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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.  
Nov. 3rd  
1910  
Volume XI  
Number 384



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF

THE COLORADO HOUSE

**W. H. KISTLER**

STATIONERY COMPANY

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DENVER, COLO.

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The Olympia Brewing Company is now on the market with their new brew, rightly called "Exquisit." We want to call special attention to the readers of this journal to this particularly fine article. It was only after months of experimenting and with a great deal of care and labor and the very best materials obtainable in this country and Germany, and with the efforts of a renowned brewer, who has spent a great deal of his life in perfecting fine brews, that this particular article is made possible. We only ask of the reading members of this journal to give it a trial at any of the places where it is sold in the City of Butte, and we feel sure that their verdict will be a satisfactory one as far as the quality of the beer is concerned. There will be no difficulty in finding places where it is sold, as nearly every first-class house in Butte carries the brew.

**OLYMPIA BREWING COMPANY,**BUTTE, MONTANA.  
Office Phones Ind. 1558, Bell 558 Brewery Phone Ind. 2285.**The Union Steam Laundry**

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"I am not a member of any labor Union and in consideration of my employment by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service."

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BUTTE, MONTANA

PATRONIZE OUR BLACK HILLS ADVERTISERS.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, November 3, 1910.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

## Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D.,.....19....

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.

Occupation

.....

Signed

Department

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THE STATE FEDERATION of Labor of the state of Illinois has placed the Chicago Inter-Ocean on the unfair list.

EVERY MAN and woman who believes in self-government should cast a ballot for the initiative and referendum.

IT IS REPORTED that J. P. Morgan has swallowed the glue trust. It is very apparent that Morgan has become glued to almost everything in which there are dividends.

J. WESLEY HILL, the Methodist preacher who has been hired to assassinate Socialism, is being exposed. The record of Hill is so dirty as to unfit him for the company of convicted outcasts in a penitentiary. Hill's missionary work against Socialism will be as harmless as the tirades of an unblushing Magdalene against chastity.

"MITCHELL DAY" was observed to some extent in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. There was, however, a lack of former enthusiasm for the man who was once hailed as "the greatest labor leader that the world has ever known."

When "labor leaders" can command salaries of \$6,000 per annum from a conglomeration of exploiters and parasites, it does not require a great length of time for even the most verdant among the working class to see "the nigger in the woodpile."

THE OFFICIALS of Tampa, Florida, have thrown the protest of Samuel Gompers in the waste basket.

The strikers are still being arrested as vagrants and such arrests have the unqualified approbation of the courts.

The safes of the unions have been seized so that all documents and

finances might become the property of the courts to be confiscated, if deemed necessary, for the maintenance of that brand of "law and order" that is so much enjoyed by corporate despots and mercenary pirates.

MISS MARY DEMERET, a friendless and penniless woman of New York, is now walking towards St. Joe, Missouri. She expects to reach her destination some time during the last days of the month of November. Though this woman is 65 years of age, yet it seems there are none among our humane humanitarians who are willing to part with a sufficient number of dollars to pay Mary's railroad fare from New York to St. Joe.

A number of railroad companies furnished special trains to carry "Teddy" Roosevelt through the country at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but Mary has to walk, because Mary is not in a position to render service for favors received from a railroad company.

NOW WE ARE TOLD that anarchists blew up the Los Angeles Times. At least this is what San Francisco detectives tell us.

To this we agree—BUT—

The "cops" don't tell us what kind of anarchists.

Was it Otis himself, or was it the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, who later discovered—or said he did—dynamite bombs around his house, or was it the work of some cheap Pinkerton thug or strikebreaker?

There are so many kind of anarchists that we become confused.—Toledo Union Leader.

TOO LONG have the workers of the world waited for some Moses to lead them out of bondage. He has not come; he never will come; for if you could be led out, you could be led back again. I would have you make up your minds that there is nothing that you cannot do for yourselves. You do not need the capitalist. He could not exist an instant without you. You would just begin to live without him. You do everything, and he has everything; and some of you imagine that if it were not for him you would have no work. As a matter of fact, he does not employ you at all; you employ him to take from you what you produce, and he faithfully sticks to his task. If you can stand it, he can; and if you don't change this relation, I am sure he won't.—Eugene V. Debs.

THERE IS a poor, old repudiated professor in New York who is clamoring for "unity." He happens to be editor of a sheet that is strongly suspected of receiving financial encouragement from W. R. Hearst. But a short time ago this professor declared that the S. L. P., or the party of Hearst, would be the party of the future and now the despondent professor is again yelling for unity with the Socialist party, which he has branded as an ally of capitalism.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

The professor must see obscurity yawning for him, and in his desperation to remain in the limelight, cries for "unity."

The professor should link his fortunes with the Salvation Army and in time his hypocrisy may merit recognition from General Booth.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a lengthy article from Fred T. Carroll, the secretary of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M., of Gowganda, Ontario, Canada, showing the activity of the membership of that union in all matters that affect the interests of the working class.

The article of Carroll is interesting, as it is a plain and concise statement of the situation and contains a cheerfulness that buoys up the hopes of the faltering.

According to Carroll's communication, the men of Gowganda

Miners' Union are preparing to *do things* and when men become determined to reach certain aims and objects, all the powers of capitalism cannot prevent them in reaching the desired goal. It is to be hoped that Secretary Carroll will come again.

**T**HERE IS A SCHEME now on foot to place the national guard on an army salary. National guard officers recently held a conference at St. Louis and it was proposed that every boy attending the public schools who has reached the age of 13 years, should be trained in the use of the rifle.

In other words, America is to become a nation of soldiers and though the regular army in times of peace is costing more than \$100,000,000 annually, yet, officers of the national guard who are military crazy, propose to make the United States an armed camp.

What for?

In order that the people who are showing signs of rebellion against heartless greed may be awed into submission by the power of bristling bayonets.

The infamous scheme is even dangerous to the conspirators.

**T**HE SCANDAL in connection with the Panama Canal will not down. The beneficiaries of the *graft* cannot lay the ghost to rest.

Briefs in connection with the Panama Canal have been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States. The briefs charge that Charles P. Taft, Duglass Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell, with J. P. Morgan and others, acting through an American syndicate, accomplished the feat of obtaining control of the securities of the French company for \$3,000,000. Then this combination, through their intimacy with Roosevelt and Taft, were able to unload those securities on the United States government for \$40,000,000.

The *swag* was divided among the swindlers of the government and the Supreme Court of the United States, if not unduly influenced, may be able to probe this infamous scandal to the marrow. The guilty should be crucified, but will they?

**T**HE GOVERNOR of New York is strenuously urging the centralization of governments. He is endeavoring to create a sentiment that will give the chief executive of a state the authority to appoint and remove all state officials.

The governor of New York has certainly a clear vision and is realizing that the people are demanding that the powers of government shall be restored to the masses of the people.

A governor of a state clothed with the power to appoint and remove all state officials, would be an absolute czar of the state, and the boasted elective franchise would be practically futile in the hands of the people.

The scheme of the governor means that the people shall be disfranchised.

If the governor is to be clothed with authority to appoint and remove all state officials, then the ballot becomes almost a useless weapon in the hands of the people.

The governor of New York belongs in Russia.

**M**R. SAMUEL GOMPERS in delivering an address in Toledo, Ohio, recently, said:

"It is inconceivable how anyone can ever misconstrue a labor organization as a trust. We own not products, we own only the power to produce them. We must contend for the right of the ownership of ourselves. We propose to assert to the world that we are free men in the republic of the United States at any cost."

That may sound good to the man of a weak intellect, but to the man of thought it is but words, words, words.

How a man can own himself who must beg a job from another in order to live is not *conceivable* to men of intelligence. The man who owns the job which another must have in order to earn the means of life, *owns* the man who is dependent on the job.

Mr. Gompers may say that he can quit the man who owns the job and is, therefore, owner of himself. But if he quits the owner of the job, then necessity will demand that he must seek another owner of a job in order that he may sell himself, and he has merely changed ownership.

**T**HE STORY of Liberty's struggle is the history of the world—and, in many ways, it is a monotonous history. Mankind makes progress, and always in the same way; there is some one who dares to think and dares to speak a little beyond his fellows, and for those leaders in thought there have always been the cross, the gibbet and the guillotine, and that which they said that day, and for which they were hanged, a while after becomes the unanimous and triumphant thought of all the world.

And so it goes on, Socrates, and Danton and Robert Emmett, and Parnell, and Wendell Phillips, and Garrison, and all the rest. Old John Brown goes south to free the slaves, and they put a rope around his old throat and hang him, and they do it all by law; and two years later the bravest and best boys of the North are marching south and they are singing a song, and what they are singing is, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Camille Desmoulins seizes a sprig of green from a tree, leaps upon a table in Paris, and the French revolution begins, and they take poor Camille, on the day that they took Danton, his great friend, and, after he has repressed the tears of a sensitive poet and a lover, they hew off his head with a knife, and, behold, today the revolutionary things which Camille wrote and printed in his little newspaper in Paris have become embalmed in laws and enshrined in the decisions of our courts and are the basis of institutions.—Brand Whitlock.

**T**HE COLORADO FUEL and Iron Company has shown that it is master of the situation in the southern coal fields of the state of Colorado. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is controlled by Standard Oil and since the explosion at Starkville, which snuffed out the lives of more than 50 miners and left widows and orphans facing hunger and want, this merciless industrial combination has drawn a "dead line" and issued orders that no one save the trusted agents of the corporation shall come upon the premises where men were pitilessly slaughtered through criminal negligence.

It has been known that the mine in which the explosion took place had not been examined for months and that for more than a year, the mine was looked upon as dangerous.

The question will naturally be asked, why did men knowing the mine to be dangerous accept employment in such a death trap?

The men who feel the pangs of poverty and look upon the pleading faces of wives and children expecting them to earn the necessaries of life have little choice in selecting their occupations or the place where they must work.

Necessity knows no law and the man who is practically penniless with wife and children, must risk the dangers in fighting the murderous battles in order that those whom he loves may live.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has raised every barrier against a rigid investigation, and although more than 50 men were murdered through the criminal negligence of this company, yet, no one responsible for the condition of the mine will be punished.

**T**HE FOLLOWING appeared in the local columns of the Denver Express last week:

"James Walker, a Santa Fe brakeman, wanted to go to El Paso because his baby was dying. He had no money, so he attempted to 'beat' his way. He gave up his job and tried to board a Colorado & Southern train last night. He missed his footing and lost his right arm. The accident occurred in the yards at Third and Walnut streets.

"Taylor may die from blood poisoning, although the physicians at the county hospital said today that he was doing fairly well, and that there was a chance for his recovery.

"Tell my wife in El Paso that I am coming," he told the physicians. "Don't tell her I am hurt. I'll get there some way. I must see my baby before it dies."

The above pathetic story is but another chapter in the history of the tragedies connected with the lives of the working class. When this unfortunate victim of wage slavery in Colorado heard of the illness of a babe in Texas his heart yearned to see his child before it breathed its last.

Though working for a railroad, he was unable to secure transportation to the home of his dying child. But his love for his child nerved him to brave a journey that was fraught with peril. Had he been a politician of some repute he could have gone to Texas in comparative safety, but he was a poor, penniless brakeman on a railroad, and under our humane system he must beat his way and risk his life to gaze upon the face of a dying babe before it is consigned to Mother Earth.

**E**UGENE V. DEBS, America's most brilliant labor orator, will be heard in Denver on the night of November 7th. There is but one Debs in America. He stands peerless and alone in his matchless logic and oratory.

For more than a quarter of a century this tireless man has consecrated his tongue and pen to arouse the working class from their lethargy, and he is still on the rostrum speaking the unanswerable truths that are shaking the foundations of a civilization that has been built on crime.

Debs is preaching a gospel that is heard in every civilized nation on earth, a gospel that is not only causing capitalism to tremble in its fortified citadel, but alarming the crowned loafers of the Old World, who lay claim to royalty.

The very fact that Debs will speak in the First Baptist Church of Denver is proof that Socialism is becoming respectable. Men of thoughtful minds are no longer alarmed over the spectres that have been painted by the hirelings of a master class. Intelligent men and women want something more than slander against Socialism. They are demanding that the enemies of Socialism shall produce argument and as men and women increase in number to demand that Socialism shall be met with argument, the hired defamers of Socialism are becoming more nervous in their infamous crusade against doctrines that proclaim the industrial emancipation of humanity.

No honest thinking man or woman in Denver can afford to miss hearing Debs on the night of November 7th at the First Baptist Church.

**T**HE ARISTOCRATIC element of Denver recently gave an entertainment in the Auditorium, and the entertainment was known as "The Streets of All Nations." The entertainment was under the supervision of the patrician matrons and society buds, and the proceeds were for the benefit of the Day Nursery.

The entertainment being a charitable affair, thousands of Denver's citizens presented themselves at the Auditorium in order that babes deprived of a mother's care and attention might have to their credit a respectable fund.

The entertainment lasted a week and it is claimed that more than \$6,000 was realized above expenses.

But scarcely was the entertainment over when scandalous stories were circulated impeaching the moral tone of the affair that was conducted to raise funds for the benefit of impoverished babies.

It has been reported that "The Streets of All Nations," managed by the cream of Denver's society, sold liquors from Kentucky and swill

from Milwaukee in order that the *baby fund* might reach colossal proportions.

It is likewise said that a number of society swells became hilarious on "high balls" and that even the beautifully gowned daughters of some of our respectable citizens were in such a condition as to need medical attention.

When high-toned society gives an entertainment to raise funds for the distressed and afflicted and sells "booze" to make drunkards out of young men and women, it seems that the cure of society for poverty is even worse than the disease.

**T**HE CAPITALISTS, politicians and newspapers of Great Britain are greatly disturbed by the almost universal dissatisfaction that exists among the working people. The conservative elements look upon the present situation as a transitory period. Stolid John Bull has become aroused from a condition of indifference or torpor, but hardly knows which way to turn. He knows that the privileged class is bleeding him and forcing him into a condition of vassalage such as his forebears escaped from in the Middle Ages. Hence English labor revolts against the prospect of a new feudalism looming before it. Not only are strikes resorted to almost without warning, but officials and so-called leaders are frequently elbowed aside without ceremony and cursed for their conservatism and timidity. The workers complain that they are in a sort of a treadmill—that whenever they succeed in getting a few pence increase in wages the cost of living is advanced and they are no better off than before. So they get nowhere, and consequently they are dissatisfied and restless. The *London Times* epitomizes the chaos by saying that thousands of men leave work on Monday and come back on Tuesday or Wednesday, or next week. One day they will not approach the employers; the next, they are quite friendly; and they treat their officials in the same way, now defying them, and now submissively following their lead. Just where it will end nobody ventures to predict, but all are agreed that the British labor movement is undergoing a great transformation and may outstrip all other countries in making radical progress. The hostility of the courts in striking at the life of organized labor, the indifference of the Liberal government in safeguarding the interests of the workers, and the open manner in which the capitalists are combining to make war upon the unions are the principal causes that have created the present turmoil in the British Isle, which all agree have been unprecedented in modern times.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

**T**HE GREAT and only Teddy, who has been doing some political barn-storming during the past few weeks, is receiving the attention of a few orators, and the tributes paid to the aspirant for the kingly crown are not of a flattering character.

President W. W. Stryker, of Hamilton College, a life-long Republican, jolts Teddy in the following language:

"I resent Roosevelt as a national or state issue. I have had enough of him. In New York he is one thing and in Kansas another. In Massachusetts he embraces Lodge; in Indiana he puts his arms around Beveridge. In New York he talks against bosses and in Cincinnati he kisses them.

"One of the most curious things is, that he does not realize how funny he is. There may be one who thinks he would be a good Diaz,

but few of us would make good Mexicans. He has been preaching disparagement of the Supreme Court, the final bulwark of our liberty.

"But it is not a deep disease from which we have been suffering; it is only a rash. Our complexion is clearing. We are on the road to recovery.

"On the ninth of November the watchman on the tower will call out, 'The wind has gone down; all is well.'"

But Martin Littleton, the brilliant lawyer and Cicero of the Democratic party of New York, who is a candidate for Congress, in a recent speech, gave Teddy the following verbal trouncing:

"He (Roosevelt) has not yet completed his symposium of mediocrity. He has not concluded his catalogue of incompetents, but there seems to be another president scheduled to fall under his condemnation.

"There seems to be another who will find his place with Buchanan, the 'shifty and selfish politician,' with Tyler, who was a 'politician of monumental littleness,' with Van Buren, who 'faithfully served the mammon of unrighteousness'; with Jackson, who 'was ignorant and headstrong'; with Monroe, who was a 'courteous gentleman of no especial ability'; with Madison, whose incapacity 'brought shame and disgrace to America in the War of 1812'; with Jefferson, 'the most incapable president that ever filled the president's chair.'

"And this president who is awaiting, no doubt, his place in this hall of infamy, is one that Roosevelt himself created. It is a pathetic picture of broken friendship; it is a sad commentary upon the stability of political alliances to see a patient, just, earnest, plain and rugged judge, who occupies the position of president, almost crowded out of his place and excluded from the prerogatives of his office by a man who continues to reign wherever and with whomsoever he may.

"Is it any wonder then that he preaches 'new nationalism'? Need one be surprised at this strange doctrine? Having gotten his views respecting eight of the presidents of the United States, and having surmised his attitude toward a ninth, need we be surprised that he finds no difficulty in urging a radical change in the structure of the government—a change which is the strangest mixture of socialism and empire; a most unique notion of despotism and disorder?

"The vast region of Roosevelt's political economy he has peopled with a law-made race of men and women who grope their way in the very fog of diffuse and unrelated powers. In the wide range of his active mind he has never encountered a structure of authority which he would not change; a form of government which he would not alter; a society which he would not transform.

"In the long reach of his ample and enriched years he has never met with a philosopher whom he would not advise; a teacher whom he would not instruct; a soldier whom he would not command; a king whose scepter he would not wield; a book which he would not re-write; a religion which he would not reorganize; a civilization which he would not reconstruct.

"In government, bound by no law; in life, bound by no policy; in intercourse, bound by no attachments; in debate, bound by no record; in society, bound by no conventions; in conduct, bound by no tradition; in attack, bound by no strategy; in retreat, bound by no order; in ambition, bound by no limit.

"He lowers today the embodiment of conscious and unconstrained power. He is the final, conclusive and dogmatic answer to the riddles of the Universe."

## Vote for the Initiative and Referendum

**O**N NEXT TUESDAY the citizens of the state of Colorado will be given the opportunity of writing an amendment to the state Constitution which will give the people a voice in legislation. The corporations are making a desperate effort to defeat this amendment, knowing that when the people are given the initiative and referendum that the power of the combinations is weakened.

The initiative and referendum will put the prostituted hireling out of business in a legislative body.

The initiative and referendum brings to the people the framing of bills and enacting the same into law.

The initiative and referendum make the people the *legislators* and gives a solar-plexus blow to corporate rule.

No working man or woman in the state of Colorado should fail to cast his or her vote for the initiative and referendum next Tuesday.

## That Military Bill

**T**HE PEOPLE of South Dakota on the 8th of November will cast a vote for or against the Military Bill.

If the bill, by the ballots of the people, is enacted into law, then the people of South Dakota can no more boast of the sovereign rights of citizenship than the impoverished peasants of the Czar's domain can boast of liberty under Cossack-ruled Russia.

The following are some of the provisions of the Military Bill, which are insults to every man who believes in a "government of the people, by the people and for the people":

### *Militia—What Constitutes.*

All the able-bodied male citizens of the state and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intentions to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, shall constitute the militia.

### *Enrollment.*

Whenever the governor shall deem it necessary he may order an enrollment to be made, by either civil or military officers designated by him, of all persons liable to serve in the militia.

### *Commander-in-Chief.*

The governor of the state, by virtue of his office, shall be the com-

mander-in-chief of the militia of the state, except of such portions as may at times be in service of the United States.

### *General Staff.*

The various staff officers shall be appointed by the governor and commissioned by him and hold office during his pleasure.

### *Power of the Governor.*

The governor shall have power, in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot or breach of the peace, or imminent danger thereof, to order into the active service of the state any part of the militia that he may deem proper.

### *Drafts.*

Whenever it shall be necessary to call out any portion of the reserve militia for active duty the governor shall direct his order to the mayor of any city or the president of any township board, who upon receipt of the same shall forthwith proceed to draft, by lot, as many of the reserve militia of his city, town or township as are required by the governor.

### *Punishment for Failure to Appear.*

Every member of the militia ordered out under the provisions of this act, and who does not appear at the time and place designated by his commanding officer, the mayor, or president of the town or town-

ship board, within twenty-four hours from such time (unless certified to as being physically unable by some good-standing physician) shall be taken to be a deserter, and dealt with as prescribed in the articles of war of the United States.

*Proclamation of Insurrection.*

Whenever any portion of the militia is employed in aid of the civil authorities, the governor, by proclamation, may declare the county, town or city in which troops are serving, or any specified part thereof, to be in a state of insurrection.

*Articles of War to Be Enforced.*

Whenever any portion of the militia shall be on duty under the orders of the governor, the articles of war of the United States shall be enforced.

*No Criminal Liability.*

Members of the militia ordered into the service of the state by any proper authority shall not be liable, civilly or criminally for any acts done by them while on duty.

*Aid of Civil Authorities.*

In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot, or imminent danger thereof, a justice of the Supreme Court, or the Circuit or County

Court, or municipal judge of a city, or sheriff of a county, or mayor of a city, may call for aid upon the commanding officer of the organization of the militia, stationed therein or adjacent thereto, when the call is approved by the governor.

*Governor Rules Supreme.*

The governor is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient, but such rules shall conform to this act, and, as nearly as practicable, to those governing the United States army, and when promulgated shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of this act.

*Representative Government Abolished.*

Such rules and regulations shall not be repealed, altered, Amended, or added to except by authority of the governor.

The above provisions which capitalism has schemed to enact into laws, show the desperation of an employing class, who propose to subjugate labor by an armed mob that is clothed with legal authority.

The working class of South Dakota, unorganized as well as organized, should rise in its united might on the 8th of November and serve notice on a master class that rifle-rule will not yet be tolerated on the soil of a western state.

## An Official Slanderer

**A**N ARTICLE appears in this issue of the Miners' Magazine written by Roy Cameron, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. In Cameron's article appears a declaration from the governor of California which is as infamous as the political profligate whose foul tongue spewed the malignant sentiment that slanders the labor movement.

Governor Gillette declared: "The unions will have to make some effort to prove their innocence or be considered guilty."

Considered guilty by whom?

Guilty by such political lickspittles as Gillette, who crawls like a yellow dog to lick the feet of a master class.

Guilty by such men as Parry, Post, Kirby and the morally depraved aggregation that for years have opened the sewers of filth to defile the record of organized labor.

Guilty by such hissing reptiles as General Otis, whose niggardly economy is probably responsible for the lives of a score of human beings.

When did it become necessary in the *land of freedom for labor* to prove its innocence before being found guilty? Must labor charged with a crime prove its innocence because frothing fanatics in their fury and hate see fit to point the finger of accusation at an organization that challenges the greed and despotism of insatiable exploiters?

But as Cameron truly says: "Were the workers as well organized as the mine owners, bankers and manufacturers, the men in public life would think twice before making statements of this kind."

Whenever labor becomes united industrially and politically, no such foul venom will pollute the lips of a governor of a state.

A brave man never cast an aspersion upon another without proof. It is only the political poltroon who disgraces honor and manhood and prostitutes himself to serve as the official slave of Mammon.

## Defending His Infamy

**G**OV. B. B. COMER is now stumping the state of Alabama. It is needless to say that Comer, the "Peabody" of Alabama, is a Democrat. Comer is now branding Lewis, White and Fairley, of the United Mine Workers of America, as "scalawags and carpet-baggers" and denouncing the thousands of men who were evicted from the hovels of the coal barons and forced to live in tents as lawless criminals.

Comer had to resort to the defamation of labor as a pretext to justify his infamous administration. He knows that he was, and is, the servile tool of every corporation in the state of Alabama, ready and willing to obey their mandates in suppressing labor whenever struggling to obtain living conditions.

Comer, in his campaign speeches, raises the cry that had he not used the strong arm of the military power, that negro domination would have run rampant and that the chastity of the gentler sex would have been in jeopardy. He declared that the militia was used in order to maintain "white supremacy."

If that statement is true, then why does Comer hurl such epithets as "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers" at Lewis, White and Fairley? Are these men of the Ethiopian race or was virtue endangered by their presence in Alabama?

In maintaining "white supremacy" was it necessary to destroy the tents of the *white* coal miners, and was it necessary to starve the wives and children of these miners?

Comer, in the chair of chief executive of Alabama, showed more brutal instincts than any black man who ever made an assault upon a defenseless woman.

Comer's democracy is damnable, and if he received his just deserts would no longer be permitted to exercise the rights of citizenship.

Comer has evolved backwards, and losing the traits of manhood has degenerated into the brute. But there will come a time in the state of Alabama when brutes of the type of Comer will not be permitted to desecrate the soil of that commonwealth. The yearning for real liberty will yet establish a reign of justice in coal-baron-cursed Alabama.

## He Cannot Stem the Tide

**C**ARDINAL LOGUE, the Primate of all Ireland, has paid another visit to the shores of Young Columbia and being a prominent man and an exalted dignitary of the Catholic church, it was only natural that the cardinal should be interviewed by the representatives of the press.

No one will deny but that the cardinal is a Biblical scholar and that he is well versed in theology and moral philosophy, but the student of economics will give but little credit to the intelligence of the cardinal when analyzing his statements relative to problems that seriously affect the material interests of the masses of the people.

The cardinal, in one of his statements, declared: "The church is strongly opposed to Socialism, because it is anti-Christian. Professed Socialist leaders declare themselves either free thinkers or atheists. Of course, there can be no alliance between the church and such. The men and women who do not willingly submit themselves to God's laws and his disciples are not likely to regard human laws as possessing much binding force."

The cardinal has branded Socialism as "anti-Christian" without producing a single atom of logical evidence or argument to substantiate his statement.

What a Socialist's religious convictions may be relative to God or the church have no more to do with Socialism than a Republican's convictions of God and Christianity have to do with Republicanism.

It will not be denied but that there are Socialists who doubt the veracity of Scripture, but it likewise must be admitted that men of all political creeds doubt the Biblical stories of God and refuse to accept the doctrines of Christianity as interpreted by the church.

But because these men refuse to place implicit trust and confidence in the teachings of the church, are their political creeds to be arraigned on such grounds and condemned?

Socialism is demanding that labor shall receive the full social value of the product of its toil, and in order that labor shall receive such remuneration it is necessary that the earth and all the machines of production and distribution shall be collectively owned by all the people.

Is such a demand anti-Christian?

The cardinal, on being interviewed concerning woman suffrage, said:

"I have not given it much thought. However, the ladies in England, I think, will succeed in the end because they are fighting hard for it. The women who own property and pay rent and taxes should vote the same as others do, but otherwise they would be better without it. Women in public life, I think, do good work as teachers, as nurses and in some other capacities, but I believe women were designed by Providence for the home."

According to the above, the cardinal would concede the ballot to women "who own property, pay rent and taxes," but the homeless, landless and poverty stricken do not seem to be so favored by this man of

God, who pretends to have faith in that Scriptural quotation: "Blessed the the poor for they shall see God."

If the *poor* are especially selected by God to enjoy "mansions in the Kingdom Come" and are particularly favored by an Infinite Being, then upon what grounds does the cardinal base his objections to giving the ballot to those without property?

Is the laws of God in *heaven* permeated with more justice than the laws of God on *earth*?

Are the *poor* whom the cardinal denies the ballot on earth to be particularly favored in heaven?

If such sentiments are in conformity with the spirit of Christianity, then we are forced to deplore that Christianity offers so little to the moneyless men and women of the earth.

But the cardinal, continuing, said:

"As for the schools, the Catholic church has always opposed the principle of your public school system."

It must be presumed from the above statement that the public school system in the opinion of the cardinal is as anti-Christian as Socialism.

The public school has been the only temple of education in which the poor man could educate his child, and yet, the cardinal is opposed to a school system that disseminates learning among that vast army of children who are the posterity of impoverished parents.

The cardinal, closing his interview, said:

"As I see it, there are a number of problems confronting the American people. Divorce, as I have said, is one of the greatest to be reckoned with. Then there's the Negro question. Your Negroes are not amalgamating, but they have been granted political rights; I think this will be a serious problem to solve. Then there are the trusts. I am of the opinion that they should be controlled so as not to permit a few people to get the whole trade of the country."

The cardinal in the above, acknowledges that there are a number of problems confronting us and yet, this learned man of the church advances no remedies by which those problems can be solved.

The negro, divorce and trust problems are here, but the cardinal offers no prescription to cure the evils.

Christianity and the church have been in business for more than nineteen hundred years and yet, a cardinal is forced to admit the infamies that load our civilization.

The cardinal says that the trusts should be "controlled," but how?

The trusts are becoming more powerful every year and every intelligent man is now recognizing the fact that the trusts control the governments of the earth.

The cardinal and his colleagues may use all their power and influence to stem the tide of Socialism, but their efforts will be unavailing, for the oppressed of the earth will little longer remain on their knees while a privileged few live upon the wealth that is minted from the sweat and tears of labor.

## A Slam from Roosevelt

**T**EDDY ROOSEVELT was a guest recently at the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and when interviewed concerning a decision that was rendered by Judge Anderson relative to the libel suit of the government against the Indianapolis News, gave expression to his anger against the judge in the following choice language:

"That was the decision of a damned jackass and a crook. Yes, he is a crook and a jackass, and I don't care if the whole world knows I said it. This is not confidential."

The above declaration from Roosevelt has created quite a sensation, and if uttered by the average citizen would have been denounced as inflammatory, and the ordinary man giving expression to such sentiments would have been branded as a wild-eyed anarchist.

But Roosevelt is a great reformer and is licensed to fulminate against anybody and everybody with impunity.

If Judge Anderson is a "damned crook and jackass" then Roosevelt is responsible for such a character disgracing the judiciary. It was during Roosevelt's administration that the "damned crook and jackass" was elevated to a seat on the United States Federal bench, and it ill becomes the jungle hunter to condemn the decision of a judge whom he clothed with legal authority to hand down judicial dictums.

But the expression of Roosevelt against Judge Anderson indicates that judicial reverence is on the wane and that a time is not far distant when courts will be censured as freely as a ward heeler who gets a petty political job as remuneration for dirty political services.

The judiciary is bringing itself under the contempt of the people, and decisions smelling of corruption can be detected by the common people who are rapidly realizing that the majority of the judges are but frail human beings susceptible to the power and influences exercised by corporations.

## Let Him Take His Medicine

**T**HE PUBLIC, published at Chicago and edited by that brilliant writer, Louis Post, recently contained the following editorial:

"Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools, has once more demonstrated her well balanced courage by pleading in person at Washington for the pardon of John R. Walsh. It was both a courageous thing and a right thing to do. Not that John R. Walsh was a good citizen. He was not. But he was as good a citizen,—that is to say, he was the same kind of bad citizen,—as the men who tripped him up in the very kind of business game that all play at. The crime of which he was convicted was the violation of a technical requirement of a technical statute—precisely the kind of statutory irregularity that other bankers are guilty of, and for which Walsh would never have been prosecuted if he hadn't crossed their path as a competitor in frenzied finance. If the national banking business were all exposed as ruthlessly as Walsh's little corner in it was, there would be a financial earthquake from New York to San Francisco; and among its victims would be found some of the very financiers who sent Walsh to prison to get him out of their way. Mrs. Young is wrong in saying that there was some "dreadful misunderstanding." There was no misunderstanding. The understanding was perfect—and vicious, respectably vicious. But she is right in urging the pardon of this man, although it might rest as well upon the circumstances of his prosecution as upon the present condition of his health."

It may be that the editor of the Public is an extraordinary charitable man and he must be, in order to forget the many depositors who suffered from the "frenzied financiering" of Walsh.

The fact that others in the banking business were as great criminals

as Walsh and the fact that Walsh was sent to prison through their power and influence at court, are not logical reasons why the doors of a prison should be thrown open and Walsh given his liberty.

While Walsh posed as a respectable citizen he was merciless in his denunciation of crime, and as proprietor of the Chicago Chronicle, he did not hesitate to slander the labor movement of this country whenever the slightest opportunity presented itself.

Mostly every crime that was committed in Chicago during a strike that was shrouded in mystery, Walsh, the banker, railroad magnate, "frenzied financier," politician and journalist, did not fail to charge labor as the law-breaker.

Walsh is now in prison and because he was prosecuted by other bankers and because his health is shattered, the clemency of the President of the United States must be asked to restore this criminal to citizenship.

A few weeks ago an impoverished citizen of the state of Iowa purloined a chicken and, on being convicted, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

But a few days ago a starving man in New York snatched a purse from a lady's hand containing 53 cents, and he is now awaiting the action of a grand jury, which will probably charge him with a felony.

The man who stole a chicken, who is now serving a ten years' sentence, will have no superintendent of schools pleading for his liberation.

The hungry man in New York, who committed robbery to prolong his miserable existence, will know no humanitarians pleading for his liberty.

If we are "all equal before the law," let Walsh, the looter of bank vaults, take his medicine.

## A Slap from Royalty

**F**OR A NUMBER of months the daily press has contained many reports concerning the threatened matrimonial alliance between the Duke of Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins, the daughter of Senator Elkins.

The following special news that has been wafted across the ocean from Rome, Italy, will in all probability arouse the ire of the "Smart Set" in America, who buy diamond collars for dogs and guzzle champagne in swell cafes:

"Rome, Oct. 22.—The daughter of an American coal merchant could aspire to no position at our court, and would only expose herself

and us to scorn and difficulties."

"It was in these words that Dowager Queen Margharita of Italy voiced her absolute and unconquerable opposition to the marriage of the Duke of Abruzzi to Miss Katherine Elkins.

"This information comes from a high person connected with the court.

"The king and queen, who greatly like and admire Abruzzi, offered no objection when they found him serious about marrying the American girl. Moreover, the king did everything in his power to influence his mother favorably, but she finally refused to hear any more of it. Her mind was made up.

"The personage was asked why, if the Duke of Abruzzi was really attached to her, as he must have been, he did not marry her despite Margharita's opposition, seeing that he had the assent of the king and queen.

"That also has astonished me," was the reply. "As he does not care for society and likes only sport, travel and a life of adventure; besides which he is a sailor, often on long voyages, so why should he have cared for the court and their opinions? I confess that one time I expected to read in the newspapers some fine morning that he had married her and defied everybody.

"It was an interesting romance, but now it is ended. The obstacles have become so formidable that Abruzzi has definitely given up the idea."

"The royal family are intensely annoyed at the news that a new musical comedy just finished has its story based on the Abruzzi-Elkins affair. It is described as 'a satirical caricature concerning a prince of the royal blood and a million-dollar princess.' The chief characters are Il Duca Di Montefiore and Miss Elkins. It is in three acts.

"The court is quite powerless to prevent its production here, and it is wondered whether Senator Elkins will be more successful in America."

The above, cabled from Rome, will scarcely tickle the vanity of the mushroom aristocracy of America, who loaf around Newport and sport

automobiles and costumes that are valued at thousands of dollars per costume.

The Dowager Queen Margharita in no uncertain language manifested her contempt for the daughter of an "American coal merchant."

If the Dowager Queen had objected to the daughter of Elkins on the grounds that he had reaped his millions from the exploitation of labor, had she shown her opposition to such an alliance on account of the "tainted" money that Elkins had wrested from the victims of wage slavery, there could be some tributes of praise paid to the crowned woman who expressed her hostility to the wedding of the Duke and the senator's daughter.

But no such impulses actuated this haughty woman who boasts of royal blood.

The royal parasite showed her repugnance to the daughter of a plebeian multi-millionaire of American on the grounds that his family escutcheon was smirched with the degeneracy of a commercialism that was obnoxious to sensitive, indolent royalty, that should be wiped from our civilization.

The purple of royalty has taken a slap at the presumption of codfish aristocracy in America, aspiring to capture titles in the Old World, on the strength of dollars accumulated through trade.

Elkins and his ilk may now proclaim a boycott on the blooded gentry of Europe.

## Seeing the Thing Through

A FOREIGNER, working at \$2 a day, was lately sued in East St. Louis for a long standing grocery bill. When the court rendered judgment against him he promptly threw his six youngsters on the judge's hands. "You have taken away their bread," he said, in substance, "now feed them yourself."

Commenting on this episode, the Chicago Record-Herald says:

"When justice deprives the head of a family of his ready cash—or, worse, of his liberty—what happens to the rest of the domestic group? Few know or care—the court as little as any. But the man of East St. Louis brought the point home. Endowed with a sense of the dramatic, he knew how to set the scene and how to cast the play. He involved the whole city government in his 'production,' not merely the astonished justice, but the mayor and his secretary, the chief of police and the fire and police departments.

"Between them they were made to provide the half-dozen children with food, bedding and shelter. The powers set the ball rolling, and their victim saw that they kept their eyes on it till the logical end. Justice is often short-sighted; the ingenious father at East St. Louis contrived to lengthen the range of her vision."

With this inconsequential conclusion our contemporary dismisses the matter—"The powers set the ball rolling, and their victim saw that they kept their eyes on it till the logical end." The "logical end" in this case, and in every other case of capitalistic justice is the pauperization and degradation of labor. "The justice, the mayor and the chief of police were made to provide the half-dozen children with food, bedding and shelter" until the father could pay the grocery bill, when he would reassume the hopeless, dreary struggle to feed, clothe and shelter seven people on less than 29 cents apiece per day.

The remedy is not charity, but justice; and it does not commence with the decision on a grocery bill in East St. Louis.

The father produces more than \$2 of wealth with his day's work. He produces not less than seven times two dollars. Justice demands that he be permitted to keep all he produces. He would then pay the

grocer and would feed, clothe, house and educate his youngsters, without the "charity" of the city officials.

However, if this \$2-a-day laborer got what he produced—got \$14 a day, instead of \$2—somebody, who is now getting \$12 a day for nothing, would get nothing for nothing and would go to work.

Our contemporary is not in favor of this kind of justice. He prefers charity and tag day justice; justice that can be "handed down" from the rich to the poor; justice that is decreed by the men who hold their judicial positions by the grace of the rich.

The owner of the paper from which we quote would be deprived of a large income, made up by the difference between what they get and what they produce, of a multitude of working men and women.

Justice demands "equal opportunity," but the "six pauperized youngsters" of the "foreigner" in East St. Louis are not given the same opportunity as the sons and daughters of the owner of the Record-Herald.

The same issue comments editorially with great gusto on Marvin Hughitt's success. Mr. Hughitt is an able, energetic man of great intellectual prowess, who "worked up" from telegraph operator to the presidency of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. His success is due to his qualifications and his opportunities. Not everybody can become president of a railroad; no matter how industrious and well qualified. Under a system which levies tribute upon labor and places the means of production into the hands of a few, opportunity becomes limited and promotion is largely a matter of favor and accident.

Under a sane and equitable system all men, the weak as well as the strong, would have a chance to develop the best there is in them.

The man with property out-ranks, in the struggle for existence, the man who has no property. He may have inherited the property or stolen it—it still gives him an advantage over the man without it.

The man with a plank in a flood has the advantage over the man without one. Now, there are plenty of planks in the world, but they have been "cornered." The people are about to burst the corner and thus give everyone a chance for his life.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## The Universal Unrest

EVERY ONE of the great industrial countries is now being profoundly disturbed by an interminable series of gigantic conflicts between capital and labor.

We see this phenomenon in the United States as well as in England, in Germany as well as in France.

One great industry after another is being drawn into this conflict. Now it is the iron and steel workers, then it is the shipbuilders, then, again, the tailoring trades, the building trades, the cotton mill workers, and the railway men.

This profound disturbance is world wide. It takes no account of local conditions, of political boundary lines, of forms of organization, of social or political opinion. Every lawyer of the working class of the world, organized and unorganized, progressive and conservative, is being drawn successively into this conflict against the world's exploiters.

Primarily this conflict, ever shifting, but apparently never ending, is being waged not for the achievement of profound political and social changes, but for the enforcement of modest demands in regard to wage increases, improvements in conditions of work, and recognition of the labor unions.

But these modest demands meet with an unyielding resistance on the part of the capitalists of all countries. The latter utilize their position of economic advantage to the utmost, and in addition they are able to fall back upon the powers of the state. In republican France and America as well as in monarchical Germany and England, the repressive powers of the state are ever at the beck and call of the masters.

The universal cause of this universal unrest and conflict is undoubtedly the increased cost of living, which is a worldwide phenomenon. The increased cost of living has made it impossible for the workers to continue to exist under the old conditions of work and wages. It has made life intolerable for the great masses of the population and is driving them to desperation. It forces the organized workers to insist upon better terms of employment, and it forces the unorganized workers to organize with the same end in view.

But the increased cost of living—what is it? What does it signify?

The increased cost of living means that in the past decade the wealth of the capitalists has increased simultaneously with the poverty of the masses. It means that the profits of the capitalists have multiplied at the same time that the exploitation of the workers has been intensified. It means that the organizations of the capitalists have gained in power, and that the organizations of the workers have not kept pace with the increase in the power of their antagonists. It means that the results of years of industrial progress have again been confiscated for the exclusive advantage of the few.

And the worldwide movement of the toilers for increased pay, for better conditions of work, for recognition of their unions signifies that the workers are determined to regain at least a part of their lost positions, that they have resolved upon recovering at least some of the advantages they have lost, to obtain at least some of the benefits resulting from years of industrial progress.

And, as usual, the workers' industrial movement assumes a spontaneous form, the form of a sudden convulsive reaction against the ac-



tion of the capitalists. For in this society of capitalistic industrialism, the industrial initiative lies always with the capitalists. It is they who are setting the pace, which the workers must perforce follow, sooner or later, on pain of further degradation and enslavement.

It is otherwise with the political phase of the labor movement. In the political sphere it is the masses that are possessed of initiative, of independent movement. And wherever the workers have organized politically and have obtained some share of political power, it is they who are setting the pace, who are leading, while the capitalists are watching them with uneasiness and are from time to time compelled to offer concessions in order to stem the tide of political revolt.

And that the present worldwide industrial unrest and conflict will ultimately redound to the increase of the political power of the proletariat is made certain by the unscrupulous manner in which the capitalists of all countries are using the powers of the state to resist the industrial movement of the workers. The constant employment of police and military and courts to defeat their industrial movement must rouse even the indifferent elements of the working class to the supreme influence of the state over their economic fate. The capitalists themselves have become the most insistent and successful agitators for political action on the part of the working class.—New York Call.

## To the Voters of America

NEW TIMES demand new measures and new men;  
The world advances, and in time outgrows  
The laws that in our fathers' day were passed!

I say the laws that were "passed" in our fathers' day, not the laws that they passed, nor certainly the laws that were best for them; but the laws that were passed and that they endured. For our fathers were duped in their day almost as bad as we are duped in our day. And they endured a whole lot of iniquities thrust upon them, that intelligent Americans will not endure today.

For instance: The land grabs.

In 1860 both the Democratic and Republican platforms demanded "government aid" to the railroads. Both northern and southern Democrats demanded it, and put into their respective platforms. And the result of this so-called "government aid" was that, by the end of the '60's, an untold number of millions of acres of land, in addition to hundreds of millions of good-as-cash government bonds, were handed over to the owners of the railroads. No one knows what the exact magnitude of the whole loot really was. The best statisticians have estimated the amount of the land-grabs alone to be upward of two hundred million acres.

This was done, remember, by both the political parties, and was demanded in both their platforms. And later on, both these parties repudiated their conduct. The Democrats tried to lay the blame onto the Republicans; and the Republicans tried to allay popular sentiment by promising that "no more" such grants would be given!

But you left the same old parties in power, with the same old system, and they went on perpetrating the same old wrongs. As the Saturday Evening Post said, they simply adopted different devices for milking the "same cow!" And it is needless to say, adds the Post, that it was the milk they were after; and that they were not over-particular about the "devices" by which they got it; or about who the "milkmaid" was, whether she was a Republican administration, or a Democratic one.

And so they fastened upon us abominable "government aids" to the private banking system!

This, again, involved a free gift from the public treasury to profit-mongering enterprises that are conducted, at the present time, for their own profit and to drain the people's purse.

But by and by a lot of the poor people and some of the rich ones

got onto the game. They took to putting their savings into old tin cans and into postoffice money orders. So the old capitalist-minded politicians put their heads together and concocted a postal savings bank law.

That postal savings bank law, that they are just now bragging to you so about, is simply another "device" for milking the "same cow." Its effect is, to turn the people's property over to privately-owned profit-mongering corporations. It is an attempt to do to the capital of the American people what these same Democratic and Republican parties did fifty years ago to our natural resources. It collects at public expense the dimes and dollars from our pockets and turns them over as a free gift from the government to the banks!

In other words, the credit of the bankers has become so bad that they have to get "Uncle Sam" to "go their security." And "Uncle Sam" means you and me. We hand out our dollars and our dimes, and pay for collecting them into large wards, and then turn them over to the banks upon our own security!

And that is the way that "our fathers' sons" are running this government of ours. But, "by the eternal," as old Andrew Jackson would say, they had to repudiate their share in that old land-grab business; and, by the same eternal, they are going to have to repudiate their share in this newly-concocted postal savings bank law also.

And when you wake up they will repudiate it, and be quick about it. The time to wake up is now. The most effective way to give notice that you have awakened is by your ballot on the 8th day of November. Nothing but a heavy vote of protest will scare them out of continuing their infamous conduct towards the American voter!

And nothing but the election of men from your own ranks, whom you vigilantly control by the reins in your own hands, will insure you against the continuation of such congressional debauchery from now on.

There is now but one party in which the membership holds the reins over their so-called "leaders." The other parties may come to that method of control in the future, just as they have already, under popular pressure, adopted certain Socialistic methods. But a big enough Socialist vote this fall will make them do it now. You voters who "don't like the name, Socialism," I am sorry you can't vote for "fundamental Democracy" and for "representative Republican government" in your old parties. But you can't. And the only way left you is to vote for the Socialist nominees. No matter about "Socialism as a science of industrial development," for that will take care of itself, Socialism or no Socialism. But vote for the Socialist ticket as a powerful protest for justice in the dealings of man towards man.

## The Fall of Portugal

THE KING of Portugal has been chased out and a republican government has taken his place.

For some time things have been rather uncertain in this little country which is only a sort of bathing beach and fishing house that Spain and France and other neighbors have had an eagle eye on.

On this little block of land were some husky business men. They gobbled up the fisheries, copper mines, vineyards, olive and fig orchards, the farms as well as other small industries.

The people began to starve. In fact, they have been starving for a long time.

But as industries developed in other countries this little monarchy of some five million people has been lagging behind.

The owners became business-like and felt that they were not getting the best results from their figureheads.

The kings have been rather reckless and the people have been rather reckless with the kings—chopping off their heads every so often.

The youngster that has just been driven away was a vagabond of robust proportions.

King Manuel wanted fineries and women in larger quantities than was pleasing to the owning class.

Then, too, he persisted in running around with a pretty actress and spent some fifty thousand dollars on her to keep her flashy and in good humor.

There were other men among the owners who also liked this gay dancer. They didn't like the young king's advantageous position.

He also spent too much of their money. He frequently went to Paris and raised general inferno. He was so flagrant in his vices that

even Paris had to shut her resorts when this head of the Portuguese monarchy came around.

It was a gay life King Manuel led and is still leading.

But to the owning class he was too expensive a luxury.

So the owners decided to run him out.

That's about all there is to the problem in Portugal.

The Pope is very sorry that this has happened. He has sent a message to the Nuncio in Lisbon telling the priests to urge the people to stick to the young king.

What does the Pope care how rotten this young rascal is? He still advises the people to support him and his actress.

England has sent a special vessel to convey the king and his company to a safe abode.

In the meantime the owning class in Portugal and France and Spain and England is planning to establish a republic in Portugal.

They think it is cheaper. That is the only reason.

The owning class always uses the government that is cheapest, just as it uses the cheapest kind of labor to create its wealth—that is, the government that is cheapest to the owning class.

The new republic in Portugal will be as much controlled by the owning class as the old monarchy.

The real revolution will be the taking over by the workers of all the means of life and disposing of the idle owners by placing them in the ranks of producers.

And that revolution is at hand. The working class is starving.

King Capitalism will soon have to get a vessel for other shores, for the workers find him too expensive a luxury.—Chicago Daily Socialist.



#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Fred Usher, who was last heard from at Bingham Canyon, Utah. Likewise of Thomas Burns, who worked on the Royal lease at Rawhide, Nevada. Any information concerning the present whereabouts of Usher and Burns will be thankfully received by Harry L. Moore, 1945 Haloch street, Kansas City, Kan.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Mark Durkin, who was formerly interested in mines or mining in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Any one knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Mrs. Jennie Gibson, 121 North Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

#### NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Secretaries of all Locals of the W. F. M. are hereby requested not to accept any cards from the Douglas Island Miners' Union No. 109, unless they are fully paid up, without first notifying this Local.

DOUGLAS ISLAND MINERS' UNION NO. 109. W. F. M.,  
(Seal.) F. L. Alstrom, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### AROUSE, YE SLAVES!

By Rolla Myer.

I.

"THIS IS A WAR; a war in which modern Industrialism is on trial, and in which the institution of private property is being weighed in the balance."—Henry Cochem, Republican National Convention, 1908.

II.

"A SIGN OF ALARM is that there will be an effort to chain individualism."—John Ireland, 1910.

III.

"Is not the time ripe when individualism SHOULD be checked, so that it will not further oppress the people and take away from them the things that ought to be the property of all?"—Ex-Governor Pardee, California, 1909.

IV.

"Commercialism is stronger today than was the institution of chattel slavery when Phillips and Garrison were mobbed in the streets of Boston for protesting against THAT system of exploitation."—John Kern, Democratic nominee for Vice President, 1908.

V.

"The high cost of living foreshadows a NATIONAL CRISIS."—W. C. Brown, President New York Central Railroad, 1910.

VI.

"If there is a continuance of the present robbery of the resources of the nation it will bring about on INSURRECTION in less than ten years."—John Minto, 1908.

VII.

"The result of all this capitalizing of trusts is to increase poverty on one side and superfluity on the other. It will have to stop or we shall have a REVOLUTION."—Trust Magnate (use of name not permitted) to Charles Edward Russel, 1910.

VIII.

"Unless relief is afforded, the people will find that their ONLY ESCAPE will be Revolution."—Senator Owen, August, 1910.

IX.

"Must we wait for bullets, or shall we go out and assert our manhood and our citizenship AT THE POLLS?"—George E. Cole, June, 1910.

X.

"The last century was the worst in the world's history for wars. I look to see THIS century bring the greatest conflict ever waged."—Leslie M. Shaw, 1907.

XI.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that causes me to tremble for the safety of our country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corporations in high places will follow. The money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people UNTIL all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed."—Abraham Lincoln, just after the Civil War.

XII.

"We NOW HAVE a few men in this country who control more money than the United States government. Their power is absolute. They can ruin anybody. That power should not exist. I tell you it spells ruin, decay and disaster."—Rudolph Spreckels, millionaire, 1908.

XIII.

"We have in St. Louis alone a group of twenty millionaires who hold most of the wealth of the city, and we have 700,000 working people, SLAVES, who are herded in squalid, unsanitary tenements. The situation portends a BLOODY REVOLT."—Archbishop Glennon, 1910.

XIV.

"John Brown of Ossawatimie, on the morning of his execution, handed to one of the guards in the jail a paper on which was written:

"I, John Brown, am NOW QUITE CERTAIN that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away except with blood."

"That was in 1859 and in less than two years John Brown's grave resounded with the tramp of marching soldiers singing the ballad of John Brown's soul.

"And the same situation is very nearly upon us today. Everything depends on the vigilant and determined SOLIDARITY of the producing classes. That alone will save this country from the bloodiest war in the history of the world.

"So long as they can keep us divided at the polls and on the field of battle, that long will we be at their mercy."

#### HEARST IS CONDEMNED.

New York, October 7, 1910.

To the Brotherhood of Machinists Lodges and the Labor Press:

Whereas, All employees of the Homestake Mining Company who refused to give up their union, the Western Federation of Miners have been locked out for the past eleven months; and,

Whereas, The Hearst publications have been silent in regard to this lock-out (presumably because the Hearst estate is heavily interested in the Homestake Company) showing not only the hypocrisy of Hearst's claim to be the friend of labor, but that he is really an enemy of labor; and,

Whereas, We recognize the fact that Hearst's papers would have to go out of business if it was not for the patronage of the working class; and,

Whereas, We believe that those who give aid to the enemies of labor are little better than scabs in effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of Metropolis Lodge No. 1, Brotherhood of Machinists, that we pledge ourselves not to patronize nor read any of the Hearst publications, and call upon all lodges of the Brotherhood to do the same; Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Western Federation of Miners and the Labor press.

(Seal.)

W. R. CASSILE, President.  
GEO. A. TRACY, Secretary.

#### POLITICAL ACTION IN ONTARIO.

We note that it has been necessary for the editor of our official organ to call the attention of the rank and file to the fact that a journal which is being published for them and for them alone is needing better support. Now it is anything but proper that such an appeal should be necessary to awaken our membership to a realization of such a sad lack of support of their own most readable weekly. Doubtless, it will be of some interest to most of the members of the Western Federation of Miners to know of the activity which now prevails throughout mining camps of Ontario, Canada. There has generally been some move on foot here amongst the workers in an attempt to improve their lot. They have often been duped by false "friends of Labor," but it is gradually beginning to dawn upon them that if they are to help themselves at all they must and they will turn down those who have only been "friends" to them during elections. We have "friends of Labor" here in Ontario, just as you have them in California. They are a cross-bred species of creeper, who seem to prosper only where the minds of the workers are as yet too stagnant to think clearly and thus make an attempt to rid themselves of the barbed-wire entanglement in which they are entrapped by the owners of their jobs.

In about eighteen months or less there will be another provincial election in Ontario and in order to be in a position to contest with any degree of success a seat in the House of "Misrepresentatives" it is deemed by the workers they cannot begin a campaign any too soon. After considerable correspondence and discussion with this purpose in view a political convention was decided to be held in Cobalt, its object being to select a candidate to run on the Socialist ticket. All the various miners' local unions sent representatives and the Trainmen's Union was also interested.

The convention was held in the hall of Cobalt Miners' Union on October 9, 1910. We should state, however, that previous to this Cobalt Miners' Union and the Socialist party prepared and distributed bills announcing public propaganda meetings at which the respective delegates were to deliver addresses on Socialism and Unionism. To this end Delegate Jas. P. McGuire held the attention of a well-filled house in a very commendable manner. He spoke upon the basis of Socialism and received the greatest of attention from his hearers. Touching on the need of all workers being in the Socialist ranks and advancing reasons why they should belong to the Socialist party of Canada. Then dwelling upon how sadly we required legislation in favor of our own class he finally concluded a well-thought, logical and convincing speech by an appeal to their principles as men, requesting their support in opposing the old parties.

Delegate Cluney then gave a very clear definition of Socialism and in the course of his remarks, which appeared to be well received by the audience, went on to explain that Socialist did not interfere with the church nor with a man's religious views, nor yet should the church do so with it, and impressed upon them all the absolute necessity of united and vigorous action upon the industrial and political battlefields. Amongst the other delegates who spoke upon the subject were Charles H. Lowthian of Elk Lake, A. N. Gauthier of Cobalt and A. Obey of Finnish Local S. P. C., Cobalt. The chair was occupied by Delegate Gauthier.

The same evening at 8:45 p. m. the convention convened, with Delegate James D. Cluney, Gowganda No. 154, occupying the chair. After the usual necessary formalities, such as the appointment of a credential committee and examination of credentials the meeting proceeded to get right down to business in real earnest. There was a great deal of interesting discussion upon the various phases of the question.

Ideas were advanced as to the best method of raising funds for the long campaign which is now before us, and committees were appointed for the various districts to look after that part of the work. Comrade Oby offered a suggestion which was looked upon as the most feasible and was adopted. Nominations were then thrown open for candidates at the forthcoming elections, the nominations including A. N. Gauthier, Cobalt Miners' Union, Chas. H. Lowthian, Elk Lake Miners' Union; James D. Cluney, Gowganda Miners' Union; James P. McGuire, Porcupine Miners' Union; Delegate Bradley, Cobalt Miners' Union, and F. Radcliffe, Cobalt Miners' Union, but all declined in favor of James P. McGuire. Delegate McGuire himself then moved that a referendum vote be taken through the various locals to see whether the majority of the workers are in favor of him contesting a seat upon their behalf in Temiskaming Riding, which will come before the rank and file in due course.

Now, Mr. Editor, our object in sending this item of news to you for publication is in hopes of it being the means of inducing other workers to get busy and strike out on their own initiative and not only demand legislation for the workers, but to give it to themselves by taking control and all rallying and making one decided and determined assault by hurling them-

selves with a united and inflexible front upon the fortress of Capital. Then, and not until then, may the worker hold his head up and say he is no more a slave. We are busy here and we hope others may follow our example and do likewise.

FRED T. CARROLL,

Secretary Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M.

October 18, 1910.

### PROSPERITY.

By John Macy.

"We are living in an era of great prosperity."  
—From a politician's speech.

Poets, who from the ripest fruits of time  
Express the juice, and to the soul's desire  
Give the refreshment of a liquid rhyme—  
Draughts of new wine pregnant with ancient fire.  
Bringers of plenty to our starving grief,  
Blessing our penury from Paradise,  
Bidding us fools be wise  
And happy in unshakable belief:  
O you who touch with light our blinded eyes,  
Do we in love your sacred gifts repay?  
Singer and prophet, say,  
How do you prosper?  
O children chained to merciless wheels  
With bitter manacles of greed,  
Into the fabric of the loom  
The fibers of your lives you feed:  
The cotton thread is drenched with red,  
Dyed from your little hearts that bleed,  
O children whom we rob and slay  
That mills may pay,  
How do you prosper?

Bold preachers of the simple words and few  
That shine across the world, a golden flame,  
Though clouded with the dust of creeds;  
Fearless of those who take the blessed name  
In vain, ah! thrice in vain, with evil deeds—  
Bold preachers, stand you true  
Within your hollow church whose visible frame  
Rests upon gilded pillars stuffed with sin?  
Dare you rebuke them, and like Samson break  
The columns of deceit and crumple in  
The edifice to keep the altar pure?  
Renounce your bread and shelter for His sake,  
The body's weal that spirit may endure?  
Bold preachers of the simple words He said,  
How are you paid?  
How do you prosper?

White slaves, oh, white beneath the chains of lust  
Which buys your lips and feeds them with a crust,  
The life of flesh paid with the death of soul!  
The gate of motherhood become a gate of toll!  
Not yours, not yours the crime.  
'Tis we who tread the blossom in the slime,  
'Tis we who sell the bread that you must eat,  
The cloth that covers your poor charms.  
We make the world a market where we cheat  
Maternity that bore us in its arms!  
O you who are defiled for pay,  
Bondwoman of a free land, say,  
How do you prosper?

You who are wounded in the unequal strife  
Of common man to live his common life;  
The thousand thousands trampled in the dust  
Beneath the iron heel of mounted lust;  
Young hearts degraded by the sins of man,  
Like Ariel souls enslaved to Caliban;  
O men and women broken on the wheel,  
Machines yourselves, unprivileged to feel:  
And you who on earth the spark of Heaven cherish,  
You without whom the world would perish,  
Leaders of hopes forlorn;  
You who have found the Truth and share it  
With prisoned minds, and bravely bear it  
Against the winds of scorn;  
All you who struggle for the body's right,  
All you, the keepers of the Spirit's light:  
How do you prosper?

### "THE WHITES."

Who are the Whites?  
Are they boosting under the Union Jack  
Or the Stars and Stripes?  
Does a tongue or flag make white or black?

Who gave you grace  
To boost yourself upon a stolen soil,  
And praise your face  
And claim the earth is yours for ease or toil?

Both blacks and whites  
That have neither land or loom, wrongs or rights,  
Neath Union Jack or Stars and Stripes,  
But a Master Class for whom he eats, sleeps, toils and fights.  
JAMES ALLAN M'KECHNIE.

### MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION TAKES ADVANTAGE OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN RESOURCES.

By Carl D. Thompson.

On one of the doors of the City Hall this week there appeared the sign, "THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—EXTENSION DIVISION—MUNICIPAL BUREAU."

This sign, modest enough in itself, is of the most vital and striking significance. It means that the resources of one of the greatest universities in the world are to be drawn upon by the administration to assist in the task of organizing an efficient government.

As soon as the present officials took charge of the affairs of Milwaukee they determined to summon to the task before them the very best talent, expert ability, and constructive genius available. Very naturally their minds turned to the State University. Now, of course, the State University of Wisconsin is not a Socialist institution; nor is it any more ready to serve the Socialist administration than any other. The difference is that the new administration in Milwaukee is alive to the opportunities of advantage to the city. Any administration might have called on the splendid resources

in the State University, but it remained for the Socialist administration to take advantage of these resources.

The State University of Wisconsin is acknowledged by educators throughout the country to be one of the greatest and best universities in the world. And one of the special features of its work is its particular attention to social and civic problems. In these lines, as well as in its splendid agricultural department, it has been doing great work for the state of Wisconsin. It naturally stands ready, and is logically committed to render any service it can to the largest city of the state.

It only remained for that city to put into power a group of men who really wanted to use this kind of ability.

Not every city has such a university as Wisconsin to serve it, but every city has some resources more or less similar which might be put at the disposal of the city, if it had public officials who were genuinely interested in serving the city, to find and develop these resources.

One of the first and fundamental needs in municipal government is a scientific and systematic method of cost keeping. The purchasing department of the city, the public works department, the accounting—all of these things constantly increasing, need above everything else system and order. The cost unit system has become the foundation of every modern successful business. The successful city can be no exception to this.

So the administration has sought and secured John R. Commons of the university to take charge of this work and prepare for the city this fundamental requirement of its government.

Furthermore, the city needs a municipal reference library that shall gather together, for the use of the administration, information on all municipal problems from the progressive cities of the world. There is perhaps no university in America that has been more efficient in this particular and specialized line of work than the Wisconsin University. They will assist in developing this library.

And again, the administration is struggling with one of the greatest problems that confronts any city, viz.: the question of transportation—the street car lines, urban and interurban. They have been busily at work for weeks on a model franchise. But in order to insure the wisest possible procedure they sought to gather information from other cities, not only in this, but in foreign countries. They very soon discovered that the State University had been for years carefully collecting this information. They therefore at once asked the university for this material. And the university responded immediately, not only with the material, but by sending them their specialist upon this subject to assist them in making it more available.

And finally one of the settled policies of the Socialist administration is to educate, not only its own officials and the members of its party, but the whole population so far as possible in all social problems. And this, in itself, fell most naturally in line with the university extension work. So after many conferences with the various agents for betterment in the city, organized and unorganized, the university inaugurated what it called an Institute of Municipal and Social Service. The purpose, as stated by the preliminary announcement sent out by the university, is "to establish in Milwaukee a center of study, information and training in social reform, social welfare and municipal efficiency." The institute will consist of various lecture courses, study classes, research work and other lines of popular and educational nature. Already such men as Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, Peter Witt of Cleveland, Raymond Robbins, Graham Taylor, Hane Adams and Charles R. Henderson of Chicago have been secured, to say nothing of other men of expert ability, and special training in the various lines to be covered.

All of this and many activities that fall naturally in the line of general civic education, together with the university extension work in Milwaukee, will have its administrative head in the City Hall.

From this center it will radiate light and power helping to build a city for the people.

### REPORT OF ROY CAMERON.

Angels Camp, October 21, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Since leaving Shasta county, I have put in about three weeks in Nevada county and will endeavor to give the members a report on the existing conditions in the mining industry of this county. Mining here is very dull, owing to the fact that some properties have been closed down on account of litigation, and some owing to a shortage of water. Another reason is that the mines here are controlled by men who have money and can run them when they please. If a miner doesn't like his job he can quit, and if a mine owner doesn't want to operate his property he can do likewise, but are either doing anything for the benefit of mankind by quitting? Were these properties owned by the government or collectively they would be in operation at the present time.

The average wages here for muckers is \$2.25 per day, and for miners \$3 per day. They have a work day of eight hours. Approach some of these men and ask them to become a member of the union, and they will tell you they are not receiving union wages and want to know wherein the union will do any good. Will these men ever get union wages by staying out? The Western Federation of miners secured the eight-hour law for those engaged in mining and the reduction of ore in the State of California. The Federation has increased wages and shortened hours in every camp in which they have been. These men are enjoying the same conditions as union men, but will contribute nothing to the support of rights gained by organized labor or help keep rights already obtained. Who has any interest in enforcing laws for the working class but organized labor? Certainly not the Governor of the State. The eight-hour law is being violated on railroad work, as well as on some government work.

The Grass Valley Miners' Union is one of the largest in the State, and has a number of very energetic members. The Grass Valley Surface Workers, while not as large a body, are doing good work. Most of the men in the jurisdiction of these locals are members of the union and are doing all in their power for the welfare of the working class. It is only through organization and education that the emancipation of the wage slave will be accomplished. A number of business men here realize that there is a class struggle and are getting in the vanguard. You will be able to single out some of these by seeing the Miners' Magazine in their places of business.

Nevada City has a good, live local. The men here are in the field both industrially and politically, realizing that of necessity both go together. The business men here are giving this local their ardent support, and if this local wishes to give a picnic, etc., they can rely on the men who depend on the miners for their living. It would be well for the miners here to look for the Miners' Magazine in the places of business, as well as the union label. Support the business houses who are favorable to union labor.

Other locals in this county are doing well, and will have to be taken into consideration in the final struggle between capital and labor.

Nevada county, like Shasta, has a strong Socialist ticket in the field, and will be in the game on November 8th. California, in the person of J. Stitt Wilson, has a man running for Governor who should command the respect of all. He is the only gubernatorial candidate who can tell you squarely where he stands, and is not throwing slurs at his opponents.

Just a word in regard to the Los Angeles Times explosion. Governor Gillette says, "The unions will have to make some effort to prove their innocence, or be considered guilty." All persons, according to the Constitution, when I went to school, are innocent until proven guilty. It is reversed to-day, and a man must prove his innocence or be considered guilty. Were the workers as well organized as the mine owners, bankers, manufacturers,

etc., the men in public office would think twice before making statements of this kind.

The unions asked to have a man on the investigating committee that was appointed by the mayor. This was refused. They then asked to conduct a separate investigation, with like results. This is the same kind of "square deal" Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone received at the hands of ex-President Roosevelt. How long will the workers be gulled by "friends of labor" of this stamp?

Yours fraternally,

ROY CAMERON.

### DIVIDING UP IRELAND.

By Robert Hunter.

How often one hears the old chestnut, "You're a Socialist, eh? A Socialist! Oh, ho, you want to divide up all wealth."

Protest as you will against that statement, the enemy keeps repeating it.

Two ends are achieved by this clever statement; first, it alarms a great many thrifty working men and small property owners; second, the absurdity of any attempt to divide up is self-evident.

Besides, this statement saves our statesmen, our editors, our financiers, the trouble of finding out what Socialism is and of honestly combating it.

And so they say: "Divide up wealth and within a generation there will exist the same inequality of possession that now exists." And as that is evidently true, it proves the absurdity of dividing up wealth.

We shall not attempt to answer this attack by saying that we are Socialists because we are against dividing up wealth and giving the capitalists most of it.

Nor shall we answer this attack by asking for the name of one Socialist who has ever advocated dividing up wealth.

There is no such Socialist, but curiously enough there are capitalists who advocate dividing up. That is astonishing, but it is true. The recent policy of England in trying to solve the Irish land question is an example in point.

The land of Ireland has been for many centuries owned by great land lords, most of whom prefer to live anywhere except in Ireland.

Gross evils have arisen as a result of this private monopoly in land.

After a century of royal commissions sent out to study the ruin of the Irish people through land monopoly, the English Government was forced to act.

The people of Ireland are troublesome, and the English government spends millions a year to maintain enough police to keep the Irish down.

The workhouses are full, the people unproductive, and Ireland is in a state of chronic bankruptcy.

It is not, therefore, as profitable a dependency as a country of its size and productivity should be.

The English government at last realized that if it were to deal successfully with Ireland it must cut out the cancer of land monopoly.

It made several feeble attempts to that end and at last it established the Estates Commissioners for the purpose of buying up the entire land of IRELAND and DIVIDING IT AMONG THE PEASANTS.

It established a Congested Districts Board to which it gave great compulsory powers.

This board buys great estates and, by use of agricultural experts, puts them in first rate condition. It then divides the estates into small parcels and allots them to Irish peasants.

The cost of buying all the land of Ireland and of dividing it in this manner among the tenants will amount in the end to about one billion dollars.

The scheme is to buy the land and pay the landlords cash for it. The peasants then pay back in small payments over a period of from forty-five to sixty years, the money to the government.

At the end of that period it is expected that each peasant will have a small farm entirely his own.

Now, that is one way to divide up wealth.

Of course, no Socialist ever suggested that. The capitalists thought that out and put it into practice.

It is the exclusive product of the brain of the foremost English statesmen.

These English statesmen are fighting Socialism because they say it intends to divide up wealth and then to be consistent they set out to buy up the land of Ireland and to divide it up.

And they advocate dividing up the land of Ireland because they claim it will do away with landlords and solve the land question.

And now comes the joke. The only opposition to dividing up the land of Ireland comes from the Socialists.

They say this dividing up will solve nothing and that in a few generations conditions will be just as bad in Ireland as they are now. (Sounds familiar, doesn't it?)

They say the holdings are too small to be farmed economically and that individual ownership on a small scale cannot survive.

The peasants will be forced to sell or mortgage this land and pawnbrokers, "gombeen men" and money lenders will own it all within a very few years.

Small holdings will again give way to big landlordism and finally to what approximates monopoly.

But the capitalists insist on dividing up; they will not nationalize nor municipalize the land.

They refuse to establish a co-operative method of working the land or of owning the land and so they DIVIDE UP the land in order NOT TO BECOME SOCIALISTS.

It is an interesting example of capitalist statesmanship.

It proves the insincerity of capitalist statesmen when they say that Socialists want to divide up wealth.

An intolerable situation existed in Ireland. Something had to be done. It was a choice between dividing up the land or of socializing the land and the capitalists divided up the land.

And so, dear friends, be wary of what the capitalists say.

They really believe in dividing up so that they will get the entire outfit. They believe in solving our social problems in such a way as to make them worse, if possible, after they are solved than they were before.

And I fear, dear friends, they fight Socialism as a tyranny because they desire to conceal their own tyranny, and they fight Socialism as robbery to veil their own robbery.

And I fear, I say I fear, they fight Socialist as confiscation to conceal what they have confiscated, and they jeer at dividing up in order to conceal the present unequal division.

And when it becomes necessary "to solve" the land question they love to divide up on a paying basis so that in the first division they make a profit and when they take back the parcels they divided they make a profit on them also.

And they say, "Divide up wealth and within a generation there will exist the same inequality of possession as exists now."

So I suppose that's why they favor "dividing up" the land of Ireland instead of socializing it.

## Contributions

DONATION TO WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Mammoth, Utah, Oct. 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will please find enclosed a money order for \$2.47 as a donation from Brother Christ N. Rund for the benefit of our locked out brothers in South Dakota.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK CLAYSON,

Sec'y Mammoth M. U. No. 238, W. F. of M.



### GIVE THEM THE FLOWERS NOW.

Closed eyes can't see the white roses,  
Cold hands can't hold them, you know;  
Breath that is stilled can not gather  
The odors that sweet from them blow;  
Death, with a peace beyond dreaming,  
Its children of Earth doth endow;  
Life is the time we can help them,  
So give them the flowers now.

Here are the struggles and striving,  
Here are the cares and tears;  
Now is the time to be smoothing  
The frowns and furrows and fears.  
What to closed eyes are kind sayings?  
What to hushed heart is deep vow?  
Naught can avail after parting,  
So give them the flowers now.

Just a kind word or a greeting,  
Just a warm grasp or a smile—  
These are the flowers that will lighten  
The burdens of many a mile.  
After the journey is over,  
What is the use of them, how  
Can they carry, who must be carried?  
So give them the flowers now.

Blooms from the happy heart's garden  
Plucked in the spirit of live;  
Blooms that are earthly reflections  
Of flowers that blossom above.  
Words can not tell what a measure  
Of blessing such gifts will allow  
To dwell in the lives of the many,  
Oh, give them the flowers now.

—Leigh M. Hodges, in The Carpenter.

### FEDERATION STANDS BY COMRADES.

Miners of the West Give the Whole World a Lesson in True Fraternism—  
Give Hundreds of Thousands to Strikers—As Coil of Octopus  
Tightens, Men Raise Assessment on Their Scanty Wages.

Regardless of the rights and privileges of American citizenship; regardless of the depressing effect financially upon the vast era of the United States devoted to metal mining west of the Mississippi river and regardless of the concomitant industries which, depend, in turn, upon the prosperity of the mining camps for their business—merchants who supply the workers and the workers' families, merchants who sell machinery and powder and general mine supplies—a conspiracy without parallel in the history of the United States is being brought to a successful conclusion by the "magnates of the copper world" to crush out the unions of half a million mining men and to shatter the ambitions of the small producer of copper in any section of the country.

#### A Double Plot.

The conspiracy is being worked from two antithetical ends of the plot. The first end is the depression in the price of copper, which has been accompanied, necessarily, by a cessation of the operation in the camps where unlimited capital to tide over an operation is not usually found; and where, also, the men who are thus thrown out of work must find other employment for themselves and families.

The second phase of the conspiracy is the warfare upon the organized men of the Western Federation of Miners, the chief open antagonist of whom is now William Randolph Hearst's Homestake Mining Company of Lead, South Dakota.

To comprehend the heinous character and far-reaching effects of this double-headed method of enslaving half a million working men and their families, amounting to an average of at least a million more souls; and the ruination of countless independent business houses who depend directly or indirectly upon these men and their families for support, we do not have to look far afield.

#### Arizona's Example.

The example of the distress and financial loss which prevailed at the little mining camp of Silverbell and the little smelter town of Sasco, both in the territory of Arizona, afford evidence enough of the reflex action of the Copper Trust billionaire's vindictiveness to move a copper heathen idol to tears.

Some weeks ago, without warning, operations ceased at the camps mentioned. Most of the workers who had delved deep in the earth for the ores which were fed to the huge smelters were Mexicans. Of all classes of labor, they are the more easily influenced than any other upon the American continent, because of their characteristic trait of improvidence. In plain English, "they are good spenders," and lack, as a rule, the faculty of "foresightedness" and saving, which English, Welsh, German, Finnish, Lithuanian, American, Cornish or almost any other type of miner exhibits.

Before the closing down of the properties of the El Tiro mine and the Imperial Copper Company's smelters at these two places, the miners had been thoroughly exploited through the usual medium of the "company store."

"Boletas" were freely issued, almost, one might say, at the close of a day's work. Liquor was plentiful. Fifths of gallons of whisky were sold at

BUTTE  
MONTANA

**HENNESSY'S**

CORNER GRANITE  
AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

COMPLETE  
OUTFITTERS  
OF  
EVERYTHING  
FOR  
EVERYBODY

We sell the World's best union-made clothing, hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding. The finest meat market, delicatessen and bakery in the Northwest.

MONTANA'S  
LARGEST  
AND BEST  
STORE  
FOR  
EVERYBODY

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

The Big White Store  
P. A. SORENSEN, President.

\$1 on \$10

It's the constant dripping water  
That wears away the stone;  
It's the little monthly payment  
That adds comfort to the home.

**I X L  
STORES CO.**

The Big White Store  
J. J. DALY, Vice President.

\$10 on \$100

It's easy to pay  
the I X L way

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high prices as "quarts" and, at the prevailing rates for wage-workers and the prevailing prices for the short quarts of whisky, a good miner could probably earn about two-fifths of a gallon of whisky in a day.

At one of these camps, the liquor of the company store was sold from a cellar directly under the government postoffice—an offense against the Federal statutes.

When the unexpected shutdown came, the miners and their families were found to be without funds, without food, and with very little, if any, household furniture or clothing.

**Abandon Workers.**

The company, which had an investment of several millions in mines and machinery, generously put them on its railway trains and dumped them on the terminus of the Arizona Southern line at Red Rock, where connection is made with the Southern Pacific.

Here, without food, without funds and without other shelter than the waiting room of the station of a railway over which they could not purchase tickets, were huddled a large number of men, women and children.

Attorney A. A. Worsley of Tucson and several other men were in the station one evening while waiting for connection from Tucson from Phoenix. A woman with five children and a babe in her arms trying to soothe the laments of her brood, whose empty stomachs cried for the nourishment which she could not procure for them.

The lawyer couldn't stand the distress of the children, and took mother and all across the tracks to the lunch counter of a man he knew and fed them liberally. When he went to pay for the meal the keeper of the restaurant said:

"This is one me, Worsley." But Worsley sneaked away and presently came back with a bundle of food for their breakfasts, and he also arranged for them to be taken on to Phoenix in the morning.

Others walked the weary miles under the scorching September sun toward Yuma or toward Tucson or toward Phoenix and the smelter far to the north at Swansea.

The distress of the women and young children was especially pitiable. But there was no relief for them—even their scanty household goods had been sold for a song, because they had no way to carry them away.

**Dakota Fight.**

Far off in South Dakota a group of determined men in the city of Lead were beginning their eleventh month of struggle with the Hearst estate at about the same time of the Sasco-Silverbell exodus.

For reasons which they believe to be just these men had taken the only action which they have for their defense for a reasonable day's wage—a strike to preserve their organization.

With an unparalleled magnanimity of purpose, their brothers in Colorado

Utah, Montana, Arizona, California, Nevada and Idaho had stood by them in their fight.

About ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY has been voted from the slender pay (which is cut from below by the increased cost of living) of these men to the support of the men who have accepted the alternative of actual starvation from William Randolph Hearst and his associates in the Homestake Company, rather than accept practical peonage. To date, in spite of the closing of the copper camps by the associates of the Hearst-Guggenheim conspirators, in spite of financial conditions which put the banker and the merchant in a cold sweat and a succession of night-mares when they would seek sleep—in spite of all this, the Western Federation sent to their suffering brothers in the north more than \$300,000 in cash since the strike at Lead was declared in October.

**A Wonderful Thing.**

The world has never witnessed a more sublime self-sacrifice than has been made by these toilers for their brothers at Lead. The first strike assessment made on the Federation was one dollar per month. Then, owing to the ruthless discharge of employed men in other Western camps at the behest of the copper magnates sitting snugly in Wall Street, the assessment was this month increased to FIVE DOLLARS on Federation members. And it has been paid, not only without complaint, but in a spirit of unselfishness which is the most decisive refutation of the slanders which the newspapers have for years circulated regarding this body of men.

They have been held up in the mirror of events as conspirators against the peace and property interests; as murderers of all who did not agree with them, including their own comrades; as dynamiters and secret assassins of innocent people to further their own ends; but the combined power of the whole gigantic copper combine has so far only welded them together into a more complete circle of fraternalism than ever before and the months to come will see the crust which their masters have left them still cheerfully divided with their 1,200 striking comrades whom Hearst seeks to bend to his will—and their 3,800 dependent wives and children. For five thousand are affected and fighting the industrial battle of the century at Lead—without violence; without any unlawful acts of any kind; and 46,000 of their comrades in other states—less those out of work and unable to aid—are still fighting with them in the sublimest devotion to a cause which organized labor ever knew.

**What Will Follow?**

During it all, hither and yon, steadily the magnates of the system have drawn closer the coils of their dual-headed conspiracy against the toiler himself, and the man who lives by supplying the toiler his necessities. When, through the double operation of starvation of the men and families at Lead, and the discharge of the men who now care for them in other sections, this conspiracy of a few Wall Street men reaches the climax—WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE—not only for the toiler, but for the entire civilization of which he is a part?—Voice of the People.

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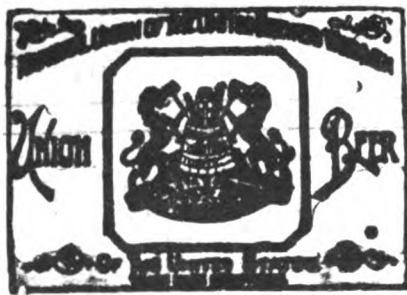
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