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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER 31, 1912
VOLUME XII. 2405 NUMBER 488.

WEALTH BELONGS
TO THE PRODUCER
THEREOF.

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None but the best sold here.

The cleanest, most sanitary meat department in the state.

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CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

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

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, October 31, 1912.

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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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
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Signed
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Department
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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.

PRESIDENT MOYER returned to headquarters last week, after being in the strike zone for several days.

THE PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP of the United Mine Workers of America has reached 338,980. Such an army wielding a class-conscious ballot could make Capitalism tremble for the future.

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned from Owingsville, Kentucky, last week, where he had been in conference with the members of Craig Miners' Union, relative to indictments brought against a number of the strikers.

NEXT TUESDAY millions of people will be casting their ballots for the Elephant, the Bull Moose and the Jackass, and then the vast majority of these people who object to "throwing their vote

away" in an effort to establish an Industrial Democracy in this country, will be protesting for the next four years against the ills from which they suffer. The protest against economic slavery should be filed November 5th, at the ballot box.

THE CAPITALISTS who own the canneries on the Pacific coast have done away with white labor and supplanted the American citizen with the Chink and Jap.

This action on the part of the owners of the canneries should increase the temperature of the patriot who sings "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

THERE IS but little change in the strike situation at Bingham, Utah. The Utah Copper Company is using every effort to secure strikebreakers, but so far has met with little success.

The deputized thugs are doing everything in their power to exasperate the strikers, but have failed to precipitate a clash that would open the way for the state militia. The strikers as a whole are standing firm and feel confident of ultimate victory.

"MOTHER" JONES attended the annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and delivered an address that fired the blood of the delegates. "Mother" Jones drew a picture of brutal conditions in the coal fields of West Virginia, and when she had finished her portrayal of the tragedies taking place in the industrial hell owned by the coal barons, the delegates immediately voted her \$100.00 to aid in the battle against tyranny of greed, and steps were taken to raise funds among the labor organizations throughout the state to win the fight in West Virginia.

THE EDITOR of the Miners' Magazine has received a very pathetic letter from a mother who is almost frantic as to the whereabouts of her son.

Mrs. Mary Monaco implores that her son shall be found for her, and begs the members of the Western Federation of Miners to locate him if possible.

Frank Monaco is 27 years of age and over six feet in height, and was a resident of Goldfield, Nevada, in 1907. He was in San Francisco about ten months ago.

Labor and Socialist papers of the west are urged to publish the substance of this inquiry.

Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to his anxious mother, Mrs. Mary Monaco, 231 First S. W., Washington, D. C.

THE MINERS in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, have had a new experience. The civil authorities evicted them from the hovels of the mining companies, while the state militia, under martial law, stood in battle array to see that the civil authorities were not interfered with while evicting the slaves of the coal barons.

The majority of people have entertained the opinion that martial law puts civil law in the morgue, but in West Virginia, martial law and civil law are cemented together to make the starving and oppressed slave realize that he is a sovereign citizen under the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

The Cossack of Russia may be brutal, but here in America where we boast of constitutional government, a free press and free speech, the American patriot, garbed in a uniform and equipped with a rifle, can rival the blood-thirsty savage of Russia, who gloats with joy as he kills his victim, made desperate through poverty and royal despotism.

CLARENCE DARROW, speaking on "Crimes and Criminals," says:

"The only way in the world to abolish crime is to abolish the big ones and the little ones together. Make fair conditions of life. Give men a chance to live. Abolish the right of the private ownership of land, abolish monopoly, make the world partners in production, partners in the good things of life. Nobody would steal if he could get something of his own some easier way. Nobody will commit burglary when he has a house full. No girl will go out on the streets when she has a comfortable place at home. The man who owns a sweat-shop or a department store may not be to blame himself for the condition of his girls, but when he pays them \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 a week, I wonder where he thinks they will get the rest of their money to live. The only way to cure these conditions is by equality. There should be no jails. They do not accomplish what they pretend to accomplish. If you would wipe them out there would be no more criminals than now. They terrorize nobody. They are a blot upon any civilization, and a jail is an evidence of the lack of charity of the people on the outside who make the jails and fill them with the victims of their greed."

THE LABORING MEN of Arizona should not forget that the women of the new state are respectfully asking they be clothed with the right of suffrage. Every voter of the state who is permeated with a spirit of justice, will gladly cast a ballot on the 5th of November that will place in the hands of the women of Arizona a weapon by which she can protect and advance the interests of her sex.

"The hand that rocks the cradle," should be equipped with a ballot, for woman, who is looked upon as the refining influence of the world, should not be helpless any longer on election day.

Arizona, since becoming a state, has attracted the attention of the advanced and progressive thinkers of the country, for the legislation that has been enacted, has demonstrated that the people of Arizona are in the van of aggressive citizenship, and dare to place upon the statute books of their state, laws that mean something to the masses of the people.

On the 5th of November, let every member of organized labor in the state of Arizona resolve himself into a committee of one, charging himself with the duty of working from the opening to the closing of the polls in behalf of that just measure that clothes the mothers, the wives, the sisters and the daughters of Arizona with the elective franchise.

D. E. LOEWE & CO. of Danbury, have won a judgment of \$80,000 against the United Hatters in the United States District Court at Hartford. Under the Sherman anti-trust law, this amount is trebled, so that Loewe & Co. will recover \$240,000 in case the judgment is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case has been appealed. This case has been in the courts for nine years and the judgment is based on the grounds that the United Hatters injured Loewe & Co. through a boycott being placed against this firm during the strike of the United Hatters.

Should the Supreme Court of the United States uphold the judgment of the United States District Court, then organized labor throughout America must unite to force Congress to so amend the Sherman anti-trust law that the treasuries of labor organizations shall be protected from such sharks as Loewe & Co. If the labor organization can be held for damages through the use of the boycott against an employer whose employes declare a strike, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation and living conditions, then labor is shorn of its most powerful weapon to bring greed to its knees.

Labor cannot surrender the boycott, regardless of the decisions of courts.

WILSON'S PROMISE to inaugurate a "plan" to enforce "fair competition" if he is elected President, is about the greatest joke that ever has been sprung on an unsuspecting public in any political campaign.

Wilson's wonderful panacea is to compel the trusts to sell at a uniform price everywhere, and then, he declares, "anybody can undersell them in the local market and get his foothold and grow big, where they have made themselves big by artificial arrangement, and by attempting to carry a whole enterprise."

Fine! Everybody can beat the trust magnates at their own game when Wilson is President. Rockefeller and Archbold soon will be selling collar buttons and shoestrings, J. P. Morgan will take his place among the white wings, and the beef trust robbers will have to skin their own cattle instead of skinning the people.

But being in the Doubtful Thomas class, we rise to ask why Wilson hasn't made an effort to compel the trusts to sell goods at a uniform price in the state of New Jersey, their "home," of which he is President?

Again, Wilson has declared in his speeches that it is impossible to concede the labor demands for a minimum wage, for, this learned man says all wages will then come tumbling down to the minimum.

If that reasoning is correct, how can maximum prices be established for trust goods, there being no standard wage minimum upon which to base cost of production?

And, finally, what becomes of the theory of competition when a maximum price is enforced upon the enormous output of the trusts?

Wilson is becoming so thoroughly tangled in his pursuit of the presidency that his gyrations are actually becoming pitiable.—Cleveland Citizen.

L. A. MELKIEL, in writing to the Chicago Evening World, gives the following twelve reasons why workingmen should vote for Teddy:

First—Because, as police commissioner, he invented the spiked club to be used on strikers.

Second—Because, as governor, he sent the militia to Croton Dam to break the strike which was called to enforce the state ten-hour law.

Third—Because, as President, he introduced the open shop in the government printing office.

Fourth—Because, as President, he, by an executive order, forbid postal employes to petition Congress for redress of grievances, a right guaranteed by the constitution.

Fifth—Because, as President, he forbid government employes to organize or affiliate with other trade unions.

Sixth—Because, as President, he prevented the coal miners from reaping the fruits of their victory by using his influence to induce them to submit a cause already won to arbitration.

Seventh—Because, as President, he assisted the steel trust, the greatest enemy of organized labor.

Eighth—Because, as President, he used his high office to prejudice the public mind against men on trial, whom the law presumes innocent until conviction by their peers.

Ninth—Because he is the only man who has a right to go back on his friends when he no longer needs them.

Tenth—Because he is the only man who can make alliances with corrupt political bosses without being contaminated.

Eleventh—Because he is the only man who always tells the truth.

Twelfth—Because he is the only man who has a right to swear to his taxes as non-resident, although residing in the state.

Martial Law in White Pine County, Nevada

GOVERNOR T. L. ODDIE of the state of Nevada, issued the following order to J. P. Donnelley, superintendent of the Nevada State Police:

"Ely, Nevada, October 18, 1912.

"Captain J. P. Donnelley,

"Superintendent Nevada State Police, In the Field:

"Sir—On October 17, yesterday, I declared martial law in the Robinson mining district, including Ely and McGill and all that part of White Pine county, Nevada, in which the mining, smelting and other operations are and have been carried on by the companies which at present are affected by the labor strike that is in existence.

"I authorize and direct you to assume entire command of said district, subject to my instructions, and to act under and follow martial law rules of discipline and regulation as prescribed by law, and to protect life and property at all cost. To disarm any and all persons who are not authorized by law to carry arms, whether they be in the employ or under the direction of any company, association or individual, or acting collectively or individually.

"You will place your entire force on duty, distributing them in such localities within the area affected by the martial law order, as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace. As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur at such times when

men attempt to work, you will see that all men who desire to work and their families, and all others and all property and business interests within said district have ample protection.

"You will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference and arrest all persons engaged in acts of violence or intimidation, or inciting or abetting others so engaged, and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace. And you will see that threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once.

"The public peace and good order must be preserved on all occasions and throughout the entire said district, and no interference whatsoever will be permitted with the officers and men in the discharge of their duties under this order.

"The dignity and authority of the state must be maintained, and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders must be asserted.

(Signed) "TASKER L. ODDIE, Governor.

It is no surprise that Governor Oddie of Nevada declared martial law. It is a well-known fact that the smelting trust, the Mine Owners' Association and the Southern Pacific Railway Company are all powerful in the "Sage Brush" state.

During the administration of Governor Sparks, this trinity of combinations was sufficiently powerful to force a governor to call

the Legislature into extra session and pass a bill which created the Nevada State Police.

The corporate power that wrecked and ruined Governor Sparks and sent him to a premature grave, still holds sway in Nevada, and the will of this triple alliance is still *law* in Nevada. When Superintendent Donnelly received the message of the governor, he immediately collected his forces and on arriving in the strike zone, issued the following statement:

“McGill, Nevada, October 19, 1912.

“The Nevada State Police are here to protect life and property, and to enforce the laws as provided by the statutes of this state.

“Wherever the members of this department are quartered, the expense for such service will be borne by the state. Nothing gratuitous whatever will be expected by the department as a whole, or any individual member thereof.

“We will protect life and property at all costs, regardless of personality. We wish the public to understand that we will perform our duties in an impartial manner, irrespective of class or condition.

“The people are warned not to carry arms of any description, unless permits for that purpose are granted by the superintendent of the Nevada State Police; excepting such officials as shall be acting under the order of the sheriff of White Pine county and be duly qualified for such service.

“The public is also warned against congregating on the streets for the purpose of agitating any movement against law and order. If this warning is disregarded, any and all such person or persons will be subject to arrest and punishment accordingly.

“The men who previously acted as watchmen for the Smelter Company have been disarmed by this department by the direction of Governor Oddie.

“J. P. DONNELLEY,

“Superintendent Nevada State Police.”

The superintendent of the State Police, under the direction of Governor Oddie has already rendered a *favor* to the *interests* that scorn to give organized labor respectful recognition. The superintendent, acting under the governor, has furnished watchmen or armed guards for the mining and smelting interests of the strike zone, thereby relieving the exploiters of paying gun-men to create a riot under the pretense of protecting life and property.

The gun-men hired by the mining and smelting interests committed murder, when they killed two strikers without cause or provocation, but it is presumed that it was necessary for hired thugs to redden their hands in human blood, ere the governor felt justified in issuing a proclamation of martial law!

The smelting trust and mining companies that insolently refused to confer with representatives of organized labor, with a view of adjusting differences on an honorable basis, have the state of Nevada behind them, and the State Police has been resolved into a private army to be utilized by “predatory wealth” in suppressing men who are asking for a living wage. Let us no longer denounce merciless despotism in Russia, while Justice is being murdered under the folds of Old Glory.

The Eight-Hour Law

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine is published the two eight-hour measures which are submitted to the citizens of Colorado to be voted upon next Tuesday, November 5th. The initiated bill is a *fake*, and was drafted by the attorneys of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Smelting trust, for no other purpose but to kill House Bill No. 46, which was passed by the last Legislature of Colorado.

The representatives of the miners, mill and smelters were tireless in their efforts during the session of the last Legislature of Colorado, to have House Bill No. 46 enacted into law, and their efforts were crowned with success.

The corporations realized that House Bill No. 46 enacted into law, fully protected the men of the mines, mills and smelters and that such a law gave them an eight-hour workday, and for that reason the corporations of Colorado reached the conclusion that by initiating a spurious measure, bearing the heading on the ballot: “*For an Act to Regulate and Limit the Hours of Employment in Underground Mines, Smelters, Mills and Coke Ovens; to Declare Certain Employment Injurious to the Health and Dangerous to Life and Limb,*” the workers of the state could be lured into voting for a bill that assassinates House Bill No. 46, and leaves the men of the mines, mills and smelters without an eight-hour law.

The initiated bill was drafted by the attorneys of the corporation and the paid hirelings of the corporations circulated petitions to secure the necessary number of signatures, in order that the bill might

be filed with the Secretary of State and placed upon the ballot to be voted for at the coming election, November 5th.

Many of the signatures secured by these paid chattels of the corporations were fraudulent, but regardless of all the infamies perpetrated in securing signatures, the abortion was placed on the ballot, and it now becomes the duty of the honest men and women of the state to strangle this abortion to death that is foisted on the people by the corporations as an eight-hour bill.

No sane man or woman will entertain the opinion for a moment, that corporations go to the expense of circulating petitions to secure signatures to a bill that favors the working class. The initiated bill, fathered and launched by the corporations, contains *three jokers* which a vast number of laboring men will scarcely detect through a casual reading of the bill.

On next Tuesday, vote for House Bill No. 46, and you will make no mistake. By rolling up an overwhelming majority for House Bill No. 46, the workingmen and women of the state of Colorado will be serving notice on the corporations that a spurious eight-hour bill put forth by soulless exploiters to deceive labor, can never be passed in Colorado.

The workingmen and women of the state must do their duty on next Tuesday, as the corporations are spending money to gather votes for a bill that kills the eight-hour law. Vote for House Bill No. 46, and the miners, millmen and smelters of the state will thank you for your interest in their behalf.

He Has No Job

A SHORT TIME AGO a Denver journal contained the following in its local columns:

“John Fernetz of 2023 Lafayette, rushed into the city clerk's office in an excited state today to find out whether William James had secured a license to wed his 15-year-old daughter, Helen.

“Upon being assured that he had not, the father called Golden and Boulder and Littleton on the long distance phone, warning them not to issue a license to the young people.

“Fernetz says he has no objection to the boy except that he has no job and his daughter is ‘only a baby yet.’”

The above item of news in a Denver daily journal should furnish a theme for every pulpit in the “Queen City of the Plains,” but the ministers of the gospel who pretend to labor for the preparation of souls for the “Kingdom Come” make but little effort to make it possible for human beings to have a glimpse of heaven while on earth. A young man sees a maiden budding into the bloom of beautiful womanhood and his heart yearns to make her his wife, but he is jobless, and for that reason, a father issues his ultimatum that his daughter

must not wed the idol of her affections, not on account of any moral or physical defects of the young man, but simply because the young man is without a master and has no job.

The *job* has become necessary to wedlock. A young man contemplating marriage must have a *job* or a bank account.

But let us suppose that this young man *had* a *job*; it is probable that this father of the girl would have consented to the marriage, but in doing so, the father would not know how soon the young man might be divorced from this *job*.

The young man who must work for another in order to live, belongs to the disinherited and is the owner of nothing save his labor power.

If he cannot find a market for his labor, his labor power is valueless, and without a job, he must forego that joy and happiness that come to men and women whose homes are made radiant with the tenderest sentiments that permeate the human heart.

The hellish industrial system under which we live is responsible, and the time has come when men and women with brains should labor to usher in a civilization where marriage does not depend upon a *job*.

The Old Issue Pushed to the Front

THE FOLLOWING appeared a short time ago as a special dispatch to the Rocky Mountain News:

“New York, Oct. 18.—Edward Holbrook, president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in a signed statement today makes a

striking comparison between protected labor and that subject to world competition. He says:

“If a rejection of the principle of a protective tariff is to become the outcome of the present campaign, it must necessarily mean

the importation of larger quantities of foreign-made goods and if such goods are brought here under a nominal or even a much reduced rate of duty. Domestic manufacturers must attempt to compete with the price of the foreign article. If they do compete, they can only accomplish it by a reduction in their labor cost and other expenses incident to manufacture.

"In such case the greater burden must fall on the laborer and the closer we approach the cost of the foreign goods, the closer must the wages of our workmen come to the workmen engaged in producing the foreign goods.

"It may be that as a great economic principle, free trade would be better in the long run for this country and for the world in the aggregate, but whenever free trade does come, if come it must, it can only do so through an equalization of the labor cost and from the present standard a greater reduction would come to American wages than to those of any country in the world."

In every political campaign for the life of a generation, the tariff has been the great issue. A high protective tariff has been the club that has been wielded to coerce the laboring man in casting his ballot in the interests of a class that has oppressed labor.

The steel trust has had the benefit of a high protective tariff, and yet, the slaves in the mills of the steel trust are not living in a paradise of prosperity, but are enduring the adversity of poverty. They live in hovels that are not fit for human habitation and the wages paid barely permit them to obtain the coarsest necessary of life.

The mill owners of Massachusetts have been the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff, and yet, the men, women and children who work in the profit-prisons of Massachusetts, when thrown on their own resources, are not a week ahead of hunger. A man's living does not depend upon the wages that he receives, but upon the purchasing power of his wages. The man who works in the mines at Butte, Montana, and receives \$4.00 per day for his labor, is but little better off than the man in Denver, Colorado, who receives but little more than half that amount, for the simple reason that the man in Butte has more to pay for the necessities of life than the man who lives in Denver.

A few years ago the placer miner on the Yukon was receiving \$10.00 per day for his labor, and people entertained the opinion that the placer miner in Alaska must be revelling in prosperity on account of being the recipient of such high wages, but these people who labored under such a delusion were sightless to the fact that the cost of living in Alaska at that time made it absolutely necessary that \$10.00 should be paid in wages, in order that the placer miner might be able to pay for the necessities of life.

When this New York manufacturer makes the prediction that wages will drop if the tariff is reduced, and that labor must bear the burden of a tariff reduction, he might have added that the cost of living would be materially reduced, through the products of other nations coming to our ports to be sold in the markets of America

Labor Must Come Together

THE LABORING MAN must be true to himself before he can climb to a higher plane of civilization. In being true to himself he is loyal to his class, and class-loyalty will win the battle in the struggle for industrial liberty.

All the forces that prey upon labor are against labor, therefore it becomes absolutely necessary that labor shall unite to conquer the powers that are combined to hold labor in bondage.

"Ponderous William," who desires to serve another four years in the White House, while a judge upon the bench in 1893, declared in a decision handed down against labor, that "quitting work is criminal."

Think of a judge and a man who has filled the highest office in the land, telling strikers that "quitting work is criminal."

J. P. Morgan of the steel trust, in the year 1901, during the strike of the steel workers, eased his pent-up wrath by hissing: "The damn fools don't know what is good for them."

Morgan regretted that the steel workers *know* enough to strike against that industrial despotism that brutalizes the human race.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the New York Central railroad, showed his contempt for the people when he declared: "The public be damned. I am not running this road for the benefit of the public. I am running it for my own benefit."

No one could question the truth of Vanderbilt's statement, who has observed the manner in which the great transportation lines are operated.

Jay Gould, when he lived, was looked upon as the wizard and genius among railway magnates, and when questioned before a congressional committee, said: "In a Republican district, I am a Republican. In a Democratic district, a Democrat. In a doubtful district, I am doubtful. But first, last and all the time, I am for the Erie railroad."

Mayor McClelland, in the Cripple Creek strike, while carrying out the instructions of a Mine Owners' Association that owned and controlled the infamous Peabody, declared: "To hell with the constitution," and Sherman Bell, the Roosevelt of Colorado, yelled: "Habeas corpus be damned! We'll give them post-mortems instead."

The above are but a few of the declarations that have been made by capitalists and their hirelings to prove that labor must come together in a mighty army, and through united action, overthrow the monstrous system that holds the people in the chains of servitude. No nation can be free until its humblest citizen wears upon his brow the crown of economic liberty.

Trying to Spite Cold Storage

CLEVELAND is not a city of weak-minded people. Yet 40,000 of its inhabitants started yesterday on a three weeks' "egg fast." They want 30-cent eggs, and the dealers refuse to let them have eggs, either moderns or partly fresh, at any such price. By refusing to eat eggs at all, the boycotters of the hen hope to force prices down. Their action, if rigorously carried out, will probably result, three weeks hence, in their being able to get some bargains in eggs. But those eggs will be the ones the retail dealers have been holding in stock. As these eggs are out of cold storage, they will be, necessarily, three weeks staler than they are now—and three weeks do not tend to improve the quality of an egg.

On the other hand, those who own the bulk of the eggs—that is, the cold storage men—will simply wait until the egg boycott is lifted, and then they will merrily proceed to recoup any loss and compensate for any delay in profits by raising the price to the retailers. This is not the busy season for the hens, but some of them are laying, and the cold storage people even at this time are accustomed to buy a few thousand dozen to keep up their stock. Those that are bought now are worked off during the winter as "strictly fresh." This year, however, the Clevelanders will probably eat in January at increased prices the eggs they boycotted in November.

At present, the strictly fresh are selling at 5 cents each, or 60 cents a dozen. The farmers in Texas, only a few weeks ago, were feeding eggs to their pigs because it did not pay to market eggs. They were up against a combination of cold storage people and could do nothing with them. Neither can the Clevelanders, who have something to buy instead of having something to sell, as the Texans had. They will be equally at the mercy of the cold storage people.

Now, while it would seem that we are caught at both ends and in the middle, the truth of the matter is very simple. Why not make the cold storage plants what they in reality are, public utilities? There are difficulties in the way of beating the cold storage plants either as buyers or sellers. So the only thing we can do is to wipe them out. Sooner or later they must be wiped out.

At present they buy fresh eggs, and months later sell stale eggs

to the public as fresh eggs, charging the full tariff. They gouge the farmer and they fleece the buyer and they exploit the worker, and they make enormous dividends in the process. The egg or the hen or the steak or the mutton chop or the bit of pork in themselves may seem trifling. Together they represent millions on millions of dollars of food products. They represent things that the people of this country must have, and yet are not allowed to get. The cold storage plants (personified) never produced an egg or a chop in all their existence. Yet, they levy toll on every one that is produced, except those eggs and meat exchanged in direct barter.

All told, the Cleveland scheme is the meekest, silliest, most impossible of all schemes. It represents nothing that is worth while, and will be productive of nothing that is worth having. The direct outcome of it will be that some millions of marketable eggs will rot in their nests and some other millions of storage eggs will be worked off as the strictly fresh. It is, all around, a pathetic comedy of incompetence and of well-meaning self-denial.

What we must get over doing is denying ourselves. It is about time we denied something to our exploiters. There is not a single person who is responsible for the high price of eggs, milk and meat who will go without any one of these three articles. There is not a single one of them willing to deny himself anything. But because the consumer is pinched, said consumer spitefully goes and denies himself something. It is like the Japanese idea of revenge, going and ripping your bowels out on the doorsteps of some one who has offended you. Doubtlessly the owner of the stens will feel aggrieved for a time. But you won't know it, and he will go on in the same old way.

Another thing about this boycott is interesting. Have we not just had the greatest grain crop in history? Well, hens are grain eaters, and yet, with a tremendous incentive in the way of plenty of corn, wheat and bran, they seem to be responsible for the high price of eggs as well as the high price of poultry.

The whole question, however you take it, is an indication of the

utter impossibility of those who have public affairs in hand, such as the boycotters in Cleveland.

It may take a lot of courage to refuse to eat eggs.

It does not manifest any particular sense if you like or need them.

On the contrary, about all it shows is that those who enter the boycott have some sort of a dim idea that the ones responsible for

lifting prices should be brought to a realization that they should act differently.

No real Socialist would enter such a fool move as this. They, on the contrary, say that even such a social service as the collection and distribution of such a really minor thing as eggs should be a social thing and controlled by society, for there is no individual who is big enough to handle the public food supply.—New York Call.

A Minister Makes a Statement

A READER of the Miners' Magazine living at Scranton, Pennsylvania, has sent us the following clipping taken from one of the daily journals of that city and the closing paragraph of the clipping is worthy of consideration. The clipping reads as follows:

"Rev. George Wood Anderson, D. D., pastor of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal church, and his bride returned to this city Saturday after an eight weeks' tour of foreign lands, and took up their residence at the parsonage on Linden street. Dr. Anderson was greeted by large congregations at the morning and evening services and his beautiful and accomplished bride was surrounded, following both services, by a throng eager to extend welcoming greetings on her introduction to the people of the church and city.

"Dr. Anderson and his bride were absent about eight weeks. They were wedded in Troy, N. Y., the home of Mrs. Anderson's mother, early in August. While abroad, they toured France, England, Germany and Belgium, returning a few days since to Troy, where they visited friends before coming on to Scranton.

"The church, it was announced by members of the official board, is planning to have a reception for the pastor and his bride within a few days.

"When asked what he noted during his absence, on the problem of the high cost of living as compared with conditions in America, Dr. Anderson said: 'This is a condition that is not confined to our own country. I found it everywhere, and everywhere it was the subject of discussion and alarm. I could not fail to notice the difference in prices of certain articles in Paris, as compared with the cost of the same things on my last visit abroad, previously to this. The advance

was amazing. The enormous increase in living expenses, the social unrest, the dissatisfaction that exists on both sides of the water, point to a great revolutionary movement. We are on the edge of it and shall see it in the next ten years.'"

The above statement does not come from a labor official, but from a minister of the gospel. The man who occupies the pulpit is generally conservative and hesitates to give expression to any opinions that might subject him to censure or criticism. In all probability, Dr. Anderson felt a reluctance in making the above statement, but the conditions which he observed, practically forced him to have some respect for truth and he felt that prevarication could no longer be resorted to in blinding the people to the real situation which confronts the people of almost every nation on earth. The high cost of living has become a serious problem and this problem must be solved in the near future.

While Dr. Anderson realizes that a condition and not a theory confronts the great mass of the people, yet the reverend gentleman offers no remedy to cure the evil.

He realizes that the conditions which exist in these nations which he visited are destined to bring on a "great revolutionary movement," but as to whether such a revolution shall be peaceable or bloody, the man of the pulpit does not say. It is probable, however, that Capitalism, insatiable in its greed, will endeavor to precipitate a revolution of blood when the mighty magnates behold the system of exploitation threatened by the people who are the victims of legalized robbery. Whether they will be successful in precipitating a revolution, while the armed forces are under the control of organized wealth, will depend on the intelligence of the people.

Shall Be Men

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY has had the usual annual meeting and the mighty magnates who have gathered millions from the sweat of enslaved labor came together to formulate plans and schemes, by which larger dividends could be extracted from the brawn of the working class. In the annual meeting it was revealed that John D. Rockefeller owned the controlling interest, and as a natural result, Rockefeller placed his men in all the official positions. It was likewise disclosed that the C. F. & I. Co. had realized \$4,000,000 in profits during the past year, above and beyond the amount of funds expended in improving and enlarging the plant of the mighty corporation. Nearly all the heavy stockholders live in the east, but these men, through economic power, wield a political influence in Colorado that reaches into every part of the state.

Though they live outside of the state, yet their voice is powerful in Colorado, and thousands of men and women who call themselves *American citizens*, bow in servile submission to the will of this octopus that tramples under foot every law that conflicts with the reaping of enormous dividends.

John D. Rockefeller gives a few millions to a university or makes a princely donation to a church, and the most eloquent tongues and the most prolific pens pay him tributes of praise for his generosity, but these eloquent orators and brilliant writers never for a moment focus their vision on the manner or means by which the hairless magnate of the oil trust has piled up his colossal fortune. They do not seem to care for the thousands of miserable and wretched human beings, who are being slowly murdered, in order that the university-promoter and church-contributor may retain his position as the financial giant of a continent.

But among the great mass of people whose backs bear the burdens of the world, there is now coming to them a realization of the wrongs of the brutal and hellish system, that puts *Privilege* in a *palace* and *Labor* in a *hovel*.

The long night of agony will soon pass away, for already the distant horizon is streaked with the dawn of a civilization where *masters* and *slaves* shall be *men*.

The Ely Strike as Reported by Guy Miller, Member of the Executive Board, W. F. M.

EVENTS IN THE ELY DISTRICT have moved with startling rapidity from the inception of the strike to the present time. I shall only attempt an outline. When President Moyer and I arrived in the district we found that the employes of the Nevada Consolidated, acting through the Central Labor League, had been attempting to secure a conference with the management for the purpose of negotiating for a wage increase and working agreement; each craft asked for a fifty-cent increase. Meetings were held by Lane Miners' Union and Steptoe M. & S., in which resolutions were passed pledging their support to their brothers in Bingham. The league held a special meeting, attended by delegates from every organized craft in the district, requesting a conference on the following Wednesday, and giving them until Tuesday for their reply; a copy was delivered to the management of every company in the district. The only reply was a notice granting an increase of twenty-five cents to employes receiving more than \$3.00 per day and twenty cents to those receiving less, while copper was sixteen cents or more per pound.

The Nevada Consolidated completely controls the district through their mill and smelter from the Giroux, employing about 400 men, down to prospects that depend upon them for such services as ma-

chinists and boilermakers render in a breakdown. I am confident that every demand could have been secured from every other company in the district had they been free to act. Several managers wanted to meet us anyway, suggesting that no harm could be done. Manager Lakenan of the Nevada Consolidated, informed them that he was going to ignore the request for a conference and they would have to follow his example—he was large and they were small.

A. L. Wilde, business manager of the Associated Steam Shovelmen's Union, arrived, and let it be said here that too much praise cannot be given him for the part he has played in the strike; his men were well paid, had no grievance, but they came out in defense of men getting twenty-five cents per hour. He, C. T. Nicholson of the Machinists', and other organizations that had given the Federation power to declare a strike, joined with President Moyer in declaring a strike by Lane Miners' Union and the affiliated crafts. Every wheel stopped.

Manager Lakenan held a conference with the assistant district attorney, sheriff, and county commissioners, asking for a large force of deputy sheriffs to unload a car of coal; he outlined his plans. He thought that the Greeks would resist and lay the ground for a federal

injunction, possibly the federal troops. If they did not resist he would unload two cars the next day, and so on until he had sufficient force to operate a steam shovel, and thus break the strike. It was a case of damned if you do and damned if you don't. I called a special meeting of the Smelters' Union, intending to call them out as an answer to the attempt to resume. There had been threats of evicting the smelters, all of whom live in company houses, if a strike were called. We thought an eviction would come with bad grace if the employes had to stop because they had no ore to treat. Lakenan sent the president of the Ely National Bank, promising that no attempts would be made to resume at the pit and mine if the strike were not called, and holding out the idea that an agreement might be reached. A little later negotiations were called off, a force of men were put to work at the pit, and a strike was called on the smelter.

It should be noted here that the machinists, who had asked for a raise from fifty to sixty cents per hour and a reduction from nine to eight hours, reached an agreement with the management—\$4.50 for eight hours, with the proviso that if a general strike was called they would go out until a settlement was reached.

All crafts, with the exception of the carpenters, who walked out the next day, quit work. Those who remained could be claimed by no other organization, and I am informed are receiving three days' pay for a day's work.

Sheriff Crain, early in the strike, had asked for union deputies. He probably means well, but his nerves and constitutional make-up unfit him for a trying situation—corporations clamoring for the aid of the state in breaking a strike. Subsequent events showed that many of the deputies at McGill are upholding the traditions of their occupation.

The strike was called at 11 o'clock Monday night, after a meeting at which all crafts were present and agreed to obey the call. I arrived from a conference in Salt Lake Tuesday evening. The sheriff was badly excited; had formerly wired the governor that the situation was beyond his control; most any situation would be. Wednesday morning he wanted to swear in 150 union men and disarm the "mob." I knew that there were but five pistols—and they had been handed over. The sheriff, Attorney Jurich, County Commissioner Wheeler and I took an auto to McGill. The lawless mob seemed more like a crowd of schoolboys playing hockey; some of the Greeks carried sticks. I was informed that sometimes they applied the sticks where their mothers used to apply a slipper. Though much was made at the inquest of the use of sticks, not a bruised head was in evidence. Strikers were guarding the gates to prevent the entrance of a grub wagon; men were being held in peonage; women had come to the gates crying for their husbands—one had entered and five men followed her out. I told the governor that the crowd would get back from the gates if he would permit me and an Austrian and Greek interpreter to go through the smelter and tell the men of the situation. They had been threatened with deportation and mob violence if they left the smelter. The gates were opened and we had gone a short distance when we were called back as trespassers. Manager Lakenan, in the presence of the county commissioner and company officials, laid down the law to Friday Oddie. I asked admission but was denied. From that time on the Nevada Consolidated has held the reins.

A bunch of Farley's strikebreakers had arrived in Ely prior to our departure. Lakenan had insisted that the sheriff deputize them, which he refused to do. He then appealed to the constable, who likewise turned him down. A train came bearing them to the smelter. As it stopped for a switch to be thrown, standing within ten feet of it, I little thought that anyone would ever swear that strikers with leveled guns had compelled the engineer to stop. It was clear that murder was to be done; the men were quietly advised to go home. By 6 o'clock the place was deserted and at 11 like a graveyard.

We were awakened the next morning and told that two men were killed and others wounded. We had thirty John Doe warrants charging murder, and Manager Lakenan and Superintendent Jenkins as accessories before the fact.

Governor Oddie declared martial law to prevent the service of the warrants.

We viewed the dead, Nick Pappas and George Ponnosis, organizer for the Federation. I append the statement of one who was near him when Ponnosis was murdered. The following is the expositor's rendering of the evidence of one of the chief witnesses. Everything favorable to the union is glossed over, and statements favorable to the corporation emphasized:

"An inquest to determine the facts regarding the killing of the two Greeks yesterday at McGill was begun at the court house this morning at 9 o'clock.

"George Garllis, formerly a dishwasher in Glick's restaurant at McGill and recently unemployed, was the first witness. He testified he had been acquainted with George Ponnosis and that they had been sleeping together. Yesterday morning, according to the witness, Ponnosis was sick and did not get up early. Some Greek boys came to the place where they lived and told him that everybody was going to work and asked Ponnosis to come up. Ponnosis said they had promised the night before not to go to work. He got up and, accompanied by the witness and the other Greeks, went to the gate of the company grounds. After they got there a number of Greeks came along to go to work and the witness told a number of them they should not work because there was a strike on. The men said that everybody was going to work, but Garllis said he told them that made no difference. Jim Brown was inside at the gate and told the deputies that one of the men in the group wanted to go to work and Brown and the deputy went to where the group was standing. When the man who wanted to work started for the gate the other Greeks interfered.

He saw Ed. Leake come out of the company office and Bill Merrill rode up on a horse. As soon as Merrill saw Ponnosis he blew a whistle. Five Greeks and other men, all armed with rifles, came out of the gate at the sound of the whistle. Merrill was not armed, the witness thought, but Leake had a pistol, he said. Before the trouble the witness had been searched by the 'police' to see if he had a weapon. He had none. Ponnosis came down to see what was the matter. When he came, men who were in the grounds came through the gate and began shooting. Ponnosis asked Brown what the matter was and said: 'You don't want to kill these people; if you want to kill anyone, kill me,' and he held up his hands, the witness declared. The guards gave the men no chance, he asserted, but fired at them.

"On cross-examination he contradicted himself in some particulars. He stated that when the shooting began he started to run over by the cars, and claimed that Jim Brown chased him, shooting three or four times. He claimed that Brown had threatened to kill him first in case of any trouble. Asked by Attorney Jurich if he saw Brown do anything after the shooting, he said he saw him go where the body of Ponnosis lay on the ground and hit the deceased with a gun. Replying to questions by Mr. Chandler, he said he had no gun when the shooting took place. He admitted having one the day after the strike was called, but said he had given it to Ponnosis. The day before the trouble he claimed to have seen an old Greek and a negro named Sander fighting and said they had each other by the throat. Asked as to how far away the men were when he saw them he said 'One mile.' To give the jury an idea of the actual distance he pointed out the window of the justice court to a spot about midway between the Nevada Northern station and the cut east of it. That distance was estimated at 600 feet. He denied having been armed with a club or that he had threatened a waitress employed at McGill. He denied having devoted any time to inciting the men on strike to cause trouble by preventing other men from going to work."

Ponnosis' words the morning of his murder show that he felt he was going to his death; he went. His last words were those of a brave man. I have seen men's faces grow dark as they thundered denunciation of oppression, or glow as they painted a freeman's battle. He never thundered, never seemed to leave the common roads of speech, smiled as he spoke, but through it all there must have been the fire's clear note and the bugle's call to the world-old battle. No Greek in the days of Grecian glory was richer dowered than he. He spoke, and the light of the new time shone in his hearers' faces. They clasped hands to lift our banner higher. He was sun and star to them. He was comrade and brother to us. I saw him beneath a sheet made red by his blood at the smelter gate. Death set the seal of devotion upon his life, and touched his lips with an eloquence that speaks in every tongue. He spoke to the Greek alone yesterday; today he speaks to all the world and for all humanity. Another voice which the rifle cannot silence: another reason for us to carry the banner his nerveless hands let fall. George Ponnosis shall not have died in vain!

The murder brought forth the following statements:

STATEMENT BY GUY E. MILLER.

The following signed statement in regard to the killing at McGill on Thursday was furnished the Record by Guy E. Miller, member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners:

"There was no possibility of injury to property or danger to life when the murder occurred. Warrants were issued charging the guards with murder and Lakenan and Jenkins as accessories before the fact. Governor Oddie declared martial law to prevent service. It is a condition without a precedent in the history of the country. During and prior to this strike, Manager Lakenan has refused to meet committees from or grant the request of any unions except two or three of smaller membership, already enjoying fair wages and conditions. Upon the governor's arrival, the Ely Central Labor League requested his good offices to secure a conference or arbitration of differences, the manager of the Nevada Consolidated refused to confer or arbitrate. Upon him to a large degree rests the responsibility for the sad condition. When a corporation brings in miners or engineers we know the kind of work they are expected to do; when a corporation rakes the underworld for thugs, brings them armed into a community, we know what they are expected to do and now it is done. Two men lie dead and a third is wounded. Mr. Lakenan sought to have the thugs sworn in as deputies. Sheriff Crain refused, then they sought to have Constable McLean deputize them. He found that the sheriff had refused, and believed if they were unfit to act as deputy sheriffs they were unfit to be constables. Possibly the manager of the Nevada Consolidated knows that a deputy sheriff must be a citizen of the state, but when his company wants anything, laws and constitutions do not stand in the way.

"GUY E. MILLER.

"Member Executive Board, Western Federation of Miners."

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR ODDIE.

"Yesterday afternoon I visited the smelter plant at McGill and saw a large crowd of men at the gates, on some of whom I could see arms, and I was informed that a large number of the Greeks, which largely predominated in the crowd, were armed. I had various conferences with the strike leaders, company managers and others, and then addressed the men on the outside of the gates. I told them that I had tried to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulties but had not been successful so far in that, and that I came to impress on them the necessity of refraining from breaking the laws of the

state. I told them that life and property must be protected. I told them that men should be allowed to come and go through the company gates without being molested as they had been, and that the wagon containing food for the several hundred men on the inside must be allowed to go in unmolested, as the men on the inside must have food and could not be allowed to starve. I told them that they must disarm and use peaceful means of influencing men instead of force, to reason with them and talk to them if they chose, but not to attempt to injure them. I told them that they were breaking the law by resorting to violence as they had been, and that I would have to see that the laws were observed and enforced. Later I saw the wagon of provisions for the men start for the gate and immediately an angry armed mob charged it with a vicious assault, and had I not stopped the attempt to take it in at that time, serious consequences would undoubtedly have occurred. I then saw for myself that the laws of the state were being broken, and that an armed mob was threatening life and property in the state and that the situation could not be controlled by the sheriff, so I immediately telegraphed for the Nevada state police to come in. I several times called on the leaders of the strikers to try and disperse the crowd and have the men disarmed and to prevail on the men to allow the provision wagon to go in unmolested, but they refused to act. In the meantime a carload of men were brought in to the company's grounds and I was informed that they were armed. The managers of the company knew that the sheriff could not handle the situation and disarm the mob outside of its gates, and that I had not called upon the state police up to a short time previous, as I wanted to see for myself that such a move would be absolutely warranted before taking a hand in the matter. They also knew that their gates were besieged by an armed force, and that their men inside must be fed. The wagon load of provisions was taken in later without anybody being injured, as the men who took it in waited until things had quieted down and then started the team on the run and beat the following mob to the front gate, which was unexpected. This morning I was much grieved to hear that two men had been killed and one wounded at the smelter, these men being in the crowd that charged the gates from the outside. I cannot give the details of the affair as I was not present. When the sheriff notified me of the unfortunate occurrence, I immediately declared martial law and assumed command of the situation. In the meantime one of the strike sympathizers had sworn out warrants charging two of the company's managers with murder, and included a bunch of John Doe warrants. The sheriff asked me what to do about them and I told him to turn them over to me, as I was then in command of the situation and would act as I thought right in the matter when the proper time came and that I would consult the district attorney about it. I called the state police because I knew them to be a strong, impartial body of men, who will prevent rather than cause trouble. I feel that their presence will be welcomed here by most citizens, union and non-union alike, as all those not acting as officers will be disarmed, and that law and order will be maintained.

"T. L. ODDIE."

STATEMENT BY MANAGER LAKENAN.

The following statement was furnished the Record yesterday by General Manager Lakenan of the Nevada Consolidated:

"It is a sympathetic strike, as nearly all high class employes had accepted wage increase. We have played fair, as 80 per cent of our employes will admit. It is a struggle for recognition and carried on exclusively by foreigners. Rioting was common, clubs were used, weapons were flourished and frequently discharged, and in some instances at employes.

"On Tuesday last the sheriff publicly announced that the situation was beyond his control.

"Yesterday immediately after the governor of the state had commanded the rioters to disperse and allow men and supplies to freely enter the plant, intimidations were continued. This was all done in the presence of the governor, the sheriff of White Pine county and the county commissioners. This morning attacks were made upon employes entering the plant and shots were fired by the rioters. Shortly after this two of them were killed by employes guarding the property.

"The company has done everything possible to avoid strife and

must and will protect the lives of its employes as well as property until such time as law and order can be again restored by the state or federal authorities.

"C. B. LAKENAN."

At a mass meeting held in the Empire theater he reiterated the statements given to the press. Many persons asked questions which revealed the governor in a very unenviable plight. Several spoke briefly, the writer among them.

Among other things I said to Oddie:

"Governor, if a bunch of men had come from my office over whom I had the same control that Lakenan has over the guards, and they had committed murder, you would not sweep aside the civil law and declare martial law to prevent my arrest."

Another group of thugs had gone to the pit. He was asked if he would declare martial law over the district to prevent another such tragedy as that at McGill. He would declare martial law, but was uncertain about disarming them, or whether they could be disarmed.

I said: "Governor, the guards would probably pay but little attention to you, might give no heed to Sheriff Crain, but if Manager Lakenan speaks the word they will hand over their arms. Will you reprimand him as you have me if he fails to do so?"

The governor was so well pleased with my remarks that the press the following day stated that he would insist on my arrest for inciting riot. He had made or inspired several false statements in the Expositor, to which I replied in the following signed statement:

"There were some statements in yesterday's Expositor from others so unfair that I, who am accustomed to misrepresentation in everything concerning a strike, must protest against. The statements I protest against are those made or inspired by Governor Oddie. Those made by men who committed murder and assaulted the dead, I shall pay no attention to.

"The governor's appeals to Manager Lakenan to hold a conference with his employes or arbitration, like those not to use thugs imported in preparation for the murder which followed, were without avail.

"When men are held in a state of peonage as they were, and are behind the smelter barracks, I shall not aid the company in maintaining that condition, though I offered to march at the head of the men in the smelters to their quarters and march back afterwards, guaranteeing that no harm befall them on the way. A smelter is hardly a fit place to eat and sleep in.

"Even the governor admits that strikers have the right to assemble and ask men not to go to work. I saw no arms in the possession of the strikers, nor did the governor, unless he calls sticks arms.

"Turning back a grub wagon which entered later is hardly a justification for murder a day or two later.

"Protection of life and property is a favorite phrase with the governor. Up to date, not a dollar's worth of the company's property has been injured, and the dead and wounded are all union men. Thus far the governor has taken no steps to protect the workers against murderous thugs brought in in violation of the laws he has sworn to uphold.

"This statement is made particularly for the benefit of persons who were not present at yesterday's mass meeting, addressed by the governor and others. Those who were present are able to decide for themselves, and I am willing to accept their decision in any issue between the governor and myself.

"GUY E. MILLER

"Member Executive Board, W. F. M."

The coroner's inquest began Friday morning, adjourned until Monday, continuance till Wednesday, and now to be indefinitely postponed at the instance of the governor. The evidence of even perjured witnesses affords no justification for the murder. The continuance is in the interest of parties about whom a web of evidence was being woven. The governor has suspended civil law and I can see no object in it but the protection of crime.

There are other chapters to be written. I fear this will weary the reader.

Fraternally,

GUY E. MILLER.

A Lie Shattered

WHEN A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN in Milwaukee attempted to take the life of Roosevelt, he had scarcely been seized by the officers of the law when extra editions of daily journals came from the press, bearing the glaring headlines, "Roosevelt Shot By a Socialist."

That brazen and infamous lie has not been retracted by the mortgaged sheets that pander to the mercenary pirates who make it possible for truthless editors and lying reporters to draw their salaries.

Before even the name of the would-be assassin was known, the Associated Press flashed the news that a Socialist had made a deadly assault upon Roosevelt.

Even Catholic publications, almost a week after the would-be murderer had been jailed, announced the shattered lie that Shrank, a Socialist, had shot Roosevelt.

But time has revealed some facts that are somewhat disastrous to subsidized journals and sectarian publications that use falsehoods to poison the public mind against Socialism.

It has developed that Shrank is a Democrat and was connected with Tammany, and that sometimes he voted the Republican ticket.

But these Catholic publications that announced that Shrank was a Socialist, will not retract the glaring falsehood nor will they admit the truth that Shrank was a Catholic and that a Rosary was found on his person when searched at the jail in Milwaukee.

Socialism cannot be destroyed by lies or falsehoods and daily journals and sectarian publications that resort to such methods to prejudice public sentiment are pursuing a course that must inevitably lead to the people losing confidence in the organs that fight Socialism with slander and falsehood.

When Pendergast shot Mayor Harrison of Chicago, and when Gallagher of New York fired a bullet into the body of Mayor Gaynor, the fact that both of these unfortunate men were Catholics did not cause the Socialists to contend that their crimes were traceable to the

teachings of the Catholic church or that they were criminals because they were members of the Democratic party. Thousands of Catholics, Democrats and Republicans are to be found in our penitentiaries, convicted of crime, but no sane or intelligent man will contend that these thousands of criminals are in prison on account of their religious or political faith.

The infamous lie has been shot to pieces, and the petty traducers, lost to shame, have not even the honor to make an apology.

Workingmen: Read These Two Bills

A FAKE EIGHT-HOUR BILL INITIATED BY THE CORPORATIONS. KILL THIS BILL BY VOTING AGAINST IT. DON'T VOTE FOR THIS CORPORATION BILL.

AN ACT

TO REGULATE AND LIMIT THE HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT IN ALL UNDERGROUND MINES, UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, OPEN CUT WORKINGS, OPEN PIT WORKINGS, SMELTERS, REDUCTION WORKS, STAMP MILLS, CONCENTRATING MILLS, CHLORINATION PROCESSES, CYANIDE PROCESSES AND COKE OVENS; TO DECLARE CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND LIMB; TO PROVIDE A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT; TO REPEAL ALL OTHER ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS IN CONFLICT WITH THIS ACT.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. Employment in all underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, OR DIRECTLY ATTENDING smelting furnaces, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes and coke ovens, WHEREVER SUCH EMPLOYMENT IS CONTINUOUSLY IN CONTACT WITH NOXIOUS FUMES, GASES OR VAPORS, is hereby declared to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb.

Section 2. That the period of employment of men working in all underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, OR DIRECTLY ATTENDING smelting furnaces, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes and coke ovens, WHEREVER SUCH EMPLOYMENT IS CONTINUOUSLY IN CONTACT WITH NOXIOUS FUMES, GASES OR VAPORS, SHALL NOT DURING ANY ONE MONTH EXCEED AN AVERAGE OF EIGHT HOURS within any twenty-four hours, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger.

Section 3. Any person, persons, body corporate or employer who shall violate or cause to be violated any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ninety days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 4. Chapter 119 of the Session laws of 1905, approved March 21, 1905, and chapter 149 of the Session laws of 1911, approved June 2, 1911, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

VOTE FOR THIS MEASURE. IT IS A REAL EIGHT-HOUR LAW. IT PROTECTS THE MEN OF THE MINES, MILLS AND SMELTERS. MAKE NO MISTAKE. BE SURE AND VOTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 46.

HOUSE BILL NO. 46. LAWS 1912.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO REGULATE AND LIMIT THE HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT IN ALL UNDERGROUND MINES, UNDERGROUND WORKINGS, OPEN CUT WORKINGS, OPEN PIT WORKINGS, SMELTERS, REDUCTION WORKS, STAMP MILLS, CONCENTRATING MILLS, CHLORINATION PROCESSES, CYANIDE PROCESSES AND COKE OVENS; TO DECLARE CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND LIMB; TO PROVIDE A PENALTY FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT; TO REPEAL CHAPTER 119 OF THE SESSION LAWS OF 1905, APPROVED MARCH 21, 1905, AND ALL OTHER ACTS AND PARTS OF ACTS IN CONFLICT WITH THIS ACT.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. Employment in all underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes and coke ovens is hereby declared to be injurious to health and dangerous to life and limb.

Section 2. That the period of employment of men working in all underground mines, underground workings, open cut workings, open pit workings, smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorination processes, cyanide processes and coke ovens shall not exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours, except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger.

Section 3. Any person, persons, body corporate, general manager or employer who shall violate or cause to be violated any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ninety (90) days nor more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Every day's violation of the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 4. Chapter 119 of the Session Laws of 1905, approved March 21, 1905, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 2, 1911.

WANTED—INFORMATION.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of John Harrington, who left the Couer d'Alenes about six years ago. He came to the Couer d'Alenes from the copper district of Michigan seven years ago. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Denis Harrington, General Delivery, Mullan, Idaho.

Notice to Organized Labor of Colorado!

Denver, Colo., October 1st, 1912.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that the following named committee, James Jordan, J. C. Brown, David Keefe, Kasper Langegger, D. M. Morgan, has been appointed by the representatives of District No. 15, U. M. W. of A., for the purpose of interviewing all candidates for public offices in the coming county and state election.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,

Dist. Pres. Dist. No. 15, U. M. W. of A.

E. L. DOYLE, Secretary-Treasurer.

JOHN L. LAWSON,

International Board Member, U. M. W. of A.

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WERE ASKED OF MR. JOHN E. RAMER, CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET:

1. If elected, what would be your attitude towards organized labor? Answer: I believe that organized labor should have the same rights and protection as any other organized body.

2. If elected, organized labor would ask of you that you appoint a recognized union man to the office of deputy state labor commissioner. Answer: If elected, I will appoint a recognized union labor man to the office of deputy state labor commissioner, who will be approved by the officers of the State Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners.

JOHN E. RAMER.

Before Committee:

JAMES JORDAN, Chairman,
DAVID KEEFE, Secretary,

J. C. BROWN,
KASPER LANGEGGER,
D. M. MORGAN.



RESOLUTIONS ON BINGHAM STRIKE.

Butte, Montana, Oct. 13, 1912.

Whereas, The members of our sister union, Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, W. F. of M., are now out on strike to remedy their existing conditions, which have been long universally recognized as intolerable; and,

Whereas, The members of Bingham also rightly seek the recognition of their union, a simple and justifiable request at this day and date, and it has been arrogantly denied by the management of certain mines in that district;

Therefore we, the Butte Miners' Union, in regular session assembled, assure the members of No. 67 that they have, and will have to the end of this controversy, our heartiest sympathy and moral and financial support; that we recognize the present fight as an attempted death blow to the right of organization among the miners of the west, and we heartily commend the determined attitude of the Bingham miners, and hope they give our mutual enemy a decided and unequivocal reverse.

Signed:

ANTONE MALETTA,
JAMES A. CASSIDY,
JOE LITTLE.

SLAVERY OLD AND NEW.

Have you ever considered how the southern slave masters got their incomes? Was it not by taking part of what their slaves produced and calling it their own?

And have you ever thought of how the present ruling class—the capitalists of today—get their incomes? Is it not by taking part of what their wage slaves produce and calling it their own?

Is there really any difference except in form and name applied?

Was there ever a slave owner in ancient or modern times that had so many slaves as the Steel Trust, the Railroad Trust, the Oil Trust or any of the hundreds of other trusts?

Is not the present method of owning the jobs better for the masters than the old method of having to buy slaves and care for them?

Under the old system the master had to care for his slave in times of sickness and old age, but our present industrial masters are under no obligation to the wage slave under any circumstances.

When the wage slave becomes sick he cares for himself as best he can. When he grows old he is discharged without the master assuming any obligation on his part for the worker's future welfare.

The profits wrung from the wage slaves of today are infinitely greater than from any chattel slave at any time. Do you not see that those who work under the present system of wage slavery are merely the servants, the conveniences, the puppets of a modern aristocracy, just as were our ancestors in Europe in the days of feudalism?

When men make a profit from your labor and demand half of what you produce for the privilege of working for them, you are one-half slave; when they get three-fourths you are three-fourths slave.

The workers today receive on an average of less than one-half of what they produce, and the masters say where they may work, when they may work, how long they may work, how much they may have, and dictate the conditions of their lives as certainly as ever did a slave master of black men.

The day is coming when the men who create all wealth will refuse to toil and moil and slave and struggle for the profit of a master class.

THE LAWRENCE DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

By Samuel Gompers.

The secret ways and means of business organizations are rarely revealed to public view. Consequently it is most difficult for one not actually in the fight to realize the subtle forces, drastic and insidious powers brought to bear upon any hindrance to profits, and especially upon the workers, to prevent agitation and organization on their part to secure a more just proportion in the distribution of the wealth which they create. So subtle and intricate are the ramifications of these forces, to such sources do the trails of influence lead, that the uninitiated place little credence in the frequent charges made by those who know against the men "higher up." Yet even a superficial study of modern business reveals the tremendous power wielded by those who have amassed great fortunes—power often so used as to militate against progress, and the freedom and virtues of those coming in contact with the wealth possessors.

The already famous Lawrence textile strike has recently developed a more startling sequel and apparently is yet to perform another service to the workmen in furnishing public substantiation for such charges against men "higher up." The reopening of the dynamite case, the suicide of a prominent man summoned to appear before the grand jury, the arrest of a prominent manufacturer and of the head of the great woolen trust of New England, have attracted universal attention.

As contrasted with this great, grinding money power, these men of high political, social and "moral" position and influence was a group of underpaid foreign workers, without organization, hence without influence or means of making known their distress and hardship—unprotected strangers at the mercy of a protected and specially privileged power.

The results of the investigation no one can predict. An indictment is very different from a conviction, but when the story of financial greed, heartlessness and determination to disrupt labor organizations shall have been established, the world will have confirmed previous criminal conspiracies of merciless and unscrupulous capitalists antagonism to organized labor, and will have a new viewpoint from which to judge the work, methods and policies of the labor movement, and a new appreciation of the hazards and obstacles to be overcome in the fight for economic betterment and social uplift.

CAPITALISM IS DOOMED.

Nobody doubts that capitalism has had a beginning in time, but there are not a few who seem to believe that it will never come to an end, or that its ending would spell disaster for society. If they do not believe this, why, then, do they denounce as enemies of society those who predict the end of capitalism? If a thing is inevitable, what is the use of decrying those who predict it?

The common experience of mankind proves that all stages of society are passing phenomena, stages in the development of the social world, necessary for a time, but impossible when their time is over, when they have outlived themselves and created the factors and elements out of which new modes of social life are forming.

Is there any reason for believing or assuming that capitalism is an exception to the rule, that it is not subject to the universal law of life which governs all things, the fly as well as the largest sun, society as well as the individual man?

You know of many people who have died, but you also know of many who are still living, like yourself, and seem to be in no hurry to depart. Does the fact that you and they are living and enjoying life prove that they and you will never die? Are we, all of us who still breathe the earthly air, immortal? Are we exceptions to the rule? You are not so silly as to believe such nonsense; on the contrary, you are convinced that all men must die. The fate of those who have gone before you will be your own fate. You know what has happened to others will happen to you.

But why should the well established and universally recognized logic of everyday life not hold good when applied to social phenomena? Are the collective experiences of men of less value than their individual ones? Does not the fact that many economic systems and many forms of social order have passed away and were, each in its turn, replaced by others, justify the conclusion that our present capitalist system of economics and social order will share their fate and join them on their way into the realm of the has-beens?

And the dying off of the old and the forming of the new is going on under our own eyes. Private ownership is changing into collective ownership, representative government is at least modified by the initiative and referendum, and many other things that until recently were considered private affairs, such as education, sanitation of dwellings, hygienics, the combatting of disease, the care of infants, and the like, have become more or less public matters.

The world is ever changing, and our present order of things is no exception to the rule. But while the physical face of the earth is changed by the impersonal forces of nature, society is changed by the hands and brains of man.

MURDER IS MURDER.

By Robert Hunter.

There was one illuminating thing brought out by Teddy's testimony at the recent hearing in Washington.

"Did you have any information," asked the committee, "as to a contribution during the campaign of 1904 from the steel interests?"

"Yes," answered Teddy: "I know Frick was a strong supporter of mine." Later he said: "I know that Frick was heartily supporting me, and I was told that Mr. Frick had known of my direction to return the Standard Oil company's money, and that Mr. Frick had said, 'If that means a loss to the campaign, I will contribute more money to make it good.'"

"Did you have any personal talk with Mr. Frick on the subject?"

"No; Mr. Knox mentioned to me the fact that Mr. Frick was cordially supporting me."

Well, this interesting testimony recalls to my mind that "murder is murder."

I say without the slightest hesitation that if these two great friends of Roosevelt—Frick and Knox—had been labor leaders, they would have been hung years ago.

Had Debs or Haywood, Gompers or Mitchell committed the murders that lie to the credit of Frick and Knox, they would have been hung instead of being made Roosevelt's right-hand men.

The dynamite explosion in Los Angeles caused the deaths of twenty-one men. The gang of Pinkertons that Frick and Knox brought to Homestead in 1892 caused the deaths of twelve men and the injury of over twenty.

It is claimed that while the McNamaras intended to destroy property, they had no intention of destroying human life. Can the plea be made in defense of Frick and Knox that they had no intention of destroying human life? Well, let's see.

Twenty years ago the workmen in the Carnegie Steel company declined to accept a reduction in wages and they were locked out.

However, nineteen days before they were locked out Henry C. Frick

ordered that 300 Pinkertons, armed with Winchester rifles, should be sent to Homestead.

He then surrounded the works with a fence three miles long, fifteen feet in height and covered with barbed wire.

Philander C. Knox, his attorney, then picked up a scoundrel, who was also a coward, named Joseph Gray, sent to the sheriff at Allegheny county, and ordered the sheriff to make Gray his deputy.

Knox then sent Gray down the river in a boat to bring up the armed men and land them in "Fort Frick."

News of this act spread abroad and a great many men, women and children were on the shore waiting for the Pinkertons.

While they were pleading and begging with the Pinkertons not to come ashore, a shot was fired and one of the strikers fell mortally wounded.

A perfect panic ensued. The strikers drew revolvers, the Pinkertons leveled their Winchesters, and the result was twelve dead and the serious injury of over twenty.

Surely the terrors that existed in Homestead in 1892 have not been forgotten. It is the darkest and most criminal page of our industrial history. It was murder, deliberate murder, planned in advance by Henry C. Frick and Philander C. Knox.

Have the workmen of today not only forgotten this history, but also the brutal actions of the militia, the hounding of trade union leaders, the black-listing of trade union men, the destruction and misery that came to trade union members and the annihilation of trade union organization in Homestead?

Has labor forgotten that trade unions have never since dared to raise their heads in Homestead and that wages are today lower in that town than they were in 1893?

Will labor now overlook the fact that the great author of "murder is murder" takes \$100,000 of Frick's money and appoints Philander C. Knox, Frick's lawyer as attorney general of the United States?

In an address in Milwaukee, April 3, 1903, Mr. Roosevelt referred to Mr. Knox as "the profound jurist and fearless public servant."

Well, of course, Knox was the man chosen by Roosevelt to enforce the anti-trust law against Mr. Frick's steel trust and other similar aggregations of great wealth.

Now ask yourself if "murder is murder."

The McNamaras planted dynamite to destroy a certain property. They had done this before, but they had never before destroyed life. And Mr. Roosevelt yells "murder is murder."

Yet Frick is on one side of him and Knox on the other when he delivers himself of this superb moral sentiment.

If you think I am trifling with the facts read the investigation of the employment of Pinkerton detectives made by the House and Senate in 1892. You will find there that murder is not murder and other things you may wish to know of the history of Roosevelt's two great friends—Frick and Knox.

HELL'S BACK YARD.

By Rudolph Schwab, San Francisco, Cal.

The local puffed snail-slow through the valley, crossing and recrossing the swift stream which coiled itself like a jet snake. Sometimes it seemed to be running over a green carpet of square design and many shades—truck gardens and the like. Sometimes it passed by squat buildings of dirty black whose long black chimneys reached insolently into the blue and breathed out great quantities of sooty smoke which made the sun appear like a dirty copper plate.

Two men climbed aboard at a station in this mill valley. One thin, tall, stooping and young, dressed in a dark suit of shabby material which bagged at the elbows and knees. He carried a much-used satchel. The other, stout, stocky, florid of face, tailored and groomed, with a shimmer of gold and sparkle of diamonds on his fingers, which looked for all the world like small white sausages.

The two sat opposite each other. Both looked out of the window.

Said the man with the diamonds: "Great place this. Prosperity and plenty of it."

Said the shabby one: "Hell's own back yard."

"Sir," said he of the diamonds, "do you think that useful labor is hell, and that idleness is paradise?"

"In hell," answered the other, "we are told the souls of men toil ceaselessly, amid roaring fires, at interminable tasks which are without fruit to them. It is because they have sinned that they toil thus. Here, men, women and the children of these toil interminable hours, amid the roar of the mighty man-made machines and the clutching heat. The fruit of their labor is not for them. It is because they are poor that they toil thus."

"It is because they are inefficient that they toil at lowly tasks," said he of the diamonds. "Look at me," he commanded. "I, too, was once poor. But the fittest, Mr. Darwin assures us, survive. Today I own not one but many mills. Self-made, that's my name. As for this hell business of yours, allow me to correct you. These people like it. I have only to call and they rush in at my gates. When I discharge them there are often tears in their eyes."

The shabby man felt curiosity tingle to his finger tips. Here was a great capitalist. Often he had spoken of these, but always they were even as something nebulous, abstract. He said: "If they clamor at your hell gates, it is because they must enter here or starve. And when you drive them forth they must seek with celerity and find another master. As for Darwin, he is quite right, the fittest survive. In the sty, it is the swine. In the jungle, it is the tiger. In this industrial system of ours it is—"

"I pay them," said he of the diamonds. Meaning the workers, and not the tiger and the swine.

"Pay them! Yes, you give them enough to dress in shoddy and to live on adulterated foods. You pay them enough that they may furnish you with fresh faggots for your factory fires. Child slaves."

"This," said the man with the diamonds, unperturbed, "is the country of equal opportunities."

"Half of the adult males of these, our own United States, earn less than \$500 per annum. Three-fourths, less than \$600. Nine-tenths, less than \$800. And this makes no allowance for sickness or unemployment. Pardon the figures, but you are a practical man."

The pause was painful.

"Yearly they are decimated by the Proletarian disease, tuberculosis. No light, no sun, no play time; but dust and dark and overwork. And even as cattle are housed, so are they. They are old before their time."

The little fingers of him with the diamonds, that looked for all the world like small white sausages worked nervously.

"Equal opportunities! Your boys are in college. The children of the working class get less than four years' schooling on the average."

"Equal opportunities! Your daughters are touring Europe, enjoying Newport, or are in expensive seminaries. The daughters of the workers either slave away their youth in your factories or they are forced to minister to the lusts of men in the brothels. Prostitutes!"

"Who in hell are you?" demanded the man with the diamonds.

"Oh, I," said the other sweetly, "I am only a humble Socialist agitator." He opened his satchel, displaying cheap paper pamphlets.

"You—you—" spluttered the other, "you are the fellow who has been sowing discontent in my mills hereabouts."

"Not quite that," said the agitator gently, "merely opening the eyes of

your slaves in order that they may see things in their hideous reality."
 "You are trying to organize a strike. But let 'em come out and riot, the anarchists. The governor will send me the troops that will hold them."
 "Strike?" smiled the agitator. "Strike? Yes, perhaps at first." Then significantly: "Sooner or later it will be a lockout, though."
 "Lockout?"
 "Lockout, yes. You see, we, the workers, are already operating the machines. We are in possession, so to speak, and don't know it. When the working class becomes conscious of this they won't strike. Oh, no. They will declare a lockout on you and your kind. They will stay in and operate the machines for themselves."
 "And I?" queried the man with the diamonds, a smile of contempt and amusement on his lips.
 "You——" The shabby man paused thoughtfully. "By George, I have it! The intelligence and ingenuity you have displayed in this little talk makes me think that you will do exceedingly well to sweep up the place."
 The man with the diamonds arose and walked into the next car without a word.

HAS CHRISTIANITY FAILED?

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I want to offer a word of congratulation and appreciation on your articles "Dope for the Ignorant" and "The Golden Rule Is a Joke," in this week's Magazine. The fact that so many preachers are asserting that the wickedness of the world is at its worst after 1,900 years of effort on the part of all the goodness of heaven and earth to make it better, it seems that either the earth is beyond redemption or the means employed are worthless.

You ask: "If the practical application of the teachings of Jesus will eliminate the evils of the world, then why are not the evils of the world eliminated?" That is a question which of all questions of our time should be fully explained. If after 1,900 years of the application of "dope" the patient is admitted to be in a worse condition than before, by the dispensers of the dope themselves, it looks like a clear case of inefficiency and failure. A change of doctors is an imperative necessity, lest the patient become so weak and demoralized that all remedies may fail to bring about a restoration. But what can be expected from a system of "practice" which, like a "Gypsy" fortune teller, assumes and parades powers entirely foreign to sane and rational activity. Does the Gypsy know anything of the future? Does Christianity? And yet the practical application of the teachings of Jesus include that the future can not only be known, but that both the past and future eternities are known, and that this knowledge is so certain that the whole world must accept it on penalty of everlasting damnation. The very first principle of modesty and veracity proves this system of practice as entirely out of the question, for either the promotion of truth, justice or the welfare of humanity.

Well may we ask: "If the death of Christ upon a cross atoned for the sins of the world, and man, through the death of Christ, was furnished the means of salvation, then why is it necessary for Him to come again?" To die again and fail again?

In an overwhelming degree the mental freedom, the development of science, art, literature, invention and all that which we prize most in our modern civilization, began with the fall of Christianity. When Rome was sacked and demolished by the infidel Germans, and the rule of the church broken, then a partial release from bondage was achieved, but Christianity reformed proved as treacherous and as intolerant in power as Christian Rome. Only the complete rejection of Christianity gave to the world that freedom of thought by which all our greatest achievements have been attained. And today it may be truthfully said that just in proportion that a nation is Christian is it void of that liberty and humanity which any nation must have to be great, just and progressive. The entire world is carefully weeding out the Christian religion from its public and practical affairs. Those nations which have succeeded best are the most humane and progressive. In countries where Christianity is still connected with the government it is the menace which the people desire most to get rid of. In countries where Christianity has been completely disestablished it is the menace which the people fear most and want to keep suppressed and separated from their practical affairs.

At this very day and hour the chief representatives of the Christian religion, like Napoleon or some notorious and dangerous pirate, is forcibly retained in perpetual imprisonment because his liberation means the destruction of the liberties of the people.

In "Life" of October 3, on page 1921, there appeared one of the most astounding reports on what the Christian religion does to people that has ever come to my notice. The article is headed "Figures Can't Lie," and contains the following statements taken from an "English Parliamentary report on the status of society in England and Wales:"

TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMINALS IN JAIL.

Roman Catholic	37,300
Church of England	96,600
Protestants	10,800
Infidels	350
Jews	0

CRIMINALS TO EVERY 100,000 POPULATION.

Roman Catholic	2,500
Church of England	1,400
Protestants	150
Infidels	5
Jews	0

PROPORTION OF CRIMINALS.

Roman Catholic	1 in	40
Church of England	1 in	72
Protestants	1 in	662
Infidels	1 in	20,000

POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

Roman Catholics	1,500,000
Church of England	6,933,935
Protestants	7,234,158
Infidels	7,000,000
Jews	57,000

According to this report it is 500 times better to be an infidel or belong to no church than to be a Catholic. It is 277 times better to be an infidel than to belong to the Church of England, and it is thirty times better to be an infidel than to be a Protestant.

The Christian religion not only weakens and corrupts nations, but it weakens and corrupts the individual by undermining and discouraging the use of his reason and self-reliance.

In the past infidel Germans, infidel English, infidel French and infidels everywhere wrung from Christian mis-government what equality and civility they now possess. A band of infidels founded our own nation. They rejected the Christian religion in all its vital doctrines and made not a god, a book or a god-man the source of law and authority, but established as the only and

final authority the will of the people. Wherever Christian influence arose to a predominating degree, its rule in every instance was of such a nature that revolt and rejection became a necessity. In the light of history it is an incontrovertible proposition that just in proportion that a nation becomes Christian does it become degenerated. And the reason is plain and equally incontestable. For instance, what do Christians hope for and expect? Each little sect hopes to be, and expects to be, the Lord's chosen, and hopes and expects to see all other sects and people to be rejected by their Lord and Saviour and to be cast into "everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels." Now when a majority or a large percentage of the citizens become inspired with a hope and faith like that, the milk of human kindness does not flow in any measurable degree. The servant can scarcely be expected to set a standard superior to that of his master. If his Lord condemns heretics to the flames, why should not the servants do likewise. Or if the leader is cruel and heartless to those who are not of his party, why not the followers? Look what Christians hope and expect of their Lord at His supposed second coming. What do the scriptures say? "Then shall the wicked be revealed whom the Lord shall destroy. And the slain of the Lord shall be at that day from one end of the earth even unto the other; they shall not be lamented, neither gathered nor buried; they shall be dung upon the ground. And all the fowls will be filled with their flesh. For it is the day of the Lord's vengeance—the whole land shall be desolate." If the coming of Christ can mean only tears and terror for humanity, can the coming of Christianity mean anything better? If kindness and charity and independence are worthy ideals to strive after, then Christianity is a failure, but if tears and terrors are more desirable, then Christianity is a great success.

Sterling, Colo.

J. G. SCHWALM.



THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

Not often is more worldly wisdom compressed in briefer space than in one of the epigrams in the "Slaps and Slams" column, by P. H. Skinner—"The cause of the high cost of living is voting for it."

Profound publicists have suggested anywhere from a dozen to a hundred causes—the depreciation of gold, the restriction of the farming area, the increase in the number of middlemen, tariffs, trusts, international agreements, alleged higher wages, sun spots, the army worm and the boll weevil, extravagance, and the Lord knows what. Mr. James J. Hill, railroad president and multi-millionaire, gravely declared as the last word of wisdom on the subject: "The high cost of living is due to the cost of high living." We cannot enumerate all the suggested causes.

Possibly all of them have something to do with the matter. Some of them certainly have. But the one fundamental and enduring cause is the fact that year after year great masses of men go to the polls and vote for the continuance of an economic system which makes it possible for a small set of men to rob the remainder of what they choose. Low wages and high prices are voted in at the ballot box. Of course, the foolish persons who so vote generally spend the rest of the year in growling, muttering and mumbling about hard conditions. But the next year they walk right up to the polls and do the same thing over again. They have the habit, and besides, they are afraid of "throwing their votes away" by intelligently voting for themselves and their families.

You can reduce the high cost of living by voting for the reduction. You can't reduce it by growling for 364 days and then voting for its continuance. We know of no other effective way in which you can do the thing than that of voting for it. You can sometimes get higher wages by striking for them, but striking won't reduce the cost of living. Whenever you and your fellows are ready to vote that the industrial plants of the nation shall be owned and operated for the benefit of all and not for the personal benefit of Morgan and Rockefeller, the high cost of living will vanish. There will then be work enough and comfort enough for everybody. But so long as you yourself are voting to continue present conditions, you have no right to growl at the consequences. You get what you vote for.—National Socialist.

A LIVING WAGE FOR WOMEN.

Very often, especially in time of industrial differences between an employer or set of employers and their employes we read about some college student or social worker who goes to work in a factory for a couple of weeks, and on his return to his regular occupation publishes the result of his "contact with the actual conditions."

It usually happens that he has had a jolly good time, that the wages paid were more than sufficient to maintain a good standard of life, that the hours worked were not too long, and the sanitary conditions, with a few exceptions were ideal.

We do not presume to doubt the veracity of such investigators in the least, except to say that at best such experiences with the views of actual conditions existing in any given work in the sense that the actual worker understands the term, and the work, as during and after the brief experience he has had something better in view for the future.

But what of the real worker in our vast industrial army, particularly women, whose experience of the past and whose hope for the future is nothing but a continuous treadmill of small wages, long hours, unhealthy surroundings, brutal and inhuman employers who continue to drive them each day until they become physical wrecks, or, worse still, moral wrecks, who are such not because of choice, but because they saw no other avenue from a life of toil and deprivation?

A living wage to our mind is one which will permit any woman of the legal age to engage in industry with the assurance that for her labor she will receive not merely enough to keep body and soul together, but which will enable her to maintain herself as becomes a human being, in a good, clean home, with plenty of light and air; wages sufficient so that she may educate herself in the beauties of music, art and the sciences, if she so desires; wages that will permit her to clothe herself as well as the average woman without stinting and without selling her morals to accomplish this end; wages that will permit her to lay aside sufficient each week so that when sickness overcomes her she will not have the gaunt specter of want to torment and terrorize her.

In connection with this wage the hours should be so regulated in length that she will not spend more than one-third of each twenty-four hours at her work, and the factory and sanitary conditions should be all the law requires, anything less than what we have enumerated being to our mind not up to the standard of a living wage.

We believe these conditions can be brought about, but they will never

come through forces from without. Only those who are directly interested, the workers themselves, can bring about the desired change, and to bring it about the women have the remedy at hand.

We believe the thousands of overall workers who are members of our international are proof that improvement can be made in conditions through a trade union, and we suggest to the thousands of unorganized women wage earners not to continue placing so much value on the aid of those from without, but to get together in a trade union and see if it is not much easier to secure fair wages, hours and treatment in this manner than in any other way, for those who really desire a living wage such as we prescribe can secure it through a trade union if they but try.—The Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

CHURCHES AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS.

A chief sufferer in every crisis is the church, says Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch of Rochester Theological Seminary, in a paper read at the Baptist World Congress in Philadelphia. We are facing such a crisis now, he thinks, a crisis due to the rebellion of the man against the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few. In his paper, quoted in Zion's Advocate of Portland, Maine, he declares trenchantly that "the great industrial working class, swiftly growing in numbers, strong in education and intelligence, with the breath of democracy and self-respect in its nostrils, knit together by organization, is confronting its older brother, the business class, with a demand for a fairer share in the proceeds of the common toil, in the management of the common affairs, and in the enjoyments of the light and vastness of modern knowledge and culture." He sees the crisis unfolding itself in this way:

"Our age has outgrown our older order. It is aching in its old organization and straining for a new.

"Several centuries ago society began to pass from the patriarchal, feudal, despotic age into the new age of political democracy and economic capitalism. It was a crisis accomplished with untold suffering and immense achievements of good. Today we are once more passing from capitalism to collectivism, from an economic order based on special privilege and industrial autocracy to one based on equality of opportunity and industrial democracy. It will come with travail and bloody sweat, but once more it is the tread of destiny and it brings rich promise."

That the church must suffer in this present social crisis as in others, Professor Rauschenbusch explains first on general principles—that the church is a great social institution deeply rooted in the soil of the nation for centuries, and that when that soil is convulsed or washed away the roots of the church are torn loose and laid bare. Then he proceeds to particulars:

"When a nation is industrialized like ours today, the country people are sucked into the manufacturing centers, and the country churches, which are the chief strength of the church, are left high and dry. On the other hand, the down-town churches are submerged with a rabble of human beings with which they find it hard to establish contact. In our old-fashioned villages there used to be a large body of substantial families owning farms and stores. Today there are a few wealthy employers and a class of factory hands, and where are the village churches to gain their financial and moral support? Thus the churches suffer in the social crisis."

The difficulties of the church in these times of social upheaval do not end simply in lack of support, he adds:

"When there is widespread social suffering and men realize keenly the wrongs under which they labor, they instinctively turn to the church for aid and redress. They feel that a powerful body, created for the very end of establishing justice, peace and love, must be able to heal the evils of society. When they find the church impotent and perplexed, they accuse it.

"The criticism of the church grows sharper when the church not only stands impotent to help, unable to adjust itself promptly to the changing needs of the people, but when great classes feel that the church is antagonistic to their interest."

How this criticism should exist in spite of the fact that "the spirit of Christianity is a tireless force of progress" is explained as due to the church's conservatism. Every church, the writer thinks, is in close spiritual contact with the ideas of the age in which it became powerful and with "the philosophy of life, the fundamental moral and legal view of that age." So it comes about that—

"These ideas seem to that church identical with morality and the divine order of society, and it protects and defends them. That is very welcome to the social classes who are in possession, and they lean on the conservative forces of the church. On the other hand, the rising and aspiring classes, who embody new and raw principles of morality, feel the authority of the church exerted against them and the cause which they feel to be holy, and they bitterly resent what seems to them a spiritual perversion of the church."

For illustrations, Professor Rauschenbusch accuses pretty nearly every church in Christendom, Protestant and Catholic, and states regretfully that while the people are struggling toward political liberty and social brotherhood, the churches "have, with fatal persistence, ranged themselves on the other side." This has produced more alienation from religion, he declares, than all other causes combined.—Literary Digest.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND EDUCATION.

Some of the obstacles to educational progress are irremediable; but economic obstacles will persist only as long as we let them, as long as we are willing to submit. And by economic obstacles I do not mean merely such facts, for example, as that New York City has not the material resources to provide seats for all of its school children, or that in the same city more than half of the school children are herded in classes of over forty each. The obstacles I have chiefly in mind are those consequences of our economic system which interfere with education—considering education as a machinery for securing to society certain ideal ends.

With the growth of democracy, especially during the last hundred and fifty years, there has grown a demand for the extension of the benefits of education—along with the extension of other advantages—to all. To those educated under the old regime education meant culture and the enjoyment of leisure, refinement, æsthetic uplift. But to the uneducated, the unwashed, thrown under conditions of political democracy and social and industrial fluidity, education meant opportunity for success. And success meant prosperity under the conditions of commercial, competitive efforts in the arts of appropriation. Education taken over by the public has expanded to mean preparation for civic relations—good citizenship, patriotism—and eventually for social service.

We have then at present a three-cornered conflict in the aims of education: There is the traditional humanitarian demand for culture; there is the individualistic demand for general success, and there is the social demand for service and citizenship. In this struggle the economic pressure threatens the other aims. So long as industry is conducted for profit, all considerations must yield before the demand of the workers for the opportunity to earn wages, and the demand of the employers for wage-earners.

According to the ideals of democracy, whatever advantages may accrue from public education must be advantages for all the members of society. Democracy forbids that its children be trained to exploit one another. Humanity demands that each child shall get whatever is best for him, not whether it is best for someone else that he should have. In other words, education should be directed to the benefit of the individual being educated

and not to the benefit of some third party. Society demands that education shall direct each child into those activities, and shall prepare him for those activities, that will enable him to render society an optimum of service.

But our economic organization demands that children be sent to school as little as possible, in order to be free as soon as possible to enter the service of the employer; it demands wage-earning at the earliest possible moment in the life of the child. And these demands overshadow all the others. We distribute our children in the schools, beyond the elementary grades, not, as we should, according to their interests, not according to their varying vitality—but according to the economic status of their parents, and the immediate economic interests of the employer and taxpayer.

The question, "How long should this child be kept in school?" and the question, "To what special kind of school should this child be sent?" are answered, not, as they should be, by reference to the child's capacity to benefit by the schooling processes, not by reference to society's needs for the special talents of the child, not by reference to the child's needs in the way of personal development—but by reference to the parents' proximity to—bankruptcy. This gauge is purely fortuitous, extrinsic and irrelevant; but it is one forced upon us by the practice of conducting most of our affairs for profit and exploitation, instead of conducting them for use and human happiness. This practice, developed in our industries, dominates our schooling and our politics as it does everything else.

In the interests of the individual, as a human being, and in the interests of society, of which the child is to become an integral part, our education should aim on the one hand to adapt the pupil to the common life, and on the other hand to adapt its methods to the personality with which it has to deal. But our schools, under the influence of economic pressure, have become commercialized.

By this I do not mean that the management of the schools is motivated by an itch for profit, as is implied, for example, when we speak of the professions of law and medicine having become commercialized. I mean merely that our educators have yielded to the temper of their surroundings, which are distinctly commercial. The organization and the methods of the schools have taken on the form of those commercial enterprises that distinguish our economic life. We have yielded to the arrogance of "big business men," and have accepted their criteria of efficiency at their own valuation, without question. We have consented to measure the results of educational efforts in terms of price and product—the terms that prevail in the factory and the department store. But education, since it deals in the first place with organisms, and in the second place with individualities, is not analogous to a standardizable manufacturing process. Education must measure its efficiency not in terms of so many promotions per dollar of expenditure, nor even in terms of so many student-hours per dollar of salary; it must measure its efficiency in terms of increased humanism, increased power to do, increased capacity to appreciate. Both the cost and the products of education are incommensurable with the factors that determine commercial success in the narrower sense. So long, however, as we conduct our education under the auspices and under the dominance of men whose guiding principle is derived from an economic system that makes "profit" the chief end of existence, our education must bear the handicaps suggested.—B. C. Gruenberg, in the American Teacher.

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The Greatest Innovation of the Age

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

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

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Carry this picture, it's better, I'm sure:
"Character excellent; morals still pure."

What else is written, we won't try to see;
Beelzebub thinks much the same as we.
Why, as I live! There's a tear in his eye!
Now, what in hell can make old Satan cry?
Surely the devil is feeling his age;
Look what he's writing on Isabel's page:
"Virtue's a luxury hard to afford
When a girl hasn't money enough for her board."

—Herbert Kaufman, in Organized Labor.

THE UNCROWNED KING.

By Margaret Hammond.

The free-born citizen gets up when dew is on the grass,
And sees himself reflected in a trust-made looking glass.
A trust controls the soap he finds at length upon the stand,
And through the favor of some trust he takes his comb in hand;
His shoes, suspenders, shirt and socks, the buttons on his coat,
His handkerchief, his necktie and the collar round his throat,
All come from factories that trusts permit to operate;
A trust allows him to have coal to pile upon his grate.

By yielding to the sugar trust he makes his coffee sweet.
By bowing to the beef trust he may have a steak to eat.
The cracker trust, the flour trust, the coffee trust, likewise,
Take tribute from the man who dwells where Freedom's banner flies;
He rises from a table which a trust leaves in his care—
And on the trust-made hall tree finds a trust-made hat to wear.
Now, see the free-born citizen upon the trust-owned car.
By paying tribute he may ride to where his duties are.

He sits before a trust-made desk—a trust has said he may—
And, being free and equal, he toils for trust all day.
At night a trust provides his light, and when his prayers are said,
The uncrowned king devoutly kneels beside a trust-made bed.
Thus all his trust's bound up in trusts that treat him as they please;
He lives through favor of the trusts, to them he bends his knees.
Ah, let us trust that when he dies and leaves this world of care,
Some trust will waft him to the skies and give him glory there.

I trust my readers get the sense and meaning of these lines,
Enough to battle 'gainst the trusts, that ignore the courts and fines.

I trust the trusting public will oppose the vampire breed,
Till we, the people, own the trusts. Then earth will be heaven indeed.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, The unseen hand of death has again invaded our ranks and suddenly grasped two esteemed, devoted and loyal brothers, taking from our midst Brothers George Prinarus and Nicholas Papas, who were shot down in cold blood, as we believe, while one or both of them were running away from danger caused by the threatening manner of certain armed guards employed by the Guggenheim managers at McGill, Nevada, and when those armed guards, without legal authority to carry rifles, did, on October 17th, 1912, deliberately fire their rifles at our brothers simply because they had been trying to persuade other workers from scabbing on them and working against their own best interests as well as to weaken the cause of the working class; and,

Whereas, We believe that the indirect cause of this double murder was the thoughtless acts of those workers who played the part of traitor to the working class by going to work, and thus aid the masters to crush us and to starve others into submission and to keep us all in abject slavery; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners, as represented by the two locals, numbers 233 and 251, in special meeting assembled, that we hereby endeavor to express our deepest sorrow for the loss and death of these, our brave brothers, George Pinarus and Nicholas Papas, and while we mourn our loss, we would not wish them back to suffer and starve with us at the hands of heartless corporation managers who are aided by unjust laws to use the power of gold to kill or to starve us all into submission to their own selfish will; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to all workers, union and non-union, who so sympathized with us as to march with us to the grave of one of our deceased brothers, Nicholas Papas; be it also

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the near relatives of our departed brothers, and to The Miners' Magazine and the local press for publication, with the hope that all workers will read, think and then try to realize that it is high time to dispel all feelings of race prejudice, and that we must get together and stand solidly together to prevent such murders in the future.

Signed:

E. G. MARQUISS,
J. M. JOHNSON,
H. T. BENNETT,
J. E. O'NEVILLE,
E. E. KNOX,

Committee.



POETICAL



FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK.

Thus it is down in Beelzebub's books:
August the seventeenth—Isabel Brooks;
Home in the country; folk, decent but poor;
Character excellent; morals still pure;
Came to the city today and found work;
Wages, five dollars; department clerk.

Wages, five dollars; to last seven days!
Three for a miserable hall room she pays;
Two nickels daily the street car receives;
One dollar and forty, for eating, that leaves.
One-forty has quite a long way to reach—
Twenty-one banquets at seven cents each.

There! Every penny of wage has been spent—
Squandered for feasting and riding and rent!
Spendthrift! She doesn't remember life's ills.
How in the world will she pay doctors' bills?
What if she's furloughed (there's always a chance).
Isabel ought to save up in advance.

Held! We've not mentioned her clothes she must wear,
Dresses, hat, shoes, stockings, ribbons for hair—
How shall she get them? Suppose that we stop;
Perhaps it's as well if we let the thing drop.
You good mathematicians may figure it out;
It's a matter of figures, or figure, no doubt.

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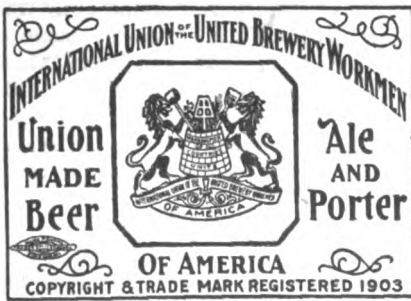
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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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