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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.  
May 30,  
1912

Volume XII.  
Number 466



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, May 30, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 466  
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

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

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

### NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE W. F. M.

NOT WISHING TO BE RE-ELECTED to the office of executive board member, I take this means of notifying the membership in order that ballots which might have been cast for me may be voted for some other candidate.

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD BROWN.

THE VOTERS OF DENVER have given notice to the corporations of Denver that they do not stand for *crowbars* in politics.

FROM APRIL, 1911, to April, 1912, the American Federation of Labor has increased its membership nearly 150,000.

In spite of all the opposition of capitalism, the labor army is gathering numerical strength.

JOHN J. BREEN, a prominent citizen of Lawrence, Massachusetts, a member of the school board, has been found guilty by a jury in the Superior Court of planting dynamite to bring discredit on the late strike of the Textile Workers.

Breen is only one among the thousands of conspirators who have hatched plots to blacken the reputation of labor, and in the future, as the battle rages more fiercely between the slave and master, more Breens will be found to plant dynamite.

OTTO THUM, member of the Typographical Union, and former President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, has been elected to the office of city clerk of Denver.

Mr. Thum has carried a union card for more than thirty years and for several years was employed by the Western Federation of Miners in the mechanical department of the Miners' Magazine.

He is not only a competent printer but a journalist of more than average ability, but above all, he is a loyal man in the councils of the labor movement and his many friends will wish him success as clerk of the city of Denver.

A DEPARTMENT of Church and Labor was inaugurated several years ago and put in charge of Rev. Charles Stelzle. This has been sustained at a cost of \$30,000 a year, and for the past two years Mr. Stelzle has had free use of a plant in New York City valued at \$200,000. This experiment has now proven itself a failure. Mr. Stelzle will withdraw from his position as superintendent of the Labor Temple and his successor will be appointed. Some other form of winning labor for the church must be devised.—The Advance (religious weekly).

The above item throws off the mask. The church never, apparently, pushed its Labor Department to help labor solve its problems, but rather to "win labor back to the church." A church run on the teaching of Jesus the Galilean would have little difficulty in working with labor, but a church run on the contributions of big capitalists can never again attract the working class.—Roland D. Sawyer.

WHAT'S COMING over some of the lawyers of the labor-haters? Characterizing John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie as the two biggest criminals of the century, Earl Rogers, a Los Angeles attorney,

## 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

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Signed

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Department

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### NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM has been received by the secretary-treasurer:

"Anaconda, Montana, May 24, 1912.

"Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado:

"At a regular meeting on above date the following resolutions were adopted by Anaconda Mill and Smelters' Union, that you make the corrections from Thos. J. Reilly as it now appears on the official ballot for secretary-treasurer, W. F. M., to Thos. Reilly, who was endorsed as Thos. Reilly, not as Thos. J. Reilly. Please notify all locals of the above correction and have same correction inserted in Miners' Magazine for two consecutive weeks prior to election.

"J. J. GILMORE, Recording Secretary."

All votes for "Reilly, Thomas J.," as it appears on the ballot, will be accredited to Thos. Reilly of Anaconda Mill and Smelters' Union No. 177.

Regretting the error on the ballot by the insertion of the initial "J," as the ballot should read "Reilly, Thos.," instead of "Reilly, Thomas J.," I remain, Fraternally yours, ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE STRIKE is still on at Murray, Utah, and all workingmen are requested to stay away from Murray until the strike is settled. If

ney, in discussing economic conditions before the Woodmen of the World in that city, declared the nation was on the verge of a great calamity. "If my baby cried for milk," said Rogers, "and I had none to give it, the world would give me enough to satisfy her or I would tear the front off of a national bank in my effort to get it." Rogers was the attorney for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association for some years and has flopped over and undertaken to defend Clarence Darrow, whom he fought formerly. Senator Borah, who attempted to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for the mine owners, is also talking more radical every day and seems to be trying to live down his past. A man with a conscience is bound to feel its prickings sooner or later.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the Socialist party at Indianapolis has taken the sensible course in declaring the policy of the party in its attitude toward labor organizations. It has adopted a policy which has been tried out by the German movement and under which both the Socialist party and the labor organizations have worked harmoniously and effectively as the two arms of the working class movement.

With the increasing strength of the Socialist party, which shortly is to force the consolidation of the two capitalistic parties and make the issue between Socialism and capitalism clear-cut on the political field, the Socialist party must build for the future in determining its attitude toward labor organizations and other questions of tactics and policy. It is essential that it should decide wisely now, that it should settle these questions definitely, if it would not dissipate its strength when the battle shall wage all along the line by internal bickerings and divided councils over the formation of its ranks and the movements of its battalions.—Milwaukee Leader.

DIRECT ACTION was turned down in the national convention of the Socialist Party. The convention acted wisely when refusing to sanction such methods in the conflict between Labor and Capital. The men who make the pretense of being Socialists and who stand for "direct action" have demonstrated by their conduct and their actions, that they do not believe in reciprocal direct action, for when the other fellow makes an application of "direct action," there is a howl that can be heard throughout the continent.

The advocates of "direct action" should not squeal when direct action is applied to themselves. If "direct action" is a weapon worthy of commendation on the part of those who claim to be in the vanguard of the labor movement and is to be used by employes, in a struggle with employers, then employers should be blamed but little when using "direct action" on those who are advocates of such a weapon. As laboring men reach higher in standards of intelligence; as they realize that through organization and education they can become powerful to right the wrongs that now exist, they will have less inclination to resort to weapons that belong to a past age.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, former postmaster of Cripple Creek, Colorado, but who has been a resident of Denver for the past four years, has been elected sheriff of Denver county. Sullivan is known by thousands of members of the Western Federation of Miners, who were formerly residents of Colorado and now residents of various mining camps throughout the West.

Sullivan, during the stormy days of the Cripple Creek strike, showed the stuff out of which he is made, for he scorned to become a member of the Citizen's Alliance and defied the power and influence of a Mine Owner's Association. Sullivan stood for a square deal and fair play, and because he refused to identify himself with a howling mob that was permitted to trample on law and sneer at constitutional rights, under the Peabody regime, the corporate influences of the state were consolidated to defeat him for reappointment as postmaster of Cripple Creek.

Sullivan, as sheriff of Denver county, will not prostitute his official position, but will give labor a square deal, and the working class can feel assured from his former record that corporations or political combinations will not be able to place their collar on his neck.

"Fighting Dan," as he is called, will be the Sheriff of Denver County.

IN IRELAND last year seven out of every one thousand people emigrated to other lands. Can Archbishop Ireland tell just how modern capitalism and the Church of Ireland has preserved the incentive of the Irish? Capitalism is driving them out of Ireland as mercilessly as St. Patrick drove the snakes, and as effectively, too. The church has offered no assistance to the exploited homesick Irish that would not accrue to its own advantage. So long as an organization serves one class while controlling another, it will not point the way, seeing only the truth, feeling only love, and knowing only justice. Socialism would democratize incentive as never before. Incentive then would not be for the chosen few whom we worship as heroes in the various walks of life, now; but it would then be full and open to all. Capitalism has truly murdered incentive in millions of souls and Archbishop Ireland is one man who has watched the cruel sight and never remonstrated, never raised a finger of power or a voice of eloquence in defense of thousands of his poor parishioners in whom capitalism slowly and mercilessly crushes incentive. Socialism dies in the dark. Capitalism lives only because of it and the archbishop seeks the dark while seven out of every one thousand of his countrymen leave native land in a single year because there was no incentive to remain: they left seeking the light.

Will the archbishop or capitalism meet them with a beacon or with snufflers?—New Times.

SECRETARY CLUNEY of Porcupine Miners' Union stated in his letter to the editor of the Miners' Magazine that the communication which is supposed to have emanated from the Press Committee of that local union and which was published in the last issue of the official organ was "overwhelmingly endorsed" at a regular meeting.

The editor has secured the information that at the regular meeting at which the communication of the Press Committee was "overwhelmingly endorsed" there were eleven members present, seven voting for the communication and four against it. The eleven members who were present did not constitute more than 2 per cent of the membership of the local union, and yet, with only eleven members present and four members voting against the communication, the secretary has the audacity to declare that the communication was "overwhelmingly endorsed."

It is not necessary to comment further, as the editor is willing for the membership of the Western Federation of Miners to form their own conclusions as to the sublime motives of a secretary who resorts to such tactics to bolster up a campaign of covert intimations against the present policy of the organization.

THE PEOPLE of America during the past few months have been taught some lessons, and if the people have not learned the lessons taught to them, then indeed, are the American people to be pitied for their lack of intelligence.

For the past few months Taft and Roosevelt have been on the political rostrum, each one struggling to capture the nomination for President of the United States at the coming national convention of the Republican party.

Never in the history of American politics have two men of such national magnitude indulged in such scurrilous language towards each other as the "Rough Rider" and "Injunction Bill"

"Demagogue," "oligarch," "imbecile," "dictator," "liar" are but a few of the epithets that have streamed from the torrid and vindictive lips of two men who know each other, and who are asking that the people shall trust them in the discharge of the official duties of the highest office in the gift of a nation.

Both of these men are probably telling the truth about each other, and yet they are hailed as candidates for an office of the most tremendous importance in the United States.

If the statements of Roosevelt and Taft about each other are based on truth, then neither are worthy of the confidence of the American people, and if they are liars, then both should be consigned to political oblivion.

PETER COLLINS, retiring secretary of the Electrical Workers' Union, kept his eye on the red convention at Indianapolis looking for dope to trim the reds during the coming year.—Western Laborer.

Laboring men who know the record of the editor of the Western Laborer would naturally expect such sentiments to grace the front page of a prostituted labor journal.

When a labor journal during the strike of the Shoe Workers would accept a scab advertisement for the stuff that Judas got, and when such a journal is used by railroad corporations to breed dissension among railway employes striking for better conditions, it is reasonable to conclude that the Western Laborer is as much a labor journal as that a pole-cat is a Bengal tiger.

Peter Collins and the editor of the Laborer are pals of a kind, and as the reputation of Collins has a limburger smell, it is but natural that the Omaha Buzzard should make a feeble attempt to sprinkle some chloride of lime on the putrid Collins.

Collins is unquestionably a trimmer, but that Collins will trim the reds during the coming year is another matter.

Collins, like the majority of spouting poltroons, will fight Socialism at long range.

Collins will not "trim the reds" at close quarters, for already this four-flushing bull-con artist, who peddles verbal froth against Socialism for "long green" has side-stepped every opportunity to measure swords with a Socialist in debate.

Collins has the approval of the National Civic Federation, the Militia of Christ and the Western Laborer, and being vouched for by such "friends of labor" he must be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the governor of the state of California has investigated the lawlessness at San Diego and has submitted his report to the chief executive. The report of the governor's representative is a disgrace to the citizenship of San Diego. That such outrages could be perpetrated in any community beneath the folds of a flag that is looked upon as the emblem of American liberty, is almost beyond belief, and yet, the report of Weinstock delegated by the governor to investigate the situation at San Diego, brands the authorities of San Diego as fiends in human shape bereft of every sense of justice and barren of every principle of manhood.

The police force was resolved into a mob, the business men became outlaws and the courts placed their judicial sanction on the brutality that was perpetrated in the name of "law and order."

The governor of the state of California has a duty to perform and he should meet the situation without fear or favor.

The time is here and now when men and women who live beneath the canopy of an American sky regardless of their position in life,

should be protected in their constitutional rights or it should be known beyond every question of doubt as to whether there is one *law* for the rich and *another* for the poor and disinherited.

If labor, peaceably struggling against oppression, is to be met with the weapons of violence and murder, then labor as a last resort will be forced to meet capitalism with its own weapons.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine is not a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and he is not in sympathy with the tactics or methods of that organization, but he stands for free speech and human rights, and trusts that the governor of the state of California will demonstrate that he is a Samson in the preservation of individual liberty.

PERHAPS NO MAN on the federal bench has been reversed more by higher courts than has Judge Hanford. His decisions have been so raw in many instances that his superiors couldn't stand the stench and have sat on him good and hard the while holding their handkerchiefs to their noses. Hanford has gone off half-cocked again, giving us another very good reason why the check rein in the shape of the judicial recall should be applied to the judiciary. The case in point is that of a man who had been a naturalized citizen two years but was deprived of his citizenship because, forsooth, he was a Socialist. The constitution of the United States, that elastic document which is stretched to cover every form of rascality of the rascal, has wealth and influence, was invoked by Hanford to excuse his unprecedented action. The decision was so outrageous that it is hardly possible that the Circuit Court of Appeals will uphold it. In the event of such an unlikelihood happening, an easy way has been found to check the growth of Socialism as far as legal expression by means of the ballot is concerned. Every man who is found expressing sympathy with Socialist philosophy may be jerked before the nearest federal judge and his citizenship taken away from him. As precedent is meat and drink to the legal mind, we wonder how many judges throughout the land, taking council with "Big Business," will hasten to follow in the footsteps of Judge Hanford and step on the necks of the pesky Socialists in the latest approved fashion.—Everett Labor Journal.

The Journal should not file any serious complaints against such jurists as Judge Hanford.

Hanford is doing splendid work towards hastening the downfall of the hellish system that utilizes a court to strip citizenship of the right to cast a ballot, simply because the citizen entertains political convictions that cannot meet with the approval of *privilege*.

The Hanford infamy is awakening the people from their sleep and arousing them to action.

The disfranchising of Oleson will mean an agitation that will bring countless thousands of converts into the camp of a political party whose mission is to break the shackles of servitude from the limbs of labor.

ONE OF THE MOST pleasing features of this sordid age lies in the pronounced determination of a multitude of human animals to squeeze a little joy out of life, no matter how great the misery and discomfort entailed in its realization. Of course, anything like real joy of living is scarce to be thought of under the present system of slavery or any other slave system, as a matter of fact. Still, the noble efforts put forth by slaves, of both high and low degree, to cash a check, however small, upon the bank of pleasure, are efforts laudable in the extreme and the returns, meager though they are, afford the only glimpse of heaven the slave will probably ever get, either here or in the hereafter.

Fortunately for everyone concerned it does not require either great effort or expense to amuse the slaves. They are the most easily satisfied creatures, both as to physical comfort and mental recreation, in all the category of animal kind. With housing, in some cases even approaching the dignity and pretensions of a decent dog kennel, a mod-

est quantity of hand-me-down trash as raiment, corned beef and cabbage on week days and liver and bacon on Sundays as a solace to his "innards," a few slops of beer and a moving picture show for relaxation and amusement and a capitalist daily paper to afford him mental pabulum, the slave is in full blossom as the only genuinely contented ass that ever aimlessly meandered down the thorny pike of time. With smug satisfaction at his happy lot, life seems to him a continual round of pleasure, a sort of perpetual "joy ride," as it were.

And it costs his masters such an insignificant sum that great is their joy thereat. Because of the slave's happy condition of contentment the master's seat upon his servile back is rendered secure, his heart is attuned to the heavenly harmony of "brotherly love" and his visage anointed as with the oil of gladness.

For all the joy of life garnered by the slave on his own behalf, his master reaps in kind a thousand fold. That meek submission that is the chief characteristic of the slave is the source of a satisfaction in the breast of his master and tormentor that cannot be measured in words. Woe to the master when the slave shakes off the apathy of ages, stands erect as a man and strikes for that freedom that can alone bring peace and plenty to the earth and make life worth living.—Western Clarion.

NO PROPAGANDA in the world has ever before dared to turn over its main weapon of defense to the opposition. This is what the Appeal has done. We have offered in good faith our entire first page of the issue of June 22nd to Father Vaughan, and invited him to give his reasons why this nation should not adopt the principles of Socialism. Father Vaughan recently delivered a series of lectures in New York in which he assailed Socialism and Socialists in a most vigorous way. He announced that he had been commissioned by the Pope of Rome to come to America and stem the rising tide of radicalism that threatened to overthrow the beloved institutions of capitalism. Feeling sure of our position and conscious of the firm foundation upon which Socialism is established, I telegraphed the reverend father offering him the use of the entire first page. The boldness of this offer will challenge attention as it is designed to do. The sense of fair play predominates in the average man's make-up and this offer to turn over to our bitterest opponent space for which any one of our large advertisers would be willing to pay \$25,000, will appeal to Mr. Average Man as no other form of propaganda will.

No reply has as yet been received from Father Vaughan. We are proceeding on the assumption that the celebrated father is honest in his attack on Socialism and that he wishes to reach those who have been "seduced by the siren song of Socialism." Here is an opportunity for him to go straight to the center of the Socialist camp. His failure to accept our offer will force thinking people to conclude that he fears honest discussion.

Father Vaughan and his associates have made certain very serious charges and allegations against the Socialist party and its adherents. He would have the public believe that Socialism stands for free love; for anarchy; for a division of property; for the destruction of the home; for the abolition of religion. If he can prove these charges then the Appeal will cease to be an advocate of Socialism. But he cannot prove them!

The Appeal will guarantee a circulation of more than one million copies of our edition of June 22nd. This will place a copy in the hands of practically every man and woman who will vote the Socialist ticket at the coming election. Come, Father Vaughan, and make good your charges. The Truth alone can prevail.—Appeal to Reason.

The above challenge of the Appeal to Reason should be accepted by Father Vaughan if his convictions against Socialism are based on sincerity. If he has faith in his ability to prove that Socialism is wrong, he will use the columns of the Appeal to Reason to reach its readers, to demonstrate to them the fallacies of Socialism. If he fails to take advantage of this courteous invitation that has been extended to him then intelligent and honest men must doubt his sincerity and must look upon him as a mental coward who *fears* defeat in an intellectual combat.

## The Issue Before the Membership of the Western Federation of Miners

WHEN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine has reached the membership, the members of the various local unions throughout the jurisdiction of the organization will have reached conclusions as to whether the administration of affairs in the Western Federation of Miners has been conducted on a sound basis or whether it is wise and judicious to place the affairs of the Federation in other hands.

During the past few months there has been a number of circulars forwarded to local unions, having for their object the poisoning of the minds of the membership against officials who have served the organization for years. These circulars contained no specific charges or accusations, but indulged in generalities, in the hope that members of the Western Federation of Miners would believe that the administration was unfit and incompetent, and that other men would infuse more vitality into the organization, whose present officials have been condemned as "reactionary."

The following circulars that have been sent to local unions are conclusive proof that the *element* who have censured the present officials as "reactionary" will never be able to startle a world with the

splendor of their genius, nor will they be able to command the trust and confidence of men who appropriate to themselves the right to reach conclusions through calm deliberation.

The first circular is as follows and was sent out from Butte, Montana, in January, and if this circular is complimentary to the element that is responsible for it, then the *makers* of the *state* are welcome to all the glory.

Butte, Mont., Jan. —, 1912.

To All Members of the W. F. of M. Who Believe in the Principles of Industrial Unionism and Correct Form of Organization.

Fellow Workers: You are undoubtedly aware of the fact that it is utterly impossible for your ambitions to be satisfied, or even to maintain what little semblance of industrial union that exists in the W. F. of M. to-day as long as the present policy or the policies that have been carried out for the four or five years of your organization are pursued.

Every workingman who has made a study of the industrial union question and knows the history of the W. F. of M. is undoubtedly ac-

quainted with everything in connection with the game that has been so successfully played by our enemies as to place on our shoulders the white elephant that we are compelled to bear at the present time. Then you must be aware of the fact that we have been tricked into this trap by the officials of our organization, by making a majority of the members believe that they were going to form a great industrial union of all those dependent upon the mining industry for their livelihood.

Now, the lie on the part of those men, when they attempted to make it appear that this was their object, must be plain when their action at the recent A. F. of L. convention and the report of President Moyer and the constitution of the new organization to be known as the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor are thoroughly studied out. Then the purpose of it all must be plain to any one and unnecessary of much further explanation from us.

Therefore, we, a part of the membership of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. of M., who believe in the principle of real industrial unionism, having made a study of all the above mentioned facts, claim that our national officers are responsible for our organization being placed in its helpless position; we believe that the remedy for the prevailing evil is now in the hands of the membership (the election of the national officers by referendum) and have taken upon ourselves to form a campaign organization to see if the first obstacle in the way of progress cannot be removed and the W. F. of M. placed where it belongs, by putting its affairs in the hands of sound industrial unionism. Therefore, we appeal to you to join hands with us for the purpose of carrying this campaign to success.

In the first place, in order to carry on a successful campaign it is necessary to have an organization with headquarters somewhere and we believe Butte is a suitable place for headquarters for this campaign organization. We have elected a central committee of ten who, we believe, are all sound industrial unionists, with instructions to communicate through a corresponding secretary with every man that we can get a line on who is desirous of getting into action for the purpose of changing the present policy of the W. F. of M. and resume a more progressive attitude.

Now, it is up to you to organize a committee made up of members of your local who you believe are sound on the industrial union question as well as on the campaign organization and we will see that all available material throughout the jurisdiction of the W. F. of M. is put into action along these lines for the purpose of nominating and electing one clean slate for officers and executive board members for the W. F. of M. to be voted upon at the coming June election, and if you desire to see a change, then get into action and see that we are supplied with names of the right kind of men qualified for the different offices and we will put up to all the other committees or the entire campaign organization to make up a slate and be prepared to have a sufficient number of locals nominate each candidate and then carry on the campaign to elect them.

Delegates to the A. F. of L. convention may also be considered, but it is not at the present time considered by us as of as much importance as the administration of the W. F. of M.

Trusting that we may succeed in arousing your interest in this campaign we are

Yours for industrial unionism in face,

(Signed) PHIL CHRISTIAN,  
JOHN MATTHEWS,  
J. E. BRADY,  
FRANK CURRAN,  
WM. POWELL,  
JOE SHANNON,  
JOE GUELFU,  
JOE LITTLE,  
TOM COX,  
THOS. CAMPBELL,

Secretary, Box 652,  
Central Committee Industrial Union Organization.

P. S. Address all communications to Thos. Campbell, Box 652, Butte, Montana.

Here is another testimonial of the peerless intelligence that permeated the efforts of the unrivalled *militants* who have placed the label of "reactionary" on the present administration:

Butte, Mont., March 5, 1912.

To those members and local unions of the W. F. of M. who desire to see a change of officers which will mean a change in policy in your organization.

Fellow Workers: After ten weeks of labor trying to look up material in our organization to make up a slate, the central committee of the Industrial Union Campaign Organization have the following ticket to submit for your consideration to be endorsed or nominated by your local. Now, let me explain the reason why there are so many on this slate from Butte. The reason is that those outside of Butte that we have been communicating with have left the matter of selecting a ticket almost entirely to this committee and those that could qualify and would accept which were suggested from the outside are only the three that you will find on the ticket for officers of the W. F. of M. The following names were suggested to this committee for the office of president: Wm. D. Haywood, Chas. H. McKinnon of Virginia City, Nevada; Jos. F. Hutchinson of Millers, Nevada; Joseph Shannon of Butte, Montana. Under the section of our constitution governing the election of officers, Wm. D. Haywood could not qualify, Chas. H. McKinnon is practically placed in the same position, Joseph Shannon and Joseph F. Hutchinson could not be induced to accept, while it is up to myself to

accept and was selected by the committee. But now, let it be understood that if there is any other industrialist placed in nomination for the position who is vouched for by men whom I know to be sound industrial unionists, that I will not hesitate in stepping down and out in his favor and will do all that I possibly can to have the industrial unionists in our organization lined up solid on one slate. I will further say that if this slate is elected, I guarantee that a majority of the executive head of the organization will be sound industrial unionists and men that will set forth every effort to place all the good material available in the harness-pulling for real industrial unionism. The ticket is as follows:

For president—Thomas Campbell, Butte Miners' Union No. 1.

Vice president—Harry C. Lappin, Butte Engineers' Union No. 83.

Secretary-treasurer—Thos. Reilly, Anaconda M. & S. Union No. 117.

Executive board—Joe Guffie, Butte Miners' Union No. 1; John Peura, Butte Miners' Union No. 1; Leslie Turner, Wallace Miners' Union No. 17; Albert N. Gauthier, Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146.

Delegates to A. F. of L. convention—Dan Leary, Anaconda Local No. 117, Anaconda, Montana; M. J. Scanlon, Local No. 121, Tonopah, Nevada; Thos. Campbell, Butte Miners' Union No. 1; Harry C. Lappin: Engineers' Union No. 83, Butte, Montana.

These names are the complete slate. Hoping that it will meet with your approval and with best wishes, I remain

Yours for industrial freedom,

THOS. CAMPBELL.

P. S. This is the last letter you will get from me as secretary of this campaign organization as I am now a candidate and feel that it will look better for me to turn the entire matter over to the rest of the committee and let them handle the campaign with the assistance of those of the outside.

Joe Little, Box 652, Butte, Montana, will act as secretary of this campaign from now on.

Gauthier, I received your wire and letter this a. m. I am busy. Get Busy to do what you can.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The above circulars are sufficient to make known to the membership the methods employed to create an antipathy to the policy of the present administration.

In all the circulars and documents that have been sent to local unions by this element, not a single circular or document contains even the glimmer of a hope to an intelligent man, that the organization will reach proportions of greater magnitude or that it will become more effective in meeting the encroachments of corporate combinations.

Stripped of all the verbiage, these circulars indicate that the element that yearn to preside at the official helm, desire that the Western Federation of Miners shall become a part of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization whose methods and tactics are repugnant to every member of the labor movement, who has some knowledge of the history of organized labor in this country.

These boosters for the I. W. W. and who yearn to make the Western Federation of Miners a pasture upon which *militants* may feed, should have related some of the historic incidents of Goldfield, Nevada, to prove that the I. W. W. is *militant* and not *reactionary*.

The membership of the Western Federation of Miners have not forgotten that Goldfield was at one time one of the strongholds of the Federation, ere the I. W. W. was permitted to dominate the local unions.

It is unnecessary to state that the lunacy, insanity, fanaticism and wild war-whoops of workless, disinterested parasites, shattered the stronghold of the Federation in Nevada, and it is further unnecessary to state that after these mouth-revolutionists and counterfeit *militants* had destroyed the local union, they slinked away like yellow dogs, leaving good men to bear the brunt of the odium and obloquy which their villainous duplicity had brought upon the local union.

The I. W. W., in every place in which it has planted its flag, has been repudiated, and it became so infected with the germs of hydrophobia that there are two I. W. W.'s and both of the factions are in continual ferment on account of the eccentricities and freak-mentality of its scattered membership.

For months the storm raged at Spokane, Washington, and the noise that was made exceeded the roar of a great world-wide battle, but when the storm-clouds had disappeared, there was nothing left of the I. W. W. save the memory of a soup-house and the remembrance of thousands of dollars that had been contributed by honest men, who believed that their cause was worthy of support.

McKees Rocks was another battle-ground of the I. W. W. and for a few months the hungry professionals made McKees Rocks a *Lexington* for the primary purpose of gathering ducats to make life pleasant for a few carpet-baggers, afflicted with a chronic dysentery of the vocal organs.

In the state of Illinois a few years ago, there was some internal dissension among a number of the local unions of the United Mine Workers and immediately the *militants* who yelled: "Yours for the revolution now," rushed to the places of dissension to hiss their vituperations, armed with *wind*, discovered that there was more congenial territory than the coal camps of Illinois to ply their treachery and they soon realized that slander and abuse were not palatable, even to men who believed that they had grievances against the officials of the Illinois Mine Workers.

But the editor has already taken up too much space in holding up to the are-light this *element* who would *rule* or *ruin*, and the result of the near election will disclose the fact as to whether the membership of the Western Federation of Miners have confidence in the policy of the organization and the sincerity of the present administration, or whether they trust an *element* that has more *wind* than *wisdom*.

## Lessons Taught by the Denver Election

THE ELECTION in the City of Denver last week was a surprise to the combinations of wealth that have grown fat and powerful on public plunder.

The corporate interests realized that the people were in rebellion against pillage and robbery that had been committed under the mask of law, and the ultimatum went forth from the thrones of economic masters that the Democratic and Republican parties must amalgamate to maintain the supremacy of the licensed highwaymen whose appetite for years had been glutted on spoils.

The ultimatum of corporate giants was unavailing, for men and women who had suffered misrule and groaned in agony from the infamies of political debauchery, were not in a frame of mind to yield obedience to the brigands and pirates whose *will* had been *law* in Denver for years.

The machine built by Democratic and Republican gangsters under the instructions of corporations, was smashed to smithereens and the results of the election in Denver last week is conclusive proof that the *people* are *omnipotent* when aroused to action.

The annihilation of a political machine in Denver that was built by the wheel horses of the two old parties, by an aroused and indignant people, proves again that the *people* can overthrow the damnable system that builds political machines to serve a master class.

In the late election notice was served on corporate aggregations that the power of money is ineffective when the people become conscious of the fact that supposed servants of the people and paid by the people, become mortgaged vassals of "Big Business" that knows no justice that conflicts with the supremacy of "predatory wealth."

The election in Denver last week shows that the people can no longer be hypnotized by the specious sophistry of eloquent hirelings on political rostrums, and demonstrates that the people when aroused can dethrone political parties that are reeking with corruption. The people of Denver in the late election have visited their vengeance against the *effects* of a system that debauches official life, but the people in expressing their indignation at the polls against *effects*, heralds the time when their vision will become focused on the *cause*, and they will end the reign of a civilization that worships *Mammon* and degrades *Man*.

## Compulsory Patriotism

THE CAPITALISTS of Massachusetts are determined to uphold their supremacy as long as possible, and will resort to any means or methods to hold the masses in subjection.

The capitalists have made anti-militarism a crime punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or six months imprisonment or both.

The law reads in part as follows:

"Any person who wilfully either deprives a member of the militia or naval reserve of his employment, or denies him employment, or prevents his being employed by another, or obstructs him or his employer in respect of his trade, business, or employment, because of such member's connection with the militia or naval reserve . . . and whoever dissuades any person from enlisting in the militia or naval reserve . . . shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor . . ."

The above law not only makes anti-militarism a crime, but the law denies the right of free speech.

For any man or woman in the state of Massachusetts to use their powers of persuasion advising young men to not join the state militia

or for any person to censure or criticize the state militia, can be construed as a violation of the law, and subject to the penalties of fine and imprisonment under this law. A father is prevented from giving advice to his son, that is adverse to the state militia.

The legislative body that would enact such a law is absolutely the property of a master class, and the brutalities that were perpetrated in Lawrence during the strike of the Textile Workers prove conclusively that a ruling class propose to hold the masses of the people in subjection at the point of the bayonet.

Capitalism has discovered that the people are awakening to the real purposes of a state militia, and capitalism proposes to *gag* the people by *law*, so that no one within the borders of the Bay State shall dare to give expression to any sentiment that reflects upon the uniformed Cossacks of Massachusetts.

Enforcing such a law will mean that the law will become repugnant to the liberty-loving citizenship of the state, and it is only a question of time when such a law will be wiped from the statute books of the leading state of New England.

## Judicial Despotism Must Be Crushed

JUDGE HANFORD of Seattle in revoking the citizenship of a Socialist who was admitted to citizenship by another court, has made a farce of justice.

But Hanford has made a record as a federal judge. The corporations have tried him and he has not been found wanting. He is the same judge whose decisions have popularized the recall and made it absolutely necessary for the people of the Northwest to continue the agitation for this constitutional amendment, which will place the judiciary under the control of the people.

The people of Seattle have felt the burdens imposed upon them by Hanford, who can only see through corporation glasses.

The revoking of citizenship on the grounds that the party was a Socialist, will make the judicial act of Hanford a national issue, and

the people of the United States are not ready to accept the dictum of a judge who delegates to himself authority to disfranchise a citizen on account of his political convictions.

If Judge Hanford has the legal right or authority to wrest the ballot from a citizen on account of his political creed, then another judge can assume authority to disfranchise on *other grounds*, and any *cause* or *pretext* will be sufficient to strip men of the right to cast a vote.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and the wrath of Hanford against Oleson from whom he snatched the ballot because he believed in the principles of Socialism, makes it incumbent on the citizenship of this country to crystallize a sentiment that will be moulded into *law* that will forever make it impossible for a despot on the bench to disfranchise a Socialist.

## Right on the Cross; Wrong on the Throne

TOM MANN, one of England's staunch labor champions, has been sent to prison because he spoke for the cause of the class to which he belongs. Tom Mann will be remembered when the conspirators who plotted against his liberty will be forgotten in dishonored graves.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and the sentiments uttered by Tom Mann to the soldiers of England would have been spoken by Christ if He had been on earth and an observer of the brutal conditions under which human beings toiled for starvation wages. The open letter for which Mann was convicted and sent to prison is as follows:

"Men! Comrades! Brothers!

"You are in the army.

"So are we. You, in the army of destruction. We, in the industrial, or army of construction.

"We work at mine, mill, forge, factory, or dock, etc., producing and transporting all the goods, clothing, stuffs, etc., which make it possible for people to live.

"You are workmen's sons.

"When we go on strike to better our lot, which is the lot also of your fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, you are called upon by your officers to murder us.

"Don't do it!

"You know how it happens. Always has happened.

"We stand out as long as we can. Then one of our (and your)

irresponsible brothers, goaded by the sight and thought of his and his loved ones' misery and hunger, commits a crime on property. Immediately you are ordered to murder us, as you did at Mitchellstown, at Featherstone, at Belfast.

"Don't you know that when you are out of the colors and become a 'civvy' again, you, like us, may be on strike, and you, like us, be liable to be murdered by other soldiers?"

"Boys, don't do it!

"'Thou shalt not kill,' says the Book.

"Don't forget that!

"It does not say, 'Unless you have a uniform on.'

"No! Murder is murder, whether committed in the heat of anger on one who has wronged a loved one or by pipe-claved Tommies with rifles.

"Boys, don't do it!

"Act the man! Act the brother! Act the human being!

"Property can be replaced. Human life, never!

"The idle rich class, who own and order you about, own and order us about also. They and their friends own the land and means of life of Britain.

"You don't. We don't.

"When we kick they order you to murder us.

"When you kick you get court-martialled and cells.

"Your fight is our fight. Instead of fighting against each other, we should be fighting with each other.

"Out of our loins, our lives, our homes you come.

"Don't disgrace your parents, your class, by being the willing tools any longer of the master class.

"You, like us, are of the same class. When we rise, you rise; when we fall, even by your bullets, ye fall also.

"England, with its fertile valleys and dells, its mineral resources, its sea harvests, is the heritage of ages to us.

"You, no doubt, joined the army out of poverty.

"We work long hours for small wages at hard work because of our poverty. And both your poverty and ours arises from the fact that Britain, with its resources, belongs to only a few people. These few, owning Britain, own our jobs. Owing our jobs, they own our very lives. Comrades, have we called in vain? Think things out, and refuse any longer to murder your kindred. Help us to win back Britain for the British and the world for the workers!"

The sentiments contained in the above, prove conclusively that Tom Mann has a heart that beats in sympathy for oppressed humanity and a soul that revolts at murder, whether committed by the individual crazed by passion, or by the soldier yielding to the commands of a master class.

The Scriptural dictum: "Thou shalt not kill," quoted by Mann, did not rise as a barrier to protect him from the cell of the convicted felon, and yet the mandate, "Thou shalt not kill," is a part of the Decalogue that is looked upon as the highest code of morals that has ever been given to the world.

The imprisonment of Mann is history repeating itself, for through all the ages the grand and heroic characters who have labored for the uplift of humanity have been "crowned with thorns" and many of them have met death to glut the vengeance of soulless despots. Christ spoke for the poor and oppressed and was crucified, and Tom Mann spoke for the hungry and disinherited, and was sentenced to prison.

The day of retribution will come.

## The Crucifixion of Labor

*Suggested by the Painting by Balfour Ker Reproduced on the First Cover Page of This Issue.*

*(By A. M. Simons.)*

THE GREAT TRAGEDY of the ages, which art, literature and religion have touched their highest points in symbolizing is the crucifixion of labor. This tragedy is older than written history or the tales that run back into the twilight of the race. When history was scratched upon uncrushed bones in Neanderthal caves, or cut into the rocks of Egypt, labor was even then nailed to the cross of enslaved and exploited labor. This is the one great basic fact in the life of the race. Know this and all it means and you know all that is worth while in history. Only in so far as this fact is grasped and reckoned with does the chaos of events, past and present, resolve into order.

The bugs and serpents and generations of betitled parasites, quarreling and driving their slaves to battle, overturned, entoured, killed, lifted up or tossed aside by the rolling waves of real events are but the comedy, the tinsel deckings and trappings on the edge of real history.

The great, terrible truth through all the days since class rule began has been that those who fed and clothed and housed the people of the earth and bore upon their backs the galling load of painted baubles whose glitterings history recounts, have always been robbed of the fruits of their toil.

In the brick yards of Babylon, as in the steel mills at Gary, workers builded palaces into which they could never enter, created boundless wealth they could never enjoy.

The fall of man came when class rule entered into the earth. Then was man driven out of the savage Garden of Eden, where every man's product, small though it might be, was his own to enjoy. In the folk tales of the race this time when man and woman stood together in tribe and clan and fought the hard fight with nature has been always looked back to as a Golden Age.

Then when a few of nature's secrets had been sought out and it was possible for man to wrest from water and soil more than enough to sustain life, there arose a class that took away this added fruit of hand and brain.

Then came the sin of robbery and human slavery into the world. Then was that primal curse laid upon the workers. *Another shall live by the sweat of thy brow.* Then were the workers driven into that outer darkness of poverty and misery and ignorance, where they have dwelt even unto this day, while their labor furnishes luxury and happiness and culture for the idle oppressors.

Labor has had no time to write its chronicles. Books have been dictated by those who have fed from the idle hands of rulers. So these were written to glorify the idle and the useless.

In these books the spoil was all; the toil was nothing. A robber's fight for plunder became a glorious war, a thief's supper to divide

the loot was a conference of mighty statesmen. The highest honors went to those who could longest ride the bent backs of toiling slaves. These became rulers by divine right.

But it is written that "The seed of woman shall bruise the head of the serpent," and out of the toil and torture and age-long crucifixion of labor was drawn the philosophy, the literature and the force that shall free the race.

When labor chained steam and electricity to giant arms of steel he could not build and tend these complicated creations without some measure of the divine spark of learning that had hitherto been so carefully guarded. But a thinking slave is a contradiction which cannot endure.

Slave revolts are no new thing. Whispers of them have crept down through the caste written chronicles we call history, and no pages of these chronicles are so bloody as those that tell how the masters of the broad scourged rebellious workers back to their tasks.

New and peculiar forms of torture were invented for those who committed the unpardonable sin—rebellion against class rule. Law and morality and justice were for the rulers alone. Beyond the line that divided the robber caste from the workers there was no law the master need observe.

It is this great cosmic fact that made the story of Golgotha of such universal appeal. The cross was the particular instrument of torture reserved for the execution of the slave. No patrician ever endured its horrors. Only the limbs that toiled were nailed to its outstretched arms.

When the great Labor Agitator scourged the money changers from the temple and expiated His revolt against the rulers of His time with His life upon this symbol of human slavery, there was something in the event so marvelously symbolical of this age-long crucifixion of the workers that its significance was seized by the toilers of his time and the cross became the badge of these "common people" who had "heard Him gladly" when He came to preach deliverance.

Always as labor has hung upon the cross of class slavery he has caught glimpses of a freedom that might be. Once that vision was the Golden Age behind him. Then for ages more the vision was dim, its outlines distorted by ignorance and agony. But each succeeding eon of pain brought new capacity to draw strength from that very agony. Each desperate struggle that loosened the bonds ever so little brought opportunity more clearly to search out the road that leads to the kingdom of liberty.

To-day the vision is clear, the way is charted, the unconquerable strength that is born of numbers united in bonds of brotherhood is ready to achieve that liberty.

The old body of labor that knew only suffering and misery and slavery and crucifixion is dying. The new spirit of rebellion and solidarity and brotherhood and freedom is arising. The race is lifting to a new resurrection when the old earth and the old hell shall pass away and a new earth shall be born.—Coming Nation.

## The Flag Again

WITH THE IDEAS and methods of Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman the Socialist party never has had any sympathy. It has been forced to fight them, and the Socialists have been the only consistent, persistent opponents of an insane philosophy and ridiculously impossible social theories. Yet we know that anarchism is born of monstrous economic conditions, and we know that those who profit by such conditions utilize anarchy to combat the only force they fear, which is Socialism. Nevertheless, the outrage committed, in the name of law and order, against Ben Reitman in San Diego is one of the most revolting things that has happened in a long time. Yet it is perfectly understandable and wholly in keeping with the actions of the supporters of militant capitalism.

Reitman had taken part in the local free speech fight, was seized, tarred and feathered, branded and railroaded out of town. Before he was turned loose he was forced, at the pistol's point, to kneel and kiss an American flag.

In San Diego many violent, filthy things have been done. But this is the climax.

As an individual, Reitman was within his rights not to reverence the flag, and after this he will probably hold it in less regard, for he knows more about those who uphold it. According to his point of view, it is a shelter for scoundrels. And, in making him kiss it, the San Diego custodians show that they were scoundrels. They desecrated and dishonored the flag in a most unspeakable way, and they were guilty of a revolting act of cruelty.

But this, also, is understandable.

On the same day a court in Massachusetts found that a supporter of the mill owners had been guilty of planting dynamite so as to arouse animosity toward the striking mill workers.

In New York, Commissioner of Accounts R. B. Fosdick preferred serious charges against four political judges of the Court of Special Sessions. These charges put into concrete, definite form certain serious allegations that have been matters of common rumor for some time.

At the same time Judge Archbald—a very thrifty jurist—has continued under fire, and his business manipulations have been the subject of still further investigations.

And such things as Tennessee Coal & Iron, the sugar trust peula-



tions, general trust investigations and so on, have become stale.

The forces of capitalist law and order are typified in these cases, and real capitalist law and order is shown in the action of the representative citizens of San Diego who have been putting that law and order into practice. They practiced the very thing of which they accuse Reitman of preaching. They know no order out of which they do not get a profit. They respect no law from which they cannot get money. They regard no flag that is not a cover for their crimes. They respect the rights of no one, for they are wholly concerned in the extraction, by force if necessary, of profits from the working class.

Though Lawrence is the span of a continent from San Diego, yet the problems in each place are the same, and the actions of the respectable citizens are similar.

There is no doubt that the Lawrence dynamite planter would have

led a lynching mob. There is no doubt that those who violated Reitman's person and liberty would have strung him up. That is, if they dared. But they did not dare go to the lengths they wished and were merely guilty of one of the most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated. They evinced their bestiality and their cowardice, their violence and their sneaking, sinking methods.

It is not only a corrupt bunch, but a viciously bloodthirsty one. It goes as far along the line of murder as it dares, and either in the planting of dynamite, to procure judicial murder or in personal violence there is no limit to which its members will not resort.

Reitman, unfortunately, is doing nothing to put a stop to it, though he has fallen a victim of it. Only by the complete political and industrial overthrow of the present system can anything worth while be accomplished.—New York Call.

## He Spouts Again

FATHER BELFORD of Brooklyn, New York, since he delivered his ultimatum that Socialists were the "mad dogs of society and should be silenced by the bullet," has been bombarded by questions from all quarters and these questions have been of such a pointed character that the saintly gentleman who earns his living through expounding Christian doctrines, has found himself living in a very tropical atmosphere.

But Belford is not to be silenced by questions, for but a short time ago the Brooklyn divine who is supposed to follow in the footsteps of the humble Nazarene, delivered another lecture in which he gave free expression to his indignation against Socialism.

As a staggering blow to Socialism Belford declared that Karl Marx, the Socialist philosopher, was a *Jew* and endeavored to impress his audience that any doctrines that came from a member of the Israelite family was at a discount.

But the advocate of the bullet for Socialists seemed to have forgotten that Christ was a Jew and that the doctrines of Christ made it possible for the Belfords to occupy the pulpits and tell ghost stories about the crowns of glory that would circle the brows of the poor in the *kingdom come* if only the paupers would remain contented and satisfied with their misery on earth.

He declared that the hope of the Socialists was based on the misery of the masses.

Since Belford has discovered that the success of Socialism is founded on the "misery of the masses," then it behooves Belford and men of his ilk to remove this *misery* and then the *hope* of the Socialists will vanish.

Belford administered another stinging blow to Socialism when he asked that Socialists explain why it was that both of Karl Marx's daughters had committed suicide.

Belford might have endeavored to explain why it was that thousands of men and women professing to be Christians "shuffle off the mortal coil" every year and why it was that even Father Sherman, but a short time ago, attempted to end his life by the suicide route?

Belford declared that Socialists were "adulterers and free lovers" and closed his tirade by hissing between his clenched teeth: "To hell with the Socialists!"

Such a man in the temple of God is certainly well equipped to bring sinners to repentance.

Before such a humble representative of Christ the criminal will become an angel for holy men like Belford bring to memory the barbaric past when the rack and thumb screw were the arguments of monsters wearing the livery of religion.

## Evidence of Alarm

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY of the state of Pennsylvania, recognizing the alarming strength of Socialism in this country, incorporated the following in the state platform:

"We urge a program of progressive government action. Nothing else will still the widespread and menacing unrest. Social and industrial justice must be made the rule and not the exception. Contentment of the people, which rests upon their well-being, will alone in the long run make property secure. This is an irrepressible conflict. It cannot be evaded. To temporize with it is to invite great national peril.

"Laws for the social and industrial justice must be enacted to square with modern economic conditions. The people no longer are held tightly by party ties. Already the dangerous doctrine of Socialism is looked upon with favor by millions of our people as the only hope for relief or for revenge. Socialism grows upon social and economic injustice, and upon nothing else. Give to the masses that justice to which they are entitled and Socialism in America will cease to be a threatening factor in our civilization.

The above two paragraphs in the platform of the Republican party of the state of Pennsylvania will deceive no one who is familiar with the manner in which corporations, backed by military power, hold labor in subjugation in the Keystone state.

The verbal promises made by the Republican party in a plat-

form to secure the election of candidates who are but the chattels of economic tyrants, will have but little effect upon the hosts of labor who are cognizant of the lying propensities of a party that is absolutely owned and controlled by "Big Business."

The wise men of the Republican party view with alarm the growth of the rebellion which threatens the supremacy of the profit system. They know that the limit of patience has been almost reached by millions of men who are gradually becoming desperate through burdens imposed upon them by an industrial oligarchy that knows no *justice*, that causes a shrinkage in the usual dividends demanded by a class of privilege.

Promises in a platform before election will not delude the reading and thinking workmen of this country, who know that no relief can come from either of the old political parties that are but the agencies to execute the will of a master class. But the very fact that the Republican party of Pennsylvania has placed in its platform such significant promises is conclusive evidence that the upholders and defenders of the capitalist system discern the storm clouds that darken the horizon, and are endeavoring to placate social unrest and discontent by platform promises that are only made to be broken.

*Privilege* has had its day, and *justice* must be seated upon its throne for humanity will stand for nothing less than equal opportunity to live.



### MONSTER CELEBRATION AT COBALT.

Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. of M., will hold a monster celebration jointly with the Caledonian Society of Cobalt on Dominion Day, July 1st, at the athletic grounds of North Cobalt. One of the best bands in Canada has been retained for the occasion. A drilling contest will take place; first prize \$500; second prize \$250; entries \$15 per team. Entries must be in the hands of the secretaries of both organizations not later than June 25th. An elaborate program of other sports will be prepared, including bagpipe contest and dancing, tug of war, footrace, wrestling, etc. Drilling contest open to all comers. For information address

J. GARMAN,  
Secretary for the Miners' Union,  
P. O. Box 446, Cobalt, Ont., Canada.

### CARD STOLEN.

Editor Miners' Magazine: Kindly insert the following in the Magazine: Secretaries and members of the Western Federation of Miners are requested to look out for a card issued to Joe Miller on the 15th of May, 1911, by Amador County Miners' Union No. 135, W. F. of M. Said card is paid up with dues to January 1, 1912, and was stolen from Brother Miller at Seattle, Washington.

(Seal)

JAMES GIAMBRUNO,  
Secretary No. 135, W. F. of M.

### WANTED—INFORMATION.

It is necessary that all the toilers of America be organized regardless of nationality, trade or creed, into one class-conscious, solid movement, united in vote, thought and action. The efforts in the political and industrial fields are already showing results, making capital sit up, and are proving to the workman that it is up to him to come into his own.

The yearly immigration of foreigners into this country brings new unorganized workers that are used against their own class and remain ignorant of the fact because ways and means have not yet been devised to reach all of them in their language and way of thinking.

The Socialist party has tried to invade the great mass of foreign workers by organizing federations that are directly affiliated with the party; benefiting

it from its organization and receiving financial aid. The following are the foreign federations now existing: Bohemian, Finnish, Italian, Hungarian, Polish, Scandinavian, South Slavic, and the Germans and the Jews have also branches all over the country. These organizations have their own speakers, their own literature and some of them have Socialist newspapers in their respective languages. The Translator-Secretaries keep offices in the national headquarters of the party.

The Socialists of French and Canadian-French origin have not yet been organized, and little propaganda work has as yet been done among the French-speaking workmen of the country. Yet about a million are here now, and twenty-five thousand more arrive every year.

We desire to find out how many French people there are in each and every city and village. Who are and where are the French Socialist speakers? We want to know the comrades who can write French Socialist literature. We want to have the names and addresses of all our French-speaking members. **WE WANT FRENCH LOCALS OF FIVE OR MORE MEMBERS ORGANIZED WHEREVER POSSIBLE.**

As soon as we can we will send out French speakers and literature and when the membership of the local all over the country has reached five hundred, then a French Federation will be started.

All the comrades are requested to send us any information that they have to the secretary of the committee on organization of the French Federation of the Socialist party.

SIGURD RUSSELL,

329 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

#### DEBATE BETWEEN A BOY SCOUT AND A SOCIALIST YOUTH.

(By R. A. Dague.)

The following report of a friendly little discussion between a Y. M. C. A. Boy Scout and a Socialist boy, pretty fairly represents the attitude of capitalism and Socialism on the war question.

Harry, the Y. M. C. A. lad, said: "Tom, why don't you join our company of Scouts? We have glorious times. Last summer we had picnics and outings in the groves, and went boating and swimming and had heaps of fun."

Tom: "Well, Harry, I am a Socialist, and all over the world our people advocate peace and brotherhood. The Socialists, a few years ago, prevented Germany from engaging in a bloody war. Now I know there are two different Boy Scout movements; one of them—your kind—was started by General Baden-Powell, and is military in its nature. The other, called The World Scouts, is non-military, but they are not so numerous in this country, and there is no organization in this town which I could join."

Harry: "Now, Tom, what if our Boy Scout companies are military? Yes, I guess they are, but isn't it glorious to be a soldier and go to war?"

Tom: "No, I do not think so. In the past there have been wars in which men had to go out and fight for their homes and their liberty. Socialists probably would fight in defense of their sacred rights, but not for spoils or glory. We know that the Boy Scout movement originated in a monarchy—was invented by a professional man-killer, and is being boosted by kings and plutocrats for the purpose of creating an army that can be used when the time comes to crush the working people when they insist on better conditions of living. I think you are a kind-hearted fellow, and probably have not seriously thought of the horrors of war. When you become a soldier you will be expected to burn people's houses, destroy their property, shoot to death your brother-men whom you never saw before and who has done you no harm. You will be ordered to rush at him like a demon, thrust him through by a bayonet, knock out his brains with the butt end of your gun and slash, stab, cut, shoot and kill him as you would a venomous reptile or a mad dog. If he falls to the ground, wounded, bleeding, dying and with the death pallor on his face, murmuring the name of mother in his agonies and breathing a prayer and looks appealingly to you to spare his life, you will be expected to crush his skull or run your glittering bayonet through his heart, not because you want to do it, but because you are a professional soldier, volunteered to become a murderer, and took an oath to obey the orders of your officers. Now, Harry, no good Socialist could be so inhuman and fiendish as that; moreover, one of their mottos is: 'An injury to one is the concern of all.' Do you think such a profession as that is a glorious one?"

Harry: "No; no; my heavens; I never gave the subject my serious thought. Now I know you are right. You have not overdrawn the awful realities of war. My pastor and Sunday school superintendent both favor the Baden-Powell Scouts and advised me to join them. I now see that I cannot be a consistent member of the Y. M. C. A. and encourage this movement which does create in the boys a yearning to be soldiers. I thank you, Tom, for making this little talk to me."

Tom: "I am glad to hear you say that, Harry, for General Sir Baden-Powell distinguished himself as a successful man-killer in the war which England waged against the peaceful Boers because English capitalists wanted the rich mines of the Transvaal. Later he went to Russia and induced the czar to order 3,500,000 peasant boys to be organized into Boy Scouts and receive military training by regular army officers. These companies are attached to the war department and are reviewed by the czar annually and are known as the 'juvenile part of the Russian army.' Over there no claim is made that the Boy Scouts are not being schooled for war. The emperor of Germany is promoting the movement in that country, and the statement was made by high military officials that it was intended to strengthen the army. When Sir Baden-Powell came to the United States last year he found opposition to his scout movement by Socialists, labor unionists and peace advocates, and he soon left this country in disgust. Since that time some defenders of the Boy Scouts have made the claim that they are 'peace scouts,' but all well-informed people know that the purpose of its inventors was to adroitly cultivate the military inclination of boys and make it a means of recruiting for the army. The movement for peace and courts of arbitration was so steadily growing throughout the world and enlistments in the army and navy were so rapidly diminishing, that the war-lords of Europe got together and invented the Boy Scouts to counteract the peace propositions. It was a cunningly devised scheme. Now, you see, Harry, why no Socialist boy can become a Baden-Powell Scout, for Socialists everywhere are favoring universal peace and universal brotherhood and are doing all they can to hasten the coming of that day when 'swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks and nations shall learn war no more.'" Creston, Iowa.

#### SURVEYING THE SITUATION GENERALLY.

Editor Miners' Magazine: It has been some time since I have addressed a contribution to you. Perhaps you have wondered what had become of me. Well, the fact is that one cannot take all the labor and Socialist papers, so in order to give others a chance I divide my patronage and now after about two years' "separation" I have come back to the good old Miners' Magazine.

And, say, it seems just like getting back home after escaping from the wreck of some Titanic or great railroad disaster.

As a medium for the diffusion of the plain, unvarnished facts about capitalism and priestcraft, the Miners' Magazine takes first rank. One of the weaknesses of our labor and Socialist press is that it condones wrong, especially when some religious theme or institution is in question, but the Miners' Magazine hits right out from both shoulders and whether the wrong is

in the camp of capital or religion the matter is handled without gloves.

Your comments on Fathers (?) Vaughan and Bedford and other dignitaries of the churches in your recent issues are masterpieces in showing up fraud and imposition.

As the conflict between capital and labor becomes more intense, it is being brought home to us, more and more, that labor can expect nothing from the church. I have noticed that in the various strikes of the past year, and where the workers through the Socialist party sought to better their conditions, the churches were almost without exception against them.

More and more it becomes apparent that the churches are operated by fishers and trappers who put out a plausible bait to catch and devour their victims, not to ransom and save anyone. When we examine for but a moment how the churches are governed the fraud appears at once.

Take for instance the general Methodist conference in session at Minneapolis now. What kind of people are members of that body, where the laws of the church were made. With careful deliberation those who draw the salaries—the office holders—give themselves a large majority representation.

Suppose the office holders of a state or county were in power from year to year with no power on the part of the people to elect or recall? What kind of a government would that be? Would it not be pure despotism?

The priest or pastor being like any other office holder looks first to his own welfare and any institution where the officeholders are in absolute control of the institution—how they may fish successfully and fill their bellies comfortably, is their only concern. And that is what priests and preachers have done from the dawn of humanity and which they are doing more brazen-faced now than ever.

In spite of the fact that every school and university throughout the civilized world accept and teach the scientific view of the origin of life, humanity included, and the fixed and lawful order of the universe, priest and preachercraft not only ignore these unquestionable truths but by slander and ridicule seek to break them down in order to preserve their own fraud and imposition.

The Men and Religion Forward movement, what was it? A lot of trained trappers to trap the unwary into a notion to pay tribute to the tribe of trappers. The lectures of Benedict and Vaughan the same.

The concourses of cardinals, bishops and petty preachers everywhere are to cinch their graft.

And the more the people become "cinched" the more enslaved and pauperized materially and mentally do they become.

In my own estimation, because of the influence of priest and preachercraft, which universally discourages rational progressive thinking and encourages submission and serfdom, is the reason for most of the crime and corruption now abroad.

Think of the fact that, according to reliable statistics, one person in every twenty was arrested in Nebraska last year.

Can you explain it? It's a stunner, is it not? I explain it this way:

Nebraska is a very religious state. Religious people make a lot of blue laws—laws against spooning, dancing, hugging, kissing, loving, dressing, drinking (in 400 different ways), baseball, racing, boxing, fishing, hunting, bathing, riding, driving, autoing, swearing, talking, writing, eating, smoking, Sabbath-breaking, injunctions, contempt of court, striking, picketing, agitation, federating—any many other things too numerous to mention.

And religious people, thinking always that they are models, are ever on the hunt to show their superiority by pointing out the faults of others.

Snitching on their neighbors is positively according to their faith, the supreme virtue of life.

The smell of liquor fills them with holy zeal. The love-look of youth or maid inspires them with thanksgiving for their own purity.

The dance is the portal of hell and Sunday baseball the depth of degradation.

When a state is cursed with a large number of this kind of citizens, so-called vice and crime is the natural result.

Let the people alone.

Let them enjoy themselves.

Let them drink, dress and play to their hearts' content.

Cut the silly laws out and there can be no "vice" in harmless sports.

All these infringements on personal liberty is the work of priest and preachercraft—trappers looking for skins—fishers with hooks and spears after prey.

Turn them down. Give them the toe of your boot. Let the parasites starve from want of support.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Sterling (Colo.)

#### THEIR BROTHERS' KEEPERS.

Governor West and the Oregon Penitentiary.—Extract from an Article by Jennings Sutor in the Pacific Monthly for October, 1911.

"Hello, penitentiary! This is West speaking. Send '3615' up to the capitol. I want to see him in my office."

"But, governor," came the troubled voice of the warden, "I've no guard to send now—they are all busy. I'll send him down this afternoon, when I can get some one to go with him."

"No, you won't. Tell him to get on the car and get off at the capitol."

"Alone? Why, he's one of the worst men we've got. He's a life-terminer. I don't dare do it, governor."

"I'll take the responsibility. Send him along," said the governor of Oregon.

So they called "3615" from the shoe shops, where he was at work helping to turn out the heavy black footwear that the 400-odd men in the Salem institution use, told him to clean up, and gave him his carfare for the trip into town.

"I'm not going alone?" he asked of the Warden in as surprised a tone as that official had used to the governor a few minutes before.

"That's orders," said Warden Curtis.

And "3615" walked down the steps, along the path where the roses and the brave hollyhocks try their best to overcome the grim background of the turreted red brick prison, on through the swinging iron gates that bar the jail-yard from the street and then, in due course of time and by the aid of the jerky little trolley that runs from the penitentiary into the city of Salem proper, he came to the capitol building.

It had been eight years since he had seen the world outside the penitentiary. In that time he hadn't proved a model prisoner. He had worked hard, it's true; he had a natural aptitude for mechanics that easily gave him the lead in the shops. But he had also used his ingenuity in trying to escape the barriers that man and the law had built around him, the last almost successfully.

They caught him after he had made his way through the sewer and almost into Mill Creek; caught him and brought him back to his work in the shop.

Governor West knew "3615's" record when he sent for him. If he felt any personal gratification when that gentleman walked into his office half an hour or so after, he concealed it. He treated him as he might have any other acquaintance.

"How'd you enjoy the trip?" he asked.

His visitor eyed him for a minute—neither was much in the mood for joking—and replied that it was a novelty.

"Now, you're in for life, a murderer," the governor said. "You have tried

to get away before. Why didn't you this time? How do you know I didn't send for you to give you a chance to skip?"

No. 3615 hesitated a minute or two before answering.

"Well, I'll tell you, governor. I've tried it before. This would have been a pipe for sure. But it's the first time since I can remember that a man's trusted me. I couldn't throw you down."

"All right," said West, "go out and see the town for an hour and then go back to the warden."

He did. He went back to work and stayed with his job for a week when another summons came to call on the governor. He went, visited a while and went back to the penitentiary and to work again:

The third time his curiosity was relieved.

"I'll tell you what I want you to do," said the governor. "Our shoe shop is in a bad way. We make scarcely enough to supply the men in the prison. They're poor shoes at that. We ought to manufacture shoes enough to fit out every person in these state institutions around here. There's the insane asylum, the home for the feeble-minded, the asylum farm, the industrial school, with several thousand people for whom the state has to buy shoes. There's no reason why you boys shouldn't be making shoes for this entire lot, excepting that your machinery is old-fashioned and wornout. Take some of the money you have saved up and go down to Portland, where there are shoe factories; go through those factories and see what machinery we need and how we can improve our shops and come back and tell me about it. The state will take care of your expenses."

Perhaps there was a dry lump in his throat—who knows?—but anyway the two men didn't waste words. He came to Portland that afternoon. It so happened that it was the week of Portland's annual rose festival. The streets were gay with bunting and decorations, bands and parades. It must have been a strange sight for the man who had spent the last eight years in prison. Out at the aviation field aeroplanes were flying. There were automobile races. Everywhere the carnival spirit had play. But "3615" went to the shoe factories, watched the men work, examined the types of machinery, spent two days and two nights in the city, and went back to the governor with the information that he had learned much, but that the most modern plant to be found was at Oregon City. Should he go there and see that, too?

Governor West told him to find out exactly what the prison needed and when he found out, to order it. So he went to Oregon City, studied the machinery there, placed the order for the state of Oregon and returned to Salem.

The future history of "3615" doesn't matter so much. He had proved that one of the men regarded as most dangerous, as a drag upon society, had that in him which could be turned to the profit of himself and his state. He had been paroled, since, and is working honestly at the employment the governor secured for him. But, more important than that, he settled once for all, any fears Oregon's governor may have had concerning his "honor system" at the state penitentiary. He was the prophet of the new order of things that has resulted in fifty per cent. of the convicts of that state being trusted to go about their work outside the prison walls without a guard to watch them.

#### THE SITUATION AT MURRAY, UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 24, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine: On the first day of the present month the entire force of the American Smelting and Refining Company walked out at Murray because of the refusal of this company to grant them an increase in wages to enable them to live like human beings.

When the men went on strike they were an unorganized body. Organizers Leake, Alfirevich and Oberto, on learning of conditions at Murray rushed to the camp and immediately began organizing the men into the Western Federation of Miners, the result of their labors being the enrolling of the great majority of those workers under the banner of the Federation.

After a few days we found that the men were determined to fight and strike until their demands were granted, so a headquarters was established at Murray for the strikers. A mass meeting was held and at this meeting ways and means were provided to properly conduct the strike. A committee was sent from the Mill and Smeltermen's Union to present the demands of the strikers to General Manager Whitley of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Whitley refused to give them any answer whatsoever as to whether their demands would be granted or not.

When the company officials learned that the Western Federation of Miners had taken charge of the strike and had organized the great majority of the men, they immediately took steps to create the usual disturbances and sluggings that they practice in all such conflicts. In this work they were and are being ably assisted by the governor and county officials of this state and county. The governor is reported as having publicly stated "that he would have the leaders, or those who were conducting the strike, put in jail when he learned who they were."

We serve notice on this official that we can be found at the strikers' headquarters at Murray every day and we are not in the least intimidated by the threats of any official. We are obeying the laws. Let the officials of this county do likewise and there will be no trouble in Murray nor will the law be violated except by the thugs and gunmen and strikebreakers of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The striking smeltermen at Murray were and are the most law-abiding and peaceful body of men in the state of Utah. The officials of the company were aware of this so had their disrupters and paid tools go amongst the men inciting them to violence.

When this method failed they sought the aid of the sheriff and his many appointed deputies; the result was deputy sheriffs rushed in automobiles from Salt Lake to Murray; jumped from their automobiles and clubbed and arrested men whose only crime was standing on the streets of Murray attending to their own business in a peaceful manner. A number of those men are now in the county jail at Salt Lake held under exorbitant bonds charged with all sorts of crimes that they never committed.

The smelting company built a high board fence around their smelter. What few strikebreakers they have been able to secure are kept inside this fence. Guarding these strikebreakers so that they would not run away are about forty deputy sheriffs and company watchmen. All these men are armed with shotguns, rifles and sixshooters. Shots are being continually fired from inside this enclosure by the company gun men and strikebreakers. Firearms are used so recklessly that in one instance one strikebreaker shot another while learning to operate an automatic revolver. Another gun man, while learning to work an automatic shotgun, accidentally discharged it and just missed killing one of his fellow reptiles.

When the strike situation looks bad to the company they get their scabs to start shooting from the inside. This shooting has the effect of getting the strikers from their homes, and various other residents of Murray. The people rush towards the smelter to find out what is happening. This is what the company officials want. They immediately telephone the sheriff to Salt Lake and, strange as it may appear, yet it is a fact that the sheriff has always plenty of deputies on hand on such occasions to dispatch to the scene of the supposed riot in automobiles where they try to intimidate, club and arrest the strikers, while the lickspittles who were responsible for all the turmoil are neither molested nor disarmed.

It is a usual occurrence for county officials to search men on the streets for firearms, but it is an unknown thing to hear of any officers searching

the scabs for arms. The law as practiced in this case is certainly too strong for the weak and too weak for the strong.

The majority of the strikers are of Austrian, Greek and Italian nationalities. Only few English-speaking people are employed on actual smelter work.

The company tools and spotters are to be found amongst the different nationalities. A report will be circulated amongst the Austrians that the management are shipping in thousands of Greeks to take the place of the Austrians and that no Austrian can ever work at the Murray smelters except they go back to work at once. A similar report will be circulated amongst the Greeks that their places will be filled with Austrians should they not return to work at once. The Italians are told similar stories. Even the American workers are informed that they must violate their oath of obligation to their class and return to work forthwith, otherwise they will never be allowed to work for the American Smelting and Refining Company in the State of Utah.

The men are standing firm in spite of all this underhand work on behalf of the company. They are very well aware that it would not be very much of a calamity to be prohibited to work for this company at the starvation wages now paid.

In 1907 the wages paid by this company at Murray was from \$2.00 to \$2.75. Some two years ago this scale was reduced from fifteen to twenty-five cents. The men who were getting the low wage of \$2.00 were reduced to \$1.75. This reduction was made irrespective of the fact that the price of food, clothing and shelter was rapidly increasing.

At the present time seventy per cent. of the entire working force of this smelter are getting less than \$2 per day. The manager in trying to excuse this low wage is reported in the press as stating that the wages paid on railroads for section hands is only \$1.60 per day; but the manager does not state the vast difference in smelter work and railroad work. He does not state that the employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company must pay \$5 per month for sleeping accommodations, where the railroad companies supply such accommodations. He does not state that the smelter employees must pay from 75c. to \$1 per day for their board, where the railroad employees pay only \$4.50 per week. He does not state that the smelter employees are compelled to purchase working shoes, overalls, underclothes and other garments necessary for smelter work, each month. Their shoes, overalls and other working clothes being rotted and worn after one month's work; while one suit of working clothes will last a railroad employé at least six months. He does not explain the difference in the amount of work done by smeltermen and the amount done by section hands. He does not inform the public that a number of men get lead poisoning in the smelters after a few years' work. The slogan of the smelter bosses is "speed" and "more speed," yet the general manager does not mention that fact.

There is absolutely no comparison between smelter work and railroad work. There should be as much difference between the wages paid the two employés as there is difference in work. The last particle of blood and muscle is extracted from the body of the smelter employé in the employ of the American Smelting and Refining Company, whilst the section hands on the railroads are not so abused and the manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company is well aware of this fact.

The various daily papers of Salt Lake are acting as all such prostituted sheets act. They are lined up with the operators and are only too willing to give front page publicity to all the dirty-low-down, lying statements of the manager and other smelter officials. These papers refuse to publish facts. We asked them to make a thorough investigation of conditions at Murray and got laughed at for our pains. They do not want the truth of this strike. They know and admit this company is paying the lowest wages paid in the whole state of Utah. They are aware the lowest wage paid by the city of Salt Lake to its employes is \$2.00 per day, and, knowing this, they are doing all in their power to inflame public opinion against the striking smeltermen at Murray, who are only asking that they get a minimum wage of \$2.00.

The citizens of Murray who know the conditions the men are living under are in sympathy with the strikers to a man. The city administration at Murray is in sympathy with the strikers and have refused to club and arrest men at the behest of the smelter company. The city marshal at Murray tried to remonstrate with the deputy sheriffs when they clubbed and arrested innocent men. He was told to mind his own business.

With all these odds against the strikers they are determined to fight to the last ditch. They have now been on strike almost a month. Some few of them managed somehow to save a few dollars from the starvation wages they received and are now living on these few dollars. Others were broke after the first week; they pawned and sold the little trinkets of their wives and sisters to enable them to remain on strike. Not a man has asked relief as yet; however we know that those men cannot remain on strike very long without some assistance. We are aware the organization has no way of financing any struggle of the workers except by assessments. We are also aware that the membership of the W. F. M. had to meet an unusual condition in South Dakota and were taxed to their utmost capacity to support the striking brothers at Lead City. Because of this we are reluctant to ask assistance by assessing the rank and file of the organization. We may at some future date be compelled to ask the assistance of all local unions to help us win this fight at Murray. Should we be compelled to plead for donations for this purpose we ask that local unions do their best to assist us in winning the fight for the Austrian, Greek, Italian and American brothers now on strike at Murray.

EDW. CROUGH.

#### THE SITUATION AT SAN DIEGO.

National Headquarters Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1912.

To All Socialists and Workingmen:

By order of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, I call your attention to the following:

San Bernadino, Calif., April 22, 1912.

"To the Members of the State Executive Board of the Socialist Party of California:

"Your committee appointed to investigate the recent and present labor troubles in the city of San Diego, California, reports as follows:

"On arriving at San Diego on April 17, 1912, I learned that Mr. H. Weinstock, the commissioner appointed by Hon. Hiram Johnson, governor of California, to make investigation of conditions at that place, had arrived and would open his investigation on the following morning. I therefore concluded to attend the sessions and listen to all evidence presented. I was a constant attendant until 3 o'clock p. m. of April 20th. As twenty-three hours were entirely consumed in listening to the stories of nearly a half hundred witnesses, anything like a detailed report of the evidence is out of the question. A stenographic record of all that was said was taken by the commissioner and I presume the same will be submitted to the governor. What disposition he will make of it or what action he will take remains to be seen.

"For the sake of brevity I shall divide this report into two parts:

"First, the legislative enactments of the City Council of San Diego, and the response thereto on the part of the I. W. W., the Socialist local and the Federated Trades.

"Second, a synopsis of the campaign carried on by the city's police and detective forces aided and abetted by a vigilance committee and the merchants association, in an effort to drive from the city every person who so

much as expressed the slightest sympathy for the workers in their contention for the right of free speech in that locality.

"First. Early in January of 1912, the City Council of San Diego passed an ordinance designating some six blocks as a district in which speaking on the streets was prohibited.

"This district included the corner of Fifth and E streets, a point where meetings had been held for some years. Under the ordinance the meetings would have to be held one block farther east on E street.

"This ordinance the labor forces refused to respect and obey for reasons—

"(a) The City Council have a legal right to enact such an ordinance, provided that the part of E street east of Fifth is a congested district; but under no other condition. The declaration by the council that it is a congested district does not make it so. This the courts have already determined. That it is not nor never has been such a district is well known to all persons at all conversant with that city; therefore, the enactment was clearly outside the province of the legislative body and hence null and void.

"(b) The referendum should not be invoked. The ordinance was plainly a violation of the fundamental law of the United States and of the state of California and, hence, not a matter for determination by the voters of any municipality. It was clearly an attempt to arbitrarily deprive the workingmen of their legal right, and as such, did not merit respect.

"(c) In the courts they had no confidence; nor were they financially equipped to do legal battle with the united capitalist forces before the capitalist tribunals.

"(d) They had nothing but their bodies to offer as a sacrifice in this struggle for their rights. In this fight their opportunity lay in refusal to obey the ordinance, go to jail by hundreds if need be, demand separate jury trials and thus clog the wheels of government and heap expense upon the capitalist opponents until they would be forced to grant the constitutional demands and rights of the workingmen. As all other channels were closed, they would reach the capitalists through their pocketbooks.

"This policy was sanctioned by the local Socialist organization.

"Accordingly a parade was organized and was participated in by the Socialists, the trade unions and the I. W. W.

"The ordinance went into effect. The opposition disregarded it and went on with their speaking at the old stand. Arrests followed rapidly until the city jail was flooded and jammed by occupants; likewise the county jail; and some sixty prisoners had been lodged in the prisons of adjacent counties.

"No resistance was ever offered by any person to these arrests nor was any sort of weapon ever found upon the person of one of the opponents of the law's enforcement, thought hundreds were searched. Their conduct was an example of passive resistance crystallized.

"Then came rumors of hundreds of laboring men advancing upon San Diego from other parts of the country; but if even a score of them ever reached that city, the fact in no wise was devolved during the commissioner's three days of taking evidence. Nor can the capitalists plead lack of opportunity to establish this point nor anything else that they desired to put in evidence, because for three days and a night the way was open for any person to offer any testimony that he saw fit to give. The hearing was as fair and open as such a thing could possibly be. An attempt was made to induce the commissioner to grant the merchants an opportunity to vent their grievances behind closed doors, out of hearing of 'this band of anarchists'; but the proposition was promptly turned down by the commissioner. Whatever they had to say must be said in the presence of any who desired to hear. Consequently the capitalists found it convenient to absent themselves and deny the authority of the governor to make such an investigation. Wherein one of them ventured upon the stand, he made such a sorry mess of it that had he been an object deserving of pity, it would indeed have been extended without reserve.

"Second. Of the conduct of the police, detectives, vigilantes, merchants' association, City Council, etc.

"As soon as the capitalists realized that they were confronted by a condition as well as a theory and a very expensive condition at that, they opened a series of measures well calculated to crush every form of opposition that the laboring class could master.

"They arrested about everything that came within the restricted district but still the speaking went on around its borders. Then they had the City Council pass what is known there as the 'move on' ordinance. This made it impossible to speak on the streets in any part of the city. That ordinance is still in full force and, rest assured, it is enforced.

"They added to their police and detective forces a goodly number of as shameless and brutal a lot of thugs as the human race can produce.

"They organized a vigilance committee to co-operate with the police force; and the wonder is that so many human demons could be mustered in an American community of the population of San Diego.

"Most of these were stationed some twenty miles from the city proper, but at the northern boundary of the incorporated limits. The chief function of these upholders of 'law and order' was to receive 'prisoners' from the hands of the police at the city jail, transport them in automobiles to the said boundary and there administer a beating that would make the most hardened Russian executive sit up and take notes. The stories of their ministrations alike to the possibly 'guilty' and to the totally innocent cannot be paralleled in any civilized community of the earth.

"Something like two score of names were read into the evidence given the commissioner of men who were taken to the appointed place of execution and beaten nearly to death of whose 'arrest' there is no record of any sort in the city of San Diego. Their names are not even upon the police blotter. How many more would be included in such a list, could all be accounted for, is not known.

"The deported 'prisoners' were well guarded on the way by city police, detectives, and vigilantes, armed with police clubs, pick-handles, revolvers and rifles. They were liberally thumped and beaten over head and shoulders while taking the joy rides and, as a preface to what was to follow, were usually knocked down as each stepped from the auto.

"After a most terrific beating, these men would usually be placed in a sort of 'bull-pen' and kept from a few hours to a day or two without food or water, when they would be taken out for the flag-kissing ordeal.

"A flag had been hung up conveniently near. Before this stood a double line of vigilantes in open order. The 'prisoner' was ordered to advance between the two lines and kiss that flag. Foolish and sacrilegious as was such a performance, the previous experience of the victims had taught them that disobedience was not to be thought of. Each advanced in turn to do as told, but no one of them ever reached the goal. As one would stoop or reach for the flag, he would be knocked down, then kicked and made to get up, then beaten to another station near by.

He next faced a double line of men, one on either side of the railroad track. He was told to pass between the lines; that if he attempted to do otherwise, he would be shot down. And he had no reason to doubt the truth of this injunction.

"On the way he was knocked over head and shoulders; often knocked down, sometimes into insensibility. If he were still sensible, he would be kicked and made to get up and proceed. At the end of the line he would be warned that if he ever again was found in San Diego he would be killed. Then, often without a cent of money—for in several instances this was taken from them—he wended his way toward Los Angeles.

This beating was of such a nature as to lacerate face and scalp, and blacken shoulders and breast. Men left there for their tramp of about one hundred miles with face and clothes covered and hair matted with blood. They had been without food for a day or two and no earthly means of getting any.

"In one instance, a blow from a club severed the knee pan entirely in

two and that victim is now in the hospital in San Diego, in all probability, crippled for life.

"In another instance, an old man by the name of Hoy was ruptured from kicks and beaten so badly that he lived but a few days. At the hearing before the commissioner the county coroner attempted to show that the inquest proved that the old man died from natural causes. He was made to admit that the three witnesses that were examined were not permitted to be cross-questioned; that they represented the officials; and that there were present at least eight other witnesses who had been regularly cited and who know the entire history of the case who were not permitted to testify though the demand was made that their evidence be heard. The old coroner made a sorry spectacle as a witness. He injured his case irreparably.

Some of the men who were put through the entire ordeal of beatings herein described and who testified to every detail of their punishment were not members of the I. W. W. or of the Socialist party; were in no way connected with the contending forces in San Diego; had never even attended a street meeting in that city. They were simply grabbed by the police, taken to the police station, held incommunicado for a day or two without food, then summarily deported and dealt with in the regular manner. Their misfortune lay in the fact that they have to work for a living. Very conspicuous among these was one Julius Tum. I mention him because his case was particularly aggravated and his story should be printed in every paper in the land that can be induced to give it space.

"There were many instances of most brutal clubbing right on the streets of San Diego. Men and women were barbarously handled. In some instances persons were beaten into insensibility by the police in sight of numerous others, but were not even arrested. The slightest hint of sympathy for the injured man or a suggestion that if he had committed any crime he should be arrested and not clubbed to death, from the lips of any bystander, would instantly bring a policeman's club down upon the head of the sympathizer that would silence him summarily. In all these instances no attempt was made to discriminate between the 'guilty' and 'innocent.' The city was in the hands of a lawless band of thugs and that band was backed in its every doing by the organized forces of the exploiters of labor—by those whose purses were touched or whose incomes were threatened through the conduct of the fight put up by the labor forces.

The evidence deduced the fact that it is much as a merchant's business is worth for one of them to even express the slightest sympathy for the laborers or a word derogatory of the Russian methods that there prevail among police and detectives.

At the city jail unspeakable cruelty was inflicted upon the men by overcrowding of apartments. The evidence established that in some instances at least this was unnecessary—was a deliberate premeditation. When forty-five men are placed in one room that twelve would soon render unsanitary and are left there day and night to sleep upon a cement floor without any sort of bedding and even without toilet privileges, it is not necessary to discuss the consequences.

On Sunday, March 10th, the labor forces planned two meetings—one before the county jail and one in front of the city prison. In the former the writer took part. It was orderly and impressive. There was no objection whatever on the part of the authorities. Both these places are outside the restricted district and the 'move on' ordinance was not yet effective. Without the slightest suspicion that resistance to these meetings would be forthcoming, the audience adjourned to meet at the city jail.

"Here, however, a reception awaited them that had not been publicly programmed. After futile effort to drown all that was said in the noise of a couple of motorcycles running on stands, the fire department was asked to come with hose and drive away the people. This call, not meeting with a ready response, the police themselves took possession of the apparatus and turned a couple of streams upon the assembly.

"Many men and women alike were drenched both on the street and on the adjacent sidewalk. This fate was meted out to several passersby who were not part of the audience. One such woman and baby (in baby-carriage) were literally swept into the gutter and almost drowned. Three lady speakers—one an evangelist and not a member of any of the allied organizations—were drenched from head to foot. One was actually driven by the force of the water against a board fence with such force as to knock part of it down. For full two hours this water was played upon everybody who came within its reach. It should be kept in mind that these meetings were strictly within the law and no accusation has ever been made that one word was spoken to which any exception could be taken by the most fastidious capitalist.

"Several persons were jailed and deported for the crime of selling papers, especially the organ of the federated trades of that city and the San Francisco Bulletin. The latter, a purely capitalist daily guilty of an effort at telling the truth or at least an approximation to it about what was going on in this bit of Russianized America, was particularly repulsive to the advocates of 'enforcement of law and order.'

"The deportation, clubbing and semi-hanging of the editor of the labor paper was but an incident in the regular regime. The paper, however, managed to make its weekly appearance as per schedule and was boosted to an enviable circulation. It gave the truth as far as that was ascertainable; but that was sufficient to supply rather warm reading.

"This report might be extended indefinitely, but that is unnecessary. The main facts as developed by the evidence given before the governor's commissioner are herein outlined and they are sufficient.

"The frantic denials on the part of the San Diego authorities that their police were in co-operation with the vigilance committee is in consonance with their entire line of conduct in this whole matter. No other point was more clearly established before the commissioner than was the connivance, the absolute accord, of these two bodies. Two persons who ventured before the commissioner on behalf of the San Diego authorities were at once identified by those who had received the regular allotment of clubbing at the hands of the vigilantes as members of that organization; and one of them is a city official. The other was shown a spot of blood upon his clothes that had issued from the head of the man who pointed it out. Very close observation was required to discern it at all, but the former "prisoner" knew it was there as soon as he caught sight of the man who had beaten him.

"Some half dozen Socialists who did not participate in the "illegal" speaking upon the street are now under arrest and out on bail charged with "conspiracy to violate a city ordinance." Among these are Comrades Harry McKee and George Woodbey. The others who were really arrested now fill the city jail, the county jail and the jails of Orange and Riverside counties. What will finally be done with them remains to be seen. Attorney Moore is constantly upon the ground looking after their interests and so will remain as long as one man is incarcerated. Whatever may be said of the wisdom of the unwisdom of the initiation of this struggle, the united labor forces of San Diego went into it. They have put up a strenuous battle for human rights. They are in prison and are suffering at the hand of the organized opposition. They must be defended and the means for that defense must come from their brothers and comrades outside as well as inside that municipality.

"Respectfully submitted.

N. A. RICHARDSON,  
"Committee."

Our national executive committee further directed me to call for contributions to assist in the San Diego free speech fight.

Send all contributions to the undersigned. JOHN M. WORK,  
National Secretary Socialist Party, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.



### AN INSANE BRICKLAYER.

A Bricklayer, named Sam Kennedy, was charged under the vagrancy act, with having no fixed place of abode.

Magistrate—What age are you, Sam?

Prisoner—Fifty-two, yer Honor.

Magistrate—You are a bricklayer by trade?

Prisoner—Yes, yer Honor.

Magistrate—How long were you employed at your trade?

Prisoner—Nearly forty years, yer Honor.

Magistrate—You must have built a large number of houses during that time.

Prisoner—Yes, hundreds, yer Honor.

Magistrate—How many houses do you own?

Prisoner—I don't own any, yer Honor.

Magistrate—But you've already admitted you have built hundreds of houses.

Prisoner—Yes, yer Honor, for other people.

Magistrate—You don't mean to tell me you have built hundreds of houses for others and have not one for your own use?

Prisoner—Yes, sir.

Magistrate—(aside)—This is clearly a case for a lunatic asylum. This man should have been sent there forty years ago.—Glasgow Forwards.

### PRESENT STATUS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Life, liberty and freedom of thought are not protected in this country. Humanity is not sacred. There is one thing and only one that is worth consideration, and that is property. Every recent decision of the courts shows that the tendency is more and more to restrict the right of honest thought and honest utterance, and to protect property.

It is emphasized strongly by the action of Judge Cornelius Hanford, of Seattle, in annulling the citizenship papers of Leonard Oleson on the grounds that the latter is a member of the I. W. W.; that he does not believe property which is social in its nature should remain private property and utilized for the exploitation of wage workers; that he is in favor of revising the constitution of the United States, and that he is a Socialist.

He might have been in favor of militia murder, as it has been committed in Lawrence and in the Pennsylvania coal fields during the past few months. He might have been enthusiastic for the depriving of citizens of their right of habitation and of public utterance, as has been the case in San Diego. But his outspoken announcement that he desired a change in the constitution and that he wished social robbery to cease through the acquisition by society of the means of production constitutes a heinous crime in the eyes of Hanford.

And Hanford is a judge, with enormous power, and doubtlessly with the backing of all those elements which seek to brand as crime any criticism of or opposition to social crime.

We have had a great deal of that during the last six months.

In Lawrence, Ettor and Giovannitti, charged with a crime they obviously could not have committed, have been held in jail.

Several men who were guilty of leading a successful and wonderfully peaceful strike have been indicted on the charge of conspiracy.

Constabulary Cossacks, in the mining region of Pennsylvania, have committed murder.

Rev. John Belford, of Brooklyn, has called upon his flock to shoot down the Socialists as though they were "mad dogs," and the courts have upheld him.

Peaceful citizens of various western cities, protesting against thieving and other iniquitous industrial conditions, have had applied to them the "direct action" methods of the old vigilant committees.

Now comes Hanford with a decision and a deed so sweeping that it endangers the liberty and security of tens of thousands. He has deprived of citizenship a man who honestly acquired his citizenship. Oleson has had no hesitation in answering questions. He had no reservation of intentions. There was no double dealing on his part.

He, for the sake of the working class, is as much intent on changing the constitution as Theodore Roosevelt is intent on changing it for the welfare of the capitalist class.

Yet Hanford cannot deprive Roosevelt of his citizenship. He cannot declare him an outlaw and deport him to Holland or England or Ireland or Germany or any other place from which his multifarious ancestors came.

For all that, Roosevelt's assaults on the constitution have been much more vigorous than Oleson's, and they also have been utterly anti-social. Roosevelt's assaults have been for the purposes of plutocracy and they mean an intensification of industrial slavery. Oleson, on the other hand, points out certain horrible, insane, social conditions that are protected, fostered and perpetuated by the constitution. As a means of getting at them, he desires to have the constitution changed.

As he is not a servant of plutocracy, as Hanford is, Hanford seeks to deprive him of his guaranteed rights. In other words, in the name of the constitution this man Hanford annuls the constitution and deprives a citizen of his manifest rights.

It will be noted, and it must be borne in mind, that the whole recent tendency in law and theology has been to restrict free utterance, if need be, by a bullet, or otherwise by a court decision.

The labor unions have been harassed and hampered by legal actions brought against them. Citizens have been deprived of their liberty. Now a citizen has been deprived of his citizenship. The next step will be to deport him.

We have fought many cases of deportation and we think we can fight this one. We can also fight the other injustices to which Oleson has been subjected. It concerns not only him, but it concerns hundreds of thousands of others, and the time to fight them is now.—New York Call.

### MURDER IN THE U. S. METAL MINES.

By H. L. S.

In some of the metalliferous mines of Colorado, says Doctor Hotchkiss, assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, speaking before a meeting of the Association for Labor Legislation, the air is so deficient in oxygen that a candle will not burn. "The ventilation of the metal mines is," he says, "with few exceptions, wholly dependent upon atmospheric conditions at the surface. . . . A number of miners," he adds, "have told me that they have frequently had to lay their candle on its side or to move it several feet away from the breast of the drift, where the air contained more oxygen, in order to have it burn. In one mine that was working I walked more than one hundred feet in the dark. My candle would not burn, and matches, when struck, would only sputter and go out. I was told that some of the men use both a candle and a carbide lamp in this mine, and that they do not stop working when the candle will not burn, but keep on by the light of the carbide lamp which requires less oxygen."

Not only do miners work in air which is deficient in oxygen, but in many mines they work in an atmosphere full of fine, dry dust caused by the drilling, blasting and handling of the rock. "But little effort," says Doctor Hotchkiss, "is made to prevent the formation of dust or to prevent the inhalation of dust particles by the miner. Drills which force water into the holes are used in some places in drifting; yet I was told by men who used them that they do not turn on the water until they have drilled four or five inches. A large amount of dust can form during this dry drilling. In working with a piston drill water is never used in the back holes and frequently all the holes are kept dry. Of late, moreover, the machine hammer drill, without water, is being used in drifting. The dust and drillings are blown out of the hole by means of compressed air. This creates an excessive amount of dust in dry rock. In a drift where one of these drills was in operation there was so much dust that it was impossible to see the strong light of a carbide lamp fifty feet away."

In many metalliferous mines the dust is composed of hard, insoluble particles, having sharp edges and corners, which are believed to be most injurious to the lung tissue. It has been found in England that, though the percentage mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs was only about four-fifths as high among coal miners as among all males, the percentage mortality from these diseases among Cornish metal miners was exactly three and one-half times as great as that of coal miners. And Doctor Hotchkiss reports that, in the districts of Colorado which he investigated, the percentage mortality from lung diseases, during the years 1902 to 1910, inclusive, was more than four times as high among metal miners as it was among coal miners.

In one district he found that miners' phthisis, which he speaks of as a preventable disease, was recorded in the death certificates as the chief or contributory cause of 30 per cent of the deaths which had occurred among miners there during the past nine years, while the mortality from all respiratory diseases was 56 per cent of the total mortality reported among these miners. Moreover, he states that studies of the death records give incorrect results, because men affected with miners' phthisis frequently die from accident, pneumonia or some other cause, and also because many of them, when they become short of breath, leave the mines and go to a lower altitude. "If the deaths among these men were added to the figures just given," he says, "the mortality from lung diseases would be increased very appreciably."

In addition to occupational diseases caused by the inhalation of dust, Doctor Hotchkiss says that miners are liable to two other classes of occupational diseases, those induced by noxious and poisonous gases and those diseases or intoxications caused by poisonous metals contained in the ores being mined, principally lead poisoning. "An important and rather frequent cause of death among miners," he says, "appears to be poisonous gases formed by the imperfect detonation of high explosives. My attention was especially called to this while in the Cripple Creek district, where a man had died of oedema of the lungs, probably as a result of powder smoke. The symptoms were those of acute poisoning by nitrogenous compounds, and the diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination. In this same district report was received of twenty similar cases within a period of ten years, all but two of them fatal. Similar cases were also reported to me as having occurred in the Leadville district, and there is record of nine fatalities attributed to the effects of the inhalation of powder smoke, out of a total of thirteen men who were exposed to the fumes while working in the Gunnison tunnel."

The usual practice is to fire shots at the end of the shift, but Doctor Hotchkiss found that in some mines they may be fired at any time, while in many mines either the second shift is sent down within an hour after the first comes up or three shifts are worked in twenty-four hours. In all of these mines men are exposed to powder smoke and whatever deleterious influences it may exert.

As for lead poisoning, though it is sometimes said that it never occurs among metal miners, Doctor Hotchkiss found records of lead poisoning in practically every lead mining district visited. "In Leadville," he says, "records were available of thirty-nine diagnoses of lead poisoning among miners treated at St. Vincent's hospital during the past four years. Physicians in other mining camps spoke of lead poisoning as of rather common occurrence among miners. And a number of the men examined by me, who had miners' phthisis or ill health from other causes, attributed its beginning to an attack or to attacks of lead poisoning which they had had some years previous, and stated that their health had not been as good since they were 'leadied.'"

Doctor Hotchkiss also calls attention to the fact that miners are especially liable to diseases and infections which arise from soil pollution, such as typhoid fever and hookworm disease. The latter is so common among miners in some countries that it is frequently called "miners' anemia." In this country it has been found in the mines of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Nevada and California, and in a few instances in Pennsylvania. "It is extremely important for us to realize," warns Doctor Hotchkiss, "that unless mine sanitation is improved the disease may gain such a headway in some of our mines that we can eradicate it only with years of work and at great expense, and further that if it becomes a serious medical feature among the miners it will decrease very seriously their earning capacity."

All these diseases to which miners are subject are preventable. All that is necessary is to improve the conditions under which the miner carries on his work. As to the measures necessary to improve conditions, Doctor Hotchkiss quotes the report of the Transvaal Miners' Phthisis Commission as follows:

"It is urgently necessary—

"1. To prevent the discharge of minute, hard, angular particles of dust into the mine atmosphere—

"2. To supply the working places throughout the mine with air in sufficient quantities and in such a manner as to render harmless and sweep away all vitiated atmosphere.

"3. To maintain underground workings in every mine in a clean, sanitary condition and to provide for this a suitable sanitary system.

"4. To provide change houses suitably warmed and within reasonable distance from each shaft where the miners can dry and change their clothes.

"5. To avoid the use of low flash point lubricants in the air cylinders of compressors, and to provide that the air intake be outside of the engine room, so as to insure a pure supply."—National Socialist.

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

LIST OF UNIONS

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

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah... J. W. Morton, Secretary
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Elvins Ladies' Aux. No. 9, Elvins, Mo. ... Mrs. Stella Ratley, Sec.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah ... Cora Morton, Sec.
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Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. ... Grayce Davis, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. ... Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ... Senja Jylha, Sec.

**The Following Firms Are Boosting Home Industry in the Lead Belt by Advertising in the Miners' Magazine**

**"BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE"**—So says the philosopher but he didn't mean just ordinary bread, he meant good, wholesome, nutritious bread, such as you can make with **"CAPITOL HIGH PATENT FLOUR"**. Are you using it? If not, your grocer will supply you with it. Manufactured by **MORAN BROS., Bonne Terre, Mo.**

**Good Goods at Honest Prices. Everything as Represented or Your Money Refunded. On the Merits of This Proposition We Solicit Your Business.**  
**WELLS MERCANTILE CO.**  
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**NEW RIGS—GOOD TEAMS.**  
**L. G. WILLIAMS**  
Livery and Baggage Stable. HACKS TO ALL TRAINS.  
Special Attention to All Patrons.  
PHONE 27, BONNE TERRE, MO.

**Boost Your Home Town by Boosting**  
**HOME INDUSTRY**  
We Employ Skilled Labor. UNION LABEL on All Our Products.  
**COZIAN BAKERY, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.**

**HOT LUNCH FOR EVERYONE**  
**SIMPLEX LUNCH OUTFIT**



**The Greatest Innovation of the Age**

Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original **SIMPLEX BOTTLES**, which keeps liquid **BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS.** This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the

user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every **WORKINGMAN** or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

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

**Theo. Petri Co., Importers**  
1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**A GOOD TRUST.**

There are some impractical persons holding shares of the United States steel corporation. The committee of stockholders, which investigated the condition of the workers in the trust's mills, reported at the annual meeting that the management deserves commendation for the consideration which it has shown to labor. It has only required its employes to work twelve hours a day and seven days a week. It might have compelled them to work fourteen hours a day. And, besides, it is considering a plan to give its men a day of rest once a week.

In the discussion which followed the committee's report, Judge Gary, chairman of the executive committee, explained that the stockholders are quite well satisfied with the management's attitude toward labor. From answers to a circular letter which was sent to the stockholders by Charles M. Cabot, who has been causing the management considerable trouble by his insistence that it has mercilessly exploited the workers in the mills, Judge Gary found that:

"A careful analysis of the replies shows that 54 per cent. representing 6,531 preferred shareholders and 2,073 common, either expressed approval of the management of the corporation and what it has done to improve the trade conditions or stated their desire to leave the matter entirely to the management, and 22 per cent. for various reasons would like to see a reduction of the hours of labor. The small percentage desires a reduction in the hours of labor, even at the expense of dividends. The per cent. of common stock holders who express a desire for a reduction in the hours of labor is generally women and clergymen."

What else could be expected from women and clergymen—what do they know about business? If men prefer to work twelve hours a day and seven days a week, why should the stockholders concern themselves, especially when dividends are satisfactory? The workers are free—their right of contract is guaranteed to them by the constitution and the Supreme Court. They may also need the money. It would be cruel to prevent them from working when their families may need every cent that they can earn. And, besides, if the

day's work should be shortened, they might waste their earnings in idleness and dissipation.

When the Lawrence strike was being investigated by a committee of Congress, a clergyman, engaged in "social service" or "welfare work," was moved to approve the exploitation of children in the mills, as otherwise they might get into mischief or idle away their time at play. But he is a practical man and is free from the illusion which led the clergymen who own shares in the steel trust to urge better working conditions for the trust's employes "even at the expense of dividends."

It is true that a committee of the United States Senate, which is not at all prejudiced against the existing system of capitalistic exploitation of labor, has found that the United States steel corporation maintains a "brutal system of industrial slavery." In face of the conditions found in the steel mills, the committee was moved to protest:

"This government is bound in its own defense, for its citizenship, its life, to interpose between the strong and the weak. No man can meet the obligations and discharge the duties of citizenship in a free government who is broken in spirit and racked in body through such industrial peonage. Before he has reached the prime of life under such conditions, sodden in mind and broken in health, he is cast off as a useless hulk—a burden and a curse to society and a menace to the government. It is just as much the government's duty to protect citizens from such outrageous treatment as from the burglar and highwayman."

Steel is the barometer of trade. The steel trust has given steady employment to labor. It has been active in promoting the nation's prosperity. It deserves better than to be condemned by demagogues. It is American. It is patriotic. It reverences the judiciary. It supports the constitution and it loves the flag. The steel trust is a good trust.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

**In Memoriam.**

Whereas, Death has claimed our beloved brother, Edward Asbridge, a true and loyal member of Smeltermen's Union No. 249, Herculaneum, Missouri; therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the members of said union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved: That we drape our charter for thirty days in honor of his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to Miners' Magazine for publication.

HARRY F. MENZ,  
A. L. HILL,  
J. F. SAMS,

Committee.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Leadville, Colo., May 20, 1912.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Pat McCarrick, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother McCarrick this local has sustained a loss which is keenly felt by the entire membership as his upright and manly treatment of his fellowmen endeared him to all; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, in loving remembrance of our departed brother.

PHIL RYAN,  
AXEL E. LIND,  
OWEN LANE,

Committee.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to take from our midst our worthy brother, James Harris; therefore be it

Resolved: That in the death of Brother Harris, the family has lost a noble husband and kind father, the Baptist church a faithful Christian, the community a good citizen, and Bonne Terre Local Union No. 231 of W. F. M. a worthy brother for the cause; and be it further

Resolved: That we, the members of Bonne Terre Local Union No. 231 W. F. M., tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in their sad hour of their affliction; and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be kept on file, a copy furnished the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Bonne Terre Star and the Miners' Magazine for publication.

Fraternally submitted.

W. E. PHILLIPS,  
C. E. BURQUIN,  
KARL LOADHOLZ,

Committee.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

**Resolutions of Condolence re Death of Brother Edgar Chapman.**

Whereas, Death, grim and relentless, has gathered unto its harvest our beloved brother and comrade, Edgar Chapman, who passed away suddenly on May 11, 1912, while on his way to visit his relatives, being a victim of heart failure, and

Whereas, Brother Chapman has for years done most unselfish work in the cause of labor on both the industrial and political field, and the cause of labor suffers a grievous loss through his death, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing daughter and other relatives our most heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives, a copy to the Miners' Magazine, and one to Cotton's Weekly, for publication.

WILLIAM DU FEN,  
JOSEPH CHERBOTTE,  
JOSEPH GORMAN,

(Seal) Committee, Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. of M. Cobalt, Ontario, May 19, 1912.

# Dry Climate Havana Cigars

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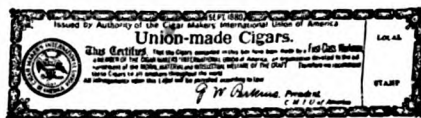
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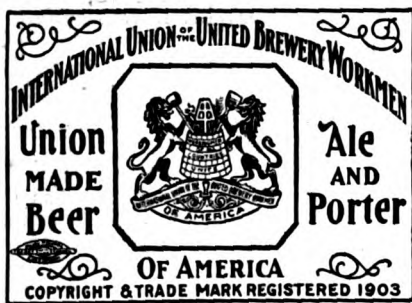
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