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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

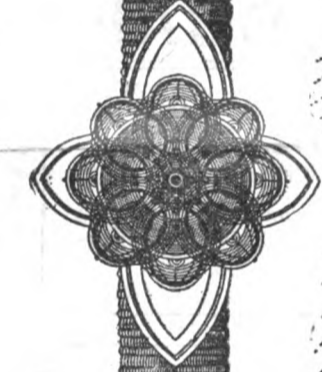
## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.  
Aug. 8  
1912

Volume XII.  
Number 476



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, August 8, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 476  
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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, at the employés of the Montreal mine are striking against starvation wages.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

JUDGE HANFORD resigned on account of the "mental strain." An investigation of the official conduct of a corrupt judge always produces a "mental strain."

A COMMUNICATION from the secretary of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, contains the information that the Hudson Bay strike has been settled satisfactorily.

THE SOLDIERS of West Virginia have been sent into the Paint Creek mining section to shoot submission into the striking miners who refused to starve while working.

WHEN THE DEMOCRATS think of Thomas Jefferson and then gaze on the stature of Woodrow Wilson, they will be forced to exclaim: "What a fall there was, my countrymen."

JUDGE HANFORD, who tendered his resignation to smother his judicial debauchery, felt "the menace of Socialism."

The "red spectre" is still haunting the moral pervert who was forced from the bench in disgrace.

ORATORS who denounce Socialism brand it as foreign and un-American. If Socialism is to be condemned on account of its being a foreign importation, then these same orators should condemn Christianity on the same grounds, for Christianity came from Jerusalem.

EMPTY STOMACHS fighting against millions, broke the strike of the Transport Workers of London, England.

The capitalists were able to starve their slaves back to work.

Sometime the solidarity of labor in England will put capitalism on its knees.

THE SCAB NEWSPAPERS of Chicago are now employing girls to sell their rat sheets on the streets.

Capitalism in its greed has no hesitation to place in jeopardy the purity of girlhood if in doing so exploiters can score a victory over the victims of wage slavery.

"BIG BUSINESS," engaged in legalized robbery, instructed Judge Hanford to tender his resignation to President Taft. "Big Business" became somewhat alarmed at the Congressional investigation as the disclosures were uncovering the fraud and corruption perpetrated by "predatory wealth."

"Big Business" concluded that Hanford's resignation would stop the Congressional probe and protect the highwaymen in the realms of finance and commerce from exposure.

THE DEPUTIZED THUGS of the Baldwin Detective Agency in conjunction with the gunmen of the mine operators of Paint Creek, West Virginia, have been perpetrating every outrage on the striking coal miners and their wives and families for months, but at last, "patience ceased to be a virtue," and the outraged strikers arose in their manhood, determined that these brutes in human shape shall respect womanhood and innocent childhood.

The hired bullies were given doses of their own medicine, and now, a great state is sending its armed force as a reinforcement to the private army of coal corporations.

How glorious it is to live in a republic where we are told the Stars and Stripes protect the sovereignty of citizenship!

THE UNITED STATES Supreme Court, in a recent decision, upheld that feature of the employers' liability act which prevents an employé from waiving his rights in order to obtain employment from a railroad by signing a contract for benefits in a company's so-called "Voluntary Relief Association." It cannot in the future be held as a defense for the railroad and a prevention from the recovery of damages in case of negligence. A brakeman employed by the Washington Terminal Company lost his arm in a collision. A suit for damages followed. The District of Columbia Court ruled that the section of the employers' liability act relied upon by the company was unconstitutional. The case was appealed and was reversed. Another trial was had, which resulted in the court directing a verdict for the company, this time upon the ground that it was not a common carrier. The District Court of Appeals ruled the company was a common carrier. The United States Court now finally settles both issues by deciding in favor of the crippled brakeman and allowing him \$7,500 damages.—Cleveland Citizen.

WOODROW WILSON, that great Democrat of New Jersey and admirer of Grover Cleveland, has solved the high cost of living problem.

The professor suggests that the laboring man shall "live more cheaply."

The professor is a wonderful man and a profound thinker, for unless he was the proprietor of a massive brain such a thought as living more cheaply could never have found lodgement in his noodle."

Democracy should hail Woodrow as the Moses who is to lead the people from the barren deserts of poverty to the rich pastures of plenty, where the hungry who desire to "live more cheaply" can enjoy a paradise on earth.

The people of the United States with lean purses and unfurnished apartments in their stomachs, will certainly appreciate the man who advises "living more cheaply" as a solution to the high cost of living.

The professor is the genius of the twentieth century, and generations that are yet to come will reverence his wisdom. Rats!

THE LATE CONVENTION of the Western Federation of Miners spent nearly three days in investigating the charges made by Campbell and his supporters against Moyer and other officials of the Western Federation of Miners. Some may think that the time consumed in the investigation of the many charges made by Campbell was time squandered, but the future will disclose that the convention acted wisely when the delegates took cognizance of the accusations and covert intimations of a man who, behind the mask of industrial unionism, has for years done everything within his power to sow the seeds of disruption and dissension among the membership of the Western Federation of Miners.

The delegates went home to their respective local unions carrying with them a thorough knowledge of the tactics and methods resorted to by so-called industrial unionists to cast suspicion on the integrity of men who proved in the convention beyond every question of a doubt that the breeders of disruption were greater enemies to the advancement of the working class than men who stood out in the open and fought organized labor in broad daylight.

The investigation held by the convention demonstrated that President Moyer and other officials calumniated by the reckless statements of irresponsible fanatics have stood true and loyal to every principle of unionism, and that the detractors were actuated by ulterior motives that are scorned and beneath the contempt of honorable men.

The Western Federation of Miners will profit by this investigation, for traitors wearing masks to hide their treachery will be less able in the future to delude the membership.

THE MEMBER of a union is the man that pays his dues only when he is forced to. Usually comes to meetings only when he has an axe to be ground. He is the man that will always say that the union has never given him anything, as he would get good wages if there never was a union in existence. And he cannot see what the officers are doing with the money. The above described member is rarely found in an open shop. Why? Because such a man does not remain a member unless he is forced to, and in an open shop he permits his dues to lapse and is soon expelled.

The union man is a very different person. He attends his meetings regularly, takes part in the debate that is in the interest of the union, never permits himself to be suspended, always ready to extend a friendly hand or act to any brother that may be in distress. You can't find him in an open shop, you can find him in a union shop because he is a union man at heart. And to-day the great labor movement is carried on by the union men and not by the so-called member of a union.

The union man criticises when criticism is justified and fights for what he thinks is right. The so-called member of a union kicks at all things but never fights for anything.—Exchange.

The writer of the above has discovered that there is some difference between a member of organized labor and a union man. A member of organized labor may be the beneficiary of a salary paid to him by a detective agency or a member of organized labor may be the hired spy of an employer to make reports on his fellow workmen, but a union man scorns to be the truckling tool of an employer or the hired sleuth of a detective agency.

There is as much difference between a member of organized labor and a union man as there is between a church member and a Christian.

A FEW WEEKS AGO committees from religious bodies waited on the city administration of Denver and strenuously insisted that the "red light" district be abolished. These committees thundered their indignation against the social evil and gave utterance to snarls and growls, because a city administration, through its proper officials, did not immediately wipe out the pestilence that has become an eye-sore to the saintly-featured fraternity who occupy the cushioned seats in the fashionable temples of the Lord.

According to statistics there are about 2,000 women in Denver who have traveled the so-called primrose path. They live in the "bad lands" and lodge in the rooming houses of Denver.

Christian people, presumed to be permeated with some of the meekness and humility of a Christ, have become aroused against the alarming growth of the social evil which is spreading itself all over the city, and vehemently urge that immediate steps be taken to annihilate

the brothels and dens of shame that are now a menace to the moral health of the Queen City of the Plains.

Some of these disciples of the Nazarene have proposed that the "scarlet women" shall be driven out, but as to where they shall be driven, seems to be beyond the ken of the Christ-like people, whose moral sense is outraged by the spectacle of fallen women parading the street flaunting their purchasable charms for the means to sustain life.

These religious committees who insist that the "red light" district shall be abolished and the inmates of such places shall be banished from Denver, do not seem to have any conception of the great economic problem that must be solved, ere the social evil can be swept from our civilization.

From where do the fallen women come? The inmates of dens of shame are the victims of starvation wages that are paid in mills, factories, department stores and sweat shops.

Wipe out the red light district, but in doing so, the social evil will remain, for the abolition of red light districts does not touch the hellish system that forces woman, through poverty, to bid for dishonor.

The religious bodies assaulting effects while remaining blind to the cause can accomplish nothing.

BISHOP CARROLL of Montana delivered an address to the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Chicago a few days ago, and the bishop delivered the same old sermon that he delivered some months ago at Butte, Montana.

The bishop uttered a great many vicious growls against Socialism and pleaded with the Hibernians to unite against the doctrines of a movement that has aroused the indignation of the clerical fraternity of the Catholic church.

The following is a sample of the froth emitted by the bishop: "Socialism is unpatriotic. It aims to destroy all constituted civil authority. The liberty of opportunity and personal initiative guaranteed by human government it would crush out by its deadening doctrine of absolute equality. Its treasonous outbursts of indignation against the powers lodged in the constitution and in the judiciary, its attacks against leaders in civil life, are evidences of its anarclistic aims and purposes. With its love of country would cease to rouse the patriotism of the patriot."

No truer sentiment ever fell from the lips of man than when Johnson exclaimed: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

The auditors of the bishop were Irishmen or the posterity of Irishmen, and the race to whom the bishop delivered his tirade on Socialism has been driven from the land of their nativity to every clime beneath the sun, simply because authority, wielded by despots, became unbearable.

For more than 700 years the Irish people have had no government except the government of the tyrant, and even the priesthood of Ireland has been against the rebel of Ireland who raised his voice against the despotism of oppressors clothed with authority.

Ireland has been kept in subjection through the dissension that has been bred through differences of opinions on religious creeds, and being divided and disunited through religious hatred, it has been an easy matter for England to hold the Emerald Isle in subjugation.

It may be that many of the Hibernians may still be hypnotized by the sophistry of pulpit orators of the Catholic church, but it is encouraging to know that the mentality of some of the Hibernians can no longer be dominated by the Caesars in the Catholic church, who are losing their power, as men reach a higher plane of intelligence.

THE SELECTION of J. Mahlon Barnes as campaign manager for the Socialist party has brought an eruption that is liable to prove disastrous during the present political campaign, and in all probability his selection will furnish the crusaders against the Socialist party ammunition that will be used with telling effect.

The Miners' Magazine, more than a year ago, presented the unsavory record of the unblushing libertine who placed the name of his wrecked victim on the payroll of the Socialist party.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine, receiving reliable information as to the unenviable reputation of others officially identified with the Socialist party, raised a warning voice and urged that a house-cleaning take place, but the admonition of the editor of the Miners' Magazine was ignored and the orgies were continued, until now the Socialist party is confronted with "a condition and not a theory."

Officials in the Socialist party who have no conception of moral standards or whose moral sense had become blunted, struggled desperately to retain in office the profligate who wrote the scarlet letters of shame on the brow of a weak, susceptible woman, but regardless of their desperate efforts, the dissolute Barnes was forced to retire from the office of national secretary.

The same gang that tried to white-wash Barnes as national secretary, was responsible for his selection as campaign manager. Barnes was their pal, and such trifling defects as moral degeneracy, boozing and forgetting to meet honest obligations, were not to be weighed against the miscreant who was hailed as "My dear comrade."

The party is now being torn by disruption and dissension that have grown out of the determination of a Socialist clique to keep Barnes in office, in order that he may glut his appetite on a salary drawn from per capita tax that is furnished by the callous fists who pay their money and have but little voice in saying who shall be the servants of the party.

Real working men and women are not in control of the Socialist party and until briefless lawyers and pulpitless preachers are given to

understand that working men and women have brains and can guide the destinies of a political party that proclaims emancipation for labor, without making the Socialist party a pasture for professionals to graze

in, the Socialist party will be honey-combed with "high brows," "free lovers," "syndicalists," "direct actionists" and wind-warriors who advocate "sabotage."

## Father Vaughan Needed at Dublin, Ireland

THE FOLLOWING wafted from Dublin, Ireland, shows that Father Vaughan should be campaigning across the water against the "red spectre" of Socialism:

"Three Socialists have been elected to the Dublin City Council, one of them being Jim Larkin, editor of the Irish Worker and one of the foremost Socialists of Ireland.

"Larkin was one of the leaders of the recent strike of the Transport Workers, which tied up the entire trade of the British Isles. He, together with James Connolly, former editor of the Harp, is now building up a strong labor movement in the Emerald Isle.

"Two years ago Connolly left the United States and began publishing the Harp in Dublin. Since that time he has succeeded in uniting the scattered forces of the Socialists into the Independent Labor party.

"Larkin is the man who was denounced by the Bishop of Sligo, when he visited that town recently on a tour of organization. The bishop requested all members of the church to refrain from attending Larkin's lectures because he was a Socialist. The result was one of the largest Socialist meetings ever held in Ireland.

"Dublin, being a seaport town, has a large number of people who are connected in some manner or other with the transportation industry, and when Larkin and four other members of the Transport Workers' Union were nominated for councilmen, a hot fight was started, resulting in the election of the three.

"When it was announced that Larkin had won, the workers went wild and carried him on their shoulders to the union headquarters, where he delivered a speech on "The Workers, Who Are Now the Top Dog."

"Larkin's victory is considered as noteworthy, as he was subjected

to much persecution on the part of the Irish and English steamship capitalists and suffered a term of imprisonment as a result of a well planned conspiracy for alleged violation of a section of the British trade union act."

The people of Ireland, that is the class who work, have been in bondage for centuries, the impoverished of Ireland have been God-fearing people, and no one can dispute but that the poor of Ireland have been faithful to their religious creed and loyal to the church.

But, regardless of their fidelity to creed and loyalty to church, they have been "crowned with thorns" and borne their cross to the summit of Calvary.

If faith in God and loyalty to church would ultimately establish a reign of justice, then the people of Ireland should be living in a paradise.

But the Irish people, like the people of other nations, are slowly but surely making the discovery that faith in religious creeds and dogmas will not solve the labor problem, which is the greatest problem of all the ages.

Though the Bishop of Sligo issued his clerical denunciation against a labor editor whose voice and pen were dedicated to the cause of the oppressed, yet, this bishop with all the influences exercised by the church, could not keep his followers from listening to the message of Larkin nor keep them from placing him in the City Council of Dublin.

The mandates of clerical dignitaries of the church do not command the submissive obedience of days gone by, for the victims of oppression are beginning to realize that men who yearn for liberty must strike the blow, even though their struggle for justice does not meet with the approval of the modern disciples of Christ.

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

### FOURTH DAY SESSION

Victor, Colorado, July 18, 1912

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

Roll was called and C. E. Mahoney noted absent. The minutes were read and approved.

Telegram No. 32 was read as follows:

Elvins, Mo., July 18, 1912.

Convention, W. F. M.,  
Victor, Colorado.

Bracha Slavanna zela dobar uspjeh convenja neoaboran into Missouri.

Bracha Slaceni, Local No. 225,  
Flat River, Mo.

The telegram was translated by Executive Board member Terzieh as follows:

To the convention of the W. F. M., Victor, Colo.:

Greeting from Slavonian brothers from the Flat River district, Missouri, Local No. 225.

Slavonian Brothers.

Ordered placed on file.

Communication No. 33 was read as follows:

Bedrock, Montrose Co., July 9, 1912.

Mr. C. H. Moyer,  
Denver, Colorado.

Kind Sid: I wrote you in regard to J. E. James, my brother, who has been lost to me for three and one-half years. When last heard of was in Salt Lake. He drew a small check at Walker Brother's Bank and said he was coming to Montrose, Colo. to see me, but did not come to Montrose. He had been a member of the miners' union at Ouray, Colo. and I think was in good standing. We went to Ely, Nevada during the late boom, but I don't think he changed his membership. It is my idea that he is in Nevada or Utah, if he is alive, mining in some of those out of the way camps. He has quite a bank account in the Salt Lake bank, and has never checked on it for over three and one-half years. He is pretty well known in southern Colorado, is 6 feet tall, light blue eyes, walks straight, broad shoulders, heavy brown mustache. If I can get any information in regard to him, will reward you liberally.

Respectfully yours,

T. W. James.

The delegates were requested to give any information they could obtain to the secretary so it could be furnished the brother.

No. 34, report of special committee on resolution No. 17.

Letter from Tonopah 121, regarding Goldfield situation read as follows:

We, your special committee, beg leave to recommend that the part of this dealing with the action of the Executive Board be referred to the organization committee.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
CHAS. HILLMAN, WM. HENNESSY,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y Committee  
DOMINICK MARTIN,

Moved by Delegate Dinwiddie, No. 234, seconded by Delegate John R. Bruce, No. 46, that the recommendations be concurred in. Motion carried.

The part referred to the convention was again read.

Suggested by President Moyer that action be deferred until the records could be obtained from headquarters.

Motion by Delegate Albert Nap Gauthier, No. 146, seconded by Delegate John Valimaki, No. 200, that action be deferred until all correspondence and records dealing with the matter be sent to the convention from headquarters. Motion carried.

Motion by Delegate W. T. Stodden, No. 83, seconded by Frank O'Connor, No. 1, that all communications on the Mitchell case also be brought from headquarters as the case would be brought up by the delegates from No. 83. Motion carried.

Report No. 35 of special committee read as follows:

We, your special committee, beg leave to recommend that Section 2 of the Executive Board report be referred to the auditing committee.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
DOMINICK MARTIN, WM. HENNESSY,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y.  
CHAS. HILLMAN,

Section 2 of Executive Board's report referred to auditing committee.

Report No. 36 of special committee reads as follows:

We, your special committee, beg leave to recommend that Sections 3 and 4 of the Executive Board report be referred to the committee on constitution and by-laws.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
WM. HENNESSY, CHAS. HILLMAN,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y.  
DOMINICK MARTIN,

Same ordered so referred.

Report No. 37, of special committee, read as follows:

We, your special committee, beg to recommend that Section 6 of the Executive Board report be referred to the committee on strikes and lockouts.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, WM. HENNESSY,  
CHAS. HILLMAN, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y.  
DOMINICK MARTIN,

Referred to committee on strikes and lockouts.

Report No. 38 of special committee read as follows:

We, your special committee, beg leave to recommend that Sections 6 to 15 (inclusive) of Executive Board's report, be received and recorded in the proceedings of the convention.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, WM. HENNESSY,  
CHAS. HILLMAN, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y.  
DOMINICK MARTIN,

There being no objections offered, the recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

Report No. 39, special committee, read as follows, and referred to the resolution committee.

We, your special committee, beg leave to recommend that Sections 16 to 28, Executive Board report, be referred to the committee on resolutions.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, WM. HENNESSY,  
CHAS. HILLMAN, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y.  
DOMINICK MARTIN,

Report No. 40, of special committee read as follows and referred to grievance committee.

We, your special committee, beg leave to recommend that Sections 29 to 36, of the Executive Board report, be referred to the grievance committee.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, WM. HENNESSY,  
CHAS. HILLMAN, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y.  
DOMINICK MARTIN,

Report No. 41 of special committee read and referred to organization committee.

We, your special committee, beg leave to recommend that Sections 37 to 43, of the Executive Board report, be referred to the organization committee.

FRED TUOMINEN, Chairman, MICKEY MUNLEY,  
CHAS. HILLMAN, DOMINICK MARTIN,  
JOHN KRAHNBUHL, W. N. WELSH, Sec'y.  
WM. HENNESSY,

Resolution No. 42 read as follows:

To the Twentieth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

WHEREAS, The Executive Board took action in the case of Chas. C. Mitchell, who was formerly a member of Local No. 83, and was declared unfair without any official request from No. 83, as provided for in Article 10, Section 2, of the constitution, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Board refused to rescind its action and we, the delegates from Local No. 83, believing that the said Chas. C. Mitchell has been sufficiently punished by having been kept out of employment for a period of more than two years, therefore be it

RESOLVED by this convention: That the case of the said Chas. C. Mitchell be referred to Local No. 83 for adjustment, as provided for in the constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. STODDEN,  
JOHN GILBERT, No. 83.

Moved by Delegate John Gilbert, seconded by Delegate Wm. N. Walsh, No. 145, that action be deferred until the records arrive from headquarters. Motion carried.

Sister Emma F. Langdon, under the head of good and welfare, moved that Mrs. Joseph D. Cannon be given the floor to address the convention. Motion seconded by Delegate A. L. Hill, No. 249. Motion carried.

The president appointed Delegate Mrs. Murray to escort Mrs. Cannon to the platform.

Mrs. Cannon made an eloquent and instructive address which was roundly applauded by the delegates, which attested their appreciation.

Moved by Delegate Mrs. Murray, Auxiliary No. 1, seconded by Delegate W. T. Stodden, No. 83, that Mrs. Cannon be extended a rising vote of thanks for her instructive address. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate John Valimaki, No. 200, seconded by Delegate Leslie Turner, No. 17, that the convention go on record as favoring woman's suffrage by a standing vote. Motion carried unanimously.

The convention then referred back to communications and correspondence and telegram No. 44 was read as follows:

Hancock, Mich., July 17, 1912.  
Mr. C. E. Mahoney, Victor, Colo.

At our last meeting I was requested to ask from the convention if it would be possible to have some amount subscribed from the treasury of the Federation for strike relief to the strikers at Demon Mine. Some number of men have returned to work this morning. Sheriff and about forty deputies are guarding the mine and scabs.

C. E. HIETALA.

Referred to strikes and lockouts committee.

Amendment to constitution No. 45 was read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 18, 1912.

No. 45.

To the Twentieth Annual Convention of the W. F. M.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: (a) We, the undersigned delegates, hereby submit the following amendments to the constitution of the W. F. M., insert a new section after Section 1, Article 10, to be known as Section 2 and to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Every member shall become a citizen of the country in which he permanently resides, as soon as the laws shall permit the same, and every applicant for membership shall in his application state whether or not he is a citizen of the country in which the union exists, and pledge to become such as soon as the laws shall permit him to do so.

(b) Amend the Section 2, Article 10, by striking out the words "Section 2" and inserting words "Section 5"; amend Section 3 of the same article by striking out the words "Section 3" and inserting the words "Section 4."

(c) Strike out the Section 4, Article 10 and insert the following, to be known as Section 5: "Whenever any member or members of a local union shall be discharged for actively participating in the affairs of the local union, or of the Western Federation of Miners, or on account of his race, color, religious or political belief, it shall be the duty of the local union to investigate fully and use all means in their power to have such member or members reinstated in their former positions."

(d) Insert a new section to Article 10, which is to read as follows:

Sec. 6. Whenever any local or district union shall enter into any agreement of this article shall be made a part of such agreement or contract with their employers, the principle embodied in Section 5 of this article shall be made a part of such agreement or contract.

(e) Amend the same article further by striking out the words "Section 5" and inserting the words "Section 7."

JOHN VALIMAKI, No. 200,  
AXEL KOLINEN, No. 175,  
FRED TUOMINEN, No. 215,  
J. F. MAKI, No. 128,  
PETER JEDDA, No. 203.

Referred to constitution committee.

Telegram No. 46, read as follows, and ordered placed on file:

San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1912.

J. D. Cannon, Victor, Colo.

I wish to extend the thanks of my organization to the W. F. M. for their support at the Executive Board meeting of the mining department. We are always willing to reciprocate in any way we can

A. L. WILDE, Pres. Steam Shovelmen's Union.

Resolution No. 47 read as follows:

To the Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, W. F. M.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

WHEREAS, A vast portion of the men employed in the mining industry of the Province of Ontario still remain unorganized, and

WHEREAS, In the district of Sudbury, Copper Cliff, Kenora, and Michipocaten, there being no organizations of the miners, and judging that the time is opportune to place in the field organizers speaking the different languages of the men employed in the said districts; therefore

We suggest and are convinced that especially in the Sudbury district the only way to organize at that point is to place organizers to work in the mines, and they to receive as a remuneration of their services the difference between organizers' wages and that paid them at the mine where employed.

The Sudbury district has the richest nickel mines in the world and produces a large amount of copper and the companies operating there own surface rights as well as mineral rights, and organizers when going there openly, are refused accommodations from hotelkeepers, as the latter are threatened to have their leases canceled if they do not obey the mandate of the company.

We respectfully submit for your consideration, as the districts referred to are well populated, and the time for the protection of the other locals in Ontario is opportune to launch new locals of our organization at the above stated points.

Respectfully submitted, delegates from

ALBERT NAP GAUTHER, Cobalt No. 146.  
Porcupine, No. 145,  
W. N. WELSH, Silver Center, No. 148,  
JOHN MILLER, Gowganda, No. 154.

Resolution referred to organization committee.

Telegram No. 48 read as follows:

Silverton, B. C., July 17, 1912.  
Wm. Davidson, Victor, Colo.

At our last meeting the following resolutions were passed and you were instructed to oppose cancellation of indebtedness source of any local.

WHEREAS, The failure of some locals to pay Federation assessments is the source of great dissatisfaction, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That we are opposed to cancellation of Federation

of any indebtedness of any local on account of assessments. We think other means of assistance should be devised.

F. F. LIEBSCHER, Sec'y.

The president called the attention of all committees to the telegram.

Resolution No. 49 read as follows:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, Every year the Western Federation of Miners spends thousands of dollars for organizing purposes, and

WHEREAS, The results obtained from the expenditure of this large sum of money and the energetic effort of the organization along this line are comparatively insignificant owing to the lack of a well-defined policy on the part of the organization in dealing with the industrial problem and in the adjustment of difficulties arising between the members of this organization and the employers, and

WHEREAS, Experience in the past twenty years has demonstrated to us the non-stability of our local unions under the present system of organization, therefore be it

RESOLVED: By this, the twentieth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, that we recommend the adoption of the United Mine Workers' system in the adjustment of any and all industrial disputes that may arise in the future between the members of this organization and the employers, and be it

RESOLVED: That a special committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this convention to revise our constitution and amend the same to conform with the sentiment expressed in this resolution, and be it further

RESOLVED: That we, as delegates to this convention, will recommend to the rank and file of this organization to adopt the same. Proposed by

TOM CORRA, No. 33,  
R. F. MURRAY, L. A. No. 1,  
BEN GOGGIN, No. 142,  
STEVE OBERTO, No. 199,  
PETER JEDDA, No. 203,  
JOHN VALIMAKI, No. 200,  
EMMA F. LANGDON, No. 12.

Moved by Secretary-Treasurer Mills, seconded by Delegate Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, that the resolution be adopted.

Delegate Corra, No. 33, spoke in favor of the resolution. Delegate Wm. N. Welsh, No. 145, took the floor, speaking in opposition to the motion, reading a resolution which had been adopted by Poreupine Miners' Union No. 145.

Delegate Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, rose to a point of order. The chair ruled the point not well taken and Delegate Welsh continued. Executive Board Member Joe D. Cannon spoke favoring the adoption of the resolution.

The following delegates also spoke on question: John Valimaki, No. 200; E. B. Simanton, No. 60; Dan Holland, No. 1; Al Bordsen, No. 16; Anton Lassich, No. 225.

The time of adjournment arrived with discussion on the motion still under way. After the announcements were made the convention adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by President Moyer.

The resolution under discussion when noon adjourned, was taken and again read, and discussion resumed on the motion to adopt the resolution.

Delegates Jacob Oliver, No. 1; John Miller, No. 146; Jerry O'Neill, No. 1; James Ansen, No. 38; Leslie Turner, No. 17; G. W. Smith, No. 6; Wm. Davidson, No. 81; Guy E. Miller, No. 232; Albert Nap Gauthier, No. 146, spoke on the question.

Delegates Miller, Valimaki and Corra asked Delegate Gauthier questions and was replied to by him.

Discussion was again resumed on the motion.

Delegates Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26; Neil McGee, No. 132; Frank O'Connor, No. 1; Vice President C. E. Mahoney, spoke on the question.

Moved by Delegate Thos. Ryan, No. 2, seconded by Delegate Jas. Hanley, No. 151, that the previous question be put. Motion carried.

Roll call was demanded and resulted as follows: Yes, 225; No, 5; Absent, 4; Not Voting, 8.

ROLL CALL "A."

Those voting Yes—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 Bryne, 4; Dominick Martin, 4; William Hennessy, 4; Pat Casey, 3; Austin McGinn, 3; Mike Harrington, 3; Dave Power, 3; Roderick MacKenzie (proxy), 1; Roderick R. MacKenzie, 3; Thos. Gorman, 3; E. Flow, 1; J. C. May, 1; G. W. Smith, 1; Al Bordsen (proxy), 1; Michael Connelly, 1; Al Bordsen, 3; Herbert Gallagher, 3; Roderick MacKenzie (proxy), 1; Roderick B. MacKenzie, 3; George B. Paul, 1; Tom Corra, 1; James Ansen, 4; Michael J. Riley, 1; Steve Carlino, 2; Tom O'Connor (proxy), 1; John R. Bruce, 2; William Hawkins, 2; E. B. Simanton, 3; F. T. Roach, 1; Thos. O'Connor (proxy), 1; William Davidson, 2; John Gilbert, 2; W. T. Stodden, 3; Thos. Bone, 2; Wm. Davidson (proxy), 2; R. A. Campbell, 5; Wm. Davidson (proxy), 1; Ed McNichols, 2; Patrick Walsh, 3; Andrew Mallon, 2; Mike Walsh, 2; W. I. Jacobsen, 3; Mickey Munley, 3; Michael Shea, 5; Wm. O'Brien (proxy), 3; John Krahnstuhl, 3; John F. Maki, 1; Neil J. McGee, 1; Ben Goggin, 3; Pat McEvoy, 2; Albert

Nap Gauthier, 5; James B. Hanley, 5; Wm. O'Brien (proxy), 1; J. F. Maki (proxy), 1; Axel Kolinen (proxy), 1; Frank Szymanske, 1; Alex Kolinen, 1; Steve Oberto, 1; John Valimaki, 4; Marion C. Leake, 2; Peter Jedda, 4; R. Lee Lashley (proxy), 1; Axel Kolinen (proxy), 1; Fred Tuominen, 2; W. M. Butler, 1; Chas. Hillman, 1; J. F. Maki (proxy), 1; Anton A. Lassich, 3; R. Lee Lashley, 4; W. M. Butler, 1; M. C. Dufour, 2; C. E. Burquin, 4; Guy E. Miller, 1; Thos. O'Connor, 1; J. W. Dinwiddie, 1; E. M. Davis, 2; William O'Brien, 1; Rufus Blaylock, 3; Guy E. Miller (proxy), 1; A. L. Hill, 2; John R. Bruce (proxy), 1; Mrs. Rosalia F. Murray, 1; E. Flow (proxy), 1; Emma F. Langdon (proxy), 1; John Valimaki (proxy), 1; Barney McCaffery (proxy), 1; Mrs. R. Lee Lashley, 1; Emma F. Langdon (proxy), 1; Emma F. Langdon, 1; Joseph D. Cannon, 1; Dan D. Sullivan, 1; Yanco Terzich; Jno. C. Lowney, 1; Pres. Chas. H. Moyer, 1; Vice Pres. Chas. E. Mahoney, 1; Sec'y-Treas. Ernest Mills, 1.

Those Voting No—William N. Welsh, 4; W. N. Welsh (proxy), 1.

Those Not Voting—Leslie Turner (proxy), Leslie Turner, John Miller, John Miller (proxy).

Total—Yes, 225; no, 5; absent, 4; not voting, 8.

Report No. 50 on telegram No. 44 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 18, 1912

We, your committee on strikes and lockouts, beg to recommend that the twentieth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners co-operate with the Executive Board in giving full consideration and assistance to our striking brothers of the Demon mine in the Hancock district, Michigan.

P. McEVOY,  
WILLIAM BUTLER,  
MIKE WALSH,

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,  
T. J. RYAN,  
LESLIE W. TURNER, Secretary

Moved by delegate Dan Holland, No. 1, seconded by Ben Goggin, No. 142, that the recommendations of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report No. 51 read as follows:

WHEREAS, There has been referred to your resolution committee two proposed amendments to the constitution of the state of Colorado, both providing for the regulation of public utilities of the state, one of which provides for the creation of a new court, and the other for a commission to have power to regulate the utilities of the state; and,

WHEREAS, It is the experience of the working class, gained through many trials and conflicts, that we have entirely too many courts for the good of the country and the welfare of the workers, therefore we believe it advisable to withhold our approval from any move which tends to multiply the evils of courts, and we recommend to the workers of Colorado that they vote against the constitutional amendment, the purpose of which is to create a public utilities court; and,

WHEREAS, As there are already sufficient signatures filed to have placed on the ballot the amendment of the state constitution, providing for the creation of a public service commission, with powers to oversee the public service corporations of the state, and this petition has the approval of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the workers of Colorado that if they wish more complications in the state control of utilities they support this latter amendment in preference to the former, as a selection of the lesser of two evils; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the voters of Colorado, and especially to the members of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly that they use their franchise not for the mere regulation of the powers by which we are exploited but for the purpose of bringing about the public ownership of all these utilities. It is time now for the workers to realize that mere regulation of the powers of oppression is no benefit to the class that does the useful work of society, but the only hope of workers is the abolishment of the system which makes oppression and exploitation possible.

J. W. DINWIDDIE,  
MARION C. LEAKE,  
A. A. LASSICH,  
G. W. SMITH,

JOS. D. CANNON,  
PETER JEDDA,  
AXEL KOLINER.

Moved by Delegate Simanton, No. 60, seconded by Delegate Dinwiddie, No. 234, that report of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report of Committee No. 52 on Resolution No. 39 read as follows: We, your committee on resolutions herewith report as follows on Resolution No. 39:

WHEREAS, The men in the mines, mills and smelters of Alaska are still compelled to work ten or more hours per day; and,

WHEREAS, The people of Alaska have no power, through legislation, to regulate the affairs of that territory, politically or industrially; and,

WHEREAS, Alaska is now almost absolutely in the control of the smelter trust, which has very powerful friends, high in the grace of the national administration at Washington, because of which the appeals of the workers for laws to protect them at their labor or to regulate the hours or the conditions under which they work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Western Federation of Miners render unto the workers of Alaska every possible assistance in their efforts to obtain an eight-hour work day; and it is further

RESOLVED, That this organization, through its executive officers send to the Socialist representative in Congress copies of the Ari-

zona eight-hour law with requests that they use all honorable means to have a law similar to the Arizona eight-hour law, here attached, placed upon the statute books of the federal government for the benefit of the workers of Alaska; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That our local officers and our members be instructed to communicate with the national representatives of their districts and the United States senators from their states, urging upon them the necessity of the enactment of this law for the territory of Alaska, and that a general appeal be made to our sister organizations to take up this work with us for the benefit of our unfranchised workers in Alaska.

J. W. DINWIDDIE,  
G. W. SMITH,  
JOS. D. CANNON,

A. A. LASSICH,  
PETER JEDDA,  
AXEL KOLINEN.

Moved by Delegate J. W. Dinwiddie, No. 234, seconded by Delegate N. J. Riley, No. 41, that the report of the committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report No. 53 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 18, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

We, the members of your committee on resolutions, report as follows on Communication No. 13, referred to us for action.

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend to its members everywhere that they use every possible lawful means to have supplied for use powder bearing the union label, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and one to Leslie Jones, president of the Powder and High Explosives Union, Hammond, Indiana.

J. W. DINWIDDIE,  
G. W. SMITH,  
JNO. D. CANNON,

A. A. LASSICH,  
PETER JEDDA,  
AXEL KOLINEN,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate Con Shea, No. 1, seconded by delegate Andrew Mallon, No. 117, that report of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate W. T. Stodden, No. 83, seconded by Delegate Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, that the convention reconsider the action and refer the report back to the committee with recommendation that they bring in more extended recommendations. Motion carried.

Amendment No. 54 read as follows, and referred to constitutional committee:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

I hereby submit for your consideration the following:

An amendment to the constitution, Article 2, Section 4, by inserting in line 13, page 4, after the words "Section 1," the words, "eleven and twelve."  
F. SZYMANSKE, No. 190.

Resolution No. 55 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 18, 1912.

WHEREAS, The W. F. M. has recognized the necessity of interesting the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the membership in the principles and benefits of unionism, providing for their organization into auxiliaries of the W. F. M., and finally at the nineteenth annual convention, giving them added recognition by the adoption of an amendment providing for the payment of transportation expenses, a chivalrous act, characteristic of the W. F. M.; and,

WHEREAS, There are many problems connected with the welfare of the workers and the advancement of unionism in which the woman can render indispensable services; and,

WHEREAS, The conventions of the W. F. M. are unable to take up these problems; and,

WHEREAS, The women themselves must take up the economic questions that touch the welfare and effect the comfort of every home and encourage the men in their struggles for better conditions and inculcate in the minds of their sisters and the rising generation that love of industrial freedom which lies at the basis of all great achievements; and,

WHEREAS Other international organizations have found that the best means of accomplishing these desired results is to provide for general officers of the auxiliaries and call their convention at the same time and place as the international to which they are an auxiliary; and,

WHEREAS, Believing the auxiliaries will never achieve the purpose for which they were organized until they have officials devoted to the work of educating and organizing auxiliaries; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to take such steps as they may deem necessary to perfect the organization, including the appointment of a general secretary who shall serve without pay; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a section of the Magazine be devoted to the auxiliary body.  
EMMA F. LANGDON,

Representing Eureka, Utah, Deslodge and Elvins, Mo., Auxiliaries.

Referred to resolution committee.

Report No. 56 from credential committee read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 18, 1912

To the Delegates of This Convention:

We, your credential committee recommend that Brother Corra be allowed to cast the proxy vote of Burke No. 10 as per instructions from Burke No. 10.

DAN HOLLAND, Chairman. N. J. RILEY,  
E. M. DAVIS, MIKE SHEA.  
JAS. HANLEY,

Moved by Con Shea, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Frank O'Connor, No. 1, that report of committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report No. 57 on Resolution No. 47 was read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 18, 1912.

We, your organization committee, beg leave to report on Resolution No. 47 and recommend that said resolution be referred to the Executive Board and that organization work be pushed as rapidly as the funds of the organization will permit.

EMMA F. LANGDON,  
BEN GOGGIN,  
JOHN GILBERT,

MIKE SHEA,  
MRS. R. LEE LASHLEY,  
MICHAEL CONNOLLY,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate J. R. Bruce, No. 46, seconded by Frank O'Connor, No. 1, that the report be concurred in. Motion carried.

Letter No. 58 was read from S. H. Hatwig, financial secretary of No. 252, Blair, Nevada, giving a detailed account of the strike situation in that state.

Moved by Delegate Stodden, No. 83, seconded by Delegate W. N. Welsh, No. 145, that the convention adjourn till 9 a. m., Friday, July 19th.

After announcements, motion was put and carried.  
The convention adjourned at 4:15 p. m.

## FIFTH DAY SESSION

### MORNING SESSION.

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President C. H. Moyer.

Roll was called and all delegates reported present.  
Minutes read and approved.

Resolution No. 59 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

Acting under the directions to use my best efforts to have a minimum wage established throughout the jurisdiction of the W. F. M. and in order to get the matter before this convention for discussion, I wish to introduce the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend to all locals of the W. F. M. that they use all means in their power to establish a minimum wage of \$4 per day on or before January 1, 1913, and that the incoming Executive Board be instructed to give them all aid in their power.

E. B. SIMANTON,  
Delegate, No. 60.

Referred to resolution committee.

Communication No. 60, read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates, Western Federation of Miners.

Sirs and Fellow Workers: I hereby ask for the privilege of expressing myself upon the floor of this convention, having been sent here to be heard on matters of much concern to myself and to the entire membership of the W. F. M. and the delegates at this convention all other attempts on my part so far have been in vain, I now appeal to the delegates.

I remain yours,

THOS. CAMPBELL.

A Member of Butte Miners' Union.

Moved by Delegate John Valimaki, No. 200, seconded by Delegate Jas. Hanley, No. 151, that the request be granted.

The president then stated that the request just read was misleading as the floor had never been requested by Brother Thos. Campbell. He also read the following communication and stated that this was all and everything that he had received from Brother Campbell.

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912.

Chas. H. Moyer, President of the W. F. M.:

I hereby appeal to you as president of the W. F. M. to take the affairs of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. M., out of the hands of men now in charge as officers, and either place the same in the hands of the following named men as officers:

President, MIKE HOUGHTON.  
Vice President, JOE FEENEY.  
Recording Secretary, JOHN ROWE.  
Sec'y-Treas., MIKE J. CLEARY.  
Ass't Sec'y-Treas., WM. POWELL.  
Warden, JAS. GEONO,  
Conductor, JOHN L. BROWN.  
Finance Committee, JOE McQUIDD,

ELI JUKANOVICH.  
BURGOYNE JOYCE.

Trustees, JOHN MATHEWS,  
J. T. WILLIAMS,



FRANK AUXIER,  
GEORGE TORNEY,  
EDWARD SANDERS.

Or the Executive Board take the matter in hand and call for another election in the Butte Miners' Union.

Or else revoke the charter of Butte Miners' Union in accordance with Section —, Article —, of the Constitution of the W. F. M., on the grounds that the men now in charge of the affairs of Butte Miners' Union as officials have been placed in that position through and by the efforts of the mining companies of Butte, proof of which I can submit when called upon.

I further ask that you place no member of Butte Miners' Union on the credential committee of this the twentieth annual convention, as I am going to contest the seating of all who are present here to represent Butte Local No. 1, as delegates on the same grounds, that is that they were elected through the efforts of the mining companies.

Yours for progressive unionism,  
THOS. CAMPBELL,

A member in good standing of Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. M.

Moved by Delegate W. N. Welsh, No. 145, seconded by Delegate F. Szymanski, No. 190, as an amendment, that the communication be tabled. Motion lost.

Discussion was resumed on the original motion.

Executive Board Member Cannon, Delegates Dan Holland, No. 1, John Maki, No. 128, Jas. Ansen, No. 38, J. W. Smith, No. 6, Emma F. Langdon, No. 12, Roderick McKenzie, No. 26, Leslie Turner, No. 17, speaking on the question.

Moved by Delegate W. N. Welsh, No. 146, seconded by Emma F. Langdon, No. 12, that the previous question be put. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Mrs. Rosalie F. Murray, L. A. No. 1, seconded by Delegate Ben Goggin, No. 142, that if Thos. Campbell was present that he address the convention at the present time. Motion carried.

Delegate Miller spoke on the question and Brother Thomas Campbell took the floor, and requested that if he was to be tried that he desired to be tried by a selected committee by the convention on which the Butte delegates had no choice in selecting.

Delegate Frank O'Connors, No. 1, asked a question of Thomas Campbell, who replied to the same.

Delegate R. A. Campbell, No. 106, also asked questions of Brother Thomas Campbell, and no reply was given.

Delegate McClelland, No. 1, spoke on the question regarding election of Butte No. 1 delegate to the convention.

Original motion put and carried and regular order of business proceeded with.

Delegate E. B. Simanton, No. 60, requested that he be included in the investigation as he had been mentioned.

Moved by Delegate Jacob Oliver, No. 1, seconded by Delegate W. N. Welsh, No. 145, that the request of Delegate Simanton be granted. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 63 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912.

To Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners and the Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention:

Whereas, It is evident that the different locals in this organization in different parts of the country are very desirous of engaging in mining in the different localities where they are, and adjoining the producers of the different localities where they reside, and

Whereas, It has come to our notice that there are several propositions that are desirous of being put up to your honorable body for your consideration and endorsement, from the Black Hills district; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention set a time and date to receive such propositions from their respective owners, and for your consideration and action; be it further

Resolved, That some action be taken upon this immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN KRAHENBUHL, Delegate No. 124.,  
W. M. BUTLER, No. 226, Webb City,  
E. B. SIMANTON, No. 60,  
R. A. CAMPBELL, No. 106.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 64 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912.

To the Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, assembled at Victor, Colorado:

Whereas, After years of advocacy by a minority in the Western Federation of Miners of the election of the general officers of the Federation by the referendum vote of the membership, the same was adopted by the Nineteenth Annual Convention, but the same convention extended the term of the office between election from one year to two years, and

Whereas, We believe that two years is too long a period for any officer of a labor organization to be elected for, as the membership are for that space of time practically denied the opportunity of pronouncing upon their officers, therefore be it

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners to endeavor to have an amendment to the constitution making election of officers annual instead of biennial; and be it further

Resolved, The acting Secretary-Treasurer immediately forward a

copy of these resolutions to our delegates at the Twentieth Annual Convention.

Introduced by William W. Joyce.

JOS. GORMAN,  
Acting Sec'y-Treas., No. 146, W. F. M.

Adopted by Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M., at meeting July 14, 1912.

A. F. MAILLOUX,  
President No. 146, W. F. M.

Referred to the Constitution Committee.

Resolution No. 65 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention:

Whereas, Our fellow-workers, Etter and Giovanntti, are now lying in jail awaiting trial for no other crime than fighting the cause of labor, and

Whereas, They are on trial for their lives, and that an injury to one is the concern of all, and that it is the duty of organized labor and of its individual members to lend a helping hand in those moments of trouble and persecution, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as tendering our distressed brothers our moral as well as financial support during the struggle and fight for their lives.

J. F. MAKI, 128.  
JOHN VALIMAKI, 200,  
PETER JEDDA, 203,  
AXEL KOLINEN, 195,  
ALBERT NAP GAUTHIER, 146,  
W. N. WELSH, 145,  
ALFRED BORDSEN, 16,  
HERBERT GALLAGHER, 16,  
ROSALIE F. MURRAY, L. A., 1,  
JOHN MILLER, 146.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Resolution No. 66 read as follows:

To the Officers and Miners of the Twentieth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

A Resolution to amend the Constitution of the W. F. M., as follows:

Add to Article 11, page 7, a new Section 7, to read as follows:

No local union shall issue proxy credentials for conventions, except to a regularly elected delegate of some other local union of the W. F. M., and no delegate may vote proxies not received direct from the union issuing said proxy.

All clauses in the Constitution in conflict with this amendment are void.

L. W. TURNER, Wallace No. 17,  
W. N. WELSH, No. 145,  
ALFRED BORDSEN, No. 16,  
HERBERT GALLAHER, No. 16.

Thomas Campbell was then granted the floor and the President requested the delegates to give strict attention to the speaker.

Brother Campbell produced a typewritten document and began to read, whereupon it was moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 232, seconded by Delegate Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, that the condition under which petitioner Campbell be allowed to read his statement is that said statement be filed with the Secretary and become the property of the Convention. Motion carried.

Thomas Campbell then proceeded to read without interruption to the conclusion.

Delegate Miller, No. 232, Executive Board Member Jos. D. Cannon, Con Shea, No. 1, Dan Holland, No. 1, Jerry Shea, No. 1, M. J. Riley, No. 41, Jas. B. Hanley, No. 15, asked questions and spoke on the matter that had been read by Thomas Campbell.

President Moyer asked if the convention desired to make further investigation or render a verdict in the case of Thomas Campbell, as he, Campbell, stated that he was ready for trial in reply to the question from Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 232. President Moyer further stated that he was ready to go to trial immediately on the charge and inference made by Thos. Campbell that he (Moyer) was an enemy to the Federation.

Delegate D. W. Dinwiddie No. 234, John Valimaki, No. 200, Frank Oliver, No. 1, Albert Nap Gauthier, No. 146, J. R. Bruce, No. 46, spoke on the matter that had been put before the convention.

Moved by Delegate John R. Bruce, No. 46, seconded by Delegate W. I. Jackson, No. 117, that the convention proceed with the regular order of business.

Delegate John Miller, No. 146, Jacob Oliver, No. 1, Executive Board Member J. C. Lowney, spoke on the motion.

President Moyer then spoke on the matter before the convention, suggesting that the charges against him and Campbell should be the property of the convention and that they should stand ready to hear the parties making the charges and those charged, and then determine whether he or Campbell is to be condemned or exonerated.

Moved as an amendment by Delegate James B. Hanley, No. 151, seconded by Delegate James Ansen, No. 38, that the convention go into executive session tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and proceed to hear the case that had been under discussion. Motion carried.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Resolution No. 67 read as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention:

A resolution to add to the Constitution Article IV., page 14, a new Section 13, as follows:



DELEGATES TO THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS AT VICTOR, COLORADO

Organized under the direction of the President or Executive Board shall present to the membership, through the Miners' Magazine, a regular quarterly report of conditions in their district, together with a statement of Federation funds by them in their work.

Introduced by:

L. W. TURNER, Wallace No. 17,  
ALBERT NAP GAUTHIER, No. 146,  
W. N. WELSH, No. 145,  
ALFRED BORDSEN, No. 16,  
HERBERT GALLAGHER, No. 16.

Referred to Constitution Committee.

Resolution No. 68 read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention:

Knowing that the progress of organization of the Western Federation of Miners is greatly hampered in many instances by the ignorance of the unorganized, as to the aims, accomplishments and effects of economic organization, and knowing that literature is the best, cheapest and most convincing manner of education, I submit the following resolution:

That beginning with the first of September, 1912, each local union of the W. F. M. shall be required to pay a per capita tax of two cents per member per month into the treasury of the general organization for the purpose of printing and purchasing literature to aid in organization. All moneys collected shall constitute an education fund and shall be used for no other purpose than herein specified.

The amount of per capita for the education fund due from each local shall be determined by the membership in good standing for the preceding month.

L. W. TURNER, Wallace No. 17,  
ALBERT NAP GAUTHIER, No. 106,  
W. N. WELSH, No. 145,  
ALFRED BORDSEN, No. 16,  
HERBERT GALLAGHER, No. 16,

Referred to Constitution Committee.

President Moyer appointed Delegate Wm. Davidson, No. 81, Vice President C. E. Mahoney, Delegates Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, Dan Holland, No. 1, and Tom Corra, No. 33, as the special committee provided for by resolution No. 49, adopted in the afternoon session July 18th. The President requested Fraternal Delegates Lord and Cameron to meet with the committee.

After announcements the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

(Continued Next Week.)



#### THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

An advisory committee of five has been named by Governor Shafroth to co-operate with the National Irrigation Congress in the work of making the efforts of this organization accrue to the best interests of Colorado. The advisory committee is composed of: Lou D. Sweet, chairman; Horace G. Clark, W. C. Johnstone and Platt Rogers, all of Denver, and former governor Alva Adams of Pueblo.

The National Irrigation Congress meets in Salt Lake City September 30 to October 3. Members of the advisory committee are expected to attend this session, which is the twentieth in the history of the organization, while Colorado will have a large delegation in the congress, the advisory committee will take the leading part in making the deliberations and conclusions in connection with irrigation, drainage, flood control, navigation, forestry and home building, of especial benefit to Colorado.

#### FROM ALASKA.

By John C. Chase.

I am now at Nome after having traveled through the heart of Alaska, down the Tanana and Yukon rivers. Everywhere meetings have been large and enthusiastic. In the Fairbanks district, meetings were held in all the creek camps outside of Fairbanks proper and all were better attended than ever was expected by the most sanguine.

Here in Nome, I have already held four meetings and have two more still to hold. The people cannot seem to get enough of Socialism.

I held the first meeting in the largest hall in Alaska and it was filled and to follow up this meeting we held others in the court house, in the miners' Union hall and in the Federal Labor hall.

Nome is the home of the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress and will also be the finishing ground for all the other candidates when the campaign closes.

The political situation here is much the same as it is in the states so far as a general mixup is concerned. There are five candidates in the field for delegate to Congress and the chances are all in favor of the Socialist candidate being elected.

Wickersham, the present incumbent, is a candidate of the Independent Republicans. The Mayor of Nome, Gilmore, is the Regular Republican candidate. The Democrats split and have two candidates. The Socialists have the opportunity of their lives to elect. A strenuous campaign is being conducted. The candidate of the Socialists is following up on the route I have made and Lena Morrow Lesis is following him. All our speakers are having big meetings and we have the old line gangs worried about to death.

Alaska is a fierce place in which to campaign, owing to the great distances one is obliged to make from one town to another. I was ten days in one mining camp before I could get a boat down the river to the next point.

Here in Nome I am tied up for two weeks waiting for the next boat down to Seattle, from which city I go back up the Alaska coast to finish the campaign.

Alaska is in a bad way economically as it is an off year as regards weather conditions. Most of the camps have been worked out to such an extent that many men are out of work in all camps.

People are simply hanging on, hoping that some new gold strikes will be made to start the country up again as it was in the good old days ten years ago.

It is no longer the country of the poor man, but has become the country of big capital. All transportation is controlled by corporations, so that prices are regulated by them.

Mining ground can no longer be worked profitably by the poor man. Nearly all workers are now obliged to obtain employment from the companies or the operators.

The wages are usually \$5 per day and board, but there is nothing to be bought at a price less than two bits.

A shave is anywhere from 25 cents to 50 cents, a hair cut \$1. Cigars are in many places 25 cents straight. Newspapers the same price. In fact, all through the interior, one will not find anything smaller than a quarter, and no matter whether it is a lead pencil or a shoe shine, this is the price to be paid. The \$5 per day therefore goes but a little ways.

It should be borne in mind, too, that the workers are employed for only two to three months in the year. Their hopes are simply to make enough in that time to get a "grubstake" so they can go prospecting during the winter for new paying ground.

The uncertainty of everything puts everyone up against it, and makes thinkers of them. This is why almost everyone is a Socialist or a near-Socialist. Alaska is a territory still of great resources, but will never amount to anything for the workers until the federal government gives Alaska something different in the way of government.

The great demand here is for local self-government with the government-owner railroads. The powers that be in Washington are holding back on this so that the big capitalists may first have all the resources worth anything in their hands.

This campaign will do more to make the administration at Washington sit up and take notice of the demands of the Alaska people than anything that has ever happened before. The great protest that will go out from here in the shape of the large Socialist vote, and possibly the election of a Socialist delegate, will have great weight with the powers that be.

Nearly every office holder in Alaska is a carpetbagger sent in here by the national administration and in most cases they are a misfit bunch, knowing nothing, and caring nothing about the needs of the people of Alaska.

The people are taxed for about everything they do. In fact, I have discovered only two businesses which people can enter into without paying a tax to the national government. These are practicing law and running a barber shop.

These two were overlooked, probably because the lawyers controlled affairs when the laws were made and accidentally overlooked the barbers.

There have been sent out more than \$12,000,000 from Alaska to the states than was paid in purchase price for Alaska. Yet the people get nothing but government by those appointed by the President.

But all these things are working together to make Socialists and before long Alaska is going to be a Socialist state.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—II.

##### The Industrial Aspect.—By Alfred Pomeroy.

According to the latest survey of the world, we have 192,000,000 square miles of surface, of which 55,000,000 are land. Not all of these are subject to cultivation and use, but much more than enough to meet the needs and supply the wants of the 1,500,000,000 people. We find unlimited natural wealth beneath the surface; iron, copper, zinc, coal, oil and other needs of the human family, and great streams of water flowing upon the surface to fertilize the soil and to use in our industries.

For whom was all this intended?

The assumption of primitive man was that it was intended for the use of all the people, but when society became more highly organized, the leaders set up the claim of special privilege and right of dominion, and established laws of entailment and hereditary rights.

There was no pretense of divine right behind this. It was the right of power—that he may take who has the power, and he may keep who can.

But does this doctrine hold good in the twentieth century? Undoubtedly it does to a large extent. More directly by powerful nations and more indirectly by powerful individuals and corporations. And yet if a unified people were to proclaim the doctrine, the loudest protests would come from its present beneficiaries. They would repudiate the doctrine of benevolent assimilation and denounce it as confiscation.

Daniel O'Connell declared in his war upon injustice that "nothing is politically right that is morally wrong." But the people might revert back to the origin of the wrong and insist that the world was meant for those who were designed to live in it.

Conditions are pretty much the same the world over, but the instances are plentiful in the United States. Taking a basis of 12,500 eighty-acre homesteads to each million acres, we find one man claiming ownership to enough land to supply 180,000 homesteaders. We find thirty-seven gentlemen in California with land enough to supply 230,000 homeseekers. We find another combination of gentlemen in the Northwest that could supply eighty-acre homesteads for 375,000 people. We find a list of foreign landlords, gentlemen of the aristocracy or speculators, who have reserved for themselves the homes of 287,000 homeseekers in this land. We find that the gentlemen who are alleged to represent the American people in Congress have, in their broad bounty and patriotic (?) spirit of liberality, donated enough of the people's domain to the corporations and combinations of the country to supply the needs of those who would like to settle on an eighty-acre homestead to the limited amount of 3,315,000.

As a matter of fact these generous gifts to the ever willing combinations of organized wealth, by our friends in Congress, exceed the area of the French Republic and German Empire combined, with their more than 100,000,000 of population.

These vast holdings of land extend to every state in the Union, by individuals and companies, and account for the exorbitant price of land in every nook of the country.

This land monopoly extends to all the wealth beneath the soil, such as the coal monopoly, the oil monopoly, the iron monopoly, the copper monopoly, and the same power is reaching out for control of the water power above the soil, realizing that our industries in the future will be dependent upon that power.

But the restraint of opportunity for the people is not limited to land and its direct products. We find the same iron hand of monopoly in control of the machinery of production and distribution. It has been admitted, before Congressional committees, that about ninety-five per cent. of production is

under control of wealthy combinations and the same percentage will soon be attained in distribution.

Nor is there anything surprising in such conditions when we consider that \$72,000,000,000 of the \$114,000,000,000 of national wealth are controlled by the same aggregation.

The manufacturing interests of the country have \$13,000,000,000 invested, including water, and their annual returns amount to \$17,000,000,000. These giant monopolies, with their consequent power of exploitation, also control patent rights which make them absolute in the market. Their power is shown in the fact that they can and do sell in the foreign markets on an average of forty per cent. cheaper than in the home markets.

It is a striking and instructive contrast to compare the agricultural with the manufacturing interests. The 6,000,000 of farms in the United States are valued at \$36,000,000,000 of dollars, with an annual production of \$9,000,000,000 of dollars, but the farmers are not combined for the control of the markets, as the manufacturers are, and it is not surprising that fifty-eight per cent. of them make an annual earning of less than \$500.

Nor does the consumer benefit by the low earnings of the farmers. The Agricultural Department shows that it takes 68 cents to land 42 cents' worth of farm products to the consumer. This is a small profit of 140 per cent. which the railroads and middlemen get.

The mad struggle for wealth and political power has subdued the finer human instincts, strangled the tendencies of good moral law, swept away the loyalty to duty and justice, and shriveled the spirit of patriotism. No nation can long endure without these qualifications.

As we look across the land, from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, we see the natural results that have followed in the wake of every wealthy oligarchy that has spread its black shadow, like a blight, over the national life of every people in the world's history.

Insurance statistics show that eighty-seven per cent. of our people die intestate, for the reason that they leave nothing but poverty and despair behind them. Of the 16,000,000 of homes about thirty per cent. of the occupants claim an absolute ownership. In many of our states more than half of the farmers are tenants. Two millions of our children are working in the mills and factories. In many of the southern states more than half of the male children are in the mills, and female children are not far behind them in numbers. Some of them are mere babes, five years old and under. The death rate of these babes is merely slaughter, and those who reach maturity are shriveled, old and dead to all ambitions of life.

Of the textile workers, but one per cent. live to the age of sixty-five years. Of all the wealth producers of the country, five per cent. reach the age of sixty-five. Of the aristocratic and non-producing class, fifteen and one-half per cent. attain the age of sixty-five years.

Those who build the homes of the country are not the owners, for we find that eighty odd per cent. of them are merely renters from the land owners. Nor is it possible for them to attain ownership under existing conditions, for the average wage is about \$413 a year. They receive but a fraction of the value of their labor. As about eighty-five per cent. of our national wealth is controlled by two per cent. of the people, it is quite easy to understand in whose hands is centered the ownership of our homes and industries. It is in the interest of the parasite class, through rent rack and dividends, that the country has become a slaughter pen in which 50,000 industrial workers are annually killed and 500,000 maimed and injured. By the most reliable authority, sixty per cent. of this slaughter could be avoided by reasonable precaution and observance of even the meagre laws that cover the industrial field.

The average worker produces about \$8.00 per day and receives an average of about \$1.40. Yet he is accused of extravagance and high living, and many of the well fed gentlemen of the land assign the cause of poverty and distress to idleness and intemperance! But the best figures we have upon this matter show that one fourth of one per cent. of industrial idleness is chargeable to intemperance.

But, to what account shall we charge the year's report of 12,000 murders, 12,000 suicides and the imprisonment of one out of every 180 of our 90,000,000 of people? Shall we go down into the abyss and seek the answer in the rookeries of poverty, where the great grey wolves of intemperance, want and crime prowling unceasingly, where the wings of the black bats never fold, where the shimmer of moral sunlight is seldom seen, or shall we go to the mansions on the hill, and the gilded dens, in the big skyscrapers, from which the annual billions of dividends are paid? For it is in these dens that the nation has been trustified, everything from the cradle to the coffin.

In the frenzied outburst of the French people in 1789, Mirabeau said to King Louis:

"There is never a public clamor without a public cause; to allay the one you must remove the other."

It was a case of millions for the few and nothing left for the millions. It was a case of a wealthy oligarchy with a king at the head.

Here in the United States you have a republican form of government with a Congress to change conditions when they approach a point of menace to the people's liberties and the national life, political and industrial.

Yes, you have a Congress and you have had a Congress for a hundred years and more. You have a Congress of 485 gentlemen, among whom are 380 lawyers, which is one out of every 450 in the country. But many of these gentlemen are not accused of representing the people, who are supposed to have a representation of one for every 194,000. You also have a court of nine supreme gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the right to set aside what the gentlemen in Congress have done.

You may think it a somewhat extravagant method to pay one set of gentlemen to undo what you have paid another set of gentlemen for doing, but that is as far as your right in the matter is considered, the right to think.

A bright people who have built up an aristocracy of wealth and bowed down in worship, and a form of government in which their voice is not heard, in which they plead for what they may take.

But the drums are rolling a reveille. And what shall the awakening be? Shall it be a land where each shall have the right to live and the co-equal right to a living, where opportunity shall be equalized, where the wealth beneath the soil and the waters above shall be free to all who are willing to delve and dip, where injustice shall be done to none and equity shall be monarch?

It will not be a land of Utopia, but a land where class stewardship shall be swept away and all shall be stewards of the collective wealth, a land whose shibboleth shall be, the greatest good for all, and all by the people and all for the people.

Babylon, Persia, Greece, Egypt, Rome, all fell from their pinnacle of power and pride when the wealth had concentrated into the hands of from two to seven per cent. of the aristocracy.

If the people protested they were crucified. The cross was the symbol of poverty and slavery, and the plain people were crucified.

The oligarchies were always upheld by the hired soldiery, powerful at times, and formed from the common people.

But centralized wealth begets arrogance and usurpation and always they lead to overthrow and change.

We are dangerously near the conditions that prevailed when the national power and eminence of these republics and empires crumbled. But history will not repeat itself here.

Rapidly the nation is ripening for a change. It will come sooner than many desire.

As for those who love their country, it is their duty to make their country lovable.



**WHY DOES HE DRINK?—ENFORCED IDLENESS, LACK OF RESISTANCE DUE TO OVERWORK, AND MAN'S ENVIRONMENT, CAUSES TO BE CONSIDERED.**

Many things go to make up a person's environment, as most writers on Socialism understand it. They cheerfully acknowledge that the Jew living in the squalid portions of the East End of London are mostly temperate. Similarly in the Chinatowns with which Australians are acquainted the Chinese residents, as compared with their white neighbors, might be described as temperate. In such quarters the visitor will see more drunken white men and women than intoxicated Chinamen. But decidedly the whites are affected by their surroundings. The Chinese are not so receptive, mainly because in their crowded and insanitary cities of their own country they have become inured to such conditions. But it was those conditions that brought the Chinaman to our slums to be what he is. He would appear almost to love dirt and squalor, because even when he settles on the land, at some distance from cities, he still prefers a filthy hovel to a decent residence. Undoubtedly environment has made the Chinaman a lover of dirt just as it will make a less phlegmatic person a lover of drink. The Chinaman in his squalid surroundings develops other vices, such as gambling and opium smoking, if he does not become a prey to alcoholism. But other influences are at work in addition to the squalor which all go to make up the environment of the individual. The nature of his work, or its intermittence, the attitude of the people around him towards him, the climate in which he lives, these and other factors shape his environment and determine his mode of living. The Chinaman in Australia, for instance, knows he is not viewed altogether with favor by the people surrounding him, and that this feeling would be intensified if he were to be seen rolling about the streets drunk. Therefore, in proportion to population, the intoxicated Celestial is a much less frequent street spectacle than the inebriate white person. On the other hand the Chinaman has greater inducement to practice secret vices, and this he does. A man's employment is part of his environment, that is, the work itself, as well as the building in which it is carried on, and the person who employs him. For the Chinaman in Australia the avenues of employment are not numerous, therefore his work is apt to be uncertain, so that the natural vice of gambling becomes here intensified. Work is a gamble with him, and gambling becomes an occupation. With the white worker intermittent employment is a great cause of the consumption of drink. One notices this fact in any port in the world where the casual workers on the wharves and jetties are inclined to drink during periods of enforced idleness. The nature of a man's work is another cause, sometimes, of alcoholism. If he work, for instance, under great mental strain, there is a tendency, when the pressure is temporarily removed and reaction sets in, to go to alcohol for relief. In fact environment acts in so many ways on the human mind and body—and particularly on the mind—that as an influence determining alcoholism it must be given easy pride of place. The mistake made by the newspapers and people who argue against this Socialist theory is that they think environment means only houses and streets.—Westralian Worker.

#### "BIG BUSINESS" SWALLOWS "LITTLE BUSINESS."

A recent issue of The Financial World publishes the following statement:

"For many weeks, with monotonous regularity, the commercial agencies whose business is to look after such matters, have reported that the majority of the business firms that had failed and gone into bankruptcy had a capital of \$5,000 or less. This week the same melancholy record is made and actually 91 per cent of the 239 business houses that failed throughout the country during the week had a capital of '\$5,000 or less.'"

What does this mean? It means that the small manufacturer and the retailer is being crowded to the wall by "big business."

We need not point out that the steel trust, the oil trust, the coal trust, the beef trust, the sugar trust, the woolen trust and other similar corporations have long since made it impossible for concerns with small capital to compete successfully in their market.

It is not so generally recognized, however, that in the field of retail business the same process is taking place. The department stores are constantly getting the larger share of the business in our cities. The mail order houses are rapidly putting the old general store in the country out of business entirely. One of the largest mail order houses has over five million customers scattered throughout the length and breadth of America.

The United Cigar Stores Company has over seven hundred stores scattered throughout our leading cities selling non-union cigars and driving their small competitors to the wall.

In the shoe business, such companies as the Regal and the Douglas, are establishing chains of stores throughout the country and they are making it more and more difficult for the independent retailer to survive.

Recently a 5 and 10-cent store trust has been organized which takes in the hundreds of stores formerly owned by Woolworth and Knox and other concerns. This business is capitalized at \$65,000,000 and will be able to wipe off the map any small concern which stands in its way.

We know that in the city of Chicago the Borden and Bowman Milk Companies have almost secured a monopoly of the milk business. The City Fuel Company has practically secured a monopoly of the coal business.

A few large breweries own most of the saloon licenses and the fixtures with which the saloonkeepers do business. The butcher shops are under the thumb of the beef trust and the independent drug stores now recognize that their business is endangered by the drug store trust.

Oh, no! the trusts are not putting the small concerns out of business! They are simply swallowing them whole. The only hope of the small business man lies in the same direction as that of the working man.

It is folly to attempt to destroy the trusts. These tremendous organizations have come to stay. They are gaining control of more industries every day.

The real solution of this problem is to be found in the national ownership of the trusts. Then all the people will share in their advantages.—Chicago Evening World.

#### THE LAST RALLY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

After decades of spasmodic and futile struggle, the political elements forming the expression of capitalism in general are now indisputably approaching the natural cleavage which is usually expressed in the vague terms,

conservative and radical. The Democratic party, despite its apparent chance for office, due to the Republican split, again reproduces practically the same antagonistic factions as its rival for office and power.

It is worth while noting that in both conventions the "tariff issue," which has heretofore always been presented and played up as the principal difference between Republican and Democrat, has been practically neglected by both and has sunk almost completely out of sight. For years it served as a reliable stand-by to corral the votes of the working class, but it no longer attracts interest, having been forced out of special consideration by the pressure of a general condition, as yet undefined and only vaguely recognized by the radical factions which are splitting both parties. It may, perhaps, be described as a more or less hazy perception of the fact that our industrial system is one of robbery and exploitation of one part of the community by another, and that this robbery and exploitation has reached a point where it is now intolerable to certain capitalistic elements which suffer by it, but at the same time support the system on which it is based.

It is not, however, that these radicals recognize among the principal or more important victims the working class elements of society. They are not fighting its battles in any sense. Though they may not admit it, nor perhaps even recognize it clearly, these radical elements, both Republican and Democratic, are the champions of the petty capitalists and small business men who are being crowded to the wall economically by their "big business" brethren. On previous occasions special sections of these elements have been temporarily able to unite politically, but have always suffered defeat. It now appears, however, that they are approaching the point where the possibility of uniting all these heretofore divided remnants for a final struggle with what they call the "predatory interests" can be achieved. In all probability we are now witnessing the last and greatest political rally of small capitalism.

Already there are indications of the forces under the apparent leadership of Roosevelt and Bryan coming together politically, and it is taken for granted that in such case La Follette will march his little squad into the same camp. There are, we are told, practically no differences between a "progressive Republican and a progressive Democrat" to hold them apart, and again and again the latter have insisted that between the Bryan-Belmont-Parker-Wall Street-Tammany combine and the kind of Republicans represented by Root and Taft there is no difference whatever. Whether this indicated lineup will materialize during this campaign is not easy to say, but it is indisputable that the tendency is all in this direction. What is developing may perhaps be loosely described as a "class struggle" within the capitalist camp, tending to divide it finally and ever more distinctly into two antagonistic elements.

Like every other capitalist political group, this radical division must present itself as the champion of "all the people" and make its appeal to them, as Roosevelt, recently declared, "regardless of political affiliations." That it will have a temporary measure of success with such appeal is, of course, not to be denied. But that the small capitalist elements whose interests are the real reason for its coming into being can permanently rehabilitate themselves at the expense of "big business" is both economically and politically impossible. Steadily and inexorably they will be driven continually in the direction of Socialism, whatever following of workingmen they may secure naturally showing the first indications of the march in that direction, as they gradually realize that the "progressives" can only do nothing for them but for themselves.

Capitalism, great or small, can only maintain itself by the continued deception of the working class, upon whose votes in the last analysis it depends for its existence. The old "issues" having been played out, new ones must be substituted, equally misleading, which will as far as possible conceal the real nature of the strife.

We have, however, reached the point now where the general exploitative character of capitalist production is compelling the political unity of all small capitalist interests which heretofore have tried vainly to achieve united political expression. Hence the general disregard of party ties, the increasing meaninglessness of the terms Republican and Democrat, and their substitution by such terms as radical and conservative, progressive and reactionary.

How long this division and the political strife it engenders will persist as a dominant political "issue" is not easy to estimate, but it is a certainty that beyond it the field lies clear for Socialism—for the final struggle between the capitalist and working classes for political and economic supremacy in the nation.—New York Call.

#### AN APPEAL TO THE REASON OF CATHOLIC WORKINGMEN.

(By William Clancy, Author of "Catholicism and Socialism.")

There is no doubt about it, Socialism has come to be a vital issue in America. Everybody is saying something for or against it. Everybody who is intelligent and fair, however, first investigates Socialism and then talks about it.

There is no need of being uninformed on this great, big question, since it is always easy to procure good Socialist literature. In the light of this fact, it is difficult for me, as a Catholic and a Socialist, to understand the attitude toward Socialism of the Roman Catholic press, hierarchy and clergy.

Churchmen are supposed to be intelligent and fair. Their education has not been neglected and their religion teaches them to be honest and charitable. Catholic churchmen, particularly, ought not to be guilty of rash judgment in considering Socialism, because, in the years past, when the church was weak in this country, it had to battle continuously against misrepresentation.

Indeed, there are many—very many non-Catholics—who believe to-day that the Catholic church is incompatible with American institutions. Intelligent people of all religions, who understand what the church really is, do not share this opinion, but it persists because some people are narrow and bigoted and uncharitable. They do not want to learn the truth.

Many Catholic opponents of Socialism say that they find Socialist literature vague and indefinite. Notwithstanding this statement, they declare positively that Socialism is against religion; that it will break up the family and destroy the home; that it stands for free love.

This indictment of what ignorant or dishonest people say of Socialism is terribly, tragically true of the present system of society. Look over the counts for yourself and see if every one of them—irreligion, the destruction of home and family life, free love (promiscuous sex relations)—does not abound all about you. Strange to say, it is the Socialists and the Socialists only who are sincerely endeavoring to end all these vicious conditions. Socialists have no financial interest in their perpetuation, as have the capitalists and their supporters.

When anti-Socialists talk of "free love"; when they speak of "breaking up the family and destroying the home," they forget that the wives, sweethearts, mothers and sisters of Socialists would be victims of this system of "free love"; Socialist families would be broken up and Socialist homes destroyed. Socialists are not stupid enough nor rash enough to wish a condition like this on themselves or to help in the slightest to bring about such a condition. If Socialism were what our Catholic opponents say it is, Socialists would themselves vigorously oppose it.

The average Catholic workingman knows that these objections must be without foundation. What perplexes him most is the assertion, frequently made by Catholic churchmen, that Socialism is irreligious and materialistic. So far as Socialists know, Karl Marx, who formulated Socialism, was a free-

thinker. He professed no particular religion, although he had been brought up a Christian. But this fact was also true of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine and other illustrious American patriots.

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are both Godless, and the commonwealth founded upon them is Godless, if by Godless is meant the making of religion a private matter. That is what Socialism does. That is all it does. The Roman Catholic church has thriven and prospered under the completely secular and "Godless" institutions of America. This cannot be said of the church in countries where she has been bound up with the state by concordats.

Socialists differ religiously the same as men of other parties. There are some unbelievers among them, just as there are in other organizations. If, however, it could be proven that every Socialist in America is an atheist, the justice or the necessity for Socialism need not suffer with Americans. There is nothing in the history or spirit of American institutions which says that any religious belief, or the lack of any religious belief, determines the merit or fault of a man's political or economic principles.

We of to-day in America accept gratefully the results of the magnificent labor of Jefferson, Franklin and Paine in behalf of human freedom without accepting their agnosticism. Most Socialists accept the political and economic principles of Karl Marx without sharing his religious beliefs or lack of beliefs.

It is well known that Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is an unbeliever. This fact does not destroy the mechanical excellence or worth of his numerous inventions. President Taft is a Unitarian. Unitarians do not accept the divinity of Christ, yet Taft is popular with Catholics. The late "Bob" Ingersoll was not only the most famous American agnostic, but one of the most prominent members of the Republican party.

When that great engineering feat—the construction of the Panama canal—was begun it is not on record that the government started operations with prayer. Socialists are about ready to start another engineering feat—a feat in social engineering—the digging and rooting up of social injustice. It is a material task like house cleaning and has nothing whatever to do with religion, just as the digging of the Panama canal has nothing to do with religion.

We are going to use the United States government to accomplish the task for us, just as the government is being used to dig the canal. While the canal is intended as a shorter route to the Pacific coast, Socialism will bring a shorter route to pacific industrial relations and social justice.

Socialism is not against religion—it cannot be against religion. Socialism is political and economic. Socialists want the people to own the trusts instead of the trusts to own the people. They want to extend the function of government to provide employment to every citizen. They want to give every man an ironclad, constitutional guarantee, the principal provision of which will be his inalienable right to a job. They want his right to work to be a legal right—a citizen's right—and the pay he gets for the work he does to be measured by an exact social justice.

To make this last paragraph perfectly plain—the Socialists want to stop the "rakeoff" that industry now pays to idle capitalists and grafters. We want them to work for whatever they get. We want them to do useful, necessary work.

All this sounds vague and remote, yet you must remember that over 10,000,000 voters throughout the world—Catholics, Jews, Protestants and others—are fighting and working for this condition. The thing that 10,000,000 voters want cannot be much of a dream. It must have some substance and it must be near at hand. You must also remember that every day, in every part of the world, this vast army of awakened workingmen is receiving recruits by thousands. You could understand why this is so if you would read Socialist papers and books.

You must not worry about the opposition to Socialism of the Catholic prelates and clergy. In the past they have opposed other good things. The Irish Fenian movement is an example. The Fenians were the "minute men" of Ireland. They had truly "the spirit of '76." They had red blood in their noble veins and a purity of purpose in their brave hearts. They fought their fight for freedom as they thought best, but the hierarchy of Ireland bitterly opposed them. The Irish Bishop Moriarty said that hell was not hot enough nor eternity long enough for a Fenian. The Catholic hierarchy have never been quite so severe on Socialists.

If a Catholic bishop or cardinal is a millionaire, he has a reason for opposing Socialism; but there is no reason why a Catholic workingman should oppose it. If the hierarchy and clergy will give you work when you are out of work and food when you are hungry, and shelter when you are homeless; if they will do for you what a Socialist commonwealth will do for you, then they have a just claim on your political allegiance.

The working class of the world is sorely in need. Something or some one must come to their rescue. Socialists tell them to come to their own rescue.

Get into your union and get into the party that represents your class—the party that is your class. Vote the Socialist ticket straight and make it possible for you and your children to live a full life in this great, big, wonderful, beautiful, rich world that God gave to all.

The hierarchy and clergy are not workingmen. Most of them know nothing of our fierce struggle for existence. They know nothing of the grocery bill, the meat bill, the rent bill, the doctor's bill. These are all taken care of for them. They know nothing of weary days of unemployment, the crushing discipline of the modern factory, the dull, hopeless lives of the toilers.

If you do not vote the Socialist ticket, then you must vote for the Republican or Democratic parties, which the Catholic clergy knows, and you know, and I know, is rotten to the core.

Vote the Socialist ticket and do a man's duty to your fellows and yourself.—New York Call.

#### HOW ABOUT IT?

"What did you tell that man just now?"

"I told him to hurry."

"What right have you to tell him to hurry?"

"I pay him to hurry."

"What do you pay him?"

"Two dollars a day."

"Where do you get the money with which to pay him?"

"I sell bricks."

"Who makes the bricks?"

"He does."

"How many bricks does he make?"

"Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks a day."

"Then instead of your paying him, he pays you \$5 a day for standing around and telling him to hurry?"

"Well, but I own the machinery."

"How did you get the machinery?"

"Sold bricks and bought."

"Who made the bricks?"

"Shut up, you'll make the fools wake up, and then they'll make the bricks for themselves."—Socialist News.

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

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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, B.O. No., and Address.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C. ... Anthony Shiland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ... A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
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Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. ... John Maki, Sec'y, Negaunee, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

Rossland Woman's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C. ... Ida M. Roberts, Sec.
Independence Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, Central City, S. D. ... Mary Trenboth, Sec.
Elvins Ladies' Aux. No. 9, Elvins, Mo. ... Mrs. Stella Ratley, Sec.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah ... Cora Morton, Sec.
Hancock L. Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ... Amalia Kangas, B. 470, Houghton, Mich.
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D. ... Polly Christiansen, Sec.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. ... Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. ... Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ... Sonja Jylha, Sec.

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

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

Good Goods at Honest Prices. Everything as Represented or Your Money Refunded. On the Merits of This Proposition We Solicit Your Business.  
**WELLS MERCANTILE CO.**  
BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI.

FOR SHERIFF OF ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.  
**GEORGE WILLIAMS**  
Of Bonne Terre, Missouri.  
FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.  
Your Support and Influence Solicited. Subject to the State Primary, August 6, 1912.

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

**HOT LUNCH FOR EVERYONE  
SIMPLEX LUNCH  
OUTFIT**



**The Greatest Innovation of the Age**

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

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

Size of outfit, 11x8x3 1/2 inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

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

**A FALSE TEACHER.**

By J. W. Bennett.

Bishop Vaughn, the distinguished English prelate, has come to America to point out the unrighteousness of the working class uniting for the purpose of establishing better conditions for themselves and families under a co-operative system of industry called Socialism.

The bishop will earn his money and do his duty to those who employ him, but it will take something besides talk to explain away the cold, hard facts of working class poverty under the rule of private monopoly. The bishop will go from our shores with his object unattained because it is to accomplish the impossible, to thwart the progress of natural evolution.

It is contended by the bishop and others high in church authority that Socialism is against religion.

If the greed and avarice of commercian buccaneers is a form of religion to be fostered and sustained, then we are against that kind of religion.

The essence or aim of Socialism is to bring order out of disorder, to harmonize and unify the interests of all. Is this irreligious?

If it is bad for the helpless workers to combine to establish better conditions, why was it not bad for the oppressive capitalists to combine? When these powerful, labor crushing organizations were formed, you, Bishop Vaughn and the organization back of you, remained unmoved. They were not stigmatized as against religion. Yet deceit, force and fraud were back of every one of them. In wolfishness and feline mercilessness has the capitalist class ever stalked their quarry, the workers. Yet their actions were never made a target against which to engage in a great moral crusade.

How is it that when the poor workers whose lives are made miserable by all the flagrant abuses and oppression of private monopoly, organize to

right their wrongs at the ballot box, you are up in arms against them?

The reason is, you fear the rising tide of working class intelligence. The working class is daily getting a better idea of the material basis of life. They begin to understand the motives back of men, and political parties and organizations, and it is making them conscious of the necessity of subjecting all your gross materialism to control, that the spiritual may have a chance to develop. They see that private capital in the hands of a Morgan or a Rockefeller or a Roman hierarchy is not a divine but a human institution and that its oppressive character is no longer tolerable for the masses. You are educated, Bishop Vaughn but lack knowledge of the process of social evolution.

Because of your unfortunate situation in being of, and representing a class who has made a divinity of material things, you think Socialism threatens your material power, and presuming upon the religious inclinations of the people, you tell them it is against religion. Again, I ask you, what kind of religion is it against?

The protection of all this vast material wealth in the hands of the oppressors of labor was more potent in arousing you and those you represent to action than all the untold misery of the working class.

Your conception arises from the means whereby you sustain your physical life, viz.: by the division of humanity into classes, into master and man, employer and wage worker and this precludes the possibility of you and the class you represent understanding the necessity of world-wide unity of those who toil.

**In Memoriam.**

Hedley, B. C., July 28, 1912.

Please have the following put in Miners' Magazine for our brother, John Radick, who was killed in the Nickel Plate mine, Hedley, B. C.:

Whereas, The Almighty in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take our dear brother, John Radick, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his relatives in their sad bereavement, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication. Yours fraternally,

T. R. WILLEY,

(Seal)

Secretary W. F. M. 161.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Tonopah, Nevada, July 30, 1912.

Resolution of condolence upon the death of William J. Trevathan:

Whereas, The all-wise Creator in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William J. Trevathan, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Trevathan this local has lost a good and true member, his wife a kind and loving husband, and this community a sincerely beloved and respected citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased brother, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this local union.

R. H. DALZELL,  
G. B. BEN,  
THOS. McMANUS,  
Committee.

(Seal)

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Vernon Miners' Union, W. F. M., No. 256.

Seven Troughs, Nev., July 27, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M.:

Whereas, The terrible calamity in the form of a cloudburst on Thursday, July 18, 1912, removed from our midst the beloved wife of Brother Stephen O'Hanley and also Brother Michael Whalen, and

Whereas, They were esteemed by all and will be sadly missed in our community; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of bereavement, and that our charter be draped for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the editor of the Miners' Magazine for publication.

E. O. STEVENS,  
MARTIN McEATHON,  
H. R. LUND,  
Committee.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Mullan, Idaho, July 29, 1912.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to take from our midst our worthy brother, John C. McLeod, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother McLeod, the family has lost a noble friend and kind brother, the community a good citizen and Mullan Miners' Union No. 9 of the W. F. M. a worthy brother for the cause; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Mullan Union No. 9, W. F. M., tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their sad hour of affliction; and be it further

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

WM. HAMMOND,  
O. W. CARTER,  
THOMAS REGAN,  
Committee.

(Seal)

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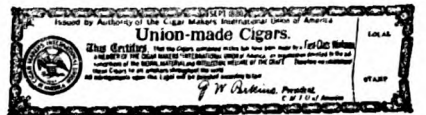
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## The Miners Magazine

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of the

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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