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PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, October 10, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 485
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D. 19..

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

Occupation

Signed

Department

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

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

THE MINERS of Alta, Utah, are on strike for a raise in wages.

IT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED that the Bull Moose party has no union label on its printing, yet Teddy is the "friend of labor." Pass the beans!

DEBS spoke to 15,000 at Madison Square Garden, New York. If all the people who turn out to hear Debs and applaud him, would vote for him in November, capitalism would be afflicted with the chills.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears in full the findings of the Arbitration Board in the Britannia mines dispute. Since the findings of the board, the differences have been adjusted and the miners claim a victory.

A MILLIONAIRE in New York can kidnap a penniless, friendless girl, throw her into his automobile, and when he has defiled her good name, he is merely reprimanded by a court and subjected to a frivolous fine of a few dollars. Virtue in cotton is cheap.

THE WORKERS of Belgium are organizing and preparing to declare a general strike to secure equal suffrage, while our intelligent, progressive and far advanced expounders of I. W. W. philosophy in America are advocating "hitting the ballot box with an axe." "Nuf eed."

IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904, Archbold, Morgan, Frick and Gould contributed \$100,000 each to the Roosevelt slush fund, and Harriman \$240,000, according to the latest disclosures before the Clapp committee. With such donations from the financial giants of America, it is no wonder that Teddy was hailed as a "Trust Buster!"

JOHN TROXEL of Cripple Creek, candidate for sheriff of Teller county on the Socialist ticket, looks like a winner. Troxel is recognized as a prince among men, loyal to justice and fearless in standing unflinchingly for right. With Troxel as sheriff of Teller county, the people will have a public official whose knees have no hinges and whose spinal column has plenty of starch.

THE MEMBERSHIP of Craig Miners' Union, No. 245, W. F. M., at Owingsville, Kentucky, are still standing firm for their demands and feel confident that they will force the company to concede a raise in wages. The miners at Owingsville are demonstrating a spirit of unionism that will compare favorably with the spirit of their Western brothers and their solidarity is worthy of admiration.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE NEW ACT OF CONGRESS. Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of Miners' Magazine, published weekly, at Denver, Colorado, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note.- This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Name of editor, John M. O'Neill; postoffice address, Denver, Colo. Publisher, Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo.

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor.

(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1912.

FANNIE M. PETERSEN,

Notary Public.

(SEAL)

(My commission expires May 6, 1915.)

PRESIDENT MOYER returned to headquarters last Sunday and he reports the situation at Ely, Nevada, and Bingham, Utah, as unchanged. There are about 10,000 idle as a result of the strike in Ely and Bingham. The companies still refuse to hold any conference with committees appointed by the local unions of the organization involved in the strike. The strikers are standing firm in Utah and Nevada, and feel confident that their demands will receive recognition, as the tie-up is complete.

JUDGE GROSSCUP of Chicago, who became a millionaire while holding a seat on the federal bench, has come out for "Teddy." Grosseup put Debs in jail during the A. R. U. strike, so working men, in order to be in harmony with the ex-judge, should shout for "Teddy," as voting for "Teddy" means a ballot for a "friend of labor."

Labor should make Teddy's election unanimous, and by so doing, Millionaire Grosseup would be eligible to a position in the official family at Washington.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has used the ugly word "liar" more frequently than any other man in public life in this country, and yet, the Bull Mooser stands convicted as a liar in the collection of political funds from Harriman. Documents recently presented show conclusively that Teddy importuned Harriman to raise a slush fund to carry the state of New York. The facts show that Harriman raised \$250,000, contributing \$50,000 himself, and that after Roosevelt had used Harriman to gather the sinews of war, he proved himself a brutal ingrate to the "Railroad Wizard." Roosevelt is not only a liar but an ingrate and ingratitude is an unpardonable crime.

LABOR UNREST is world wide. France, England, Wales, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy, in fact, every nation on earth is disturbed, and the exploiter declares that the agitator is responsible. But the exploiter knows that the conditions created by a master class have developed a discontent that will never disappear until right has conquered economic tyranny.

The agitator is merely the teacher or missionary, who tears the mask from the brutal features of the profit system and points out the road that leads to industrial liberty.

The agitator has had nothing to do with the creation of conditions but greed—insatiable greed—has made it possible for the agitator to arouse the people to the infamies of the merciless system that enthrones the dollar and enslaves man.

THE SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON has sustained the law of that state which authorizes the unsexing of habitual criminals and criminals of a degenerate type.

There are quite a few medical men and other so-called scientists who have an idea that crime and degeneracy are due entirely to heredity. They hold to the theory that if persons who are abnormal should be prevented from giving force to the Scriptural injunction to multiply and people the earth, we should within a few generations banish crime and attain to a high degree of racial perfection.

There are some extremists who conceive that the use of tobacco and alcohol are manifestations of degeneracy. The more conservative content themselves with the demand that the criminal classes should be dealt with before extending the activities of the race's regenerators to persons whose habits are bad.

Europe dealt with the problem by banishing its criminals. It was found a convenient way of building up colonies and creating a foreign market. The ancestors of many of our best citizens were induced to leave their native land in the expectation that their departure would tend to prevent the perpetuation of criminals and crime.

The great criminal colony of the United Kingdom was Botany Bay, in Australia. Thousands of thieves and prostitutes were shipped to the convict colony. Where are their descendants—in prison? Degenerates? Imbeciles? Not at all! They are the first citizens of the Australian Commonwealth.—Milwaukee Leader.

WE RECEIVED the following letter from a subscriber in California: "When my subscription expires, kindly discontinue same, not because I do not like it, but I cannot spare the dollar now for that purpose. It is one of the best Socialist publications printed today, and represents a strong organization of fighters, the Western Federation of Miners. Wishing you all the success possible—under capitalism, I am always your friend."

The above letter is only one among the many that are received by the editor asking that the Magazine be discontinued on account of the financial embarrassment of the subscriber. The one dollar per annum

for fifty-two issues of a magazine, is a tax which the finances of many workers cannot afford. The subscriber in California, like many other subscribers in various parts of the country, feel friendly to the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners and pay a tribute to the editorials, communications and exchange matter that appear on its pages, and yet, men eager to read and anxious to know something of the class struggle and the industrial conditions that prevail throughout the nations of the world, must deny themselves the luxury of reading a publication that costs but \$1.00 per year. A Vanderbilt can tender a banquet to aristocracy that costs \$175,000, but a worker whose labor produces wealth, cannot afford the trifling sum of \$1.00 per year for literature. A dog can sport a diamond collar and a monkey can have a feast, but a wage slave must forego the pleasure of reading a magazine whose editorial policy meets his approval. The degenerate sons of multi-millionaires and the workless daughters of a class of privilege spend countless thousands of dollars annually in dissipation, but a horny-fisted son of toil, the slave of a master, haunted by the fear of want and hunger, must strangle his inclinations to read to provide against his stomach being empty.

This is the civilization that is lauded by press and pulpit and upheld by hypocrites and parasites.

THE FREE PRESS, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, declares, in a heavy editorial: "In West Virginia, which the United Mine Workers' officials had agreed not to organize in the interest of their organized workers elsewhere, the slaves of the coal barons are in bloody revolt."

This same paper made the equally silly statement a few weeks ago that the steel trust magnates, fearing the tur-r-r-ible I. W. W., had called in Gompers and other American Federation of Labor officials to organize their employes.

It beats all the Dutch in and out of Holland what queer figments of the imagination creep into some brain boxes.

It matters not that Eugene V. Debs, Mother Jones, W. D. Mahon and other union officials nearly lost their lives as long as twenty years ago in attempting to organize the West Virginia serfs, that numbers of less well-known miners' organizers were shot down in cold blood or thrown into foul prisons by the hireling cut-throats of the operators, and that the United Mine Workers have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in attempting to unionize the West Virginia fields, all of which is common knowledge even among the members of the primer class in the labor movement, this New Castle Ananias glibly waves aside historical facts and boldly informs the world that the United Mine Workers' officials had "agreed" not to organize the coal diggers in the modern slave state "in the interests of their organized workers elsewhere!"

While it would be puerile to ask the Free Press fiction fakir for a bit of evidence beyond his own mental frothings to prove his amazing charge, it would seem that if he possesses sufficient mental power to reason from cause to effect he could readily comprehend the utter idiocy of his assertions.

Everybody with as much sense as a clam knows that the cheap coal produced by the unorganized, enslaved workers of West Virginia has for years given the Scotts, Davises and Elkinses an unfair advantage in the markets over the operators of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states who employ union miners, and that the latter, in every scale arbitration and strike in which they engaged, were continually met with the cry to organize the West Virginia fields and even up the cost of production in the competitive districts, and thus demolish the unfair advantage held by the West Virginia operators and make it easier to obtain higher wages.

If the crazy charge of the New Castle Munchausen is correct, then the organized miners must have conspired to hold down their own wages, made a fatal blunder in organizing the men in the Charleston district, and Vice President Hayes, Mother Jones and other organizers now on the firing line are wasting time and money and committing treason to "the interest of their organized workers elsewhere" and ought to be expelled.

As for Gompers and other American Federation of Labor officials being urged by J. P. Morgan and Judge Gary to organize the steel trust employes, of course Morgan and his lieutenants are just full of such tricks.

It is because Morgan loves the American Federation of Labor so that his henchmen smashed the Amalgamated Association, have already thrown several organizers in jail for peddling literature, and are now dogging the footsteps of union officials in every mill town in the country.

Quite likely when the union organizers have accomplished their easy little task for J. Pierpont that worthy will display his gratitude by arranging a special banquet in their behalf and distribute some of his famous art collections as favors among his guests.

Just why the cultivation of the I. W. W. bug should produce such irrational and grotesque phantasms in the minds of its devotees is another problem left for our modern alienists to explain.—Cleveland Citizen.

Conservatism Received a Jolt!

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America at its biennial convention held recently at Washington, D. C., branded Oscar Straus, the Bull Moose candidate for governor of New York, as a scab-herder and the delegates placed themselves on record as opposed to members of the Carpenters being identified with the National Civic Federation.

The delegates discussed Socialism and after a heated debate the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it should be one of the objects of our organization to propagate among our members the abolishment of the present wage system and the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, where the problem of unemployment, with all accompanying misery, will be banished from the human race; and, further

"Resolved, That we recommend to our members the study of social questions at the meetings of their respective local unions."

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has always been looked upon as one of the most conservative labor organizations on this continent, but the action taken at the recent biennial convention shows that the Carpenters are awakening from that long sleep, and are opening their eyes to the desperate struggle that grows out of the hellish profit system.

The Carpenters have discerned the ulterior purposes of a National Civic Federation and have taken such action as will make it impossible for an official of this organization to attend the annual feast and mingle with men of the ilk of Straus, who has been denounced as a scab-herder.

The resolution adopted relative to Socialism will make every local union of the Carpenters a forum of discussion, and the interchange of thoughts and ideas on questions that affect the working class, will do much towards strengthening that sentiment, which, when expressed at the ballot box by the laboring millions, will sound the death-knell of capitalism.

A Shameless Hypocrite

IT HAS BEEN frequently said that Ireland has produced some of the finest types of honor and manhood of any country in the world. An Irishman with a heart, conscience and soul scorns to smirch his honor or lower his dignity, but an Irishman bereft of heart, conscience and soul feels no blush of shame mantle his cheek as he falls into the lowest depths of depravity.

There is one Patrick H. Scullin now working his graft in Canada, whose coarse work in the United States made it necessary for him to seek pastures new. Patrick has a sanctimonious physique and sometimes rolls his eyes heavenward to give his victim the impression that he is communing with the Great Jehovah and supplicating Him to ameliorate conditions from which humanity suffer.

Patrick has been organizing an Industrial Peace Association for these many years, and as yet, the persevering Patrick has not realized the dream of his ambition. Patrick has been denounced, insulted and excoriated for his hypocrisy and treachery, but Patrick knows no such word as *surrender*.

The American Federation of Labor in annual convention adopted resolutions condemning the Celtic apostle of peace as a fraud and flim-flammer, but Patrick in his zeal for the dove of peace to have a refuge on earth, pays but little attention to denunciation, but persists in getting duets for *himself* which constitutes the Industrial Peace Association. Patrick is president, vice president, the board of managers and financial secretary, and sees to it that no guilty dollar escapes.

Patrick, as a peace-maker in Canada, has merited the following resolutions adopted by the delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

"Whereas, one P. H. Scullin, twice publicly denounced by the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, as a traitor to labor; an expelled member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and thoroughly discredited in the United States trade union movement, has recently wafted into western Canada;

"And whereas, Mr. Scullin's activities have resulted in the formation of an alleged Canadian Industrial Peace Association, throughout Canada, aided and abetted by parasitic celebrities of more or less note;

"And, whereas, there are no labor organizations affiliated or identified with Mr. Scullin's meal-ticket inspiration,

"And whereas, the daily press has been used as a medium by Mr. Scullin to misrepresent the attitude of organized labor towards this new militia of Christ and National Civic Federation under another name;

"And whereas, there is already a federal government tribunal for the investigation and settlement of labor disputes;

"Be it therefore resolved that this Congress emphatically condemn the whole scheme and cunning hypocrisy as a swindle and a fraud;

"And be it further resolved that the Congress constitution be so amended that any union officer identifying himself with the Canadian Peace Association be ineligible for office and, where possible, expelled from the trade union movement."

Such men as Scullin are a disgrace to the Irish race, and men of his nationality will spurn this Judas whose moral stature has been dwarfed by his greed for "filthy lucre."

Scullin was in Denver, Colorado, several years ago, and the records of the courts prove him an infamous scoundrel.

King Capital on the Throne

THE INVESTIGATION that has been held in Washington, D. C., by what is known as the Clapp committee has brought before the vision of the people the prodigal generosity of predatory wealth and revealed the names of men powerful in finance and commerce, who delve deeply into their pockets to pay the expenses of national political campaigns.

The investigation has shown that twenty-one men donated \$278,458 to the Roosevelt primary campaign, and that William Flinn, the big contractor of Pittsburg, stands out as the premier contributor in American history.

Flinn, who has been charged with offering \$2,000,000 for a seat in the United States Senate, was forced to admit on the witness stand, that in the Roosevelt primaries, he had made donations that reached the sum of \$144,308.

William Flinn did not expend this vast amount of money for glory, but his investment politically was based upon the expectation that such an investment would yield handsome returns. When Flinn separated himself from a "wad" of such magnitude, he entertained the opinion that Theodore would capture the national convention at Chi-

cago, and that Teddy, as the regular candidate of the Republican party, would sweep the country.

With Roosevelt as president, Flinn would be a big man in the Roosevelt councils, and his expenditure of \$144,308 would command political recognition, unless Teddy concluded to administer the same dose to Flinn that he handed to Harriman when that gentleman raised \$250,000 to strengthen the Republican party in New York for the benefit of the "Rough Rider."

Flinn is the man, who but a short time ago, was charged with being in league with the police authorities of Pittsburg in having men arrested for vagrancy in order that they might avoid being committed to prison by accepting employment from Flinn at starvation wages. Flinn is the same gentleman who owns mining property at Blair, Nevada, and who, but a few months ago, submitted a reduction of wages, which his employes refused to accept. Flinn must have cheap slaves in order that he may be able to furnish a slush fund for a national campaign. The revelations that have come through the investigations made by the Clapp committee should prove conclusively to the *sovereign citizens* of America, that democracy is a farce on the soil of our boasted republic, and that *King Capital* sits on the throne of power and rules with the mailed fist of brutal might.

Sabotage

SABOTAGE is a weapon used by the syndicalist laborers in the fight against capitalism. It amounts to guerilla warfare carried on by laborers who have not obtained their demands by striking.

It is like an ambush which the workers effect against an irreconcilable boss by unexpectedly and continually attacking him in such

a manner as to cause his ruin or the granting of their demands sooner or later.

Sabotage has always given good results against an employer who had broken a strike by using strikebreakers or by dividing the employes themselves. When the capitalist is surer than ever of victory and

thinks to bend the workers to his will—then it is that the workers decide upon sabotage. This they do for the sake of revenge and to convince the boss that class-conscious workers are never conquered and never surrender.

For instance, bakers would use sabotage by causing an ovenful of bread to be wasted either through an improper preparation of the yeast or by burning the loaves. Shoemakers would ruin the leather with the aid of their knives. Weavers would spoil a whole piece of cloth by neglecting to tie the knots properly when breaking the threads. Watchmakers would put the watch parts together in such a way as to stop the movements. Piano makers would give the instruments a bad tone, not finishing the tuning. Cooks would throw in an excess of salt or pepper when seasoning dishes for wealthy patrons. Mechanics would poorly polish the brasses or inaccurately caliper other parts of machines so that their operation would be impeded. Engineers would spill sand in the journal boxes so the engine could not run. Typographers would "pi" the galleys and thus prevent the paper appearing on time.

In ways similar to these, have employes caused their employers heavy losses and great anxiety without the latter being at all able to stop them.

This sort of thing would be carried on until the bosses had learned the power of their employes. As they have the handling of the tools and the raw material, it was an easy matter to destroy all the profit that the capitalist had expected to get from his workers.

This individual or guerrilla warfare would continue so long as the employers refused to accede to the demands the men had made before going out on strike, when they merely folded their hands.

In the United States sabotage has not yet become very general. On the other side, however, it has been used to great advantage, especially in France, where the syndicalists have employed sabotage against all ambitious or stubborn employers.

The above editorial appeared in a recent issue of Labor Culture, the official organ of the Transport Workers of America, which is published in New York.

The editorial in Labor Culture explains the aims and objects of sabotage.

During the past few months, there have appeared a number of editorials from labor and Socialist editors explanatory of the meaning of the word *sabotage*, and we take it for granted, that Labor Culture, consecrated to the propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World, or that faction that has its headquarters in Chicago, knows what it is talking about and should be recognized as a standard authority in explanation of the purposes of sabotage.

The aims and objects of sabotage as set forth by Labor Culture, will not appeal strongly to men of intelligence in the labor movement. Bakers wasting bread, shoemakers destroying leather with knives, weavers destroying cloth by neglecting to tie knots, watch makers putting the machinery of time-pieces together in such a manner as to stop the movements, piano makers giving pianos a bad tone, cooks throwing copious quantities of salt and pepper into the food served to wealthy patrons and engineers spilling sand in journal boxes, so that engines cannot operate, to force employers to grant the demands of employes, are nothing more nor less than the crazy efforts of frivolous freaks, and no man or woman laying claim to sanity can afford to countenance such lunacy in the battle for social justice. Men and women of brains in the labor movement are struggling for labor's emancipation, and they know that giving bad tones to pianos, throwing sand in the journal boxes of engines or putting a surplus amount of salt and pepper into the special dishes of aristocratic epicures, will not wrest justice from the iron fist of greed or strangle wage slavery to death. Such methods and tactics are characteristic of fanatics and freaks, but are not typical of mentally balanced men and women who have probed the industrial problem to the marrow.

The Cardinal Behind the Age

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in an address at a luncheon given in his honor recently at Kansas City, placed himself on record as being opposed to the recall of judges. The Cardinal is quoted as follows:

"I regard the judges of the nation as one of its greatest ornaments. There is nothing of more value to this or any other country than a fearless and honest judge. I have paid much attention to the question of the recall of judges and would regard it as a great misfortune if this theory ever became a law. Such a law would be an insult to the manly pride and dignity of an honest judge. It would be a menace to existing institutions.

"All judges are human and may be weak, so that there would constantly be a danger of judges rendering decisions which were popular instead of decisions which were just. Their ears might be to the ground and their decisions rendered according to expediency instead of justice."

"It is better to have a few incapable judges than a menacing law perpetuated. Those who framed the constitution acted slowly and warily and thought it best to have some checks on the people. To disturb their sacred landmarks I would regard as impious."

The Cardinal, when he delivered that address in Kansas City, must have had in mind such judges as Hanford of Washington or Archibald of Pennsylvania whose judicial records have the sweet-scented aroma of limburger cheese. The Cardinal's address at Kansas City will meet with the unanimous approbation of every industrial pirate and money potentate in America. It is somewhat strange that the sentiments entertained by exalted dignitaries of the church are in accord and meet with the hearty approval of every soulless labor exploiter on earth. The harmony of opinions of church prelates and kings of finance, are questions that are being seriously considered by that great mass of people who are rapidly reaching the conclusion that democracy no longer prevails on the soil of our boasted republic.

The Cardinal, as well as other lesser lights of the church, have been busy recently on the rostrum and in the pulpit expressing their opposition to the recall of judges, the initiative and referendum and clothing the gentler sex with the right to cast a ballot, but men wearing the robes of religion will not be able to foist their hoary ideas on men and women of thought, who seem to be chained to traditions that have halted the progress of the human race.

President Taft's Mistakes About Socialism

By R. A. DAGUE.

Author of "Henry Ashton," "What Is Socialism?" "What Is Capitalism?" Etc.

PRESIDENT W. H. TAFT, in the Century Magazine for October, 1912 in a lengthy article, attacks Socialism, in which he charges the movement as being opposed to common sense and a "menace to good government." He says he admits that many of the apostles of Socialism are sincere, well-meaning people, but that they "are appealing to the idle, the slothful, the unambitious malcontents."

Now, I admit that Mr. Taft is sincere in what he says about Socialism, but that he has been a very poor student of that world-wide movement is painfully apparent, and that he has made many misstatements of the teachings of Socialism is certain.

He says Socialism seeks to equalize remuneration of the workers, regardless of the quality of the labor rendered. That is not correct. Socialism says that "every able-bodied adult shall render service with head or hand in some useful pursuit conducted for the benefit of all, and that every worker shall receive the full value of his labor, less only the cost necessary to carry on the government, such compensation to be determined by experts elected by the people to systematically arrange wages." The Socialist's motto is: "Every worker shall be compensated according to his deeds." Socialists do not say that every line of work is as valuable to the commonwealth and is of equal value, but they do say that all useful labor is equally honorable. The occupation of carrying a hod, manipulating a hoe or washing dishes will be as respectable, under Socialism, as practicing law, measuring dry goods or following any other vocation.

Mr. Taft defends the profit system under which the speculator and schemer get a portion of the earnings of working people without

returning any equivalent therefor. Socialism, through its co-operative methods, will stop the taking of profit, and guarantee that every worker shall receive what he earns and no more.

It is Mr. Taft who appeals to the idle schemers who want to get property they do not earn. It is he who champions an economic system which permits the enslaving of children and women and the robbing of working people out of about two-thirds of their earnings.

The President says: "Socialists want to abolish privately-owned property." That is not true, and I greatly regret that Mr. Taft rehearses this oft-exploded false statement. Socialism would enormously increase the bulk of privately-owned property and widely distribute it among the masses. Socialism says that property and those utilities of a public nature which all the people need and use should not be owned by individuals and operated for private gain, but should be owned and conducted by the government, and the benefits therefrom go to the general public. This class of property they designate as "productive property" or property used in producing more wealth, such as land, machinery used in transportation, manufacturing, etc. The public rightfully now owns post-offices, schools, public buildings, parks, libraries, hospitals, the Panama canal and much other property, and other utilities of a public nature.

That class of property not used in creating wealth—not of public utility—that which shows by its nature that it is limited to individual uses—will be owned privately. Under Socialism the worker now unable to prevent his exploitation will then own, as private property, his house, his carriage, his auto, his piano, his yacht, his library, and numberless other things both useful and luxurious, classed as non-productive private property. Under the present economic system of individualism which Mr. Taft so zealously defends, fifty millions of American people own no homes and not enough of private property to be assessed for taxation. This is not because they are lazy, but because

they do not get their fair share of reward for work done. Under Socialism they would save enough to buy private necessities and luxuries to the aggregate value of several billions of dollars each year—money which now goes into the pockets of the speculating parasites who do not earn it.

Let us be done, Mr. President, with the often-exposed and stupid untruth that Socialists want to abolish all private ownership of property. Let us tell the truth, that what they want to abolish is the private ownership of property of a PUBLIC nature—property that all the people should own collectively.

Mr. Taft says that, if the government "took over" the railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other great industries, it would fail, because the government could not operate them at a profit, and that, as a result of this, it would lose annually on the four industries alone \$1,500,000,000. This statement shows clearly that Mr. Taft has not been more than a superficial student of Socialism. He makes the same mistake made by so many capitalistic writers who are not well informed on Socialism. Socialists are particular to state that a pure Democratic government must first be established before full Socialism can be put in operation. Socialists know that Socialism could not be inaugurated in all its fullness in this government until some important changes are made in it. Mr. Taft takes no notice of this all-important fact, but puts forward the old idea of government, and then fights Socialism from a false position. He regards the government as one thing and the American people as another thing; or, that the government is something intangible, fictitious thing or creature separate and apart from the people. That creature or thing governs a hundred millions of people and sometimes makes a profit off the people and sometimes fails to make a profit. That was the old idea in the days of absolute monarchies. Then the government was in a king. The king was the government, and the people were his slaves, and he governed them.

And that is Mr. Taft's idea, modified somewhat. He says the government could not make a profit under the socialistic proposition. But Socialists do not propose to perpetuate the present style of government. They will establish a democracy. The people will express their will through the ballot and will govern themselves through the initiative, referendum and recall. That being so, they could not, of course, make a profit off themselves. By saving several billions a year now taken from them as profits by the privately-owned trusts, would the government (the people) fail, Mr. Taft?

A little illustration may aid the President to get a clearer idea of his error in the matter under consideration. Suppose there were ten members of the Jones family. Nine were producers, but Tom was a transportation man. He owned all the horses and wagons on the farm. For doing the necessary teaming he charged the other nine members \$500 each a year, making a total for the family of \$4,500. His Socialist brother, Dick, ascertained that the cost of carrying on the business did not exceed \$100 each, or \$900 for the family per year, and that Tom was pocketing, as clear profit, \$3,600 yearly. Dick, therefore, induced the other members of the family to operate the farm on the co-operative or socialistic plan. They paid Tom a fair price for his transportation facilities and took them over. They also made Tom a member of the co-operative farm association. The result was that Tom did not have so much unearned cash in his pocket, but the other members of the Jones family yearly saved a snug sum of money, with which they bought many luxuries they could not afford while Tom was extracting profits from them. Tom's incentive to get something for nothing was

curbed a bit, but, as a member of the farm company, he is also well provided for. Will Mr. Taft say that the Joneses were failures and are idle, slothful malcontents who didn't show good sense and who would go to ruin and who are a "menace to good farm management?"

Again, Mr. Taft says that Socialism is wrong, because it would take away people's incentive to acquire private property for themselves and their children. Now, Socialists admit that a normal incentive is right—is necessary—but, when men's incentives become so powerful as to impel them to commit outrages on their fellow-men and prompt them to adroitly gain power, and then use that power in forcing millions of women, children and the helpless into poverty, squalor, insanity and crime, while they steal their earnings that they may leave millions of stolen wealth to their children, then the Socialists say, "such uncurbed, selfish, distorted incentives must be curbed and diverted into other channels where it may bless, instead of curse, the race."

Under the economic system Mr. Taft defends, the uncurbed incentives of a few men have well-nigh destroyed the nation. Socialists say incentives are necessary, so is combativeness, but both, when allowed to run riot, being trouble and sorrow. It is this unbridled incentive of selfish men that "menaces good government," instead of Socialism, whose chief motto is, "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Our distinguished President suggests no remedy for the national maladies that bid fair to destroy the nation, looked upon with alarm by so many statesmen and philanthropists. All the suggestions he offers are for the people to stand pat for the law of the jungle, which is the "survival of the fittest" in the brutal fight for life. Fearing that the working people may become lazy and slothful, unless kept at hard labor as wage slaves at a compensation just enough to enable them to work, he says the present order of things must not be disturbed. No better system can be established. Socialism must be opposed. The law of the survival of the fittest must be followed, under which the crafty exploiter with a big incentive to reap where he has not sown may acquire the private ownership of all the public necessities of a nation, even if, in doing it, millions are robbed of their honest earnings and kept in abject poverty, and these men with the big incentive shall be honored as the "fittest," while their victims shall be known as the "unfit."

Socialism says that competition, strife, contention, selfish greed, "the law of tooth and claw," may have been necessary to the beasts of the jungle and to the cave-dwellers of prehistoric times, but that system does not fit this age of steam, electricity and general intelligence. It has, in fact, become a gigantic evil in the hands of the few greedy exploiters of the masses, and must give way to a better system. It says there are higher incentives than greed and a desire to get something for nothing. Socialism would put a curb on the incentive of the human hog for the good of mankind, while at the same time, it would stimulate the incentive of all to deal justly with their fellowmen.

Socialism squares with the Golden Rule; it stands for justice; it opposes war; it would abolish poverty; it protects children and other dependent persons; it fosters the incentive in all to deal justly and kindly with their fellow men; it would take the children out of the mills, shops and mines and put them in school; it would pension and make comfortable the aged; it would enfranchise women; it would abolish monarchies and plutocracies, and establish pure democratic governments, and by preventing monopoly and guaranteeing a just distribution of wealth among all the people rewarding every adult according to his labor, would establish a righteous government.

Creston, Iowa.

The Strike at Bingham

MINES AND METHODS is not an advocate of strikes. It is deplorable that differences between employers and employed cannot be amicably adjusted without recourse to such destructive measures; but, weighing causes and conditions that impelled more than 4,000 men employed at Bingham to lay down their tools and walk out on the 18th of September, there seems to be no question but what the management of the Utah Copper Company is directly chargeable with bringing about the calamity. If that company has been telling the truth about its enormous earnings; if it is true, as the company's sponsors are continually declaring, that the company's earnings now amount to more than \$1 a share a month on its more than 1,600,000 shares, then we say that the men who are daily taking their lives in their hands to serve the company are perfectly justified in demanding a raise from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day for blasting and removing the rock from precipitous mountain sides; as also are those who are working in dangerous underground positions if they demand \$3.50 instead of \$3.00, or \$3.00 instead of \$2.50, as the case may be, when they know that men better treated and better taken care of, at Butte, for instance, are receiving an average of practically \$1.00 a day more than the scale which their present demands call for. If the Utah Copper Company is doing anything like it claims, it is better able to pay miners even \$4.50 per day than are the companies operating in Butte and the demands of the men ought to be met without a sign of protest.

On the other hand, if it should develop that the company is not earning at the rate claimed by it—and that was practically admitted by Manager Jackling Friday last when, in an interview with the Tribune, he said that, "notwithstanding the present high price of copper the operations of the company have not yet fully reflected this condition," and if the real truth is, as repeatedly shown by this journal, that the

management plays fast and loose with the shareholders of the company and the public, in its vain attempts to create a "bull" market for the stock of the insiders, we then also maintain that the wages demanded by the men are not too high, nor are they unreasonable.

During the year 1911, according to statistics published by a camp paper, nearly one thousand men in the employ of the Utah Copper Company were victims of accidents. Twenty-nine of these were killed and the rest were either permanently maimed or seriously injured. Not all of the other mines of Utah combined could be charged with such wanton disregard of the welfare of their employes as that, and it is not strange that finally the men, learning of the constantly-claimed, boasted and paraded fabulous earnings of the Utah company, decided that they should be better paid for their work and flirtations with death while accomplishing such results. Then the men charge that through a Greek employment agent of the Utah Copper Company they are required to pay a large sum to secure a job with that concern, while it was claimed by a camp paper several months ago that representatives of the company secured a portion of the blood money thus squeezed from the poor devils imported and unloaded at the company's mines, just as so much inert machinery might be.

This controversy places the Utah Copper management in a bad hole and from the looks of things it will either have to make a lot of humiliating admissions or "come to time." More than a month ago the company saw what was coming and undertook to prevent the breaking of the storm by announcing that certain classes of its employes would be given a voluntary raise of 25c a day on September 1st, which only placed the rate back to what it was when a previous cut was made, and when the company was just as strenuously declaring—away from home—that its dividend of \$3 a share was being much more than earned.—Mines and Methods.

Mayor Gaynor Was Angry

MAYOR GAYNOR of New York was recently called to the witness stand to give testimony in the police investigation, and while the chief magistrate of America's greatest city was being questioned, he made the following statement:

"I could lock up the whole 25,000 immoral women in this city, but their places would be filled immediately by others.

"We must put it in the hearts of men not to seduce them. We must put it in the hearts of all store keepers and men who buy women's labor to pay them living wages.

"To pay women and girls \$2 or \$3 or \$4 a week and then to accuse me of allowing prostitution is an outrage. Some of these so-called reformers who are now criticising me are selling their vile drugs to girls on the East Side to enslave them.

"These ministers, notoriety seekers, with nothing but uncharity in their hearts; these newspaper scoundrels, some of them ex-convicts, are assailing me, and I propose to make a public statement on this subject."

The above language from the mayor of New York shows conclusively that he was in no amiable frame of mind when he gave utterance to the above. His statement shows that his patience has been sorely tried and that he has become almost desperate under the censure and criticism that has been brought against him by superficial reformers.

Gaynor declares that he could lock up the 25,000 fallen women of New York and that their places would be immediately filled.

What does that mean? It means that the hellish system that denies a living wage to woman would furnish the recruits to take the places of the scarlet women who might be imprisoned by the mayor of New York. If the system breeds prostitution through low wages, then how is Mayor Gaynor going to "put it into the hearts of men not to seduce them, while the *system* remains unmolested?"

Mayor Gaynor recognizes the fact that prostitution is one of the evils of *poverty* and that *poverty* comes from an industrial system that denies a woman a wage that protects her honor.

Mayor Gaynor should know that it would be but a waste of time to wage a crusade against an epidemic of disease while the *cause* that bred the *epidemic* was left untouched. *Prostitution* is but the *effect* of a *cause*, and as long as the *cause* remains, it is idle to make war on the social evil.

The wreck and ruin of women grow out of wrong economic conditions, and until woman, as well as man enjoys the heritage of industrial liberty, the homes of a nation will be threatened with the moral pestilence which reformers are trying to stamp out by demanding the imposing of penalties on the unfortunate victims, who have been driven to the brothels through the soulless system that demands *profit*, even at the expense of a woman's honor.

The Blindness of the People

THE LABORING PEOPLE of America have been listening for some time to the spell-binders on the political rostrum, and it is presumed that several millions of the callous-handed sons of toil have already made up their minds as to the candidates for whom they will cast their ballots. The oratory has been of a sky-rocket character—a character that mesmerizes, that lifts the melancholy, despondent citizen with a legacy of poverty to those sublime heights from which he falls just as soon as his mental condition becomes normal. The capitalists have selected the most magnetic speakers—gentlemen—who can coin beautiful phrases and who can tickle the auricular organs of the proletaires, like music soothing "the savage breast."

Many have been the tributes paid to labor during the past several weeks, regardless of the fact, that strikes have been met with armed thugs and state militia under Democratic and Republican administrations.

The political spouter who has allied himself with the Bull Moose and lauds Teddy as the great statesman who can solve the problems that confront the masses of the people, forgets to mention that Perkins, formerly of Morgan & Co., assisted by Flinn, McCormick and other millionaire exploiters, are furnishing the ducats to finance the campaign of "Truthless Theodore," the exalted chief of the "Ananias Club."

The jawsmiths who are pleading for another four years of Taft, say nothing of Ponderous William being the idol of bloated plutocracy and that "Injunction Bill" knows nothing except to "stand pat."

The boomers for Wilson are soaring to the loftiest heights of peerless eloquence in picturing the unrivaled ability and spotless integrity of the "professor," who, as a preacher, teacher and writer, has never startled a world with his supernatural knowledge. Teddy, Taft and Wilson stand for the industrial system that holds labor in chains. Neither of those candidates will attack the *cause* that keeps millions in poverty.

With Taft, Roosevelt or Wilson as president of the United States, the combinations of wealth, through their economic power, will continue to frame and enact the laws which will make more formidable the citadel of "predatory wealth." Debs, the Socialist candidate, represents the interests of the masses of the people, and Debs could be elected were it not that the masses of the people are still blind to the class struggle and have but little conception of the *cause* that breeds the *wrongs* from which humanity suffers.

A laboring man voting for the same candidate as J. P. Morgan, is a spectacle that makes despots laugh and angels weep.

"Nuf ced."

Another Jolt for the Civic Federation

By JOHN C. KENNEDY.

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America, representing 150,000 trade unionists, have demanded that any official of the Carpenters' Union who has been a member of the National Civic Federation should at once withdraw from that organization.

This action of the Carpenters is in line with that taken by the United Mine Workers of America, who demanded that John Mitchell should withdraw from the National Civic Federation or give up his membership in the miners' organization. Mitchell quit the Civic Federation; and President Huber of the Carpenters has promised to do so.

The action of the Miners and Carpenters and several other labor organizations in demanding that their officials should have absolutely nothing to do with the National Civic Federation shows that the rank and file do not intend to have their officials hobnobbing with the enemies of organized labor.

The National Civic Federation was organized by Mark Hanna. Prominent among its officials were such well known labor-haters as Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont and Thomas F. Ryan. Its secretary has been Ralph Easley, formerly connected with the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and now, as then, the servile tool of plutocratic interests. It is said that Easley gets a salary of \$10,000 a year for his activities in disrupting the labor movement.

The object of the Civic Federation, according to its founder, Mark Hanna, was to harmonize the interests of capital and labor.

Prominent labor officials, such as Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, were invited to gather around the table with prominent labor haters such as Andy Carnegie, August Belmont and Jacob Schiff, to discuss and settle the labor problem.

The Civic Federation inaugurated "the mahogany table and champagne supper" method of handling labor disputes.

The outcome of the Civic Federation methods is best seen in the steel industry controlled by such supporters of the Civic Federation as Carnegie, Frick and Morgan. Here the unions have been completely wiped off the map.

August Belmont, another prominent Civic Federationist, showed his love for organized labor by attempting to destroy the Elevated Railway Men's Union in New York. The capitalist members of the Civic Federation were perfectly willing that the lion and the lamb should lie down together, providing that the lamb (organized labor) should be inside of the lion.

The Civic Federation publishes a monthly journal of which about two-thirds is devoted to attacks on Socialism and the Socialist party. The other third is used to praise the few labor leaders (?) who are members of the Civic Federation and to boost the "welfare work" carried on by the trusts to chloroform their employes.

Indeed, the Civic Federation may be compared to a huge sponge saturated with chloroform, placed under the noses of labor officials.

The Miners' and Carpenters' unions, together with several other labor organizations, are now insisting that their officials shall keep their noses away from this sponge saturated with capitalist chloroform.

The Civic Federation has been built upon a lie, namely, that the interests of the capitalists and the workers are identical. The sole object of this institution has been to deceive the workers and to hold them into submission. It is a hopeful sign of the times that organized labor can no longer be deceived by such institutions.

We hope and expect that the evil influence of the Civic Federation in the American labor movement will be ended once for all at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, by the passing of a resolution demanding that no representative of labor shall have any connection whatever with this capitalist-controlled organization.

The battle between the workers and the capitalists cannot be settled by champagne dinners tendered to labor officials. The interests of the capitalists and the working class cannot be "harmonized" by fine phrases and empty promises. As the Carpenters' union has declared

at its last convention, the battle between organized labor and the capitalist class must continue until the workers have gained control of all the industries of the country and established a true industrial democracy.—Chicago Evening World.

A Governor's Lost Opportunity

THREE MONTHS AGO Governor Glasscock had the opportunity to become the liberator of the miners of his state.

Glorious opportunity knocked thunderously at his door—and the governor heard, but did not heed.

Today the governor is trying vainly to recall the fleeting chance he had. Opportunity is gone, and instead, at the door of the state there is now heard the wailing of ill-clad miners' babies, sheltered under tents, chilled by the fall winds blowing down the creeks.

And winter is not far off, governor. The wailing will grow into cries of bitter anguish; and there will be suffering incredible; and death. But, if we judge the tempers of the miners right, even these things will not subdue the men who have endured oppression so long and know the keen sting of the guard's club and of the dum-dum bullet.

They have a cause, and they will not surrender it. Their cause is the state's cause, for they are fighting to wipe out the stigma of industrial slavery that so blots the state's name.

Three months ago Governor Glasscock had the opportunity, by calling a special session of the legislature and making laws that would free the miner to avert much of the bloodshed that has occurred and the suffering that is certain.

It's too late now. The coal barons refuse to listen to overtures of peace. Why should they at this time yield anything, when winter, their best ally, is approaching, and, as they believe, the miner will be frozen into submission. Three months ago there would have been no such advantageous situation for the barons.

There are those who suggest that the striking miners leave West Virginia and go—go where? And if they had somewhere to go, they would not lightly submit to voluntary exile. For these are their hills even though every inch of them has been pre-empted by the barons. In these hills were they born and their fathers and their fathers' fathers. They love West Virginia, even though West Virginia has done so pitifully little for them. Not one foot of the coal lands does the state of West Virginia itself own. Every hill is privately owned. The largest part of the coal land is not even being worked by those who own it. The unworked hills represent the bulwark behind which the barons fight to keep out outside capital which might, through competition for the labor of the miners, bring about higher wages and better living conditions.

If the state of West Virginia should some day come to the conclusion which most advanced thinkers now hold, that the state itself should own and operate its mines, the state of West Virginia would have no mines with which to make a beginning. The mine barons, firmly entrenched in their hills, owning everything in sight, could offer successful opposition.

We are sorry for the governor of West Virginia. For the crisis now existing he is to a large extent personally responsible, because he delayed too long. On the other hand, he is the victim of the system which greed during years of privilege has been able to build up in order to maintain itself.—Cincinnati Post.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of John and Mike Ryan, formerly of Ozark, Jackson county, Iowa, and Park City, Utah. Address William Ryan, 106 Main street, Dubuque, Iowa. (4 issues)

LOST HIS CARD.

Hancock, Mich., September 28, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in the Magazine:

Secretaries and members of Western Federation of Miners are requested to look out for a card issued to Jacob Pakkamaa by the South Range Miners' Union No. 196, and the same was reinstated to Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200, July 31, 1912. Dues are paid up to July 31, 1912. Said card is lost by him on the way from Michigan to Butte, Mont.

Fraternally yours,

C. E. HIETALA,
Sec'y.-Treas. No. 200, W. F. of M.

DECLARED FAIR.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 27, 1912.

To All Organized Labor—Greeting:

Herewith Coopers' Union Local No. 30 takes the pleasure of notifying all organized labor, as well as the public in general, that the strike which has been on in the Milwaukee breweries for the past sixteen weeks is settled and the members back at their old positions.

Whereas, Coopers' Union Local No. 30 again declares the Milwaukee breweries fair to organized labor as far as the cooper shops are concerned.

Thanking each and every organization for their moral support as well as for their financial contributions, we remain,

Yours fraternally,

COOPERS' UNION NO. 30.
EMIL WINGER.
OTTO ZACHARIAS.
F. P. ALTPETER, Cor. Sec'y.
Committee.

SENTENTIOUS SENTENCES.

By Anna Morton Barnard.

A great womanhood will make a great motherhood.
Even her defamers were born of woman.
"Too dirty for woman" reflects small glory upon man.
The franchise is neither the first nor the last of woman's desires.
Anti-suffrage reminds the thoughtful of anti-opportunity.
Where woman's weakness becomes her pride the thought of freedom shocks her.
Woman's power in the home is what the moon is with light borrowed from the sun.
Perhaps some men oppose freedom for women because of what they themselves have done with their freedom.
A cook stove and a cradle may be a world in themselves, but that world is too small to live in.

It is not strange that all the tyrants among men are with the anti-suffrage movement, and that they applaud it loudly.

How can we mother the race if we are not to have practical experience of what that race needs? Blind mothers do not lead their children.

The "conservatism of woman" is the conservatism of those who have been taught to look up to masters and law-givers for their views.

Socialism as a race movement calls woman to the work of uplifting the race, realizing that masters only uplift themselves.

THE SCABBIEST OF ALL.

By Harry Eugene Greenwood, Secretary of Carpenters' L. U. 521.

You can see him on any corner, in the loop, and out of the loop. You can see him walking along the street or riding on the street car, for as a rule he has no money to hire a taxi. You can see him in the corner saloon proudly displaying a union working card, a card which other men have made possible by bitter struggles and self-sacrifice. I am a UNION man, he boasts, as he displays the working card of his craft and tells of the wonderful things he has done for organized labor. He is ever ready to tell others how to organize. His type is confined to no one trade; you will find him in all trades.

Who is he? The scab, the SCABBIEST SCAB OF ALL. It is not hard to detect him if you will watch him with his boasted faithfulness to the working class. Watch him as he leaves the meeting of his union, as he approaches the newsstand on the corner. He finds the union newsboy on strike, fighting for his rights against one of the most heartless trusts in existence. He, the scabbiest scab of all, here shows his true colors. He is approached by the union newsboy selling the only papers which will give labor a square deal. Watch him as he stops and looks around. He puts his hand in his pocket, the pocket which contains the UNION card which the self-sacrifice of other men has made possible. He looks to see if any of his union friends are in sight. Seeing no one whom he can recognize, he approaches the scab newsstand on the corner. He takes from his pocket a coin, a UNION earned coin, earned under union conditions, made possible by the self-sacrifice of other men.

With the union earned coin which other men have made it possible for him to have, he buys a paper, a scab paper, from one of the most heartless trusts in existence. He, the scabbiest of all scabs, knowing that he is a traitor to the working class, again puts his hand in his pocket, the pocket containing the union card which the self-sacrifice of other men have made possible.

The hand now places the paper, the scab paper (which he has purchased with the union money, which the self-sacrifice of other men has made possible) IN THE POCKET WITH THE UNION CARD.

He, the hypocrite, the traitor to his class, the scabbiest of all scabs, knowing that his brothers are needing his moral support, has no morals, and for that reason he cannot give moral support. He sneaks away to his room, and there, in seclusion, partakes of the intellectual chloroform contained in the scab paper which he has purchased with union coin, made by the self-sacrifice of his fellowmen.

HOW TO GET FOOD.

By Winfield R. Gaylord.

The world is getting HUNGRY—dangerously hungry!
When the world gets too hungry, somebody always gets hurt.
Telling the people to "eat grass" started the French revolution.

* * *

More food per capita is produced than ever before.
The labor of the world produces the food.
With the wages paid for that labor the world must buy food.
If wages go higher, the cost of producing food goes higher.
The price of food is fixed by adding the profits of the idlers to the wages of the world.
The world's wages can never equal the price of the world's food—under this system.

The same is true of everything that the world makes—and must use.
The capitalists don't care what wages are—if they fix the selling price.
Capitalists used to suffer from over-production.
That was when they believed in "competition"—before the trusts came.

Sometimes the world could not buy the food at the market price. Then prices had to go down, and the world got a little relief. Manufacturers had to sell, to get their money back.

Now the trusts stop making food when the world cannot buy at the price. Or—they store up the food and hold it until the world buys—at the price. Coffee, beef, oil and other trusts do this on an international scale.

THE TRUSTS CONTROL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION AS WELL.

THEY DO NOT SELL FOOD NOW—UNLESS THEY GET THEIR PRICE.

AND THAT IS THE REASON FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Prices go up with high tariff, low tariff—or no tariff.

As long as the trusts control production and distribution the high cost of living will continue.

They will force it as high as they can—without starting riots.

The trusts may guess wrong on where the riots will start.

That is what has usually started revolutions—ignoring the danger line?

Socialists don't want riots. They want bread!

Being workers, they do not get wages enough to buy the bread they need.

Declining to starve quietly, they propose to change the rules of the game.

They know that control of the bread lies in the means of making bread.

Therefore they, who make the bread, want to own the means of making bread.

System is good—it saves labor. But it must save the laborer, too.

The Socialist party is busy getting control of the system.

They propose that **THE PEOPLE SHALL OWN THE TRUSTS.**

THAT IS THE FINAL ANSWER TO THE COST OF LIVING PROBLEM.

Just now the farmers are getting the best of the increase in prices.

But the coming of the tenant farmer changes all that.

And tenants now operate open-third of the Milwaukee county farms.

Trade unions raise wages enough to help for a while.

But the change in machinery starts that fight all over again.

Co-operatives help those concerned in them, to some extent.

But co-operatives cannot buy out the trusts—nor control them.

We must apply co-operation to the industries of the nation.

THE NATION MUST OWN THE TRUSTS!

If you don't believe that—vote any old ticket!

If you do believe that—**VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET!**

THERE IS NO OTHER ISSUE UNTIL THIS THING IS SETTLED.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE BOARD IN THE BRITANNIA MINES DISPUTE.

To the Honorable the Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the Britannia Miners' Union:

The union states that the causes of dispute are:

1. The denial of the company the right of the secretary of the Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of collecting dues and organizing.

2. The discharge of the medical practitioner without the consent of the men.

3. Transferring of the charge for medical service to a charge for light. And demand:

1. The right of the secretary and duly authorized union officials to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of transacting union business and holding meetings.

2. Recognition of the union.

3. That the company live up to the Provincial Health Act.

The Company Files the Following Answer.

1. The company admits that it denied the right of the secretary of the Miners' Union to visit the men in their bunkhouses for the purpose of organizing and holding meetings, and they claim that they have the right to so exclude them.

2. The dismissal of the medical practitioner without the consent of the men is no cause of complaint, the medical practitioner not having been engaged on the recommendation of the men, but was solely employed by the company.

3. In regard to the demands of the men, the company says:

(1) They deny the right of the secretary or any other official of the Miners' Union as an official to go upon their property.

(2) If the demand for recognition of the union is that there shall be what is known as a "closed shop," the company deny the right of the union to demand it. The company makes no difference between the employment of union and non-union labor.

(3) As to the demand that the company comply with the Provincial Health Act, this this company is and always has been willing to comply with. Meetings of the board were held on August 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 19th and 20th, 1912.

The following witnesses were examined on behalf of the union:

Mr. A. C. Webb, Secretary of the Britannia Miners' Union.

J. W. D. Moodie, Vice President and Secretary of the company.

Hon. Edward Dewdney, President and Director of the company.

D. G. Marshall, a Director of the company.

Donahue, a Director of the company, and

William Davidson, Local Representative of the Western Federation of Miners.

The company declined to call witnesses, as they claimed:

1. That there never was a dispute between the company and its employees.

2. That if there was any dispute, no application was made to the minister for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation by either the company and its employees, as required by Section 5 of the Act.

To this Mr. Davidson, on behalf of the union, replied that no local union could go on strike or ask for the appointment of a board without authority from the general organization; that it was impossible for the local union to meet and pass resolutions in the usual way, as the company refused them the right to hold a meeting; that he as local representative of the general organization acted for the local union throughout, and asked for the appointment of a board only after he had failed to adjust matters with the company, and that the Honorable Minister of Labor, when he granted the board, was fully acquainted with all the facts.

Mr. Webb in his evidence made the following statement:

"We hold that it is only right that the secretary and duly qualified officials of the union should be able to visit the men in the bunkhouses and homes and hold meetings, for, owing to the position of the camp, it is impossible in any other way to carry on the business of the union, the bunkhouses being the men's domicile, they have no other place to transact their business. The government of this country recognizes the right, and one might add necessity, for working men to join their labor unions, for their mutual benefit

and protection, and it seems to us that an alien company (for we believe that the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, in spite of the fact that it has complied with the company laws of this country in having offices and officials in B. C., is in fact an alien corporation, the real owners and controllers of the company being domiciled in the United States) which forbids its employees the right to take the necessary means to organize and keep organized, is acting contrary to the spirit of the laws of this country.

"For in a case like this, situated as the men working at the Britannia mine are, it is impossible to organize unless the union officials have access to the men in their bunkhouses and homes.

"There is really more reason why it is necessary for men to organize in these out-of-the-way camps than in more accessible places, as it is in such places that the workingmen are more at the mercy of the employers. Especially is this the case where the company may not be living up to the laws of the country for the protection of the health of their employees.

"We consider that it is far better that business between the company and its employees, other than ordinary work, should be transacted between the company and the union. When men as individuals have any misunderstanding with the company, any man approaching the company with some complaint may be liable to be discharged, therefore many things are not brought to the notice of the company which, if they were, the company would have no objection to altering to the satisfaction of their employees. We therefore hold that if the company were to recognize committees from the union it would be conducive to harmony between employers and employees.

"The denial by the company of the right of the secretary of the union to go up to the camp was after a dispute had arisen over the question of the discharge of the doctor and the transference by the company of the monthly charge for medical attendance and hospital to a charge for light."

Mr. J. W. D. Moodie in his evidence says in part as follows:

"I stopped Webb coming on our property without instructions from anyone until after it was done; my action was approved in general letter from N. Y., also by Mr. Dewdney. I have been here seven months. I stopped Webb because this is private property and because of the insolent air in which he demanded this doctor to be reinstated after I dismissed him, and the general disposition to run my business. I don't care what a man's persuasion is as long as he gives me return for my money. I think men have the right to organize, but I think we have the right to keep men from coming on private property.

"I believe the men have the right to organize off of our property, and I would just as soon have organized labor as any other kind.

"A man working here would have to lose two days going to Vancouver to attend union meetings; it isn't impossible for them to attend, but it is inconvenient, but the boat runs every day, the number of men belonging to the union going for that length of time would make no difference in our working."

"The effect on our business of a representative of the union visiting the mine is that if we permit him to go we have got to let everybody else go; we can't discriminate, and we don't allow strangers on our property; we have no room in our bunkhouses for outsiders.

"I might allow the men to hold meetings in the school house under some circumstances which I am not prepared to state. Whether I would object to the men holding meetings among themselves would depend on circumstances that might arise after the thing was in force. I am not saying what I will do or won't do.

"They may be holding meetings right now for all I know, but if they are using our buildings that we want for other purposes I expect our foreman will stop them; I have never denied them the right to meet."

"I have denied Webb the right to go up on the hill, and everybody else. If you want to put it that way, I deny the representatives of the men the right to go on the hill to do business.

"I will make this general statement. I don't believe it is the wish of this company which I represent to use the grounds, which they have purchased to conduct mining operations, for the purpose of holding meetings by anybody; there are other places they can hold their meetings.

"On the 5th of this month we had at the mine 205 men; at the beach 205; at the halfway 125, and on the tram 27; that does not include the office force; altogether about 600 men on the payroll.

"I have made a general rule that no outsider should go up to the mine. People going up there can pick up information which we don't want to have known; they carry away valuable specimens. It would interfere with our business to have officers of the union go up there and hold meetings."

Our conclusions on the questions submitted are as follows:

1. That the right to form unions and to hold meetings of the same is one that should be freely enjoyed by every workman, and we hold that the company should in this case extend to the union the privilege of holding meetings in their bunkhouses or in some other suitable meeting place on company's property, and should allow the union officials to visit the men there for the purpose of collecting dues and transacting the business of the union.

2. That the medical practitioner, referred to as discharged, was employed by the company, but his salary was paid, in part at least, by a fee of \$1.00 per month collected from the employees of the company.

The company has dropped the medical fee of \$1.00 per month, but coincident with dropping that fee they charged the men a new fee of \$1.00 per month for electric lights in their bunkhouses.

The company now engages and pays the medical practitioners. The union claims that the men are now paying as much as they did before and are not entitled to the services of the medical practitioner after they leave the employ of the company, in spite of the fact that the substituted light fee is paid up to the end of the month in which they leave the service of the company.

We believe that if the privilege of holding meetings of the union was accorded by the company, this matter would be amicably adjusted between the parties.

3. The union claims that the term "recognition of the union" appearing in sub-section 2 of their demand simply means that the company meet a committee of the union to discuss grievances.

We believe that if the right of meeting was accorded as above, the company would find it to their advantage to meet a committee of the union in adjusting any matters as between the company and the members of the union in their employ.

4. After visiting the bunkhouses the union were of the opinion that these bunkhouses did not in every respect comply with the conditions of the Public Health Act. The company, however, are constructing new bunkhouses at the "halfway," and in view of that fact the union were disposed to leave this matter in abeyance, pending the completion of these bunkhouses and other improvements now under way by the company.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated the 24th day of August, A. D. 1912.

(Signed)

J. A. HARVEY, Chairman.

GEORGE HEATHERTON, Member of Board.

Minority Report.

To the Honorable the Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Canada:

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the dispute between the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company and the Britannia Miners' Union.

I have come to a different conclusion to my co-members of the board of conciliation and investigation appointed in this matter and take occasion, therefore, briefly to set out such conclusion in a separate report.

This board was appointed at the instance of an application under the act

which purported to be an application on behalf of the employés of the company organized into what is known as Britannia Miners' Union, which is a local of the Western Federation of Miners, and I take it that the board was appointed upon the assumption that this application was made by representatives of the employés or some of the employés of the company in reference to a dispute which existed between the company and its employés. As I read section 5 of the act I take it that such a dispute must necessarily exist as a basis of the operation of the act, and that one of the parties to such a dispute must be the applicant for the appointment of a board.

The evidence taken before the board shows that at the present time the Britannia Miners' Union is a union having its headquarters at the city of Vancouver, in respect of which are eligible for membership all the miners in the vicinity of Vancouver, roughly speaking. There was in May of this year a total membership approximately of 349, and these are made up of miners and those doing mining work from different places near Vancouver. At the company's works at Britannia, about thirty miles from Vancouver, there are engaged about 500 men eligible for membership in this union, and on the books of the secretary of the union were enrolled for the month of May approximately 102 men who are employés at the works of the company.

The Britannia Miners' Union was organized in the first place in 1906, and at that time had its headquarters at Britannia. In 1907 the organization lapsed and in 1910 it was reorganized at Vancouver, having its headquarters in that city, and apparently having a larger scope. From 1910 to the present time the secretary of this union was not an employé of the company. The union was carried on separately and distinctly from the company and less than one-third of its members were employés of the company. The secretary during this time was in the habit of going to Britannia and using the company trail to visit the works of the company to interview the employés, and the company did nothing to prevent him doing this. In June, however, this year, owing to a difficulty which arose with Mr. Moody, the resident manager of the company, the secretary was prevented from going from Britannia Beach to the mines for the purpose of doing this work, and the dispute which has caused the appointment of this board then arose. The secretary, supported by the executive of the Western Federation of Miners, claimed the right for himself and other officials of the general organization, and of the local, to use the company's trail up the mountain from the beach to the mines and interview the men for the purpose of soliciting members and collecting dues, and also claimed the right of holding meetings on the company's property, presumably for the same reason. The company on its side denied such rights and took the position that it would allow none but employés to go on or make use of its property. Apparently up to this time, although the union had been running since 1910, there had been no attempt or endeavor on the union's part to hold any meetings of the union or otherwise on the company's properties, but all meetings of the union had been held in Vancouver, its headquarters.

The dispute that thus arose was between the secretary of the union, a non-employé, and the company, and this dispute was taken up by Mr. Davidson, the representative of the general executive of the Western Federation of Miners. No meeting of the Britannia Miners' Union was held. No employé of the company took any action or appeared in the matter in any way whatsoever. Mr. Davidson took the matter up with the minister, representing one side of the dispute, and doubtless that side was understood to be the employés, or some of the employés, of the company, but in no manner whatever is any indication given in the evidence before the board or in its investigation that any of the employés of the company are parties to the dispute in question. Mr. Davidson stated in his evidence before the board that the reason of this was that the company would not allow meetings to be held. This cannot be so, because the company, as stated in the evidence before the board, has never denied the employés the right to meet amongst themselves, and further than this there was nothing to prevent a meeting of the Britannia Miners' Union at Vancouver. Even if a resolution of the Britannia Miners' Union as constituted were in existence, supporting the claims made in the application, there would be grave doubts in my mind whether such would be sufficient to base the operation of the act. We would have to go further and find that employés of the company actually voted for such a resolution. The absence of this resolution, however, only makes stronger the fact that the act has not been invoked properly in this matter. Mr. Davidson in his evidence stated that he had the power as representative of the general executive to call a strike of the union against the company unless the demands in this dispute were granted, and that he had already called the strike, to take place in event of the demands not being granted, by virtue of this power, and that this action was the authorization of a strike mentioned in the application.

My view of this matter is simply that the act was not applicable to this situation. Although the board had been appointed, it has been appointed on the representation that such a dispute existed which could base the operation of the act, while as a matter of fact, according to the evidence taken before the board, such dispute in my opinion does not exist. No dispute has arisen between the employés, or any of the employés, and the employer. It is not within the power of either the secretary of the local or of the representative of the general executive to say that they are agents for or representatives of any of the employés of the employer in circumstances of this kind in order to say that the employés are parties to the dispute which arose as above referred to. As a matter of fact, however, there was no evidence even to this effect brought before the board, and, in fact, such evidence was precluded by the evidence of Mr. Davidson himself, who stated he acted on his own initiative throughout.

I fully realize that in matters of this kind fine points or technicalities should be put aside, and I am strongly of that opinion personally. This, however, is not a technical point. The whole question is as to whether under these circumstances the act can be invoked or not, and I am of the opinion that the act cannot be invoked unless a dispute arises such as is contemplated in section 5 of the act and is not adjusted.

I endeavored with the rest of the board to bring about a settlement of the dispute which did not exist, but without success. This endeavor was made simply as an individual, and although there was no function to perform under the act, still, placed as we were and being seized of the features of the dispute that did exist, I undertook to see if it could not be adjusted. In my opinion such action could have no effect except in success, and as it has not been successful the matter has to be dealt with upon its true ground.

Having the above view, my opinion as to the merits and demerits of the dispute between the officials and the company I consider of no moment, because it could only be in line with my understanding of this matter, a personal opinion, and not an opinion of a member of the board. It is for the parties, namely, the company on the one hand and officials referred to on the other hand, to settle this in whatever manner they see fit, now that an adjustment, so far as the efforts of the three individuals who were appointed on the board are concerned, have failed.

Dated at Vancouver this 30th day of August, 1912.

(Signed)

W. E. BARNES,
Member of Board.



GROWTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The spirit of organization is in the air. Never before was the unrest so great among the men who have suffered from the tyranny and greed of the captains of "skindustry" as now. Moreover, this unrest is taking on definite form in the shape of organization. Well thought out plans are now being put into execution for the organization of the workers in the steel mills, where the iron heel has long been on the necks of the men whose unpaid labor and a high protective tariff has made possible the formation of a billion dollar trust.

We must expect, too, that before long steps will be taken to organize the hundreds of thousands of men employed under the most degrading conditions in the logging camps and sawmills along the Pacific coast.

The day when the petty theft of a quarter of an hour on each end of a day and a half-hour at noon, the vermin-infested bunkhouses, the sloppy cook-houses, the remunerative hospital graft and the unspeakable straw-boss is about over.

All industrial tyrants fear the advent of the union among their employés. Yet with marvelous stupidity and short-sightedness they do the very thing that makes working conditions without an organization no longer bearable.

What organization has done for the miners will sometime be done for the steel and lumber workers. The militant spirit of the American working class is being fired by the achievements of the organized workers in Europe during the past year, and the wings of over-lords of industry are soon due for a clipping in America.—Shingle Weaver.

THE VALUE OF A HUMAN BODY UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM—\$12.50.

"Seven months' imprisonment for a suffragette who pleaded guilty to damaging property to the value of twenty-five dollars; seven months for a procuress who ruined two young girls—such was the justice recently meted out in an Irish court."

The above brief extract, consisting as it does of only six lines, bespeaks volumes to those who take the trouble to look below the surface of things. Private property is indeed sacred, and so much more so than mere flesh and blood that we see the purpose in the above instance stand out very markedly. Even the charge is made that the labor men and the Socialists are mere breeders of class hatred, and yet when such instances as the above stated become, as they must, more or less commonplace, differing only in detail, but not in essence, is it not natural to expect that the producing class against whom these maladministrations of justice are worked upon should feel that there is decidedly a class law, a law which will go to the limit in its protection of class interests? And yet these harpies of human society who make their livelihood by the destruction of that which should be considered the most sacred asset, honor of womankind, are given the trivial sentence of seven months. Taking this illustration, and we do not think by so doing we are by any means minimizing the state of affairs, the price of girls is \$12.50 each, because we see the same sentence meted out for damaging \$25 worth of property as is given to a procuress for ruining two young girls, hence the argument \$12.50 is a simple mathematical proposition. These lessons from the book of life are more potent by showing up the character of present day conditions than many volumes of scientific and philosophic effort from learned pen.—District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

ENGLISH MEDICAL STATISTICS.

The annual reports of the medical health officers of English cities are models of clear and precise statements, says an authority. A medical health officer in England occupies a position in the public service of which there is no counterpart in this country. He must, besides being a licensed physician, have had a thorough training of at least three years in the special kind of knowledge needful to a competent supervision of a city's hygiene, sanitation, morbidity and mortality.

A medical health officer in any large English city is a man who has had at least seven years' training in medicine and sanitation. He must have accurate knowledge, not only of medicine, but also of water analysis, sewage disposal, ventilation, housing, street cleaning and the many other special subjects upon which any thoroughly competent health officer is required in England to be accurately informed. In England, therefore, as perhaps in no other country, there have been developed a group of sanitation executives who are contributing numerous and excellent results to the world's experience in all matters pertaining to municipal health and sanitary problems.

Some of the facts reported by the medical officer of health of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his annual report for 1911, are of general interest. Under the topic, "Prevention of Infantile Mortality," it is stated that 4,970 notifications of births were received out of a total of 6,920 births registered. Nearly one-third, or 1,595, of the notified births were notified by midwives, licensed, and must give evidence of their ability to competently perform the duties of their profession before a license will be issued. There is a superintendent of midwives in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and eighteen lectures were delivered during 1911 by this official to the midwives, and were well attended.

There is a "Mothers and Babies' Welcome" in the city, with two branches, at which expectant and nursing mothers receive a wholesome, nourishing meal. Expectant mothers' class is also held every week at the "Welcome," and full instruction is given in the preparation of clothes for both mother and child, and in the hygiene of the different critical periods. Proper methods of feeding young babies and the importance of cleanliness are emphasized in these lessons.

Some 7,000 leaflets of advice were distributed to mothers during 1911 through the aid of numerous voluntary workers. Health talks to mothers' meetings were also given in eighty-three instances. These lectures were delivered to girls' clubs. Important educational opportunities were afforded mothers also in the 315 free weighings of babies at the "Welcome" during the year.

No less than 898 notified births in the poorer parts of the city were visited as soon after birth as possible, and 1,461 notifications were given to health visitors for regular revisitation until the infants should have attained the age of twelve months. In all no less than 5,929 such visits were paid during 1911. This careful supervision of infant life in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as in other cities where regular visitations, supplemented by educational aids, such as leaflets and demonstrations, have been provided.—Newark News.

To the Members of the Western Federation of Miners

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE is your property and you should be interested in building up the circulation of your official organ. You cannot expect the capitalist class to subscribe for a journal that stands unflinchingly for the rights of labor.

The Miners' Magazine can be made the leading labor publication of this continent, providing, the membership of the Western Federation of Miners so wills it. The power lies in the hands of the membership to place the official organ in the home of every miner, mill and smeltermen of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast, and this can be done by the membership taking the necessary interest in *their own journal* whose columns are consecrated to that coming civilization where slavery shall be no more.

The intellectual advancement of the members of organized labor means the shortening of the sentence that dooms labor to wage slavery.

Ignorance can only be dispelled by education, and ignorance is the greatest enemy of the laboring masses.

The intelligent member of organized labor is held in subjugation by the members of his class, and the man of thought and advanced ideas, will be held in bondage until his brothers can be made to see the wrongs of the profit system and the remedy for labor's emancipation.

The Miners' Magazine built up to a circulation of 50,000 will become one of the most valuable advertising mediums in this country, and from a financial standpoint, will become a success.

The merchant, manufacturer, professional man or banker, knowing its large circulation, while not in accord with the principles which it champions, yet, knowing that the magazine is read by so many thousands of workers, will place their advertisements on its pages, realizing that the patronage of the working class is an asset that few men depending on the public for support, can afford to overlook.

The membership of the Western Federation of Miners are urgently requested to take immediate action, so that by January 1, 1913, the magazine can boast of the largest circulation of any official organ in America.

It is to be hoped that every member of the organization will feel that this appeal is made personally to him, and that he will resolve to put forth his best efforts in building up the circulation of a journal that stands squarely for industrial liberty.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

Address Miners' Magazine, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

LABOR IS KING.

Annie Thecla Fair.

After a bitter struggle, beginning away back in the '80s, labor is at last coming into its own.

All the politicians are fawning at the feet of the teeming millions who constitute the large working class—the bedrock of society. Since they can no longer abuse labor, they would use labor to keep themselves in power just a little while longer, to put off that glorious day when the working class and the present demagogues go out of office into the cemeteries of the unfit.

Labor needs its strongest men and women now—this is the crucial test—when the big men in the movement must come into their own, though many, through a sense of simplicity and humbleness, always found in the truly great, are remaining far in the background, when they should be in the vanguard, since they are the trail-blazers who held the torch aloft and showed others the way.

Labor grows stronger each day, each hour, by fighting for a just and honorable cause, and in no other way can labor ever gain ground except by fighting labor's battle on the battleship of industry—the shop, mill, mine, railroad and factory.

The intellectuals are all bowing to the man in the king row—the laborer. No one mentions the octopus, capital, any more, for some working man discovered.

There is but one thing labor must learn before ascending the throne to power—that it must be able to accept the honor with ease and grace that it formerly caught the crumb from the master's table.

Let not the tinsel or brass filings placed in labor's path by the lackeys and spineless individuals swerve you from the path that leads to the mountain of peace and plenty labeled Equality and the world for those who do the work of the world.

Be as broad as the valleys and as firm as granite rock. Be as generous as the sun, as calm as the moon, as true as the stars, as peaceful as the meadow lark. Retain your kingship in face of reptile things who creep and crawl, lost to the magic voice that sings the golden melodies of the glad tidings. Labor is king of kings.—The Liberator.

"BIG BUSINESS" SWALLOWS "LITTLE BUSINESS."

A recent issue of "The Financial World" published the following statement:

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

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

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

It is not so generally recognized, however, that in the field of retail business the same process is taking place. The department stores are constantly getting the larger share of the business of our cities. The mail order houses are rapidly putting the old general store in the country out of business entirely. One of the largest mail order houses has over 5,000,000 customers scattered throughout the length and breadth of America.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONE KIND OF "EDUCATION."

"As distasteful as the fact may be to you, you must recognize that the craft union is obsolete, ineffective, junk. Therefore, why do you not make the same disposition of it you would make of obsolete machinery placed in your hands to work with? . . . You would not wear a hat that had been made to suit the fashions of forty years ago; you would not wear spring-bottom trousers. They've gone out of fashion."

The above is a sample of the literature sent out by the "One Big Union" advocates.

And this from men who talk of "evolution," and who tell us that "everything is undergoing changes." This from men who pose as philosophers, "educators of the working class," and dissectors of social orders.

These men imagine craft unionism is a THING that can be discarded as one would a suit of clothes or an old hat. Their comparison of obsolete machinery with out-of-date wearing apparel stamps them as sophists and false reasoners, for any man knows that machinery is a development—it was created by the machine now obsolete. The automobile, for instance, was not the work of one mind, through the use of "up-to-date" machinery. The same is true of the typesetting machine and all others. Even the lathe and the punch and the drill press that made these machines possible are the result of evolution—constant changes.

And yet we find our "educators" telling us that obsolete machinery is simply thrown away when, in truth, it is used until the new machine is made by it.

These "educators" talk just like the Parrys and Post. Both imagine that craft unionism is a THING, owned, controlled and man-handled by a few "self-seeking leaders." This assertion puts them in a position where they directly charge the majority of organized labor, who selected these "leaders," with either being crooks, blockheads or chumps. To avoid this charge the "edu-

cator" glibly says, "Oh, we have no quarrel with the rank and file," and then they continue whining about "mis-leaders," but never mention that the majority selected them, and the intelligence of the majority is attacked by men who dare not express their honest opinions.

The system of "Heads I win, tails you lose," is worked incessantly by wire pullers who pose as "educators" and who can give ward politicians cards and spades.

These are the men who talk about their knowledge of "philosophy" and, to make their point, compare an obsolete machine with an out-of-date piece of wearing apparel, when any man who thinks for a minute will see that the suit can be discarded, but the machine must be used until a better one is built.

And the idea that workers will discard their only protection and leap headlong—RATHER THAN DEVELOPE INTO (as craft unionism is doing) a new order, through federation, is the height of insanity preached by men who think a trade union can be moved from one group to another as the checker player "jumps" into his opponent's king row.

If this is "education," we can only say, "It takes all kinds of people to make a world."—Toledo Union Leader.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON SOCIALISM.

President Taft declined with thanks the invitation of the Philadelphia Socialists to combat our standard bearer, Eugene V. Debs, in a public debate on Socialism, but shows he isn't afraid to discuss the subject, as might be suspected, by presenting his views on "Socialism and Its Menace" in the safe and sure Century Magazine, October number, through the medium of Charles D. Hilles, his former secretary, and now chairman of the Republican national committee.

The arguments presented are those that might be expected to emanate from such a thoroughly obtuse and thickly-encrusted mind as that owned by the present Chief Executive of these United States. They are the old, hoary, time-worn, oft-exploded objections with which Socialists are so familiar that they can quote them by heart and in their usual sequence.

Socialism is contrary to human nature.

Socialism will destroy incentive.

Socialism holds out a promise it cannot fulfill.

Socialism exaggerates the defects of our present condition.

Socialism undermines patriotism.

And so on throughout a mass of solemn, ponderous words and sentences that bump as heavily across one's consciousness as we imagine President Taft's automobile does across one of the rocky roads of Massachusetts.

"Socialism is contrary to human nature"—though, of course, we Socialists know it is precisely this thing of human nature that is going to bring Socialism about. When a man once wakes up to the fact that he is being robbed, constantly and continuously as he performs his daily work, it is the human nature part of him that creates a desire within him to stop that robbery and to abolish the robbers.

"Socialism will destroy incentive"—as if there ever was any incentive for a man to toil all the days of his life in order that somebody else might get rich.

"Socialism holds out a promise it cannot fulfill"—what a dreadful crime in the eyes of a politician! Of course, President Taft has always faithfully carried out every promise on the various platforms on which he has been elected! Socialism, he continues indignantly, gives a "vision of a society in which all shall be equal, in which life will be easy and industrial toil and

"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.

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EMMA F. LANGDON

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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
150	Douglas Island	Wed	C. J. Road	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M. U.			Frank Brown		Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Sulzer
240	Nome	Sat	John A. Wilson	A. S. Embre	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Geo. Wagner	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. L. Savage	G. S. Routh	2178	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Fred Berndt	C. A. Parisia	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	C. J. Roed	John L. Golden	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Fri	E. C. Bright	A. J. Bennett	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Fri	H. M. Buck	J. E. Allen		Golconda
79	Jerome	Thurs	Wm. J. Grey	James Presley	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	H. T. Gregory	Keneth Clayton	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	Frank Lyon	J. A. Gibson		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	W. H. Smith	H. A. Mathes	446	Goldroad
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	D. Knowles		Swansea
110	Tiger	Thurs	Fred Erickson	Jas. M. Farley	24	Crown King
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Neil Haney	A. C. Webb		Vancouver
182	Goose Bay M. U.			R 216 Labor Temple		Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Wilson Fleming	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	E. C. Hines	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	255	Stewart
38	Rosland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rosland
81	Sandon	Sat	A. J. McGillivray	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher	5	Silverton
62	Slocan City	Sat	B. E. Thornton	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	R. P. Moore	Andy Shields		Van Anda
105	Trail M & S	Mon	A. Burgess	J. A. MacKinnon	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed		W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Oalavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	Sat	T. J. Simpson	Wm Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley					
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thurs	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark	N	Kennett
98	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Haddy	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. Delany	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thurs	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thurs	John Peepo	Ed. Climo	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrer	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S		Steve Trefon	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloud City	Mon	Axel E. Lind	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Fri	Cash Powers	Geo. Fultz	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
56	Central City	Thurs	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M & S U		Tony Poblasco	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U.			A. J. Stephens		Manco
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ourray	Tues	John Kneisler	A. M. Pryor	1111	Ourray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union		Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli	French Faoro	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
163	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
98	Trinidad	Sun	Robt. Chlich	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
IDAHO						
10	Burke	Fri	Otto E. Dubach	Walter Scott	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	J. W. Haggerty	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	A. H. Carver	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	John T. Ward	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
ILLINOIS						
210	Alton S. M. U.	Sun	Geo. Amert	S. T. Echols	606 B	Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.			E. C. Gates		Collinsville
KANSAS						
218	Blue Rapids M & M			409 Bissell Ave.		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Guy Kidd		Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.			Geo. W. Morrison	146	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
KENTUCKY						
245	Craig M. U.		Holt Warrens	H. C. Gregory		Owingsville
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Victor Peltonen	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jedda	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls, 1st & 3d	Sun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Peter Sculatti	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. A. Toivonen	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3 Sat	John Kalistaja	Henry Kaskei	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M. W.	Mon	Aug Sjolholm	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Riihonen		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright	365	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	F. M. Monroe	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thurs	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Thurs	Phill. Rattz	Rufus Blaylack	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnston	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker	F. Z. Guettar		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	O. L. Bailey	John A. Lackay	2417 Carter St.	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Jos. Neel	E. M. Davis		Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		Mine La Motte
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson		Prosperity
226	Webb City		O. E. Paxton	G. Paxton	323	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstreck		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	57	Nelhart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Secy	Fin. Secy		Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
82	Garnet	Thurs	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
4	Granite	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller		Garnet
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
175	Iron Mountain		Alfred Bordsen	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Judith Mountain	John McMullan		Supersor
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	557	Gilt Edge
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Geo. Schenk	Bernard Moran	56	Maryville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder	68	Kendall
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
208	Ruby L & DW	2nd & 4h Sat	Ed. Slavins	John T. Taylor	137	Radersburg
			Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine		Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	A. D. Beaton	E. L. R. Snow		Zortman
NEVADA						
30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	O. P. Bakka	8	Austin
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thurs	Wm. Fiddes	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	Paul B. Missimer	90	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Chas. B. Cameron	Frank Clinton	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young	Earl Jensen	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Chas. Sheaff	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz	56	National
263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	Harry Thomas	Richard J. Ryan	F	Round M'tn
164	Searchlight	Thurs	Frank Hoine	Chas. Owens	76	Searchlight
92	Silver City	Tues	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	71	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	W. T. Sylvester	A. J. Couzens	338	McGill
225	Thompson M & S	1 & 16h	J. E. Donohue	J. V. Bonner		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Stephen S. Clark	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	B. Trembath	17	Tuscarora
256	Vernon	Fri	Anuy Millroy	W. J. Lavey	67	Mazuma
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Adam Szykns	Victor Pencosz	747	State St.
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	W. J. Green		Collinsville
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	A. Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
140	Elk Lake	Sun	F. G. Macleod	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Stewart M. Ney	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	Joseph G. Kerr	Wm. Thompson	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	H. J. Murphy	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
OREGON						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	M. A. Christensen	Chris Schneider	6	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
SOUTH DAKOTA						
3	Central City	Sat	E. Flow	Jas. Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S		Henry S. Poole	Glen Peterson		Hill City
84	Ouster	Fri	M. Connelly	George Thomson		Ouster
14	Deadwood M & M	Thurs	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	337	Deadwood
68	Galena	Wed	Wm. Christiansen	Thos. J. Ryan	51	Galena
2	Lead	Mon	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Lead City
19	Maitland M & M	Thurs	John Pearson	J. C. May	174	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed				Terry
UTAH						
159	Alta M. U.	Wed	Mark Germa	Peter Michels		Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. McCartney	E. G. Locke		Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S	Tues	Matt Alfrevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton		R Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	Wm. Treloar	P. J. Kelly	415	Mercur
144	Park City	Thurs	Maurice Lowney	John T. Leahy	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	L. P. Des Aulniers	F. C. Bentley	226	Tooele
WASHINGTON						
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	A. B. Crary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
WISCONSIN						
213	Hurley M. U.	1-3 Su	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212						

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strife will be reduced to a minimum." A very good summary; except that in the new society all shall be not so much equal as have equal opportunity. And we have every reason to believe and to promise that life will be easy, as compared with our fearful, poverty-cursed, toil-wracked existence of today and that industrial toil will be reduced to a very small minimum, as stated. As for strife, that will not only be reduced but abolished altogether, for the simple reason that there will be nothing to strive over, no profits to quarrel about, no interest to extort, no rent to pay.

Really, we must congratulate Messrs. Taft and Hilles on having actually investigated and found out some of the things that Socialism proposes and promises—a course of procedure far different from that followed by Mr. Taft's predecessor, he who now snorteth and cavorteth over the country like unto a bull moose, who wrote one of the vilest and most vicious misrepresentations of Socialism and Socialists ever conceived in the mediocre mind of an ignorant man who knew nothing and wanted to know nothing about the subject under discussion.

"Socialism exaggerates the defects of our present condition"—impossible! It can't.

"Socialism undermines patriotism"—so it does, and is proud of it, if by "patriotism" is meant that mawkish sentiment which causes a man for the sum of \$15 a month to go out and get himself killed in defense of a country of which he owns not a single foot and can never hope to own any. If a wage slave is paid only enough to live on anyhow, what difference to him does it make whether his boss is a Britisher or a Chinaman?

The saddest characteristic of destroyers of Socialism is that they are all so parrot-like and unoriginal. If from time to time they would bring out a new and cogent argument against it, life would be made so much more interesting to Socialists themselves!—New York Call.

VICE-CRUSADE PHILOSOPHY.

The idea of the conservative vice-crusader about vice is that it primarily originates in the human heart. That vice is an innate quality of the human being. That the vessel of clay molded by the Creator is an essentially and intrinsically filthy vessel, and needs purification—by water and Alliances Against Vice here, and by eternal fire in the hereafter.

But it will easily be seen that when a vessel is intrinsically unclean it cannot be cleansed without destroying it. Imagine a soup-plate made of

some highly poisonous substance. An attempt to wash or scrub away the poison would simply result in the complete destruction of the plate.

When, therefore, the vice-crusader lays down the premises that the human being is intrinsically bad; that as far as the body is concerned it is absolutely without hope and beyond redemption, and that all one can do is to make the best of a bad job and save what he can of the soul for a life beyond the grave—he at the same time forges the weapon for the effectual destruction of his efforts against vice. The body being the hopelessly dirty mantle of the soul, incapable of being cleansed without being destroyed, who would be willing to jeopardize his soul to the danger of exposure in a cold world by submitting its earthly mantle to a cleansing that would result in its certain destruction?

In this attitude of the vice-crusader toward the object of his efforts, the beginning of a visible change is, however, discernible. Not that the crusader has entirely abandoned his ideas of the origin and progress of vice. He still holds that "impurity begins in the heart," and that "the problem is not so much one of ridding society of those ubiquitous scourges of the body . . . as of casting out the far more awful spiritual disease . . ." But the tenacity of his hold on these views is perceptibly weakening. Else whence those new-fangled though, of course, timid suggestions of purely material remedies, such as higher wages, better toilet accommodations, etc., for a spiritual disease whose origin is away deep in the heart?

Even at the risk of being branded as pundits of materialism and recon- gite hair-splitters, we cannot abstain from asking the question: How can purely material remedies affect a disease that is altogether of the soul? If "impurity begins in the heart," how can its progress be checked by higher wages, better ventilation and improved sewage? Is the soul, then, changeable with the changes of the body? Is the soul, which is eternal and infinite, at the same time determinate and finite? Shall we say that a soul, whose body, when alive, had had one-half a pound of beef each day has certain features impressed upon it which distinguish it from a soul whose body had had only one quarter of a pound a week? Do low wages determine the flood of emigration of souls to hell, and high wages to Heaven?

Are the crusaders of vice, then, beginning to abandon the theory that mortification of the flesh is the surest method of purifying the spirit? Which theory, on the premises of vice-crusaders, is, to our mind at least, the far more logical one. The soul being the immaterial prisoner within the body, whose hope of freedom lies only in the death of the animated clay; does it not stand to reason that neglect of the prison-building, lack of repair, and so forth, is so much to the advantage of the prisoner? If it is a question of benefiting the spirit, surely no greater benefit could be conferred on it than to burst open the bodily prison walls and set the prisoner free.

Logical as the idea of the destruction of the body-prison is for the benefit of the soul-prisoner, it is nevertheless quite apparent that the crusader against vice is beginning to loose his hold upon it. Is it because he is beginning to see some dependence of the life of the soul upon that of the body?

No. Not quite so bad. For, notwithstanding the admission that the virtue of the soul goes together with the fullness of the stomach, he at the same time holds that a soul can be raised to the estate of virtue even in an empty-stomached body, by the suppression of the opposite of virtue—vice.

The crusader against vice, carried away by enthusiasm for the noble cause, cannot see WHY, in the fight for the suppression of vice in order to maintain virtuous souls even in empty-stomached bodies, he MUST suffer INEVITABLE defeat. He does not see the fundamental truth that the craving of the hungry stomach for food is infinitely more powerful than the craving of the full stomach for the virtue of the soul.

In other words, that the department store girl, compelled to live on \$3.00 a week, can find a way of prostituting herself in spite of every effort of the vice-crusaders to oppose her. Because her motive is by far the more powerful. Hunger and the desire for adornment being fundamental factors in the process of the preservation of the race, will be satisfied at the expense of virtue, which is only a secondary factor in the same process. For thus hath Nature commanded: Thou shalt keep thyself alive at any cost; a single live body, be it ever so vice-plagued, is more pleasing to me than a million virtuous corpses.

The crusaders' lack of knowledge of these things we are, however, willing to forgive. But there is another phase of the question which lack of knowledge does not excuse.

The crusaders are strong on decent surroundings for women and for girls as a means of preventing them from falling victims to the tempter. Decent surroundings imply, first of all, a decent home, and the latter implies a husband or a father whose earnings are sufficient to maintain a decent home.

But who has ever heard a vice-crusader raise his voice in a fight for higher wages and shorter hours for the fathers, brothers and husbands of prospective victims of the social crime? Who has ever seen a vice-crusader on the stump haranguing a crowd of strikers with the view of inspiring them with endurance in their battle for better conditions? When a labor union is out on strike, and the strikers declare, "We are striking in order to give our wives and daughters decent homes, so they may not be driven to prostitution"—what does the vice-crusader do? He hides beneath the sheltering roof of his sumptuous home and bides his time. And when the storm is over, when the strike has been lost—for most of the strikes are lost—and the women and girls are driven by the scourge of want to punish society with the plague of prostitution, then does the good knight-templar emerge from his shelter to loose his thunderbolts against the social crime—or, as he calls it, the social evil.—J. Rosett, in Public Ownership.

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A Cuban's Opinion.

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