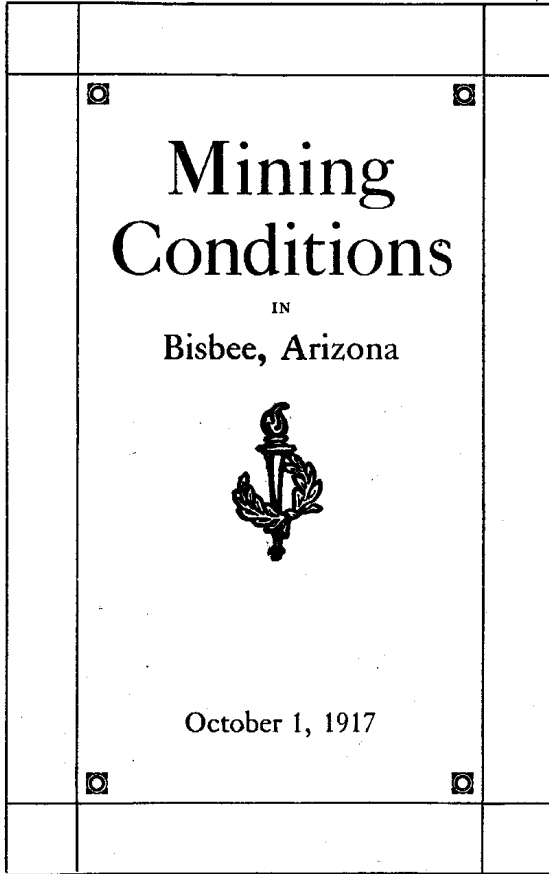


File 6-0  
Bill Hoque





# MINING CONDITIONS IN BISBEE, ARIZONA

OCTOBER, 1917



FOR the benefit of those seeking employment in the Warren Mining District of which the City of Bisbee is the principal community, the following authentic information has been compiled.

Bisbee is an incorporated city and together with the unincorporated towns of Lowell, Bakerville, Warren, South Bisbee, and Don Luis, has a population of about 22,000 people. The city has all the conveniences to be found in any city of its size in the United States. It has schools of the very best, large department stores, churches of almost every creed, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Clubs, Fraternal organizations, Public Library, and Parks. \$300,000.00 are now being spent for additional school buildings. Three banks with deposits of over \$8,000,000.00, Hospitals, Street Railway, Base Ball Park, Telegraph and Telephone connections, Electric Light and Gas Plant, good water, and a good sewer system. A branch of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad connects it with the main line at Osborn, 9 miles to the south on the Mexican border through which daily

through train service is maintained to the East and Pacific Coast points.

The elevation of the district is about 5,000 feet with a mean minimum temperature of 48.9 degrees Fahrenheit and a mean maximum temperature of 71.3 degrees Fahrenheit and an average rainfall of 18 inches. Frequent showers during the months of July and August make the summers pleasant. The winters are mild.

Bisbee's history is singularly free from labor troubles. It has always been conducted on open shop principles. Only two strikes among the men employed in the mines have occurred in the nearly forty years of its life. This enviable record is doubtless due to the liberal policy of the employers in the district. It has been and will continue to be the policy of the mining companies to pay high wages and to make conditions underground as safe and healthful as possible for their employees. The published records of the State Mine Inspector for the past few years show that this district has a well deserved reputation for safety. The percentage of citizens among those employed is larger than in any other large mining district in the country.

It has been the custom in the past for the employers to pay as high wages as any and higher than most of the mining companies in any district. In March, 1915, when copper continued advancing in price, wages were established on a sliding scale, a profit-sharing plan, based on the average selling price of copper for the previous month as determined from the monthly market quotations of the Engineering & Mining Journal, as follows:

IN BISBEE, ARIZONA

Price of												
Copper	15c	16c	17c	18c	19c	20c	21c	22c	23c	24c	25c	
Muckers	3.75	3.85	4.00	4.10	4.25	4.35	4.50	4.60	4.75	4.85	5.00	
Miners	4.00	4.10	4.25	4.35	4.50	4.60	4.75	4.85	5.00	5.10	5.25	
Price of												
Copper		26c	27c	28c	29c	30c	31c	32c	33c	34c	35c	
Muckers	.....	5.10	5.25	5.35	5.50	5.60	5.75	5.85	6.00	6.10	6.25	
Miners	.....	5.35	5.50	5.60	5.75	5.85	6.00	6.10	6.25	6.35	6.50	

On this basis, the wages this year have been as follows:

1917	Muckers	Miners
January .....	\$5.75	\$6.00
February .....	5.35	5.60
March .....	5.75	6.00
April .....	5.75	6.00
May .....	5.25	5.50
June .....	5.35	5.60
July .....	5.35	5.60
August .....	5.10	5.35

The average price received for copper in the open market in July was between 26 and 27 cents; therefore the wages of \$5.10 for muckers and \$5.35 for miners. In August the average was between 25 and 26 cents and the wages for September, therefore, \$5.00 for muckers and \$5.25 for miners.

On September 20 the Federal Government and the principal copper producers entered into an agreement under which the price of copper during the next four months will be 23½ cents per pound. The copper producers in August and September did not give out copper sales at a low price to this Government and its Allies, thereby keeping the average above 24 cents in order that labor conditions might not be irritated by a cut in miners' wages below \$5.00. In a further attempt to maintain a wage about which there cannot be fair complaint, the copper producers entered into stipulation on September 20 with the Government that wages should be paid during the four months' agreement period at the September rate, but in Bisbee the operators decided that they would pay the August wage, thus keeping miners and muckers both about \$5.00—today \$5.10 and \$5.35 in Bisbee, regardless of the fact that the price for copper will be 23½ cents.

The working day underground is 8 hours from collar to collar with one-half hour for lunch on company time, or approximately 7 hours of actual work. There are but two shifts which change every two weeks and ordinarily there is no Sunday work.

Each shaft is equipped with a steam heated change room with individual lockers, hot and cold shower baths, and toilets.

## MINING CONDITIONS

The mines in this district are among the pioneers in metal mines using forced ventilation. Fans of 50,000 to 100,000 cubic feet capacity per minute force air into the deeper workings not reached by natural ventilation.

A large number of the employees are thoroughly trained First Aid men and a Rescue Helmet Team is maintained at each shaft.

Those interested are urged to compare the following prices with those in their communities, of the same date.

**CURRENT SELLING PRICES ON STAPLE GROCERIES IN  
BISBEE AND THE WARREN DISTRICT, AUGUST 27, 1917.**

California Potatoes, 23 pounds.....	\$1.00
California Potatoes, 100 pounds .....	4.20
California Onions, 7 pounds .....	.25
California Onions, 28 pounds.....	1.00
Carnation Condensed Milk, tall can.....	.15
Carnation Condensed Milk, per dozen.....	1.70
Lily Milk, tall can .....	.15
Lily Milk, per dozen .....	1.65
California Standard Tomatoes, No. 2½ can.....	.15
California Standard Tomatoes, No. 2½ per dozen.....	1.75
Iowa Standard Corn, No. 2 can.....	.15
Iowa Standard Corn, No. 2, per dozen.....	1.75
Colorado Standard Peas .....	.12½
Colorado Standard Peas, per dozen.....	1.45
Standard Pink Salmon, tall can .....	.20
Pearl Brand Coal Oil, 5 gallon can.....	1.35
Standard Plain Hams, per pound.....	.30
Standard Plain Br. Bacon, per pound .....	.37
Pure Lard, No. 3 pall .....	.75
Pure Lard, No. 10 pall .....	2.50
Pure Lard, No. 5 pall .....	1.25
Diamond M Best Family Flour, 24 pound sack.....	1.65
Diamond M Best Family Flour, 48 pound sack.....	3.25
Diamond M Best Family Flour, 98 pound sack.....	6.50
Granulated Sugar, 5 pound sack .....	.50
Granulated Sugar, 10 pound sack .....	1.00

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Granulated Sugar, 100 pound sack .....	9.90
Guaranteed California Ranch Eggs, per dozen.....	.60
Fresh Kansas Eggs, per dozen .....	.40
Cottolene, large pail .....	2.50
Cottolene, medium pail .....	1.00
Meadow Gold Fancy Creamery Butter, per pound.....	.50
Meadow Gold Fancy Creamery Butter, 2 pounds.....	.95
California Pink Beans, per pound.....	.15
California Pink Beans, per 8 pounds.....	.12½
Wisconsin Full Cream Cheese, per pound .....	.33
Corn Meal, per sack of 9 pounds .....	.65
Manor House Coffee, 2 pound cans .....	.85
Chase & Sanborns Seal Coffee, 2 pound cans .....	.85
Skinnners Macaroni, etc., package .....	.12½
Cudahy Corn Beef, No. 1 can.....	.35
Cudahy Corn Beef, No. 1, three cans .....	1.00
Cudahy Devilled Ham, No. ¼.....	.05
Choice Evaporated Apples, 1 pound .....	.20
Choice Evaporated Peaches, 1 pound .....	.15
Choice Prunes 67-70, Medium Size, per pound.....	.15
Choice Prunes 60-70, Medium Size, 7 pounds for .....	1.00
Fancy Seeded Raisins, 16 ounce packages .....	.12½
Cream of Wheat, per package .....	.30
Cream of Wheat, two for .....	.55
Quaker Rolled Oats, small tubes.....	.15
Quaker Rolled Oats, three for .....	.40
Best Rice, Long Grain, 2 pound bag .....	.25
Japan Style Rice, good quality, 3 pounds .....	.25
K. C. Baking Powder, 15 oz. can.....	.15
Royal Baking Powder, 1 pound can .....	.50
Fairbanks White Star Laundry Soap, 4 bars .....	.25
Fairbanks White Star Laundry Soap, 17 bars .....	1.00
Fairbanks Sunny Monday Soap, 3 bars .....	.25
Fairbanks Sunny Monday Soap, 15 bars .....	1.00
Gold Dust, large package .....	.30
Best Table Salt, 5 pound sacks .....	.10
Karo Syrup, Blue Label, 5 pound can .....	.55
Karo Syrup, Blue Label, 10 pound can .....	1.00

(PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.)

The laws of Arizona covering indemnities for industrial accidents are as liberal as those of any State in the union.

In order to protect the safety of employees as well as to guard the employers from undue loss through the operation of the Compensation Act and the Employers' Liability Law, all applicants for employment are required to pass a physical examination. No one afflicted with any contagious disease such as syphilis, tuberculosis, or chronic ulcers will be accepted. In addition, defective eyesight, or the loss of an eye, rupture, kidney disease, or heart disease, are causes for rejection.

Men over 45 years of age are advised to correspond with mining companies before coming to the district.

Prior to June 26th, 1917, there were approximately 4,500 men employed underground in the district. On that date organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World without a vote being taken of the men in the mines of the district, or even by their own local membership, presented demands to the employers, which were made with the threat of strike unless they were granted. After two weeks of such disturbances, it was evident within a few hours. They were met with unconditional refusal on the part of the mining companies because of the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Industrial Workers of the World which provide that no agreement can be made with them which will bind them for any specified time, however short. The strike was called for the next morning, June 27th, 1917. The usual tactics of threat and intimidation invariably associated with I. W. W. disturbances were used. Up to the third day of the strike these methods were successful in persuading about 80 per cent of the



underground employees to quit work, but were entirely unsuccessful in gaining the support of members of the mechanical trades. From this time on more and more underground men returned to work despite the increasing terrorism of the I. W. W. leaders until on July 11th approximately half the men in the district were at work. to the citizens of the Warren Mining District that nothing short of drastic action would eliminate undesirable troublemakers. Therefore, on the morning of July 12, 1917, the local authorities under the direction of Sheriff Harry C. Wheeler, backed by the employees still at work and those desiring to work, together with thousands of other law abiding citizens, rounded up and deported 1,200 members of and sympathizers with the I. W. W. Since then the forces employed in the mines have been increased to about 3,000.

It is the determination of the residents and mining companies in the district to maintain a community of American citizens. No members of or sympathizers with the I. W. W. can secure employment in the Warren District. The supply of labor inexperienced in underground work is ample for the present, but several hundred miners are needed. To qualify as such, a man must know how to handle water machines and sufficient about timbering to protect himself with as little instruction from his boss as differences in local conditions may require. However, promising men are being instructed in drilling and mining as rapidly as conditions permit.

At the present time accommodations for families are hard to secure so that married men are advised to

leave their families behind until they have secured employment in the district, have assured themselves that conditions are satisfactory, and have arranged for dwelling places. Any man who desires to become a permanent member of the community will be given help in securing a home.

To avoid loss of time and money to applicants, a list of physical requirements will be furnished any reputable doctor in their community and all prospective employees are urged to take such physical examination before coming to the Warren District.

In addition, all applicants are cautioned to bring with them letters of recommendation from responsible business or professional men of their communities.

LOYALTY LEAGUE OF AMERICA,  
M. W. Merrill, President.

CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE— Warren District,  
M. J. Cunningham, Temporary Chairman.

HARRY C. WHEELER,  
Sheriff Cochise County.

JACOB ERICKSON,  
Mayor, City of Bisbee.

PHELPS DODGE CORPORATION—Copper Queen Branch,  
G. H. Dowell, Manager.

CALUMET & ARIZONA MINING COMPANY,  
John C. Greenway, General Manager.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA MINING COMPANY,  
L. C. Shattuck, General Manager.

THE HIGGINS MINE,  
James J. Flanagan, Superintendent.

WOLVERINE & ARIZONA MINING COMPANY,  
M. W. Balley, Superintendent.

**PRICE COMPARISONS BETWEEN BISBEE AND OTHER POINTS**

**RETAIL PRICES SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.**

	Austin, Texas	Chicago, Illinois	Denver, Colorado	San Francisco, California	BISBEE, ARIZONA
String Beans, No. 2 Std. ....	\$ .15	\$ .15	\$ .15	\$ .15	\$ .15
Corn, No. 2 Std. ....	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Peas, No. 2 Std. ....	.15	.15	.15	.15	.12½
Tomatoes, No. 3 std. ....	.18	.20	.15	.15	.15
Peaches, No. 2½ Std. ....	.25	.25	.30	.25	.25
Pineapples, No. 2½ Std. ....	.25	.25	.30	.25	.25
Salmon, No. 1 tall, red Alaska	.25	.28	.30	.20	.25
Sardines, one-fourth oil key	.10	.10	.15	.12½	.10
Wheat Flour, No. 1 patent	3.25	3.70	3.00	3.35	3.40
Graham Flour, 10-lb. bags....	.75	.90	.85	.85	.85
Shredded Wheat, 12 oz. ....	.15	.15	.15	.17½	.15
Cream of Wheat, No. 1 .....	.25	.25	.25	.25	.27½
Quaker Oats, No. 1 .....	.15	.12	.12½	.17½	.13
Kellogg's Tstd. Corn Flakes	.10	.12	.15	.15	.12½
Corn Meal, 1 lb. ....	.06½	.07	.05½	.06½	.07
Pearl Barley, 1 lb. ....	.15	.10	.15	.15	.12½
Uneeda Biscuits, 45-8 oz. ....	.07½	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
Evaporated Peaches, 1 lb. ....	.12½	.13	.15	.12½	.15
Prunes, med. sized, 1 lb. ....	.15	.15	.20	.15	.15
Granulated Sugar, 1 lb. ....	.11	.09½	.10	.10	.10
Creamery Butter, fancy, 1 lb.	.50	.48	.48	.55	.47½
Pure Leaf Lard, 1 lb. ....	.32	.28	.35	.30	.25
Italian or Spanish Olive Oil					
quart tin .....	1.10	.90	1.05	1.10	1.20
Cottonseed Oil, qt. tin .....	.35	.60	.80	.50	.45
Cheese, American, Cheddar,					
lb. ....	.35	.35	.40	.30	.33½
Eggs, fresh gathered, firsts,					
doz. ....	.50	.45	.50	.50	.50
White Potatoes, Bu. ....	2.60	1.80	1.50	1.80	2.50
Onions, lb. ....	.05	.05	.03	.01½	.03½
Lima Beans, dry, lb. ....	.20	.20	.20	.17½	.20
Navy Beans, dry, lb. ....	.20	.20	.25	.15	.20
Beef, Round Steak, lb. ....	.25	.32	.35	.25	.25
Leg of Lamb, lb. ....	.35	.32	.35	.30	.35
Pork Chops, lb. ....	.30	.32	.40	.35	.35
Veal Cutlets, lb. ....	.25	.40	.45	.35	.35
Ham, Sliced, Med. fat, lb. ....	.60	.45	.50	.40	.45
Chickens, Broilers, lb. ....	.60	.32	.45	.45	.40

You will note that Bisbee's price on flour compares favorably with all other points. The only city at which there is any appreciable reduction in the selling price is Denver, which is a large milling center. The price of corn meal at Denver is also lower.

The item, potatoes, shows against Bisbee for the reason that local supplies are drawn from California. San Francisco prices are necessarily low on this item as there is a large producing district in nearby valleys. The same is true of Colorado. Denver draws supplies from points within a radius of 50 miles. Chicago is supplied from Ohio or Minnesota, and dealers are in a position to sell at much lower prices than would be possible in this District. Practically the same condition exists in regard to onions.

**D**EMAND for this booklet has exhausted the first edition, published in August. The second edition is corrected to October 1st. Since the publication of the first edition it has come to be widely recognized that in removing members and sympathizers with the I. W. W. through deportation in July, and thereafter establishing and maintaining a wholly loyal American community, Bisbee and the Warren district opened the way for the drastic treatment since accorded I. W. W. leaders throughout the United States by the Federal Government. Since the first part of September, the Department of Justice has caused the seizure of vast amounts of the treasonable literature of the organization, broken up a large number of its headquarter establishments in different localities, arrested many members and promised further steps to eradicate the pro-German machinations of the organization.

In September the Government stopped the rations which had been supplied the men deported to Columbus, N. M., from Bisbee and abated the camp they had occupied there. This course affixed to the men, by the Government, the same stamp of disapproval which Bisbee affixed when it deported them as traitors to their country for obeying the suggestions of their leaders who were intent on making all possible trouble for the Government of the United States in the conduct of the war.

Loyal Union men throughout the country have adopted the same view and many have given proof of their conviction by coming here and entering employment. I. W. W. revolutionary socialists and other radicals have attempted, and are continuing to attempt, to confuse the situation by various false assertions, among these being the claim that loyal Union men were deported; that Union men are not being employed, and that the Bisbee movement was assisted by the copper operators in order to break up Unionism. None of their statements has the slightest foundation of truth. Hundreds of loyal Union men assisted in the deportation. Union men are being employed every day in the district, and have continuously. All men are eligible to work here so long as they are loyal American citizens.

At the present time about seventy-five per cent of the normal force are at work in the district and the smelters in Douglas are working practically to capacity.

Conditions of living in the district have vastly improved since the removal of the disloyal. Bisbee has become the leading American industrial center of the Southwest; its people feel a great pride in their residence here, and confidence to the fullest degree in each other. It is a situation that makes a strong appeal to American manhood and loyalty, for in Bisbee **YOU KNOW THERE IS NONE ABOUT YOU BUT LOYAL AMERICANS, AND THAT THERE IS GOING TO BE NONE OTHER.**