

331.805
MIN

Econ

LABOR
PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the
**WESTERN FEDERATION
OF MINERS**



DENVER, COLORADO, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912

VOLUME XII.

240

NUMBER 480.

WEALTH BELONGS
TO THE PRODUCER
THEREOF.

THE COLORADO HOUSE

W. H. KISTLER
Stationery
Company

1539 TO 1548 LAWRENCE STREET
DENVER, COLO.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING,
ENGRAVING, BLANK BOOKS.



MADE BY THE **CUBAN CIGAR CO.** DENVER, COLO.

Underhill
UNION MADE.

OVERALLS
THE BEST FOR MINERS

THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN
WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.
THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

The **BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co.** --- Denver

Price List of Supplies

Charters	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards	\$.01 each
Rituals	1.00 each	Membership cards05 each
Warrant Books	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp65 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals	3.00 each
Constitution and By- laws, per copy05 each	Delinquent Notices	1/4c each
Notification Blanks01 each	Application Blanks	1/2c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

JOSEPH RICHARDS
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

15 to 19 South Montana Street. Butte, Montana.
The Oldest Undertaker in the City. Both Phones.

O'Rourke Shoe Co.
SHOEMAKERS

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST. BUTTE, MONT.

DON'T BE A SCAB
DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA

Where members of Organized Labor are Locked Out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:

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

BUTTE MONTANA **HENNESSY'S** CORNER GRANITE AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

Pure Food Groceries

Nothing but the best. Prices the lowest consistent with Quality.

Everything for everybody.

We sell the World's best union-made clothing hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

The Choicest Fresh Meats

Every piece must pass government inspection. None but the best sold here.

The cleanest, most sanitary meat department in the state.

DRINK

CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

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

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, September 5, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 480
\$1.00 a Year

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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Signed

Department

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

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania have now a membership of 66,000 in good standing.

ROCKEFELLER'S hot weather advice is "eat less and keep cool," and the New York Volks-Zeitung adds: "Eat still less and you will become cold."

KEEP AWAY from Bisbee, Arizona, as that camp is already overdone in the labor market, and the advertisements for miners in various papers are misleading.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR has won its fight in Congress for the right of the postal employes to become members of a labor organization. The world moves.

MAGAZINE called the Banking Reform calls attention to the fact that there are deposited in the banks nearly sixteen billion dollars. The money actually there is one and one-half billion. The money outside the banks is two billion. The total money in the country is three and one half billion—yet there are sixteen billions on deposit.

How secure is your money under such conditions, seeing that you have no security for it and that there is absolutely nothing behind it?—Political Action.

The vast majority of people are not worrying about *deposits* in the banks, but millions of people are worrying about the lean and meagre *deposits* in the family larder.

THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE that Roosevelt was elected by Standard Oil in 1904 is so strong as to be almost positive. It is no wonder that Teddy is hailed as a *trust-buster*.

THE EDITORIALS promised by the newspapers of Colorado that are subsidized to J. B. Pearce, secretary of state, are now appearing. These editorials paying tribute to the genius, ability and honesty of J. B. Pearce are based on the public funds that Pearce has promised these journals for political support.

Pearce is hungry for a "third term," and as Pearce has several hundred thousands of dollars of public money to spend for printing, he is well equipped with a campaign fund to further his interests, but the people will vote in September and November.

Pearce will learn that journals that can be bought by promises of public printing have but little influence at the polls.

REV. J. WESLEY HILL has flung his hat into the political ring and is now shouting against Socialism. In a recent address at Shelbyville, Ind., he declared: "Socialists should be shot or electrocuted!"

Those who know Rev. Wesley Hill will not be surprised at such language. When the fact is taken into consideration that Hill was so infamous in Utah while preaching the Gospel that a stonecutter was employed to use his chisel in eliminating his name from the church which his parishioners felt he had disgraced, there can be but little surprise that this clerical sinner should desire Socialists to be "shot or electrocuted."

It is said that there is reformation and regeneration for the vilest sinner, but Hill stands in a class by himself, and it is probable that Hill will have to die before he is *regenerated*.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., in order to head off a reorganization movement on the part of its employes, has announced a pension scheme with which to rivet the shackles on its slaves more tightly. As this great "benefit" will cost a bit of money, the corporation is busily enforcing economies in various ways, one of which is to substitute girls for messenger boys, as the former are more docile and will probably work cheaper and longer hours. The company has been employing girls as messengers in Connellsville, Greensburg and some of the other smaller cities in Pennsylvania as an experiment, and now it is announced that messenger girls are to be introduced in Pittsburgh. That the young girls will be thrown into all sorts of temptations is, of course, patent to everybody. But the greedy profit-mongers and their apologists will seek to stifle public indignation with the maudlin cry about encouraging the "new woman."—Cleveland Citizen.

MANY EMPLOYERS express their admiration for the *independent* workingman. The *independent* workingman is the *slave* whose name does not appear on the register of a labor organization.

The *independent* workingman is the servile creature who yields implicit obedience to his boss and gulps down the maledictions of his master against the labor movement.

The *independent* workingman is the spineless nonentity who sings

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee" when he's "broke" and shouts for the "Star Spangled Banner," even though our so-called emblem of liberty becomes prostituted to strangle free speech and to be flaunted over bullpens where labor is held at the point of bayonets.

Independent workingmen are *cheap* and generally contented and never ask for better conditions, and for these reasons they are worthy of fulsome adulation from the industrial despots who hold them in bondage.

The *independent* workingman who merits this cheap tinsel of flattery from his boss has large feet and a small head, strong arms and a weak will, and his flickering intellect threatens to make its escape from its eupola.

The *independent* workingman whose mental faculties fail to grasp the strength of the labor movement and the merits of its mission, is an object more of compassion than of condemnation, and heroic efforts should be made to rekindle the dying embers of intellect in his almost brainless "noodle."

THE FOLLOWING resolution was adopted at the late convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and is worthy of consideration by men who stand outside the pales of organized labor and who sometimes hurl their maledictions against a movement that is struggling for the liberty of labor.

The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, Two members of the working class have met with a violent death while following their occupation of mining within the last few days in a mine in this district; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this body extend their sympathy to the families and friends of these men, regardless of whether they were members of organized labor or not."

While the convention of the State Federation of Labor of Colorado was in annual session at Cripple Creek two men employed in the mines met with untimely death.

These unfortunate men whose lives went out in the "twinkling of an eye" were not members of a labor organization, but looked upon organized labor with suspicion, but regardless of the indifference or antipathy which these unfortunate men entertained for the labor movement, the delegates in the convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, not only expressed sympathy for the bereaved families, but raised a purse of \$60 to aid those families in their misfortune. Such generosity should not be overlooked or forgotten by laboring men who feel a prejudice towards organized labor and whose prejudice is bred from a misconception of what the labor movement means.

EARL ROGERS, the attorney for Clarence Darrow, declared that while he was the attorney for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, he had a spy in every local union.

In other words, some member of the local union resolved himself into a Judas and for "the thirty pieces of silver" committed treason to himself and the class to which he belongs. It is a well known fact among the observing men of the labor movement, that organized labor is honey-combed with the hirelings of detective agencies and these men carrying the cards of organized labor, are generally the most loquacious and always attend the meetings, so that they can make a full report to their paymaster. They generally pride themselves on their aggressiveness and sometimes herald to the world the declaration that they are *revolutionists*, willing to fight, bleed and die for the economic freedom of labor.

These traitors are always anxious to impress on their fellow men that their religion is wrapped up in the principles of unionism, and when they speak, their language bristles with the most vehement and fiery denunciation of exploiters.

They are long on abuse and vilification, and short on logic and argument.

They are continually scheming to raise suspicions in the minds of the membership of organized labor against the honesty and sincerity of the labor official, and they are never so happy as when their hellish work breeds dissension and disruption.

The membership of organized labor will do well to watch closely the man who talks most and does the least.

THE LONDON LABOR LEADER contains the following:

"At Norwich last Saturday, Cardinal Bourne addressed a conference of Catholic trade unionists. He said that the Catholic church, when she had supreme control of Europe, never hesitated to encourage trades unionism; but no labor struggle could ever abolish the ten commandments. "The men had to recognize the rights of employers. Those rights had been opposed, but that did not make them cease to exist. The men were bound to ask themselves whether the reasons which seemed to call for the exercise of their liberty of action were sufficient to justify them in inflicting on the whole community perhaps tremendous sufferings and the dislocation of society. The same remarks apply to the owners of capital."

It is somewhat singular that the cardinal in the course of his address did not state explicitly as to what rights should be conceded to the employer, and the arguments to prove that the capitalist was deserving of *recognition* from that great mass of people who groan in industrial servitude, from a system that breeds a master and a slave. Any system that makes the many depend upon the few, cannot be upheld by Christianity, unless Christianity becomes prostituted to serve the interest of a class whose economic power makes them tyrants whose eyes are never moistened by the dew of tears in sympathy for the victims of oppression.

The struggle of labor does not contemplate the abolition of the ten

commandments, but the system under which we live makes a mockery of the decalogue and strangles to death the liberty of the human being who happens to be a victim of poverty. Under the present civilization, Lazarus has no standing in court, and *Justice* is assassinated when confronted with *Privilege*.

It is again somewhat strange that there should be such an organization as Catholic trade unionists, unless it is the purpose to control such an organization through the exalted dignitaries of the Catholic church.

The labor problem is world-wide and affects the working class regardless of creed or nationality, and if eligibility to membership in such an organization depends upon the religious faith of the laboring man who may be an applicant for membership, then it is safe to assume that the principles of such an organization will never reach the industrial cancer that is poisoning our civilization throughout the world.

THE OTHER DAY a baby was born in New York. At its birth it became the possessor of \$3,000,000. It has a cradle costing \$10,000. When it was born, bulletins were issued by the doctors to inform the waiting multitude of its arrival.

There is nothing remarkable in the fact that the Astor baby was provided at its birth with \$3,000,000. If it were given its share of the Astor fortune it would have many times \$3,000,000. But the Astor wealth is to be kept intact. The bulk of the fortune goes to the eldest son.

With a fortune of \$3,000,000 the Astor baby will be able to get along nicely. It will have an income of at least \$150,000 a year. This income will be derived from the wealth created by labor and taken from it by force of privilege.

The bulk of the Astor fortune is in New York real estate. In New York, as stated in the Times by Vice President Mortimer of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, rents are enormous. Mr. Mortimer tells us:

"The net increase of land values in the city of New York from 1900 to 1910 was more than the combined gross output of all the gold and silver mines of the United States by \$170,000,000 and greater by \$278,000,000 than all the dividends paid during this time by all the railroads of the United States. And during this time this land was paying satisfactory dividends on its investment. This is the land which in 1626 was bought from the Indians for \$24, or approximately 9 cents for each 100 acres."

Not all of the Astor baby's income will be drawn from rent. Some of it will come from interest. Profit will contribute. But whether it be profit, interest or rent, it will come from the pockets of the workers—from those who are producing the nation's wealth.

The Astor baby is only one of many. Every day there are born into the world children who are privileged to live in luxury. Every day there are born thousands whose destiny it is to toil from early infancy that these favored ones may live in idleness.

There is no mystery as to these inequalities of fortune. They are the natural consequence of a system based on privilege and profit. They may be ended whenever the fathers and mothers whose babies are disinherited at birth insist that their children shall not be sold into slavery or held in bondage.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE HIGH BROWS, professors and intellectuals in the Socialist party are engaged in verbal warfare to stem the tide that demands the relegation of the *unclean thing* that bears the name of J. Mahlon Barnes. The committee that tried Barnes more than a year ago gave him an official *whitewash*, but the work of the committee was so coarse that when the National Executive Committee met at Milwaukee in August, 1911, that committee was forced to accept the reluctant resignation of the moral degenerate whose conception of honor is as undeveloped as the sense of a hog on principles of equity.

The professors of the Socialist party are now lambasting each other on technicalities as to the manner in which the *lover of soul-mates* secured the appointment of campaign manager. This acrimonious discussion is but a waste of time and energy. The question that stands out prominently and which will not down through a discussion of technicalities are the many charges based upon the conduct of J. Mahlon Barnes.

It is said that Barnes was selected as campaign manager as a *vindication*; but if Barnes was guiltless of the charges that brought about his retirement as national secretary, then why did a national committee accept his resignation as secretary?

Why was he not *vindicated* by a national executive committee, when an aroused sentiment of indignation demanded his retirement as national secretary?

Does the forced resignation of Barnes as national secretary and his appointment as campaign manager *vindicate* him and exonerate him from the foul charges that are so filthy as to be unfit for publication?

The *professors* and the *intellectuals* of the Socialist party are giving but little credit to the intelligence of the membership who pay the per capita tax if they entertain the opinion that resorting to cheap cunning and trickery will blind the vision of the membership of the Socialist party to the chronic depravity of Barnes. It has been charged that Barnes has been guilty of drunkenness, immorality and dishonesty and the committee that tried him on these charges while giving him a *whitewash*, could not hide in its report the apparent fact that Barnes was smirched with dishonor.

If the Socialist party through its officials are ready to place their approval on immorality, drunkenness and dishonesty, then by all means, let Barnes be *vindicated*; but the storm that will follow will sweep Barnes and his *vindicators* into everlasting oblivion.

Will the Governor Act?

THE OUTRAGES committed by the Baldwin-Feltz thugs in West Virginia have at last fully aroused the miners, organized and unorganized, of that field.

The miners on Cabin creek have not been members of the United Mine Workers for many years; some of them did maintain their membership secretly, but all of them are as emphatic in their demands as the men of Paint creek, who were recognized as members of the organization by the operators until the expiration of the last agreement.

The petition presented to Governor Glascock by the men who met at Charleston states in very few words conditions that have been imposed on these men and borne far too long.

Not in Russia in the darkest days of oppression there, have the fundamental rights of individuals been more ruthlessly denied than in this corporation-ridden hell-hole. That in this day and age, under what we are so often told is the most liberal government in the world, an army of thugs should be allowed to set their purpose against the rights guaranteed to individuals, rich or poor, by the laws of the state, by the constitution of the nation, is a situation that can no longer exist.

The right to congregate and exchange ideas has been denied these workers. Their right to discuss political questions not allowed; and the power that denied them these rights was the strong arm of might, backed up by Winchesters and machine guns.

According to the petition, and much evidence can be produced to prove the assertions made therein, men who were brought into that field, and on account of the poorly paid work ran into debt to the companies there, were not allowed to leave, were practically held in slavery or peonage by the force of armed guards hired by the companies and responsible only to them.

The matter has now been laid before the chief executive of the great state of West Virginia. He can no longer plead ignorance of the gross violations of the laws of the state, of the indignities perpetrated, that are forcing men, naturally peace-loving, as witness their long forbearance, to meet force with force.

If he is true to his oath of office, if he is worthy of the trust imposed in him by the workers of his state, when by their votes they elected him to his high office, he will insist that no man in West Virginia, no matter how poor or how rich, will be deprived of those fundamental rights supposed to be guaranteed by the constitution. Nor will he allow the subjugation of citizens by armed guards in the pay of corporations, whose duties are only to those who hire them, and whose only excuse for existence is the extortion of more profits for those corporations, irrespective of whose rights they trample on.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Important Resolutions

Adopted at the Late Convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the delegates from the Colorado State Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to introduce, vote for and solicit the support of the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held at Rochester, N. Y., in November, 1912, requesting that the officers of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor be elected by popular vote of the membership of said organizations.

Whereas, There is considerable iron work of all kinds used and erected in the several mining districts of this state, same being done by non-union men, and

Whereas, The Bridge and Structural Ironworkers having jurisdiction over all work of this class and are affiliated with the various central bodies of labor organization, therefore be it

Resolved, That the secretaries of all locals of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, and all other affiliated locals, notify the secretary of the Colorado State Federation of Labor of any iron work in their district, that the same may be secured for members of our organization, providing same does not conflict with jurisdiction of any other organization.

Whereas, The manufacture of cigars is one of the substantial yields of the state of Colorado, and, from a mercantile standpoint, yields as much revenue as almost any other industry in proportion to its magnitude, which fact alone commends it to the consideration of the people of this commonwealth, and the aggregate number of cigarmakers employed in our state are 700, with an approximate earning capacity of \$56,000 per month, all of which amount in due course of time reverts back into the channels of trade and goes to stimulate business, and

Whereas, The independent cigar manufacturers will soon be robbed of their right to conduct business if the American Cigar Company is not curbed in its rapid absorption of the cigar industry, as the United Cigar Stores of that company are reaching out for certain control in every city in our land, therefore be it

Resolved, In this, the seventeenth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, That we endorse the Cigarmakers International blue label as the surest safeguard against the trust-made cigars, and that we pledge our loyal support and will use our best endeavors to promote the sale and consumption of cigars bearing the Cigarmakers' International blue label.

Whereas, There is a so-called labor organization calling itself the Industrial Workers of the World, that is carrying on a campaign of organization dual to the trades union movement of this country, and

Whereas, The efforts of this so-called organization is directed along lines of destruction instead of construction, their stock in trade being to abuse, slander and vilify all those who fail to agree with their insane syndicalism, direct action and sabotage, therefore be it

Resolved, By the representatives of organized labor in the state of Colorado, in convention assembled, That we condemn this slander-syndicate in unmeasured terms and that we refuse to recognize it as a bona-fide labor movement, and be it

Resolved, That we advise all local unions and central bodies to refuse it future moral or financial support.

Whereas, The United Labor Bulletin of Denver, Colo., which has been endorsed by the Colorado State Federation of Labor, has on different occasions advertised scab-mined coal and urged members of organized labor to patronize coal dealers who handle scab-mined coal and thereby proved unworthy of the trust reposed in it, be it

Resolved, That the Seventeenth Annual Convention withdraw its indorsement from the United Labor Bulletin of Denver, Colo.

Whereas, An organization has been launched known as the "Union Federated Protective League of Colorado," for the purpose of uniting the forces of labor at the ballot box, with the following preamble: "This organization shall be known as the 'Union Federated Protective League of Colorado.' The purpose of this organization is to unite politically the rank and file of organized labor of Colorado, in order that labor may become a power at the ballot box and secure the nomination and election of men, irrespective of political parties, who, as public servants, will prove faithful to the interests of labor. All members of organized labor will be eligible to membership in the 'Union Federated Protective League of Colorado' whose record in the past proves that they have not used organized labor to subserve their personal political interests, and any member of this League whose acts and conduct disclose that he is attempting to prostitute the purpose of this League, shall be subject to expulsion. This League is organized solely for the purpose of advancing the interests of the working class of Colorado, and to do this, its members shall deliberate on the merits of candidates for public office, and shall strive to unite politically the forces of labor, in order that such men shall be elected to office as will scorn to commit treason to those who have reposed in them their trust and confidence."

Whereas, We are convinced that the Union Federated Protective League of Colorado will prove great assistance in furthering the interests of organized labor in this state, be it

Resolved, That this, the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor endorse the Union Federated Protective League of Colorado.

Whereas, The inhuman treatment of the miners and their families in the coal fields of West Virginia by the coal barons and their hired officials and thugs, the killing of hundreds of miners, the outrages committed on the wives of the miners, the abolishing of all rights of constitutional liberty and the abolishing of the rights to organize unions to civilize that state, have overreached the limit of human endurance, and

Whereas, These brutal conditions have driven the miners to revolt and take the God-given right to defend their lives, their wives and children, and

Whereas, The state authorities at the request of the coal trust rush the state militia to the coal camps to re-enact the reign of terror that was inaugurated in the Cripple Creek district under Peabody's administration, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Seventeenth Annual Convention, That we condemn such action on the part of the state authorities and call upon organized labor to give the miners all possible support.

Whereas, Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman from Wisconsin, having brought about the removal of former Federal Judge Hanford, an infamous tool of the capitalist system in the state of Washington, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor extend to Victor L. Berger a vote of thanks for his efforts in behalf of the working class.

Whereas, The Denver Bar Association by its vote and recommendation to the voters of the City and County of Denver have selected five judges for the District Court of the City and County of Denver, and

Whereas, Among those so chosen is one Greeley W. Whitford, one of the most notorious injunction judges that ever dragged judicial ermine in the mire, and

Whereas, By his kingly writs and infamous decisions, usurping, as he did, the right of a trial by jury to those accused of crime, he has

shocked the liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens of this nation, including those members of the bar who are not afraid to speak; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Colorado State Federation of Labor now in convention assembled in the City of Cripple Creek, That we condemn the action of the Bar Association of Denver, Colo., and that we go on record as saying that the said association should purge itself of those members who are contaminated by the holders of special privilege and who are subservient to the arrogant corporations; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to relegate the said Greeley W. Whitford and all other known enemies of organized labor to political oblivion forever.

Whereas, Craft organizations are a hindrance to the working class in its struggling for bettering living conditions, as has been proven many times, for instance lately, in the Chicago Pressmen's strike, when several union men were compelled to strike, other crafts remained at work, be it

Resolved, By the Seventeenth Annual Convention, We stand for the complete amalgamation of all unions within any industries into one union, as outlined by the American Federation of Labor in the organization of different departments of labor.

Whereas, In the struggle for the right and freedom now being waged between the northern coal trust and the mine workers of said northern coal fields all means have been used by said northern coal trust to induce the sheriff of Boulder county, M. P. Capp, to betray the trust placed in him by his constituents, and

Whereas, He has proven himself true to his trust and fearless in the discharge of his duty without fear or favor, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Seventeenth Annual Convention now assembled of the State Federation of Labor that we commend the action of said sheriff M. P. Capp as an example for other public servants to look up to and follow.

Whereas, The Denver Bar Association in their selection for candidate for district bench of the Second judicial district have endorsed G. W. Whitford for one of the judges for said district, therefore be it

Resolved, By this, the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor now assembled, to condemn the said Denver Bar Association, for their selection of one who has shown himself so prejudiced and biased in his judicial decisions in favor of capital and against labor; therefore, we appeal to the voters of the Second judicial district to use every honest means and efforts to defeat this judicial autocrat whose unjust decisions endanger the rights and freedom of every liberty loving free man and free woman.

Whereas, The coal miners of northern Colorado have been and are engaged in a life-and-death struggle for the very existence of their organization, and

Whereas, Organized labor is now in a position to substantially aid this organization owing to the fact that a number of operators have conceded to the union's demands, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor now assembled, That we pledge ourselves to purchase coal from the mines which produce union-mined coal only, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all members of organized labor and their friends to purchase union-mined coal.

Whereas, The members of Local No. 139, seated here in Convention, are the only organization of women Garment Workers in the State of Colorado, and

Whereas, We are asking trades unionists to give preference to the union-made product of your own state because of the competition that the fair manufacturers are suffering owing to the unfair and prison-made goods which are flooding the markets today, union men and women demanding union-made products enable us to maintain union conditions, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Colorado State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the garments bearing the union label of the Bayly-Underhill and Bayly-Allen Company, who are paying living wages and giving clean, sanitary conditions and the forty-eight hour week that the union label of the United Garment Workers guarantees, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 139, demand the co-operation of the State Federation of Labor, in helping to boost the products of the said firm, for in so doing you are furthering the interests of organized labor and helping your sister local which has worked unceasingly for the advancement of organized labor in general.

Whereas, We have in the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company a corporation doing business in this and adjoining states, one of the most cold-blooded, dastardly enemies of the working people, as well as the general public, a corporation that will resort to any means to gain its ends, one whose only idea has been to wrest from the public the last possible cent of toll, and

Whereas, This corporation has in the fair city of Denver as well as the other towns and cities of the state, not only wrested by illegal methods franchises that by right belong to the whole people, but has exhibited a tendency to override every expressed wish of the citizens, and has carried its evil influence to our government by free use of vast corporation funds, be it

Resolved, That we denounce this above-named corporation as an enemy to the state and pledge our moral support to any and all efforts which will tend to take from this corporation its power to work hardships on the people, further

Resolved, That this Convention do notify the local affiliated unions through the delegates, as well as by letter from the secretary, of this action, and urge them to active efforts against this financial vampire.

Whereas, The Bell Collar Manufacturing Company make the only union collar in the United States,

Whereas, Twenty girls supply the whole United States with union collars, despite the fact that there are two million union men, therefore be it

Resolved, That the attention of this Convention be called to this brand of collars and an effort made by every delegate to boost this collar and make it possible for more girls to find employment under union conditions

Whereas, Organized labor throughout the country, and especially in the state of Colorado, has during the past few years been subjected to grave injustices by reason of the courts having usurped the power to imprison for constructive contempt, and

Whereas, There has been initiated by the Direct Legislation League an amendment to the constitution of the state of Colorado, which, if carried at the next general election, will deprive corrupt courts of this self-assumed power, therefore be it

Resolved, By this, the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, That we heartily endorse the proposed amendment to the state constitution, and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the members of organized labor, their friends and sympathizers, to do all in their power to enact this proposed amendment.

The Issue

LIBERTY, divinest word ever coined by human or uttered by human tongue, is the issue in this campaign.

It is the spirit of Liberty that today undermines the empires of the old world, sets crowns and mitres askew, and in its onward elemental sweep is shaking the institutions of capitalism in this nation, as frail reeds are shaken in the blasts of the storm king's fury.

It was Carlyle who said of the results of the French Revolution that "democracy had destroyed the reign of the aristocracy of parchment, and in its place had established the reign of the aristocracy of the moneybag, the only compensating feature of which was that the reign of the latter would be of infinitely briefer duration than the former."

Truer words never fell from human lips. Kingdoms and dynasties founded upon parchment have endured for a thousand years, but after a reign of less than half a century the kingdom of capitalism, the reign of the money bag, in America totters upon its throne and needs but the breath of a united proletariat to plunge it into that oblivion to which Liberty has consigned the oppressors of mankind in every age of the race.

Upon a million hearthstones in America the newly-lighted fires of liberty burn today.

With an inspiration born of necessity the toilers of America are uniting under the crimson banner of Socialism for the final struggle of human emancipation.

From factory and mine, from field and farm, the gladsome cry of freedom echoes on and ever on.

Faster and ever faster the battalions of labor's hosts are wheeling

into action, with the irresistible onward sweep of the ocean's tide, the workers of the world march upon the political citadels of capitalism, the defiant cry of unconditional surrender upon their lips, the unquenchable light of liberty in their eyes.

No longer divided by the false political prophets of capitalism, united as they have never been before, the slaves of factory, mill and farm are bent on victory on every political battlefield.

For the first time in the political history of this nation the workers of every occupation are realizing the oneness of their interests and their cause, and they are recognizing as never before the common cause of their common impoverishment and oppression.

Capitalism stands revealed to the workers of the world as the incarnation of human greed, of human avarice, of human hate, of human slavery - the incarnate enemy of the further progress of the human race.

The issue is not Wilson and the Democratic party, but Capitalism, the father of the Democratic party and its politicians.

The issue is not Taft and the Republican party, but Capitalism, the father of the Republican party and its politicians.

The issue is not Roosevelt and his so-called Progressive party, but Capitalism, which spawns politicians and reformers of the Roosevelt type.

The issue is not the tariff, but Capitalism, the father of all tariffs.

The issue is not regulation of corporations, but Capitalism, the father of all corporations.

The issue is not the punishment of malefactors of great wealth, but Capitalism, the father of all malefactors, of whatever grade of wealth.

The issue is not child labor, but Capitalism, which is the father of child slavery.

The issue is not the prostitution of the mothers, wives and daughters of the workers, but Capitalism, which necessitates that prostitution.

The issue is not poverty, but Capitalism, which demands the pauperization of the workers of the world, in order that capitalism may flower and flourish.

The issue is not Morgan and Rockefeller and the ten thousand other millionaires who plunder the workers of the world, but Capitalism, which enables the Morgans and the millionaires to plunder the workers.

In plain, Socialism groups all the so-called "issues" of all the corrupt capitalist political parties of whatever brand or name under the head of hypocrisy, their gross political immorality and for their base betrayal of the world's workers.

The political harlots of capitalism have raised a thousand false issues, and they have captured and led opposing armies of the world's workers upon an hundred thousand political battlefields, where the only possible issue of the battle would be the defeat of the workers and the political and economic victory of the masters.

The workers were simply entangled in the miasmatic swamps of capitalist politics, and no matter how the battle went the workers lost.

But that day in American politics is gone for evermore. Socialism, full panoplied and full armed, has entered the field of battle. It declares the issue to be Liberty versus Slavery; Socialism versus Capita-

ism; Man versus Mammon.

Under the calcium light of the political and economic truths of Socialism the warring elements in American politics are segregating.

On one side are the disorganized, disintegrating cohorts of capitalism, with their cringing, cowardly leaders, madly denouncing each other with a Niagara of personal abuse which exhausts the vocabulary of vituperation.

In the presence of the one supreme issue of half a century they are lost and impotent.

On the other side are the rapidly gathering hosts of Socialism, marshaling their legions in the orderly ranks of the Socialist party, with its chosen captains, from its own class, serene and confident, awaiting the hour to strike that final blow for liberty which shall terminate the brutal rule of capitalism's class, for the battle of the ages is at hand. Harken to the trumpet voice and usher in the reign of human brotherhood.

Close up the ranks, oh, ye toilers of earth! Stand true to thine own liberty, for it summons you to the accomplishment of your own emancipation!

You are upon the eve of the greatest victory since the dawn of time!

Millions of your fellows have died upon the gory fields of battle that this day of peaceful victory should be yours.

Your ballot is the flower of the struggle of the ages; its fruit shall be the emancipation of the race. Socialism bids you to claim your own in this election in the name of liberty and humanity!—Eugene V. Debs.

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

ELEVENTH DAY SESSION

Victor, Colo., July 26, 1912.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President C. H. Moyer. Roll was called and showed all delegates present.

Reading of minutes deferred until the printed minutes were accessible.

Communication No. 138 read as follows:

Benson, Ariz., July 22, 1912.

To the Delegates of the W. F. M. Convention, Victor, Colo.:

Although no longer one of your officers, having resigned on June 15th to accept the position of superintendent of the State Industrial school of Arizona, I still feel as interested in the welfare of the W. F. M. as ever, and hope that the statement I am about to make will be of some assistance to the delegates assembled for the purpose of deciding on the best means to advance the interests of all men in the mining industry.

One of the subjects worthy of attention is the emigration question.

This matter is of vital importance to the federation, and may as well be brought up now as at some time in the future. It is useless to say, "We will have nothing to do with questions of that kind." All men should have the privilege of going any place on earth to secure employment, provided they do not work for a less compensation than men already there are receiving. But when thousands of men are brought into a district and there proceed to work for a lower scale of wages than that decided on by union men in that locality and refuse to join the organization that has already forced a living wage from the operators, then I believe this subject becomes one worthy of consideration. This is being done in Nevada, Utah and Arizona at the present time.

While in the Ely district I was informed by different Greeks that they were satisfied with their wages, said wages amounting to from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day. They refused to join the local for the reason that, were they all members, the W. F. M. would demand a higher wage and probably they would lose a few months' work.

While visiting the Bisbee district, where good organization work is being done, I found over 1,000 of the Slav race employed, and just three in good standing, two of whom were business men. President Moyer and Brother Terzich can substantiate this statement, both having visited this local since.

The Mexican miners are slowly but surely driving out the organized men in this state. It is not a survival of the fittest, but a survival of the cheapest.

A law has been initiated in this state which will have the effect of prohibiting any man unable to speak the English language from going under ground. This law should carry and will have the effect of doing away with a big per cent of those whom we are unable to interest in organization or refuse to contribute to the organization that has done so much for them.

Another thing it will prevent is another so-called accident such as happened at the Geroux shaft near Ely, where we lost seven members on account of top men being employed who were unable to speak the English language.

I believe that when this revolution in Mexico is suppressed, as it well deserves to be, there will be little trouble in organizing the miners of Mexico. There will not be the difficulties of many different races to contend with, as the Mexican laws wisely provide that all mining companies must work at least 80 per cent Mexicans. This provision has saved the Mexican miner from a rice diet; bad as his condition is at

present, the Coolie laborers could still further lower his standard of living, as the Mexican and Greek will surely lower ours, unless we take some action soon.

Through having representatives in Phoenix while the Legislature was in session, we secured the enactment of some of the best laws ever placed on the statutes of any state.

In my opinion the W. F. M. should have two representatives at every legislative session that convenes in states in which we are organized. We will, of course, hear the cry, "Begging for legislation," but even that should not prevent us from making an effort to do something to shorten hours or better the condition of the workers wherever possible to do so.

Our constitution provides for the impossible in stating that all locals shall be visited by a board member each year. A better plan would be to send speakers, men well posted on labor affairs and able to make a convincing and interesting talk to all places where, through lack of time the board member cannot go.

Another matter you might consider is the wages of your employes. Owing to the high cost of living throughout the West, you should at least allow your representatives in that section \$4 per day and reasonable hotel expenses.

At the present time the federation can well afford to make a special effort to organize the mining industry in Arizona. Now is the time. Every man in the mining industry in this state is securing, or will secure in the near future, a reduction in hours of labor as a result of work done by the federation. There is at the present time here a friendly feeling by all men, even the members of the different craft unions, which can and should be taken advantage of.

Since our last convention the stationary engineers have organized another local at Miami, Arizona, and I believe that since they well knew their organization had no right to grant a charter, our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention should be instructed to insist on that charter being withdrawn.

Another progressive leader, the Hon. Senator Flinn of Pennsylvania, has undertaken the task of lowering wages in the Silver Peak district of Nevada.

This convention should give this matter of a wage reduction at Blair serious consideration, as it may mean the entering wedge for a general cut of wages in Nevada.

In conclusion, I hope this convention will be able to devise some means of meeting still more closely with the U. M. W. A.

It seems a little inconsistent to be so liberal with advice to other organizations to get together, while we still maintain separate organizations.

Yours,

FRANK BROWN.

Communication received and made a matter of record.

Committee on president's report recommends that the number of languages into which the president's report is translated be left to the executive committee.

GUY E. MILLER,
DAVID POWERS,
R. A. CAMPBELL,

R. D. MACKENZIE,
WM. DAVIDSON.

Committee.

Moved and seconded the recommendation be concurred in. Motion carried.

The Goldfield matter, which had been deferred until the records at headquarters could be secured, was taken up, and communications in connection with the case were read by President Charles H. Moyer, and full explanations made by him regarding the surrender of the charter by the Goldfield Union, No. 220.

Delegate Michael Shea, No. 121, spoke on the question.

Vice President C. E. Mahoney rose to a point of explanation.

William O'Brien, No. 241, spoke on the question.

Moved by Delegate Jacob Oliver, No. 1, seconded by Delegate J. C. May, No. 5, that the action of Executive Board in the Goldfield matter be approved. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 42, dealing with the C. C. Mitchell case, on which action had been deferred, was read and the case taken up.

Delegate W. T. Stodden took the floor to outline the case and in defense of the resolution.

Executive Board Member J. C. Lowney then stated his position on the matter and outlined the case from his point of view.

Executive Board Member Jos. D. Cannon rose to ask a question, also Delegates James B. Hanley, No. 151; John Valimaki, No. 200; Dan Holland, No. 1, and Jerry D. O'Neill, No. 1, and was replied to by Delegate W. T. Stodden. Delegate Ben Goggin, No. 142, asked for information, and was replied to by Delegate W. T. Stodden. Executive Board Member William Davidson asked for information and was replied to by Delegate W. T. Stodden.

Moved by Delegate John Gilbert, No. 83, seconded by Delegate Frank Connors, No. 1, that the resolution be concurred in. Resolution was again read.

No. 42—

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 Guy E. Miller, No. 232, seconded by Delegate W. T. Stodden, No. 83, that the lines reading "and was declared unfair without any official request from No. 83, as provided for in Article 10, Section 2, of the constitution," be stricken out. Motion carried.

Roll call demanded and resulted as follows:

Yes—Butte, No. 1: Dan Holland, 4; Frank O'Connor, 4; Jerry D. O'Neill, 4; Jacob Oliver, 4; Herbert Downing, 4; James Byrne, 4; Dominich Martin, 4; Charles Ferns, 4; William Hennessy, 4; Austin McGinn, 3; Mike Harrington, 3. Central City, No. 3: E. Flow, 1. Pitkin County, No. 6: G. W. Smith, 1. Mullan, No. 9: Leslie Turner (proxy), 1. Burke, No. 10: Tom Corra (proxy), 1; Al Bordsen (proxy), 1. Deadwood, No. 14: Michael Connelly, 1. Great Falls M. and S., No. 16: Al Bordsen, 3; Herbert Gallagher, 3. Wallace, No. 17: Leslie Turner, 2. Creede, No. 20: Roderick MacKenzie (proxy), 1. Silverton, No. 26: Roderick R. MacKenzie, 3. Republic, No. 28: George B. Paul, 1. Cloud City, No. 33: Tom Corra, 1. Roseland, No. 38: James Ansen, 4. Eight Hour M. and S., No. 41: Michael J. Riley, 1. Pueblo, No. 43: Steve Carlino, 2. Virginia City, No. 46: John R. Bruce, 2. De Lamar, No. 53: William Hawkins, 2. Globe, No. 60: E. B. Simanton, 3. Bodie, No. 61: F. T. Roach, 1. Butte Engineers, No. 83: John Gilbert, 2; W. T. Stodden, 3. Grass Valley, No. 90: Thos. Bone, 2. Bisbee, No. 106: E. B. Simanton, 1; R. A. Campbell, 5. Anaconda M. and S., No. 117: Ed McNichols, 2; Patrick Walsh, 3; Mike Walsh, 2; Micky Munley, 3. Tonopah, No. 121: Michael Shea, 5; Wm. O'Brien (proxy), 3. Snowball Union, No. 124: John Krahenbuhl, 3. Negaunee, No. 128: John F. Maki, 1. Bartlesville M. and S., No. 132: Neil J. McGee, 1. Castle Rock M. and S., No. 142: Ben Goggin, 3. Park City, No. 144: Pat McEvoy, 2. Porecpine, No. 145: Wm. N. Welsh, 4. Cobalt, No. 146: John Miller, 4; Albert Nap Gauthier, 5. Silver Center, No. 148: W. N. Welsh (proxy), 1. Gowganda, No. 154: John Miller (proxy), 1. Searchlight, No. 164: Wm. O'Brien (proxy), 1. Princeton, No. 176: J. F. Maki (proxy), 1. Iron Mountain, No. 177: Axel Kolinen (proxy), 1. Crystal Falls, No. 195: Alex Kolinen, 1. Hancock Copper, No. 200: John Valimaki, 4. Copper, No. 203: Peter Jedda, 4. Fredericks, No. 205: R. Lee Lashley (proxy), 1. Palatka, No. 209: Axel Kolinen (proxy), 1. Amasa M. U., No. 214: Axel Kolinen (proxy), 1. Mass City, No. 215: Fred Tuominen, 2. Joplin, No. 217: W. M. Butter, 1. Cartersville, No. 221: Chas. Hillman, 1. Winthrop, No. 223: J. F. Maki (proxy), 1. Flat River, No. 225: R. Lee Lashley, 4. Webb City, No. 226: W. M. Butler, 1. Desloge, No. 229: M. C. Dufour, 2. Bonne Terre, No. 231: C. E. Burquin, 4. Cripple Creek District, No. 234: J. W. Dinwiddie, 1. Leadwood, No. 236: E. M. Davis, 2. Manhattan, No. 241: William O'Brien, 1. Herculaneum, No. 249: A. L. Hill, 2. Thompson M. and S., No. 225: John R. Bruce (proxy), 1. Ladies' Auxiliaries—Roseland, No. 1: Mrs. Rosalia F. Murray, 1. Central City, No. 1: E. Flow (proxy), 1. Hancock, No. 5: John Valimaki (proxy), 1. Flat River, No. 7: Mrs. R. Lee Lashley, 1.

No—Butte, No. 1: Con Shea, 4; Pat Leahy, 4; Pat Casey, 3; Dave Powers, 3; Al McClelland, 3. Lead City, No. 2: T. J. Ryan, 4; Barney McCaffery, 3; Thos. Gorman, 3. Terry Peak, No. 5: J. C. May, 1. Bandsburg, No. 44: Tom O'Connor (proxy), 1. Jerome, No. 79: Thos. O'Connor (proxy), 1. Sandon, No. 81: William Davidson, 2. Silverton, No. 95: Wm. Davidson (proxy), 2. Texada, No. 113: Wm. Davidson (proxy), 1. Anaconda M. and S., No. 117: Andrew Mallon, 2; W. I. Jacobsen, 3. Tintic District, No. 151: James B. Hanley, 5. Zort-

man, No. 190: Frank Szymanske, 1. Mercur, No. 199: Steve Oberto, 1. Salt Lake M. and S., No. 201: Marion C. Leake, 2. Flat River, No. 225: Anton A. Lassich, 3. Prosperity, No. 232: Guy E. Miller, 1. Steptoe, M. and S., No. 233: Thos. O'Connor, 1. Elvins, No. 242: Rufus Blaylock, 3. Craigs, No. 245: Guy E. Miller (proxy), 1. Eureka, No. 4: Emma F. Langdon (proxy), 1. Lead, No. 6: Barney McCaffery (proxy), 1. Elvins, No. 9: Emma F. Langdon (proxy), 1. Desloge, No. 12: Emma F. Langdon, 1. Executive Board: Joseph D. Cannon, 1; Yanco Terzieh, 1.

Not voting—Executive Board: Jno. C. Lowney, President Chas. H. Moyer, Vice President Chas. E. Mahoney, Secretary Treasurer Ernest Mills.

Totals—Yes, 175; No. 64; not voting, 4.

The president at this time stated that he wished to make a correction in a ruling on amendment No. 72 he had made, and further stated that his understanding of the matter at the time had been that the committee recommended the adoption and that the motion was to "concur," but it had been brought to his attention and he had found, upon investigation, that the motion was to non-concur and therefore the resolution was the property of the convention.

Report No. 132 of constitution committee on amendment No. 72, which had been referred back to them, read as follows:

Victor, Colo., July 25, 1912.

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

We, your committee on constitution and by-laws, recommend that resolution No. 72 be adopted.

JACOB OLIVER, TOM GORMAN,
J. R. BRUCE, GEO. B. PAUL,
BARNEY McCAFFERY, R. L. LASHLEY,
F. SZYMANSKE,

Committee.

No. 72—

Victor, Colo., July 19, 1912.

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

I herewith submit for your consideration the following amendment to Article 4, Section 8, of the constitution, on page 13, line 24, by striking the figure \$5 and inserting therein the figure \$4, and in line 25, after the word "day," inserting the following, "and hotel expenses not to exceed \$3 per day," which would make it read as follows: "He shall receive \$4 per day and hotel expenses not to exceed \$3 per day for such time as he is actually employed, together with his transportation."

TOM CORRA, Delegate No. 33

Moved by Delegate Herbert Downnig, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Jas. Ansen, No. 38, that the report of the committee be non-concurred in. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, seconded by Delegate W. I. Jacobsen, No. 117, that the resolution be adopted.

Moved as amendment by Delegate John Valimaki, No. 200, seconded by Delegate Al Bordsen, No. 16, that the words "hotel expenses not to exceed \$3 per day" be stricken out and "legitimate expenses" inserted. Motion carried.

Delegates James Ansen, No. 38; John Valimaki, No. 200; W. N. Welsh, No. 145, spoke on amendment.

Motion on amendment as amended was then put and carried.

Resolution No. 149 was read as follows:

No. 149—

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

Whereas, Resolution No. 55 provides for separate organization of the auxiliaries and instructs the Executive Board to carry out the purport of the resolution, we, your committee on constitution and by-laws, recommend that the constitution be amended as follows:

Strike out Section 6 of Article 2, page 5.

JACOB OLIVER, THOMAS A. GORMAN,
F. SZYMANSKE, J. R. BRUCE,
GEO. B. PAUL, R. L. LASHLEY,
BARNEY McCAFFERY,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate M. C. Leake, No. 201, seconded by Delegate Dave Powers, No. 1, that the report of the committee be concurred in. Delegates Guy E. Miller, No. 232; Emma F. Langdon, L. A. No. 12; Vice President C. E. Mahoney, spoke on the question.

Moved by Delegate Emma F. Langdon, L. A. No. 12, seconded by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 232, that the report of the committee be tabled. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 150 was read as follows:

No. 150—

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

Whereas, We, the W. F. of M. claiming jurisdiction over all men in and around metalliferous mines, mills and smelters on this continent, and

Whereas, Up to this time we have not been represented at the international mining congress, being the only miners' organization in the world not being represented, and

Whereas, We have repeatedly gone on record regarding interna-

tionalism and solidarity of the workers of the world; therefore be it Resolved: That we follow the example that has been set by our sister organization, the U. M. W. of A., and all other miners' unions, and elect delegates from the floor of this convention to represent us at the next mining congress.

J. W. DINWIDDIE,	MARION C. LEAKE,
JOS. D. CANNON,	PETER JEDDA,
A. A. LASSICH,	AXEL KOLINEN,
G. W. SMITH,	

Committee.

Moved by Delegate Dan Holland, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Mrs. Rosalie F. Murray, L. A. No. 1, that the resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

Moved by Vice President C. E. Mahoney, seconded by Delegate J. D. O'Neill, that the resolution No. 136 be taken from the table. Motion carried.

No. 136—

Victor, Colo., July 25, 1912.

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

Whereas, Executive Board Member Dan D. Sullivan, came to this convention at the expense and the pay of the W. F. M., and

Whereas, Brother Sullivan was in a position to render important service to this convention, and

Whereas, Brother Sullivan resigned his office and abandoned his post of duty during the sitting of the convention; therefore be it

Resolved: That we censure the action of Brother Sullivan as unbecoming an officer and brother of the W. F. M.

J. W. DINWIDDIE,	AXEL KOLINEN,
MARION C. LEAKE,	PETER JEDDA,
G. W. SMITH,	JOS. D. CANNON,
A. A. LASSICH,	

Committee.

Moved by Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, seconded by James B. Hanley, No. 151, that the resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

No. 151—

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

Sirs and Brothers: I hereby ask the unanimous consent of the convention for the introduction of the following resolution:

Whereas, The twentieth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners has been in session in the city of Victor, Colorado, since July 15, 1912, and

Whereas, During said session, the convention and the individual delegates attending the same have been accorded the most courteous treatment by the city administration and the people in general of the Cripple Creek district, including the daily press; be it therefore

Resolved: That we, in convention assembled, extend to all those above mentioned our sincere thanks and appreciation for the welcome accorded and courteous treatment received during our visit in the Cripple Creek district.

FRANK O'CONNOR, Butte No. 1.

Moved and seconded that resolution be adopted. Motion carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Nominations were declared in order for the committee provided for in resolution No. 75 to visit the Black Hills. The following delegates were placed in nomination:

James Byrne, No. 1.
Jno. R. Bruce, No. 46.
E. B. Simanton, No. 60, who declined.
Wm. O'Brien, No. 241.
Roderick R. MacKenzie, No. 26, who declined.
John R. Valimaki, No. 200, who declined.
Peter Jedda, No. 203, who declined.
J. W. Dinwiddie, No. 234.
Dan Holland, No. 1, who declined.
Ed McNickels, No. 117, who declined.
James Ansen, No. 38.

While the vote was being taken it was moved by Delegate Thos. Gorman, No. 2, seconded by Delegate J. C. May, No. 5, that the rules be suspended and the convention continue in session until the business was concluded. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that nominations be closed. Motion carried.

Moved by Vice President C. E. Mahoney, seconded by Delegate W. I. Jacobsen, No. 117, that another set of tellers be appointed and that the convention proceed to nominate and elect fraternal delegates to the U. M. W. of A. Motion carried.

Moved by Vice President C. E. Mahoney, seconded by Executive Board Member Yanco Terzieh, that a committee of three be appointed to go hunt up the delegates that had left the convention. Motion carried.

Vice President C. E. Mahoney, Delegate M. C. Leake, and Delegate Mike Shea were appointed as the committee.

Nominations were declared in order for fraternal delegates to the U. M. W. of A. convention. The following delegates were nominated:

Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26.
Jno. Valimaki, No. 200.
Al McClellan, No. 1.
Joe Cannon, declined.

Chas. H. Moyer, declined.
Guy E. Miller, No. 232, declined.
C. E. Mahoney, declined.
Wm. Davidson, No. 81, declined.
Dan Holland, No. 1, declined.
Neil J. McGee, declined.
Jerry D. O'Neill, declined.
Wm. N. Welsh.
Leslie Turner, declined.

Moved by Delegate J. C. May, No. 5, seconded by Delegate Jno. Gilbert, No. 83, that nominations close. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Tom O'Connor, No. 233, seconded by Delegate M. J. Riley, No. 41, that the stenographer receive the same remuneration for her services during the convention as the delegates, \$5 per day. Motion carried.

President Chas. H. Moyer called Vice President C. E. Mahoney to the chair.

Moved by Executive Board Member J. C. Lowney, seconded by Delegate J. W. Dinwiddie, that we be represented by one delegate in the international mining congress. Motion carried.

Nominations for a representative to the international mining congress was declared in order.

Delegate Joseph D. Cannon was nominated and declined.

President Chas. H. Moyer was nominated.

Moved by Delegate Jerry D. O'Neill, seconded by Delegate J. C. May, No. 5, that President Chas. H. Moyer be elected by acclamation. Motion carried unanimously by rising vote.

The secretary was instructed to cast the white ballot of entire convention.

Nominations were declared in order for the choice of the cities where the next W. F. M. convention was to be held, and the following communications read:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Virginia City Miners' Union, No. 46, W. F. M., hereby extend an invitation to hold the next convention of the W. F. M. in Virginia City, Nevada, through our delegate, J. R. Bruce. To the Western Federation of Miners in Session.

Gentlemen: In considering a meeting place for your next convention, it is the sincere wish of the city of Republic that you choose our town for such convention. We promise you a pleasant time and the freedom of our city is yours.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. RITTER, Mayor.

Republic, Wash., July 10, 1912.

To the Western Federation of Miners in Session, Victor, Colo.

Dear Sirs: The officers and members of the Republic Chamber of Commerce extend to you a most hearty invitation to hold your next session in our city.

Every citizen in our camp, regardless of their affiliation with the commercial organization, joins with us in an earnest hope that you can make our city your next meeting place in 1914.

We take pleasure in pledging to you our endorsement of every pledge which will be made to you by our local member of your body, Mr. George B. Paul.

Yours very truly,

REPUBLIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

J. E. Ritter, Secretary.

G. A. Blair, President.

Delegate Jerry D. O'Neill, No. 1, nominated Anaconda, Montana.
Delegate E. F. Langdon, L. A. No. 12, nominated Denver, seconded by Delegate M. J. Riley, No. 41.

Executive Board Member J. C. Lowney nominated Hancock, Michigan.

Delegate John R. Bruce nominated Virginia City, Nevada.

Delegate Geo. B. Paul, No. 28, nominated Republic, Washington.

Nominations closed.

The chair ruled that a majority vote would be necessary to decide where the next convention would be held.

The roll was called and vote taken.

Report of tellers on U. M. W. of A. delegates.

Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, 87 votes.

Jno. Valimaki, No. 200, 160 votes.

Al McClelland, No. 1, 85 votes.

Wm. N. Welsh, 35 votes.

Vote showed that Jno. Valimaki and Roderick MacKenzie were elected.

Report of tellers on election of committee to Black Hills as follows:

Jas. Byrne, No. 1, 143 votes.

Jno. R. Bruce, No. 46, 141 votes.

Neil J. McGee, 159 votes.

Wm. O'Brien, No. 241, 93 votes.

J. W. Dinwiddie, No. 234, 78 votes.

James Ansen, No. 38, 38 votes.

Chas. Ferns, 6 votes.

Vote showed that Jas. Byrne, Jno. R. Bruce and Neil J. McGee were elected.

Report of tellers on vote as to where the next convention will be held. Report as follows:

Anaconda, Montana, 31 votes.

Virginia City, Nevada, 10 votes.

Hancock, Michigan, 85 votes.

Denver, Colorado, 101 votes.

Republic, Washington, 1 vote.

Anaconda, Republic and Virginia City withdrawn by delegates nominating same and the vote taken on Hancock and Denver, which resulted as follows:

Denver, Colorado, 116 votes.

Hancock, Michigan, 117 votes.

Vote showed that Hancock, Michigan, was chosen as the place where the next convention will be held.

Resolution No. 73, that had been overlooked by constitution committee, was then read as follows:

No. 73—

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

I herewith submit for your consideration the following amendment to Article 4, Section 1, of the constitution, in page 8, beginning in line 25, by inserting between the words "such and "organizers," the words "local and general."

In line 28, after the word "president," strike out "and they" and insert "local organizers."

In line 30, after the word "employed," insert the following: "And general organizers shall receive \$4 per day and hotel expenses not to exceed \$3 per day together with the transportation."

In line 31, after the word "transportation," strike out the word "expenses."

The section as amended reads as follows:

He may, with the approval of the Executive Board, appoint such local and general organizers as the conditions of the federation may justify. Said organizers shall at all times act under the instructions of the president. Local organizers shall receive not less than \$75 per month for such time as they are actually employed, and general organizers shall receive \$4 per day and hotel expenses not to exceed \$3 per day together with transportation.

Proposed by,

TOM CORRA, Delegate No. 33.

Moved by Delegate Tom Corra, No. 33, seconded by Delegate Ben Goggin, No. 142, that the amendment No. 73 be adopted.

Moved as an amendment by Delegate Roderick MacKenzie, seconded by Delegate Steve Carline, No. 43, that the words "hotel expenses not to exceed \$3 per day" be stricken out and the words "legitimate expenses" be inserted in lieu thereof. The vote on the question resulted, Yes, 28; No. 30.

Original motion then put and resulted 26 in favor of the adoption and 35 against

The situation in the Flat River district was brought before the convention by Guy E. Miller, No. 232. Delegates R. L. Lashley and M. C. Dufour, No. 229, spoke on the situation there.

Moved by Emma F. Langdon, L. A. No. 12, seconded by Delegate Mike Walsh, No. 117, that the Executive Board take such steps as they deem best to improve the conditions of the miners in the Flat River district of Missouri including the levying of assessments for their relief if a conflict with their employers should become necessary. Motion carried.

Report No. 152 of engrossing committee read:

No. 152—

Victor, Colo., July 26, 1912.

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

We, the undersigned, your Engrossing Committee, submit the following for your consideration:

W. T. STODDEN,
RUFUS BLAYLOCK,
E. B. SIMANTON,
ALBERT NAP GAUTHIER,
PAT LEAHY,
ED. M. NICHOLS,

Constitution. Add to Article I, Section 2:

"To increase the wages and improve the conditions of employment of our members by legislation, conciliation, joint agreements or strikes." The section would then read as follows:

Sec. 2. The objects of this organization shall be to unite the various persons working in and around the mines, mills, smelters, tunnels, open pits and open cuts, into one central body; to practice those virtues that adorn society and remind man of his duty to his fellow man, the elevation of his position and the maintenance of the rights of the workers; to increase the wages and improve the conditions of employment of our members by legislation, conciliation, joint agreements or strikes.

Amend Article IV, Section 8, lines 24 and 25, by changing the words "\$5 a day" to "\$4 per day" and adding "and legitimate expenses."

The section will then read as follows:

Sec. 8. Each member of the Executive Board shall act as an organizer and he shall also be required to make such investigation relative to the condition of each local union as in his judgment may be necessary and make a report thereof to the president of the Federation on or before the 10th day of June of each year. In case of trouble arising in the jurisdiction of a union, the members shall be summoned and given full charge in the direction of negotiations until the arrival of the pres-

ident, who shall be summoned if necessary. For all necessary services rendered in the discharge of his duties he shall receive the sum of \$4 per day and legitimate expenses for such time as he is actually employed, together with his transportation expenses; and he shall at all times be subject to the orders of the President.

Add new article following Article IV, Sections 1 and 2, page 14:

AUDITORS.

Section 1. The president shall appoint, with the approval of the Executive Board, one or more auditors whose duty it shall be to audit the books and accounts of all unions of the federation, and to render to the president a report of his findings in each case.

Sec. 2. Such auditor shall at all times be under the direction of the President. He must be a competent bookkeeper and a member of the Federation in good standing. It shall also be his duty to collect for the use of the Federation such statistics as may be determined by the President and Executive Board and whenever possible solicit subscriptions and advertising for the Miners' Magazine.

Add to Article VII, Section 2, page 16, the words, "or unions," lines 11 and 12.

The section will then read:

Sec. 2. In case of a strike being in progress in the jurisdiction of the federation, where a union, or unions, are on strike, regularly ordered by the union or unions, and the Executive Board, and in the opinion of the president and the Executive Board it becomes necessary to call out any other union or unions in order to carry the strike to a successful termination, that they shall have full power to do so.

Strike out Section 3, Article 7, page 16, and substitute the following in lieu thereof:

Local unions or groups of local unions may enter into wage agreements for a specified time, providing such agreements have the approval of the Executive Board. Negotiations for agreements must be made between the representatives of the local or locals affected, and the employers, with at least one member of the Executive Board or a representative of the general organization present.

Strike out Section 4, of Article 7.

Amend Article 9, Section 4, page 17, by changing the word "ten" to "twenty."

The section will read as follows:

Any local union whose secretary fails to forward to the secretary treasurer of the federation properly filled out monthly and annual reports within twenty days after the same becomes due, shall be advertised in the Miners' Magazine. This section shall not apply to local unions in Alaska.

Article 10, Section 2, page 18. Strike out the whole section and substitute the following:

First. Article 10. Strike out Section 2 and insert the following: If a member of a union commits an offense in violation of his obligation or against the good and welfare of the federation, his union or any union of the Western Federation of Miners, the general officers, members of the Executive Board, or any members of the federation, or in violation of the constitution and by-laws of the Western Federation of Miners, or affiliated unions, he shall be entitled to an impartial trial by his local union as hereinafter provided. The offense of which he is charged shall be presented in writing to his local union by the member making the charge who, at the time, must be a member of the Western Federation of Miners in good standing, said charges shall be read by the recording secretary of the union, at the first regular meeting of the union after the papers containing the charges are received. When said charges are read the president shall, without discussion, appoint an impartial committee of five members of the union in good standing, to investigate such charges whose duty it shall be to present a copy of the charges to the member against whom the charges have been preferred, and notify him when to appear before said committee for trial. Similar notice shall be served upon the member preferring the charges. The committee shall elect a chairman and secretary before proceeding to hear evidence for the plaintiff and defendant and keep a correct copy of the charges and all testimony presented and submit the same to the union with their written report signed by all members of the committee. The union shall either adopt or reject the report of the committee. Either the plaintiff or defendant shall have the right to appeal to the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners and from that body to the ensuing convention. The Executive Board shall receive no evidence in the case except the records of the committee nor permit any witness to appear for the plaintiff or defendant. Should the union fail to preserve the records of the investigation as returned by the committee or refuse to surrender the same to the Executive Board, upon request of the secretary treasurer, it shall be subject to whatever penalty the Executive Board may deem necessary to impose upon it.

Add a new section, classified as Section 3, to read as follows:

Section 3. The convention shall have the power to bring any official of the federation, delegate, or member of the federation, before the bar of the convention for trial. The convention shall choose its method of procedure, have full power to record and enforce its verdict. From its decision there shall be no appeal.

New Section 4 to read as follows in places of Section 3, Article 10, page 19:

Section 4. Any one acting as a strike-breaker or scab during a strike in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, who pro-

fesses to have seen the error of his ways, may be placed on probation by the local union involved, or by any local union in whose jurisdiction he may be employed when such charges are preferred against him, provided the local involved grants permission, provided, that this shall in no way apply to any man who has been a deputy sheriff or gun man in the employ of any corporation. Such men shall remain on probation until such time as the local union involved shall declare his offense expiated in full by good work for the cause.

And new Section 5 to read as follows in place of Section 4, Article 10, page 20:

Section 4. 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 beliefs, shall use all means in their power to have such member or members reinstated in their former positions.

And new Section 6 to read as follows:

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

Section 6. Whenever any local or district union shall enter into any 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.

By-laws. Amend Section 4, Article 4, to read as follows:

Section 4. The property of defunct unions shall be held in trust by the federation, and where local unions are re-organized within a period of one year, comprised of twenty or more members of the former local, the property so held in trust shall be returned to the re-organized local, but where locals are re-organized with less than twenty members of the former local, they shall have no claim on the property of the defunct union. At the expiration of one year from the date of the local going defunct, the property shall cease to be held in trust and become the property of the federation.

Section 5 of Article 1, page 24, to read as follows:

Section 5. No withdrawal card shall be issued to any member of the W. F. M., except such members who are actually engaged in some occupation not included in the jurisdiction of the W. F. M., or one who permanently retires from the occupation specified in Article 1 of the constitution. All dues and assessments must be paid for the month in which the withdrawal card is issued.

Recommendation: That the Executive Board have the power to submit any amendment to the membership that counsel may advise, necessary to enable the constitution to stand the test of the courts.

Moved by Delegate Andrew Mallon, No. 117, seconded by Delegate John Gilbert, No. 83, that the report of the committee be adopted as read. Motion carried.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

President Chas. H. Moyer requested Jos. D. Cannon to act as installing officer.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Chas. H. Moyer, president; C. E. Mahoney, vice president; Ernest Mills, secretary treasurer.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS.

J. C. Lowney, Yanco Terzich, Wm. Davidson and Guy E. Miller.

Chas. H. Moyer was called for and addressed the convention and thanked the delegates for the honor bestowed on him by the membership in electing him as president of the organization, and the delegates in unanimously electing him to represent the organization of the W. F. of M. in the next international mining congress, and the courteous treatment accorded him by the delegates.

C. E. Mahoney, J. C. Lowney, Wm. Davidson, Yanco Terzich, Guy E. Miller and Ernest Mills then addressed the convention under the head of good and welfare.

Fraternal Delegates James Lord and Frank Cameron addressed the convention.

Moved by Delegate Frank Connors, No. 1, seconded by Delegate William Hennessy, No. 1, that a vote of thanks be extended to the fraternal delegates from the U. M. W. of A. and the delegates from the Ladies' Auxiliaries for their assistance. Motion carried.

Moved by Delegate Fat McEvoy, No. 144, seconded by Delegate Albert Nap Gauthier, No. 146, that the convention adjourn *sine die*. Motion carried.

Adjourned 2:30 p. m.



DENVER ROCK DRILL COMPANY DECLARED FAIR.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 27, 1912.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary Treasurer Western Federation of Miners, 605 Railroad Building.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am writing this to advise you and your organization that the trouble that has existed between the Denver Rock Drill Com-

pany and Denver Lodge No. 47, International Association of Machinists, for the past two years, has been settled and is now considered fair by us. You will remember that the company went into court and secured an injunction against our members. Before we would consider any kind of a settlement, we insisted that the injunction be dissolved, which the company agreed to do and did do. While we did not get a closed shop agreement, we have an agreement that will permit our members to work there without any discrimination. Have agreed to the apprentice clause of our laws, agreed to our scale of wages, hours and overtime, with a thirty-day clause whereby either party desiring a change can do so by giving the other thirty days' notice. Would ask that you mention the fact that there has been a settlement of the trouble in your magazine. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am with best wishes,

Yours fraternally,

W. F. EVANS,
Business Agent No. 47.

P. S. One of the things that worried the Rock Drill Company was the letters sent to them by your members of the different locals throughout the country. The general manager told me that he had received about eighty of them.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

Leadville, Colo., Aug. 24, 1912.

Yes, the same old game is played by the masters from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean to keep and prevent their wage slaves from becoming members of the labor unions.

Intimidation, coercion, wholesale discharges of employes are their weapons. The masters of the jobs in their madness for profit tramples under their feet all laws intended to protect the constitutional rights of the workers. The workers have no rights that the master intends or will respect, when by doing so it will interfere with his economic interest. Profit and more profit is the master's law, and anything that will interfere with this law, he is ready to fight it to the bitter end with all the means and power at his command.

Notwithstanding that there is a law on the statute book of this state making it a misdemeanor to intimidate, coerce, discharge or threaten to discharge any employe for being a member of any labor union, one William B. McDonald, manager of the Arkansas Valley Smelting Company, a Guggenheim concern, not only tries to intimidate the poor slaves employed by said concern, but he discharges them by the wholesale for suspecting them to have joined Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, and frankly tells them to bring their union cards into the company's office and then he will allow them to go back to work. But, for once, at least, this tyrant has found out that there is some manhood left in the bodies of his downtrodden slaves. They have absolutely refused to surrender their cards and with it their manhood, but, on the contrary, they are more determined to organize themselves in order to break the shackles that keep them in bondage.

This dictator, not being satisfied with discharging his own employes, he also tries to intimidate the business men of the town, especially those of the Slavonic race. He has then called, one by one, into the company's office, and personally puts them through the "third degree" for the purpose of subduing them into partnership with him to prevent the 600 slaves, sweating blood at the rate of ten and twelve hours a day, from organizing. But here, too, this time the slave-driver met with very little success.

They are determined to organize in spite of you, Mr. McDonald, and your army of spies, and the business men of this town know it, and furthermore, I feel that I express their sentiments when I say to you that they are tired of your dictatorship. You might just as well adapt yourself to the new system of things, because, whether you like it or not, the workers of this continent are determined to organize and organize they will.

TOM CORRA,
Organizer W. F. M.

THE LIFE OF A WORKING GIRL.

I wish that every safe, comfortable and protected woman might be forced if only for one month to live the life of a working girl in a great city. I would have her work the same hours, eat the same food, live exactly under the same conditions that women working in laundries, restaurants and factories live.

She would know what it meant to long for more food to put the strength she needed for work into her body; and not to dare buy it because she wasn't earning enough money to eat "all she wanted."

I would have her, after her work was done, dazed with fatigue and cold, stand in among a mass of men on a street car back platform, where every grouch push against her tired body, her swollen feet, caused her anguish.

In her bare little dollar-and-a-half-a-week bedroom, without the possibility of food or warmth, and worst of all, with no one to welcome her or speak to her, she would set the alarm clock for 6:30 the next morning; drag off her clothing with fingers almost too tired to obey her will; turning out the gas, grope her way across the room to the small iron bed and drawing the covers over her, shed those tears of hopelessness and fear, of weariness and loneliness, which only the helpless and the weak can shed.

More than this, she would know what it meant when she has just managed to hold out to the closing hours of factory, through what seemed to her an endless day of "speeding up," noise and relentless work—to have the word sent down from the office that a "big order has come in and all the girls are to stay and work overtime to-night."

She should learn to know that there are two codes of morals which men hold. One set of morals for the protected girl who has social position and wealth. Another code for the working girl who has no protection, and who can therefore be exploited.

When women realize that the most helpless thing in all this earth is the woman who must labor to earn her bread, and who stands alone, without home, or money, or organization, with nothing to sell but her separate and unprotected power to work; when women realize the tragedy, the hopelessness of this struggle, then the words "working women must organize to survive" will have a meaning to them.

Out of this sense of kinship will spring the battle cry of woman for woman, "We are of one blood, I and thou."

Then women will understand and feel what the organization of women means. You will not have to convince their intellects that "alone they are helpless and together they are strong," for their hearts will teach them.

We will then have that comradeship among women which will enable us to have the substance of a civilization where now we have but its shadow. Helen M. Todd, Illinois State Factory Inspector.

ABOUT OUR GRANDPARENTS.

When I was a lad sixty years ago the marvelous age of machinery was just making its appearance. Well do I remember the hand-spinning wheel, the loom, the scythe, sickle, hand grain cradle, the flail, the fanning mill and numerous simple tools with which all farming and nearly all manufacturing was carried on. Nearly every farmer made the shoes for his family, and his

wife spun the yarn and wove the cloth which clothed them. I distinctly remember the first cook stove in our village in Central Ohio. It was a great curiosity for a while. Before that, cooking had been done at the open fireplace since the days of Abraham. The tallow candle furnished light, and everybody thought it the best that could be invented. Within those sixty years, the improvements in transportation, in manufacturing, in farming, in every material utility have advanced with such marvelous swiftness and have reached such a high state of perfection that old men and women are amazed beyond expression as they call to mind all they witnessed in sixty years. Now, one worker, by the aid of a machine, can do the work which required 75 to 100 workers, when they were young. There were "standpatters" and old fogies then as well as now, who predicted that the new ideas would injure the church and break up the home. They said those new labor saving machines would perform so easily the work of the world that people would become lazy and lose their incentive. It is said that one old standpatter opposed the building of a railroad through his section of country on the ground that the "toot of its locomotive would scare all the wild game out of the vicinity, and the people would then starve." Before negro slavery was abolished, the conservatives insisted that if the blacks were given their freedom, it would not be long till our white girls would be marrying niggers, and besides that, slavery was ordained by God. There have been standpatters in every age of the world who opposed every forward step of the people. They imprisoned Gutenberg for inventing printing, saying it was "black magic and the work of the devil." They persecuted the inventor of the umbrella on the ground that it was contrary to the holy Scriptures, which said, "God sent rain upon the just and the unjust." They imprisoned astronomers, scientists and inventors, burned old women at the stake as witches, and denounced all reformers as infidels and enemies of the home.

Later they said that Washington, Paine, Jefferson, and our revolutionary fathers were traitors and infidels and were trying to establish a Godless government, and that God would destroy them in his wrath. They said Robert Fulton was a fool and a bad man for inventing a steamboat. Still later, they treated with contempt and scorn, Morse for proposing to establish telegraph lines for the transmission of messages.

We have with us to-day the timid souls who are convulsed with fear that Socialism is bad and will break up the home, wreck religion, destroy men's incentive, and send the country to hades. One prominent standpatter says: "Socialists should be as promptly shot as mad dogs." Now, I do not censure these standpatters, these timid people. I would have every boy and girl of the Lyceum cultivate a kindly, tolerant spirit toward the orthodox—the conservative in either religion or politics. The law of evolution is working. It will in due time evolve the timid souls up to a higher zone or level.

The hope of the world is in the young folks. Let them be indulgent with the standpatter. He was born with a closed mind and must be patiently educated.—R. A. Dague.



THE FELLER ON THE FENCE.

I like a man of courage and conviction good and strong,
Though his judgment may be hasty and his theories may be wrong;
A man who'll come out boldly and defend with main and might
A thing in controversy if he thinks the thing is right.
I like t' measure words with one who'll parry, guard and thrust,
Defending what he thinks is fair and fighting what's unjust.
He may hold views t' which my mind most stubbornly dissents,
But I'm bound to like him better than the feller "on the fence."
The wishy-washy feller, who, when politics or art
Are subjects of discussion, never cares t' take a part;
The man who, when he's talkin' with his dearest bosom friend
Will not state his opinions lest the statement may offend,
Offends me more by his silence an' by sittin' calm, inert,
Than he would by fightin' back a bit, my views to controvert;
An' it doesn't stand t' reason that a man with common sense
Could feel much admiration for the feller "on the fence."

—Exchange.

MINES, UNIONS AND WAGES.

In Montana the copper miners receive better wages than any other miners in the United States. Nor in Montana is there any man employed in a smelter for less than \$3 for eight hours' work, except in the one smelter controlled by the smelter trust. The wages in Montana mines have always been fairly remunerative since the time of Marcus Daly, a miner in his early days, and always the champion of fair wages for his men. In Colorado smelter men receive \$1.75 a day. The Guggenheim interests, which control the smelter trust, are bitter enemies of organized labor. The Amalgamated Copper Company, organized by Standard Oil capitalists, has been just, as compared with other large employers, in the treatment and wages of its employes. The Standard Oil Company has the same reputation. In the long run such a policy pays. Employes are enabled to rear families, and thus become attached to their communities and to their best traditions. The average wage in copper and iron mines in Michigan is about \$65 a month. In Minnesota—where the iron mines are owned by the steel trust—and in Wisconsin the wages are practically the same as in Michigan. Yet living is as high in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota as in Montana, excepting, perhaps, in the matter of rents; and the difference, considering the housing of miners, is not great. As a rule, where union labor obtains, the compensation is fairer and conditions more tolerable for the men. A union lately organized in the Flat River district of Missouri, where wages were about the same as in Michigan, has secured an advance of 25 cents a day. The average wage of the zinc miners in Joplin, Missouri, is from \$65 to \$70 a month. Three years ago the Homestake mine in South Dakota, principally owned by the mother of William Randolph Hearst, adopted a blacklist system. Each miner was compelled, on penalty of discharge, to agree to discontinue membership in his union and to refuse to join any labor organization during the term of his future employment with the Homestake Company. The local union had existed for thirty years. It owned property worth \$150,000. Two thousand of the 2,500 employes refused the conditions. They left their homes, which many of them owned, and the service of a corporation, in which half of them had toiled for over a score of years, to seek employment elsewhere. No man could show greater devotion to a principle. There was no other dispute between the men and the company than the question of membership in their union, and that question was forced by the company. Thirty years of association, during which time the Homestake Company had recognized the union, had attached the men to their organization and its associations. These they were compelled, with their home associations, to relinquish. This story may be compared with the treatment which Mr. Hearst has been handing to the employes of his (Chicago newspaper.—Cullers Weekly.

THIS MERRY, MORAL WORLD.

As you doubtlessly read in the papers, all the persons worthy of front page notices are either murderers, adulterers, bank looters, grafters, procurers of legislative corruption, blackhanders or persons with so much money to spend that they could buy legislators in bulk and dispose of them at retail.

It would almost seem that we are living in a world so seething with corruption that the only opening for an enterprising young person was, or is, a career of crime. From highest to lowest crime prevails. The good will, the signature, the "moral" support, of the President is bought by those who contribute most liberally to his campaign fund.

The support of a governor may be had if he is backed up financially and is defended if he gets into monetary difficulties.

Mayors are elected for a single purpose. It is their duty to apportion districts for the operation of gamblers, strong arm men, grafters, prostitutes, second-story workers and others who live without being workers and without being capitalists.

From all this it is quite evident that the crook, the criminal and others are not products of the working class, but are products of capitalism. While sometimes a working woman may have snatched from her her week's wages, or a working man may have his pocket picked, yet the organized criminals must live on those who live on the working class.

Crime, organized crime, such as we know it to-day, is the direct product of organized exploitation, and the criminals live for the most part on those who live on the working class. So the working class should not look for protection to the police, or the detectives, or the militia, or the army. All these are organized for the benefit of the oppressing class and for the restraint of the working class. They are organized because society as it is to-day is hopelessly corrupt and helpless in the mire of corruption. All repressive, regulatory or directive organizations must use strong-arm methods because they are organized to defend the fruits of crime.

Instinctively the policeman grafts, because he knows he is not on the force for the purpose of protecting the "people," but of defending the robbers of the people. He tries, in his humble way, to follow the example set him by his masters.

That is really one of the reasons why he falls down. Now, if the present police, who are accused of murder and grafting, had been in the banking business and had simply driven men to suicide, or had looted the institutions properly and got away with it, they would have been hailed as financiers. But as they are merely defenders of the financiers, poor tools who must do what they are bidden, it happens when they imitate their betters that they are called grafters and criminals.—New York Call.

HOODWINKED BOY SCOUTS.

The defenders of the Boy Scout movement have been laying the flattering unction to their souls that the movement is not of a military nature. They have sworn—and are swearing—great round oaths to the effect that the Scouts are the very apotheosis of peace emissaries.

In connection with this egregious misstatement, I would like to call attention to these four significant little items, recently clipped from the lay press:

"British Boy Scouts intending to visit Germany are refused admission on the ground that they are a foreign military organization."

"The Associated Press dispatches, in giving an account of the review of the Boy Scouts by the czar, said the authorities 'hoped that the early awakening of enthusiasm for the army will operate against the spread of seditious Socialism among the youth of Russia.'"

"The Boy Scout movement, as proposed by Lord Baden-Powell, meets the approval of the emperor of Germany, who, it has been stated, is promoting it in that country 'to strengthen the army.'"

"Lieutenant Simons, who is visiting this country in command of the Australian boys, gives an account of the Boy Scout movement as they have it in Australia. He states that already 100,000 boys are registered and the purpose is to continue the work until Australia has 600,000 well-trained soldiers. Every boy of thirteen is registered. For two years he will be drilled (without a gun.) At fifteen years old the rifle will be put in his hands, and he will be drilled until he is eighteen."

Will some "Scout Commissioner," possessing sufficient intelligence to read and understand English, now kindly arise and explain how the Boy Scouts are anti-militaristic in intent?

Is it possible that with the number of free schools we have in this beautiful country and the unequalled facilities for acquiring education—even among the very poorest and least favored—that any one can be found so dense and obtuse as to deny the military intent of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts?

The Ernest Seton-Thompson branch of scouts is exempted. As I have said repeatedly, they are a very worthy organization, and the knowledge acquired by their boys is valuable, clean, and wholesome.

But the other subterranean organization, with its valiant band of falsifiers and hypocrites, these I am particularly anxious to smoke out and put on the witness stand for cross-examination.

It is no excuse to say that the Boy Scouts are occasionally employed in well doing, as they were a few weeks ago in New York, when, for a day or so, they gathered tin cans and rubbish, and helped in work which the taxpayers pay an inadequate and graft-ridden health department for doing.

It would have been infinitely more to the credit of the applauders of this juvenile activity if they had exhibited definite intelligence to insist upon the performance of this duty by those engaged and paid for clearing up garbage and tin cans.

The Boy Scout movement has one excuse—and only one excuse—for being. This is to instill into the minds of these youngsters a longing for and familiarity with military activities, to the end that the day of universal peace and universal disarmament may be postponed as long as possible.

But it is coming, nevertheless.—Exchange.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Few men in the organized labor movement of this continent have anything but admiration for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a man among men. Whatever may be his shortcomings they are infinitesimal as compared with the work which has devolved upon him as head of the A. F. of L.

Samuel Gompers and many of his colleagues were in the trade union movement long before many of us were born.

They have done yeoman service—in their day.

But economic conditions to-day are changing very rapidly.

The methods of yesterday will not suffice for the needs of to-day.

Corporations have organized wealth production into industries.

The days of the hand tool and crafts are about over.

In the transformation the workers have been organized by the machine.

They now work together, industrially.

So must they organize and federate their interests.

Just as the corporations are becoming fewer and larger so must the present trades union movement.

Such a thing as jurisdictional squabbles are a disgrace to the disputants.

The modern machine is rapidly reducing the workers to a dead level, that

is to say, the necessity of skilled workmen, craftsmen, is daily becoming lessened.

Wage workers are becoming machine tenders, cogs in the wheels of industry.

And, worst of all, the workers are bought, sold and replaced just as any other part of the machine equipment, without regard to the human element entering into the transaction.

With the unemployment of thousands of men becoming acute, the grinding of men, women and even children into profit, a tremendous increase in the countless victims of industrial accidents, the purchasing power of wages ever becoming less, governmental powers being used more and more to protect and defend corporate employers, an ever-increasing conflict of interests between those who have "acquired" the beefsteak, and those who create all the wealth but have nothing but the appetite; with these and many other factors at work it devolves upon officers in the international labor movement, to be something more than Samuel Gompers has aspired to of later years.

President Gompers' latter-day connection with the National Civic Federation and his association with active members of the Militia of Christ, is, in itself, enough to damn him as a director of the hosts of rebellious workers at this stage of the game.

Mr. Gompers and his associates have served well and did good and necessary work—in their time.

But modern capitalism calls for something more than they can or are prepared to give.

The old school must give way to the new, if the present trade union movement on this continent is to make for human progress and serve the highest and best interests of those who pay the piper.

Mr. Gompers, his adorers and his splendid machine, have adopted the "standpat" policy.

Personally they may be all that has been said in defense of them. But that has nothing to do with the question at all.

Men are no better than the principles they espouse or the organizations they represent.

With much truth it might be argued that the officers of international and parent organizations are at all times a reflex of the membership which elects them.

But none more than Mr. Gompers himself recognizes the power of a few well organized organizers, with unity of purpose, among a great army of men who are notoriously apathetic.

There are two willing factors in the labor movement: One element willing to be the officers and do the work; the other, the majority, dead willing to let them do it.

Hence it is impossible to at all times make any given rule or axiom apply.

It is all very well for fawning minor officers and labor editors to throw epithets at and make accusations of all sorts against any who only express what is in the minds of an ever-increasing number of unionists, but such criticism proves or settles nothing.

The fact remains that slowly but surely the membership of organized labor is awakening to the necessity of taking a greater interest in the executive control of their organizations.

The movement started by the coal miners against Mitchell's unholy affiliations, the ousting of O'Connell by the Machinists on clear-cut issues, the resolutions now being passed and circularized by the Painters', Cigarmakers' and other international unions clearly indicates the growth and development of a better conception of the mission of the labor movement among the great industrial army.

Church politics, too, cuts altogether too much of a swarth in the American labor movement. It should be eliminated altogether.

The Federationist does not advocate short-term office. On the contrary, it believes in the retention of experienced men at the head of the world-movement of labor.

But unless the officers learn to at least keep abreast of the times they should be politely but firmly relegated to the rear.

President Gompers is ready for promotion to Labor's Senate, along with more than half of his executive board.

It is time for a change.—B. C. Federationist.

SO-CALLED LABOR REFORMS.

Since the confession of the McNamara brothers to dynamiting there has appeared a swarm of reformers, all intent on reforming the benighted trades unionist, none recognizing the necessity or desirability of instituting reforms among any other class of society. Some of these are serious, well-meaning people, who offer their advice in good faith and for the future welfare of organized labor, or at least its members; to these the rank and file are grateful, not for their advice as much as for their friendly feeling. It is not advice so much as encouragement that organized labor needs now, when all the enemies of the movement are barking at its heels, garbling facts, uttering half truths and adding falsehoods, putting the worst possible construction on the actions of our leaders and making all kinds of false charges as to conditions existing in the ranks of labor; even the mouthpiece of the army and navy takes a fling at labor and tells a weird, maudlin story about two prominent labor leaders trampling on the flag of our country, and branches off into telling how feeling has been worked up against recruiting stations in certain sections of the country. From personal observation in many sections of the country we are convinced the people in general treat these recruiting stations with indifference. It is only the unfortunate men who have become stranded upon the bars of industrial stagnation who are forced to seek enlistment, who pay any attention to these agencies or the men in charge of them; and if any other condition exists in any of these agencies, then it is more likely to be due to the personal conduct of those in charge. We know there is no part of the education or training of soldiers nor of the officers in the army or navy which teaches them to sympathize with the aspirations and efforts of the masses of the people to better their condition. On the contrary, they fasten themselves like parasites upon the masses of the people, and the only concern in them is the possibility of their becoming recruits and bearing the burden of taxation.

As a government becomes despotic it establishes and teaches a stronger prejudice and antipathy to the officers against any effort of the masses to better their condition. As the desire of those in charge of administering the affairs of government becomes corrupt and arbitrary, it desires to continually increase the army and navy, and these seem to be the motives actuating the administration in trying to have the size of our standing army increased at this time; but if our people are wise they will put their foot down good and hard upon this matter. We need no standing armies, larger than we have at present, while we are at peace, and when war comes, if come it must, then it will be the volunteer who will be the reliance of our country. It was he who won our independence during the Revolutionary War, and it is he who has defended it since.

The moral of all this fuss about labor organizations is that our enemies are doing everything possible to wean away public sympathy from labor and by every means, fair and foul, to destroy the confidence of the masses of organized labor in their leaders; and if they could only succeed in doing this, the labor movement would not be much of a force to then destroy. The exploiters of labor would then have it at their mercy and would reap a still larger part of the result of their labor.—The Boiler Makers' Journal.

THE POWER OF THE CHURCH IN BELGIUM.

The result of the recent general election in Belgium has so enraged the populace that rioting is now going on throughout the length and breadth of that country. Whilst the will of the majority must be respected, it is another matter when elections are won by a minority through constitutional power which gives certain classes of its people treble the number of votes to that graciously granted the proletariat. In fact, under the present constitution a minority of the people have a perpetual grip on the government of that country. Strange, wherever the Catholic church obtains a hold plural voting, and an extra one or two for a priest, is in vogue, and this is strangely the case in Belgium. Can it be wondered at that the people have risen in their wrath to protest against such oppression in an effort to break their chains of bondage? No other means are open to them.

Every Belgian citizen over 25 years of age has a vote. If he is the owner of real estate to the value of 2,000 francs, or possesses a corresponding income from lands or funds, he is entitled to a supplementary vote. If he has graduated from an institution of higher instruction, or holds one of the higher posts in the civil service, or is a member of the learned professions, he has two supplementary votes. Thus in the last legislative elections there were 986,499 single voters, 388,224 electors with two votes, and nearly 300,000 electors with three votes.

A very simple calculation shows that the second and third classes, though in an actual minority of over 300,000 people, can outvote the first class, made up wholly of the workingmen of nearly 1,000,000 votes. It is the classes with the plural vote to which the clerical party look chiefly for support, whilst the workingmen are mostly Socialists. With proportional representation giving each vote its exact political value, the radical forces have interpreted the late elections as meaning that under the existing conditions they can never oust the clericals from power. Hence the riots and other symptoms of revolution which are planned to force an amendment to the constitution, giving equal value to each vote. The attempt to perpetuate minority rule in Belgium by devices designed to minimize the power of the majority will soon see its last days. Whether the government survives the crisis it has thus precipitated at this particular time or is forced to yield is a question to which no definite answer can be given at present. But it is an absolute certainty that sooner or later an administration depending for maintenance of its power on a fraudulent elective system is bound to lose out.

The Belgium ruling class has before now had sufficient warning of the danger of attempting to frustrate the popular will by relying on fraud of this kind, and the day of reckoning cannot now be long delayed. In past years the Belgium working class has partially paralyzed national industry in struggles over the franchise, and it is now in a much stronger position to make its power felt in that respect.

As remarked above, in Belgium and other countries, the class struggle is rapidly taking on the appearance of a conflict between Social Democracy and Clericalism, which is the last bulwark of defence for the exploiting classes. It is worthy of note, too, that the revolutionary elements among the people are at last beginning to discover that alliances with bourgeois elements are of no service to them in their struggle, the coalition with the Liberal element having failed; henceforth they will rely upon themselves. All this has been worked out in Socialist theory years ago, but it seemingly requires the test of experience before it is finally accepted as a political tactic in the struggle.—District Ledger, B. C.

"NOT GUILTY"

"NOT GUILTY" was the jury's verdict in the Darrow case as in the famous Idaho kidnapping cases.

Send for a copy of

"Labor's Greatest Conflicts"

Which Contains 163 Pages
Besides Illustrations

Is an authentic history of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases—trial and outcome, with Darrow's speech included—a brief account of the rise of the United Mine Workers with an account of the Anthracite strike; the rise of Trade Unions, sketching the history of the Typographical Union and other information of vital interest to the student of labor conflicts.

This volume bound in silk cloth and gold, prepaid, one dollar (\$1.00); paper cover, 50c.

There are a few copies left of the revised edition "Industrial Wars in Colorado," which includes both editions of "The Cripple Creek Strike," giving a detailed history of the famous strike, including the political campaign of 1904 and the unseating of Alva Adams. "Labor's Greatest Conflicts" is included as an appendix, and all bound together, making an illustrated volume of 600 pages, bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50, while they last. Write the author.

EMMA F. LANGDON

Care Ernest Mills

605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

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

OFFICERS

CHAS. H. MOYER, President... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine, 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
DAN D. SULLIVAN... 112 W. Broadway, Butte, Montana
FRANK BROWN... Globe, Arizona.

LIST OF UNIONS

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

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O., 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 Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ... A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
San Juan District Union No. 3, W. F. M., Silverton, Colo. ... C. R. Waters, Sec'y
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. ... John Maki, Sec'y, Negaunee, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

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

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

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

Good Goods at Honest Prices. Everything as Represented or Your Money Refunded. On the Merits of This Proposition We Solicit Your Business.

WELLS MERCANTILE CO.
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, 11x8x3½ inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

Theo. Petri Co., Importers

1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In Memoriam.

Jerome, Ariz., Aug. 23, 1912.

At a regular meeting of Jerome Miners' Union No. 79, W. F. M., held August 23, 1912, we, the undersigned committee, was appointed to draft the following resolution:

Whereas, Brother George S. Addis, a sincere and loyal member of this union, met a fatal accident while following his usual vocation, therefore be it Resolved, That in the death of Brother George S. Addis this local has lost an honest and upright member;

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

Jerome Miners' Union No. 79, W. F. M.

LEO A. RYAN,
PATRICK MAGINIES,
T. D. PHIFER,
J. A. MURPHY,

(Seal)

Committee.

POETICAL

THE CALL OF BREAD.

A mother, hollow-cheeked, with eyes that bled
The blood of tortured thought, did scan her child,
That slept a worker's sleep, and she did dread
To touch its limbs to wake it lest its mild
Repose be lost, and 'cross its infant mind be spread
The cruel thoughts that wrung the daily fight for bread.

The dawn was cold, yet little children's feet,
That carried pinch'd and ill-clad bodies, rang
The requiem of buried justice on the street
And mov'd to act for fear the bell would clang
The hour of toil before her child had ate its crust
She took it from its bunk and sobbed, "I must, I must."

The boy slept on, his body wholly spent,
Laid limp and senseless 'cross the widow's lap
Until the touch of coldest water went
To shock the drowsy brain and rudely snap
The bonds of rest. Startled, the little chap awoke,
And plaintive sobs repulsed the mother's coaxing talk.

"Oh, Ma, I hate the mill, the work is hard,
My back and arms get sore and pain me much,
And cursing bosses curse me, punch my card,
Or take my 'mun' if I but speak to 'Dutch'
To help the time along. Oh, Ma, I wish that dad
Was living yet, so we-uns need not work so bad."

The stricken widow rais'd her streaming eyes
And curs'd the rules of men, the ways of God,
That built the stage of life where children's cries
Were wrung from hearts that felt the miser's rod.
"Come, hurry now," she said, "and after work we'll go
To see the sights at Watkins' nickel picture show."

The Pagan Kings of Rome did aid the poor,
To give their lives some pleasures and much corn,
But Christians, money-mad, did strive to lure
To wretched toil, to want, the lowly-born;
They mock'd the needy with the sight of pow'r and gold,
Their pressing wants had wrought, then for a pittance sold.

The widow kiss'd her child at the gaping gate
And cried, "Think well all day of the treat to-night,"
But still revolting, tearfully, at his fate,
The youngster cried, "The milling work ain't right,
Though shows are fine; oh, Ma, we must have done some wrong."
The bell did clang; they parted with a sad "So long."

All bent, the little fellow's fingers flew
Unceasingly o'er the task his lot compell'd,
For bosses stood at hand to see they drew
From out his hide full every cent it held.
The timid glances thrown at times from side to side
To seek a friend, would with a foreman's scowls collide.

A mangled form, the widow's rebel son,
With pain and horror frozen on its face,
Was carried out, its short existence run
Before it scarce a dozen years did trace.
A mother's scolding tears did warm the broken frame
As Justice wrote across our pseudo-ethics, "Shame."

The robber boldly mixes shot with shot
To get the coin his stormy needs require,
But men of wealth a surplus hoard have got
By petty larceny methods that aspire
To get from out the clash and curses of the hives
The dollars tainted with our little children's lives.

Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

BE MEN.

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that!
Come up with a smiling face,
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you'll bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
But how did you fight, and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only how did you die?

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

Dry Climate Havana Cigars

are made in a sanitary factory by skilled union workmen.

If you want the best cigar money can buy ask for Dry Climate—Mohawk size You will enjoy it better than an imported cigar costing 25 cts.

Why?

It is milder and has fine aroma and taste.



Exact length and shape of Dry Climate—Mohawk size. 2 FOR 25 CTS.

THE SOLIS CIGAR CO., MAKERS DENVER



DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL KEGS AND BARRELS AND ON ALL BOXES OF BOTTLE BEER.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER YEAR

Address

Miners' Magazine
605 Railroad Building
DENVER, COLO.

B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Owned and published by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, with which is affiliated fifty-two unions, embracing a membership of 8,000 wage-workers. Managing-Editor: R. Parmater Pettipiece. Address: 2349 St. Catherine Street, Vancouver, B. C. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

BISBEE, ARIZONA

Blunt & Blunt

Dry Cleaning Hats Blocked
CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL
Brewery Gulch Phone 330



BADGES BANNERS

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

Strictly Union House ALL GOODS Advertising Novelties
BEAR THE UNION LABEL
1752 Champa Street Denver, Colorado

Patronize Your Friends by Patronizing Our Advertisers

Cigars bearing this label insures the smoker a good smoke at the right price. Look for it when you buy a cigar.



CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 129, DENVER.

DON'T BE A SCAB

DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA

Where members of Organized Labor are looked out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:

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

Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
\$1.00 A YEAR