

GENERAL LIBRARY;  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
JUL 19 1909

OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
10 SEP 19



LABOR  
PRODUCES  
ALL WEALTH

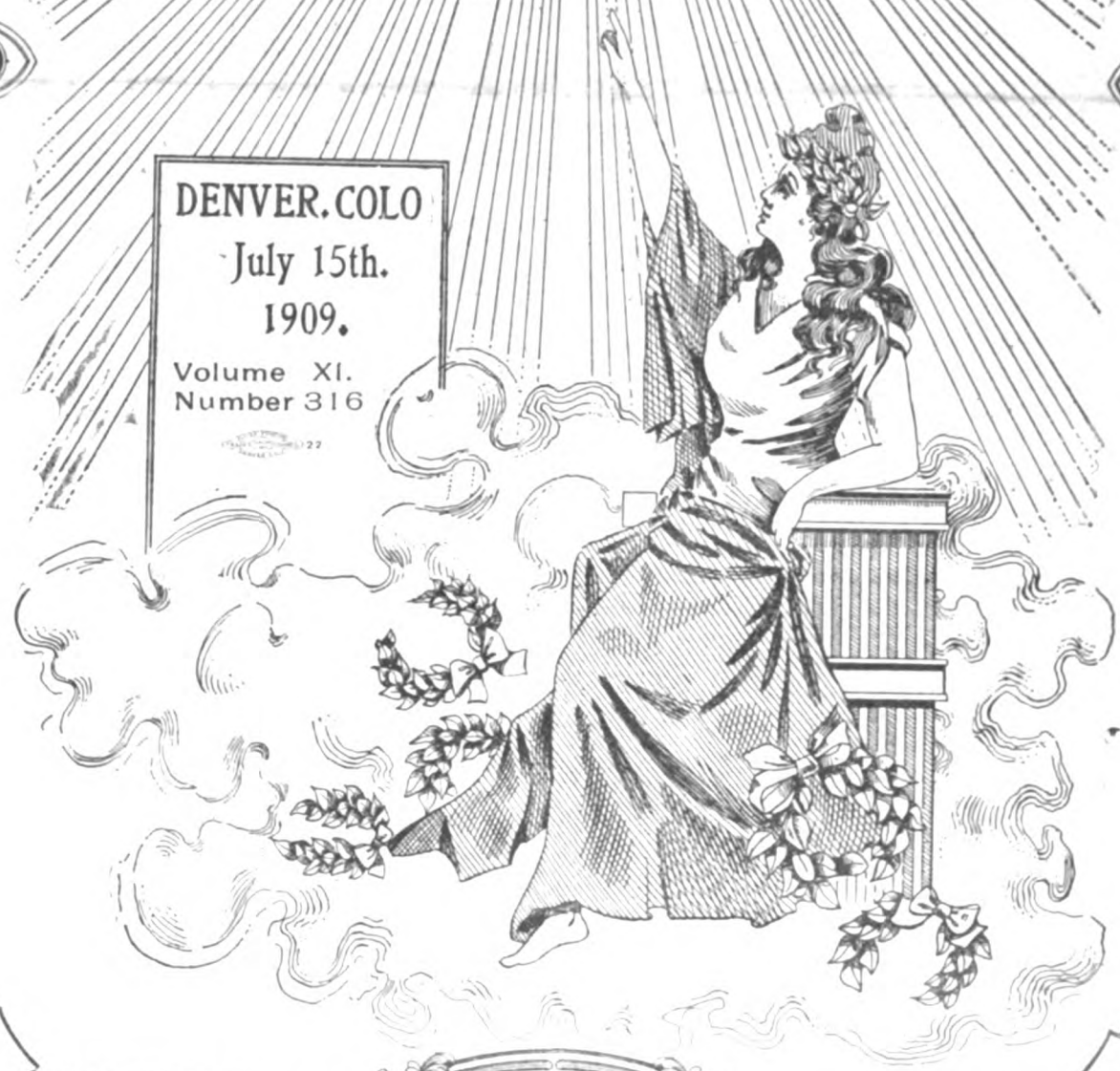
# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO  
July 15th.  
1909.  
Volume XI.  
Number 316



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



THE COLORADO HOUSE

# W. H. KISTLER

STATIONERY COMPANY

1539 to 1543 Lawrence Street

DENVER, COLO.

STATIONERY. PRINTING. LITHOGRAPHING.  
ENGRAVING. BLANK BOOKS.

# M & O

MADE BY **The Cuban Cigar Co.** DENVER COLO.

## The Western Federation of Miners

**OFFICERS.**

CHAS. H. MOYER, President, Room 606, Railroad Bldg, Denver, Colo.  
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice-President, Room 606, Railroad Bldg, Denver, Colo.  
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 606, Railroad Bldg, Denver, Colo.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

FRED G. CLOUGH, Box 23, Goldfield, Nev. | WM. E. TRACEY, Box 16, Terry, S. D.  
J. F. HUTCHINSON, Box 275, Burke, Idaho. | WM. DAVIDSON, Sandon, B. O.  
J. C. LOWMEY, 450 N. Idaho, Butte, Mont. | WM. JINKERSON, Box 332, Flat River, Mo.  
HOWARD TRESDIDER, Idaho Springs, Colo. | YANCO TERZICH, Douglas, Alaska.

## This is the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America



When you are buying a FUR HAT, soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and E. M. Knox, of Brooklyn, New York, are non-union concerns.

JOHN A. MOFFAT, President, Orange, New Jersey.  
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary, No. 11, Waverly Place, N. Y.

## THOUSANDS OF UNION MEN

ALL OVER THE WEST ARE WEARING

Made in  
Denver  
by  
Union  
Labor.

Underhill

UNION MADE

ALL  
DEALERS  
SELL  
THEM

AND SHIRTS OVERALLS

AND TESTIFY TO THEIR STERLING QUALITY AND HONEST VALUE

THE BAYLY-UNDERHILL MFG. CO.

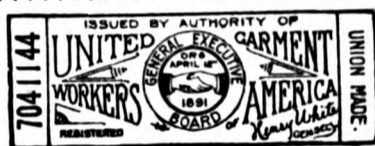
## CLARENCE S. DARROW

says things which are misunderstood, distorted and resented by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the man of brains and heart knows that he speaks words of wisdom and of truth.

### READ HIS BOOKS

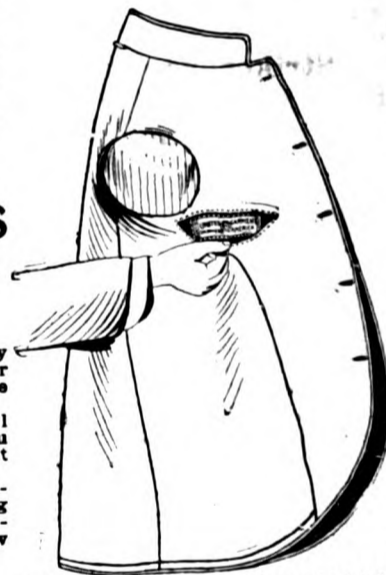
- AN EYE FOR AN EYE—A story of the crime of society against a criminal. . . . . \$1.50
  - RESIST NOT EVIL—An arraignment of the doctrine of force and punishment. . . . . \$ .75
  - A PERSIAN PEARL—A volume of essays, each one of which is a living, throbbing thing. . . . . \$1.50
  - FARMINGTON—An Idyl of boyhood seen through the eyes of a man; said to be Darrow's own life story. . . . . \$1.50
  - THE OPEN SHOP—A thorough discussion and defense for the closed shop. . . . . 10c each; 85c a dozen
  - CRIME AND CRIMINALS—An address delivered to prisoners in the Chicago County Jail. . . . . 10c each; 85c a dozen
- Any of above sent postpaid on receipt of price.  
Circulars of above and other books for stamp.

264 B Kinzie Street. SAMUEL A. BLOCH, Chicago, Illinois.



## Union Miners Attention

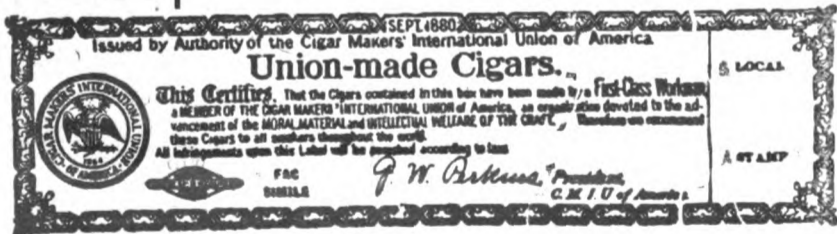
Show your loyalty to the cause by insisting upon the emblem of fair union labor being attached to the clothing you buy.  
Costs you no more for a well made garment. It insures you against Chinese and diseased sweat shop product.  
For list of manufacturers (Clothing, Overalls and Shirts) using label write to Henry White, General Secretary, Bible House, New York.



If you are opposed to Sweat Shop, Tenement House, or Child Labor

## Smoke ONLY UNION LABEL Cigars

Don't Forget to See that this Label is on Every Box When Buying Cigars.



## DID YOU READ PLATON BROUNOFF'S HUMOROUS STORY

Moses, Jesus and George Washington  
Visit United States (10 cts.)

Darwin's Theory Proven (10 cts.)  
A Humorous Novelty.

\$6.00 per hundred. Send coin or stamps to

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY,  
251 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.



This Label should be pasted on every Package containing

## BEER, ALE OR PORTER

As the only guarantee that the package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

## Price List of Supplies.

Charters . . . . . \$10.00 each	Withdrawal Cards . . . . . \$0.01 each
Rituals . . . . . 1.00 each	Membership Cards . . . . . .05 each
Warrant Books . . . . . 1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp . . . . . .65 each
Federation Emblems . . . . . .50 each	Seals . . . . . 3.00 each
Constitution and By-Laws, per copy . . . . . .05 each	Delinquent Notices . . . . . 1/4c each
Notification Blanks . . . . . 1c each	Application Blanks . . . . . 1/4c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officer's Bond Blanks and Quarterly Reports Blanks Furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Room 606, Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, July, 15, 1909.

Volume XI. Number 3 6  
\$1.00 a Year

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

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

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

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

## STRIKE NOTICES.

Strikes are on in the following places. All miners and others are requested to stay away until a settlement is reached.

Nome, Alaska.

Fairbanks, Alaska.

Douglas Island, Alaska.

THERE ARE SEVERAL millions of sovereign citizens of America whose lean, hungry looks would indicate that they were suffering from Taft overproduction.

THE EXPENDITURES of the United Mine Workers of America for the past year reached \$749,937. The numerical strength of the organization is about 300,000.

A HOISTING PLANT at one of the mines in Nevada was recently destroyed by fire. It is presumed that the cause of the fire was due to the promoters failing to water the stock.

THE PEOPLE should immediately call mass meetings and draft resolutions imploring "Teddy" the "Trust Buster" to immediately sail for home if he desires that the people shall not be "busted" by the trusts.

IT HAS BEEN STATED in the press that John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, has bought a home in Brooklyn at a cost of \$25,000. John can probably afford such a home while drawing \$6,000 per annum from a Civic Federation.

A. H. DUNLAVY, who has spent several months in the mining districts of Missouri, in the interests of the Western Federation of Miners, was in Denver last week on his return home to Mercur, Utah. Organizer Dunlavy speaks hopefully of the work that can be done among the miners of that state and feels confident that an organization can be built in Missouri that will equal in strength any organized body in the western states.

JOHN KIRBY, JR., the successor of Van Cleave, has advised the membership of the Manufacturers' Association to place a boycott against every local association of the Y. M. C. A. that permits the labor question to be discussed within its assembly rooms. The union-smasher of Dayton, Ohio, is more insane than his predecessors, and his friends should insist on calling in a medical commission.

THE WAR of the steel trust against the Amalgamated Association, demanding that the "open shop" shall prevail, is but the beginning of the end of craft and trade unionism. The "open shop" demanded by the steel trust means the non-union shop, and when the trust has starved the steel workers into submission another mighty combination will declare for the "open shop" and this will continue until the labor movement will be destroyed by regiments, unless lessons are learned that will unite the membership of labor beneath the flag of industrial unionism. The time is now when action must be taken by the national and international organizations to launch an industrial organization whose membership shall be cemented together by the ties of class interest.

CHIEF JUSTICE ROWELL of the Supreme Court of Vermont has caused some alarm in the southern states on account of his suggestions relative to the disfranchisement of the black man. The chief justice urges that the constitutionality of the laws of those states in the South where the ballot has been wrested from the negro, shall be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the highest court of the nation upholds the laws which disfranchise the black man, then the chief justice of Vermont will insist upon a reduction of the representation of those states, as provided for by Section 2, Article XIV., of the Federal Constitution, and the enforcement of Article XV.

While the motives that have actuated the chief justice of Vermont may be charged to political prejudice, yet the cheap aristocracy of the South that robbed the black man, through legislation, of his right to vote, is alarmed and haunted by a fear that this disfranchisement of the negro will become a club to destroy the present standing of the southern states in Congress.

THE LAST WORD has been spoken and the tin plate workers employed in the trust mills are out on strike against the open shop. Up to the last minute efforts were made by the union officials to secure an adjustment of the trouble, but all their propositions were spurned with the cold-blooded announcement, "Nothing to arbitrate." The United States Steel Corporation is determined to wipe out every vestige of unionism in all branches of industry that it can control. Not only the tin plate workers and the marine men, but even the iron and steel workers employed by corporations operating independent of the steel trust are being dragged into the struggle and it is not improbable that some of the railway organizations will be the next to feel the iron heel. The Carnegie and Frick plan of stringing barbed wire charged with electricity about the mills has been adopted at a number of places and an army of Pinkertons and other thugs have been hired to assist in breaking the backbones of the men and drive them back to work under the slave conditions dictated by the trust. How long the struggle will continue and what the final outcome will be no man living can predict. It is probable that the strike or lockout will develop into a contest of endurance, and once more the stomachs of the workers will be pitted against the moneybags of the capitalists. Cleveland Citizen

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Western Federation of Miners has advised that the men who went to work at Jackson before the strike was called off are unfair to organized labor and "seabs" of the worst type, as the above strike was legal and authorized by the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Machinists and the Elevator Constructors' Union will take a referendum vote in the near future, relative to amalgamation. The conditions that are being created by the master class are forcing the champions of craft and trade autonomy to abandon the jurisdiction domain and come together to give battle to the common enemy of the working class.

GREENWOOD MINERS' UNION No. 22, W. F. M., of Greenwood, British Columbia, has sent out the following circular relative to the strike which has been declared against the B. C. Copper Company:

**STRIKE!**

*Workingmen, Stay Away from Greenwood.*

Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, Western Federation of Miners, have declared a strike against the mines and smelter of the B. C. Copper Company, for the recognition of Greenwood Miners' Union, and for discrimination against its members.

On June 1, 1907, Greenwood Miners' Union and the manager of the B. C. Copper Company adopted a wage scale to be paid the employes of the B. C. Copper Company at their mines and smelter.

In May, 1908, the manager of the B. C. Copper Company reduced the wages of his employes, and from that time to the present time has refused to submit a copy of the scale of wages he is paying his employes, to the Greenwood Miners' Union; and he has tried to disrupt Greenwood Miners' Union by blacklisting our active members. The properties of the B. C. Copper Company are closed down at the present time and we intend to keep them closed down until the management recognizes Greenwood Miners' Union.

At least ninety per cent. of the employes of the B. C. Copper Company before the close-down were members of Greenwood Miners' Union.

The Strike Committee will notify the public through the press when the strike is declared off.

STRIKE COMMITTEE OF GREENWOOD UNION.

Greenwood, B. C., June 26, 1909.

POLICE COMMISSIONER BINGHAM of New York, who declared that a "policeman's club is mightier than the constitution," has been removed from office by Mayor McClellan.

Bingham will be succeeded, however, by another who will use the mailed hand of might upon the producing class whenever that class fails to yield mute obedience to the laws that are drafted and enacted to serve the interests of exploiters. The removal of Bingham, though a despot, has not removed the system that demands that the club shall perform its part in suppressing labor when rebelling against starvation wages and unbearable conditions.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST shows that if people think the pure food laws are protecting them from consuming diseased meats they are very much mistaken. Says the Daily:

"Diseased meat is escaping from the Stockyards at the rate of at least 5,000,000 pounds a year according to reports made by the city inspectors who have been handling meats, and according to the official records of the Health Department. Over 2,000,000 pounds of this is being caught by the city inspectors, but at least 3,000,000 is getting past them."

Chicago has a corps of city inspectors, who are not permitted to examine meats in the big packing houses. Last year the United States inspectors caught only 1,382,214 pounds of bad meats at the yards, and passed as wholesome the 2,000,000 caught by the city inspectors. And still 3,000,000 pounds of meat, according to the Health Department, is sneaked into the markets and sold to the people of Chicago.

As other cities have nothing in comparison to the Chicago corps of inspectors and must depend almost wholly upon the United States inspectors, who, as has been shown by Mr. Harms, a government inspector at East St. Louis, are largely influenced by graft, it may be readily understood that the country at large is at the mercy of the greedy packers and the consumers of meat are compelled to eat whatever is dished up to them.

The packers not only rob the people through high prices, but they poison and sicken them besides with their diseased and rotten meats.

The only solution for this infamous condition is that the government acquire control of and operate the packing plants. The present system is intolerable and must be changed.—Cleveland Citizen.

## Competition Is Doomed.

DONHAM'S DOINGS, published at Le Sueur, Minn., contains in the last issue an editorial comment on a poem written by A. M. Kinney, which appeared in the Miners' Magazine, entitled, "The Passing of the Retailer." Donham's Doings takes the position that under a "complete monopoly" the people will pay a higher price for the necessities of life. The attitude assumed by Doings is logical, and no one who is a close observer will attempt to deny that as the means of life are cornered by fewer men, that monopoly will become more drastic in demanding "the pound of flesh." But under the present industrial system it is not possible for the retail dealer to retain a lengthy lease on life. The man with a few thousand dollars capital cannot compete with the combination in business whose bank account reaches into the millions.

The small capitalist in the commercial domain must succumb before the giant magnate, and as trustification ripens, we are approaching closer the dawn of that day when the people, who have borne the burden of oppression and private monopoly, shall rise in their united strength and demand that the means of life shall be collectively owned by all humanity. It is no more possible to preserve the identity of the small business man than it would be to turn back time in its flight.

This is an age of organization and centralization, and the smaller shark in the game of exploitation can hear the roar of the Niagara over which he will be plunged into the labor market. His groans of distress and wails of misery will not save him from the inevitable, because the brutalized system of profit has neither heart nor soul.

Less than a hundred years ago, when two or more men formed a partnership, or company, the laws were invoked to restrain such a combination, and even the courts sentenced men to jail simply because they saw life in *co-operation* and death in *competition*. The evolution went on and companies consolidated, thus giving birth to the corporation, and again mighty protests were raised, but, regardless of protests and denunciation against corporations, the corporations merged and federated until we have today the mighty octopus known as the trust.

When the last vestige of competition shall disappear from the face of the earth the brute struggle will end, for human beings in *co-operation* will bear no weapons to crush their fellow-men. With the natural resources of all the earth and the machinery of production and distribution collectively owned and democratically managed for use and not for profit, will come the Co-operative Commonwealth, beneath whose sheltering dome the human race shall enjoy the heritage of economic liberty.

## The Strike of the Steel Workers.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, in its last issue, has made a vigorous appeal to the ten thousand members involved in a strike against the Steel Trust to be brave and loyal to the organization. The editor realizes but too well that if the open shop prevails, for which the trust is contending, then the steel workers, as an organization, will be wiped out of existence. This battle of the steel trust against unionism is a fight to a finish, and the very fact that the officials of the trust have arrogantly declared "there is nothing to arbitrate," demonstrates that there will be no concessions, and that even overtures for a compromise will be absolutely ignored.

The steel workers are now facing the most critical period in the history of their organization. They must win the battle or desert the standard of organized labor. There is no common ground upon which the steel workers and the trust can meet. The ultimatum has gone forth from the magnates of the steel industry that the Amalgamated Association must be destroyed and that no member of that organization shall be permitted to remain in the employ of the trust while exercising the right to remain a member of organized labor.

The labor journals throughout the United States will howl with indignation against the despotism of the trust, and will contend that labor has the *right* to organize. But the editors of these labor journals will learn that *right* means nothing in the class war unless labor through its solidarity is able to enforce those *rights* of which we sometimes boast. Labor has but little standing in court, for the courts have ruled that an employer can discharge an employe for "cause, without cause or for any cause." Such a dictum from a judiciary is in perfect accord with the system under which we live.

The employer owns the job which the employe must have in order to live. The employer, owning the job, can do with that job as he pleases, unless the labor organization is strong enough to enforce its demands. The employe has no legal title to his job and can only hold that job at the pleasure of his master, unless the union to which he belongs, through its numerical strength, can bend the will of the industrial despot.

The following in a press dispatch from Pittsburg will show that the trust has assumed the attitude of a czar and that armed might will be used, if necessary, to destroy the Amalgamated Association:

"Pittsburg, Pa., July 6. Preparations yesterday at the Greer plant at Newcastle and the South Sharon plant, two of the Steel Corporation tin mills that have been tied up by the strike of the Amalgamated Association against the open shop order since last Wednesday indicated that an effort would be made to start at least a part of the rolls in the plants today.

"Fearing an effort of the company to import non union men in time to start the first turn at 12:10 this morning, the strikers doubled their pickets at both plants last night. No strike breakers were brought in, however.

"The work of fitting the Greer and South Sharon plants with tin stockades was completed last night. At South Sharon twenty-five uniformed police were placed on duty by the company at the stockade.

"The Erie railroad management also ordered the strikers' pickets off its property, which adjoins the mill.

"The New York market reports for the week ended Saturday show that the sheet and tin plate production by the Steel Corporation for the last three days of last week was about thirty per cent below the output previous to the strike."

From the above it will be seen that the plants of the steel trust are being converted into stockades and that the weapons of murder will be used, should the strikers, in their battle for justice, attempt to trespass upon the property of the octopis. The Erie railway management, recognizing its class interests, refused to permit the strikers to remain on property belonging to that corporation, thus showing concerted action of the exploiting class against the strikers.

It is but a few years ago since the steel trust sold common stock to its employes and heralded to the world that the master and slave were going into partnership. The press of the country lauded the movement on the part of the trust and sneered at those who charged the steel trust with exchanging stock for money, to more effectually subjugate the poor, unfortunate wretches who parted with their meagre savings in order that they might be recognized as stockholders in the most ravenous and soulless combination in this country. The swindled victims, with their stock, are now out on strike, and the master-stockholders have decreed that the slave stockholders must tear up their union cards and forget that they are men, if they wish to enjoy the luxury of a job with Corey, Frick, Carnegie & Co.

## The Stars and Stripes.

THE PEOPLE of America are to be commanded to be patriotic. A bill has found its way into Congress, whose object is to bring about compulsory patriotism. The man in the future who dares to give utterance to a sentiment that can be interpreted as a reflection upon the starry banner, is to be dealt with as a criminal and taught to know that irreverence for the flag is not to be tolerated, even though capitalism through federal troops and state militia bear aloft the emblem of a nation's honor, when shooting down the proletariat when murmuring against the oppression of an unfeeling despot in the industrial field.

The flag may wave in triumph over the military stockade and the bullpen, and the striker may hear the exultant laugh of his master as he languishes in imprisonment, but under all circumstances he must salute the flag with a reverence that will receive the approbation of that class that has decreed that law shall compel the wage slave to revere the folds of "Old Glory" even though the historic emblem may be prostituted to serve the interests of soulless Shylocks.

The very fact that a bill has been introduced making it compulsory for the people of America to look upon the flag with feelings of

reverence is an acknowledgment that the master class has realized that the great mass of people are losing their former respect for a flag that was once hailed as the Banner of Freedom. The capitalist class of this country must feel that in the scramble for profit the exploiter has made the flag of this country unworthy of respect, and a law must be enacted making it a crime for a man or woman beneath its folds to give expression to a thought that can be translated as a reflection upon the flag.

If the flag is to be respected and revered by the people, then this flag must protect the people, and if the flag protects the people it will not be necessary to enact laws demanding that the flag shall be respected. The flag of this nation was respected when its folds were flung to the breeze in the days of '76, and respected in '61, when it floated above the broken shackles of chattel slavery. But of late years the flag has been utilized to cover the infamy of a capitalist class, and has been raised as the banner of conquest while greed glutted itself on the spoils of plunder. The flag of this nation will stand for justice and liberty when the working class owns the flag, but the working class will not own the flag until that class has overthrown and destroyed the system that uses the flag of a nation as a shield to legalize robbery.

## Brave Men Will Do Their Duty.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears verbatim the speech that was delivered July 1st by Fred Warren of the Appeal to Reason before Judge Pollock of the Federal Court at Fort Scott, Kansas, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him. Warren was fined \$1,500 and sentenced to serve six months in jail, on the grounds, that he had committed a violation of the postal laws. An appeal was immediately taken and Warren was placed under bonds of \$2,500 until his appeal can be heard in a higher court.

The readers of the Miners' Magazine can well afford to read the speech of the editor of the Appeal to Reason. The speech bristles with a spirit of courage that stamps Warren as a man, who scorns to strangle his honest convictions of right and wrong, even when standing before the robed czar of a judicial tribunal. His language, while courteous and that of the gentleman, shows that he stands true and loyal to the class to which he belongs, and that when danger threatens him, he faces the ordeal without a tremor. The official conspiracy against the Appeal to Reason and its editor, can only have the effect of arousing the great mass of the laboring people to the brutality of a system that imprisons a brave man because he dared to strip naked a civilization, that

is reeking with the stime of moral debauchery. The Appeal to Reason, during the stormy days of the Western Federation of Miners, rendered heroic service, and for giving publicity to the damnable plot that was hatched to destroy the militant labor organization of the West, brought upon itself the hatred of the combinations, whose economic power, can convert a government administration into a machine of persecution. Warren is not yet in jail. His case will be fought until it reaches the highest court in the land. It may be, that the brave editor may serve the six long months behind the walls of a bastille, but his sentence will serve notice on the struggling millions that the class that rules will trample upon free speech and a free press, whenever truths are spoken that shatter the veneer of respectability that masks the infamy of organized greed. The men of the mines, mills and smelters of the West have recognized the worth and merit of the Appeal to Reason in the battle for labor's rights, and now, when trusts and corporations have conspired to utilize the machinery of government to suppress a publication that speaks for human liberty and against industrial despotism, it can safely be presumed, that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners will render their share of the sinews of war in resisting the machinations of a class of privilege.

## The Strike at the Veteran Mine Near Ely, Nevada:

ON THE SECOND OF JULY, the miners working at the Veteran mine, which mine is owned by the Guggenheim interests, were forced to rebel against unbearable conditions. The local union, through its committee, used every honorable means within its power to avoid a conflict, but this arrogant corporation, owned and controlled by a United States senator and his purse-proud brothers, were indifferent, and absolutely ignored the demands of the men for a reasonable remuneration, which would permit them to get a little beyond the hunger line.

The Veteran mine, operated by the Guggenheims is worked on the contract system, and the miners received but 65 cents per car for breaking ore. The car holds more than a ton and when the fact is taken into consideration that the miner must furnish his own candles, powder, fuse, caps, and do all the timbering, it can readily be seen that the average miner working at the Veteran is helplessly mortgaged to poverty.

In order that the company might make more profit out of the sweat and misery of their slaves, the candles, which were formerly ten inches long, were relegated, and candles only eight inches long were substituted, and the miner was compelled to pay the same price for the shorter and cheaper candle. In the month of April, at a meeting of the local union, the conditions at the Veteran mine were discussed and one of the members in addressing the union made the statement that after working ten days on a contract he had but \$2 after paying his board.

The average wage of the miners in the Veteran mine under the contract system is about \$2.20 per day, but the management, with cunning ingenuity, permits a few favorites to make a wage under the contract system that will reach a little above the scale of wages. In order that the management may be able to show a payroll where the wages of a few permit them to live like human beings. A committee of the local union waited upon the management last April and presented a statement showing that the eight hour law was being violated, that miners working on the contract system could not make reasonable

wages, and that the bosses, that had been imported from South Africa, to drive Kaffirs in America, were dehumanized and had no consideration or respect for the rights of the man who slaved in the mine.

The management promised to make an investigation, but on the first of May the miners were given to understand that they must break a car of ore for 55 cents per car—a reduction of 10 cents on the car.

The investigation promised by the management seemed disastrous to the welfare of those who expected that their grievances would receive favorable consideration.

The Veteran mine has been and is now dangerous, and so many had been injured and crippled that the mine inspector of Nevada felt it his duty to insist that this company should take such steps as would make the mine more secure in the safety of human life and that proper remedies be applied to improve its sanitary condition. The company so far has paid but little attention to the instructions of the mine inspector, as dollars, with the Guggenheims, are more important and of more value than the lives of their ill-paid slaves.

This company works men on the surface nine hours per day for \$2 and, when these overworked and underpaid chattels of the Guggen-

heim combination pay \$1 per day for board, it can be seen that they can never hope to ride in automobiles or sail in yachts.

This company, at the smelter, pays the princely wage of \$1.75 per day, to Greeks and Austrians, and when these men of foreign birth become acquainted with skilled labor, the skilled man is discharged and the Greek and Austrian is given his place—but the Austrian and Greek performing skilled labor receive no advance in their wages. The Greek and Austrian at \$1.75 per day cannot board at the company boarding house, but must "bach" in order that he may be able to save a slight surplus above the cost of living.

Near the smelter a saloon has been established, and the saloon has a complete monopoly on furnishing "wet goods" to the slaves of the smelter. It is openly asserted that the saloonkeeper, who has been permitted to build a "booze" palace on the sacred property of the Guggenheims, is compelled to pay 40 cents per man per month for the privilege of quenching the thirst of the miserable and underpaid peons of the Guggenheim smelter.

The poverty-stricken wretches of Mexico, who must bow to Diaz the Despot, are better off than the slaves that wear the yoke of Guggenheim.

## An Acknowledgment.

THERE IS NO POLITICAL CAMPAIGN on now and when intermissions take place between the sham battles waged by the spoils-men of the Republican and Democratic parties, there are some daily journals that are sometimes willing to concede the truth, relative to the old parties, whose defenders and champions have been able to delude the people. The Rocky Mountain News recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the Democratic party, in a recent issue, had the following on its editorial page, under the caption: "The Riddled Parties:"

"But more important than even the development of a new leader is the evidence the extra session has given of the disruption of parties. Here, again, we come to the Senate for the distinctive features of the term. In the House, Cannon got so many votes as he needed, and no more. The House of Representatives has been an unimportant body so long that not even the presence of a live issue or the influx of new blood could galvanize it into doing really notable work.

"But in the Senate, the real antagonism between fair play and privilege came to a head. It not only came to a head, but broke in a series of debates that will long remain, we fancy, as marking an important stage in the tariff journey. Privilege had the votes, but fair play had the best of the argument; and logic gets votes, if you give it time enough. The tariff fight has shredded party lines into bits. Next to Gore, the ablest champions of a real revision have been Republicans: La Follette, Cummins, Clapp. Next to Aldrich, one of the ablest defenders of Privilege has been Joe Bailey; and all his words cannot cover his deed from sight. The United States is today a land without a party that definitely expresses the views of any considerable section of its people. The Republican party tries to consistently represent the "interests," but is hampered by the presence of Cummins and La Follette. The Democratic party might represent the people, but alas! what of Bailey and the gentlemen from Louisiana!"

In the first paragraph of the above editorial in the News, the matter of agitating for the election of United States Senators, has been given a black eye for the great daily journal of the Rocky Mountain region that has been looked upon by the Democratic party as the ablest exponent of Democratic principles throughout the West, has acknowledged that the "House has been an unimportant body" regardless of the fact, that the members of the House have been elected by the direct vote of the people. If the members of the House elected by the direct vote of the people have become "unimportant" then, upon what grounds can the reformer or the Democrat base his arguments, urging the election of United States Senators by the people?

The Rocky Mountain News has admitted that in the special session of Congress that was convened to revise and adjust the tariff, party lines have been shredded into bits, and that Bailey of Texas, that giant Democrat of the South, has shown as much interest in the protection of the class of privilege as Aldrich, the honored Republican, who has stood unflinchingly for the perpetuation of the continued reign of robbery, that has impoverished the struggling and burdened millions of America.

The people, regardless of any editorial statements that may appear in the prominent organs of both the old parties, are awakening to the fact, that the House and Senate no longer represent the people, but that the members of Congress are but the official agents of trusts and corporations to draft and enact laws in conformity with the wishes of modern pirates. The men of the two old parties are instructed by their masters, and disobedience means political death. The people through the brazen treachery of men in official life, are learning lessons that will yet end the system which places a mortgage on "the supposed servants of the people."

## The "Necessary Evil."

IN AN EXCHANGE published in Nevada, we find the following paragraph on its editorial page.

"Agitation against the local redlight district, which has been fermenting for some time past, seems to have broken out in the form of a protest embodied in the sermon delivered last night by Rev. G. C. Huntin of St. Bartholomew's church. Rev. Mr. Huntin says he recognizes that which for years students of social science have termed the necessary evil and admitting recognizance of this fact does not demand the abolition of the district. However, he does demand the restriction of the evil, and especially that those engaged in maintaining the district shall restrict the practice of their illegitimate trade to the district prescribed for them by law. In his contention the clergyman eliminates all those features of radical reform which so often injure rather than strengthen a cause of this kind. His demands are not excessive. They call for no more than a strict compliance with the law and as such are worthy of the support of every law-abiding citizen."

According to the above, the abandoned woman can ply her trade without being molested, providing she does not step beyond the reservation defined by LAW. If the unfortunate victim whom poverty has probably forced to sell her virginity, keeps within the limits of the dis-

trict where LAW practically sanctions and approves the sale of the honor of womanhood, then the respectable element will remain silent and "agitation" against the "necessary evil" will be frowned upon. But should the social outcast wander beyond the precincts prescribed by LAW, then the pulpit will be heard from and respectability will demand "the abolition of the district," where frail woman endures the misery and the wretchedness of a living hell. It was supposed that the minister of the gospel had a calling from God to go out into the world and make a struggle to save the sinner, but the disciples of Christ seem to side-step the "bad-lands," where unblushing women flaunt their immorality.

The preacher in Nevada is an advocate of "restriction," but has nothing to say relative to the cause that brings about the down-fall of woman. He does not seem to know that a "red-light" district is the natural offspring of a system that places more value on PROFIT than on VIRTUE.

If this minister of the gospel as well as all other preachers, would devote as much time to uprooting the CAUSE as they do in attacking the EFFECT, they would hasten the dawn of a civilization where woman will not be forced through brutal necessity, to sell her honor for bread.

## Let Us Be "Happy."

IN THE PRESS of last week, there was chronicled the attendance of John D. Rockefeller at the Sunday school class in the Baptist church of Cleveland, Ohio. Millions of people throughout this country can gather in the temples of God on the day that is consecrated to divine worship, and yet, but few names are seen in the columns of the daily journals announcing the fact, that they have visited the sacred struc-

tures that are dedicated to the Most High. But when a multi-millionaire of the proportions of the oil magnate leaves his lofty throne and mingles with the common people in a house of worship, the press of a nation heralds the fact broad-cast, in order that the people may know that the greatest exploiter of the age, is still a pretended follower of the Man who was murdered on Calvary, because he raised his voice against the tyrant and the despot, in the age in which he lived.

The following is the report of John's attendance at the Cleveland church:

"Cleveland, Ohio, July 4. John D. Rockefeller, attired in black frock coat, white waistcoat and dark striped trousers, today took up again his attendance at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday school which he began fifty six year ago. He made a speech to the children and incidentally gave his approval to the 'sane Fourth' idea.

"I want to tell you that joining this Sunday school was the best thing I ever did," he said. "And this is the happiest Fourth I have spent in a long time."

"It's too bad we haven't any firecrackers," observed an urchin.

"Oh, no," cried Rockefeller. "You might get blown up if you had."

"When I came to Cleveland a boy fourteen years old I was attending school and boarding at an old house on Erie street. I went past that house yesterday, and I recalled old times. But the fortunate thing for me was that my landlady told me that Deacon Sked had a Sunday school class and that I ought to join.

"This was the beginning of my life in the Sunday school and church, and I have been happy ever since. My friends, what varied experiences we have! Some of us complain of the little trials we have; some of us even of the sunshine that comes into our lives. We should all be happy. We need to know how to keep the good and forget the wrong; to appreciate the blessings which God showers upon us."

The above sentiments that fell from the lips of Rockefeller in his favorite church in Cleveland, will scarcely harmonize with his conduct towards his fellowmen. The industrial and commercial monarch of the

earth, was never known to show any Christian spirit towards a competitor, but trampled him to death with as little feeling as a hyena exhibits when devouring a corpse.

But men of the Rockefeller stripe use the mantle of Christianity to cloak their infamy. The great pirate in modern brigandage, desires that we shall only remember the good and forget the wrong, and that we should all be happy. When the homeless and penniless wretches with empty and ragged clothes, become acquainted with the fact that Rockefeller has entreated them to be "happy," they will realize that they were borrowing gloom and despair, and that their troubles and misery upon this sphere were merely imaginary. The child in the mill and sweat-shop, should laugh with joy because it is permitted to coin profit for a master at the expense of its flesh and blood. The social outcast in a brothel should lift her eyes towards the starry dome and whisper a fervent prayer to the Deity, that her span of life is planted with roses and that she feels those rapturous thrills of happiness, as there flashes to her memory the loss of the crown of womanhood that she bartered for bread. The striker on the industrial battlefield fighting for justice, should feel "happy" and forget the "wrong" when a policeman's club descending upon his head, emphasizes the fact that he is an "undesirable citizen" and that "law and order" must be maintained.

The millions of unemployed who can only work through the consent of such men as Rockefeller, should sing songs of jubilation and paeans of praise over being so "happy" while searching for a boss that will permit them to accept the paltry pittance that comes from wage slavery. Let us all rejoice, because the richest man in the world has requested us to "forget wrong" and be "happy." Amen!

## The Convention In Session.

WHEN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine reaches the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, the Seventeenth Annual Convention will be in session at Denver, Colorado. In last week's issue of the Magazine, a communication appeared suggesting that the delegates finish their labors in ten days. It is certainly judicious and advisable to urge economy, if such economy does not conflict with the best interests of the organization. In the present convention there are a number of weighty questions to be discussed and the delegates cannot afford to pass over these questions, simply because a short convention means a saving to the local unions of the Federation. It is true that in the face of industrial depression and the fact that thousands of men throughout the mining districts of the West are vainly searching for employment, it devolves upon the delegates to consume no unnecessary time in the discussion of matters that can add no strength to the organization. Personal animosities that have been engendered through differences of opinion should be laid aside, and only such questions discussed as embrace the welfare of the whole Federation, and such questions as will tend to advance the interests of the working class.

That there are differences of opinion among the delegates of the convention, cannot be denied, and it is to be regretted that those differences of opinion, to a great extent, have grown out of an organization in which the Federation was a potent factor in bringing into life.

The membership of the Western Federation of Miners by a referendum vote overwhelmingly repudiated the organization out of which

has grown so much internal strife and dissension, and the voice of the membership is the most potent power in the organization. But regardless of the fact that the membership of the organization have placed themselves on record which severed every tie of affiliation between the I. W. W. and the Federation, yet, in several local unions, men have insisted and urged, that the men of the mines, mills and smelters of the West should again join hands with an element whose greatest ability consisted in destruction instead of construction. The editor of the Miners' Magazine has no desire to give any advice or instruction to the delegates of the present convention, because he realizes that the delegates are equipped to grapple with the problems that will be presented and settle those problems in a manner that will be most beneficial to the labor movement in general. It is safe to presume, that there are but few delegates in the present convention who are not firm believers in the efficacy of industrial unionism. The experience of the past several years has demonstrated that the crafts and trades organizations, can no longer measure steel with the master class with any hope of success. But the Western Federation of Miners cannot hope to launch an industrial movement, without the aid of several aggressive craft and trade organizations, whose membership are beginning to recognize the helplessness of the labor movement as at present constituted, and who realize that the working class must be industrially organized before victories of any importance can be achieved on the economic field. The convention being in session, it is to be hoped that every delegate will give the best that is in him to advance the interests of the class to which he belongs.

## "He Is a Jolly Good Fellow."

By Victor L. Berger.

IT IS ALWAYS a disagreeable task for a Socialist editor to write about Sam Gompers.

To begin with, there can be no doubt that Mr. Sam Gompers is a great menace to the progressive labor movement in America.

And to end with, there also can be no doubt that the earlier Socialists of this country—the S. L. P. and several sects which preceded it or branched off from it—made Sam Gompers possible and helped to keep him in power.

And even now there can be no doubt that every attack on Sam helps him in two ways.

First, with the ignorant mass of trades unionists and with the professional labor leaders, both of whom are satisfied to leave things as they are.

Secondly, it helps him with the trusts and the lords and rulers of the big corporations.

To both of these very different elements he can pretend, because of these attacks of the Socialists, that he is "the savior of the present society"—the present capitalist society which includes both the trusts and the trades unions.

And there can be no doubt that Sam Gompers has a sort of tacit understanding with the trust magnates of the Carnegie-Belmont type to "save society" from Socialism.

Of course, he can not do it. There is no man or woman born who could do it. But to the best of his ability he can fight any idea that sounds Socialistic, although all progress is Socialistic.

There is a stratum of middle class employers, mainly represent-

ed by the Manufacturers' Association, who resent this alliance between the money trust and the labor trust, as they call it.

And the fight made on the trades unions by the Posts, Parrys and VanCleave's and other employers belonging to the upper middle class—because the upper middle class nowadays includes men with a capital up to a million dollars—is the result of this apprehension.

These men fear that they may be ground to pieces between the upper mill-stone of the trust and the nether mill-stone of the trades union.

However, these men are fools and their fears are groundless.

If they kept their eyes a little bit open, they could readily see how the steel trust is treating its men, how the standard oil trust is treating its employees; how the sugar trust, the tobacco trust and every other trust are preventing any organization of their workmen.

And they would very soon find out that the friendship of the trust magnates only extends to the leaders of the trades unions, and even there only at the banquets of the Civic Federation and kindred associations. Judging from the results above mentioned, for the honor of these leaders, I will hope so.

But that this tacit understanding exists there can be no doubt.

And a little occurrence in New York confirms it—I refer to the banquet given to Mr. Gompers on the occasion of his departure for Europe.

Now there was Sam Gompers, found guilty of a criminal offense by all the courts of the country, away up to the Supreme Court and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. But he was winced

and dined by the trust magnates and other big capitalists at a banquet. And who sat at his right hand?

Nobody else than Jerome Travers Jerome, an "officer of the law," the district attorney of New York—a well-known and generally discredited defender and tool of the New York corporations.

As a matter of fact, as we read in a New York Socialist daily, the *Volkszeitung*, Mr. Jerome was really the hero of the evening, and not Sam Gompers.

It is true, there were about 250 trades unionists present.

But they, in unison, honored and extolled Jerome, the right bower of Belmont.

"One must have heard the applause which rose at every mention of this district attorney to understand and appreciate the fearful depth to which the standard of our official representatives of the trades unions has fallen," says the *Volkszeitung*.

Of course, the stage setting was in harmony with the show. And so was the cue which was given for all the speeches.

On a raised platform was the table of honor where sat Samuel the high priest, and around him sat the capitalist Philistines, the Gags and Agags of our present system, and the ruling politicians of the present day and of yesterday.

And whenever one of these opened his mouth, the tribe of labor Levites would sing their chorus, "For he is a jolly good fellow,"—which for the present seems to have become the labor hymn of the New York trades unionists.

This was especially the case whenever a lord condescended to acknowledge the "wise and prudent conduct" of the American labor movement.

Surely "wise and prudent conduct," especially in view of the 7,800 evictions in New York city alone for the year 1908.

"Wise and prudent conduct," in view of the horrors of the New York lodging houses in the Bowery and other places and the 100,000 prostitutes of New York city.

"Wise and prudent conduct," in view of the increasing numbers in the various "bread lines."

"Wise and prudent conduct" in view of the fact that the average week's wage of an American male worker amounts to \$8.65—when he does work.

"Wise and prudent conduct," in view of the court decisions against the hatters, miners and also against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison—"prisons and stoves will not be mentioned" was the word given out by the witty toastmaster.

It was all wine, beer, cigars, a good meal, music and other good cheer.

Mr. Samuel Gompers himself declared that just in love, harmony and mutual confidence between capital and labor lay the superiority of the labor movement in this country. And that "class antagonism had been artificially created" in Europe and that this was the fatal defect of the European labor movement. And with a theatrical pose he pointed to Jerome sitting beside him as a proof positive that there was no class antagonism in this country.

Now Sam Gompers knows better. He can't be such an ass as to believe this clap-trap even if he talks it.

We have not created classes, and the European workingmen have not created them. These classes are the result of the historical and the economic development of many centuries.

And as to carrying this message to the European workingmen—Oh, Sam, I am sorry for thee!

The first country he will visit is England—the country of his birth, where the political and the economic movement based on class lines—and especially the political class movement—has made more rapid strides in the last three or four years than anywhere else in the world.

Gompers knows that. He does not need to find it out.

And how about Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries—in short, everywhere with the exception of Russia, Turkey, Spain and Portugal? And even there the beginnings are promising.

Of course, I have no hope that Sam will learn anything in Europe because he does not want to learn.

He has slavishly followed the example of the English trades union movement in the past. He will do so no longer.

What originally was simply the result of the sectarianism, the personal bitterness and the fanatical attacks of the old time Socialists against Gompers has now hardened into a rigid policy for the professional labor leaders.

Sam Gompers is owned by the trust magnates. The Civic Federation is only a thin veil for that ownership.

Whether there is to be a "labor party" in this country will simply rest with the trust magnates of the Civic Federation. If they should decide that they want such a party as a "lightning rod"—or for any other reason whatsoever—then we shall get such a party. Not otherwise.

Sam belongs to Mammon, soul and body. He cannot be regained. And whoever wants to fight Sam Gompers today must fight Plutus, and should know beforehand that he must do this.

And as to what is to be done, we may have something to say in another article.—*Social-Democratic Herald*.

## "Prosperity" Still Hiding.

THE SUN of Prosperity seems to be yet shrouded in the gloom of adversity. The optimist with his heart-rending appeals for "confidence" is unable to calm the fears of the masses of the people, who feel the weight of industrial depression and who behold thousands being gradually added to the great army of the unemployed. In every nation on earth, there can be heard the moans of distress, and the most hopeful fail to discern a ray of light behind the dark cloud which presages more disaster and suffering for the disinherited millions. For nearly two years the laboring people have been listening to predictions as to the time when the wheels of industry would be heard in every city and town throughout the land, but the people who built their hopes on predictions have been disappointed so often, that the prophet has lost standing among the many who have felt the pangs of want.

Men of intelligence who have a broad grasp of the economic problem have frequently declared that under the present industrial system the producer of wealth would become more impoverished and as wealth concentrated in fewer hands, the condition of the masses of the people

would become more unbearable. But these men who are economic students and have reached their conclusions through logical reasoning are derided and branded as "calamity howlers," and belonging to that "undesirable" class of citizenship, who take pleasure in breeding discontent among the people. The great army of the unemployed, many of whom are homeless and penniless, can little longer be chloroformed by the verbal drugs administered by the editorial optimists of the daily press. The mutterings of discontent are growing louder and it does not require any missionary work upon the part of the despised "agitator" to convince the impoverished victim without a job, that his stomach is empty and clamoring for food. A hungry man cannot dine upon the predictions of the optimist, that boundless prosperity is about to deluge the earth. Long intermissions between meals make men hopeless, and hopeless men sometimes become anarchists, and defy the law that puts its strong arm around the "sacred rights" of property. There may come a time in the not far distant future, when the great multitude will reach the conclusion that the working class has suffered enough under the reign of capitalism, and when that time comes human life will command a higher price than the property of a class of privilege.

## The Virtues of the Poor.

THE POOR have a number of regrettable virtues and a few redeeming vices. The rich frequently denounce the vices of the poor and occasionally praise their virtues, wherein they show much keener discernment than the poor, who, mistakenly, are somewhat ashamed of their vices and often inordinately proud of their virtues, for their vices are detrimental to the interests of their masters, while their virtues are detrimental to their own.

Among the most regrettable of their virtues are those of patience and forbearance. They have patiently endured their masters for centuries and have forborne to exterminate them, which proves their patience and forbearance to be colossal. The poor, indeed, are as "a strong ass between two burdens." With patience and forbearance they carry the grievous burden of their own poverty and the vast hoard of their master's wealth.

Other cardinal virtues of the poor are their industry and thrift, for either of which it is hard to forgive them. Were they not so industrious they would refuse to be worked so hard and so much, instead of

which, so industrious are they that they clamor for work when there is no work to be done, and misguided enthusiasts, thoroughly convinced that industry is praiseworthy and deserving of encouragement, have sought, in the name of the poor, to have laws enacted to find ways and means to provide them with work, after they have already done all work that is necessary and a great deal that is quite unnecessary besides. There is little hope for the poor until it dawns upon them, that when there is no more work for them, it is a sure indication that they have at any rate done enough, if not too much, and that it is time for them to rest and enjoy the fruits of their industry.

As for their thrift, when it is considered how industrious they are, the very idea that they should need to be thrifty is absurd. They, however, seem firmly imbued with the idea that thrift is the secret of wealth, while in reality it is the hall-mark of poverty. Exactly how soon they can expect to be millionaires when they do well when they save \$6.35 in three weeks, we "require to know." Their thrift makes them wear shoddy clothes, eat shocking bad victuals and inhabit shacks. Whereas, were they unthrifty enough to insist on spending all they



earn they would soon be the wealthiest people in the land for they earn every last dollar that is spent.

We didn't come here to work or to save money to buy us coffins. We came here to live and we should insist on living now. When we're dead we never can tell how long we'll be dead. So we should quit this business of running a charitable home for the corpulent and insist that we get as much to eat as our stomachs will stand for and as much to drink as our heads will; that the very best clothes and the most comfortable houses are not a bit too good for us, and that, when we have worked up enough of these things to do us for a spell, we have a perfect right to go fishing, or to do anything else, except work. We should make up our minds to have these things coming our way, or know the reason why. And if we go trying to know the reason why, we will soon have things coming our way.

Let us take a pointer from the rich. That isn't to say that we should let them give us a pointer. They have given us too many now and it hasn't been for our good. But let us take one. Are they industrious? Or thrifty? Or patient? Or forbearing? Not much. They are fat and well clothed and jolly. They don't go around looking for work, yet they have a great deal more dignity than we have. They are not practicing any of the virtues they preach to us. In fact, the only thing that really worries them is that some day they may have to. They spend more in an evening than we save in a lifetime. Why shouldn't they? We're easy and we foot the bill. And are patient and forbearing and industrious and thrifty. They are out to enjoy life while they live. We'll furnish the coffins and take care of their widows and orphans.

Of course, once in a while they put on that sad look and tell us that wealth does not bring happiness and that the poor are really much happier than the rich, and we are visibly impressed and make up our minds never to get rich. But did any of us ever notice any of them getting in a hurry to be poor and patient and forbearing and industrious and thrifty and happy? Western Clarion.



**DECLARED UNFAIR.**

Nevada City, Calif., June 30, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

This union wishes to have the name of Albert Rule published in the Magazine as scabbing in not paying reinstatement fee. Yours fraternally,  
F. NICHOLLS, Secretary.

(Seal.)

Nevada City Miners' Union No. 93, W. F. M.

**FINED.**

Cobalt, Ont., July 5, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Cobalt Miners' Union, Local No. 146, W. F. M., the following members were each fined \$25.00 and their names ordered to be advertised in the Miners' Magazine for refusing to pay dues to this local: Amos Chitton, Claude Campbell, Nicholas O'Keefe, Taddy Lalonde, William McKee, Chas. Clark, Archie Thompson, Arthur Gillard and Lotne Davis.  
JOHN FRASER, Acting Secretary.

(Seal.)

Local No. 146.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of George E. Swan who is supposed to be in Nevada, but who has not been heard from since November, 1903. His description is as follows: Age, twenty-eight years; has light curly hair, blue eyes and is nearly six feet in height. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a favor by writing to his mother, Mrs. Rosa Swan, 338 South A. Street, Cripple Creek, Colorado.

**DECLARED UNFAIR.**

Silver City, Idaho, July 5, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Silver City Miners' Union No. 66 I was instructed to advertise Charles Miller in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor for non-payment of dues and a fine of \$25 placed against him for same. Other locals are warned against this man. His height is about five feet nine inches; weight, 200 pounds; complexion, light, very stout and chunky. By order of

(Seal.)

SILVER CITY MINERS' UNION NO. 66, W. F. M.

M. D. McLEOD, Secretary

**UNFAIR.**

Nome, Alaska, June 11, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of the Nome Mine Workers' union held June 5th Joe L. Nylander was ordered published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor. He is an engineer and claims to belong to the Brewery Workers' union of Seattle. By order

(Seal.)

LOCAL NO. 240, W. F. M.

PHILIP CORRIGAN, Sec'y-Treas.

**EXPELLED.**

McGill, Nev., July 7, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a meeting of this union held July 2d Frank Ewing and James Jensen were expelled for being a deterrent and a disturbing element in our local, for behaving in a disorderly manner and creating a disturbance at our regular meeting held June 29th; for threatening to do bodily harm to our presi-

dent, and for detaining the character of our officers. We respectfully request that their names be published in the Miners' Magazine. Fraternally yours,

JOE BRACKEN, President  
ALEX MILLER, Rec. Sec'y  
J. W. REGAN, Secretary

(Seal.)

**DECLARED FAIR.**

Goldfield, Nev., June 30, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please publish the names of the following brothers as fair to Local 229, W. F. M., and to all other labor organizations, for they have paid all dues and fines that was against them to date to the Goldfield Miners' Union No. 229, W. F. M. Names as follows: John D. Finn, bartender, Fred M. Frame, bartender, C. F. Casey, engineer of Hermitage saloon, and J. F. Burk, miner. By order of  
GOLDFIELD MINERS' UNION NO. 229, W. F. M.  
By J. J. MANGAN, Sec'y 229, W. F. M.

(Seal.)

**NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.**

Rhyolite, Nev., July 1, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please publish the following. All secretaries are hereby requested, when sending transfer notifications to this local, to send the member's card if possible, as it will greatly facilitate in adjusting the account on our books.  
JOSE E. GARRETT, Secretary,  
No. 225, W. F. M., Rhyolite, Nevada.

(Seal.)

**HE WAS FINED.**

Bisbee, Ariz., July 1, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At our last regular meeting Paddy Kerns, better known as "Paddy the Pig," was fined the sum of twenty five (\$25) dollars and ordered published in the Miners' Magazine for refusing to deposit his card while working in the jurisdiction of this local and leaving here without a card from this local. By order of

BISBEE MINERS' UNION NO. 106

JOS. D. CANNON, President,  
W. E. STEWART, Secretary



**THE DEATH PENALTY.**

Commenting on the denial by The Star of the right of society to take human life, as punishment for crime, the Fresno Mirror says it is hard to argue with one who holds that society becomes guilty of murder by carrying out the sentence of death imposed upon "a man legally convicted of murder." The Mirror thus assumes that a legal conviction, under a law imposing the death penalty, is necessarily a righteous act and that the moral crime is wiped out if the statute sanctions the death penalty. That position justifies the old English statute that inflicted the death penalty for sheep stealing, as well as for the execution of the thief by society.

The Mirror uses the argumentum ad hominem by venturing to assert that if one dear to the editor of The Star were murdered in cold blood, he would take quite a different view of the matter—that is, would be in favor of punishment by death. Granting that, for the moment, still it in no wise affects the morality of the death penalty. And that very illustration puts the infliction of death upon a basis of vengeance, which is utterly foreign to any ethical or moral code. The Mirror does not assert that society gains anything by killing one of its members. It will hardly assert that the killing is for the benefit of the killed.

There is no proof that the killing of men for crime lessens crime. There are, it is said, more murders in the United States than in any other civilized country, in proportion to population—and more executions than in any other civilized country. It does not appear, then, that we gain anything by killing men. Aside from that, the Mirror fails to answer our question, What rights has society to take human life, and where did it get that right?—San Francisco Star.

**AUSTRALIA'S LABOR LESSON.**

Great Britain, with its thirty-two labor members of Parliament, and Germany, with its large number of workmen in the Reichstag, are all right. But what do you think of Australia?

A hod-carrier is the vice chairman of the National Council of Australia. This job corresponds to the vice presidency of the United States. The man who sits at the head of the table at the meetings of the Australian National Council, the present premier, is a coal miner.

A metal worker is secretary of foreign affairs, a carpenter holds the portfolio for national defense, and the minister for trade formerly made hats for a living. The postmaster general is a miner, the minister of home affairs is a newspaper writer and the attorney general is a lawyer well known for his friendly attitude to labor.

Australian labor is evidently doing things while American labor is complaining. What Australians can do Americans can do. If Australia, albeit still a British possession, can install a workman's administration, America can undoubtedly go one better and establish a workman's government. Good heavens! Haven't our workers votes? What are they doing rather than have they done with them? Sold 'em to their masters? It looks mighty like it.

It evaporates patience. They have with the voting power, the muscular energy (without which capital would be a dead letter) and even the intelligence if they like to exercise it, to run the whole shooting match, yet refuse to gain their freedom. Shucks!

But they prefer wage-slavery. They adore their capitalist bosses; they just shriek with delight when they hear the factory whistle commanding them to return to their prisons and help their jailers get richer and richer and more powerful.

Then, to crown the climax, they hand over the entire reins of government to their self-made bosses. It's preposterous, almost incredible.

Well, let the reformers proceed. It won't last forever, that's certain. The last act will perhaps reveal the workers driven to frenzy and war by the very system they are able to change through the ballot box. This is

what their bosses foresee. This is the dire foreboding of the man who organized the first American trust.

Why not follow Australian labor's example and control the situation by a peaceful and legitimate exercise of the franchise? Ah, why not? Is it a question of moral stamina?—The New Era.

#### THE REMOVAL OF BINGHAM.

The removal of Police Commissioner Bingham by Mayor McClellan for "disobedience of orders and insubordinate statements" brings a feeling of relief to the hearts of the immense majority of the inhabitants of the metropolis. They may congratulate themselves upon this fact, as they might congratulate themselves upon getting rid of a pest or any other natural visitation over which they exercise no control. But it is hardly a matter upon which the citizens of New York may justly pride themselves.

The dominant characteristic of the administration of the police force by Mayor McClellan's former personal friend was violence and brutality—a total contempt for the rights of the citizens and a forcible suppression of every manifestation of the civic life that did not accord with the personal views of this general with the outlook of a corporal.

During his administration striking workmen, push-cart men, inoffensive citizens in general were repeatedly subjected to indiscriminate clubbing. Innocent citizens were again and again treated like proven and hardened criminals. The freedom of assemblage was violated because of the presence of the Red Flag of Socialism—that symbol of the kinship of mankind. Freedom of speech was suppressed for no reason at all. The commissioner's brutality extended even to the rank and file of the police themselves, and drill exercise were introduced which resulted in the maiming for life of many a policeman.

But notwithstanding all these violations of law and order, of right and justice, of decency and humanity, did the people of this great city rise in their might and hurl the ruffian and buffoon from his seat of power? The citizens continued to bear and suffer in silence. The protesting voices of striking workmen, of poor citizens, of Socialists, were drowned in the clamorous approval with which his numerous acts of brutality were hailed by the sycophantic press and influential citizens of this community. So far as the great mass of the citizens of New York are concerned, General Bingham might have continued in his career of lawlessness to the legally ordained term of his office.

It was not the outraged citizenry of New York that deposed General Bingham from his seat of power. He was first shaken in it by the intervention of no less influential a person than Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in defense of an innocent young man whom the brutal commissioner's brutal underlings were apparently determined to hound into a life of crime. He was removed from office by the mayor who appointed him, because he disobeyed that mayor's orders and addressed to him insubordinate communications. And the mayor's action, it is generally believed, was not uninfluenced by the dissatisfaction of the mighty ones in Tammany hall with the prospect of Bingham in office during the coming municipal election.

The citizens of New York have good reason to be joyful at Bingham's removal from office. They may justly honor Justice Gaynor for his defense of outraged human rights in the person of young Duffy. But do they not experience a sense of shame at this palpable exhibition of their own impotence as contrasted with the immense power of their elected officials and the secret influences working behind them?—New York Call.

#### THE NAZARENE A SOCIALIST.

##### Father Thomas McGrady's Remarks on Christ, Christianity in Theory and Practice, and Socialism.

The following was written to Dr. C. Wirth of Princeton, Iowa, by the late Father Thomas McGrady, while he was yet pastor of the Catholic church at Bellevue, Ky., and is published at the request of Dr. Wirth:

The essence of Socialism consists in giving to the laborer all the wealth that he creates (Eccl. 5:9 and 18), in relieving him from the necessity of supporting ornamental parasites, the abolition of usury, or the taking of money for the use of money, or wealth of any kind for the use of wealth of any kind, and all other modes of appropriating the wealth produced by honest toil. But Christ taught that the laborer is worthy of his hire (Matt. 10:10; Luke 10:7), and condemned usury (Luke 34:35).

Therefore, Christ was a Socialist. There are only two systems of production, the competitive system, with private ownership of capital, and the co-operative system with public ownership of capital. He who condemns the first must approve the second.

The competitive system is established on the principle that an employer is justified in hiring the laborer at starvation wages and in keeping all the wealth that the laborer creates, except what is absolutely necessary for his subsistence; that a merchant or manufacturer is justified in taking advantage of people's necessities in buying and selling, etc. But Christ, the essence of justice, condemned all this; therefore, Christ was a Socialist.

The competitive system idolizes wealth, makes wealth the end of every human being, forces men to trample on every law of justice in the acquisition of fortune. But Christ condemned all this (Mark 10:17-25; Luke 6:24). Therefore, Christ was a Socialist.

Christ, the Prince of justice, taught that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and, of course, should get all the wealth that he creates. But the laborer as a social factor, creates all wealth. Therefore, according to Christ, the laborer as a whole, or society which represents all the factors of production, should own all wealth. Both the Old and New Testament condemn such wealth as a danger. But Socialism takes the same view; therefore Socialism harmonizes with the Word of God.

Christ taught the brotherhood of man, and Socialism aims to establish the brotherhood of man. Therefore, Christ taught Socialism.

Competition means war, strife, hatred, etc. Socialism means peace, justice, love.

For 1,800 years the church has been repeating the song of the angels when they proclaimed the birth of the Messiah, and has represented the Nazarene as the God of Peace, and in his name Christian nations and people have gone forth to the field of carnage, with the sword and spear and battle-axe—and the earth has been stained with the blood of humanity. In the name of Christ battalions of legions have sung the Hymn of Mars, and the disciples of the Galilean have blasphemed the Temple of Truth with the battle cry of the War-God.

This simple illustration is sufficient to show that Christians are not yet thoroughly acquainted with the doctrines of their Master.—St. Louis Labor.

#### SPEECH OF FRED WARREN OF THE APPEAL TO REASON BEFORE THE FEDERAL COURT AT FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, JULY 1, 1909.

I wish to call the attention of the court to the fact that this case is the outgrowth of the kidnaping of three workmen by the agents of the great mining corporations, with the connivance of the state officials of Idaho and Colorado. The kidnaping of these workmen was acquiesced in by the President and sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In referring to the manner in which these workmen were taken from their homes as kidnaping I wish it understood that no less distinguished a personage than Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court of the United States

used this term in dissenting from the opinion of his associates. Justice McKenna, after reviewing the facts laid before the Supreme Court said:

In the case at bar, the states, through their officers, are the offenders. They, by an illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. . . . Kidnaping is a crime, pure and simple. . . . All of the officers of the law are supposed to be on guard against this. . . . But how is it when the law becomes the kidnaper? When the officers of the law, using the forms and exerting its power, become abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference—another form of the crime of kidnaping, distinguished only from that committed by an individual by circumstances. If a state may say to one within her borders and upon whom her process is served, "I will not inquire how you came here; I must execute my laws and remit you to proceedings against those who have wronged you," may she so plead against her offenses? May she claim that by mere physical presence within her borders, an accused person is, within her jurisdiction, denuded of his constitutional rights, though he has been brought there by her violence. And constitutional rights the accused (the three working men I have alluded to) in this case certainly did have and valuable ones.

Justice McKenna voiced my views and the views of every law abiding citizen on this important matter touching the rights of the individual. But the Supreme Court declared otherwise and refused to grant the relief asked for by these workmen and guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States and by every consideration of fair play and justice.

It was during the heat of this struggle between the Western Federation of Miners and the wealthy Mine Owners' Association of the west that I conceived the idea of offering a reward for ex-Governor Taylor, who, as was generally known, was a fugitive from justice from his home state of Kentucky and in hiding in Indiana, protected from the service of requisition by the governor of Indiana whose position was endorsed by Governor Roosevelt, of New York, and every prominent Republican politician and newspaper in the United States.

Would the Supreme Court hold to its opinion that kidnaping was not a crime if the victim was a member of the Republican party and a representative of the capitalist class? I did not believe that the \$1,000 offered by the Appeal would induce any man to undertake the abduction of Mr. Taylor, as for seven years the state of Kentucky had a standing reward of \$100,000 for the capture of the murderers of Governor Goebel, for which crime Taylor had been indicted by the Franklin county grand jury in January, 1900.

But I did expect that the offer of this reward in the manner and with the language used would attract public attention to the kidnaping decision of the Supreme Court. I felt that if this decision, sanctioning the kidnaping of poor and defenseless workmen by rich and powerful capitalists, was understood by the American people a wave of protest would sweep the country and force the Supreme Court to recede from its position as had been done before, notably in the famous Dred Scott decision, and will undoubtedly be done again.

This Taylor reward was circulated through the mails in a manner in daily use by banks, private detective agencies, Anti-Horse Thief Associations, sheriffs and marshals. I have here three postal cards mailed by national and state banks offering rewards for the arrest of men whom these banks allege to have committed crime. The card which I offer for the inspection of the court, it will be noted, bears upon the back or outside of the card in large letters, figures and characters the following language: "B. B. Bond, produce dealer, wanted for issuing forged Bills of Lading. \$250 reward will be paid by the First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., for his arrest and delivery to Nashville authorities."

It will be observed that this language, to quote this court's decision on our demurrer to the indictment, "is calculated to impress the readers of the language with the thought that Bond was guilty of the commission of some crime for which he would be prosecuted by the Tennessee authorities if captured and returned to them." It can further be said, following the court's line of reasoning, that this language was obviously intended by the First National bank to reflect injuriously upon the character of B. B. Bond, and from its terms, the manner and style in which it was displayed on the postal card is calculated to have that effect.

The other cards contain similar language and display. This is characteristic of thousands of cards which daily pass through the mails of the United States, and yet in not a single instance has any effort been made by the government to rid the mails of this objectionable matter and protect those of its citizens who are fugitives from justice.

My arrest and conviction is the first instance on record where a man was prosecuted for attempting to bring to the bar of justice an indicted fugitive charged with the crime of murder.

There must be some reason why I alone, of the thousands of men who, according to the rule of this court and the opinion of the district attorney and his assistant, have committed substantially the same act, should be singled out and marked for prosecution.

The reason is not hard to find. Society today is divided into two classes. On the one side we find the work people—men, women and children, who have no means of obtaining a livelihood but by their hard labor. On the other hand we find a relatively small group of men who own the land and the tools which these people must have access to if they are to live. It is the primary if not the sole purpose of the men who own this productive property to obtain as large profits as possible, while on the other hand the work people strive constantly to increase their wages. This creates a class conflict.

This conflict began with civilization and has come down under varying forms to this day and will continue with increasing intensity so long as a small group of rich men are permitted to lay upon the masses, to quote from Pope Leo, "a yoke little better than slavery." Discussing the ever present problem of labor and its compensation John Adams in 1776 observed:

It is of no consequence by what name you call your people—whether by that of free men or slaves. In some countries the laboring poor men were called free men; in others slaves; but the difference was imaginary only. What matters it whether a landlord employing ten laborers on his farm gives them annually as much as will buy the necessaries of life or gives them those necessaries at first hand?

Coming down to the Civil War period we find that the Charlestown Baptist Association in presenting a memorial to the Georgia legislature in 1835, discussing this ever-with-us problem of labor, gave expression to the following conclusion:

It amounts in effect to this whether the operatives of a country shall be bought and sold and themselves become property, as in this state, or whether they shall become hirelings and their labor only become property, as in some other states.

It will be seen from these two quotations, clearly reflecting the opinion of the Revolutionary and Civil War periods, that the master class recognized no difference between the chattel slave and the wage hireling. In 1865 Karl Marx, the founder of Scientific Socialism, summed up the labor problem in the following striking sentence.

In point of fact, however, whether a man works three days of the week for himself on his own field and three days for nothing on the estate of his lord, or whether he works in the factory or work shop six hours daily for himself and six hours daily for his employer, it comes to the same thing.

This surplus value over and above that which is required by the slave, the serf and the wage worker to maintain his physical existence is the portion which the master, the feudal lord, and the capitalist have taken by force of arms in the first case, by ownership of land in the second and by ownership of tools and cunningly devised laws and court decisions in the last instance.

The slave master built up a civil and political system which protected

his right of property in the bodies of his slaves and the wealth they produced. One does not have to go very far back in the history of this country to find confirmation of this statement. Prior to 1860 the laws enacted by Congress and by most of the several states, backed by the decisions of federal and state courts, had for their object the protection of the slave master in his right of ownership of men, women and children. The man who dared raise his voice in protest against the exploitation of the black man was branded as a traitor to his country, if he attempted to speak he was thrown in jail, and if he attempted to print a newspaper voicing his sentiments his press was destroyed and he was mobbed or murdered.

What was true in the two revolutionary periods which marked the disappearance of a political system based on kingship and a political system based on chattel slavery is true today.

The men and the newspapers that have espoused the cause of men, women and children who work in the fields, factories and mines of this nation are marked for persecution as were the revolutionary and abolition editors before them. For ten years as editor of the Appeal to Reason I have been in constant conflict with the ruling class, and the men who hope to pick up the crumbs which drop from the tables of the great captains of industry, on whose will employment depends, not alone in the industries but in the government and municipal service.

The postoffice department was first employed to hamper and harass the Appeal to Reason in its work of education and enlightenment. The most absurd rules and regulations were specially formulated to apply, as Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden wired to the Girard postmaster, "to the Appeal to Reason." In every instance where our right to the mails was questioned the Appeal won a signal victory, because we strictly obeyed the spirit and the letter of the law.

Then the aid of the courts was invoked to accomplish, if possible, what the postoffice department had failed to do. The courts today, as prior to 1860, are with the owning and ruling class. Daily this fact is becoming more apparent. One has only to refer to the long list of decisions in which the interests of labor and capital are opposed to verify this statement. The blacklist has been legalized and the boycott outlawed. The injunction has been used with telling effect in labor controversies to terrorize and crush the men who work while it has proven ineffective and of no avail when directed against great capitalist interests, as President Roosevelt pointed out when he was engaged in his battle with the great packing industries.

The people of Missouri in their capacity as sovereign voters recently elected a governor and legislature on a platform demanding relief from railroad extortion. A two-cent fare bill was enacted into law. This law was upheld by the State Supreme Court. The railroads went to the federal courts, who, with the stroke of a pen nullified the will of three millions of people. So closely allied has become the federal judiciary of this country to the great corporations that even now there is pending in Congress a resolution demanding an investigation of the acts and conduct of the federal judges who have prostituted their high office to the profit of these corporations, three-fourths of which, according to a statement made by Governor Hadley, are either illegally organized or unlawfully conducted.

For years the Appeal to Reason has been waging, almost single handed, a fight against the oppressive and intolerable industrial and political conditions which confront this country. We frankly admit having been unsparing in our criticism of the acts of public officials and the courts of this land. We have dared to tell the truth and it is because of this that I face this court today a convicted felon in the eyes of thousands of men and women whose respect I covet.

Whence came this prosecution? The Kansas City Journal in November, 1907, editorially stated that the department of justice at the instance of the President of the United States, had been instructed to commence proceedings against a Socialist sheet at Girard, Kansas. I do not know the Journal's source of information, but am inclined to believe from facts now in my possession that this prosecution of the Appeal to Reason has been directed from the attorney general's office in Washington.

When the Pierson envelope, on which this action is based, was sent to the postoffice inspector of this district from Los Angeles, that gentleman turned it over to the district attorney. The district attorney returned the envelope to the postoffice inspector with the opinion that there was no ground for action. The inspector in making report to the department at Washington marked the case "closed." He later explained to me that this meant that so far as the district of Kansas was concerned no further action would be taken. But soon thereafter word was received from Washington, so the assistant district attorney announced in the presence of this court, that there had been a violation of the law and that the case must be re-opened and vigorously prosecuted.

The district attorney's office at Topeka, however, revised its decision, after hearing from Washington, that there was no ground for action against me. One of my attorneys, journeyed to Washington and laid before the department thousands of reward cards, similar to the Taylor reward, which had been mailed from nearly every city in the Union. When my attorney inquired why the Appeal was singled out for prosecution on this flimsy charge while all the senders of these other cards who were equally culpable were not molested, the representative of the government opened a drawer in his desk and produced an armload of marked copies of the Appeal.

Blue pencil marks designating certain articles in the Appeal indicated that this paper is pretty closely read by high government officials. The government official shrugged his shoulder in reply to Darrow's question and remarked, "We are after the Appeal."

This case has dragged its weary way through this court for over two years, continued from time to time at the instance of the government. I submit from these facts that I am not prosecuted for having violated any federal law but purely because of my political opinions and my work in behalf of the working class of this nation.

This prosecution is not unexpected to us. As plainly stated by the government official to whom our attorney talked while in Washington it is evident that secret service agents of the government have been camping on the trail of the Appeal for lo, these many years.

Is it not pretty conclusive evidence that we have observed religiously the laws and regulations governing the conduct of a newspaper when after ten years of effort the government is able to find only this lone and paltry alleged violation?

Personally I feel proud of this record. I feel no sense of guilt nor will the world approve this conviction when the truth prevails and the facts are known.

The government's witnesses testified here on the stand that I submitted to them copy of the matter I expected to mail and asked whether in the postmaster's judgment it constituted a violation of the federal law. That official after looking the matter up said it did not, and I want to say here that during the ten years of my connection with the Appeal to Reason I have had frequent occasion to consult with the postmaster at Girard on matters relating to the postal laws and in no instance was his judgment ever at fault. He assured me that in his judgment the matter I proposed mailing was identical in character with thousands of postal cards mailed at his office by the sheriff, the marshal and the officers of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

In submitting to this court these postal cards mailed by bankers it is not my intention that the government should proceed against these men on the evidence furnished by me. I know these gentlemen are immune from prosecution because they represent the dominant class in society today. The rewards which they offer are for men who have committed crimes against property and in the prevailing social system the property of the rich is of vastly more consequence than the life and liberty of the poor.

On the other hand the editor who has espoused the cause of the wage

slave today, has, in the eyes of the ruling class, committed a crime against existing institutions for daring to offer a reward for the apprehension of an influential member of the dominant political party.

I have also dared to criticize a decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the United States. Judge West, the assistant district attorney who assisted in my prosecution, in his argument a year ago last November after presenting his reasons why the demurrer in this action should be overruled, closed his argument in a burst of passion with the statement that, "As a matter of fact this literature was sent out for the purpose of bringing into contempt and discredit the Supreme Court of the United States." Is criticism a crime? And is it for this I am being prosecuted?

Smarming under the vicious attempt of the English king to prevent the circulation of revolutionary newspapers during the period preceding the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the first amendment to the new constitution was made to provide for a free press and free speech, always and everywhere recognized as the sustaining pillars of free institutions.

Our colonist forefathers, imbued with the high ideals embodied in their immortal declaration, shouldered their guns and shot to death the divine right of kings, and then the cunning enemies of democracy raised in its stead the Supreme Court with its many federal arms reaching out into all the states of the Union.

The Federal Court has become in fact the reigning monarch of the American people. No measure of relief demanded by the voters of this nation, enacted into law by their elected representatives and signed by the President, may become operative without their judicial sanction. At the command of the Lords of Privilege any obnoxious law is promptly declared unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court of the United States has today more real power over the people than is vested in any monarch of the old world.

The late Senator Hanna boasted that the courts are maintained to butress property rights. Ex-President Roosevelt denounced a federal judge for his interpretation of the law in the government's prosecution of the beef trust. President Taft in his Hot Springs, Va., speech expressed a decided opinion upon the same question in referring to the inability of the poor to cope in the courts with men of wealth. With expressions like these from men of prominence, do you wonder that there is a growing distrust on the part of the poor people of this nation that the courts are against them?

In the western district of New York of thirty case decided in favor of injured employes, twenty-eight were reversed in favor of the master class by the higher courts. United States District Attorney Sims of Chicago was waging a vigorous fight against the white slave drivers and when victory was almost in his grasp, his hand was paralyzed by a decision of the Supreme Court, which virtually put an end to the prosecution of that unspeakable infamy. There are property interests involved in the wholesale debauchery of young girls and these property interests must be safeguarded at whatever cost. As for the girls they are the daughters of the working class and in point of value are not to be compared to property.

Our modern system of jurisprudence is a survival of medieval times when judges presided by right of ownership of lands and castles and it will require another political revolution similar to that of 1776 and that of 1860 to abolish this bulwark of special privilege and capitalist exploitation.

I was convicted by a jury composed of partisan Republicans. It was shown by competent evidence introduced in this court today that two of the jurors had expressed hostile and prejudicial sentiments against me. Affidavits herewith filed show that one of the jurors, Mr. Nelson, became deathly sick in the jury room and he affirms that it was because of this sickness and his fear of death unless medical attention could be secured that he was forced into voting for a conviction. Again it is shown by competent evidence introduced at this hearing that the principal witness for the government, ex-Governor Taylor, made statements which were untrue. He stated that at the time the reward which I offered was circulated through the mails he was not a fugitive from justice nor was there any charge pending against him of a criminal nature in Kentucky. Affidavits, state records and letters signed by Taylor himself, all on file in this court, show that Taylor had been indicted and that for seven years prior to the offer of our reward he had been a fugitive from justice with a price on his head. It is the common practice in all courts that where the defendant can show that a juror in qualifying perjures himself a new trial is granted. Perjured testimony on the part of the prosecuting witness is also grounds for a new trial in ordinary cases. Of course I understand that this is not an ordinary case. The whole history of these proceedings shows conclusively that it is not an attempt to secure the ends of justice but is an effort to punish me because of my political views.

In conclusion permit me to say that I am not asking the mercy of leniency of this court. I have committed no crime and there is festering in my conscience no accusation of guilt, but if my conviction and punishment will serve to rivet public attention upon the abuses which I have tried to point out then I shall feel that I have not suffered this humiliation in vain.

After all, this is the price of human progress. Why should I expect immunity? The courts have ever been and are today the bulwarks of the ruling class. Why should they not punish offenders against that class? In feudal slavery the courts sustained the feudal lords, in chattel slavery they protected the slave owners and in wage slavery they defend the industrial masters.

Whoever protested for the sake of justice or in the name of the future was an enemy of society and persecuted or put to death.

In one of the most eloquent characterizations of history Charles Sumner, tracing the march of the centuries, pointed out that the most infamous crimes against the liberty and progress of the human race had been sanctioned by the so-called courts of justice.

This case is a mere incident in the mighty struggle of the masses for emancipation. Slowly, painfully, proceeds the struggle of man against the power of mammon. The past is written in tears and blood. The future is dim and unknown but the final outcome of this world wide struggle is not in doubt. Freedom will conquer slavery, truth will prevail over error, justice will triumph over injustice, the light will vanquish the darkness, and humanity, disenthralled, will rise resplendent in the glory of universal brotherhood.

## WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

No sooner did Samuel Gompers embark upon his investigation tour in Europe than the talk is again starting among some of his friends of retiring him upon a life pension. This proposition was first gently broached to Gompers at the New Orleans convention seven years ago, when Duncan was to have been advanced to the head of the Federation. Gompers replied in substance that so long as he retained his faculties he would not voluntarily retire and intended to remain president of the Federation until such time as he believed he was no longer competent to serve in that position. His friends bowed to his decision and the pension plan was abandoned and was not heard of until just recently. It is not being shouted from the house-tops at present, but some quiet talk is being indulged in among some of the faithful that has come to the ears of labor paper editors in the southern part of the country, and doubtless the subject will be widely discussed during the next few months.

It is a safe prediction that Gompers will not yield to the blandishments of his friends and step aside and make room for Duncan or anybody else. He is going to remain president of the American Federation of Labor until such time as he in his own judgment considers himself unfit to longer administer the affairs of that office, no matter what the wishes of his immediate friends may be. It should be stated in this connection that the radical element in

Federation conventions never looked very kindly upon the pension scheme, not because it might affect Gompers or any other individual. It is a question for the affiliated internationals to deal with, and if the cigarmakers, printers, molders or any other trade desire to pension their delegates that is their privilege. The Federation as such ought not to usurp the functions of affiliated bodies.

The final curtain has been rung down on the great western drama. The Western Federation of Miners stands vindicated before the world and the Mine Operators' Association wears the brand of infamy to which it is so justly entitled. When the Colorado legislature passed and the governor signed the appropriation bill containing a provision to partially reimburse the miners for damages sustained during the "Peabody war," it was not the dollars and cents involved that were important, but the principle was vital and epoch-making so far as organized labor is concerned. The great state of Colorado recognized, by an almost unanimous vote in the legislature, that the miners had been unjustly treated, and consequently must have been right in their contentions, and were entitled to remuneration for damages sustained while defending themselves from the cowardly and unwarranted attacks of the mine barons and their corrupt minions.

Labor history in America does not reveal anywhere so heroic and self-sacrificing a struggle as that of the Western miners during the past decade. Confronted as they were by all the cohorts of capitalism—by the Mine Operators' Association, with its Standard Oil millions behind it; by the unrelenting opposition of a President of the United States, several governors as well as senators, congressmen and state legislatures; by the United States Supreme Court, the Colorado Supreme Court and most of the subordinate judicial bodies; by the Colorado state militia, an army of private police, and the secret spies and thugs of the Pinkerton and Theil detective agencies; by the daily press (with a few honorable exceptions) and myriads of weekly and monthly publications, and even by large numbers of clergymen who wear the livery of heaven to serve the devil—confronted as they were by every power that could be marshaled against them by merciless uncompromising capitalism, the miners stood upon the firing line like a stone wall, repulsed every attack from within and without, and emerge from the ordeal triumphant and vindicated, and unquestionably more militant and class-conscious, better disciplined and more powerful than when war was declared against them.

It is nothing short of marvelous that all the charges made against the Western miners during the past seven or eight years—from the charges black as night to the most petty accusations—have recoiled upon the heads of capitalism's motley crew, and not one has been sustained when subjected to the searching scrutiny of the light of day. Lockouts, bull-pens, deportations, blacklists, beatings, threats, insults and denunciations of every sort could not break the will of these men of the mountains and canyons of the west. Aye, when the climax of the brutal prosecution was reached, when their officers were kidnaped, imprisoned for more than a year, and then dragged within the shadow of the gallows, the miners, grim and determined, stood more compact, fought more valiantly, sacrificed more nobly and scorned all thought of compromise or surrender.

The student of industrial history, today or tomorrow, enthusiastic or philosophical as he may be, will be amazed at the wonderful vitality, strength of character and unexampled heroism displayed by this magnificent western organization of labor. Poor in purse, unlearned in book lore, unsuspecting of the machinations of a crafty and unscrupulous foe, these plain, simple toilers met the enemy upon the battle ground of his own selection and beat him to a complete standstill. The organized workers throughout the world can well feel proud of the remarkable achievements of these stalwart western men. Their brave fight for the right has served as a splendid inspiration to the oppressed toilers of all countries. They are in the vanguard of the hosts of labor who are marching toward the higher civilization and inaugurating the new day when the despoilation and oppression of the wealth-producers by an insatiable master class must and shall cease.

Where are our painters and poets, our romancers and dramatists? This realistic western drama, with its many human interest stories, contains sufficient material, which, if correctly interpreted, will challenge the admiration of the world and bring to artists and authors undying fame. It ranks with the heroic struggles of the oppressed in any age.

A remarkable strike has been in progress in the Hawaiian Islands for several months. About 11,000 Japanese laborers on the sugar plantations were affected. They constitute about 75 per cent of all the plantation labor, and their wages ranged from \$16 to \$22 per month, housing, fuel and medical care. For some time the necessities of life have been advancing steadily until it has become almost impossible for the Japs to live on their meager income. Recently the plantation owners have been importing laborers from Portugal, Spain and Porto Rico and paying them somewhat better wages, the idea being doubtless to pit one race against the other and reap the benefit of the rivalry. Again, the financial statements showed that while cost of living was increasing for the laborers the plantations owners were also enjoying the greatest prosperity in their history, the last year beating all records in the art of profit-taking. The Jap laborers have a loose sort of an organization called the Higher Wage Association. The peculiar thing about it is that preceding the strike there were no meetings held, no vote taken, no conferences held between committees of employers and employees, but at a given signal every mother's son of them ceased work, after which their demands for high wages, couched in polite terms, were sent to the bosses.

In the meantime the plantation owners have been taking various measures calculated to irritate and provoke the strikers, such as ostentatious parading of the militia, veiled threats in their newspapers and campaigns of mud-slinging against those whom they regarded as leaders. Recently, in typically capitalistic style, about a dozen agitators were arrested for treason and houses and printing offices were searched, all without process of law and so acknowledged. Now the high-handed and brutal methods of the officials, all being the creatures of the plantation owners, are being made the subject of investigation by the Japanese government and considerable international complications may arise. A correspondent of the Review, writing from Honolulu, declares that the sympathies of the community are decidedly on the side of the Japanese. But that amounts to little. It's the class that is in control of the governmental machinery, that wields the bayonet of the soldier and the policeman's club and issues the judicial decrees—no matter how insignificant in numbers that class is—that is the real power in the Hawaiian Islands, like everywhere else.

The efforts of the United States Steel Corporation to foist the open shop upon the laboring men employed upon and along the Great Lakes is being supplemented by an attack upon the tin plate workers employed by the American Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary combine of the two billion dollar trust. The tin plate workers were about the last branch of organized labor in the trust's employ, and it is now a settled fact that the octopus is determined to smash the very last vestige of unionism that it is able to reach.

For upward of eleven years the tin plate workers have been at peace with their employers. During that period they have reduced the hours of labor and increased wages quite materially through friendly negotiations. A few weeks ago the tin plate workers held their annual convention in Cleveland and the officers informed the writer that the union was in excellent shape and there was not the least sign of trouble anywhere. Therefore, the edict of the United States Steel Corporation that the tin plate employes must work open shop (that is, no union) came like a thunder-clap from a clear sky. The men were dumfounded and dazed and could hardly believe their own senses.

So after years of voting and shouting for a "protective" tariff and the grand old party the tin plate men, like the iron and steel workers, the longshoremen, seamen and other toilers, are now being given a splendid illustration of the gratitude of capitalists. What matters it that the Carnegies and

Fricks and Coreys and Garys and the rest of the brood have been enriched beyond the dreams of avarice? Their billions of wealth must be augmented by additional billions, and how can their adventure prove successful except by smashing the unions and by beating down wages to a bare living level? Time was when the iron and steel workers were the highest paid laboring people in the world. At the battle of Homestead they were dealt a blow that has resulted in driving those toilers to the brink of pauperism, and today the vast majority of these human cogs upon the iron and steel industry are apparently as submissive as ever were the chattel slaves of the south. They seem to have lost all hope and power of resistance. They dare not call their souls their own, and the mill towns of Pennsylvania and the Middle West are nothing better than modern slave stockades.

There is no material change in the struggle of the marine workers against the Lake Carriers' Association, controlled by the steel trust, from the conditions that existed last month. One day the trust agents secure a few deserters from the union side; the next day the unionists win accessions from the strike-breakers. Each day the trust publicity bureau announces that the strike is broken, and each day the union spokesmen declare that the outlook continues to grow brighter for a victory.

The struggle on the lakes and the efforts of the trust to import strike-breakers from abroad has attracted the attention of ship owners in foreign countries, and now there is a revival of the agitation to form an international federation of capitalists engaged in shipping to deal with labor questions. During the great strikes in Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam and New York there was considerable talk of forming such an organization, but it seems that the plan was dropped. Now a conference is about to be held in London to bring about a federation of the shipping masters of the world. It is proposed, among other things, to establish an insurance system to reimburse all vessel owners whose ships may be tied up by a strike, and to organize bands of strike-breakers in all countries to be drawn upon in case of trouble. Doubtless the formation of such an organization will have the effect of bringing about a closer federation of the marine workers of the world and intensifying the class struggle, which is nowadays becoming so plain that even a blind man can see it.

The valiant struggle of the hatters against the open shop and to preserve their union label is proving successful. During the month the manufacturers of Danbury, Bethel and New Milford, Conn., with few exceptions and including some of the largest firms in the country, have broken away from the employers' association and made peace with the men. An agreement was arranged by which the unionists will work ninety days without using the label and after that period the label is again to be placed in hats. It appears that the manufacturers were under \$25,000 bonds each to carry out the open shop program, and under the arrangement made with the union those employers who capitulated hope to save their forfeit. Mundheim, the president of the Manufacturers' Association, declares that his battered organization will yet enforce the open shop, but it is hardly probable that the obstinate bosses will succeed, for while those establishments that surrendered will capture the cream of the trade the men employed will also be enabled to extend better support to their fellow-workers who continue the contest.

The hatters are another organization that gave the world an example of solidarity and heroic self-denial that will not be lost upon the working class. Not only have they been subjected to a raking fire upon the industrial field, but for several years they have been the targets for bitter attack through the courts that would have discouraged many other trades less class-conscious. Although in a political sense the hatters have been extremely conservative, they deserve the respect and undivided support of every Socialist and progressive person in the country. It is enough to know that they were being fought by the common enemy, and in all probability a good many of the hatters are learning that there is a class struggle and that the old political parties that they supported in the past defend and uphold the capitalist side in that struggle.

The A. F. of L. executive council has declared war upon the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and has circularized the state and city central bodies to bar the locals of the flints. The Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association claims jurisdiction over the jobs that some of the flints hold. The flints have offered to amalgamate with the greens, but have been rebuffed, and now it is likely that a struggle for the mastery will be precipitated, to the great delight of the manufacturers. The unions are dual in character. The flints are the most skilled mechanics, many of the greens being displaced by bottle-blowing machinery and other devices. D. A. Hayes, a vice president of the A. F. of L., is president of the green glass men and for several years he has fought against the admission of the flints to the Federation. Now the turmoil is to be carried into the local labor bodies and some of the latter have already defied the A. F. of L. executive council and announced that they will not unseat the flints, who are, in many places, active and tireless workers for the cause of organized labor and usually have the sympathy of the rank and file in other trades.—International Socialist Review.

#### RESPECTABLE SOCIALISM.

By Chas. H. Kerr, Editor, in "International Socialist Review" for June.

Socialism Becoming Respectable.—We give a somewhat lengthy quotation from one of the most respectable periodicals in the United States, the Congregationalist and Christian World of Boston. In its issue of May 15th, Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University, a man who stands in the very front rank of capitalist economists, writes of the Socialist Party Program:

"Not at once by a single stroke is it proposed to confiscate private property. The effort will be made to reach the goal by a series of approaches, although the goal is kept constantly in view and the intermediate steps are to be taken in order that they may bring us nearer to it. What should we do about the movement while it is pursuing this conservative line of action? If we could stop it all by a touch of a button, ought we to do it? For one, I think not. On the general ground that it represents the aspirations of a vast number of working men, it has the right to exist; but what is specifically in point is that its immediate purposes are good. It has changed the uncompromising policy of opposing all half-way measures; it welcomes reforms and tries to enroll in its membership as many as possible of the reformers. It tries to secure a genuine democracy by means of the initiative and the referendum—something that would accomplish very much of that purification of politics of which the Socialist and others as well have so much to say.

"Factory laws, the abolition of child labor, the protection of working women and the proper inspection of factories are measures that we all have at heart; and most of us desire the gradual shortening of the working day and general lightening of the burden of labor. When it comes to a public ownership of mines, forests, oil wells and the like, there are few of us who are not open to conviction and many of us are ready to assent to that policy by which the government holds on very carefully to such properties of this kind as it possesses and even acquires others. Inheritance taxes and income taxes, which the Socialists desire, have been widely adopted. In short, the Socialist and the reformer may walk side by side for a very considerable distance without troubling themselves about the unlike goals which they hope in the end to reach.

"Will it be safe to join the party and work with it, as it were, ad interim? The platform is always there telling very distinctly whether the movement is tending, and it is no modest platform; which even the immediate demands now constitute, if we take account of all of them; for it includes the national ownership of railroads and of all consolidated industries which have reached a national scale and have practically killed competition. It demands the public ownership of land itself, a measure so sweeping that our kindly farmer

... in the rank if he really thought there was any probability of its adoption. What the reformers will have to do is to take the Socialist name, to walk behind a somewhat red banner and be ready to break ranks and leave the army when it reaches the dividing of the ways."

Will it be safe for the capitalistic reformers to join the Socialist party for the sake of bringing about reforms which tend to delay the collapse of capitalism? Professor Clark thinks it will, and he is a man of no mean ability. But if he is right, will it be safe for the Socialist party to shape its policy with a view to catching the votes and even the membership applications of these reformers, who will be, in Professor Clark's words, "ready to break ranks and leave the army when it reaches the dividing of the ways?" That is the issue that must be met within the Socialist party in the near future. There will be no lack of arguments on the reform side. There are hundreds of efficient party workers who have put in many hours of unpaid labor, and who feel that the fat salary of a public official would be a suitable reward. And the salary is a possibility if we can only attract enough reformers to come in and help with their votes. There are party editors working for un-certain salaries whose pay would no doubt be sure and liberal if the reformers' money could be poured into Socialist channels. And behind these few, who perhaps after all are influenced rather unconsciously than consciously by their material interests, there are many thousand converts who have come to us through sentimental sympathy rather than class consciousness, who will accept Professor Clark's overtures with joy, and with not a thought for the collapse of the allied army "when it reaches the dividing of the ways." Opposed to these will be found an increasing number of wage-workers in the great industries, whose personal experiences have taught them the vital reality of the class struggle, and by their side will be those whose study of Socialist literature has convinced them that their own ultimate interests are bound up with those of the wage-workers. We who take this position hold that it is better to let the reformers do their reforming outside the Socialist party rather than inside. We hold that the function of our party is to prepare for the revolution, by educating and organizing, and that the quickest way to get reforms, if any one cares for reforms, is to make the revolutionary movement more and more of a menace to capitalism. Two things are certain. One is that the opportunists, so highly commended by Professor Clark, now hold most of the official positions in our party and control most of our periodicals. The other is that the great mass of the city wage-workers remain utterly unmoved by the eloquent propaganda of opportunism. The outcome? That will turn on forces stronger than arguments. Captains of industry are making revolutionists faster than professors and editors can make reformers. And when revolutionists shape the policy of the Socialist party, reformers will find little in it to attract them.

**DON'T CRITICISE OUR COURTS.**

Last week, Attorney Charles Thatcher was debarred from practice in any court in this state by the keepers of that cemetery of democracy—the Ohio Supreme Court—as the penalty for daring to criticise judges seeking the people's vote.

And to make this astounding act more revolting, Judges Schauk and Price, both denounced by the Ohio Federation of Labor, last fall, and also attacked by Thatcher, sat on the case, heard testimony, and with a brazenness only equaled by their venality and an absence of fairness, much less common decency, made possible by their votes, this culmination of an event that means no attorney—and possibly any other citizen dare question or discuss or criticise the decision of a judge standing for re-election.

Supreme Justice Spear dissented from his colleagues. He held the verdict excessive, and favored a more lenient punishment, thus agreeing in principle with his associates, that be-wigged and be-gowned servants of the people are not ordinary hired men.

The verdict truly seems the last word to a patient people, by our judicial saturnalia, drunk with a power seized by methods perch climbers would despise, as they, with owlish look and concealed merriment, talk of the law's majesty, justice, Blackstone and Coke.

The decision means that Attorney Thatcher must pay a costly price for scattering broadcast Judge Morris' labor injunctions and the list of damage cases he took from juries to favor railroads. And this same Morris, be it known, was formerly the people's friend—the unyielding and stern trust smasher—now doing penance for this demagogery in the hopes that he will receive a federal judgeship plum, about ready to pluck.

The decision is the most important ever made by the Ohio Supreme Court, in that it declares no attorney dare criticise the actions of a court. It must be remembered that no denial was made of Thatcher's claims.

He must suffer because he published court records.

Among railroads, he is undoubtedly unpopular. This made the kidnaping of American rights an easy job under the cloak of personality.

But the rule is established, to be used as a club long after the actors in this case are forgotten.

An appeal will be made by the attorney to the same Supreme Court, and later to the United States Supreme Court. The first plan will be about as successful as trying to beat a crooked poker game.

Some attorneys insist that the new rule will include all classes of citizens—that the ground work for judicial lese majeste has been successfully laid while the people have been lulled by presidential golf, murders, tariff gab and general "con" talk by those who are smart enough to know when plutocracy is in deadly earnest to stop the scathing denunciations of its judge-made tools. Toledo Union Leader.

**POETICAL**

GODDESS OF LIBERTY HOLDS HER HEAD TOO HIGH.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Goddess of Liberty, listen—  
Listen, I say, and look  
To the sounds and the sighs of sorrow  
This side of Sandy Hook  
Your eye is searching the distance,  
You are holding your torch too high  
To see the slaves who are fettered,  
Though close at your feet they lie  
And the cry of the suffering stranger  
Has reached your ear and your breast—  
But you do not heed the wail that comes  
From the infants of your own oppressed!

Goddess of Liberty, follow  
Follow me where I lead,  
Come down into the sweatshop  
And look on the work of greed,  
Look on the faces of children  
Old before they were born;

Look on the haggard women  
Of all sex graces shorn;  
Look on the men—God help us  
If this is what it means  
To be men in the Land of Freedom  
And live like mere machines!

Goodness of Liberty, answer  
How can the slaves of Spain  
Find freedom under your banner  
While your own still wear the chain?  
Loud is the screech of the eagle  
And boastful the voice of your drums,  
But they do not silence the wail of despair  
That rises out of your slums!  
What will you do with your conquests,  
And how shall your hosts be fed,  
While your streets are filled with desperate throngs  
Crying for work or bread.

**THE WAGE SLAVE.**

Mucking, rustling or herding, I've lived up to the three,  
Making the pace for my brothers or having it made for me,  
Cursing the system that bound me, hollering aloud for the new,  
Finding the false that hurt me and worshipping the true

Raised like a dog in the gutter, big of body and of brain,  
With never a chance to use them only for another's gain,  
All my life been a heartache, playing the part of the fool  
With always the knowledge to crush me, I'm only a tool

Even the nature you gave me cannot follow thy command,  
My share of thy bounty scanty my breed must not expand,  
Master of all you hear me, you know where the fault must be,  
Raised like a dog, living like a dog, and like a dog, I'll die

Living the life of the wilderness or living the life of the mart,  
Crushing God in my soul or strangling love in my heart;  
And ever the human longing for one I could call my own,  
And always the sad, sad yearning for a place that might be home

Living the life of the wage slave something must break or bust,  
Something must soothe those longings and then we raise a thirst,  
Drinking it down and forgetting, vanishing it all in shame,  
But, master, you know the umpires and the way they fixed the game.

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE

**In Memoriam.**

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1909.

I am instructed to forward to you for publication in the Miners' Magazine the following resolutions of condolence on the death of the wife of our president, T. M. Hamill:

Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed president, T. M. Hamill; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our brother and family our heartfelt sympathy in their dark hour of sorrow and affliction;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy placed in the minutes of our local. Signed,

J. W. DUNN,  
J. W. DINWIDDIE,  
J. TURNEY,

Committee.

(Seal.)

**Baldwin Acetylene Mine Lamp**



Patented for the Cap.

THOUSANDS IN DAILY USE

**NO SMOKE  
NO GREASE**

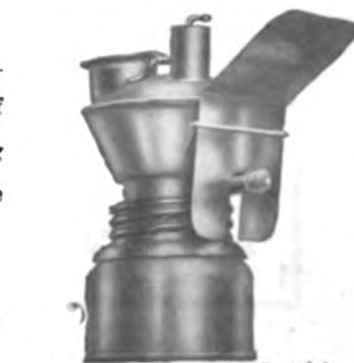
CHEAPEST LIGHT KNOWN



An agent wanted in every mine.  
We already have hundreds of agents making good money selling these lamps. Write for catalogue and testimonials to

**F. E. Baldwin Mfg. Co.,**

110 Centre St., New York



Patented for a Candlestick.

# THE MINER'S MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

and uncompromising champion of the WORKING CLASS.

The Miner's Magazine receives no support from the Master Class and must depend upon the class whose cause it

## Advocates and Defends

The Miner's Magazine does not pander to exploiters, but fearlessly and unflinchingly consecrates its pages to the great missionary work of Arousing the working class to the infamy of the profit system that makes masters of the few and slaves of the many.

The Miner's Magazine is the property of every member of the Western Federation of Miners, and in defending the rights and liberties of the men imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, is advancing the interest of

## Every Man and Woman

who wears the yoke of wage slavery.

The Miner's Magazine can only become powerful and far-reaching in its influence, as the working class rallies to its support. Subscribe for the Miner's Magazine and make the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners the LEADING LABOR JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

Address All Subscriptions: Miners Magazine, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

**Subscription Price --- \$1.00 Per Year**

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

No	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O.	ADDRESS	No	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O.	ADDRESS	
<b>ALASKA</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>							
100	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Tjoststrand	F. L. Astrom	188	Douglas	25	Aurora	Sun	Matt Jacosko	Otto Knapton	244	Aurora	
172	Ketchikan		Hugh McConrad	John P. Brinson		Ketchikan		219	Elk	Sun	Matt Kero	John N. Jorgensen	287	Elk
240	Nome	Sat	Jacob Peterson	Phil Corrigan		Nome	47	Leitch	Sun	John McNaught	John Moberg	7	Leitch	
196	Imanah M. W.		W. L. Burns	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	153	Hibbing	Sun	Garnet Rice	Emas Hattunen	26	Hibbing	
188	Valdez F. L. U.	Tues	J. P. Finnigan	W. C. Uphoff	252	Valdez	<b>MISSOURI</b>							
<b>ARIZONA</b>							231	Bonne Terre	Sun	Ralph Stotler	Chas. Floyd	9	Bonne Terre	
106	Bisbee	Wed	Jos. D. Cannon	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	229	Deerage	Wed	Jos. Adams	R. DeBevoise	26	Deerage	
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parson		Chloride	230	Deer Run	Mon	L. U. DeCourse	W. E. Williams	184	Deer Run	
89	Crown King	Sat	Edgar Gault	L. R. Bradshaw		Crown King	227	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River	
150	Douglas M & S			Ed. Croagh	147	Douglas	202	Fredricks M & S	Fri	Thos. Ferguson	F. Z. Gault	17	Fredricks M & S	
100	Globe	Tues	Robert Elliott	M. H. Page		Globe	192	Mine La Motte	Fri	Jeff Counts	J. T. Cameron	14	Mine La Motte	
117	Humboldt M & S	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	R. E. Corley		Humboldt	<b>MONTANA</b>							
101	Jerome	Wed	H. C. Kennedy	John Opman	123	Jerome	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James J. Devlin	Niel Collins	47	Anaconda	
98	Kofa	Tues	Alex Jorganson	J. Kitchen		Kofa	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stappeler Jr	Thos. Brockman	1	Aldridge	
118	McCabe	Sat	A. E. Connor	E. B. Stanton	30	McCabe	23	Basin	Wed	George Rose	Henry Berg	1	Basin	
159	Metz			Garnet Acosta	A. 7	Metz	21	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larson	2	Belt Mountain	
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Pinto Creek	10	Battle	Tues	P. W. Fyatt	John Cronin	1407	Battle	
124	Snowball	Thur	W. T. Lake	Ulrich Grill		Snowball	74	Battle M & S	Thur	Chas. Whiteley	A. M. Ewert	5	Battle	
101	Star	Wed	Al Huffer	Hugh DeBerry		Star	81	Battle Engineers	Wed	Alex Meagher	Chas. C. Mitchell	107	Battle	
156	Swansea		J. P. Dean	P. W. McGovern		Swansea	244	Butte		J. C. McLaugh	L. L. Ross	1	Butte	
110	Tiger	Thur	J. W. Mahoney	E. J. Blackwell	13	Harrington	162	Coake	Tues		L. W. Sarright	25	Coake	
102	Troy	Sun	J. A. Fezzogian	J. A. Rice		Troy	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Spitzelger	James Beecher	3	Corbin	
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McOrmick	18	Poland	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	Fred Newhouse	Frank H. Jany	11	East Helena	
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>							157	Elkorn	Tues	U. G. White	James Williams	12	Elkorn	
194	Camboorne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camboorne	82	Garnet	Tues	Geo. Greenhall	J. F. McMaster		Garnet	
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Patrick O'Connor	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Talbot	(Samuel Phillips)	14	Granite	
22	Greenwood	Sat	Geo. Birce	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shore	Chas. H. Austin	14	Great Falls	
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Bennett	T. H. Rothbaum	42	Hedley	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd	14	Iron Mountain	
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike Andrews	H. T. Rumbold	50	Kaslo	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiganda	F. G. Musgrove	14	Judith Mountain	
100	Kimberly	Fri	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter		Kimberly	28	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Southland	48	Mt. Helena	
119	Larivert	Sat	Fred McElhette	Otto Olson	12	Marysville	111	North Mission	Sat	J. H. Lane	Michael Kelley	95	North Mission	
227	Marysville M & S		B. Landin	J. Hays		Marysville	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	B. O. Pinnell	20	Pony	
71	Moyle	Sat	Malcolm McNeill	James Roberts	25	Moyle	120	Rubensburg		Louis Miller	O. O. Swetsley		Rubensburg	
96	Nelson	Sat	Paul Phillips	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	28	Ruby L & DW	Mon	Jos. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson		Ruby	
8	Phonix	Sat	R. Silverthorn	W. A. Pickard	24	Phonix	25	Winston	Sat	Richard Peck	H. J. Kramer	96	Winston	
38	Rossland	Wed	J. A. McKinnon	Geo. Casey	421	Rossland	129	Virginia City	Sat	E. Boyle	F. E. Fobes	80	Virginia City	
81	Sandon	Sat	Levi R. McIntosh	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	190	Zortman	Tues				Zortman	
95	Silverton	Sat	Robert Mulroy	Fred Laubscher	85	Silverton	<b>NEVADA</b>							
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	30	Austin	Sat	John White	Wm. A. Gallagher		Austin	
113	Tevada	Sat	G. B. McIntosh	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	25	Bonanza	Sat	E. J. Lloyd	J. E. Garrett	14	Bonanza	
105	Trail M & S	Mon	Wm. Hosketh	F. D. Hardy	377	Trail	20	Bockskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Bockskin	
85	Yair	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Yair	26	Bulbon	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Gray		Bulbon	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							29	Chafy		Jos. F. Shattery	M. McGrath		Chafy	
210	Bullarat	Wed	J. W. Sweet	J. L. Frost		Bullarat	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	John Mohr	2	Edgemont	
61	Bothe	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue		Bothe	265	Eureka	Thur	John Martin	J. H. Jery	18	Eureka	
75	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Boyd	1000	Anglo Camp	24	Fairview	Wed	Wm. H. Bacon	A. Bennett	26	Fairview	
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSwain	Jerry Ford	89	French Gulch	54	Gold Hill	Mon	J. G. Foote	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill	
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abel Clemon	C. W. Jenkins	151	Grass Valley	220	Goldhill	Tues	Owen Burns	J. J. Mangano	2430	Goldhill	
91	Grass Valley					Grass Valley	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McSerny	W. H. Wiley	150	Horn Silver	
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	107	Grass Valley	221	Lane	Thur	Alex Cumming	Frank J. Cox	28	Lane City	
169	Graniteville	Sat	Chris Hanson	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	72	Lincoln	Wed	Jos. R. Viette	D. L. Werthamer	91	Lincoln	
207	Greenwater	Tues	S. D. Whipple	Chas. Brown		Greenwater	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co.	Wed	Arthur Todd	John Crow		Lyon & Ormsby Co.	
39	Hart	Tues	W. T. Fortmeyer	Charles Glantz		Hart	248	Lucky Boy		J. J. McDonald	Jos. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy	
115	Jackson	Wed	Willie Lyne	W. T. Langston	212	Jackson	241	Manhattan	Tues	James Boyd	F. L. Corburn	158	Manhattan	
149	Johnsville	Sat	Geo. S. Dunn	W. H. Dunn	11	Johnsville	264	Millers M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	J. C. Perry	32	Millers M & M	
174	Kennett	Sat	C. C. McHenry	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	213	Pioche	Mon	J. P. Fitzgerald	W. A. Denton	36	Pioche	
206	Masonia			E. A. Bass		Masonia	218	Pioneer	Wed	John Cannon	James P. Kelly	36	Pioneer	
51	Mojoie	Sat	A. C. Klopffroth	E. L. Weigman	1	Mojoie	179	Quinghouse Canon	Thur	Jos. B. Goodwin	Ed. Rodgers		Quinghouse Canon	
93	Nevada City	Sat	Wm. Angwin	Fred Nichols	76	Nevada City	252	Ramsay	Sat	P. A. Holtz	H. S. Taylor		Ramsay	
44	Randsburg	Sat	Wm. B. Reene	E. M. Arundell	248	Randsburg	244	Rawhide	Fri	B. D. Bonden	Niel McGee	44	Rawhide	
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kiefler	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	247	Round Mountain	Fri	John D. Oudbert	O. L. O'Meara	141	Round Mountain	
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Sierra Gorda	164	Sarehight	Thur	Al Morrison	D. E. Andrews	71	Sarehight	
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. A. Case	Fred Oakes	355	Skidoo	92	Silver City	Tues	J. W. Hickey	D. N. Noon	76	Silver City	
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Summersville	253	Silver Peak	Tues	John Redpath	Chas. C. Schurr	79	Silver Peak	
73	Toulumne	Thur	E. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	243	Steppe M & S	Tues	Jos. Bracken	James Rogan	383	Steppe M & S	
104	Washington		Wm. Hamalton	F. Raub		Washington	257	Storey Co. L. U.		David Ryan	R. McHenry		Storey Co. L. U.	
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	John Cronin	H. H. Hurlbert	73	Winthrop	121	Topopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dazell	7	Topopah	
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pisco	16	Chinese Camp	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. S. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora	
<b>COLORADO</b>							256	Vernon	Wed	W. E. C. Little	P. H. Lynch		Vernon	
64	Bryan	Sat	Henry Truby	James Spurrer	82	Ophir	46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City	
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder	
20	Crossie	Fri	C. E. Powers	B. Birney	543	Amethyst	262	Yerrington	Fri	Patrick Shorlin	Jas. H. Pringle		Yerrington	
234	Cripple Creek D. U.	Thur	T. M. Hamall	John Turney		Cripple Creek	<b>ONTARIO</b>							
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	57	Central City	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	46	Cobalt	
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	W. H. Rambo	9	Dunton	149	Elk Lake	Sun	H. A. Smith	C. H. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake	
58	Durango M & S		J. A. Dunham V P			Durango	150	Gowganda			John A. Jones		Gowganda	
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	<b>OREGON</b>							
86	Gardfield	Sat	M. F. Gallagher	M. H. Crosby		Gardfield	42	Bourne	Mon	I. R. Harris	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne	
50	Henson	Sat	Frank Potestio	Eugene Oms	205	Lake City	186	Cortucopia		G. R. Ladd	O. A. Kessel		Cortucopia	
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Louis Johnson	C. H. Hickson	294	Idaho Springs	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>							
197	La Plata	Mon	Frank Topich	Thos. G. Lloyd	1017	Hesperus	30	Central City	Sat	Jas. Bares	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City	
48	Nederland	Thur	J. L. Conkling	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	840	Custer	Sun	E. E. Boyer	Chas. H. Adair		Custer	
15	Ourray	Sat	J. E. Cummins	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ourray	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	C. L. Wilson	J. E. Dahl		Deadwood	
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	68	Gardena	Wed	George Loech	J. W. Mapes	83	Gardena	
36	Rico	Sat	Frank D. Roam	Chris Wolf	470	Rico	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	286	Lead City	
185	Rockvale	Mon	James Bertotti	Anton Mussett	70	Rockvale	19	Matland M & M	Thur	S. C. Hord	H. L. Scoggin		Matland	
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Bairdshair	Dan Hartwell		Rochford	
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Ed. G. Rust	47	Red Mountain	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May		Terry Peak	
63	Telluride	Sat	Chris Johns	Andrew Nyland	278	Telluride	<b>UTAH</b>							
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	64	Bingham	
59	Ward	Fri	L. Nichols	J. M. Raub	126	Ward	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	G. W. Black	F. J. Perry		Bingham	
<b>IDAHO</b>							151	Eureka	Sat	John Church	J. W. Morton	22	Eureka	
184	Atlanta	Sat	H. M. Lesky	J. R. Wadler		Atlanta	205	Eureka E F & B	Sun	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka	
19	Burke	Fri	Frank Monty	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	237	Helper	Sun	Carlo DePiaz	A. Marchiori	44	Helper	
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	117	De Lamar	176	Kimberly	Thur	Myron Nax	Jos. Carroll		Kimberly	
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Est. Erickson	19	Gibbonsville	28	Mammoth	Tues	J. H. McCabe	Jos. Marin	65	Mammoth	
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walter Morrison	John B. Achord	49	Gibbonsville	199	Mercur	Sun	John Barrett	Phillip Oates	45	Mercur	
80	Mackay		F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	144	Park City	Sat	John Ryan	J. P. Langford	59	Park City	
9	Mullan	Sat	O. W. Carter	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	249	W Jordan M & S	Fri	Wm. C. Miller	C. T. Anderson	146	W Jordan	
66	Silver City</													



# BADGES BANNERS

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

STRICTLY UNION HOUSE ADVERTISING NOVELTIES  
All goods bear the Union label,  
1752 Champa St. DENVER, COLO.

## We Pay Spot Cash

Quick returns on Placer Gold, Retorts, Amalgam, Rich Gold or Silver Ores and all kinds of clean-ups containing gold and silver values.  
**RELIABLE ASSAYS.**  
Gold ..... 75 cents Gold and Silver..... \$1.00  
Lead ..... 75 cents Gold, Silver, Copper \$1.50  
Samples by mail receive prompt attention. Send for free mailing envelopes and price list.  
**OGDEN ASSAY CO.**  
1536 COURT PLACE, DENVER, COLO.

## THE UNSEEN DANGERS BEHIND HUMANITY

Read a book of condensed useful knowledge. It contains the world's history, science, sociology, political economy and it shows how to establish a world of justice and equality. This book has 381 pages. It is interesting and instructive. Price \$2.50 per copy, three to one address \$1.50. No one should miss reading it.

Published by

### THE NEW HUMANITY SOCIETY

1746 GENEVA AVE. AURORA, COLORADO

## STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Fifteenth Annual Convention  
W. F. M.

Single Copies \$1.25. Lots of 5 or more \$1.00 each.  
Money must accompany orders from individuals.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. M.,  
ROOM 605, RAILROAD BUILDING.  
DENVER, COLO.

### CONTRIBUTION TO National Organization Fund OF The Socialist Party

#### WORKERS PREPARE FOR 1908! SUBSCRIPTIONS

NAME .....  
ADDRESS ..... \$.....

NAME .....  
ADDRESS ..... \$.....

NAME .....  
ADDRESS ..... \$.....

TOTAL SUBSCRIBED \$.....

**Do It Now!** Mail your Donation and this blank to J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

## BADGES

### FLAGS AND BANNERS

JNO. O'CALLAHAN & SONS  
Eighth and Sansome Sts.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Designs for Every Organization. All we ask is an opportunity to submit our Samples and Prices.  
DROP US A POSTAL.

## The Belmore

Cor. 13th and Larimer,

Mrs. S. GUNN, - - Proprietress,

DENVER, COLO.

## The ONLY ONE LABEL of the BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.



When buying Bread, Crackers or Candy, insist that this Label be found on the loaf of Bread, on the package or barrel of Crackers, and package or pall containing Candy.

## Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of L'Union des Travailleurs

The Only French Socialist Paper in the United States.  
Eight pages. Published every Thursday. One year \$1.50. 6 mos. 80c. 10 copies or more, 1c per copy. 100 copies 75c.

LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor. 730 Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

# DRY CLIMATE HAVANA CIGARS

Are Specially Made for Smokers In These Altitudes. They Are Mild and Aromatic.

## UNION MADE

THE SOLIS CIGAR CO., Maker. Denver.

# The Miners Magazine

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Editorial and Business Offices:  
605 RAILROAD BUILDING,  
DENVER, COLO.