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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
July 25
1912
Volume XII.
Number 474



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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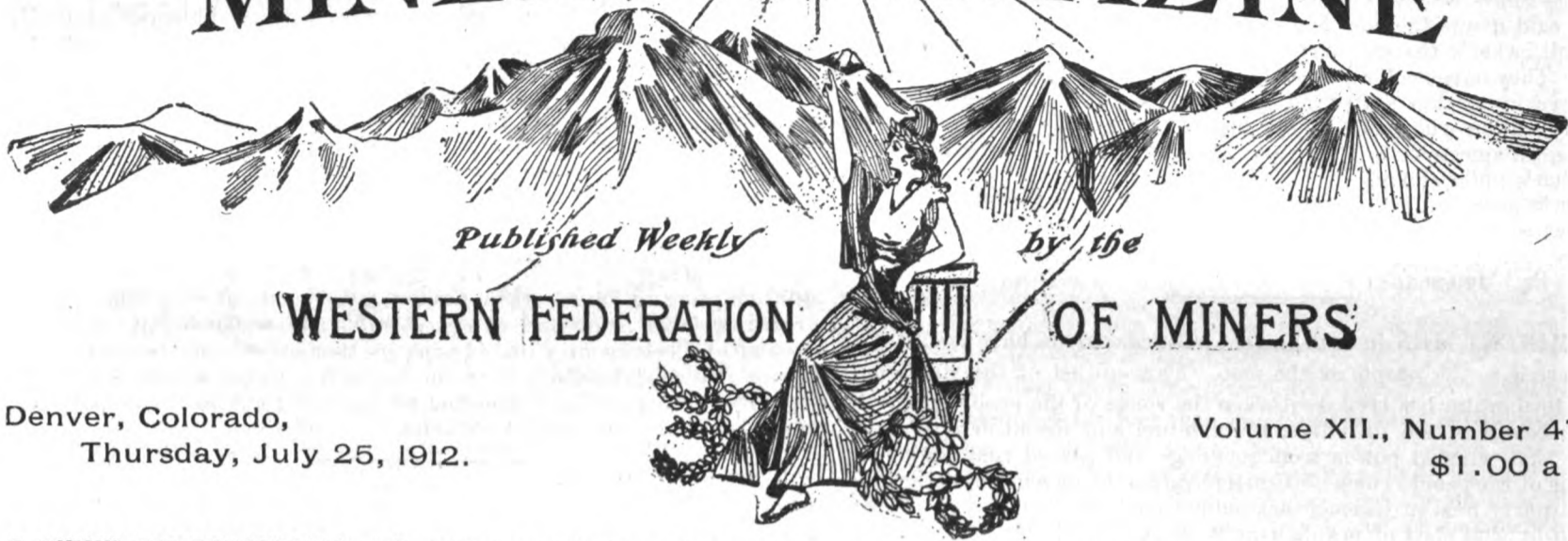
DRINK

CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

Best Brewed in Butte — None But Union Labor Employed — On Draught at All First-Class Saloons

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, July 25, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 474
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

Signed

Department

ALL LABORERS and miners are requested to stay away from Hurley, Wisconsin, as the employes of the Montreal mine are striking against starvation wages.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

AS INTELLIGENCE advances superstition recedes.

THE FEW have saddled and bridled the *many* and the *few* are doing the riding.

A LATE CONVENTION of preachers have repudiated hell. They should visit the plants of the steel trust.

IT IS REPORTED in the labor Press that Francis Feehan of the United Mine Workers, who resigned as president of district No. 5, has accepted a political appointment. "Nuf Ced."

THOMAS MANN, after being released from prison, started on a speaking tour and is being greeted by tremendous crowds in England. Mann's imprisonment will only make him a greater power among the working class and he will now speak with an eloquence that will reach the mind and the heart of the oppressed.

*The persecution of labor is but driving nails in the coffin of capitalism.

SENATOR LORIMER, the "blonde boss," was kicked out of the United States Senate by a vote of 55 to 28. Lorimer must have been very foul and filthy politically when he was deemed unfit for the "Millionaires' Club."

THE SOCIALISTS at Eureka, Utah, on July 8th, carried the election against a combination of all the political parties for the office of school trustee. The Socialist candidate for school trustee is likewise recording secretary of the Tintie Miners' Union.

STATISTICS show that there are more than 6,000,000 illiterates in the United States, and according to the Child Labor Bulletin, one in seven of the children between 10 and 14 years, are not in school.

It is needless to say that the illiterates and the children out of school belong to the working class.

THE SHERMAN ACT enforced in the Courts brought about the dissolving of the Standard Oil trusts and previous to the decree of the court, the oil trust was reaping 40 per cent on its investments, but now, with the trust dissolved the stockholders are receiving 48 per cent in dividends. Truly "the courts are the bulwarks of American liberty."

THE WHITE CROSS LEAGUE, which was organized to gather funds in aid of the Transport Workers, report 250,000 women and children in a starving condition in London. A master class feels no compassion for the slaves of toil. Dividends are more priceless than human life and the industrial system that starves a child for profit is not molested by those ordained disciples of Christ who preach "Blessed are the poor, for they shall see God."

IN THE YEAR 1910 the census showed that 1,327,649 farms in this country were under mortgage. In other words 33.6 per cent of the farms are under mortgage. Such indebtedness by the farmer is probably responsible for the number of automobiles that have been sold to the tillers of the soil and accounts for the tributes that are paid to our boundless prosperity.

The farmer with a mortgage is certainly as *free* and as *independent* as the wage-slave who is mortgaged to the butcher and grocer.

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS recently declared that it costs the people of the United States six dollars per bath for a United States Senator, and Senator Williams favors taking out the baths from the Senate building. The expense of a bath for a United States senator is certainly expensive, and the vast majority of the people had no idea that it required six dollars to remove filth and foulness from a member of our highest law making body, but if Lorimer can be cleansed by a bath, then the people will be willing to stand the luxury in the Senate building.

If baths will improve the moral fibre of United States senators, then let the nation "go broke."

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Union Federated Protective League of Colorado held at 607 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado, on July 21, the candidacy of Sheriff M. P. Capp of Boulder county for Secretary of State was unanimously indorsed.

Representatives of the United Mine Workers, United Brewery Workers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen, Firemen, Western Federation of Miners, Press Assis-

tants, Order of Railway Conductors, and other labor bodies were present and pledged their united efforts to secure for Sheriff Capp the nomination for an office, which they feel he can fill as creditably as he has filled the office of Sheriff of Boulder county.

RECENTLY a union member was heard to condemn the editor of this paper for an editorial he had written. When asked which one, he said it was the one they were all talking about.

Well, what's the use of having labor editors if they're not censured? They have such a pleasant, easy time of it, anyhow, that they'd die of overjoy if they didn't get censured good and hard frequently.

Any editor who can't stand just where everyone wants him to stand on all questions ought to get off the job—and apply for a job on Easton's police force.

Don't ever condemn the labor editor. He might die of heart failure caused by the shock of surprise.

Any dub can edit a newspaper. It takes class to censure him.—Easton (Pa.) Journal.

PROMINENT MEN in both the old political parties have frequently referred to the *people* as the *mob*. This epithet of the statesman and political orator has been used when the voices of the people has been heard in behalf of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall or any other measure that wrested power from privilege and placed that power in the hands of the people (*mob*). But the National Convention of the Republican party held at Chicago has made some history that will not be forgotten by that class of people usually designated as the *mob*, for the political gang of thugs who gathered at Chicago and were known as delegates to the National Convention of the Republican party were such outlaws that it was necessary to place a guard of five hundred policemen, eight hundred deputies and one hundred fifty detectives to watch the movements of these "law and order" advocates who brand the people as the *mob*. Not only was this convention under the supervision of armed guards, deputies and detectives, but a temporary hospital was established and physicians and surgeons secured to render medical and surgical treatment to those who might be injured in the Assembly of Statesmen who gathered at Chicago. Hurrah for "law and order."

THE MAN who follows the untrodden way often grows sore of foot and lonesome heart. Whether it is in the primitive wilderness or through the jungle of established wrongs and customs, the way will be thorny and rocky and beset by cunning savagery. And even those who are to follow after and enjoy the blessings of the healthier, happier way often jibe and rail at the lonely man of faith breaking the new road. And yet with all the opposition and hardship and loneliness there is a zeal in walking the untrodden way. There is a thrill of high purpose and a lure of faith unknown to the plodders on the dull road of Let-Us-Along. Even the hardship of it calls to the man willing to work; the battle of it stirs the man whose courage is ready to defend the weak and the needy; and the originality of it lures the man of imagination. Sometimes the snug man in the coolness of his own shade tree pities the toiler on the unbroken track. But he sees only the outside hardship of what seems a thankless task. He never knows the satisfaction of a grim purpose fought to a finish, the thrill of the bugle call far ahead on the untrodden road, nor sees visions, in his weariest hour, of throngs who shall come after, singing the songs of a truer freedom, and gathering the fruit that grows along the better way of life which he has found for them.—Collier's Weekly.

NOW the DeLeon I. W. W. have lost their strike in the silk mills at Patterson, N. J., which has been in progress several months. There were about 1,200 weavers involved in 20 or more shops. DeLeon's paper says a "truce" has been called, but as there is no mention of

any agreement on the part of the enemy to that effect it looks more like a hopeless surrender. The silk workers deserved a better fate. In a previous strike they gained some concessions, only to find when they returned to work that the masters broke their agreement, so it is charged. The second struggle has been very bitter, the mill owners using their political power with deadly effect and dozens of strikers were clubbed and thrown into jail, just like any other strikers organized along craft lines, showing once more that the masters care very little what kind of a card their rebellious employes carry, whether industrial or craft, so long as they could depend upon the co-operation of the authorities from Governor Wilson down to the meekest cop on the police force to help break the strike by beating and jailing pickets and protecting scabs. From the palmy days of the K. of L. down to date, strikes have been lost or won by the workers irrespective as to how they were organized. Labor's losses can always be traced to the fact that the workers were handicapped by the lack of political power, and it is a waste of time and money to engage in hair-splitting and factional controversy on the industrial field. If the I. W. W. agitators expend one-half the energy in building up the present trade unions that they do in attempting to launch an opposition movement—if they were in the organized labor army and preached industrial and political solidarity instead of flocking in a little bunch by themselves and howling about this or that mistake of the A. F. of L.—better progress would be made to capture the powers of government and use them to emancipate the laboring people.—Cleveland Citizen.

IN THESE DAYS of low wages, high prices and precarious conditions for the working class, it is refreshing to note that there are at least some in labor's ranks who are secure against the wolf of want. We have reference to the "grand officials" of certain labor unions, especially those of railway employes.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers recently closed its tenth biennial convention at Harrisburg, Pa. The most important action taken was to increase the salary of "Grand Chief" Warren S. Stone \$3,000 per year, making his present salary \$10,000 per year, and, in addition to his hotel expenses of the first class, and all other expenses. This amounts to almost a \$1,000 a month and expenses. Pretty fair pay for a workingman, eh?

Having succeeded in obtaining such an increase it is not probable that "Grand Chief" Stone will strike. According to press reports his thousands of followers in the eastern states have not succeeded in having their wages increased. They have succeeded with the aid of Brother Stone in having their case submitted to a board of arbitration which consists wholly of representatives of the railroads. In the list of arbitrators, or rather *arbitrators*, is the notorious Pat Morrissey who used to be at the head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but was bought off by the railroads and is now at the head of the *confidence game* called the "Railway Employes and Investors' association."

The engineers who pay "Grand Chief" Stone \$10,000 a year will not have their wages raised \$3,000 per year as Stone had at the Harrisburg convention.

Whatever may be done at the conventions of these railroad unions, which Stone and others like him represent in the civic federation, one thing is never overlooked and that is the substantial raising of the salaries and expense accounts of the "grand officers."

The next thing in order will be for the conductors at their convention to raise the salary of their "grand chief" to equal that of the engineers. He gets nearly that now and it will not do for him to be out-salaried by Stone, and that is the way the game is worked to secure princely salaries for men who are supposed to be in the service of wage slaves.

A labor union that will pay a workingman, one of their own number, \$10,000 a year and banker's expenses while thousands of its members are tramping about looking for jobs is a spectacle to behold and a subject for discussion in every union lodge room.—Appeal to Reason.

The Resolution Is Harmless

WHEN WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN introduced the following resolution for the consideration of the delegates of the Baltimore Convention, his resolution was looked upon as a bomb that shattered the forces of plutocracy.

The resolution was as follows:

"We hereby declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for president who is the representative of, or under any obligations to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or any other members of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class."

The thoughtless reader who fails to analyze the above resolution, may entertain the opinion that Mr. Bryan meant a bare-knuckle assault on "predatory wealth," but his resolution is of the padded-glove variety, which is perfectly harmless to trusts and corporations. So harmless was the above resolution that Belmont voted for it, and even Boss Murphy, the Chief of the Tammanyites of New York, was overjoyed to go on record favoring such a resolution.

But Bryan in presenting such a resolution made an effective play to the galleries, for he realized that a vast majority of people look at resolutions superficially, and that if resolutions have a thunder sound, they are accepted by the masses of the people as disastrous to privilege.

Governor Foss of Massachusetts, a Democrat, is not linked with Morgan, Ryan and Belmont, and yet Foss as governor has shown that

his sympathies are with the *class* and against the *mass* and that human liberty is a secondary matter when dividends are at stake. But Governor Foss of Massachusetts was eligible as a presidential candidate and was even favored by Bryan, regardless of the fact that he forwarded the state militia to Lawrence to suppress the starving Textile strikers who rebelled against the brutal despotism of the mill operators.

Morgan, Belmont and Ryan have amassed their wealth by the same system of exploitation as the lesser sharks, and are no more despotic than the smaller fry in the financial, industrial or commercial domain.

Mayor Gaynor of New York is not a bloated plutocrat, but Gaynor has shown that he knows how to club labor into subjection, and his record while mayor of New York, demonstrates that he never hesitated to call upon policemen to use their clubs to defeat the working class in a strike against tyrannical employers.

Governor Dix of New York and Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, are both Democrats, who have not accumulated such a vast pile of wealth as to be enrolled among the membership of purple-proud plutocracy, but Dix and Baldwin have used their official positions to promote the interests of privilege at the expense of human rights.

Even Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey and standard bearer of the National Democracy, and who was aided by Bryan to capture the presidential nomination, has been an outspoken foe of the

working class, and the industrial conflicts that have taken place in New Jersey since Wilson has been governor and his official conduct in connection therewith prove conclusively that Wilson, though lean comparatively in finance, is a professional aristocrat whose heart does not beat in sympathy for the poor and oppressed.

A resolution that merely condemns such men as Belmont, Morgan and Ryan is worthless and harmless, for Belmont, Morgan and Ryan are but the products of an industrial system that makes the *few* masters and the *many* slaves. Bryan offered no resolution that struck at

the root of the great problem that must be solved. A resolution demanding the collective ownership of the industries that made such men as Belmont, Morgan and Ryan members "of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class" was never thought of by the gentleman who is sometimes lauded as the *Commoner*, and had such a resolution been introduced, Belmont and Murphy would never have voted for it.

The fact that Belmont and Murphy voted for the Bryan resolution, is absolute proof that the resolution is harmless.

The "Friends of Labor"

IN THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, the orators of the two old political parties will tell the workers that Taft and Wilson are "friends of labor" and countless thousands of callous-fisted citizens will gulp down the falsehood that falls from the lying lips of paid, political hypocrites. The spotless purity and immaculate statesmanship of both candidates will be lauded to the skies, and the susceptible will swallow the eloquent prevarications of spellbinders, without even taking the trouble to ascertain that Taft and Wilson belong to a class that makes it utterly impossible for either of them to be friends of labor. No candidate that was ever nominated in a Democratic or Republican convention, but what was heralded before election as a "friend of labor." No candidate of either party has ever dared to stand upon a rostrum and declare himself an *enemy* to labor, but thousands of candidates nominated by both of the old parties having declared themselves as friends of labor before election, have proven after election, that they were loyal and faithful chattels of a master class. No candidate asking for the votes of the people of this country can serve labor and capital.

To be loyal to capital means treason to labor.

The interests of exploiter and exploited are not identical, but are diametrically opposite and the candidates nominated by a convention controlled by capitalists, must yield obedience to the forces that made it possible for such candidates to secure a nomination.

The salaried spouters of the political allies of capitalism will endeavor to impress upon the minds of the people that there are no classes in this country, that under the dome of an American sky and beneath the starry emblem of a republic, classes are but the delusion of a vivid imagination and that men who insist that classes are here, are but the fomentors of dissension and discontent.

The very fact that a labor movement covers America is proof positive of classes, and the fact that capitalism is fortified behind the bulwarks of Employers Associations, Manufacturers Associations and Citizens Alliances to fight every measure advanced by labor, proves the fact that the interests of employer and employé are not identical. The working man should know by the lessons that he has learned in the school of experience that he can no longer afford to cast his ballot for a "friend of labor," but must vote for a member of the labor family, whose class interests are bound up with the struggling millions, whose labor unions are combatting the encroachments of capitalism.

Socialism has in it the doctrines of economic freedom. Socialism points out the class struggle that grows from classes, whose interests are opposed to each other, and Socialism in its triumph, will eliminate the class struggle by destroying the system that gives birth to masters and slaves.

The Coming Civilization

THE WAGE-EARNERS THROUGHOUT this world are vastly in the majority, and yet, this vast majority wear the fetters of servitude. The minority through economic power hold in subjugation the majority who are not as yet sufficiently organized to throw off the yoke of industrial slavery.

Labor has conquered the wilderness, and yet, labor is the slave of a master class. It is only during the past hundred years that labor has awakened from the sleep of centuries and shown a disposition to remove the economic wrongs that have degraded humanity. Labor is beginning to see that the earth is a great storehouse holding a feast for all, and yet, labor worn and weary from ceaseless toil in the production of wealth, is practically disinherited. Labor builds great lines of railroads that span the bosom of a continent, and yet a few men comparatively hold in their custody these lines of transportation that move the commerce of a nation.

Great floating palaces ride the ocean waves carrying an indolent aristocracy to every port of the world in order that they may enjoy scenic beauty, feast their eyes upon the paintings of masters and gaze upon works of art that challenge the sublime admiration of humanity. But labor chained to the bench of toil has no time for recreation, but must serve the monotonous sentence of imprisonment in the profit-pens

of a master class. The groans of labor in every nation of the world has been heard for centuries, but the anguish and suffering did not touch the heart of a master whose profit was minted from economic slavery. The class whose labor has produced the wealth of the world has realized that the class who fattened on exploitation will never concede anything to labor except that which labor through United effort is able to wrest from the iron grip of greed.

Labor is now organizing industrially and politically throughout the world, and the force of the labor movement is now being felt in the parliaments of nations. The promises of heaven and the threats of hell, can no longer awe and intimidate the oppressed, for the class that could be drugged by superstition are no longer susceptible to the opiates administered by preachers of a gospel who insisted that *superiors* should be rendered implicit obedience.

Slaves are yearning to be *men* and are rising from their knees to demand equal opportunity for all humanity. The palace for the few and the hovel for the many will be banished from the civilization of the future. The monster of despotism will be strangled to death by the giant of liberty, and this old earth that has been wet with tears and reddened with blood will become a place fit for the habitation of the race.

The Boy Scouts

THE LABOR and Socialist press has of late, been comparatively silent relative to the Boy Scouts movement. The promoters of the Boy Scouts are working harder than ever, and the youths of the country are being lured into this organization with a rapidity that may well challenge the attention, not only of the membership of organized labor, but the great mass of the people whose surroundings make them victims of economic slavery.

With cunning duplicity and misrepresentation, the promoters of the Boy Scouts have wormed themselves into religious bodies, and a number of dignitaries prominent in the church have placed the label of their approbation upon this movement that has for its sole object and purpose, the training of the boy in all the modern methods of warfare, so that when he reaches the stature of manhood, he will graduate as an accomplished and skilled professional man-killer. Such men as Baden Powell, the chief promoter of the Boy Scouts, use the most specious sophistry to impress upon the public mind, that they are deeply interested in the development of the rising generation, and for that reason, they have launched this movement.

If their statement is true, then it might be well to ask such men as Baden Powell, why they have not taken any steps to liberate the children from the mines, mills, factories and sweat-shops of our industrial hells, where countless thousands are sacrificed annually in the production of profit to glut the ravenous appetite of insatiable greed?

The youth and childhood of the working class, through brutal necessity, are being driven to the profit-pens of a master class, and if Baden Powell and his lieutenants are interested in the welfare of boyhood and desire that the youths of a nation shall be physically sound and mentally strong, they should take such steps as would snatch the boys from the mines, mills, and factories, and put them in our public temples of education where the tapers of intelligence shall become lighted in the mental chambers of their youthful brain.

If Baden Powell and his associates are honest and sincere in their profession of interest in the boys of our land, then they will launch a movement that will restore to the disinherited boy the heritage of the playground and the school room, and see to it that the boy handicapped by poverty shall not become an asset of the mercenary murderers, who declare dividends on the sweat and blood of childhood. But Baden Powell and his treacherous coterie are not actuated by any lofty motives in behalf of the rising generation. The boy must be converted into a soldier in order that he may bear the weapon of murder to uphold a system that has enthroned *Privilege* and degraded *man*. The boy of today is to be made the soldier of tomorrow, in order that capitalism may use the deluded victims of Baden Powell, to maintain the supremacy of purse-proud plutocracy.

The Boy Scout, developed into a soldier, is to be the *destroyer* of *Democracy* and the *Assassin* of *human liberty*.

Waive All Technicalities

WHEN THE CASE against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. and ex-President Mitchell of the mine workers was last appealed to the United States Supreme Court the indictments were quashed on a technicality.

They have been re-tried, convicted and an appeal to the Supreme Court has again been taken.

It is to be hoped that this time the grounds for the appeal will not be any technical point; that a decision shall be asked for and given on the merits of the case, on this question of so much import to the working class first, for, so far, the especial rights involved have never been in question, except where labor representatives elect to exercise them, and also to the great public as a whole.

This great question involved—can any man, even though he be a judge, censor any expression of opinion or advice, whether in the press, or by word of mouth, in advance, and punish by fine or imprisonment those who disobey his command, not because the expression itself is a crime, but for disobeying his injunction.

The constitution of the United States contains a clause forbidding Congress from making any law that abridges freedom of speech or

of the press. The question to be decided is whether a judge has the power to do that which is forbidden by the constitution to the highest legislative power in the country.

Now is the time to fully test the law on this question of great import, especially to labor. No technical point should be allowed to intervene. If the indictments should be quashed on some technical point any little servile judge may again, on the behest of some corporation, claim the right to forbid any individual to express his idea on any given subject by word of mouth or in the press; and to punish him by fine or imprisonment if he disregards the injunction.

We do not believe that that is the law. And if it is not, this is the time to obtain that decision from the highest court in the land. And if the Supreme Court decides that a judge really has this power that is denied to Congress by the constitution, it is well that we should know that, for if that is the law steps must be taken to change it, no matter how far we must go to obtain that result.

And so again, let us have a clean-cut decision on this great question.

WAIVE ALL TECHNICALITIES. — *United Mine Workers' Journal.*

Official Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the W. F. of M.

SESSIONS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DAYS

Victor, Colorado, July 15, 1912.

Victor Miners' Union Hall.

The Twentieth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners was called to order at 10:30 by President Charles H. Moyer, introducing Joseph B. Bitterly, mayor of Victor, who gave an address of welcome to the delegates assembled. Mayor Bitterly extended the keys of the city of Victor. He was heartily applauded by the delegates.

President Moyer expressed the thanks and appreciation of the delegates in a few well chosen remarks and further addressed those assembled stating the objects and aims of the organization at this convention.

Brother Anson moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the mayor of Victor. Motion was seconded by Michael Connolly and carried unanimously.

The following credential committee was then appointed by the President.

Roderick McKenzie, Silverton M. U. No. 26.

James Hanley, Tintic Dist. M. U. No. 151.

John Valimaki, Hancock Copper M. U. No. 200.

Tom O'Conner, Steptoe M. & S. No. 233.

C. E. Burquin, Bonne Terre M. U. No. 231.

Neil J. McGee, Bartlesville M. & S. No. 132.

Brother C. E. Burquin being absent, Brother E. M. Davis of Leadwood Miners' Union No. 236, Missouri, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Brother Roderick MacKinzie being absent, Brother M. J. Riley, of Eight-Hour M. & S. Union No. 41, Globeville, Colorado, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Brother Thos. O'Conner being absent, Brother Mike Shea of Tonopah M. U. No. 121, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Brother Neil J. McGee being absent, Brother R. D. Bailey of Craigs Miners' Union No. 245, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The convention adjourned until 3:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 3:40 p. m. by President Chas. H. Moyer.

The following report from the Credential Committee was then read:

July 15, 1912.

To the Delegates of the 20th Annual Convention, Victor, Colorado:

We, your Credential Committee, beg leave to report progress, and would ask you to grant one hour and a half.

DAN HOLLAND,

Chairman Credential Committee.

Moved by Jerry D. O'Neil, No. 1, seconded by John R. Bruce, No. 46, that the convention stand adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow. Motion put and carried.

The convention adjourned at 4:50 p. m.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Victor Colorado, July 16, 1912.

The convention was called to order at 9:00 a. m. by President Chas. H. Moyer.

The Credential Committee then read the following report:

Victor, Colorado, July 16, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the 20th Annual Convention:

We, your Credential Committee, beg to submit the following report with the following delegates with the number of votes opposite their names which they are entitled to cast at this convention.

No.	Union.	Delegate	Votes
1	Butte	Dan Holland	4
		Frank O'Connor	4
		Jerry D. O'Neill	4
		Con Shea	4
		Pat Leahy	4
		Jacob Oliver	4
		Herbert Downing	4
		James Byrne	4
		Dominich Martin	4
		Charles Fern	4
		William Hennessey	4
		Pat Casey	3
		Austin McGinn	3
		Mike Harrington	3
		Dave Powers	3
		Al McClelland	3
2	Lead City	T. J. Ryan	5
2	Lead City	Barney McCaffery	5
3	Central City	E. Flow	1
5	Terry Peak	J. C. May	1
6	Pitkin County	G. W. Smith	1
8	Phoenix	Quitman Work	3
9	Mullen	Leslie Turner (proxy)	1
14	Deadwood M & M	Michael Connolly	1
16	Great Falls M & S	Al Bordsen	3
		Herbert Gallagher	3
17	Wallace	Leslie Turner	2
20	Creede	Roderick MacKenzie (proxy)	1
26	Silverton	Roderick MacKenzie	3
28	Republic	Geo. B. Paul	1
33	Cloud City	Tom Corra	1
38	Rossland	James Anson	4
41	Eight hour M & S	Michael J. Riley	1
43	Pueblo S U	Steve Carlino	2
44	Randsburg	Tom O'Connor	1
46	Virginia City	John R. Bruce	2
53	De Lamar	William Hawkins	2
60	Globe	E. B. Simanton	3
61	Bodie	F. T. Roach	1
67	Bingham	T. R. Newton	2
79	Jerome	Thos. O'Connor (proxy)	1
81	Sandon	Wm. Davidson (not rep.)	2
83	Butte Engineers	John Gilbert	2
		W. T. Stodden	3
90	Grass Valley	Thos. Bone	2
92	Silver City	Wm. Kolohm (not rep.)	1
95	Silverton	Wm. Davidson (proxy)	2
106	Bisbee	R. A. Campbell (entit to prox)	5
113	Texada	Wm. Davidson (proxy)	1
117	Anaconda M & S	Ed. Nichols	2
		Patrick Walsh	3
		Andrew Mallon	2
		Mike Walsh	2
		W. I. Jacobsen	3
		Micky Munley	3

121	Tonopah	Michael Shea	5
		Wm. O'Brien, (proxy)	3
124	Snowball	John Krahmbuhl	3
128	Negaunee	John F. Maki	1
132	Bartlesville M & S	Neil J. McGee	1
142	Castle Rock M & S	Ben Goggin	1
144	Park City	Pat McEvoy	2
145	Poreupine	Wm. N. Welsh	4
146	Cobalt	John Miller	4
		Albert Nap Gauthier	5
148	Silver Center	W. N. Welsh (proxy)	1
151	Tintie District	Jas. B. Hanley	5
154	Gowganda	John Miller (proxy)	1
164	Searchlight	Wm. O'Brien (proxy)	1
176	Princeton	J. F. Maki (proxy)	1
177	Iron Mountain	Axel Kolinen (proxy)	1
190	Zortman	Frank Szymanski	1
192	Mine Lamotte	D. L. Abbey (not rep.)	1
195	Crystal Falls	Axel Kolinen	1
199	Mercur	Steve Oberto	1
200	Hancock Copper	John Valimaki	4
201	Salt Lake M & S	Marion C. Leake	2
203	Copper	Peter Jedda	4
205	Frederickton M & S	R. Lee Lashley	1
209	Palatka	Axel Kolinen (proxy)	1
214	Amasa	Axel Kolinen (proxy)	1
215	Mass City	Fred Tuominen	2
217	Joplin	W. M. Butler	1
221	Cartersville	Chas. Hillman	1
223	Winthrop	J. F. Maki (proxy)	1
225	Flat River	Anton A. Lassich	3
		R. Lee Lashley	4
226	Webb City	W. M. Butler (proxy)	1
229	Desloge	M. C. Dufour	2
231	Bonne Terre	C. E. Burquin	4
232	Prosperity	Guy E. Miller	1
233	Steptoe M & S	Thos. Connor (not rep'ed)	1
234	Cripple Creek dist.	J. W. Dinwiddie	1
236	Leadwood	E. M. Davis	2
241	Manhattan	Wm. O'Brien	1
242	Elvins	Rufus Blaylock	3
245	Craigs	R. D. Bailey	1
247	Round Mountain 1.	Geo. Reinmiller	1
248	Luckyboy	Joe F. Hutchinson	1
249	Hereulaneum	A. L. Hill	2
255	Thompson M & S	John R. Bruce (proxy)	1

LADIES AUXILIARIES

1	Rosland	Rosalie F. Murray	1
3	Central City	E. Flow (proxy)	1
4	Eureka	Emma F. Langdon (proxy)	1
5	Hancock	John Valimaki (proxy)	1
7	Flat River	Mrs. R. Lee Lashley	1
9	Elvins	Emma F. Langdon (proxy)	1
12	Desloge	Emma F. Langdon	1

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

James Lord. Frank Cameron.

We, as your credential committee, recommend that James Lord and Frank Cameron be seated in the convention as fraternal delegates from the U. M. W. of A., and also recommend that Charles Moyer, C. E. Mahoney, Ernest Mills, John C. Lowney, Dan Sullivan, Jas. D. Cannon and Yanco Terzich be each granted one vote in the convention.

DAN HOLLAND,	M. J. RILEY,
E. M. DAVIS,	JAMES HANLEY,
R. D. BAILEY,	JOHN VALIMAKI,
MIKE SHEA,	Credential Committee.

Brother E. B. Simanton, No. 60, requested that the report on the Globe Miners' Union No. 60 be called for, as he believed they had over 350 members.

The ledger was consulted and showed the proper vote had been allowed.

Moved by Delegate John R. Bruce, No. 46, seconded by Delegate Andrew Mallon, No. 117, that report of committee be adopted as read. Motion carried.

President Moyer then called on Fraternal Delegates James Lord and Frank Cameron of the United Mine Workers of America to take seats on the platform.

Roll was then called and absentees noted as follows:

Quitman Work, Phoenix No. 8; J. R. Newton, Bingham No. 67; Wm. Davidson, Sandon No. 81; Wm. Kolohm, Silver City No. 92; D. L. Abbey, Mine Lamotte No. 191; George Reinmiller, Round Mountain No. 247.

The following committees were then appointed by President Charles H. Moyer:

Auditing.

Al McClelland, Butte No. 1; Neil J. McGee, Bartlesville M. & S. No. 132; Tom Corra, Cloud City No. 33; J. C. May, Terry Peak No. 5; C. E. Burquin, Bonne Terre No. 231; Tom O'Connor, Steptoe M. & S. No. 233; M. J. Riley, Eight Hour M. & S. No. 41.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Guy E. Miller, Prosperity No. 232; Dave Powers, Butte No. 1; Wm. Davidson, Sandon No. 81; Roderick MacKenzie, Silverton No. 26; R. A. Campbell, Bisbee No. 106; John F. Maki, Nagaunee No. 128; Jas. B. Hanley, Tintie District No. 151.

Vice President Mahoney took the chair.

President Chas. H. Moyer then read his annual report to the convention.

President Moyer's report was referred to committee on president's report.

Moved by Delegate Tom Corra, No. 33, seconded by Delegate Nap. Gauthier, No. 146, that 1,000 copies be ordered printed and distributed to the unions and delegates. Motion carried.

Delegate John Valimaki, No. 200, took the floor and moved that the president's report be translated into the Italian, Finnish and Austrian languages, and printed for distribution. Motion seconded by Delegate John F. Maki, No. 126.

Delegate Anton A. Lassich, No. 225, spoke on question.

Delegate Michael Connolly, No. 14, spoke on question, requesting information, and was replied to by Chairman C. E. Mahoney.

Delegate Stodden, No. 83, spoke on question as an amendment that the matter of the number of languages in which the president's report be printed be left to the determination of the committee on president's report. Motion seconded by Delegate Jerry D. O'Neill, No. 1.

Motion as amended put and carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills then read his report.

Report referred to auditing committee.

The chairman requested delegates to submit resolutions, etc., in duplicate.

Moved by Delegate Andrew Mallon, No. 117, seconded by Delegate Steve Oberto, No. 199, that the hours of convention be from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Motion put and carried.

President C. H. Moyer made explanation regarding open meetings of convention and requested delegates to decide this question.

Moved by Delegate Albert Nap. Gauthier, No. 146, that convention proceed with open meetings until otherwise ordered. Seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 232. On suggestion from the chair motion was deferred.

Moved and seconded that convention adjourn. Motion carried.

Convention adjourned at 12 m., to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by Vice President Chas. E. Mahoney.

Nominations were declared open for canvassing committee.

The following delegates were then placed in nomination: John Gilbert, No. 83; Marion C. Leake, No. 201; Frank O'Connors, No. 1; Wm. Welsh, No. 145; Wm. Hawkins, No. 53; W. I. Jacobsen, No. 117; Rufus Blaylock, No. 242.

The credentials committee offered a report and there being no objection the following was read:

No. 3—The credential committee deems it necessary to readjust the Lead City Miners' Union, No. 2, vote, giving Ryan, 4; McCaffery, 3; Gorman, 3; allowing McCaffery to cast proxy vote for Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6.

DAN HOLLAND,	R. D. BAILEY,
MIKE SHEA,	JOHN VALIMAKI,
E. M. DAVIS,	JAMES B. HANLEY,
	Committee.

Moved by Delegate Gauthier, No. 146, seconded by Delegate McGee, No. 132, that report be adopted. Motion carried.

The credential committee further reported as follows:

No. 4—We, your credential committee, recommend that Brother Lashley be granted the proxy of Fredericktown Union, No. 205.

DAN HOLLAND,	R. D. BAILEY,
MIKE SHEA,	JOHN VALIMAKI,
E. M. DAVIS,	JAMES B. HANLEY,
	Committee.

Moved by Delegate Connolly, No. 14, seconded by Delegate Ansen, No. 38, that the recommendation be concurred in. Motion carried.

The following tellers were appointed: John F. Maki, No. 128; Con Shea, No. 1; Michael Shea, No. 121.

Moved by Delegate W. T. Stodden, No. 83, seconded by Andrew Mallon, No. 117, that the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected. Motion carried.

The roll was called and the delegates proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows:

John Gilbert, 84; M. C. Leake, 148; Frank O'Connor, 149; W. I. Jacobson, 72; Wm. Welsh, 49; Wm. Hawkins, 61; Rufus Blaylock, 102. M. C. Leake, Frank O'Connor and Rufus Blaylock were declared elected.

At this point the chairman announced that a photographer was present and desired to make a flashlight of the convention. No objections were offered, so he made the picture.

President Moyer then took the chair.

Delegate Turney announced that it was impossible to secure union musicians to play for the dance that had been planned for Wednesday night, and said if they could obtain music they could have the dance anyway, whereupon volunteer musicians were asked for. The dance was postponed until Thursday night, as music could not be obtained.

The convention then referred back to the report of the officers and the report of the executive board was read.

Denver, Colorado, July 15, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Sirs and Brothers:

1—In compliance with a call issued by President Moyer, your executive board convened on July 8th, 1912, to audit the books and accounts of your secretary-treasurer and transact such other business as might properly come before it.

AUDITING OF BOOKS

2—We have audited the books and accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Mills from January 1st, 1912, to July 1st, 1912, checking all entries, receipts and disbursements, examining all checks and vouchers, and found the same accurate and correct in every detail. We have verified the bank statements and certify to their correctness, as covering the amounts deposited to the credit of your organization, and commend your secretary-treasurer for the efficient and business-like manner in which he has handled the affairs of his office.

BONDING OF LOCAL OFFICERS

3—We desire to call to the attention of the delegates of this convention, and through them to the entire membership of our organization, the necessity of devising ways and means of protecting local unions against loss through dishonest secretaries and treasurers. This is a matter that has been discussed in former conventions and various suggestions made, but no definite plan of bringing about the much desired protection has been consummated as yet, and in reviewing the situation as it now stands we are of the opinion there is but one way that the desired results can be obtained, and that through the establishment of a uniform system of bookkeeping in all local unions in the jurisdiction of your organization, thus making it possible to take the question of bonding local secretaries up with some reliable bonding company, in a general way, covering all locals. Practically all fraternal organizations and a number of labor bodies protect their local lodges in this way, at a cost of not more than \$5 per thousand per annum.

4—We earnestly recommend that the twentieth annual convention submit to the membership a constitutional amendment carrying this system into effect, and that the incoming executive board be empowered to make all necessary arrangements to put this system in effect in case the said amendment is adopted by the membership.

SITUATION IN BLACK HILLS

5—The lockout in the Black Hills inaugurated by the Homestake and other mining companies against members of organized labor is still on, and we would recommend to this convention that the incoming officers and executive board be empowered to deal with the situation in the future by the employing of such methods as might be deemed advisable in getting control of the situation by the organization in that district.

LITIGATION

6—The case of James R. Murphy against Engineers' Union No. 83 for damages of \$20,000 for alleged discharge for non-payment of dues was decided in favor of No. 83; also the case of Ogle against No. 83, for damages of \$10,000 on similar grounds, was decided in favor of No. 83, by the district court of Silver Bow. This case ends the litigation growing out of the former efforts of the membership of No. 83 to withdraw from the W. F. M., all of which cases were decided in favor of No. 83 and the W. F. M.

7—No. 74, having refused to pay assessments levied by the nineteenth annual convention, notified the execution board of its action. The president, with the approval of the executive board, revoked the charter of No. 74 on February 8th, 1912. The officers of No. 74 obtained a temporary restraining order in the district court, preventing the W. F. M. or its officers, No. 1 and No. 83, from in any way interfering with No. 74 or its membership. The hearing for a permanent injunction continued for several weeks. On March 26th the district court refused a permanent injunction and dismissed the case, notifying No. 74 that they had no grievance and should have complied with the rules of the general organization. The membership of No. 74 was transferred to No. 1 and No. 83.

8—The strikes at Caney at Dearing, Kansas, were forced on the local unions by wholesale discrimination of the employers against the members of those locals, in violation of the laws of that state, which prohibits employers from in any way interfering with their employes becoming members of or remaining members of organized labor. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the manager of the smelters at Caney and Dearing, but the district court dismissed the proceedings, the law being held unconstitutional by the lower courts. In a recent decision by the supreme court of Kansas, the lower courts were reversed and the law was declared constitutional, the court declaring that an employer had no right to interfere or coerce an employe into giving up his membership in a labor organization.

9—The labor organizations of Kansas are proceeding to institute criminal suits against 200 or more employers for violation of the aforesaid law.

10—Efforts should be made to have laws similar to the Kansas law placed on the statutes of every state and province, as discrimination against our members by the employers is the greatest obstacle to the work of organization.

11—The last session of the Nevada legislature enacted a law which makes it a felony to bring men into the state, or from one place to another in the state, under deception or misrepresentation. To not inform men of the existence of a strike, where one is in effect, when they are being brought to work at such place, is specified as a violation

of this law, and provision is made for both criminal and civil proceedings.

12—The management of the Silver Peak company at Blair, upon the inauguration of the strike there, sent out its agents to different sections of the country to recruit scabs with which to fill the places of the striking miners and mill men of Blair. This move met with but little success, with the exception of about forty men, who were brought from Los Angeles.

13—These men were not informed of the existence of a strike, but, on the contrary, were told there was no strike and that there was good working conditions.

14—The men on the picket lines have induced the majority of these men to quit, some of whom are now holding to do the necessary picket work, and some fourteen or fifteen of them have instituted criminal proceedings for damages against the company, under the provisions of this law, in each case for over \$6,000, and the union has brought criminal action in the same number of cases. The outcome of these cases will be watched with interest.

15—If the men suing under the civil provisions, and the union suits under the criminal sections are successful, it will mean that, as far as the state of Nevada, at least, is concerned, the importation of scabs, under misapprehension, will not be one of the obstacles with which, in our struggles for better conditions, we will have to contend in the future.

The following resolution was passed by Douglas Miners' Union, Douglas, Alaska, May 25, 1912.

16—WHEREAS, Alaska has no voice in the national government and has no right to enact laws for its own government or for the protection of its citizens; and,

17—WHEREAS, The corporations are fast getting in control of the great mining resources of Alaska, and thereby reducing the formerly independent toilers to mere wage slaves; and,

18—WHEREAS, Mining is a dangerous and unhealthy occupation that claims many victims through accidents and disease; and,

19—WHEREAS, All the mineral producing states of the west and province of British Columbia, Canada, have enforced an eight-hour law; therefore,

20—RESOLVED, That we, the members of Douglas Island Miners' Union No. 109 of the Western Federation of Miners, in regular meeting assembled, demand that the United States congress pass a law for Alaska whereby eight hours shall constitute a day's work in and around mines, mills and smelters; and be it

21—RESOLVED, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that copies be sent to all locals of the Western Federation of Miners and the Socialist party in Alaska; and be it further

22—RESOLVED, That we request the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America throughout the states, that they may be adopted by said locals and forwarded to their respective congressmen in Washington and to Victor L. Berger, socialist representative to congress from Wisconsin.

CARL ERICKSON,
F. L. ALSTROM,
MICHAEL McCORMICK,

Committee.

(Seal)

23—And we herewith attach copy of the Arizona eight-hour law and recommend to the twentieth annual convention of the W. F. M. that the incoming officers and executive board be instructed to put forth every effort in securing the passage of a similar law for the District of Alaska.

24—An act to declare employment in all underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, in and about and in connection with the operation of smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills, and at coke ovens and blast furnaces, to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb; to regulate and limit the hours of employment in said occupations; to declare the violation of the provisions of this act a misdemeanor, and to provide a penalty therefor; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA:

25—Section 1. Employment in all underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, in or about and in connection with the operation of smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills and at coke ovens and blast furnaces, is hereby declared to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb.

26—Section 2. That the period of employment for all persons who are employed, occupied or engaged in work or labor of any kind or nature in underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings or open pit workings, in search for or in the extraction of minerals, whether base or precious, or who are engaged in such underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings or open pit workings, for other purposes, or who are employed, engaged or occupied in other underground workings of any kind or nature, open cut workings or open pit workings, for the purpose of tunneling, making excavations, or to accomplish any other purpose or design, or who are employed, engaged or work in or about and in connection with the operation of smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes, cement works, rolling mills, rod mills, and at coke ovens and blast furnaces, shall not exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours, and said eight hours shall include the time employed, occupied or consumed in descending to and ascending from the point or place of work in any underground mine or underground

workings, or the time employed, occupied or consumer in leaving the surface of any tunnel, open cut or open pit workings for the point or place of work therein, and in returning thereto from said point or place of work and that it is the purpose and intent of this act that the period of time between leaving the surface of underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings and tunnels for the point or place of work and returning thereto from said point or place of work, shall not exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours; provided, that in the case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, the period may be prolonged during the continuance of such emergency.

27—Section 3. That any person or persons, body corporate, general manager, superintendent or employer who shall violate any provision of this act, and any person, who, as foreman, manager, superintendent, director or officer of any person, shall command, persuade or allow any person to violate any provision of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of the jury in each trial for a violation of the provisions of this act in case of jury trial, to decide whether the punishment shall be by fine or imprisonment, or both by fine and imprisonment, and each day's violation of any provision of this act shall be a separate offense.

28—Section 4. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SITUATION IN THE FLAT RIVER DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

29—On March 31, 1912, an executive committee representing the local unions of the Flat River district was organized, with instructions to formulate a wage scale and working conditions to be submitted to the employing companies of the district. The demands formulated by this committee called for a flat raise of fifty cents a day for all men employed in mining industry in the district. Time and a half for Sunday work, a straight eight-hour work day and recognition of the union. These demands were submitted to a referendum vote of the locals and receive their endorsement. The committee then asked permission of the general organization to submit their demands direct to the employing companies. President Moyer visited the district and after reviewing the situation and conferring with the committee and local unions it was decided to ask each of the employing companies to enter into negotiations with representatives of the organization on the matter of a wage scale and working agreement. The following communication was mailed to each of the management:

Bonne Terre, Mo., April 30, 1912.

30—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, having been selected by the following named unions of the Western Federation of Miners: Bonne Terre, Leadwood, Desloge, Flat River, Elvins, Doe Run, Herculeaneum, Mine La Mott and Fredericktown, the membership of which is composed of the employes of the mines, mills and smelters of this district, having heard rumors to the effect that the different employing companies of the Lead Belt were contemplating an increase in wages, beg leave to say that while your employes fully appreciate the fact that you as employers recognize that the present wage is insufficient, yet we, the committee, have been instructed by them to inform you that in their opinion the rumored increase is not in the amount that they believe they are justly entitled to receive. They have therefore authorized us to submit for your consideration their request for an increase of fifty cents per day for all working men in your employ.

31—Your employes believe that, considering the many years they have worked in the production of lead in this district for the present or similar remuneration for their labor, and considering that the cost of living has materially advanced, feel that the above request is not unreasonable, and sincerely trust that you will so consider it. In addition to the above request, we are instructed by your employes to say that they believe their interest as wage workers can best be conserved through their union. They therefore ask that you designate a time which will be convenient for you to meet the undersigned committee, or such other committee as may be selected by their unions, for the purpose of negotiating an agreement both as to wages and working conditions and the further relations as between your company and organized labor.

Trusting that the above will receive your early attention, and that we may hear from you not later than May 15, 1912.

We are, respectfully,

Secretary of Committee.

32—To date the secretary of the committee has received replies from but two of the operating companies, namely, the Doe Run Lead company and the St. Joseph Lead company, both being written by the same man as general manager of the St. Joseph Lead company and vice president of the Doe Run Lead company, reading as follows:

May 14, 1912

Mr. C. E. Burquin,
Secretary Western Federation of Miners,
Bonne Terre, Mo.

33—Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of April 30th, 1912, we would say that, appreciating the desire of our employes, this company increased wages on May 1st. This advance was not justified by the present conditions in the lead industry and was made with the expectation that conditions would speedily improve. Unless this expectation is realized, it is doubtful whether the advance already made can be sustained for any long period.

34—It is wholly impossible for the company to consider any further increase at the present time.

35—In view of this position which we are forced by circumstances to take, we think there is no need of a conference in regard to the matter.

Very truly yours,

R. R. S. PARSONS.

36—This is the present status of affairs in the Flat River district today. We earnestly recommend that the twentieth annual convention of the W. F. of M. give this matter their careful attention, and if deemed advisable, authorize their incoming executive board to levy necessary assessments to finance a conflict in Missouri, if the same becomes necessary through continued refusal on the part of the employers to deal fairly with the member of our organization in that district who at the present time are working for starvation wages.

ORGANIZATION

37—We recommend that the convention provide ways and means for an extensive campaign of organization in all metalliferous districts, and particularly in those places where we have very few, if any locals.

38—Mexico offers a great field for this work. The men in the mines of that country have in several places established local unions. This organization should arrange some means whereby these unions could be brought into our organization, and those unorganized districts should receive the necessary consideration to the end that the men of the mines, mills and smelters of old Mexico be brought under the banner of unionism and chartered by the Western Federation of Miners.

(Continued Next Week.)



INFORMATION WANTED.

McCabe, Ariz., July 9, 1912

Information is wanted of Joseph Vender, age about forty-two years, height five feet six inches, complexion medium, heavy set, brown eyes, weight about 160 pounds. Last heard from was in the vicinity of Butte, Montana. Was generally known by the nickname of "Galena." Any information will be thankfully received by David Tanto, McCabe, Arizona.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Fairbanks, Alaska, June 10, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I would like to inquire through the columns of the Miners' Magazine as to the whereabouts of Robert Neil, last heard of in Nevada. I am not sure of what camp he was in. He is a native of Australia and once president of Local No. 193. His notification of having joined one of the unions in Nevada was sent me in January, 1910. But have not heard of him since. There is some money due him here that would be forwarded to him if his whereabouts were known. Any person knowing of him, I would be pleased to hear from them, either through the Miners' Magazine or by letter direct. Hoping you will publish this letter in the Miners' Magazine at your earliest convenience, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL McCABE,
Secretary Local No. 193.

THE CREATION OF A LABOR TRUST.

(By Eugene Derue.)

Yes, a "trust" embodying all of the knights of labor of the world, amalgamating them in one gigantic organization to the end that their being united would make them the strongest army in the world, an aggregation of men whom no "trust" or corporation would dare cross swords with.

An undertaking of this kind, while entirely feasible, seems more like an idle dream to the millions of oppressed workers, the world over, yet, it will surely be one of the principal features of the workingman's political and economical platforms of the future.

It will, of course, take time in order to realize an undertaking of this magnitude.

The capitalists of all nations have forever, without fear, claimed the right to combine their forces, to create "trusts," and so successful have they been that to-day they are all powerful in this country and on foreign shores. Their rule is now almost absolute, their every wish granted. They practically own the judiciary. They cause the prices of the necessities of life to soar skyward at will.

There is no denying it, they hold the reins of the government and they pull them how and when they choose at the detriment to the producing class. They are the real dictators of the universe.

Why should not the workingmen have the same right to form trusts to amalgamate their interests? They have; there is no possible way of denying them that right of freedom granted them by the constitutions of all the civilized countries.

The workers of the world must not allow the moss to grow under their feet, they must be up and doing, further loss of time is only detrimental to their great cause.

They have everything to gain and nothing to lose but the chains that hold them in slavery, by spreading the germ of organization.

All branches of labor must, and will eventually, be united under one great head, and when that time comes labor will reign supreme. No more oppression, no more tyranny, no more denials of the just rights of the producing class.

A "trust" of the workers of the world is a possibility, if all will set their minds on it.

If all will assist in the forming of this gigantic combine, the day of freedom will soon loom up over the horizon which now appears cloudy.

The capitalistic system is doomed; it must go down in history as the

most outrageous that ever cursed the world and the most heartless that humanity has ever had to contend with.

A "trust" of the workers of the world must be created in order to give the final death blow to the capitalistic system that now holds labor enslaved. It will be a realization of the future.

CARLSON'S REPLY TO McKECHNIE.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In the issue of your Magazine of the 27th of last month, appeals an article under the caption "The Butte Parade, Butte, Montana." We immediately apprehend the unusual caliber of the distinguished author, who informs us that "after having a severe attack of ham and eggs," he wanders in the direction of the big house" and asks for "a piece of paper with my title inscribed upon it, known as the Miners' Magazine." And after emitting his spew of slang in this "article" where he refers to Socialist party speakers as fortune tellers and to one speaker in particular as a "member of the professional hobo class" and another as a "freak from the Socialist Labor party" who was "full of trouble" and "did not believe in political action," he graciously, in true author style, inscribes his "full title," James Allan McKechnie, at the end of the missile.

That this missile strained through the editorial department by accident. We have no doubt, although we are also aware that no end of trouble is caused by these "authors" when their scurrilous trash is consigned to the waste basket. Were it not for the manner in which my organization is referred to in the article, I, who am the person who at this time and place represented the Socialist Labor party organization as a national organizer, would not give the "article" a moment's notice. Fancy, for instance, an organizer of a political party being opposed to political action.

But let us say just a few words with regard to our position on political action. While we hold that political action is absolutely necessary in order to gain our emancipation, we know that political action alone, without being backed by an industrial organization, would not enable us to take over and run the industries for our class. We would not have the necessary means of industrial administration that must supplant the political state of today.

The political organization is a necessary means to an end; a stepping stone to industrial freedom. Upon the political field we can go out in broad daylight and in legal form preach the coming revolution. We can shield and recruit the industrial union which we are building, not only to protect the workers now, not only to resist the encroachments of the master class, but to form the constituency of the Republic of Labor. In other words, the union must serve as the skeleton for the new body social; the embryo that is developing within the shell of our present system. This growing embryo, it is the function of the Revolutionary Workers' Political party to shield and build up.

Denver, Colorado.

C. M. CARLSON,

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

If the United States government deemed it wise to assist the bankers during the "rich men's panic" of 1907, why is it not wise and proper for the government to provide employment for willing workers during the impending industrial depression?

This question is asked by Representative Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member of the House. And Berger himself answers that it is not only proper for the government to give work to the jobless but also it is its plain duty to do so. So to that end, the Socialist congressman has introduced a bill in the House "to provide for the employment of all willing workers and for other purposes."

Berger's bill proposes that the Federal government shall loan money to states, counties and cities for public improvements and thereby provide work for the unemployed. His bill reads:

"That for the purpose of providing employment to all willing workers, and of furthering useful public works, such as the laying out, construction, improvement or repair (as the case may be) of streets, highways, street railways, parks, water works, electric light plants, gas plants and school houses or other public buildings, the United States government shall issue and loan money to country, city and town governments under conditions hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 2. Upon the determination, by any such local government to undertake such public works, it may deposit with the secretary of the treasury a special issue of bonds not to exceed in value 20 per cent of the assessed valuation of all property within the jurisdiction of such local government.

"Sec. 3. The said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of one-half per cent per annum, and shall be redeemed in twenty annual and equal installments. The redemption of said bonds shall be guaranteed by the entire tax receipts of said local government, and the said bonds shall constitute a first claim upon tax receipts.

"Sec. 4. The secretary of the treasury shall issue, in convenient denominations, a special currency to be known as 'Public Improvement Notes,' and upon the deposit with him of bonds as hereinbefore described, he shall loan to the local government so depositing its bonds an amount in equal value of said currency.

"Sec. 5. The said currency shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except those for the payment of which gold has been specified.

"Sec. 6. The secretary of the treasury shall, every year, withdraw from circulation and destroy an amount of this currency of equal value to the value of the bonds redeemed.

"Sec. 7. All such public improvements for the aid of which said currency shall be loaned shall be carried on under a workday of not more than eight hours and under at least the prevailing wages for similar work."

In support of his bill, Berger said:

"How soon an industrial crisis will come, I do not know. In the past crises used to come in cycles of twenty years ever since the capitalist system reached its full development. Thus we had crises in this country in 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873 and 1893. According to cycles, an industrial crisis would be, therefore, due in about 1913 or thereabouts. But there are so many causes and conditions acting on this that it is impossible to foretell the year exactly.

"We all know how the government helped in 1907, when there was only a financial panic, not even an industrial crisis. When this 'rich men's panic' was in its height and it was impossible for depositors to get their money from the banks, Mr. J. P. Morgan, according to widely published statements at that time, 'dumped \$42,000,000 into the banks and thereby relieved the situation'—according to the story."

INSTALLATION AND CONCERT.

Roseland, B. C., July 3, 1912.

The officers of the Roseland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, and the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, were duly installed by J. R. Binney, ex-president. After the ceremony a most enjoyable concert was given by local talent.

The union band opened with an excellent selection of popular music under the leadership of E. Stephens.

J. Ansen, the vice president, also stage manager for the evening, spoke a few suitable and inspiring words on "Unionism and Its Object," asking all to join in the endeavor to forward the cause, for in union is strength.

The concert now opened with a finely rendered solo by Mr. Rodda, who is gifted with a magnificent voice, thoroughly cultivated and trained, and his rendering of the solo "Lay Me to Sleep" cannot be too highly complimented. Mr. Roberts, in a pleasing style, sang "I Know Somebody What You Know, Too."

Mr. Sherman's solo, "The Mighty Deep," received well merited applause. Mr. Sherman has a fine voice and knows how to use it. Mr. Murray, president of the auxiliary, delivered a few appropriate words, explaining the object and work of the organization and its origin, inviting all women to join the ranks of workers.

Mr. Vidren's solo, "Billy," which he rendered in good style, was justly applauded, receiving an encore. Mr. Ben Stout now followed with a pleasing solo entitled "When the Children Are Asleep."

"If Those Lips Could Only Speak," by Mr. Waltho, received well won applause.

Miss Amy Barnett, a youthful artist, recited "I Wonder Why?"

Mr. Jones' "The Land of the Harp," in the English translation, was sung by him in true patriotic style.

"I Want to See the Dear Old Home Again," rendered by Mr. Caldwell, brought his audience to the verge of tears.

A recitation was most ably rendered by Master Cyril Varcoe, entitled "Charley's Opinion of the New Baby."

The Indian club swinging, under the tuition of Mr. Jim Webb, was the next on the program.

The performance of the five artists showed that they had received most efficient training, both as to time and muscular flexibility.

The performers were Misses L. and A. Stentoro and S. Moorish and Master Tom Blythe and Fred Burnet.

The climax of the success of the concert was reached when Mr. Bostock came on the platform. From the time of his appearance until he was with great reluctance on the part of the audience allowed to leave, he kept the people in a perpetual state of laughter. The first recital, "The Irish Fire Brigade," with the encores of "Under the Old Umbrella," and "Mary Had a Little Lamb," in the different languages, English, French, German, Dutch and Chinese, convulsed his audience.

A solo by Mr. Sherman entitled "The Veteran," was finely executed.

Ice cream and cake was now served by the union sisters. A dance now followed one of the most enjoyable evenings spent in the Union hall to a close, but before closing a vote of thanks is due to Miss Hazel Trembath for the able way in which she so completely presided at the piano as accompanist for the performers. Miss Trembath had a most difficult position to fill, having had very short notice, but her performance was without reproach.

The chairman and committee of the union and auxiliary wish to tender their thanks for the able assistance given them by all who took part in the social and all unite in the hope that it is only one of many more which may follow in the future.

Thanks must also be extended to the union band of Roseland Miners' Union No. 38, for it has every cause to be proud of its achievement and Mr. S. Stevens must be complimented on his training as leader.

(Signed) MRS. J. BEN STOUT,

Reporter for Union.

Committees: Ben Stout, chairman; Jim Webb, Herbert Varcoe.
Auxiliary: Mrs. J. G. Murray, president; Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Varcoe, Mrs. Blythe.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, July 25.—Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative from Wisconsin, called on President Taft at the White House and officially laid before him the case of Stefan Dabrowski, an American citizen, who was condemned to serve a life sentence in the desolate wastes of Siberia, imposed by the Russian government.

Dabrowski called upon Berger to have the United States government intercede in his behalf, just as the British government did recently in the case of Miss Kathleen Malecka, the English-born woman who was arrested at Warsaw and sentenced to five years in Siberia and exiled for life for helping the cause of the Polish revolutionists.

Taft agreed with the Socialist representative that Dabrowski, being an American citizen, cannot be held legally by the Russian government, and that the necessary steps will be taken toward the immediate release of the imprisoned American.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the Cabinet. In the meantime investigation of the case will be taken up by the State Department.

The letter which Berger received from Dabrowski, while not written in grammatical English, shows that he is a man of education and refinement. The letter, verbatim, is as follows:

"Wydrinsk, Siberia, May 28, 1912.

"Comrade:

"My name is Stefan Dabrowski. I am a naturalized citizen of the United States, and I was convicted to a deportation for life to Siberia by the Warsaw Chamber of Justice on November 24, 1910.

"My crime was that of being a member of the Polish Socialist party. After my arrest I had to await the trial during about twenty months (April 3, 1909 to November 24, 1910), and even after being convicted to deportation, I had to spend about seven months in jail.

"The United States consul at Warsaw, Mr. Thomas E. Heenan, visited me several times in prison and promised me his aid and protection, yet he evidently considered that he is not obliged to keep his word, as four days before the trial he notified my lawyer that he shall withdraw from the affair and abandon my case.

"I arrived here on July 1, 1911. I am forced to live in a little village over 100 miles from the nearest railway station, postoffice and physician. It is almost impossible to earn one's living here; only during four months can one obtain some manual work, ill-paid and scarce at that; severe Siberian winter lasts eight months.

"I tried to write to some Polish newspapers, my manuscripts are looked through by the authorities. I am not allowed to leave the village, nor even to have a hunting gun, although the forests all around are full of game, and one could earn a living by hunting.

"In such conditions it is natural that one thinks of an escape, lately, however, the surveillance upon the deported is closer than ever, and when a fugitive is captured he has to serve from three to four years at hard labor, and then he is deported again.

"Can you do anything for me? I do not ask for financial aid, as I am able to work and support myself.

"At the same time, I think that the government has no right to keep a free American citizen in an exile for life, especially as my crime 'was that of belonging to an organization, which by peaceful, legal means tries to change the present terrible conditions of life in the Russian empire, and to

replace the absolute rule by the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It repudiates all terroristic acts.

"Over three years elapsed since I was arrested, yet I am as far from being free as ever.

"The United States consul at Warsaw, after promising me his aid during over a year and a half, has unworthily abandoned my case. I have no doubt that you, the first Socialist representative in the United States Congress, shall do all in your power to help a fellow-citizen and a Socialist.

"The well-known case of an English subject, Miss Kate Malecka, is a proof that there is at least one government which really protects its citizens against the so-called 'justice' of the Russian courts, shall not my American citizenship entitle me to an equal protection?

"Nearer informations concerning my case can be obtained from Socialist deputies to the Austrian Parliament: Ignace Daszynski or Sigismond Marek (Carcow, Austrian Poland) or from Comrade M. A. Bielecki, Chicago, Illinois, care of Dziennik Ludowy, (The Polish Socialist Daily).

"This letter shall be mailed at Cracow, Austria.

"Please register your letter.

"I remain, very truly yours,

"STEFAN DABROWSKI."

DIRECT GOVERNMENT.

As Adopted by the Last State Convention of Colorado, July 4-5, 1912.
(By I. Tarkoff, Montrose, Colorado.)

1. A state party press maintained from the dues fund and other income, such as advertising and outside subs.
2. Every member in good standing to receive one copy of each issue of the paper free.
3. All state and county referendums to be printed in such paper in ballot form with instructions to vote, sign, cut out from paper and forward to proper county secretary.
4. Every referendum must receive a majority vote of the entire membership in good standing one way, or 60 per cent vote of the entire membership in good standing, both ways: "for" and "against" before it becomes effective.
5. If a referendum fails to receive the necessary number of votes (as provided in fourth) on first submission, it shall be submitted a second time as soon as results can be ascertained. If it fails to receive the necessary number of votes the second time, it shall be submitted the third time. If it then fails to receive the necessary number of votes (as provided in fourth) on the third time, it shall be dismissed for lack of attention.
6. A member needs vote only once on each referendum; no matter how many times it may be submitted. That vote shall count to the end of the referendum.
7. The unit of the state organization shall be the county. Every county shall select an associate editor, secretary-treasurer, organizer, and a county committee composed of one committeeman from each precinct elected by the members thereof.
- State charters shall be issued to counties only. If precincts, wards, or cities wish to organize branches, they may do so under the county organizations; but all members in a county must be enrolled in the county organization so if a branch falls down, they can keep up their membership through the county organization.
8. Every county in the state must be given its share of space in such paper in proportion to membership. Such county may use such space for their county referendums, or open forum on their county or state referendums, propaganda or any other matter relating to party affairs.
9. Communications from individuals may be given space at the discretion of the state press committee, but communications from counties or the state office must come first.
10. All communications from counties must come through the county secretary as official matter.
11. A state press committee of three shall be elected by the state membership to install and conduct such state paper, employ editor, etc.
12. The state organization shall set aside 5 cents from each member's monthly dues to defray the expense of conducting such press. This plan does not require the installation of a plant. The press committee can contract for the publication and circulation of a six-column, four-page weekly for 1 cent per copy. When the membership is over 5,000 it will be plenty of time to consider the installation of a printing plant.

The above plan will save to state and county organizations all the expense and trouble of printing and distributing referendums; will enable every individual member through his county organization to bring out in open forum all the good or bad features of any state or county referendums or other ideas, and will overcome the present inertia of most small local or branch secretaries. The referendum will be distributed automatically in the paper. This plan will save a great deal of printing expense for state and counties, for calling and advertising of meetings and for state and county committee referendums, or other matter. This plan will enable the state committee to become indeed the governing body as it should be; will simplify the work in the state office; will compel settlement of all disputes within county organizations; it will save thousands of members to the state. At present the small locals or branches die as soon as the leading spirit is removed from among them for any cause, or becomes inactive.

This plan will make the press the basis of the organization and the real handmaid of a democratic organization. This plan will teach us pure democracy and enable us to become real social democrats in practice; to decide every measure on its merits by a decisive majority, which is the only authority worth accepting; for, remember, that while we accept the vote of 60 per cent of the total membership in lieu of a majority, our experience has been that where there is an open forum on referendum, the vote is not scattered, but will go very nearly solid either for or against, according as the open forum brings out the good or the bad features of the referendum at issue. The only time this will not apply, is in the selection of candidates; therefore it is possible that we will select candidates by less than a complete majority under this 60 per cent rule; but men are far less important than measures. The party has suffered nationally and in states in trying to adopt measures by the vote of small minorities, and we see the spectacle of one referendum reversing another in quick succession, leaving quarrels, bitter feelings, and possible splits in store for the future.

Democracy in its finality stands for absolute majority rule; not a majority of those voting, but a majority of the entire membership. Such decisions are final and all others are not.

Another feature of this plan is this: It will solve our perplexing press problem. Just imagine every state with its own press, and the national with a press to cap it. We can build up the most powerful press in the country with its authoritative branches in every corner and community in this land. Many cities or counties such as Chicago and Cook county who have a membership exceeding 3,000 may establish a city or county paper on the same plan aside from their state press. I believe Colorado touched a button at the last state convention that will electrify the Socialist movement and solidify and harmonize all elements for the onward march for victory.

Remember that our hopes are all based on organization; therefore we must organize scientifically and democratically, and success will surely be ours.

WAR OR PEACE, WHICH?

(By R. A. Dague.)

Advocates of universal peace are saddened at the evidence that in all the Christian countries (so-called) there is a pre-concerted movement to inculcate the boys with the war spirit. The Baden-Powell Boy Scout movement is being promoted by all the kings, emperors and plutocrats on earth. In the United States, the money lords have established a press bureau in New York, and are sending out to the country editors, every week, literature to adroitly promote that movement intended to cultivate in the minds of innocent youth a desire to become soldiers. Late information from Switzerland says:

"Switzerland is to have its Boy Scouts, based on English lines. An influential committee, consisting of several professors and the heads of various sporting organizations, has been formed in Geneva to organize the corps not only in that town, but all over Switzerland, with branches in the chief cities, and the Swiss Alpine club will also co-operate. Captain Boleslas is at the head of the movement, which it is thought, will be a great success in Switzerland, where every healthy boy must eventually become a soldier."

The czar of Russia, and the emperor of Germany are openly and persistently pushing the movement in their respective countries, and do not deny that their object is to create a love of war in the minds of millions of boys.

In this country the plutocrats who want soldiers who can be depended upon to kill working people when they strike for an increase of wages or better conditions of living, are moving more cautiously in planting the seeds of legalized murder in the minds of the American boys. Here they work through the Sunday schools, the Y. M. C. A., and in several cities through the churches and the country newspapers.

They encourage the formation of "Rifle clubs," and other organizations of a military nature, and now quite recently the announcement has been made that the girls are to be organized as a sort of annex or side-show to the Boy Scouts. "The Tacoma (Washington) News," of a late date, makes the announcement that the girls' organization is to be known as "The Camp Fire Girls." Following this notice the news says:

"The Boy Scout movement created a demand for this organization for the girl but has in no sense served as its model. The Camp Fire Girls has been founded with the girl definitely in mind, therefore domesticity has been made the central theme. Not just the same old dusty, dish-washy, needle-and-thread domesticity, but quite a new sort, lovely and romantic, with a sense of adventure running through it.

"If a love of nature, self-reliance, and loyalty to one's 'gang' is good for the boy, as the Boy Scout organization says it is, why may not the girls of the country be indoctrinated in these same principles?"

"The little red and brown book of the Camp Fire Girls of America, recently published, says they may, and, what is more, that they are going to be."

This "Camp Fire Girls" movement may not be intended to boost the Boy Scouts but it looks suspicious. Time will determine if the promoters of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts are behind this girls' movement. We capitalistic exploiters of the working people are very cunning. It is well understood that they are resorting to several distinct methods to create the military taste in boys, and to keep alive the war spirit. One of their propositions is to have laws enacted and money appropriated by Congress and state legislatures, with which to purchase guns and ammunition to be furnished the children in our public schools to the end that a love of killing may be fostered.

Secretary of War Dickerson, in his official capacity a year or two ago, is quoted as follows:

"Hence the three requirements, economy, possibility of rapid movement and training of the militia—would all be met in the most effective manner if the troops were stationed in or near the principal cities; and this is the course which the general's staff believes should be pursued.

"The National Rifle association of America," the report says, "is taking considerable interest in the subject of training schoolboys and providing for them means of practice both with the service rifles and with rifles for reduced ranges. A bill to promote rifle practice in public schools and colleges, submitted by this department, was forwarded to Congress by the President last December, with recommendation for its passage. The bill provided for the supply of material and instructions for carrying out its object, and appropriated \$100,000 to cover the expense. It was not enacted into law. I think the subject should not be allowed to drop, and that efforts should be made to secure the proficiency of the greatest number of young men possible in the use of the military rifle.

"The encouragement of rifle practice among our citizens and schoolboys is of the greatest importance in this country, where preparedness for war is largely based on the employment of an army of volunteers, and wisely framed laws will give a healthy stimulus to this branch of military preparation."

Thomas Jefferson said: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." All those who desire to abolish war with all its unspeakable atrocities and horrors, and see Labor Unionists and Socialists who are striving to establish throughout the world universal peace and a universal brotherhood, and all who believe that nations and individuals should settle disputes by arbitration instead of by butchering each other, should raise their voices in emphatic protest against all these cunning schemes which have in view the inoculating of millions of innocent boys with the virus of murder under the false names of "gallantry," "bravery," "patriotism" and a "defense of Old Glory."

Creston, Iowa.

R. A. DAGUE.

IS HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF?

From the birth of the republic down to the year 1860 the government of the United States was controlled by the slaveholders of the Southern states. From the time, quite early in the century, that the uprising capitalist industry of the Northern states began to assume some proportions and the possibilities of the future open up before the delighted gaze of the then small masters and capitalists, they began to look with longing eyes upon the machinery of the government, once in control of which they would be able to brush aside such obstacles as might tend to obstruct a full and complete realization of the rich possibilities the future held in store for them. This oncoming capitalist interest expressed itself in the various state governments of the north, as well as upon the floor of the national Congress at Washington, and all down through the first half of the century the conflict ran fierce and fast between the slaveholding class of the South and the capitalist class of the North. Down to about the middle of the century the warfare was one of give and take, a matter of compromise, conciliation and reform, but as the capitalists of the North became stronger, and consequently more confident, they became more and more insistent in encroachments upon, and curtailment of the powers of the Southern slaveholders. Their struggle for full and final control of the federal power took shape about 1850, by the advent of the Republican party, a political movement composed of the remnants of the old Federal, Whig and other parties that had preceded it. The new party more clearly and forcibly expressed the aspirations and needs of capitalist industry than its predecessors and although its first two presidential campaigns brought but meager results in point of votes cast, the campaign of 1860 brought victory to its banners by the election of a Republican President and a Congress in which the Republicans constituted the majority. From that

moment the supremacy of the slavemasters of the South was broken and their property rights in human flesh doomed to extinction. Although the final accomplishment of this necessitated a war that cost the lives of a million men and the destruction of billions of dollars worth of property the wiping out of chattel slavery was made complete and the pathway thus swept clear of the chief obstacle in the way of capitalist development and expansion. The result of the Civil war was that capital came into possession of its own; i. e., the complete control of the nation's resources and powers of wealth production.

The Republican victory of 1860 was not won because a majority of votes then cast were of that peculiar political faith, but because certain things happened within the political camp of the opposing forces that split them into warring factions at the polls, thus enabling the Republicans to land the prize by a plurality vote. Factional strife in the Democratic camp only hastened the Republican victory. As it was bound to come it was just as well that it came then as later on.

The reason for the split in the Democratic ranks, above referred to, is probably not far to seek. Chattel slavery became obsolete when a certain stage in the development of industry had been reached. However necessary it may have previously been, it could no longer answer the demands of progress, once the primitive and puny hand tool of production was called upon to give way to the power-driven mechanism of modern industry. The very nature of Southern industry—principally the raising of cotton, sugar and tobacco upon large plantations and by the use of cheap, primitive tools—made possible the survival of chattel slavery for a considerable period beyond the time of its abolition in the New England districts where industry early took on the manufacturing or factory form, carried on by what is termed free labor. To raise human society to its present lofty pinnacle of industrial achievement could not be done by chattel slave labor. The mighty achievements along industrial lines during the last fifty years have called for intelligent and skilled labor of the highest type and under such circumstances and conditions as would cause the workers, of their own volition, to acquire this skill and expend their energies without stint in the great undertaking. Only workers who at least fancied themselves free from restraint or coercion could rise to the accomplishment of this mighty task. That is why chattel slavery had to give way to the "free labor" upon which the structure of modern capitalism rests.

The Democratic party, up to the Civil war, expressed the interest and aspirations of the chattel slaveowners of the South. As this slaveowning class could have neither interest nor aspiration, beyond the maintenance of the peculiar institution of property from which they sucked their substance, and as this "peculiar institution" stood as an obstacle in the way of further industrial progress and uplift, its political expression became an institution without mission or purpose and, consequently, at the point of death. Becoming enmeshed in internecine quarrels and factional fights it fell an easy victim to the young and vigorous political expression of a young and vigorous economic interest in human society with a mission to perform—a program to carry out—that was distinctly in line with progress, and destined to lift the capitalist class of the republic to its present position of power and pre-eminence that is the envy of the profitmongering cult throughout the world.

The Democratic party, as known prior to the Civil war, died with that holocaust of hell, which swept from the stage of events the "peculiar institution" (chattel slavery) of which it was the political expression and tool. It was born again, or rejuvenated, as it were, after the war only by responding to the needs and requirements of the newly dominant form of property, i. e., capital. It has since existed as a painted prostitute of capital, a sort of a "poor relation" of Republicanism, often times used as a "goat" upon which to saddle the sins of capitalism, which express themselves in periods of crisis and stagnation, and which are as natural to this system of property as are fleas to a dog.

A half century has passed since the political triumph of capitalism over chattel slavery by the blast of Civil war. With that political triumph passed the sole and undisputed mastery of the nation's resources and powers of production into the hands of capital. The half century has been marked by the most rapid and sweeping industrial development the world has ever known. The power of production has been so increased and multiplied that the possible product for any given period is almost beyond computation. The tentacles of capital have been spread to even the uttermost parts of the land. Every resource has been seized upon. Forests have been levelled to give place to the cultivated field. The desert has been reclaimed and made to blossom and bear fruit. Rich treasures have been torn from the bosom of the earth. The landscape has been dotted with village, town and city. Time and space have been annihilated by steam, steel and the electric current. Oceans are bridged and continents rent asunder. And in spite of all these marvelous achievements the great mass of the people—the great working class—is an enslaved class sinking ever deeper into the engulfing quagmire of poverty and its attendant miseries. Capital has sucked the blood of its wage-slaves—its free laborers (sic.)—until its huge and disgusting bulk has become the one overshadowing curse that rests upon human kind.

And what has capital to offer that will farther advance the race along the pathway of progress? Nothing! Absolutely nothing. Open confession of this has already been made by the Republican party, the political expression of capitalism rampant and complete, by the adoption a few years since of the slogan of "stand pat." If that is not open confession of a lack of anything further to offer we would not recognize one if we should meet it.

"Stand pat" is equivalent to the attitude of the Democratic party just prior to the Civil war, as already referred to. Upon the heels of this confession of impotence comes the internal dissensions, and bickerings, and the eventual split, that marks the history of moribund "democracy" a half century since. That the split off from the parent body is proclaimed progressive and led by the world-famed, blatant ass of American politics, will arouse little else than derision and scorn among those who have followed the career of this noisy and bombastic replica of Emperor "Bill" of Germany. A creature so callous and brutal as to attempt—while police commissioner of New York City—to arm the police with a spiked club of such vicious design that the United States Patent Office refused to grant a patent to the inventor thereof; or who would shoot a fleeing man in the back, as he boasts of having done during the Spanish-American war; or who would engage in wanton slaughter of monkeys and other equally ferocious animals in an African, or any other, forest, is confessedly thereby so infamously treacherous by nature as to preclude the possibility of any genuine manhood and sincerity. A creature like that can only fool those who are already perilously near the condition of constitutional foolishness. A creature like that might reasonably be expected to stab his mother in the back if he thought his political, or other, fortunes might be furthered.

The Democratic party is to-day as devoid of progressive purpose as the Republican, and for similar reasons neither has anything to offer that has not already been expressed in the slogan "stand pat."

The Socialist party, born of the economic needs of the working class, expresses the hopes and aspirations of enslaved labor in its struggle to sweep away the baneful rule of capital, the only obstacle in the way of further development and racial uplift. Just as the capitalists, a half century ago, gained control of the organized powers of the state, so that they might assume complete mastery of the field of wealth production, so must the workers of to-day act, and for the same purpose. Under the banners of its own political movement—the Socialist movement—must the working class wrest the control of the state from the hands of capital and then use its powers without scruple or conscience to effect the deliverance of labor from the accursed bondage that makes of the earth a shambles and the wage-slaves, existence little better than the lingering agony of a living hell.

The Socialist party thus has a mission to perform—a program to carry

out—that is in line with human progress and uplift. That is why it is continually forging ahead evermore vigorous and stalwart. That is why it is the only live political force in human society to-day. That is why it is as surely destined to conquer as was the Republican party in the days when it had a mission vital to the progress of the race.

The old parties, impotent and moribund, are already in process of dissolution. Whatever element may be within their ranks that is really progressive and desirous of ridding society of the many evils that now curse its existence, and which, whether they know it or not, are but the outward evidences of the poison of slavery that is rotting our boasted civilizations to the core, these progressives or radicals, will eventually be compelled to cast their lot with the enslaved working class in whose hands alone rests the power to break the chains and free the slaves. It is the working class alone that possesses an economic interest—that is a material interest—that can be conserved and made secure by the ending of the rule of capital and the emancipation of the wage-slave. That is why it is the working class alone that can be depended upon to do the job once its members become wise to the facts and conscious of their collective power.

Is the situation in the United States at present similar to that obtaining just prior to the election of Abraham Lincoln? Are the factional squabbles within the old parties paving the way for the triumph of another young political giant in advance of the time when such triumph should be logically expected? If so, will it be necessary to confirm such a triumph by a tremendous sacrifice of blood and treasure?

Is history even now repeating itself? These are questions that time alone can answer.



THE WORKERS' STRENGTH.

According to the last reports, the strength of Socialism throughout the world is about as follows, though every recurring election sees it augmented:

Germany leads with 4,252,000 votes, 110 members of the Reichstag, 2,000 minor offices and 158 journals. A property qualification keeps the Socialists from their proportional representation; with the votes cast they ought to completely dominate Germany.

France is second with 1,120,000 votes, seventy-six representatives in Congress, 2,769 minor offices and seventy journals.

Austria has 1,041,968 votes, eighty-seven representatives in the legislative body, 526 minor officers and fifty-six journals.

The 1910 election placed the United States fourth in the Socialist strength in the world. It has 604,756 votes, one member of Congress and twenty-two representatives in five legislatures. Professor Hoxie of the Chicago university has prepared a roster of the Socialists now holding elective offices in the United States. The list comprises more than 1,000 public offices, scattered over thirty-six states. There are 300 cities represented, with fifty mayors and 300 aldermen. Socialism has over 100 papers, including five dailies and the Appeal to Reason, with the largest circulation of any political paper in the world.

However, because the population of the United States exceeds that of other lands, the ratio of the Socialist strength here is not so great as in various other nations.

Belgium has 469,094 votes, thirty-seven members of the legislative body, 741 minor officers and fifty-six journals.

Australia has 447,651 votes, fifty minor officers and three journals.

Great Britain polls 421,270 votes, has forty-one members of Parliament, 845 minor offices and twelve journals.

Finland polls 330,000 votes, has eighty members of the legislative bodies, eighty-one minor officers and eighteen journals.

Italy has 320,000 votes, forty-two members of the legislative body, 1,000 minor officers and ninety-two journals.

New Zealand has 311,844 votes, sixty members of the legislative bodies and three journals.

Russia polls 300,000 votes, has sixty members of the Douma and 850 minor officers. Press censorship is so strong no journals can be listed.

Denmark, with 77,000 votes, twenty-four members of Parliament and twenty-five journals; Switzerland, with 70,000 votes, four members of Parliament, 100 minor officers and fifteen journals; Holland, with 65,743 votes, seven members of Parliament, seventeen minor officers, and sixteen papers; Hungary, with 80,000 votes, 217 minor officers and twelve papers; Argentina with 30,000 votes, one member of Parliament, twenty-five minor officers, five papers; Bulgaria, with 30,000 votes and eight members of Parliament and two papers, are among the older organized countries. Socialism is now recognized in almost all South American countries, in Japan and China, on various islands, in Mexico, Canada and practically all over the world. Its total voting strength is between ten and twelve millions, making it the strongest political party the earth has ever seen. Besides, there are practically as many non-voting women Socialists as there are voters and thousands of voters are disfranchised because of having to move about seeking work.—Political Action.

DISPENSING THE CRUMBS OF DIVES.

(By A. M. Simmons.)

The damning distinction of charity is its hypocrisy. It came into being only after poverty was no longer necessary. When nature's resources were open to all there could be no giving of alms. There might be a sharing of bounty between equals or a common endurance of suffering when nature was niggardly. If drouth, or flood, or tempest caused a famine the tribe might fade away as a whole, but all suffered alike.

Only when famines became artificial did those who created them substitute charity for justice. When a class arose whose luxury was due to the misery of others it became necessary to deceive the hungry and cold into a belief that their suffering is due to their own defects.

Charity has increased just in proportion as poverty has grown superfluous.

The more labor produces and the easier it becomes to feed and clothe and house the people of the world, the greater the efforts needed to convince those who produce this wealth that they must suffer without complaint. Charity is now maintained to back up the lie about the necessity of poverty.

The time will come when the defenders of Christianity will repudiate as a vile slander their now proud boast of having created and fostered systematic charity.

So essential has this deception of the workers become to the existence of capitalism that a special trade has been created to carry on the deceit.

"Organized scientific" charity was born with and of capitalism.

That paupers come exclusively from the class of producers is a contradiction so rank that a new "science" had to be created to smooth it over. So whole libraries of books were written to explain how to take care of the poor without abolishing poverty. Great national conferences are held where trained experts in this new science discuss ways and means by which to feed people while keeping them hungry, to clothe them and house them without abolishing their nakedness and homelessness, and above all how to keep them contented and humble though hungry, naked and outcast.

A class of idle parasites hired skilled flunkies who presume to divide the useful workers into "worthy" and "unworthy." Spendthrifts unable to throw away their unearned booty preach thrift by proxy to those from whom they have stolen the very essentials of life.

Oily tongued preachers of class morality pour unctuous praise upon the benevolence of the giver and the gratitude of the receiver of alms. Praises are sung to those who humbly kneel and give thanks for the crumbs that are flung from Dives' door.

There is no more sinister portent for the future of the system of robbery than that the workers are challenging the virtue of charity. When labor refuses to be grateful, charity will cease to be a virtue, and that time is close at hand.

The aged and the feeble, the very old and the very young, may still kneel and pour out praises to those who fling bones and crusts. But the strong worker stands upright and curses the hand that deals out the bounty that has been stolen from him, while he challenges society to answer why he is debarred from the chance to use his strength and skill to produce the wealth that would satisfy his needs.

Labor is awakening and begins to perceive that when the tables of the idle are piled high with the loot produced by their toil then humility and gratitude as ill becomes the workers as benevolence and arrogance the idlers. Not forever will labor stand outside the banquet halls whose bounty it has prepared.—The Coming Nation.

WHAT THE STOKERS IN A STEAMSHIP MUST ENDURE.

Far down in the depths of the great Atlantic liners, thirty feet below the water line, the stokers face the red furnaces and feed them with coal.

They are cut of sight and unremembered. You or I traveling the seas never, perhaps, meet these stokers. They are of another world—a world that lies below the Louis XVI drawing rooms and the oak-paneled smoking rooms—a world that is all heat and noise and strong work.

The voice of the engine room close at hand comes to them with a roar that is tremendous and perpetual. They live in the midst of turbulence that makes a gigantic symphony of work. It is to the ceaseless throb and rhythm and heat of the engine that they fork, themselves machines.

They are mighty men, these stokers. Great, broad-chested men, with thews and sinews of iron. They must be strong of lung and strong of arm. They say that ten years of work is enough for the strongest of them.

Come down below and watch them. This is the stokehold, luminous and red hot when the doors of the furnace are open. These are the stokers. They wear as little as they can—a flannel shirt, or no shirt at all, and a pair of trousers.

The grime and the coal dust have settled in the pores of their skin and on their clothes. Their faces are wet and shining with perspiration, and the grime runs and trickles into little black rivulets from their cheeks.

The seamen call them, jocularly, the "black crew." There is nothing quite so dirty as a stoker at the end of his four-hour shift.

Perhaps each stoker has four fires to watch. His movements are mechanical and regular. They never vary. So he casts, first of all, the shovel loads of coal on the fires—one, two, three, four. Then by the time he has reached the fourth he goes back to the first with his long and heavy rake and works the coals level.

When he has done this to the four furnaces he starts again with a long piece of wood sharpened at the end, stirring up the furnaces here and there, and when this is all over, back he goes once more to the shovel. He does this for four hours. After that there is the fiery business of clearing out the clinkers, first on one side and then on the other of each furnace.

The heat of the work is tremendous, and the noise around him is immense. Impossible for the human voice to be heard in that din. The leading stoker communicates with the others with piercing whistles.

There are ladders winding out of the stokehold, but we are at the bottom of the ship, in the sea itself, and it would take ten minutes to reach the upper deck where one can see the sky.

When disasters come the stoker's chance of escape is small. Sometimes sharp, swift and sudden the terror of death tears through the ship at the very point where he is working, and mercifully he is destroyed without any knowledge.

Who knows what happens in the stokehold when the first thunder-clap of collision strikes the ship? This collision of a mountain of steel with a mountain of ice must have been so mighty that they would have been flung across the stokehold and stunned.

There comes the knowledge that threatens. The engineers must remain at their posts until the chance has gone. The stokers are free to escape, if they can.

They may escape if they can find their way upward through the maze of the ship inhabited by bewildered and distracted thousands. They may escape if the sea has not surged toward the boilers and brought with it the horror of explosion and scalding steam.

The sailors above have the same chance of saving their lives, but those who work far below in the depths of the sea have no chance when the disaster is as swift as that which overtook the Titanic.

They live hard and they die hard. And for this terribly exhausting toil they receive \$17 to \$25 a month.—Exchange.

PROSPERITY DOPE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Like the little boy who, in passing through the cemetery at night, whistled to keep his courage up, there is evidently a part of the exploiting class who feel the need of inspiration of this kind, and in consequence a peculiar kind of financial journalism comes into existence to do the whistling for them. It may be true that the continual chorus of "prosperity" that has been kept going all these years was mainly intended as a sort of opiate for the workers, but it seems that there are many "practical business men" who are personally addicted to this dope, and are accustomed to consuming periodical doses manufactured especially to their particular demand, for it is certain that the papers in which they appear reach no other class.

The other day, picking up one of these sheets, bearing the imposing title of National Commercial and Fifth Avenue News, a weekly New York publication, we discovered, among columns of laudation of various business men, the following interesting paragraph, which we present as a sample illustration of how courage and inspiration are doled out to its readers:

"Reports from Washington state that the Bureau of Statistics estimates that the billion dollar mark will be made in the exportation of manufactures for the current fiscal year will probably be justified, and that the total exports will exceed two millions! Mighty figures, these! Come, ye pessimists, and tell us something about this country not being prosperous! In the words of one of your professional lights, your calamity howlings would call forth the phrase, 'It is to laugh!'"

This publication has been in existence more than thirty years, and probably not one in a thousand workmen in New York ever heard of its existence. It circulates exclusively among the uptown business element. The intellectual caliber of its clientele can be judged by the above paragraph, the childish argument that the prosperity of a community depends upon the size of its exports.

Great Britain, with less than half the population of the United States, will export during the fiscal year nearly \$3,000,000,000 in goods, most all of which are manufactures. That is to say, roughly, three times as much in proportion to population as the United States. If exports were the index of prosperity, Great Britain should be the most prosperous country in the world; in fact, three times as prosperous as the United States.

Yet Great Britain has some 12,000,000 people in the direst poverty, all of whom are insufficiently fed and clothed, and millions of them actually undergoing chronic starvation. As a result, strikes have taken place which seem to threaten the entire fabric of capitalist society in the kingdom, and which have made the statement that Britain is on the eve of social revolution a commonplace observation. Yet, despite these strikes, the exports steadily increase.

We have had something similar, though on a smaller scale here. Our textile workers, as seen through the Lawrence, Patterson and other strikes, seem to be in about the same wretched condition as the starving masses of British workers. Everywhere, here as there, the cost of living continually rises and dissatisfaction grows apace, millions are unemployed, poverty everywhere increases, and while billions of dollars in foodstuffs leave the country, within a few hundred yards of where rivers of grain continually flow into the capacious holds of trans-Atlantic steamers. The effect of all this is seen in the political world also, where it is a matter of common knowledge that, like Great Britain, this country is also confronted with revolutionary political changes in the near future.

And yet, here is a publication, serving out to alleged practical business men the idiotic piffle about prosperity depending upon exports, and the latter apparently swallowing it greedily.

A few of the great exploiters, perhaps, understand these conditions but the great bulk of the exploiting classes, like the medicine man of the Indian tribes, seem to be at once dupe and cheat. Intellectually they have no superiority over the vast masses of workers they exploit, who are no more blind to actual conditions than they are.

Like apes chattering by the shores of the Dead sea, these capitalist bandarlog may perhaps excite a sort of merriment among those who understand the nature of the performance. "Look at our exports," they jabber ceaselessly, "and tell us that the country is not prosperous. It is to laugh!"

Perhaps so. There is no tragedy that doesn't embody a certain amount of comedy as well. And this side-show monkey business on the capitalist stage is as, perhaps, a legitimate part of the performance as is the tragedy of social revolution that occupies the center.—Amalgamated Journal.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The United States commissioner of labor has been investigating industrial conditions at Lawrence, Massachusetts. The conditions at Lawrence are typical of conditions throughout New England. The same conditions are to be found in Milwaukee in those industries which are poorly paid, such as in the tanning industry, where the wages are pitifully inadequate.

The commissioner finds that the average income per family was \$8.76 a week—that, too, when the mills were running full time. It takes the combined wages of father, mother and three children, he reports, to support a family with the barest necessities of life.

The commissioner is not a muckraker. He is not a Socialist. He is not an agitator or an incendiary. He has simply gathered the facts and the government has published them. The American people may draw their own conclusions.

What do you think about it?

If you are a Socialist, of course, there is no doubt what you think. You think that a system that so exploits and enslaves those who are engaged in weaving and spinning the cloth of which clothing is made must perish as surely as the system of chattel slavery perished. That it is wrong—that it is infamous—and that there can be no peace so long as it shall endure.

You who are not Socialists, what do you think?

Even Democrats and Republicans must think occasionally on economic subjects—surely such facts as the commissioner of labor has presented must cause them to give thought to the industrial problem and the means by which such wrongs against humanity may be ended.

The Democratic and Republican politicians, the Democratic and Republican statesmen, do not concern themselves over the condition of the workers. Steel is their barometer.

The average citizen, the worker, who is a Republican or a Democrat, however, has concern in the condition of labor. He is a worker. He feels the injustice that coins the very life blood of women and children into dollars. But what does he think?

As a man thinks, so he is.

We should like to know what the wage earner who supports the capitalistic system of labor exploitation thinks.

Does he think that it always has been so, and it always will be so? Or is he afraid that he'll go to hell if he should conclude that the existing system was not ordained by heaven?

The clergy tells us that hell is still blazing. We shall not take issue with them. We prefer to discuss a cooler topic at this season of the year.

Did it ever occur to the worker who is so fearful of offending heaven by doing something which his ecclesiastical shepherds tell him is very godless, that our lords and masters are not troubling themselves about the laws of heaven nearly as much as they are concerning themselves over the laws of Congress?

Better, Christ said, that a man should hang a stone around his neck and cast himself into the sea than to offend against the least of these, "my children." Yet the mill owners, the men who profit from child labor exploitation, are very good and pious men. They are not expelled or excommunicated or made to do penance or placed on probation. There is no ecclesiastical thundering against them. Their money is as welcome as the money of mediaeval barons was welcomed when churches were to be built or benefactions bestowed.

The men who are reaping the profits think. They are not using their heads to no purpose. They insist that it is because they think that they are entitled to greater rewards than the workmen who permit others to do their thinking for them.

When they read the statistics, showing that the workers in an industry are getting less than a living wage, they know that it means trouble. They must protect their profits. Safe men must be sent to Congress and the Legislature. The integrity of the judiciary must be preserved. Socialistic agitation must be discouraged. The press must be muzzled. Prelates who live in palaces and preach the gospel of the lowly carpenter who had no place to lay his head that he could call his own, must be cultivated and encouraged to keep the workers from losing their immortal souls by listening to the heresy that they are entitled to the fruits of their toil. The militia must be strengthened and more arsenals built. A state constabulary must be established and the standing army placed on a war footing. Patriotism must be exalted. Anything and everything save to surrender their profits to those who produce them.

What do you think?—New York Call.

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Alaska, Arizona, Brit. Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, 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., and Address.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in 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., and Address.

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Many an old settler doesn't—as any grocer will inform you.

DODGING THE FACTS.

If there are any abuses that are responsible for the high cost of living, the grand old party promises to abate them, after the exact facts shall be ascertained. There is, in the platform adopted at Chicago, the pledge:

When the exact facts are known, it (the Republican party) will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist, in order that the cost of food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

We are disposed to the view that statesmen who have succeeded in dodging the very obvious facts entering into the increased cost of living will not live long enough to ascertain and proclaim the causes which are making it so difficult for the mass of the people to make both ends meet.

There is no occasion for scarcity of food, shelter and clothing. There are natural resources in the United States ample to support in comfort, a population larger than that of the Chinese empire.

With the population that we now have, there is no reason whatsoever that under an intelligent system of production and distribution there should not be an abundance for all.

The exact fact of the matter is that we are producing for profit rather

than for use. Under natural conditions, the more of anything that a man produces the more he should have, but under the existing system, the worker may produce so much that he may have nothing at all and be forced into idleness by "overproduction."

The worker is stripped of the fruits of his toil as surely as the chattel slave was stripped of the products of his labor. It requires no extended argument to show that an increase in wealth production meant no increase in the wealth of the slave. The more he produced, the more his master had.

There is no mystery about the production of wealth and the economic effects of interest, profit and rent.

Labor applied to natural resources produces wealth. If no one worked, there would be no wealth.

The very fact that the worker does not possess the wealth that he produces, clearly shows that his labor is exploited as surely as the labor of the slave was exploited.

The operation, however, is different.

The slave was deprived of the fruits of his labor by the fact that the master owned him.

The wage worker is deprived of the products of his labor, because of the fact that the master owns the materials and machinery with which he works.

These are exact facts. They are fundamental facts.

The high cost of living, the discrepancy between what the worker produces and what he consumes, is not due to "abuses," but to the system.

Mr. Taft and the Republican party, Mr. Roosevelt and the "Progressive" party, Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party, have no purpose to end the system. We do not doubt that they sympathize with the workers.

Most of us who eat beef have sympathy for the ox when we see it led to slaughter, but we balk at a vegetable diet.

The friends of the poor, as Tolstoi sagaciously remarked, are willing to do anything to help them, save to get off their backs.—Milwaukee Leader.

A SERVILE DAILY PRESS.

It is a part of the duty and policy of the major portion of the daily press to bring discredit upon union labor officials at every turn of the road.

Dissension, if possible, must be created within the ranks of labor.

This course is taken in obedience to the counting-room and in response to the unwritten demands of legislators who represent the big employers' interests.

Once in a while an official of organized labor dares to exercise some of the privileges freely indulged in by the "better element" in society.

Such opportunities are forthwith seized upon by the official flunkies of the employing class in an endeavor to wreck and ruin the confidence of the workers in those who dare to assume rights conceded to members of the ruling class.

Law-makers do not write laws to govern themselves; but for those whom they govern to obey.

Members of the working class should understand this clearly.

The workers have no rights—except those they take.

When the workers grow tired of obeying the law and dictates of the employing class they are only weary of complying with the result of their own actions on each succeeding election day.

When they really get enough of the result of their own political stupidity they will elect members of their own class to change the law.

Few capitalists break the law.

They change the law instead.

When the workers get ready to adopt a similar policy, little time will be required to do the rest.

Meantime those of the working class who know better will have to suffer the consequences along with their class until such times as a majority can be compelled to see the necessity of writing and enforcing laws enacted by themselves.—B. C. Federationist.

In Memoriam.

South Porcupine, Ont., July 7, 1912.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks, and removed from our midst Brother M. J. Buchanan, and

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

Resolved: That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy also sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

MIKE DWYER,
THOS. COLLINS,
LUKE SKULLY,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

De Lamar, July 1, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of De Lamar Miners' Union No. 53:

Whereas, The Silent Messenger of Death has broken into our ranks and taken from our midst our beloved brother, Fred Rodda, who died in Boise, Idaho, on Wednesday, June 19, 1912, reminding us that in the midst of life we are in death;

Whereas, He was a man well loved by his acquaintances and will be sadly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved: That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in this great bereavement, that our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the editor of the Miners' Magazine for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

W. BAKER,
JOHN ROBERTS,
A. BIRMINGHAM.

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

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