no easy task in cumbersome high boots. Costumes were of a picturesque variety. The Kossaki wore a mustache and on the crown of his head a lonesome wisp of hair, both being worn long to enable him to wind the three ends around the ears. Each man went armed to the teeth and the majority carried "nagaikas" (whips, which are still used).

In war time things were different. To drink was a crime. Food, always plain, consisted of rations of uncooked horseflesh. Military organization was by election of leaders, one to every 100 men, with a colonel in command of a regiment. These officers had absolute power, but authority for only one campaign. Such war spells were of frequent occurrence; so much so that the fighting business led to the extinction of the tribe.

Peter the Great laid waste the Setch. Mazeppa made himself unpleasant. The Setch was again bombarded and ruined when its inhabitants became, some of them, plowmen, while others were shipped to the Orient. True, there was a brief reappearance of the Setch, but under different auspices and nothing like in old times.

Finally the Kossaki lands were confiscated and the tribe and its institutions gave place to serfdom and the creation of a new nobility.

The Cossack of today inherits little of the old traditions but the name and the whip.—Milwaukee Leader.

NEVADA METAL OUTPUT IN 1912.

Increased Production Shown in All Metals Except Gold.

The total value of the mine output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Nevada in 1912, according to V. C. Heikes of the United States Geological Survey, was \$38,358,732, against \$33,952,529 in 1911, showing an increase of \$4,406,203, or nearly 13 per cent.

The total production of gold in 1912 was 650,942.70 ounces, valued at \$13,456,180, a decrease of \$4,737,217, or 35 per cent less than the 1911 production. Of the gold output, 11,206.21 ounces came from placers (mainly in Nye county), 608,132.85 ounces from siliceous ores, 23,511.61 ounces from copper ores and 8,092.03 ounces from lead, zinc and copper-lead ores. Siliceous ores yielded over 93 per cent of the entire gold production. From bullion in gold and silver mills was recovered 533,611.94 ounces, concentrates produced 63,344.08 ounces, and crude ore shipped to smelters contained 36,996.68 ounces. The largest production of gold was from Esmeralda county—\$7,014,559 in 1912, against \$11,198,602 in 1911. Of this production, the Goldfield district yielded \$6,239,747, a decrease of \$4,047,328, or over 39 per cent, from the output of 1911. Nye county produced \$3,123,935 in gold in 1912, against \$3,617,276 in 1911. The Tonopah mines yielded \$2,223,878 in gold, a decrease of \$142,617, or over 6 per cent less than in 1911. The Comstock mines produced \$855,494 in gold, against \$977,349 in 1911.

The silver production of Nevada in 1912 was 14,369,063 ounces, valued at \$8,836,974, against 13,184,601 ounces, valued at \$6,987,839, in 1911. Of the 1912 output, 13,135,677 ounces, or over 91 per cent, came from siliceous ores, 841,733 ounces from lead ores, and 173,545 ounces from copper ores. Bullion at gold and silver mills produced 10,002,279 ounces, concentrate 2,301,694 ounces, and crude ore sent to smelters contained 1,546,220 ounces. Nye county produced 10,210,296 ounces of silver in 1912, against 10,918,263 ounces in 1911. Of this output the Tonopah district yielded 10,144,987 ounces, or 70.6 per cent of the entire silver production of Nevada in 1912. Storey county (Comstock) produced 806,853 ounces, against 618,006 ounces in 1911.

Copper production increased in Nevada from 67,377,518 pounds, valued at \$8,422,190, in 1911 to 86,477,494 pounds, valued at \$14,268,787, in 1912. This increase was due to the operation of the Mason Valley plant, which smelted ores from the Yerington district and other mining districts in Nevada. This smelter and the Steptoe plant in White Pine county produced, from the treatment of ores and concentrates, 83,389,088 pounds, or 96.4 per cent of the entire state production. Concentrates yielded 64,979,228 pounds of copper, and crude ore sent to smelters produced 21,423,801 pounds.

The production of lead in Nevada in 1912 was 19,500,100 pounds, valued at \$877,505, against 3,263,657 pounds, valued at \$146,865, in 1911, an increase in quantity of about 497 per cent. The mines of Lincoln and Clark counties, the largest producers, yielded 17,315,250 pounds, an increase of 15,230,189 pounds over the 1911 production. The mines of Eureka county produced 230,710 pounds in 1912 and 61,136 pounds in 1911. This increase is accounted for by the operation of the railroad which was washed out in 1910. Crude ore shipped to smelters contained 6,558,003 pounds of lead, concentrates 5,913,188 pounds, and old tailings 7,028,909 pounds.

The zinc production of Nevada was 13,322,988 pounds, valued at \$919,286, in 1912, against 3,548,032 pounds, valued at \$202,238, in 1911. The entire production of 1912 was derived from Clark and Lincoln counties from ores shipped to smelters containing 4,669,816 pounds and from concentrates containing 8,653,172 pounds.

There were 702 producers of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Nevada in 1912, compared with 661 in 1911. The total quantity of ore sold or treated in Nevada in 1912 was 4,763,965 short tons, an increase of 631,244 tons.



# POETICAL



## JUNGLES.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

There's no landlord in the Jungles  
 To collect his toll or rent;  
 There's no preacher to exhort you;  
 Come now, brother, please repent.  
 There's no slaves who boast of working  
 Fourteen months without a pay;  
 There's no talk of saving money,  
 That your master's child may play.  
 There's no 'larm clock to disturb us  
 With its nasty noisy ring.  
 While our brother slaves are toiling  
 Birds to us will always sing.

## THE WORKING "HICK."

He stands around the shaft all day,  
 The "runner" of the boss to see,  
 To press in his hand the proper pay  
 For a job and the boss's fee.

Lack in the attributes of a man,  
 He sells his soul for a job,  
 And pays cold cash for a chance to fan  
 A muck stick around in the "gob."

A coward to die, afraid to live,  
 By merit of worth and grit,  
 He peddles his honor in effort to give  
 A death blow to the man that is fit.

Little brother to the "scab" is he,  
 Who seeks his fellows to rob,  
 By returning a wage, the boss to fee,  
 To hold and pay for a job.

—Kenneth Clayton.

## TODAY AND TOMORROW.

By Victor Edwards.

You mar a maid's life for your pleasure,  
 You rob a man's strength for your gain,  
 You heap up your wealth beyond measure,  
 From agonized muscle and brain;  
 You have squandered our life-blood for ages,  
 You have mocked at our travail and grief,  
 Starvation and tears are our wages,  
 'Till Death brings relief.

Rejoice then, be happy, make revel  
 With the luxuries that you possess;  
 And heed not the slumbering devil  
 In the hearts of the slaves you oppress;  
 Go, pile up your gold and your treasure  
 'Till your coffers shall burst with their weight,  
 You are heaping a mightier measure,  
 A measure of hate.

The hate of the famishing mother,  
 With the babe lying dead on her breast;  
 The hate of the father and brother,  
 When the fate of the daughter is guessed;  
 The deep, dumb hate of the ages,  
 That soon shall burst forth like a flood,  
 Then, then shall you gather your wages—  
 A harvest of blood.

A harvest that drew its nutrition  
 From suffering, famine and tears;  
 That harvest shall reach its fruition  
 In the time of the fullness of years,  
 And the world-old truth be repeated—  
 "Ye meted out sorrow and pain,  
 That self-same woe shall be meted  
 Unto you again."

When your doom is fulfilled to the letter,  
 When at last the long debt has been paid,  
 Then the toiler shall break every fetter,  
 And no man shall make him afraid.  
 In the light of a glorious morrow  
 He will stand in the joy of his might,  
 And the ghosts of oppression and sorrow  
 Will vanish with night.

—Western Clarion.

## IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. M.:  
 Whereas, The Supreme Power has again invaded our ranks and removed  
 from our midst our esteemed brother, David L. Davies, and  
 Whereas, We, the engineers of Butte, feel a deep loss through his death;  
 therefore, be it  
 Resolved, That in faithful execution of duties in life, he has left to his  
 loved ones a heritage of honor, courage and honesty, and to the community  
 and members of our union the record of a good, generous and loyal friend  
 and brother; and be it further  
 Resolved, that we impress and convey to his bereaved ones our heartfelt  
 sympathy; and be it further  
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a  
 copy sent to the family, and a copy to The Miners' Magazine for publication.  
 Adopted October 15th, 1913.

FLOYD F. JOHNSON,  
 CHAS. E. PEARCE,  
 HARRY LAPPIN.

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

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

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah; J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia; Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M., Burke, Idaho; Wm. Toms, Secretary
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M., Fahle Burman, Secretary; P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan
AUXILIARIES.
Desloge Ladies' Auxiliary, Desloge, Mo.; Ethel Thurman, Secretary
Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D.; Mary Trenboth, Secretary

AUXILIARIES.

Calumet Ladies' Aux. No. 15, Calumet, Mich.; Mrs. M. E. Mikkola, Sec., 529 3d St.
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo.; Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah; Ida Wheeler, Secretary
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich.; Hulda Saari, Sec'y, Box 217
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D.; Polly Christiansen, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo.; Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo.; Mrs. L. R. Gill, Secretary
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich.; Senta Jylha, Secretary
Rossland Women's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C.; Mrs. C. Seraphine, Sec.
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