

The work that he has done will live, and the generations that are yet to come, when reading the history of the struggles of common humanity against the despotism of heartless greed, will drop a tear upon the chapter that tells of the life that went out in the great battle for labor's emancipation.

THE GOVERNMENT is standing the expense of the trials going on at Indianapolis, against the forty-five members of organized labor who are charged with transporting dynamite to different parts of the country.

The trial of these men is but a conspiracy on the part of the Steel Trust to crush organized labor. The government has become the partner of the Steel Trust to put forty-five men in prison. The government furnished no lawyers or secret service men to gather evidence against School Director Breen, who planted dynamite at Lawrence, Massachusetts, nor did the government show any disposition to bring William Wood of the Wool Trust to the bar of justice, who is charged with planting dynamite and conspiring to fasten the crime on the starving strikers who rebelled against his insatiable hunger for dividends.

The workingman, in this day and age, who is unable to comprehend the fact that the government is but the servant of capitalism is mentally dead.

THERE IS ONE THING that the recent election will settle. That is the tariff question. For years and years we have had the tariff question with us. One party has advocated its revision downward. But when the election was over, the way congress and the executive offices were divided always gave an excuse for nothing to be done.

But this will all cease now. Thank God we will have a new election issue after this. The Democrats have won. Not only the presidency, but the House and Senate and everything. They will give us a low tariff or no tariff at all. They have promised it. They have no excuse to not carry out their promises. They will show us what the removal of the tariff will do.

We will either witness the salvation of the country or the explosion of the tariff bugaboo. We have heard what the tariff will do when revised downward, but now the revisers are in a position to show us. We are waiting to be shown.

It will be quite a relief to go into the next presidential campaign with the tariff question settled. We have had the Republican tariff and if the Democratic tariff does not give us prosperity we cannot be fooled with the tariff any longer.—*Dallas Laborer*.

SOME WRITERS AND ORATORS who know less about the labor question than they do the North Pole declare that trade unions destroy personal liberty and keep all the workers down to "a dead level of sloth and incompetency."

This is just as true as to say that the seats in a street car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up.

There never was a more shameless fraud than this "right to work" proposition and the way it is being put forward by the trusts. The right to work for nothing is not a right. It is a wrong.

What are trade unions organized for if not to obtain more personal liberty for their members? Can any one seriously imagine that a body of men will band together and pay dues for years for the sake of getting less personal liberty than they have?

What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obediently as a cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own.

No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works.—*Herbert N. Casson*.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOR have long held to the idea that if they could mix their large forces of workers up into different classes of foreigners, taking advantage of the clannishness of each race, they could largely prevent organization and keep the men working for low wages and in complete subjection. But with the increasing enlightenment and solidarity of labor, this plan is failing more or less. The "melting pot" of unionism, together with the educating influence of the working class political movement, which has for its slogan the Marxian battle-cry: "Workers, of all countries, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain!" is rapidly teaching the workers of all nationalities that their interests are identical and that they must stand together in this great contest for human rights, regardless of race or color. This is splendidly exemplified in the present strike of miners at Bingham, Utah, where Americans, Austrians, Italians, Japanese and Bulgarians all come out together, standing shoulder to shoulder, in a common demand for a living wage. It is interesting, too, to look into the wage situation in Bingham just for a moment, to see how labor is exploited, and thus understand the reasonableness of the demand of the men for a wage increase. The total annual wage paid in the camp approximates \$3,600,000. One company alone, the Utah Copper, pays dividends to the amount of \$7,000,000 annually. In other words, this one company alone receives as its share more than two times the total wages paid to all the miners working in the camp, and yet claims that it cannot afford to pay an increase of 50 cents a day to the miners, which they are asking to en-

able them to meet the increasing cost of living.—*Exchange*.

The Utah Copper Company, or any other exploiting combination, will not pay any more wages than it is forced to pay.

Our industrial system is based on dividends, and not on humanity. Corporations, as a general rule, have no tender sentiments for the worn and weary victim, whose economic necessities doom him to become the hired chattel of another.

Our whole civilization is based on *profit*, and the power of states and nation are concentrated to uphold such a civilization with galling gun and cannon.

When labor is united industrially and politically, knowing no race, creed or color, but knowing only the *interests* of the working class, there will be an end of this brutal system that puts *rags on labor* and *broad-cloth on capital*.

THE FOLLOWING has been sent out in a press dispatch from Lafayette, Indiana, and will be of more than usual interest to the membership of organized labor:

"Proceedings were brought here today in the circuit court to dissolve the organization known as the Retail Clerks' International Protective association. This organization is regarded as the retail clerks' union of the United States and Canada, and has international headquarters here.

"The proceedings were filed in the name of the state of Indiana on the relation of Susie Wolgomott. The defendants are: Henry J. Conway, secretary-treasurer; Edward Baker, fifth vice president; Jacob Cook, agent, and the Merchants' and the Farmers' and Traders' National banks of this city.

"Miss Wolgomott alleges she is a member in good standing of the organization, and that the defendants have been acting as a corporation, without having been incorporated and without being a corporation. She alleges the three men had constituted themselves the head of the pretended corporation, and they are executing contracts with the use of a seal such as is used by corporations.

"She says they have control of some 13,000 members, and that the members pay in money to Conway, who, in return, agrees to get contracts with the merchants of the different cities, in order to obtain for the clerks better working conditions, and also to pay them sick and death benefits.

"She says that the money thus paid is in reality the property of the members of the pretended corporation. She says the three men named pay themselves \$8,000 a year salary, and the complainant asks that the banks be restrained from paying any more money to Conway, and the defendants be restrained from acting as a pretended corporation; that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property, and that the money be returned to the members.

"It is alleged Conway has on deposit in the Merchants' bank \$10,000, and \$3,000 in the Farmers' and Traders'. She says that the pretended corporation has a so-called constitution which gives the officers such duties as are usually conferred on persons occupying such offices in a genuine corporation.

"The filing of the complaint caused much comment. The clerks of the city, many of them belonging to the organization, have been paying in dues. Last August the union called a strike in the Loeb & Hene department store, and most of the strikers are still out, and have been drawing benefits from the organization."

THE FOLLOWING appeared in "The Herald-Republican" of Salt Lake of the issue of November 25th:

"After making a trip over the camp of Bingham, a Salt Lake engineer said yesterday:

"Judging from my personal observations and what I could learn, I believe the Utah Copper Company is in better shape than any of the other properties in the district affected by the recent strike. It appears to be employing fully if not more than half its usual force, and the production must be considerably better than half its regular output, which was 18,000 to 20,000 tons daily. A dozen or more of the twenty big steam shovels are busy, and a large tonnage is being sent to the Magna mill. There the vast capacity for ore easily takes care of the half ration it is receiving. Where in normal times you would see twenty-five to fifty loaded cars standing in the yards, yesterday I didn't see one. The recent startling work with steam shovels and in underground at the Boston Consolidated end will soon help to bring the production up to capacity and give the two concentrators all they want to do.

"Utah Consolidated is shipping ore over the hill by tramway to the International smelter at Tooele, where it is being stored in readiness for the blowing in of the copper furnaces.

"The United States also is working with a limited force, and I understand the tramway is not being operated continuously on account of lack of ore to keep the string of buckets filled. It probably has a half force.

"Utah Apex is said to be working about fifty to seventy-five of a regular force of 150 men.

"The Utah Metal is still silent on the Bingham end. It had run into some rich streaks of ore, judging from the dump.

"New England is working a force of about a dozen men.

"The Highland Boy is operating with a much reduced number of men.

"Ohio Coper is working probably 200 men at both the mine and the mill. The daily production is near 1,800 tons.

"At the Bingham Mines, Dalton & Lark mine, 60 to 70 men,

compared with 80 or 90 at normal, are now employed. At the old Commercial only a few men are on the pay roll.

"I hear the Montana-Bingham is to increase its force.

"But to tell you the truth, the way men have left Bingham by the hundreds, and the greatly reduced outputs of the various mines and the difficulty to get laborers, the camp really has a gone-to-hell appearance."

The last paragraph of the engineer's statement is very significant, and in all probability, is a true picture of the condition of Bingham Canyon.

The mine operators of Bingham can bring about normal conditions in 48 hours, whenever they reach the conclusion that organized labor has some rights which corporations should respect.

Some Time Labor May Grow Wise

A WOMAN coming to New York engaged a suite of rooms for her dogs. They were dogs that belonged to the canine aristocracy, and, of course, must have accommodations suitable to their rank and standing in dog society. The New York Herald tells the following story about the blue-blooded dogs and their mistress, whose bank account permits an expenditure of \$50 per day for herself and dogs:

"The woman, who is well known in New York society, went to the Ritz-Carlton and engaged a suite of four rooms and three baths, for the winter, at a cost of \$50 a day. The hotel management wondered how she was going to use the rooms. There was a living room, a bedroom and bath for herself and a room and bath for her maids. But she vouched no explanation for the third bedroom and bath, other than replying to the question asked by the management:

"Why, that is for the rest of my family—my babies."

"Then there was more mystery, as the woman has no immediate family. But the coming of the "babies" put an end to the mystery. The little ones were two Japanese spaniels and one Pekinese.

"But, madam, we do not allow dogs in the hotel. It is strictly against the rules," protested the manager.

"I engaged my rooms for the winter, didn't I? I'm paying for them, and I guess that my dogs will stay if I do," the woman replied.

"Even the threatened loss of \$50 a day for six months did not move the manager, so the woman changed her tactics.

"But I love them so. They will make no trouble. I have a maid who does nothing but look after them, and I am certain they will bother no one. Please let them stay. I can't live without them."

"This and much more of the same kind of pleading, which nearly ended in tears, finally persuaded the manager that the only course to him was to let the dogs stay. So in their own room and bath, which cost \$10 a day, the three dogs are living as luxuriously as any of the human beings at the Ritz-Carlton.

"Not only are the sleeping arrangements luxurious, but the meals served the "babies" represent the best efforts of the hotel chefs. Arising from their satin-lined baskets in the morning, the dogs are bathed with delicately scented water in the big white tub. After the bath comes breakfast, which usually consists of toast and milk. For luncheon the babies are served lamb chops and creamed potatoes. Dinner consists of a bit of chicken or other fowl, with mashed potatoes, and a dessert of either ice cream or some other creamy confection.

"Managers of other hotels in the city laughed when told of how

the woman had succeeded in making the manager of the Ritz-Carlton break the rule which causes them all so much trouble. But they thought her solution of the problem a reasonable one from the hotel manager's standpoint. If there are enough persons willing to pay \$10 a day for canine quarters, kennel suites may be a feature of the New York hotel in the future."

The above story should furnish a text for ministers of the gospel and a subject for the pens of our ablest editors.

There is much said about the poverty and the wretchedness that prevail in the congested districts of our great cities. It has been declared frequently that 10,000,000 of the people in the United States are suffering more or less from a scarcity of the necessaries of life, and that thousands of children are going to school whose physical appearance indicates that they do not get enough to eat. The great problem that confronts us is the ever increasing army of men, women and children who are the victims of want, and yet, when a woman can expend \$50 per day for herself and dogs at a fashionable hotel, it is not difficult to understand the prevalence of poverty.

This woman does not earn the money that furnishes such service at one of New York's leading hotels. Her brow, in all probability, was never moistened with the dew of honest toil and her tapered fingers were never soiled by the "dignity of labor."

While the New York Herald does not reveal the identity of this woman, it is reasonable and fair to presume that the \$50 per day that are at her disposal to meet her obligations to the hotel for herself and dogs come from the sweat of men and women whose wages border on the hunger line. This woman is a parasite, supported in royal luxury from the surplus robbed from labor, and yet we boast of our civilization, where babies die for want of milk while dogs have apartments at hotels that cost \$10 per day. It is but a little more than a month ago when thousands of orators on the political rostrum were paying glowing tributes to the intelligence of the working class, but a working class that will vote for royal accommodations for dogs at a hotel and slow starvation for labor can lay no claim to the fulsome flattery that comes from spouting hirelings during a political campaign.

The woman is not to blame, but the responsibility must be placed on that class whose vanity is so tickled by the disgusting adulation of capitalism and its henchmen that labor remains blind to the crimes of the brutal system that puts an aristocratic dog in a fashionable hotel and a pauperized worker in the poorhouse. Some time labor may grow wise.

Controlled by Environment

THERE ARE MANY people throughout the United States who entertain the opinion that with the close of the Taft administration and the beginning of a Democratic administration, under the guiding hand of President Wilson, there will be changes that must result in the material welfare of those who have felt the weight of adversity. But these people who are hopeful of changes that will advance the interests of the common people will be disappointed.

The Democratic party no more than the Republican party is free to usher in changes that will seriously affect the profits of the great exploiting combinations of wealth. The Democratic as well as the Republican party is pledged to the profit system, and as long as the profit system prevails, the great mass of the people will be forced to bear the burdens imposed by "predatory wealth."

Should the Democratic party in Congress propose any legislation that contemplates the curtailing of the surplus proceeds that generally find their way into the coffers of a master class, a few men, comparatively, can meet in secret conclave and take such action as will affect the industries and finances of a nation.

Under our present industrial system we can have no *democracy* worthy of the name, for without industrial liberty, political liberty is but a farce.

Men powerful in commerce and finance will be the influence behind the throne, and these men, clothed with economic power, will not be ignored by Woodrow Wilson, even though the standard bearer of the Democratic party, previous to election, made smooth and velvety promises as to what he intended to do in behalf of the citizenship of this country.

Mr. Wilson will not forget the combinations that contributed the "sinews of war" to meet the expenses of his campaign, and, regardless of his professed friendship for the masses of the people, he will hesitate to suggest any changes that might result adversely to those combinations that opened their purses and swelled the campaign fund to insure the success of the Democratic party at the polls on November 5th.

Those who are expecting but little will not be disappointed, for Wilson, like his predecessors, will be controlled by his environment.

The Wages of Virtue

MISS CARR lived in a furnished room with two other women, each paying a dollar a week rent. She cared nothing for her fellow lodgers; her only reason for spending her time with them in such close quarters was her need of living cheaply. She cooked her breakfast and supper in the crowded room at an expense of \$1.95 a week. She said that her "hearty" meal was a noon dinner, for which she paid in a restaurant 15 cents a day.

After her experience in the summer (a seven weeks' illness) she realized that she should assure herself of income in case of illness. She

joined a benefit society, to which she paid 50 cents a month. This promised a weekly benefit of \$4 for thirteen weeks, and \$200 at death. She paid also 10 cents a week for insurance in another company.

The room was within walking distance of the store, so that she spent nothing for car fare. The services and social life of a church were her chief happiness. Besides her contributions to its support, she had spent only \$1 a year on "good times." She did her own washing.

Her outlay in health in these years had been extreme. She was

very worn, thin and wrinkled with hard work, severe economies and anxiety, although she was still in what should have been the prime of life.

Her weekly budget was: Lodging, \$1; board, \$1.95; luncheons, \$1.05; insurance, 21 cents; clothing, contributions to church, occasional car fare and other expenses, \$1.79; total, \$6.

Miss Carr said that her firm was generous in many of its policies, but she found it profoundly discouraging not to advance to a wage that would prevent decent living.

How do working women live on their wages? They do not live; they die. These are death chronicles—scientific observations of various brave ways of starving—chronicles beside which the old stories of medieval butchery seem like pleasant fireside fancies.—*Angeline L. Graves, in The Public.*

The above story, told by Angeline L. Graves, in *The Public*, is the tragic history of countless thousands of women who have preserved immaculate their spotless purity at the expense of health and at the very cost of life itself.

The employer of labor knows but too well that the paltry pittance of \$6 per week bids for dishonor, but a vast majority of employers are indifferent to the miserable existence endured by the woman slave, who is forced to sell her labor power for the wages of want.

Woman garbed in shoddy clothing, whose vitals are clutched by grim necessity, as a general rule, falls a victim into a premature grave or ultimately takes that so-called primrose path that is worse than death.

As long as *vice* commands a higher wage than *virtue*, it is idle and but a waste of time for superficial reformers to entertain the hope that the social evil can be abolished.

Facts from Bingham and Ely

BROTHER A. L. WILDE, secretary-treasurer of Golden Gate Local No. 2, who had been on the ground since the inception of the difficulty at Bingham, Utah, and Ely, Nev., has prepared the following complete report of the situation from the outcropping of the strike to the present. A careful perusal of the document is urged upon every member of the organization, so that all may become advised of the efforts of the copper trust octopus to prevent self-respecting workmen to have any voice in the settlement of wages and conditions of employment in the camps of that monopoly.

Brother Wilde makes his report to the Board of Directors as follows:

I wish to say that on October 8 I received a message from President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, requesting me to meet him in Salt Lake City as soon as I could reach there, as circumstances seemed to point to the need for my presence, and although no provisions had been made for this trip, I thought it best to go. On the whole, I think it was the right move to make, as there seemed to be some of the shovelmen that were apparently anxious to go back to work.

While in Salt Lake a meeting of the shovelmen was held, at which a committee was appointed to make a report on the strike situation, the report to be sent to the officers of the organization, and also to the officials of various other organizations, for the purpose of getting their support in the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester.

Herewith is transmitted the report to our Board of Directors, extracts from the same being sent to other organizations to whom I expect to look for support.

The committee appointed consisted of Brother Harris, representing the Bingham men; Brother Calkins, representing the Ely camp; Brother Young, representing Local No. 7, and myself, representing Local No. 2.

At the meeting held in Salt Lake terms bearing on the settlement of the strike were also adopted, and I want to say that these terms have the fullest approval of every organization on strike.

A committee was also appointed for the revision of the constitution and by-laws, consisting of Brother Young, representing Local No. 7; myself, representing Local No. 2; Brother Harris, representing the Bingham men, and Brother Frank Young, representing the men from Ely.

The report follows, and I would ask that this report be given space in the next issue of our magazine, for the reason that it is authorized by the duly appointed committee conducting the strike:

Salt Lake City, Oct. 14.—F. E. Langdon, President; J. W. Tracy, Secretary-Treasurer, and Board of Directors: It was brought to the attention of the officers of our organization about August 1 that the Western Federation of Miners, the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' organization, the Machinists' organization, the Switchmen's Union, the Electricians, the Blacksmiths and various other organizations would in the near future make a request to the Utah Copper Company, located at Bingham, Utah, for an increase in wages, as well as for an agreement under which the new scale would be in effect for a certain length of time, and the probabilities were that our organization would be called upon to assist in securing these requests. The matter was taken up and investigated, and at a meeting called at Bingham about September 1 of the steam shovelmen, at which a report was made to the Bingham men on the amalgamation situation and the situation concerning the strike was discussed. A committee composed of representatives of the different crafts appeared at the meeting and requested that the shovelmen appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the general strike committee, and to present such grievances as the shovelmen might have. This was complied with, and the shovelmen at this meeting adopted the following as their list of grievances: Safety measures must be installed by the company to prevent the killing and injuring of the men manning the shovels, more shovelmen having been killed on that job in the past five years than on the whole Southern Pacific system from New Orleans to Ogden in the same time. The men have been working every day on the calendar in the past, and they wanted two days off each month without a reduction in pay. In addition, the job was to be made an Associated Union one throughout, and that these grievances should apply to the Santa Rita, N. M., job, where a number of members had been discharged for having the courage to request an increase in wages, the excuse given being that they were agitators. The request made was that wages be increased so as to correspond with the scale paid at Bingham, Utah.

The general strike committee of the various organizations made a request that the company or representatives meet with them for the

purpose of discussing the propositions, but this was ignored, and a second attempt brought about no better results. It was, therefore, up to the committee to bring about a change in the attitude of the company if possible, and after consideration it was concluded that the only way this could be done was to cause a suspension of the work. The shovelmen were asked to stand with the other organizations, and it was decided to request Secretary Tracy and the undersigned to represent them. The call was responded to and on the evening of the 18th of September a strike was called by all organizations interested, including the shovelmen. The strike of the shovelmen was approved by Secretary Tracy on the authority of the Executive Board, and every shovelman on the job ceased work the following morning, resulting in a complete tie-up, about 4,500 men laying down their tools.

The attitude of the company remained unchanged and it was decided to call out the workers at Ely, Nev., both to obtain an increase in pay to correspond with what would be demanded at Bingham, and in support of the men on strike there. The same company practically controls both properties. The strike at Ely was called by the same organizations that were out at Bingham, and was called on October 1. About 3,500 men went out there, resulting in a complete tie-up.

The strike of the shovelmen at Ely was called by the undersigned on the authority of President Langdon, and every shovelman on the job responded without question.

After two days of idleness at Ely a committee was appointed by the shovelmen there to go to Bingham and to work in conjunction with the shovelmen at the latter place. October 9 a meeting of the shovelmen was held in Bingham, at which the committee from Ely was present. A joint committee was appointed to arrange with the company for a conference, but no result was obtained.

Another meeting of shovelmen was held at Bingham on the night of the 9th, and at this meeting the company tried to bribe the shovelmen and to cause a split in the movement, a document being presented to the shovelmen for signatures, the company offering them an increase of \$200 per month and a two-year agreement. A vote was taken at this meeting, at which sixty members were present, resulting in a decision that they would accept nothing until all other organizations had their demands granted. The vote was nearly unanimous, four votes being in the negative.

On the evening of October 12 a meeting was held in Salt Lake City at which terms of settlement were adopted. These terms are to supersede the original grievances, and when settlement is made it shall include Santa Rita, N. M.

E. D. HARRIS.
J. D. CALKINS.
W. M. YOUNG.
A. L. WILDE.

Committee on Report.

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—Since the strikes on these two places were declared there has been a complete suspension of work. Nothing much was stirring except that Sheriff Sharp of Salt Lake county has done everything possible for the company, he having deputized most of the riffraff that he could pick up around the slums of Salt Lake and other cities as deputies. It is stated that most of them are ex-convicts and jailbirds, and they look the part. The copper company pays their wages and they are not county deputies, but they have the authority and protection of the sheriff's office.

Ed. Stubbs, Evan Stubbs and John Stubbs, at one time members of the Associated Union, have gone back to scab for the company. These parasites came to this camp broke and whining, claiming to need assistance, and the men of Local No. 7, never wanting to see a brother member suffer, out of generous feeling at different times took up collections for them amounting in all to over \$500, the last one taken up for John Stubbs, not over a month ago, amounting to \$78; yet in the face of it all they go out and scab.

After they began that sort of thing at the meeting held in Salt Lake, the members there appointed a committee consisting of Brothers Bremner and Briggs to go and see them and to tell them that if they would come off at that time even their scabbing would be overlooked and money to the extent of \$50 furnished to bring them down to Salt Lake City, and their families with them. The members further agreed that even though they had sacrificed a great deal for the principle in-

volved, a good many of them having to leave their homes in Bingham, they would all stand back and give these detestable specimens the head of the out-of-work record and help them first before they helped themselves.

This attempt failed. When the committee went to see them they even stood by and saw the deputy sheriffs order them out of their house without making any objection or offering to come off the job with them.

The company is shipping in men from various cities, strikebreakers, most of them not knowing what they are going up against, as after they get on the job they are held there with a loaded rifle. Some of these have broken away and appealed to organized labor for protec-

tion, and to such it will be freely given, Judge Hilton handling the legal end for the workers' side.

No headway is being made in getting a normal output, a loss of approximately \$150,000 each day being assessed against the company, according to those informed as to the facts. The chances for winning are more than encouraging, as the class of men shipped in cannot produce copper, and it would appear they are sent there more to discourage the men on strike than with the expectation of doing actual work. Fraternally yours,

A. L. WILDE,

General Representative, A. U.
—Steam Shovel Magazine.

The Turn of the Tide

WHILE THE VOTE of the Socialist party in the entire country for its presidential candidate was greater than that of four years ago, there are nevertheless indications that a decided reaction has set in against this party and that its decline will soon be noted. Where it has been tried the people soon tired of it. The only congressman the Socialist party has had—Victor Berger of Wisconsin—has lost out, and the party will now have no one to put Socialist addresses into the Congressional Record. The citizens of Milwaukee and Schenectady, N. Y., have repudiated their Socialist administrations, and in other parts of the country ground has been lost by the Socialists—*Ely Mining Expositor*.

There is an old saying: "The wish is father to the thought," and when the Expositor of Ely, Nevada, gave space to the above, it was merely "whistling to keep up its courage." The fact that Victor Berger was defeated for Congress or that the Socialist administration had been repudiated at Schenectady, is not convincing or conclusive evidence that "a decided reaction has set in against this party and that its decline will soon be noted."

The Expositor reluctantly admits that the Socialist vote "in the entire country for its presidential candidate was greater than that of four years ago," but *how much greater* the Expositor fails to tell.

A few years ago in Germany the Socialists lost a number of seats in the Reichstag, but regardless of the fact that the Socialist vote was larger than ever, the capitalist press of the world exulted, but at the next election the Socialists not only regained the seats lost, but cap-

tured many others, which gave the Socialist party of Germany 110 seats, the largest representative body of any political party under the "divine right rule" of the Kaiser.

The Expositor does not tell that in a number of congressional districts the Socialists came very near capturing the congressman, nor does the Expositor confess that the Socialist party in America practically polled a million votes on the 5th of November. Four years ago the Socialist party polled less than 421,000 votes, and now that this same party has polled practically a million of votes, the Expositor feels justified in heading its editorial: "The Turn of the Tide." The Expositor declares that "the citizens of Milwaukee and Schenectady, New York, have repudiated their Socialist administrations," but the Expositor fails to tell the peculiar character of those *citizens* who have "repudiated their Socialist administrations." The *citizens* of Milwaukee and Schenectady who have repudiated Socialism never have supported Socialism, and those *citizens* of whom the Expositor speaks defeated Socialism in Milwaukee by putting up a *dummy* on the Republican ticket for Congress, and throwing their strength to a Democratic candidate.

The two wings of the capitalist bird of prey were fastened to the Democratic candidate, in order that he might be able to fly into the halls of our National Congress.

Socialism is the next step in evolution, and regardless of all the influences that can be summoned to stem the *tide* of Socialism, the *tide* will become stronger until its irresistible strength will sweep capitalism into its dishonored grave.

That \$750,000 Suit

AND NOW the operators of the strike field in West Virginia have brought suit for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars against the officials of the United Mine Workers, international and local, on account of losses sustained by them because their employes have refused to work under conditions they considered unfair to themselves.

When did the employers obtain a property right in the ability and willingness of the workers to labor?

The men on Paint Creek refused to work because their representatives and representatives of the operators had failed to come to a satisfactory agreement as to wages and conditions of employment.

The men on Cabin Creek and Coal River struck on their own volition because the conditions of employment forced upon them by the operators there had become so unbearable that revolt was actually forced upon them.

The organization has furnished them with the wherewith to live on while striking; the Paint Creek men, because they were part of our organization and had paid into the reserve fund for that purpose. The Cabin Creek men because they are our fellow workers and because their cause is just and right; and finally, because this money is ours, and we will give it to whom we please. And we are going to please to continue to aid those men to the extent of our resources.

If the companies are really damaged to the extent they claim, then it is evident that they cannot operate their mines successfully without the aid of the miners.

If such is the case, let us reason together; surely the miner, without whom you cannot operate your plant, should have some say as to the conditions of his employment.

That they desire to bargain collectively is only the result of bitter experience; the result of the conditions forced upon them while divided.

They have learned that as individuals they have been robbed of their most primitive rights. Their right to work and receive the pay agreed on for the same, to buy where they see fit; even their rights as citizens to vote for whom they please.

Through an iniquitous docking system they have been robbed of their meager earnings; not being allowed the privilege of a check weighman on the tippie, supposedly guaranteed them by the state law, is prima facie evidence of the intention not to pay what they earned.

Robbed in the "pluck-me" stores, and finally bulldozed into submission by the hired outlaws of the companies, is it any wonder they refuse to work under such conditions?

If they demand their union now it is because they have been taught how powerless they are as individuals. And the operators have been their hard teachers.

Look to yourselves for redress for what you may have lost by this strike. Yours is the blame.

And if you are tired of losing, representatives of our men ever stand ready to treat with you, to try to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*.

The Perfidy of The Nevada Consolidated

THE ELY STRIKE was settled with the distinct understanding that all employes should be reinstated in their positions without discrimination against union men. But a few hours had elapsed when reports of discrimination began to come in. I sent the following telegram to Mr. S. W. Belford in protest:

"Company violating conditions of settlement negotiated by you as intermediary for the Consolidated, providing for the reinstatement of all employes who desired in their former positions without discrimination against union men. The unions expect the company to comply with the letter and spirit of that agreement and hold its violation as a betrayal."

To which he replied as follows:

"Telegram received. Have seen governor; we both understand state-

ment upon which strike was called off provided reinstatement without discrimination against union men. We expect company to observe it in perfect good faith; if it is not so observed you are right in saying it is betrayal of basis upon which strike has ended. Governor has wired he expects terms of settlement to be fulfilled.

(Signed.)

"S. W. BELFORD."

In the face of the understanding of Governor Oddie and Sam Belford, Mr. Lakenan can not hide behind his signed statement—even that has been violated, for efficiency was to be the only test, and a union card does not destroy efficiency.

The following are a few of many cases of discrimination in violation of the explicit agreement to reinstate employes in their former positions:

No member of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelers who were

in control of the steam shovels prior to the strike has been employed; many of them have wired for their jobs and were informed that there was nothing doing. Mr. Wilde, their business representative, called up Mr. Vanderhoef, superintendent of steam shovel work, and reminded him of the agreement, asking him for jobs for his men, was informed that they had all the steam shovelmen they could use and more coming, that none of the shovelmen who went out on strike would be given a job, and no members of the organization in the future. Mr. Lakenan can not hide behind Mr. Vanderhoef in this matter—the principal is responsible for the acts of his agent. Is it possible that discrimination could be more vicious than this?

Joseph Smith, first-class millman, shifter before the strike, was in company's employ four years, went to Tonopah at beginning of the strike, returned at its close and applied to Mr. Waddell, mill superintendent, for his position, was asked by him to tear up his card, and upon Smith's refusal to do so was told that there was no job for him, but that he could go to work if he would do as he was asked.

Thomas O'Connor, worked at the concentrator for four years prior to the strike, reported for work after the strike was called off, was told by Chas. Farr, mill foreman, that he could not put him to work on account of his having taken an active part in the strike.

Louis Savas, worked for the company three years before the strike, was given an order by his shift boss for working check, at office was refused working check at instigation of Jim Brown, spotter for the company. Wm. Chinn, his shift boss, phoned to the office, requesting a check for Savas, saying that he was a good worker, but no attention was paid to the request.

Tom Krukos, given a ticket by the shifter but turned down by Jim Brown. Mike Zisis, John Pelikanos and many others were turned down in the same way.

J. M. Johnson, worked in mill fifteen months prior to strike, could not get back afterward.

M. S. Hoag, carpenter, worked for the company fourteen months, his shifter wanted him back because he was a skilled workman, E. D. Moyer, foreman, told him that there was no work for him. Ed. Bowman, another carpenter, went the same route.

Gust. Pullos, had check from shifter, upon applying at office was told that they had a kick for a union man.

C. S. Lane, pipefitter, could not get his job back, secured one in power house but refused clearance card.

W. T. Sylvester, president of Mill and Smeltermen's union, an old employé, was refused employment; along with him may be mentioned Chas. Chrisman, Wm. Clark, Richard Barrett, Chas. Doumit and T. O. Thompson, who had committed the unpardonable offense of being union men.

F. C. Rowan, painter, skilled workman, applied for his job after strike had ended; his foreman said, "I have a little present for you," and handed him a slip of paper, "discharged for inefficiency." Wm. E. and Arthur Picket, painters, worked up till the day before the strike ended, discharged when they reported for work after the strike was called off.

Ed. Rhue, ironworker at smelter, refused employment for having been on strike.

Erick Mizis, Bill Polas, Peter Stakos, Louis Eliftheris, George Lehonntis, Joe Poskis, Tom Kalkias and Andrew Economou are a few of the many Greeks refused work because they had been on a strike.

Dave and Fred McDonald were each refused employment at the Giroux, the latter also at the Veteran. In most cases at the mines the discrimination consists in telling old employés to come again, at the same time putting on men who have only just arrived.

Mr. Citizen, you have long known that great corporations violate the law with impunity, but for a man to violate his word of honor has always brought the reproach and contempt of all honorable men. Has the code changed? Are corporation managers above honor as their companies are above law? Is a man absolved from a breach of faith because it injures hundreds of men? Should not he feel the lash of public condemnation and the law be so amended as to impose adequate penalties upon corporations that deny workmen the right to live?

Mr. Workingman, how would you feel if you were on the list of blacklisted men? Whether you are in the union or not, they were fighting your battles, the battles of all workmen. Are you going to desert them? Organization has brought everything that the workers of the Ely district enjoy. Shall workers be denied a chance to live because they were loyal to the union? Shall scabbing become a virtue? If not, demand the reinstatement of the blacklisted men.

Mr. Worker, your answer to the company's breach of faith is the measure of your manhood. It is up to you.

GUY E. MILLER,

Ex. Board Western Federation of Miners.

Convicts Himself as a Fool

THE COLUMBIAD, the official organ of the Knights of Columbus, reproduces a lengthy scream by John A. Hefferman in the Common Cause, and, were it possible, every enemy of Socialism in the United States should read the verbal groans of Hefferman, in order that they might become acquainted with the disgusting distortions of capitalist henchmen, who tax all their cunning ingenuity to poison the public mind against Socialism.

Hefferman, under the head of "The Wind-Jammers," takes up almost six columns of The Columbiad in a senseless arraignment of the men who speak and write for Socialism, and his six columns of drivel would scarcely reflect credit on the pigny intellect of a chattering imbecile. If the Socialist speakers and writers are "Wind-Jammers," then will Hefferman explain why it is that he deems it necessary to take so much cognizance of men and a movement whose stock is merely made up of *wind*?

If there is no logic to the arguments of Socialism, then Hefferman convicts himself as a fool when he wastes his time and his energy combating a movement that is merely built on "wind."

But Hefferman, like thousands of others who are using the flail of slander to castigate Socialism, knows that a movement that practically covers the earth is based on a stronger foundation than "wind."

If the economic facts enunciated by Socialism could be shattered by slander, calumny, detraction or by the vitriolic denunciation of assassins of truth, then Socialism would have been murdered long ago, but Socialism cannot be injured by the slime of lickspittles who mortgage their brains to a master class to win a nod of approval from *privilege*. Socialism bids defiance to every invective and epithet that befools the lying lips of mental prostitutes, for *Socialism*, like *truth*, is mighty and will prevail.

The scoffs of intellectual harlots and the sneers of snarling mongrels who mistake *bigotry* for *Christianity* will not retard or weaken a movement whose doctrines are proclaimed in every nation on earth, and whose unanswerable logic is appealing to the intellectual giants of the world.

"The Wind-Jammers" are challenging the attention of the empires and the republics of the earth, and infant minds dwarfed by hoary superstition cannot arrest the world-wide sentiment that demands industrial liberty for the human race.

Hefferman belongs in the Old Ladies' Home, for if he was not suffering from some mental malady he would know that a million of votes in the United States for Socialism were not polled as the result of the work of "The Wind-Jammers."

The Bingham Strike

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT was taken from one of the Salt Lake daily papers of last week, and indicates that there is a prevailing sentiment in Bingham, Utah, that the strike will be settled in the very near future. The extract reads as follows:

"Business men of Bingham are looking forward to a settlement this week of the strike which commenced in the district more than two months ago. Thus far reasons for believing a settlement of the strike imminent are based only on consistent rumors which developed in Bingham Saturday afternoon, and have not abated, despite the fact that labor leaders deny steps were taken to call off the strike at the meeting of the Western Federation of Miners in Bingham Saturday night.

"As far as we are concerned, settlement of the strike or prospects of calling off the strike are as remote as ever," said J. C. Lowney, executive board member of the Federation, while at the Cullen hotel last night. "Our meeting in Bingham Saturday night was full of life and to me seemed to indicate that the striking miners have determined to stick until they win better wages and better working conditions. I have made a personal investigation and found that the mines in Bingham are not as well supplied with miners as they were four weeks ago.

This fact may be one of the reasons for the rumors that a settlement of the strike soon may take place."

The Utah Copper Company, while being a powerful corporation, with millions in its treasury, yet this corporation has learned during the past two months that the Western Federation of Miners knows how to make it expensive for a corporation that absolutely refuses to give any recognition to the representatives of a labor organization. The Utah Copper Company has sent their agents into nearly all the large cities of the country for the purpose of securing strike-breakers. Their agents have gone as far east as New York, but with all the efforts that have been made by the agents of the corporation to secure degenerates to usurp the places of strikers, yet the company has failed to secure anything like an adequate force to operate the mines.

Carload after carload of strike-breakers have been shipped from St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and other places, but ere these carloads of strike-breakers reached Bingham, Utah, they were seen by agents of the Western Federation of Miners, who were able to even make strike-breakers see the error of their ways. Many of the men who were secured in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago and other places did not know when hired that they were to be used as strike-breakers, but let it be said to the credit of these men that as soon as they discovered that they were hired under a misapprehension they scorned

to continue the journey to Utah to be used as tools of a corporation to break a strike.

The Utah Copper Company is paying an awful price in its attempt to crush organized labor in Bingham Canyon, and let it be said now that, regardless of all the brutal despotism and outrages that may be perpetrated against strikers who are making a brave and determined fight to win a living wage, this battle will be fought until labor ultimately wins honorable recognition from Utah's industrial tyrants.

The Utah Copper Company, like other corporations, may win temporary victories, and may hug the delusion to their breast that a temporary defeat spells annihilation of the labor movement in the Bingham mining district, but the spirit of rebellion will again be kindled, to give greater battle to the wrongs that grow out of economic conditions that make masters of the few and slaves of the many.

Organized labor *has come to stay*, until economic freedom becomes the heritage of man.

Fed at the Expense of Honor

THE FOLLOWING is taken from the local columns of a Chicago daily journal:

"Pleading that she was forced into a life of shame by the crying of two small fatherless children for food, Mrs. Louise Smith, 30 years old, 1556 West North avenue, moved Municipal Judge Going to discharge her when she was arraigned before him at the South Clark street court recently. Mrs. Smith was arrested at East Congress street and South Wabash avenue after she had approached a number of men."

Brutal necessity that claimed this woman for the haunts of vice is but the tragic story of thousands and tens of thousands of women who snatch the crown of virtue from their brows and offer the gem of womanhood for the filthy lucre that buys bread.

The cry of fatherless children for food appealed to this mother, and *honor* was offered for sale that her babes might have something to appease the pangs of hunger.

If her story is true, and there seems to be no evidence to dispute it, then who is the man or woman laying claims to Christianity who will point to this woman as the "unclean thing" who must take her place among the ever-increasing army of social outcasts? Some will say that in a great big city like Chicago, with its 2,000,000 of people, with its hundreds of churches and its scores of charitable institutions, that it was absolutely unnecessary for this woman to barter her honor for the necessities of life, but these people who will condemn this unfortunate woman, who is but one of the many victims of poverty, have but little conception of the brutal struggle that dooms many of the disinherited class to lives of crime and shame.

A civilization that permits a mother to sell her virtue to feed her children is doomed and damned, and men and women with hearts and souls will welcome the coming time when babes will not be fed at the expense of a mother's honor.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Wanted—To know the address of Thos. Ryan, at one time in the Cripple Creek district. Any information will be appreciated by Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., 605 Railroad building, Denver, Colo.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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.—3t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of George Potter or Charles Lynch, Dick Rowe or one Crum.

It is likewise necessary to find Joe Hamilton, Frank Meaghan, James Meaghan and William Henry Liles.

The above named men are wanted as witnesses in a suit for damages by a miner who lost both his legs in an accident that took place May 31, 1911.

Anyone knowing the address or whereabouts of any of these men, who are wanted as witnesses, will please write to Holston & Cheroske, attorneys at law, Douglas building, Los Angeles, California.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Bisbee, Ariz., November 18, 1912.

To all Secretaries of The W. F. of M.:

The following described cards have been stolen. Look out for them: Geo. Matson, reinstated from No. 22, April, 1912. Card is paid up with the exception of No. 3 assessment, until December 1st, 1912.

John Jordan, initiated October 13, 1912. Dues and one local assessment paid for the months of October and November.

John Nelson, initiated September, 1911. Dues and assessments paid till September, 1912.

(Seal.)

Fraternally, G. S. ROUTH,
Financial Secretary Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106.

COAL "WASTE."

The production of anthracite in Pennsylvania includes an appreciable quantity of usable fuel recovered from the old culm banks by washeries, and the unsightly monuments to the wasteful methods of early times are disappearing from the landscape in the anthracite region. The quantity of coal recovered in the twenty-two years since the first washery was constructed in 1890 has amounted to about 50,000,000 long tons, considerably more than the total production of anthracite at the beginning of the period. In 1911 the washery product amounted to 4,136,044 long tons. In addition to the coal recovered from the culm banks, 94,647 long tons in 1911, and 91,833 tons in 1910, were recovered from the bottom of Susquehanna river by dredges.

In the bituminous regions the principal use of washeries is to improve the quality of the slack and coal used in the manufacture of coke by reducing ash and sulphur, although considerable quantities, particularly in Illinois, are washed in the preparation of sized coal for household use. The quantity of bituminous coal washed at the mines in 1911 was 12,543,114 short tons. The washeries yielded 10,999,481 tons of cleaned coal and 1,543,633 tons of refuse.

DONATIONS FOR THE STRIKE FUND.

Kimberly, B. C., Nov. 14, 1912.

Mr. Ernest Mills,

Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Please accept the amount of enclosed check (\$500.00) as a donation to the Bingham-Ely strike fund from Kimberly Miners' Union No. 100, W. F. M. Hoping for success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

M. P. VILLENEUVE, Sec'y.

Mound House, Nevada, Nov. 18, 1912.

Mr. Mills.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Enclosed please find check for \$200.00, which will be divided for the two assessments—No. 2, \$28.00; No. 3, \$56.00, and the balance of \$116.00 is donated to the Federation by the Lyon & Ormsby County Labor Union No. 261. Please send me a receipt covering all.

With best wishes from our union, I remain, as ever,
Fraternally yours,

H. S. RICE, Sec'y.

THANKSGIVING PRAYER.

By J. G. Schwalm.

O Masterful and over all glorious and excellent Source of Existence! On this day, we would, as we are wont to do on other days, stand silent and speechless with awe and bewilderment before the immensities of Creation. Even yet, with greater awe—with wonder and veneration—would we stand silent and speechless before that Holiness and surpassing splendor of the original and supreme Creator. But the voice of the people has commanded that on this particular day, we turn our hearts with unctious and gratefulness to our source, and as law-abiding mortals we hasten to obey.

O Deepness of the unfathomed infinities, Marvelous and Mysterious Existence, we must still confess with our Fathers our inability to discern what Thou art. We are astounded and thrilled with the power that made Time. We are nonplussed and confused with the genius that made Space. We confess our helplessness and utter defeat, when we would describe and explain the origin of Mind and Matter. Our speech fails us when we would bestow a name upon that of which the infinities are, perchance, but a lame expression. If we speak of Thee as "Father" we set up limitations and the necessity of fathers before. If we speak of Thee as "Mother" we involve other mothers beyond. If we call Thee "Lord" or "King" we confound the supremacy and priority of a Creator with that of a mere creation. If we resort to the use of gods, we become engulfed in a maze of images, obviously reducing a glory of indescribable qualifications to goblins and phantoms or to constructions of wood and stone or of bone and flesh. Therefore, O Immaculate and Supreme Source of our being, we stand reverently with bowed head and admiring mind, hesitating to venture even the slightest suggestion of an image, or thought, of that body or passion behind the Universe, of which, as yet we have not even a shade of conception.

But O Thou unfathomed Author of Destiny, because we have touched and explored in a measure the immensities of creation—their order and boundless perfection, we have learned to look up to Thee with great confidence and trust. We have learned to believe that as the magnitude of Thy operations surpass the operations of man, even so are Thy virtues of kindness, love and tolerance greater. Because we find law and continuity and an un-failing tendency toward equation and equilibrium, we are inspired with faith that nothing can harm the Universe, either the all in all or any part of it. With unbounded satisfaction do we acknowledge the excellence of universal government, and with gratitude and thanksgiving do we contemplate our inheritance. We are surrounded with the highest and best which the Highest and Best could provide. Of any and all seemingly doubtful or regrettable conditions we withhold judgment, and with the firmest expectations, with courage armor-plated, with not a tinge of fear or concern do we look onward and upward to a progressiveness so wondrously rich in achievement, so magnificently superb in beauty, so inexpressibly happy in disposition, that on every wind of the unbounded Universe shall be borne the voice of peace and honor and glory and comfort surpassing in qualification all that tongue has yet spoken or mind conceived. Not only do we believe with the poet that:

All the good the past has had,
Remains to make our own time glad

but trust that this accumulation of good will continue, until every atom and every point of all the infinities shall have ripened into the supremest good.

so that when the progress of the ages shall arrive at its destiny, the constellations repose in their final rest and the galaxies become still and motionless, when mortality shall have taken on immortality, when separation and division shall have become lost in stability and constancy, discord in harmony, strife in contentment, death in at-onement, then shall have come to pass in completion what we as mortals so eagerly desire, and for the attainment of which, in part, our fathers pledged their lives, their liberty and sacred honor, namely, perfect union, perfect justice, perfect tranquillity, perfect defense and perfect liberty.

For this hope, O Supreme Source of Existence, we give thanks.

If, however, it shall be that the buffeting of worlds and the plodding of life shall continue, if the birth and death struggles shall remain, the rise and subsiding of systems go on, we shall give thanks; for, we firmly trust that the Universe is not ill-disposed—that the motto: "With malice toward none, with charity for all," is not only the motto of the Master-man, but also, and in a measure inexpressibly more potent, than of the Master of the infinities. We surrender ourselves without condition, and with entire resignation pray: "Thy will be done, Thy will be done."

Sterling, Colo.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, WASHINGTON.

Lead Poisoning in Potteries, Tile Works and Porcelain Enamelled Sanitary Ware Factories.

In a study of lead poisoning in potteries, tile works, and porcelain enamelled sanitary ware factories, recently made for the Federal Bureau of Labor, Dr. Alice Hamilton found that, compared with British potteries, American potteries, with less than one-half the workpeople, show almost twice as many cases of lead poisoning. Even these figures, unfavorable as they are to American establishments, do not tell the whole truth, for in the absence of legal requirements for the recording or reporting of cases of lead poisoning at the time of the investigation, it was impossible to make a complete census of the cases which had occurred during the last two years.

For the purposes of the investigation, Dr. Hamilton visited sixty-eight establishments, located in nine states, in which over 2,100 men and nearly 400 women were engaged in processes involving exposure to risk of lead poisoning. All these industries and establishments have one important feature in common, that of using glazes containing one or more poisonous compounds of lead. Factories were also visited in Great Britain, Germany and Austria. The results of Dr. Hamilton's investigation are given in Bulletin No. 104, about to be issued by Commissioner Charles P. Neill, of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor.

The principal centers of the white ware pottery industry in the United States are Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, Ohio. The manufacture of yellow ware and Rockingham is carried on in East Liverpool and in the district of Ohio of which Zanesville is the center. Art and utility ware are made chiefly in the Zanesville district. The eleven tile factories visited were in Trenton, N. J., Newell, W. Va., Covington and Newport, Ky., Indianapolis Ind., Chicago, Ill., and Zanesville, Ohio. Porcelain enamelled sanitary ware is made chiefly in and around Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., Louisville, Ky., Chattanooga, Tenn., Sheboygan, Wis., several small towns in Ohio, and in Trenton, N. J.

Extent of Lead Poisoning.

Among the 1,100 men employed in the potteries and tile works investigated, Dr. Hamilton found eighty-seven cases of lead poisoning occurring in 1911, or one for every twelve or thirteen employed, and among the 393 women fifty-seven cases, or one for every seven employed. Among the 1,012 men engaged in the porcelain enamelling of iron sanitary ware, 187 cases of lead poisoning were found in 1911, or one for every five employed.

Amount of Lead Used.

The degree of danger involved in the various processes depends partly on the amount of lead used in the glazes and partly on the use or neglect of methods and devices for protecting the workers. In the forty white ware potteries visited the glazes used contained from 1.75 to 33.3 per cent. of raw white lead. In the seven potteries making art and utility ware and in the eleven tile factories the glazes contained from 5 to 60 per cent. of white lead. In the ten porcelain enamelled sanitary ware factories enamels are in use containing from 2 to 25 per cent. of lead.

Prevention of Lead Poisoning.

The precautions which should be used in establishments using these lead glazes are indicated by the nature of the danger. Lead is a slowly cumulative poison which enters the human system chiefly through the digestive tract. The mucous membrane of the respiratory tract may absorb lead, and lead has also been found to penetrate the blood vessels of the lungs and so to reach the general circulation. The greater part of the lead which is breathed in as dust is swallowed with the saliva, thus reaching the stomach, and this is the most frequent mode of poisoning by lead. Next in importance comes poisoning by lead which is carried into the mouth with food or chewing tobacco which has been handled with lead-covered fingers, or left exposed in a room where there was lead dust, or carried in the pockets of dusty clothes. Absorption of lead through the unbroken skin is probably so little as to be negligible.

The prevention of lead poisoning in a factory in which lead glazes are used depends upon measures to prevent dust so that the workmen need not breathe in lead, and measures to provide for personal cleanliness so that he will not convey lead into his mouth from his fingers or carry it home on his body or clothes.

Absence of Protective Measures.

Preventive measures of both these kinds were conspicuously absent in the factories investigated. Generally speaking, no effort was made to keep down the amount of dust, and no provision was made for carrying it off by exhausts or other mechanical devices. Processes which involve no dust were carried on in the same rooms with dusty ones, exposing workers in the first to a wholly unnecessary danger. The construction of the floors and the methods of cleaning added to the risk. Hot water, an absolute necessity for removing the lead from the hands before eating, was furnished in but a few instances, and soap and towels not at all. Lunch rooms were not provided, and in many instances workers ate wherever they could find a place, regardless of whether or not lead dust was thick about them. No medical care was given the employes except when one of them was taken violently ill while at work in the factory.

Better Hygiene of Foreign Factories.

If the hygiene of the foreign potteries and tile works is compared with that of those in the United States, one is immediately struck with the recognition on the part of the foreign employer that the handling of lead glaze is a dangerous trade and that the workman engaged in it needs protection. The means generally adopted to protect him, which are not found in American factories, include efforts to lessen the amounts of soluble lead in the glaze by careful fritting; constructing the mixing, grinding, dipping, cleaning, and placing rooms with hard, smooth floors, easily kept clean; prevention of splashing from the dipping tubs by properly constructed screens, catching the heavy glaze scraped off by the cleaners in water and carrying off the lighter particles by means of air exhaust; providing and requiring the

use of clean, washable work clothes and caps, and of properly equipped wash-rooms; forbidding the workmen to keep or eat food in any room except the lunch room; subjecting all glaze workers and decorators to a monthly medical examination.

All these reforms could be introduced into potteries and tile works in the United States without necessitating any change in methods of manufacture.

In the making of porcelain enamelled sanitary ware in Great Britain and Germany, leadless enamels are generally used and are there regarded as even superior in durability to the enamels in which lead is used. The result is that in neither Great Britain nor Germany is this industry looked upon as a dangerous one, while in the United States it ranks as the most dangerous of those covered in this investigation; dangerous because of the character of the materials used and the almost total absence of measures to protect the workmen.

FACE TO FACE.

That Ominous Meeting on November 5, When Capital Summoned Labor and They Looked Each Other Straight in the Eyes.

By Joshua Wanhope.

Look well! Look well, O Wolves!—The Jungle Book.

Wake up, there, O Masters! Come forth and behold this new thing! Look well upon us!

You have called us forth, and we are here, one million of us.

Look well upon us. Take heed of our numbers. The count has been finished, and behold, here is the tale of them.

One million! Look well upon us, O Masters!

Who are they? Whence came they? How were they gathered?

They are those who come to demand from you their heritage, the earth and the fullness thereof. They are those who have "thrown their votes away" on Socialism, and who now confront you a million strong.

They come from mill and mine; from farm, factory and workshop; from the market-place, where they stood idle because no man had hired them; from the vast army of labor whom you have defrauded, exploited, scorned, starved, pruned and oppressed.

Not without utter toil were they gathered together; not without much labor and striving. For years they sneered and giped and jeered and stoned those who went into the highways and byways to bring them here before you. They were under your enchantment, and they believed the lie that without you—without masters—they could not live.

But those that went forth to gather them ceased not from striving with them. While you slept and dreamed of adding field to field and house to house, so that there should be no room on earth for any but you, those who gathered them here followed them everywhere to compel them to come in. Into the mines and mills and workshops, the factories and the tenements, on to the farms and railroads and ships, in summer's heat and winter's cold, day and night, wherever they could be reached by the written or spoken word, have we gone to plead with them for themselves, their wives and children, for their class, that they might have life and more abundantly. While you rested in fancied security, while you contented your fatted souls that their servitude of mind and body should forever endure to your profit, while you said to yourselves that today and tomorrow should be ever the same, we stayed ever among them, ever teaching the slaves that knew not their slavery; that their freedom could only come through the overthrow of your mastership; that they could not leave the House of Bondage in which they toiled for you, but must possess themselves of it instead.

And now we bring before you one million of them. They have found wisdom. Their eyes have been opened, and they have come to demand that which you have defrauded them of. They are our very brethren. They are of us who gathered them here, and as they have been gathered, so they in turn shall gather others.

Look well upon us, O Masters!

We come as the strong man armed to take your house from you and occupy it in your stead. The house—this earth which you have mismanaged and ruined, and which you have made into a slave pen for your fellow men. They want it, and the meaning and interpretation of their assembling of themselves together before you is that they shall take it.

There are not enough, you say?

True, but there will be more. This is but the advance guard. There are more to come—and more and more, and still more—until there are enough. And they shall spend the next four years in bringing more, and the next four and the next four and the next and the next, if they are needed. The years shall bring them forth until there are enough, and it shall be known that there are enough, by all men—and by YOU also.

They are ignorant, you say?

They were ignorant once. They have still much to learn. But they shall be taught, and your mastership shall take part in the teaching. But they have some light, and they shall spread that light to the uttermost ends of the earth, wherever mastership of man by his fellow exists—wherever your mastership exists. If they were ignorant, it is you that have kept them so. But they have been enlightened and are now wise and strong to do that which they have set their hands to do. And they shall gather still more wisdom with the passing years.

Look well upon us, O Masters!

We have nothing to conceal, nothing to hide. No oath-bound society we, working in secret, to be dispersed and overthrown by your spies and sneaks. What we do, we do in the light of day, that it may be seen and known of all men. We need no oaths or passwords. We act, we work instead. We work in the light of day for the overthrow of your mastership and for possession of our heritage, the earth.

It is immoral, you say?

So be it. We make our own morality, as you have made yours and imposed it upon us. We are throwing it off. These one million have thrown it off already. They must do it to throw you off their backs.

It is robbery, you say?

So be it again. Even so, they who have set out to destroy your mastership would rather rob you than permit you to continue robbing them. You call it robbery; they call it restitution. The difference is between their "morality" and yours, nothing more. But who are you to talk of robbery?

It is revolution, you say, and revolution means murder—your murder?

Not so. It is revolution, indeed, but not murder. Not unless you seek to suppress it by murder.

We shall not slay you, though you have never scrupled to slay us. We are here that all men should live—even you. We are not heralds of death, but of life. Our world shall be your world also. You can choose life and you shall have life more abundantly than ever before, even though you now know it not, nor understand how such a thing can be.

BUT YOU SHALL NOT LIVE AS OUR MASTERS.

We need no masters; we want no masters, and we shall have no masters. We are through with mastership—your mastership. It has been the mastership of knaves who have become fools. We shall not suffer to be ruled by fools, when we have ceased to be fools ourselves.

This then, is the meaning and interpretation of our gathering ourselves together. Look well upon us, O Masters!

Look well—and then forget. Dismiss us from your minds as visionaries

seeking impossible things, as boasters vainly talking of destroying the foundation of the world—your world; as "reformers" to be bought or placated with small favors—from you; as demagogues wickedly and useless exciting the multitude for personal ends. Consider us what you please. To us it makes no difference. Our work shall go on.

Or look well upon us and "view with alarm." Bring forth your political decoys with their "antidotes and correctives for Socialism," their "something just as good." Set them up "at Armageddon, battling for the Lord"—which you have created in your own image. Send them forth into the political harvest field to reap the green corn, as yet only ripening toward Socialism. Call upon your learned economists whose wisdom consists of an apologetic for your robbery of labor. Your preachers of "Christian creeds that spit on Christ," creeds garbled, adulterated and poisoned to fit into your "morality." Press them all into service and make them double and treble their efforts. To us it makes no difference. Our work shall continue as ever before.

Or look well upon us, and cast off the velvet glove and try the naked iron hand. Muster your soldiers, your militia, your scouts and Cossacks, your strikebreakers, spotters, secret service men, detectives, judges, magistrates, bearers of false witness, informers and perjurers. Hold down the forces of social and economic revolution, with steel and lead, with the prison cell and the rustle of hangmen's ropes. Some of us will go down in the conflict, but for one that falls ten shall take his place. You may even slay a million, but you cannot slay the working class. They are immortal. Without them you are nothing. You cannot even kill us without their aid. And our work is to see that they shall neither remain your slaves or your defenders against us, their brethren. But try this method if you will. It has been tried before. We shall continue our work, knowing that there is no victory for you in our death, for that which we represent cannot die—labor that conquers all and that will conquer you, too.

Look well upon us, O Masters! We return once more to our work—to the work that has the overthrow of your mastership for its object.

We shall again present ourselves before you, when next you call us, four years from now. And we shall be 2,000,000 strong, mayhap 3,000,000. But few or many, more or less, our fixed object shall not change—to bring your mastership to an end and achieve freedom for labor and for humanity; to take from you what you have taken from us—the earth and the results of our labor thereon; to destroy your capitalism and replace it with our Socialism.

And for the interim, farewell. Go back to your tickers, your stocks, your bonds and your securities, those legal harnesses in which you drive your exploited slaves; your wrangling on the tariff, your speculation, your gambling and mutual robbery; send the cost of living ever higher and the "labor market" ever lower. Smash the strikes, imprison the labor agitators and wax eloquent on the harmony between labor and capital; eat and drink and be merry; inaugurate your charity balls, your monkey dinners and "society" functions; make your seasonal European trips and rob the Old World of its "artistic" treasures, the books you cannot read, the paintings you do not understand, the statuary you cannot appreciate; you can hire people to explain them. Continue in your divinely appointed task, of sustaining the universe—by robbing it; of your hallowed "institutions," by using them as a shield for the robbery; of the constitution by making it a joke between thieves; of the law by violating it; of Christianity by prostituting it; of your god—the god of gold and greed—by rendering him the one sincere thing you are capable of—your heartfelt worship and assiduous service. For tomorrow shall be even as today, and all the tomorrows shall be the same, forever and ever, amen!

And we—we, too, go to our appointed task. A million of us. Out again into the highways and the byways, the slums, the tenements, the factories, fields, farms and workshops, with ever the same message, gathering in the slaves who have toiled for you through poverty, want, disease and death, that you might have purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day; who have stood idle and starved while you have idled and waxed fat; who have seen their children die of hunger, while yours were surfeited and pampered; men, women and children exploited, overworked, starved, robbed and outraged. We shall gather them to once again confront you—and your system, the cause of their wretchedness, misery and suffering.

And they shall know what they are there to demand—that abolition of your mastership that denies them life, by making life a burden, a torment, a thing to get rid of. Their purpose shall be to get rid of you, so they may have life.

Look well upon us, O Masters!

We go, but we shall return.

And stronger and wiser and more determined and more menacing than before.

Until then—we go to our appointed work.

A million of us!

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT 1907, AND OF A DISPUTE BETWEEN

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED; VIPOND PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED; JUPITER MINES, LIMITED; PLENAURUM MINES, AND McENANEY MINES, Employer.

—AND—

THEIR EMPLOYÉES, BEING MEMBERS OF PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION, NO. 145, W. F. OF M. Employés.

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Honourable Sir:—The Board appointed to investigate this matter beg respectfully to report as follows:

The Board met and took evidence in South Porcupine on September 10th, 1912, and at Timmins, Ontario, from September 11th to September 17th, 1912, inclusive. Mines and hospitals were inspected in the Porcupine district and in Cobalt, in order to compare the working, living and sanitary conditions in these mining camps. The Board also met for two days in Toronto.

This dispute arose on account of a proposed reduction of wages by these mine owners, who employ in all about 225 men and have been paying a slightly higher rate of wages than the Dome and Hollinger mines, which latter are the two largest producing mines in the Porcupine mining district, and together employ about 600 men, and it was proposed to reduce the rate of wages to that paid by these two largest mines.

The employés objected to this reduction and the dispute was referred to this Board for investigation.

Schedules of wages paid by other mines in Porcupine and Cobalt and other districts were filed and oral evidence and argument was heard from both parties to the dispute.

The employés also complained of the poor food supplied and of the lack of ventilation in the bunkhouse. The Board, therefore, inspected the boarding and bunk houses, where the mining companies have contracted for their employés to be supplied with board and lodging for seventy-five cents per day each, and found the food and sleeping accommodation good, except that some method of enforced ventilation of the sleeping apartments is absolutely necessary, as the miners appear to abhor fresh air in their sleeping rooms. It is especially recommended that there be a regular monthly inspection by a public health inspector of all mining camps in order that all reasonable

precautions may be taken for the preservation of the health of the men. A proper bath house and "dry" ought to be provided by each mine, so that the men can wash and bathe themselves and change and dry their working clothes. Some of the mines now have this accommodation and the others state that they intend installing it at once.

At the Pearl Lake hospital at Schumacher, Ont., where the employés of these mines are treated, there were no patients and the doctor and nurses reported that there was very little sickness and very few accidents. At the Dome Mines' hospital, where 468 men were entitled to treatment, there had been, from April 1st, 1912, to September 15th, 1912, only thirteen medical cases and eight surgical or accident cases. At the Cobalt Mines' hospital where about 3,200 men are entitled to treatment, there were only seventeen being treated on September 18th, 1912, when the Board inspected the hospital. Five of these were typhoid and eleven were accident cases. From this it is apparent that mining in the Porcupine and Cobalt regions is not an unhealthy occupation.

The hospital and medical fees (which are \$1.50 per month in the Porcupine district), are deducted from the wages, and after deducting the charges for board and hospital service, the surface laborer, who is the poorest paid employé, will have a surplus of \$40.50, and the machine men, who are nearly the highest paid, will have a surplus of \$66.50 per month of twenty-six working days of nine hours each. These are good wages in view of the fact deposited before us that a "mucker," who is an underground laborer, can learn to operate a hammer or piston drill in from three to four weeks and so earn \$3.50 per day.

The scale of wages as proposed by the mine owners is paid to and accepted by the majority of the miners in the Porcupine mining district, and is practically the same as the Cobalt union scale of wages which is paid to and accepted by the union miners at Cobalt, where the work and conditions are very similar to those in the Porcupine mining district, and it is far higher than the Cobalt mine managers' scale of wages under which the great majority of the miners at Cobalt are now working.

After due investigation and consideration, this Board is of the opinion that the scale of wages proposed by the mine owners is fair and adequate (except for the deckmen), and is practically equal to that paid by the other larger producing mines in the Porcupine mining district. We recommend, however, that the deckmen, upon whose knowledge and coolness in case of flooding or accident in the mine, the lives of the men would partially depend, and who ought to be experienced miners, be paid \$2.00 each per day, instead of \$2.75, as proposed.

Until recently, the Jupiter and Vipond mines have charged \$1.00 per day to each of their employés for board and lodging. The McIntyre, McEnaney and Plenaurem charged seventy-five cents per day. Provision has now been made to supply all the employés of these mines with board and lodging at seventy-five cents per day. So far, therefore, as the Jupiter and Vipond mines are concerned, while there is a proposed reduction of wages, there is also a reduction of twenty-five cents per day in the cost of board, which goes to offset the proposed reduction in wages.

At the Plenaurem mine the rate of wages paid and the price of board, with the exception of a few minor changes, has always been the same as the proposed reduced scale, so that no change worth considering is made in the condition of the employés of this mine by the proposed reduction of wages.

At the Vipond and Jupiter mines, after allowing the twenty-five cents reduction in price of board, there will be a general reduction by the proposed cut in wages of twenty-five cents per day in nearly every case for each employé.

The McIntyre and McEnaney mines will benefit the most by the proposed reduction, as no change in the price of board is made to offset the reduction in wages.

A close comparison of the proposed reduced wage scale shows that it is almost identical with the Cobalt Miners' Union scale, which is paid to the employés of the Temiskaming and other mines at Cobalt, and under which about twenty-five per cent of the miners employed at Cobalt are working. It is also practically identical with that fixed by the Board of Conciliation for the employés of the Wettlaufer-Lorrain Silver Mining Company on February 28th, 1911, and is evidently based upon the above mentioned scales of wages and upon those of the Dome mines, the Hollinger mine, and the North Dome mine, which three latter mines employ in all about 650 men, and are all in the Porcupine mining district and are neighboring mines to those now under investigation.

The proposed reduced scale of wages is also far higher than the "mine managers' scale of wages at Cobalt," under which about seventy-five per cent of the miners employed there are now working ten hours per day.

Attached to this report are the following schedules for the sake of comparison, namely:

SCHEDULE "A"

being a "Comparative Wage Scale," showing the hours now worked, the wages paid, and the charges for board at the Jupiter, Vipond, Dome, McIntyre, Hollinger, McEnaney, North Dome and Plenaurem mines.

SCHEDULE "B"

showing the proposed reduced wage scale for the Jupiter, Vipond, McIntyre, McEnaney and Plenaurem mines, proposed to become effective on August 1st and September 1st, 1912, together with the reasons given by the mine managers for adopting such scale.

SCHEDULE "C"

showing the Cobalt Miners' Union scale and the proposed Porcupine scale, side by side.

SCHEDULE "D"

showing the proposed Porcupine scale and the Cobalt mine managers' scale, side by side.

SCHEDULE "E"

showing the scale of wages, hours of work and cost of board and lodging, which this Board considers to be fair and just for the employés of the McIntyre, Porcupine Mines, Ltd.; The Jupiter Mines, Ltd.; The Vipond Porcupine Mines Co., Ltd.; The Plenaurem Mines Co., Ltd., and The McEnaney mines.

It will be seen from a perusal of this latter schedule that the proposed reduced scale has been adopted, with a few changes by this Board, as a fair and reasonable rate of wages, hours of work and charges for board to be paid to and required of the employés of these mines by their employers.

The Porcupine mining district is yet comparatively new and the living and working conditions were undoubtedly rough and hard before the advent of the railway. Now, however, these conditions are improving daily and they will undoubtedly continue to improve steadily in the future.

The proposed scale of wages marked "Schedule E," if adopted, will become effective on November 1st, 1912, and is recommended to both parties as a fair and equitable one which, if adopted by both parties and carried out in good feeling and good faith, will prove to be the standard rate of wages in the Porcupine mining district.

It is further recommended by this Board that, in all future disputes or differences, each party shall choose an arbitrator and they two shall choose a third one, and, if they cannot agree on such third arbitrator, that the Minister of Labor be asked to appoint the third one and that the decision of these

three arbitrators or a majority of them, shall be accepted by both parties as a settlement of the matters then in dispute.

The Board desires to congratulate the employes and their representatives and the mine managers on the good feeling that prevailed between them during all the sittings of the Board, and to thank them all for the unflinching courtesy and assistance manifested and given to the Board for the purpose of reaching a full understanding of the matters in dispute between them.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 10th day of October, A. D. 1912.

Signed: PETER McDONALD, Chairman, Representing the Employes.

Signed: H. E. T. HAULTAIN, Appointed on the Recommendation of the Employers.

SCHEDULE "A"—Comparative Wage Scale.

Table with 8 columns: Jupiter 9 hours, Vipond 9 hours, Dome 9 hours, McIntyre 9 hours, Hollinger 9 hours, McEnaney 9 hours, N. Dome 9 hours, Plenaurnum 9 hours. Rows include Board Rate, Machine Men, Sinking, Helpers, Muckers, Topcarmen, Timbermen, Nipers, Powdermen, Comp. Engr., Hoist Engr., Hoist & Boiler, Holstmen, Carpenters, Machinists.

SCHEDULE "B"—McEnaney Mines, Porcupine.

Schumacher P. O., Ont., July 23, 1912.

F. A. Acland, Esq., Deputy Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

Re Industrial Disputes Act.

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your night letter received at noon today. I immediately wired you that this company's statement was being prepared and would be forwarded to you immediately.

The conditions are as follows:

First—The company posted a schedule of the wages that they intend to pay on and after August 1st.

Second—The company has never at any time had or posted any regular schedule or scale of wages.

Third—Exception was taken to this scale by the local branch of the Western Federation of Miners, but not by any representative body of the company's own employes. It was represented to the committee of the union that this company did not recognize the union officially or the camp as a union camp.

Fourth—That the union had not at any time taken any official or non-official standing in the matter of these two producing mines' wage scale.

Fifth—That the wages paid in the last few months were looked upon by the company in the light of a bonus insofar as it was higher than that now adopted.

Sixth—That in all new mining camps during that period in which there is much speculation and where properties are under option for large sums of money, extraordinary wages are often paid until such extraordinary conditions cease to exist.

Signed: MAURICE W. SUMMERHAYES, Manager.

P. S.—Enclosed is a copy of schedule posted.

(Part Three.)

Schedule of wages to become effective September 1st, 1912.

Table with 2 columns: Occupation, Rate. Rows include Machine Men, Machine Men (sinking), Machine Helpers, Muckers, Timbermen, Timbermen Helpers, Compressor and Hoist Engineer, Surface Hoistmen, Underground Hoistmen, Carpenters, Tool Sharpeners, Tool Sharpeners' Helper, Surface Laborers, Firemen, Teamsters, Deckmen, Cage Tenders.

To the Registrar, Board of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labor, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

Schumacher, Ont., July 27, 1912.

Sir:—In compliance with the statutes, we beg to submit the following statement in answer to the application made by the Porcupine Miners' Union for an appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Our reasons for posting the scale of wages, which has brought on the dispute, are as follows:

(1) A uniform scale of wages in a mining camp where conditions in each mine are practically the same is absolutely essential to the operators, in order that no one company have undue advantage over the others in securing labor.

(2) The scale of wages to be paid is higher than the average miners pay throughout the West, distinctly better than in Cobalt, where in many sections the hours are greater, and equal to that paid by the Dome Mines, Limited, and Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, both of which are in the immediate vicinity and are producing mines working at a large profit.

(3) The number of men affected by the new wage scale are a minority of the miners in the vicinity, most of whom are at present working for the same or less wages.

(4) Many of the smaller mines (in contradistinction from the Dome Mines, Limited, and the Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited), were obliged to pay higher wages in the early development of their properties in order that as much work as possible should be accomplished before the entire purchase price of the mine was due, and labor was paid for on a scale commensurate with the managers' desire for speed.

(5) During the early settlement of the mines, living conditions were rough and a high wage was the natural outcome of these conditions, but now that the railroad is completed living conditions are the same as those prevailing in any other town of the same size in Northern Ontario. The workmen are lodged and fed for seventy-five cents per day, which is distinctly less than current rates in all Western mining camps.

(6) The majority of the local miners are of limited experience and efficiency, and when compared to the miner getting the same wages in Western camps, gives a striking reason for the increased cost of mining in this country over that in similar camps.

We hereby append the proposed scale for your consideration.

Signed: C. B. FLYNN, McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd. J. H. RATTRAY, Mgr. Jupiter Mines, Limited. C. H. POIRIER, Vipond Porcupine Mines, Ltd. C. E. WATSON, Plenaurnum Mines.

SCHEDULE "C."

Cobalt Union Scale. Porcupine Proposed Scale

Table with 3 columns: Occupation, Cobalt Union Scale, Porcupine Proposed Scale. Rows include Carpenters, Mechanics, Pipe Fitters, Blacksmiths, Helpers, Engineers, Firemen, Ore Sorters, Hammermen, Teamsters, Hoistmen, Cage or Bucket Tenders, Other surface labor, Underground (Timbermen, Machine Men, Helpers, etc.), Working Hours, Cooks.

SCHEDULE "D"—Wage Scale of Cobalt Mines Paid by Most of the Mine Owners of Cobalt:

Table with 4 columns: Occupation, Hours Per Day, New Porcupine Scale, Cobalt Mine Managers' Scale. Rows include Machine Men, Machine Men (sinking), Machine Helpers, Machine Helpers (sinking), Muckers, Timbermen, Timbermen Helpers, Compressor and Hoist Engineer, Surface Hoistmen, Underground Hoistmen, Carpenters, Tool Sharpeners, Tool Sharpeners' Helpers, Surface Laborers, Firemen, Teamsters, Deckmen, Cage Tenders, Board.

SCHEDULE "E."

Scale of wages proposed by Board of Conciliation for Employes of The Jupiter, Vipond, McIntyre, McEnaney and Plenaurnum Mines.

Table with 2 columns: Occupation, Rate. Rows include Machine Men, Machine Men (sinking), Machine Helpers, Machine Helpers (sinking), Muckers, Timbermen, Timbermen Helpers.

Compressor and Hoist Engineer.....	12 hours—	4.25
Surface Hoistmen	9 hours—	3.50
Carpenters	9 hours—	3.50
Underground Hoistmen	9 hours—	3.00
Tool Sharpeners	9 hours—	4.00
Tool Sharpeners' Helper.....	9 hours—	3.00
Surface Laborers	9 hours—	2.50
Firemen	12 hours—	3.25
Teamsters		— 2.75
Deckmen	9 hours—	3.00
Cage Tenders	9 hours—	3.00
Machinists	9 hours—	3.50
Machinists' Helper	9 hours—	2.50
Pipe Fitters	9 hours—	3.00
Blacksmith	9 hours—	4.25
Blacksmith's Helper	9 hours—	3.00

Board and Lodging 75c per day.
Approved Copy of Minority Report.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907,

And a dispute between

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, LTD.,
VIPOND PORCUPINE MINES, LTD.,
JUPITER MINES, LTD.,
PLENAURUM MINES, LTD.,
McENANEY MINES, LTD.,

—AND—

THEIR EMPLOYÉS, BEING MEMBERS OF PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, W. F. OF M.

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

Honorable Sir:—I am just in receipt of the report of Chairman of the Board of Conciliation re South Porcupine dispute, and after two days' deliberation on the questions at issue by Toronto sessions of the Board, and a careful perusal of its contents since reduced to writing, I must say that I do not think it a just award, consequently must refrain from attaching my signature. And to substantiate my opinion as to the award not being just would offer the following for your consideration, all of which has been submitted to the Board as evidence, and while the dispute in the terms of the application for the Board had but reference to the above named properties respecting wages. There was much evidence introduced relative to poor accommodations and food, all of which I would take merely as auxiliary evidence in support of the employés' claim that wages should not be reduced.

With reference to the Dome and Hollinger employing a larger force of men and at a smaller rate of wage, which though perhaps may appear to be true as to small wages, yet a close investigation, I think, would reveal figures that would startle those who are of the opinion that the Dome and Hollinger are paying less wages per man than adjoining mining companies if the statements of their employés can be taken as correct, and at the present time I have no reason to doubt their word. However, and for the sake of argument, should it be true that the Dome and Hollinger are actually paying a less wage per man than those companies with reference to the dispute, I don't think at any time that is a logical criterion to go by, simply because Dome and Hollinger are only paying \$3.50 per day that is all anybody else is going to pay. Three and a half per day of eight hours has been recognized as a miner's wage for years past, and in view of the very material increased cost of the necessities of life in the past few years, a statement which the Canadian government will bear me out in, I would then ask is it just to still ask a miner to work for \$3.50 per day of nine hours, even though he may procure board and lodging for seventy-five cents per day while in the company's employ, and I assure you that such prices cannot be obtained outside of those company boarding houses, which in my humble opinion further substantiates the statement that at least \$1.00 per day is necessary to board and lodge a workman. Also taking into consideration that he is working at a very hazardous and unhealthy occupation and while just here the chairman makes mention of visiting hospitals in this and the Cobalt districts, and from figures submitted for his consideration it would appear that mining in the Porcupine and Cobalt districts is not an unhealthy occupation. As to whether or not mining is unhealthy and hazardous, I think can be safely left with those departments of various governments who have made a specialty of gathering data relative to that question, considering at the same time that mining in Ontario is practically the same as mining anywhere else in the mining world. And with these few remarks I draw to a close, for arguments of this nature have failed so far to induce my colleagues on the Board that the employés were justified in resisting this reduction in wages, and the Board failing to agree upon an award, I think that in this case at least would designate failure on the part of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907, to bring about an agreement satisfactory to both parties to the dispute.

Yours very truly,

WM. THOMPSON.

ONE IDEA.

David F. Swenson, professor of psychology in the University of Minnesota, speaking before an audience at the University Extension in Red Wing recently, said:

"By all means one should have a philosophy of life. One idea toward which to concentrate all one's efforts, and thereby accomplish something really worth while. The reason the Socialist party can withstand criticism from without and dissensions from within is because it is dominated by one idea. The Socialists have a philosophy of life."

So even our college men are coming to a realization of the strength of this working class movement and its marvelous growth is beginning to be understood.

The Socialists have one idea—one great aim. A more inspiring thought never throbbed in the brain of man. It is this: "We, the workers of the world, who do the useful work of the world, we who produce the wealth of the world—we want it. We raise the foodstuffs. We build and furnish the homes. We make the clothing. We build and operate the railroads, pave the streets and light the cities. We make the world convenient, luxurious and beautiful. We want convenience, luxury and beauty for ourselves, our wives and our children."

A large touring car was speeding along Grand Boulevard. In it sat a silk-beruffled and haughty dame. A crowd of workingmen just released from work unintentionally impeded the progress of the car and she threw them a look of scorn.

Woman, the diamonds on your fingers were dug out of the earth, polished and set by workingmen. The talcum you throw about your neck was refined by workingmen such as these. The silk you wear, the food you eat

and every comfort you enjoy are provided by working people. The very bed you sleep in was made by workingmen, and a workingman's daughter makes it up for you and waits on you while you sleep. The automobile you ride in was made from top to tire by workingmen. All that you are, ever have been or ever hope to be you owe to the working people. Without them your life would flicker and die out in two weeks. But, woman, these things are a moment.

You cannot hold from the worker the knowledge that his labor gives him. This knowledge he will one day use to wrest from you the ease and comfort you strive to withhold from him. Some day the workers will demand for themselves the comforts and culture of civilization they now consent to deny to themselves and bestow upon you.

We want all we create. On this issue there is no compromise. This is the one idea of Socialism. This is the thought that gives the Socialist moral courage, that impels him to work, that dominates all his thinking, that makes him a seeker for knowledge and causes the capitalist and his retainers to regard him as a menace.

One idea—a philosophy of life—that is what gives the Socialist movement strength, and we are not going to quit talking, agitating or writing until that one idea dominates civilization.

William Morris, one of the greatest thinkers that ever lived, said: "I have looked at this claim by the light of history and my own conscience, and it seems to me, so looked at, to be a most just claim, and resistance to it means nothing short of a denial of the hope of civilization."—Buffalo Socialist.

A SMILE AND A HELPING HAND.

"'Tis the honest grip
Of comradeship
Makes a fellow take heart again;
It's a word of cheer
From a friend sincere
Makes him feel life's not in vain.
When the way is dark
And the luckless barque
Is drifting from safety's strand.
Why, God bless the men
And the women who then
Hold to us a helping hand.

"When you're out of luck
And you're out of pluck,
And the fight doesn't seem worth while
What will give you heart
To do your part?
Why, a handclasp and a smile;
So, when all is black
And we've lost the track—
In a word, we can't understand;
Then God bless the friend
Who is there to lend
A smile and a helping hand."

—Exchange.

"NOT GUILTY"

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

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

EMMA F. LANGDON

Care Ernest Mills

605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

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LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in the western states including Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Washington. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Days, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ontario, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Days, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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GERMANY AND STANDARD OIL.

While it may be admitted that the old catchword of "Let the Nation Own the Trusts" conveyed no very precise idea of what Socialists really wanted, it nevertheless served its purpose as a convenient and striking phrase for directing attention to the trust problem and setting forth the Socialist viewpoint afterward.

It was objected that the nation might still own the trust and remain essentially capitalistic, and this is quite true. But, nevertheless, this ownership in some cases would certainly destroy the private ownership of the trust, though it would not settle the trust problem definitely.

This result can be clearly seen in the decision of the German government to make a national monopoly of the oil industry, the inevitable result being the ousting of the Rockefeller interests in that country, as is admitted frankly by our financial and other capitalist journals. So clearly do they see this, that the New York Commercial declares editorially that the United States government must find some way to preserve the property rights and interests of Standard Oil, though they admit that it is difficult to see how it can be done.

It may be worthy of remark in this connection, also, that the Commercial insinuates that the proposed government monopoly of the oil industry in Germany is merely a blind, and that it is meant to cover the ownership of a powerful group of German capitalists, who will, through this pretense, secure the dividends and profits now going to the Rockefeller combine. This may perhaps be true, and if so, it only serves to show that in Germany, as elsewhere, the government is merely an instrument in the hands of private exploiters, who can use it to conceal their ownership and exploitation in this manner.

But be this as it may, if the German government carries out this policy, it is quite evident that it will not only sweep away Rockefeller's control of the oil industry of Germany, as was intended, but that it will be also practically impossible for the United States government to effectively interfere in any way with that policy. We could hardly declare war on Germany in the interests of Standard Oil after "dissolving" that combination ourselves and stating it as our fixed determination to destroy the trust and restore competition. Germany may not, to be sure, have restored competition, but she will have destroyed the Standard Oil trust within her own borders by this move. And we can hardly oppose the German government for having taken the only way of doing what we proposed to do ourselves in some other way and which we have never succeeded in doing.

It is said that if this move is successful, the German government will next proceed to monopolize the tobacco and spirit industries and that other industries will then be also in line for government monopolization.

Evidently this "State Socialist" program inaugurated in Germany by Bismarck many years ago, is still far from complete. That program was, ostensibly at least, enacted in the interests of the German working class, with the purpose of diverting their attention from Socialism. The second installment, however, which promises to begin with Standard Oil, is distinctly promulgated in the interests of the German capitalists instead.

We have not as yet reached the point where the "International Trust" can be said to have attained a permanent foothold. The antagonistic interests of the various foreign groups of capitalists still prevent that consummation. The German capitalists no doubt hated to be driven to demand

government monopoly of the oil industry, but it was either that or submit to the impositions of a group of foreign capitalists, so they chose the former alternative. Those German capitalists wasted no time in fatuous demands for the "regulation" of Rockefeller's combination. They used their government to put him out of business within their borders, as the only thing that could be done under the circumstances.

The idea, however, is not a new one. Japan has put several evasive American trusts, notably the tobacco trust, out of business by the same method, and Russia, too, has used it to some extent to get rid of the domination of foreign capitalist corporations.

If this policy is pursued in Germany, it will at least simplify matters in the future, even if this method of the nation owning the trust is of no immediate benefit to the working class. When the government, the nation, falls under the control of the workers, that is to say, the Socialists, the ownership of the trusts will naturally go with it, and the Socialists will be saved the trouble of "confiscating" individual capitalist property.

Germany is merely anticipating the Roosevelt policy, which undoubtedly tends in the same direction. The nation owning the trusts may, after all, be at least in some countries a necessary preliminary to the workers constituting themselves the nation through the realization of Socialism.—New York Call.

In Memoriam.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 17, 1912.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Joseph G. Kerr; and

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine and Cotton's Weekly for publication.

(Seal)

W. C. THOMPSON,
W. N. WELSH,
J. A. WALKER,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nevada, November 19th, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. of M.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our ranks one of our members, Patrick, Fahey, who died on October 19th, 1912; and

Whereas, Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful brother and the community a true and faithful citizen; be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Tonopah Miners' Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication; also a copy to the family of the deceased, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

(Seal.)

ED. HARTLEY,
JOHN HAGGERTY,
W. C. KELLEY,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nevada, November 19th, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. of M.

Brothers: We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother Ludnick Peterson, beg to submit the following:

Whereas, The unseen hand of death has again invaded our ranks and suddenly grasped one of our devoted and loyal brothers; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Ludnick Peterson this local has lost a trusted member, the wife a husband and the son and daughters a loving father and the community a respected and valued citizen; therefore, be it

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

(Seal.)

G. W. BEN,
C. F. ALLEN,
FLOY M. QUILLEN,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nevada, November 19th, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. of M.

Brothers: We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother William Fitzgerald, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, Death again has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother William Fitzgerald; and

Whereas, By the death of Brother William Fitzgerald Tonopah Miners' Union lost a true friend and a faithful member, and the community a staunch and loyal citizen; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union, extend the bereaved family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to The Miners Magazine for publication; also a copy sent to our departed brother's parents, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

(Seal.)

J. F. DUGGAN,
P. J. Flannery,
THOS. McMANUS,

Committee.

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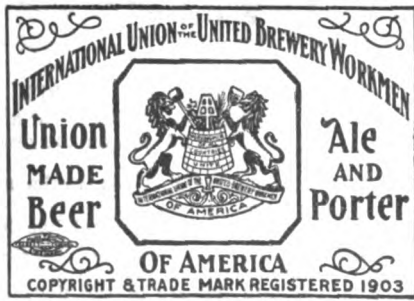
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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
\$1.00 A YEAR