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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 16, 1913
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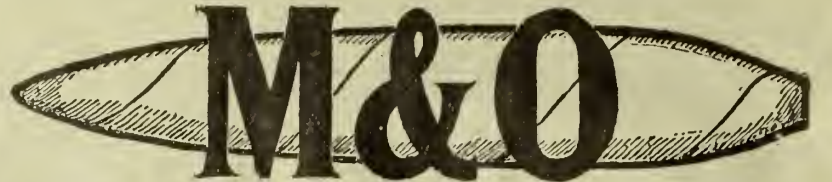


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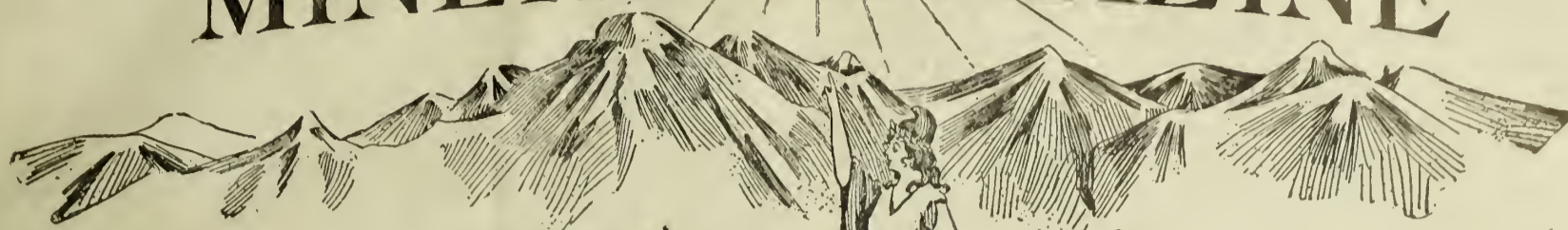
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly
by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 16, 1913.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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Occupation

.....

Signed

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Department

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THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of \$1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

AS A NEW YEAR'S GIFT for the year 1913, the "higher ups" cut the wages of the employes of the city of Chicago 20 per cent. *Glorious Prosperity!*

THE JOURNALS that are hurling editorial "dynamite" against the men convicted at Indianapolis, had no condemnation for the railroads that murdered more than 10,000 people last year. *Industrial murder is legitimate because profit is at stake.*

THE DEMOCRATS have been away from the federal pie-counter for sixteen years. There will be a feast after March 4th.

BABIES are being sold in New York from \$3 to \$10. Chattel slavery was shot to pieces in the sixties, but it seems that traffic in human flesh is going on in America's greatest city without the use of the auction block.

MORGAN has declared that there is no "money trust." Morgan, the buccancer of modern finance, is a cheerful liar.

The pirate who bought old obsolete rifles from the government and then juggled and conspired so that these same rifles were sold back to the government at a profit of 500 per cent., lacks even the honesty of thousands of men who are wearing stripes in a penitentiary.

WE ARE TOLD by the wise men who are upholders of the present industrial system that *socialism* would destroy incentive. Whose incentive? Not the *incentive* of the slave who only receives one fifth of the value which his labor creates, but Socialism would destroy the *incentive* of the exploiter who now takes four-fifths of the value created by labor. The *incentive to rob* would be removed under Socialism, and for that reason every exploiter and parasite, who live on the sweat of others are arrayed against Socialism.

THE STEEL TRUST, in order to nullify any efforts that may be made to organize its slaves, has announced a slight increase in wages and has likewise declared that its slaves would be permitted to become profit-sharing beneficiaries by purchasing common stock for \$66 and preferred stock for \$109.

The poor, worn-out chattel of the trust whose wages are but little above the hunger line, will remain *stockless*, and he will continue to deny himself every luxury in life to coin profit for his masters.

VINCENT ASTOR is but little more than 21 years of age, and yet, he is credited with being worth \$65,000,000. He never produced by his own labor any wealth, and yet, on the threshold of young manhood, he is a multi-millionaire.

It is no wonder that millions of struggling men and women in this country are not ten days beyond hunger.

It is no wonder that the "redlight" districts are densely populated; that prisons are crowded, and that charity organizations are swamped by appeals for relief.

THERE WILL BE introduced in the legislature of Pennsylvania a Mother's Compensation Bill, but this measure will be fought by all the power of all the charity organizations of every prominent city of America.

The charity organizations are united with headquarters in New York, and no bill is permitted to go through a legislative body without opposition, that interferes with the *graft* of these chronic parasites who have made *charity* a profitable business. Statistics show that it requires \$3.00 to distribute \$1.00 of charity. The professional grafter wearing the mask of charity has become a shameless beggar and puts most of the proceeds where they will not reach the poor and unfortunate.

Charity is but one of the many results that grow out of an economic system that impoverishes the many and enriches the few. *Charity* is the *substitute* which capitalism offers for *justice*, and until the reign of justice is ushered in, the pastures will be green for the saintly-faced sinners who pay themselves corpulent salaries, under the pretext, that

their lives are consecrated to the uplifting of distressed humanity.

Charity organizations have become close corporations, and many of the prominent members of such organizations have discovered that it *pays* to gather *ducats* for Lazarus.

SENATOR BAILEY of Texas in his farewell speech to the United States Senate branded William R. Hearst as a "moral pervert, political degenerate and physical coward." There are other people less prominent than Bailey, who have even used stronger language than the Texas senator to give their estimate of Hearst, and what is more, they came closer to telling the truth than even the indignant Senator of Texas, whom Hearst has repeatedly assailed through his various publications.

Hearst will scarcely be trusted even among "political degenerates," "physical cowards" or "moral perverts."

Hearst is a pariah.

THE McNAMARAS are in prison as a result of direct "action" and "sabotage." Did their efforts accomplish anything in the interest of the labor movement?

An enormous fund was raised by organized labor to defend them, in the belief, that a conspiracy had been hatched against them in order to destroy the Structural Iron Workers, but when the McNamaras confessed to "direct action" and "sabotage," labor was helpless to save them from the penalties of a court.

If the men sentenced to Leavenworth are guilty of "direct action" and "sabotage," will some defender of such methods in fighting exploiters, tell us what has been accomplished for the working class?

Don't all speak at once.

GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK is a Bull Moose who hailed Teddy as a political Moses.

Glasscock as an apostle proclaiming his faith in the Bull Moose platform, used all the machinery of the state of West Virginia to suppress the striking miners who rebelled against starving while working for the coal barons. Glasscock, the disciple of Bull Mooseism, declared martial law, and under martial law, striking miners were tried by a military court and sent to the penitentiary, and the Supreme Court of the state gave its judicial sanction to the action of a military court sending strikers to prison to aid heartless exploiters in crushing organized labor.

Glasscock heard "his master's voice," and the mine operators can truthfully exclaim: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

A REPORT from Berlin says that Emperor William has admitted privately to friends that the Socialists would poll more than one-half the votes of the nation and be entitled to control the reins of government if he dissolved parliament and called for a general election on the war issue.

For purely selfish reasons, we trust that Emperor William will cling to his job a while longer and not abandon his ruling powers to the Socialists, because if he did German-speaking working people now residing in this country would flock back to the Fatherland by the tens of thousands.

The industrial and political organizations of labor in America can ill afford to lose any considerable number of the serious, clear-thinking, progressive and reliable German workingmen and women, particularly so at the present time, with all sorts of freaks and humbugs coming forward again with quack nostrums to cripple the working class movement just as a long stride forward is being made.

German immigration has nearly ceased during the past few years for the reason that the workers in the old country realize that the day is fast approaching when they will acquire control of their government and use it to escape from the bondage of capitalism.

We wish them success, but at the same time the experience and knowledge possessed by the Germans in America is needed here for some time longer until the labor movement in this country is upon a firm, substantial and safe foundation.—Cleveland Citizen.

IN THE YEAR 1900, which was the second presidential campaign after the first battle was begun, the Democratic party discovered a paramount issue.

Mr. Bryan, who had challenged the gold bugs to do their worst in 1896, which they did, as usual, was entering upon his permanent leadership of the Democratic party.

The opportunity to win—the Democratic Opportunity—was present, as it always appears to be at the beginning of a campaign. Unfortunately for the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan was committed to

the heavenly-ordained ratio of 16 to 1. The idea that our industrial life could not endure without the sustaining influence of the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars had been dissipated by "the advance agent of prosperity."

The Democratic party felt the necessity, then, as usual, of renouncing and obscuring its past.

Grant was a Democrat when he gave utterance to the historic sentiment:

"Let the dead past bury its dead."

Ever since then the Democratic party has been digging holes in the ground.

The question before the national convention was to get rid of free silver without appearing to renounce the cause of mankind or abandon labor to its crown of thorns.

Then it was that the idea of a paramount issue came bobbing up like a plank beneath a drowning man.

Until the issue of imperialism should be settled—until the liberty of the Filipinos should be restored—the American people could consider no other question.

The Democratic party resolved that it would not shave its whiskers or take a bath oftener than once a week until imperialism should be throttled.

The day of deliverance is now at hand.

Mr. Wilson, who with Mr. Bryan's mantle upon his shoulders, is about to enter the promised land, has spoken.

The Philippines should be free—"eight years hence."—*Milwaukee Leader*.

THE FOLLOWING is a press dispatch from Bingham Canyon, Utah, of last week, should even cause *scabs* and *strike-breakers* to hesitate in offering themselves as sacrifices to appease the greed of industrial vultures.

"BINGHAM, Utah, Jan. 7.—Four men were killed and three seriously injured in the copper mines of Bingham today. Three of them killed were crushed to death beneath a pile of rock and earth in a cave-in at the Jordon mine of the United States Mining Company's properties early this morning, and one was killed tonight at the United States mine when he fell down a shaft 75 feet deep and broke his neck. Three Austrian miners were caught beneath a rock slide at the Highland Boy mine. Two received broken legs. One was injured internally but will recover.

The dead: Everett Squires, shift boss; Walter Harwood, machinist; two Greek miners.

The cave-in at the Jordon mine occurred early this morning as Night Foreman James Thomas and Shift Boss Squires, accompanied by two miners were leaving a deserted slope. Thomas escaped injury, but Squires and the two miners were caught behind a wall of rock and earth. The body of one of the miners was recovered today, while Squires and the other miner still remain buried beneath the debris and all hope of rescuing them alive has been abandoned.

"For a while this morning Squires communicated with the rescuing party through a wall of rock. A pipe was inserted through the wall to give the men more air. Immediately the crash of a second cave-in was heard and communication with the entombed men was lost.

"It is believed they were killed by the second fall of rock. A third miner reported missing and believed to have been buried by the cave-in has been accounted for.

"Harwood was killed today a few minutes after starting to work. While making a tour of inspection he stepped into an open shaft and fell 75 feet.

"The rock slide at the Highland Boy mine occurred at almost the same time as the cave-in at the Jordan mine."

The mines at Bingham Canyon, while usually dangerous with competent miners, have become veritable slaughter houses since the mine operators have been recruiting their working forces from the congested districts of the large cities of the country.

Scores of men who never worked in mines have been brought to Utah, and these men, blind to the dangerous conditions of the Bingham mines, have walked into the jaws of death.

No one suffers but the unfortunate victim who has been killed or maimed for life or those dependent on him.

The mine operators in the pursuit of dividends are not held responsible for the slaves whose lives are sacrificed to glut the appetite of greed.

A striker, driven to desperation, who reddens his hands with human blood is generally sentenced to prison and sometimes electrocuted or suspended on a scaffold, until a physician pronounces him dead. But a corporation can kill and the law is blind to the crimes that produce profit at the expense of human life.

Keep away from Bingham Canyon!

Haywood As a Labor General

By M. Baranof, in the Forward.

THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES throw all sorts of filth and garbage into the government mail boxes in London and other cities because they want the franchise. The mail boxes don't demand the vote, but the women do. In olden times such a mode of warfare on behalf of the franchise would be considered insane; in our enlightened times, we call it sabotage.

An English suffragette did not like the sentence that a judge, before whom she was brought by a policeman, passed upon her, so she pulled off her shoe and threw it at the judge. She missed her aim. Again the judge became the target for her other shoe. But again she missed her shot. By this time she was about to take off her stockings or hat, but a prosaic and reactionary policeman held her hands. Do you think that insane? Shame—where do you come from, anyhow? That is sabotage.

* * * *

Persons who think they know, tell us that sabotage is not an ordinary weapon, but a r-r-r-evolutionary (Bing! Biff! Bang!). Let us see. The English suffragettes practice sabotage. Out of politeness to the ladies we'll grant that they are revolutionists. The McNamara brothers and other prominent members of the American Federation of Labor, up till recently, have practiced sabotage. Are they, too, revolutionists? Wood, president of the wool trust, caused several dynamite bombs to be planted in a striker's home. Is Mr. Wood a revolutionist?

No weapon in itself can be revolutionary or reactionary. It depends who is using it and to what purpose. A dynamite bomb was once looked upon with reverence and considered sacred by all Russian revolutionists. But since the Russian agents-provocateur began to use bombs, they lost all their sacredness.

* * * *

All means that help bring the social revolution nearer are good, says ex-Comrade Haywood. Correct! and with pleasure do we admit it. With the exception of politics, adds Haywood. And here we cannot give in. Not because we are Socialists, not because our party program recognizes politics. We wouldn't give in even if we were a member of the Salvation Army, even if we believed in Christian Science. Because it only requires a small quantity of healthy human reasoning to perceive that political action is an excellent means for education, agitation and organization.

In times of strikes it is convenient, if not safe, when the administration of the community is in the hands of the Socialists. And if political action is a good weapon then, it should not be excluded from the other means that bring the social revolution nearer. Therefore one must have a head of wood filled with hay, in order to say, "All weapons but politics."

If Haywood were to attack the type of Socialists who hold out political action as the only means, we would completely agree with him. But because my neighbor is a horse on one side of the question, that is no reason why I, to spite him, should be a jackass on the other side of the question.

There is a type of Socialists who may be called "campaign Socialists." During September and October they are engaged in a mad chase for votes. And during the remaining ten months they are busy counting the votes received in the previous election and speculating upon the prospective votes which they expect to capture in the coming elections.

The aforementioned Socialists are the political maniacs. But the first type of maniac is active only during campaign times, while the second type seeks to turn the Socialist party into a crazy-house the year round. The former the party can control, the latter have a strong appetite to capture the party for their control. The first can always be made to go way back and sit down, the latter will be a pest until they are put out, so that they can see the door from the outside.

A Breeder of Disruption

THE BUTTE SOCIALIST, in glaring headlines, in its issue of January 5th, announces that the president of Butte Miners' Union is guilty of a very brutal assault, and heralds the names of Dennis Murphy, Joseph Penhall and John Hartigan as the assailants who almost killed Thomas Fadden.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine has no desire to become a participant in differences that may arise among the membership of Butte Miners' Union.

We are firmly convinced of the fact that the men who make up the membership of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 are fully equipped with the necessary intelligence and ability to adjust and settle all differences that may arise, and we are likewise cognizant of the fact that when the Butte Socialist uses its columns to cast aspersions upon men who are discharging their official duties as elected representatives of No. 1, that The Socialist has ceased to be an organ to solidify the forces of the working class.

The Butte Socialist, while castigating Murphy, Penhall and Har-

It is fortunate for the Bulgarian soldiers that William D. Haywood is not their general. He would not stop to take the Tschatalja forts from the Turks. He'd let the Turks hold on to the forts and head his army straight for Constantinople. But maybe the Turks will stop you, General Haywood? Nonsense. Do you mean to say they wouldn't let us pass? You're a politician! That's what you are! But granting that you could pass the Turkish lines undetected (you'll steal through in the dark of night), wouldn't the Turks attack you from the rear and shoot bullets into your backs? How will you march to Constantinople when you are continually being fired upon from the rear? Unless you propose to march like crabs, with your backs forward and your faces in the rear, is this a plan?

Let the capitalist hold on to the political forts (political action), recommends General Haywood, and we proletarians will go on and capture the industries (Constantinople). But they will shoot at you from the rear, Mr. General! Before you reach your destination (the industrial) not one-tenth of your number will remain alive. Is it not wiser to first capture the political forts and fill these with your own guards and then proceed undisturbed for the economic forts?

It does not require the brain of a general, but a plain soldier also understands that this is better. No one thinks that the Tschatalja forts are the bone of contention of the Balkan war. The aim is Constantinople. But you cannot get Constantinople before you capture the Tschatalja fortresses. The best proof that the fortresses have a great value is because the Turks (the capitalists) are doing all in their power to hold on to them. Now, be wise, Mr. General, and capture your outstanding forts first.

* * * *

How comes it, Mr. Haywood, that during strikes the bosses affected by the strike always hire men to incite the strikers to violence—sabotage? It appears that it pays the bosses to have the strikers commit sabotage. Is it not so? Now, then, every good Socialist knows that what is good for bosses is not good for the workers. If sabotage is profitable to the bosses, how can it be of any benefit to the strikers? If the bosses' spies mingle with the workers and incite them to sabotage, and you, as a labor leader, recommend, advise and advocate the use of sabotage, then wherein is the difference between you and the labor spy? You think of the needs of labor, the spies work for the interests of the bosses, but both you and the spies recommend the same method. And the thing you and the spies recommend benefits the capitalist class and injures the workers. The spies, at least, are being paid for the work they do for the bosses and you render them that service for nothing. The spies hurt the workers for pay: you are doing it without pay from the bosses. But what difference does it make to the working class? And how can you be sure that in case a strike is lost that the defeated workers will not suspect that you are no friend of theirs?

* * * *

In Europe, a bird like Haywood would be whistled out of the Socialist party in a very short time. But we here have a branch which arranges a monster meeting in order to give Haywood and one of his lieutenants a chance to ridicule the party. The branch, naturally, did not mean any harm by this action. It merely wanted to make a noise that the rest of the local may know that it is not asleep. And maybe it intended to make a few dollars' profit from the meeting. We live in a yellow country. We must also be a bit yellow (sensational). Today we arrange a meeting for Haywood, and tomorrow, in order to help swell the noise, we may invite the general of the Salvation Army. Anything to make a noise in the live. Anything to create the impression that we are stirring the world.

If the ground in the party were not favorable for such things, no Haywood could have blossomed forth from it. And if we drive out Haywood and leave the ground as it is, new ones and probably worse ones will pop up from it. Ignorance—that is our misfortune. We do very little tilling on our soil: we do not irrigate sufficiently; we do not plant enough good seeds: that is the reason they grow like so many bad weeds of many brands of demagogues among us.—Translated from the Yiddish, by Max Sherover.

tigan, has no word of condemnation for Fadden, the man who first used physical force on Penhall, and because Murphy felt it incumbent on him to quiet the belligerency of Fadden by the same force that Fadden used on Penhall, The Butte Socialist uses the most vigorous language in denunciation of Murphy, who met force with force.

The attitude assumed by The Butte Socialist will not meet the approval of laboring men who believe in the working class standing as a solid wall to resist every form of wrong and injustice. For some time the Butte Miners' Union has been afflicted with breeders of disruption and dissension, and no journal that is true and loyal to the best interests of labor can afford to fan the flames of enmity that grow out of acrimonious discussion.

Real, genuine Socialists are using their best efforts to amalgamate the forces of labor on the industrial field and in the political arena, and no journal calling itself a Socialist publication can command the respect and confidence of intelligent workers that appeals to personal animosity to keep alive that spirit of strife that only weakens the power of the labor movement.

The Peerless Ingrate

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, who was once secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, is now in the west endeavoring to make dates in every mining camp possible in order that he may stir up strife and dissension. Haywood is the traveling representative of the I. W. W., an organization which was repudiated by an overwhelming referendum vote of the Western Federation of Miners.

Haywood's mission to the west is solely for the purpose of sowing the seeds of discord.

When Haywood was acquitted at Boise, Idaho, and took the lecture platform to speak to the working class, he repeatedly declared to his audiences that the only *guns* which he carried was a *card* in the Western Federation of Miners and a *card* in the Socialist party, and to make a *hit* with his auditors he would draw those *cards* from his pockets and wave them aloft, as a play to the *galleries*.

Haywood yearned for applause, and he knew that a display of those *cards* would bring the hand-clapping and the stamping of feet, which were always coveted by "Big Bill."

But the *false alarm* who once talked about these *cards* as his *only guns* waves them aloft no more, for "Bill" thought so little about his

card in the Western Federation of Miners that he has lost it through non-payment of dues, and the Socialist party, in all probability, will relieve the *hero* of his other *gun* on account of his advocacy of "sabotage," "direct action" and "hitting the ballot box with an axe."

When "Bill" was in jail, the Western Federation of Miners was a *progressive and militant* organization, for the membership spared no expense in shattering the conspiracy that had for its object the taking of human life under forms of law. Away down in the miserable heart of this ingrate, there is a consciousness that the Western Federation of Miners, in conjunction with organized labor throughout the country, furnished the sinews of war to defeat the conspiracy of Mine Owners' Associations, aided and supported by the purchased hirelings of detective agencies.

But now, this ingrate who is rapidly becoming a social pariah, would, if he could, not only destroy the Western Federation of Miners, but every other bona fide labor organization that furnished the funds to secure his liberty.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine would prefer to pay a compliment to every man who is, or has been identified with the labor movement, but to pay a tribute to "Bill" Haywood would be like calling the *stench* of a *cesspool* the *perfume* of the *rose*.

Discharged by the Court

THE FOLLOWING appeared a short time ago in the local columns of the Milwaukee Leader:

"John Worth, you are charged with vagrancy. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"For a moment all was silent. The tall, gaunt man stood with bowed head; the judge leaned back in his chair; the clerk laid down his papers, and the spectators leaned forward in their seats.

"There was something attractive, even magnetic, about the man. His broad shoulders were bent as though under some great weight, and his well-formed head, crowned with a mass of silver-gray hairs, gave him the appearance of the 'old philosopher' of fiction.

"He raised his head and fixed his clear blue eyes on the judge. The light from the window in front of him added to the pallor of his care-worn but honest face.

"Vagrancy?" he said. "I do not know—but if I am charged with a crime I plead not guilty. For is it a crime for an honest man to be without money? Is it a crime for a man to be without work when he has been searching for it for weeks? Is it a crime for a man to lay down on God's ground to rest his tired body? It can't be, sir.

"I have been in that condition for many weeks, roaming from place to place, penniless and hungry, in search of work. Nobody, it seems, wants me, because I am too old.

"Tomorrow is the first of the year, judge, and I hope you will not send me to jail, for that would be giving me a poor start: I would

be handicapped. All I need is food, rest and an opportunity to earn my living."

"Discharged," said the court."

The above story to the court in Milwaukee from the lips of an old man, hungry, penniless, jobless and homeless, can be repeated by countless thousands of men in the various cities of this country.

This old man is only one among the thousands to whom the future looks dark and gloomy. The years have silvered his locks and time has weakened his vitality, so that the exploiter who is after profit does not want him.

He is willing to work, but he can find no master.

The silvery hair that crowns his head, the bent form and faltering step, are against him, and *profit* being more priceless than human life, this old man, under our boasted and glorious civilization, is permitted to slowly starve to death.

He was discharged by the court, but his discharge does not mean that any avenue is opened to him whereby he can earn the means of life.

His discharge means that he must continue the search for employment, with but little prospect of securing the *job* which means life to this old man.

The industrial system that brands an old man as a *vagrant* who is willing to work, is infamous, and as soon as the working class can be aroused to the brutal wrongs of economic slavery, that class will end the hellish civilization that bequeaths labor the legacy of poverty.

He Was Faithful to His Master

"JOE" BAILEY has retired from the Senate of the United States and his departure from the *select* law making body of the nation will not cause the masses of the people to be despondent or to shed any tears, that his voice will not be heard among the members of the "millionaires' club." Bailey has been recognized as a brainy and eloquent man, but his talents were not dedicated to the people.

He prostituted his ability to serve Mammon, and every measure that meant amelioration of the wrongs upon which exploiters fattened. Bailey stood in opposition, and his enmity to human liberty fastened the conviction in the minds of observing men, that the Texas senator was owned body and soul by those great and mighty combinations, whose brutal despotism is slowly but surely awakening the American people from their lethargy and indifference. Bailey raised his voice in protest against the Initiative and Referendum and hurled with in-

dignation his torrid eloquence against the rising sentiment that is demanding that the Recall shall reach our "temples of justice."

Bailey claimed to be a Democrat, but Bailey did not believe in Democracy.

Bailey believed in the supremacy of *Standard Oil*, and his exit from the United States Senate will be mourned by Hairless John and the aggregation of sharks, who could always depend upon Bailey to "deliver the goods."

But Bailey's absence from the senate will cause no serious or permanent sadness among the exploiters. His place will be filled by another representative of privilege, for the hellish system under which we live, demands that Bailey's successor shall be blind to justice.

The people, however, are getting what they vote for and should file no complaints.

Economic Necessity Populates the Underworld

NOT ONLY NEW YORK, but the country at large, has been somewhat shocked and amazed at the story told on the witness stand by Mrs. Mary Good, a real "Mrs. Warren," who calmly and rationally discussed the tenderloin problem, and gave the New York aldermen advice on how to regulate it.

There is a curiously insistent note that runs through all discussions of the vice problem wherever they crop up. It is always assumed, as a starting point, that you *can only regulate vice; that you cannot cure it*.

Vice crusaders, reformers, police chiefs, and women of the underworld—all unite in saying that this thing has always existed and

always will exist—it must be tolerated, and the best we can do is to "regulate."

Every effect has a cause. That is axiomatic. Therefore, the tremendous "vice problem" has an underlying, fundamental cause. The instinct of sex is the greatest single fact in existence. It dominates and affects every act in life. Nevertheless, it is not true that the sex instinct, in itself, is evil. From it springs the capacity to enjoy and appreciate all that is most beautiful, whether of color, music or form. It is only when the sex nature is diverted from its legitimate function that it becomes evil.

No one who has studied the problem at close range will deny that the great majority of the women of the underworld are not following

the terrible life from choice. Subtracting the mental and physical defectives, the proportion who have deliberately chosen such a life is very small indeed. If the motive power which slung these women into such a life was not *choice*, it was *force*, in some form. If we discover and remove the force which drives women into lives of shame, we strike at the heart of the problem.

At bottom, we will find that the real *cause* of the vice problem is *economic*.

If we could guarantee to every man in the United States who is willing and able to work, a job at such a wage that he could be sure of earning a competence not only for himself, but for a wife and children, more of our young men would seek out their mates, sure that they could support a wife and family, and uninfluenced by the fear of poverty.

Hiding Their Perfidy

THE LABORER, of Dallas, Texas, under the head of "The Boy Scout Fake," had the following to say editorially:

"Very vigorously that part of the Dallas business element that goes in for such things as Y. M. C. A. and organized charity, is pushing the Boy Scout movement again. There is a seed of good in the scheme, as there is in everything, even slavery or cannibalism. But there is a lot that does not encourage working people to become very anxious about it. For example, Mr. Seton Thompson, the American organizer of the scheme, told us in Dallas last winter at a very private meeting where the public was not supposed to hear all, that the New York headquarters were maintained by annual gifts of \$10,000 from each of four 'big business' men in New York. Here in Dallas the head and forefront of the scheme is the Hon. J. E. Farnsworth, the head also of the scab Bell telephone interests in this city. After skinning the city with his telephone system, the Hon. Farnsworth, the daily papers announce, is to assist the Boy Scouts to acquire 'chivalry, honor and a regard for the rights of others.' That is a joyful sight for working people to look upon, even if their boys did not have to go to work as soon as they are big enough to make wages. Nix on the Boy Scouts for working folks."

It is a very noticeable fact that the very men who are the greatest enemies of organized labor, are the most enthusiastic supporters of the

If we could guarantee to every woman in the United States who must work, a job at a decent, living wage, not a bare pittance sufficient to maintain life, but enough to assure the satisfaction of not only the animal needs of existence, but also of some of the "luxuries," we would find very few women who would choose to live in the under world.

Some day we will become sufficiently intelligent to strike at the roots of problems like this one. We will abolish poverty and the fear of poverty, which have no right to exist in a land which produces abundantly for all; and when we have done that, not only the "sex problem," but crime, insanity, suicide, disease and suffering of all kinds will have been so greatly reduced as to astonish mankind at his ignorance for so long permitting them to continue. —Denver Express.

Boy Scouts. Strange that men who sneer at human rights and justice, declare that they desire that the youths of our land shall acquire "chivalry, honor and a regard for the rights of others."

Why should men and combinations that trample under foot the so-called legal and constitutional rights of the working class, talk about "chivalry" and "honor," and why do they set forth the declaration that they desire that the *boys* who are to be the future *men* of our country shall acquire a regard for the rights of others?

This is the *pretense* behind which the conspirators *hide*, in order that the masses of the people may remain blind to their perfidy. If the declarations made by the promoters of the Boy Scouts were based upon truth, we would find these great lovers of the boys raising their voice against the mills, factories and sweatshops where poverty has imprisoned countless thousands of boys who are being slowly murdered through the greed of exploiters.

These promoters of the Boy Scouts, if they were honest in their professed interest in the development of the youths of our land, would protest against boys being denied an education and made slaves to satiate the appetite for dividends.

The promoters of the Boy Scouts yearn to convert the *boy* into a *soldier*, so that as a *soldier* he will have a license to kill those who rebel against the anarchy of capitalism.

Food for Digestion

AS THE TRIALS at Indianapolis have passed into history, and the unfortunate men are behind the walls of a federal prison, it becomes necessary for the members of organized labor to seriously consider all the circumstances and details that have resulted in the conviction of nearly forty men. The conviction of these men has been no benefit to organized labor, nor has their conviction been an injury, only so far as their trials had a tendency to deplete the treasury of the labor movement.

It is true that frothing fanatics in a Manufacturers' Association and yelping coyotes in a Citizens' Alliance, will point to the convictions at Indianapolis as proof that the labor movement is criminal, but if such a verdict rendered by the frenzied enemies of labor is logical, then the conviction of a Democrat or a Republican should be laid at the door of these political parties. If the conviction of these men at Indianapolis is to be charged against the labor movement, then it is just as reasonable to assume that when a Catholic or Protestant is convicted of crime, the responsibility should be saddled upon the religious creed in which they were reared.

It is impossible for the labor movement to control the individual acts of its membership, and it is likewise true that the church is unable to prevent its individual members from violating the law.

Among the men convicted at Indianapolis, some are Catholics while others are Protestants, but will any of these turbulent defamers

of the Otis, Parry or Kirby type, charge Catholicism or Protestantism as responsible for any crimes that may have been committed by these unfortunate men?

If not, then on what grounds can the labor movement be censured for crimes which no part of its laws or constitution give recognition or encouragement?

The men who are now behind the walls of a federal prison entertained the erroneous idea that they could conquer the combinations that were fighting the Structural Iron Workers by meeting force with force.

But they seemed to forget that the *force* of a master class is *legalized*, while the *force* of laboring men, driven to desperation, is branded as *lawless*. Why is the *force* used by a master class to suppress labor, *lawful*?

Simply because a master class wields a class-conscious ballot and through political action captures the government, which it uses to convict labor.

The trials at Indianapolis should teach some lessons, and it is to be hoped that labor throughout this country will realize that as long as a master class owns and controls the government, that every function of government will be used to keep labor in chains.

Those who are preaching "direct action," "sabotage" and "hitting the ballot box with an axe," should put their *heads* to work and give their *mouths* a vacation.

Labor Knows Its Enemies

A NUMBER of daily journals throughout the United States that have always been arrayed against organized labor, are now giving advice as to what steps the labor movement should take relative to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. These journals that have fought the labor movement relentlessly for years, are now suggesting that organized labor can only show that it is not in sympathy with crime by expelling the organization whose members have been convicted in a federal court.

The labor movement of this country will not accept the counsel of its enemies.

Organized labor realizes but too well that the unfortunate men who were convicted were hounded by the most powerful octopus in the nation.

Organized labor firmly believes that the secret service of the government was used in the interest of the Steel trust, and the labor movement of America is not ignorant of the infamous means and methods employed by the Burns Detective Agency to fasten guilt on men who rebel against industrial slavery.

Organized labor knows that the men of millions exercise a far-reaching influence over the courts, and labor further knows that when the giants in the field of commerce and industry issue their ultimatum that someone must be convicted, their dictum is generally obeyed.

The power of wealth dominates every department of government and the judiciary, as well as the executive and legislative departments, is not beyond the reach of this *scepter* of Privilege.

Organized labor does not approve of crime, but organized labor will neither expel the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers nor desert the men whom the Steel trust has been instrumental in sending to a federal bastille.

When labor accepts the advice and counsel of its enemies, then labor is *guilty of treason* to itself, and such infamy would be far more unpardonable than the duplicity of the subsidized journals that are in league with economic tyrants to destroy the labor movement of this country.

Labor knows its enemies.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN 1912.

Output Largest in the History of the Industry.

Statistics and estimates received by the United States Geological Survey from all plants known to produce blister copper from domestic ores and from all Lake mines, indicate that the copper output of the United States in 1912 exceeds that of any previous year in the history of the industry. Not only is the total output the largest ever recorded, but six of the large copper-producing states—Arizona, Michigan, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Alaska—have each exceeded all former records of production, while Montana and Tennessee have nearly equaled their previous record productions.

Smelter Production.

The figures showing smelter production from domestic ores, which have been collected by B. S. Butler, of the Geological survey, represent the actual production of most of the companies for eleven months and an estimate of the December output. The November figures for a few companies were not available and these companies furnished estimates for the last two months of the year. According to the statistics and estimates received, the output of blister and Lake copper was 1,249,000,000 pounds in 1912, against 1,097,232,749 pounds in 1911.

At an average price of about 16 cents a pound, the 1912 output has a value of nearly \$200,000,000, against \$137,154,092 for the 1911 output.

Refined Copper.

Preliminary statistics showing the output of refined copper are not collected by the Geological Survey. Figures published by the Copper Producers' Association show an output of 1,429,147,150 pounds for the first eleven months of 1912 and indicate that the production of marketable copper by the regular refining plants from all sources, domestic and foreign, will amount to about 1,560,000,000 pounds for 1912, against 1,433,875,026 pounds in 1911.

Imports.

According to the Bureau of Statistics imports of pigs, bars, ingots, plates, and old copper for the first eleven months amounted to 276,508,505 pounds, and the copper content of ore, matte, and regulus imported amounted to 94,486,041 pounds. If the imports for December were equal to the average monthly imports for the first eleven months, the amount of copper entering the United States for the year was about 404,721,323 pounds, against 334,607,538 pounds for 1911. Considerable of the copper imported as blister had been previously exported as ore.

Exports.

Estimates based on figures for the first eleven months, published by the Bureau of Statistics and also by the Copper Producers' Association, indicate that the exports of copper for 1912 will not equal those of 1911 but may exceed 750,000,000 pounds.

Stocks.

Stocks of refined copper held in the United States January 1, 1913, are probably about the same as on January 1, 1912. Foreign stocks show a considerable decrease.

Domestic Consumption.

Statistics published by the Copper Producers' Association show the domestic deliveries for the first eleven months of the year as 761,174,225 pounds and indicate a marked increase in domestic consumption, which will probably reach \$25,000,000 pounds for the year and may exceed that amount.

Prices.

The average quoted price of electrolytic copper for the year showed a marked increase over that for 1911. The average for 1912 was about 16 cents a pound, as compared with 12.5 cents a pound for 1911. The year opened with copper at about 14 cents a pound, but since June the monthly average has not been below 17 cents.

LEADING COPPER-PRODUCING STATES.

Arizona.

For 1912, Arizona again holds first place among the copper-producing states. The output will show a large increase over the 303,202,000 pounds produced in 1911 and may exceed 350,000,000 pounds. This is not only the largest output ever made by the state, but the largest ever made by any state for one year.

The production of copper from the Bisbee district will show a large increase over the 130,200,000 pounds in 1911 and may exceed 145,000,000 pounds for 1912. A new smelting plant was under construction by the Calumet & Arizona Company during the year.

The output of the Morenci-Metcalf district will show a considerable increase over that of 71,500,000 pounds for 1911 and may reach 80,000,000 pounds for 1912. The building of a new smelting plant by the Arizona Copper Company was in progress during the year.

The Globe-Miami district will show a large increase over the production of 44,600,000 pounds in 1911, this being due to the larger output by the Miami Copper Company. The production for 1912 may reach 55,000,000 pounds. The larger producers were the Old Dominion, United Globe, and Miami companies. During the year the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company was formed by a merger of the Inspiration Copper Company and the Live Oak Copper Company. Development and blocking out of ore was carried on by this company and plans for a concentrating plant set under way. Development was carried on by other companies.

In the Jerome district the output of the United Verde mine will show little change from the 33,200,000 pounds produced in 1911.

The production of the Mineral Creek or Ray district will show a large increase over 1911, owing to the larger output of the Ray Consolidated Company, the only large producer of the district. The output for the year will be between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 pounds.

In 1912 the Ray Consolidated Company secured controlling interest in the Ray Central Company, and the properties will be worked together. The smelting plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company at Hayden was placed in operation during the year.

Montana.

The copper output of Montana will show a large increase over the 271,814,491 pounds produced in 1911, owing to the stimulation to production given by the increase in the price of copper. The 1912 output may reach 310,000,000 pounds. The Butte district, as in previous years, was the only large producer. Montana ranked second in copper production in 1912.

Important additions to the ore reserves of the Butte district are reported and improvements have been made in the methods of extracting and treating the ores with a view to decreasing the cost of production.

Michigan.

The production of copper from Michigan, which ranks third among the copper-producing states, will show an increase of nearly 15,000,000 pounds over the output of 218,185,235 pounds in 1911. The output was made largely by the old producers and the increase was due to the stimulation of higher metal prices. Development of new territory has been active during the year.

Utah.

The production of copper in Utah in 1912 will show a considerable increase over the 142,340,215 pounds produced in 1911, the increase being due

to the increased output of the Bingham district. As in previous years, the Bingham camp was the main producer, though the Tintic district had a considerable production and the San Francisco and other districts also contributed. The output of the mines at Bingham was stopped for a time in the latter part of the year by labor troubles, thus materially reducing the ore production of the state.

Nevada.

The copper production of Nevada in 1912 will show a large increase over the 65,561,015 pounds produced in 1911. The increase is due largely to the beginning of noteworthy production from the Yerington district. The total state output for 1912 will probably reach 80,000,000 pounds. The Ely and Yerington districts were the only large producers. In the Yerington district the smelter of the Mason Valley Mines Company was blown in early in the year and operated thereafter. The output of the district will probably reach nearly 15,000,000 pounds. The Ely district will show a slight increase over the 64,900,000 pounds produced in 1911, though production was interfered with by labor troubles in the latter part of the year.

California.

The production of copper in California in 1912 will probably show little change from the 35,835,000 pounds produced in 1911. As in previous years, the Shasta county district was the largest producer, but notable contributions were made also by the Foothills district and other districts of the state.

New Mexico.

The output of copper from New Mexico in 1912 will show a large increase over that of 1911, owing to the beginning of noteworthy production by the Chino Copper Company, of the Santa Rita district. The total production of the state will reach nearly 30,000,000 pounds, the larger part coming from the Santa Rita district.

Alaska.

Alaska will show a large increase in the production of copper in 1912 over the 22,314,000 pounds produced in 1911, the total having been estimated as 28,940,000 pounds. The output came largely from the Copper river and Prince William sound districts, though southeastern Alaska also contributed.

Tennessee.

Tennessee will show but little change in copper production in 1912 from the 18,965,000 pounds produced in 1911. The output, as in previous years, came from the Ducktown district.

Colorado.

The output of copper from Colorado is largely incidental to the production of other metals and will probably show no great change in 1912 from the 9,791,000 pounds produced in 1911.

Idaho.

Idaho will show a considerable increase in copper output in 1912 over the 4,514,116 pounds produced in 1911.

Outlook for 1913.

There will be no new large producing mines added during 1913. Several of those that began production in 1911 and 1912 will, however, turn out larger quantities than in 1912. At the prices for copper prevailing during the latter part of 1912 the industry is highly profitable, and if the output can be marketed and the price maintained the producers will be in a position to make a still further large increase in 1913.

LEAD AND ZINC INDUSTRY IN 1912.

Large Increase in Zinc Mining and Fair Increase in Lead Mining.

A preliminary statement of the lead and zinc mining industry in 1911 has been compiled by C. E. Siebenthal, of the United States Geological Survey, from the most reliable sources available at this time. It appears probable that the mine production of domestic lead in ore in 1912 made a gain of a little less than 20,000 short tons over the 441,187 tons mined in 1911. This gain, compared with the estimated increase in the smelter production of domestic lead, 6,474 tons, indicates that stocks of domestic lead ore at the smelters were slightly increased during the year.

Zinc mining, stimulated by the high prices for spelter which prevailed during the year, was exceedingly active throughout the country, resulting in a large gain in recoverable zinc in ore, estimated to be approximately 55,000 short tons above the 345,260 tons produced by the mines in 1911. The increase in mine production checks very closely with the 52,104 tons estimated gain in smelter output. When allowance is made for some increase in the production of zinc oxide it will be seen that there has been no increase in stocks of zinc ore at smelters, but rather depletion.

Production by Districts.

In the Edwards district, of St. Lawrence county, New York, operations were continued on the zinc property opened in 1911. A 50-ton mill, finished early in the year, has not completely solved the concentration problem and experiments are in progress which promise a better recovery. The ore body has been developed to a depth of more than 100 feet, with a reported width of four to seven feet of blende and pyrite.

In New Jersey energetic operations at the Franklin Furnace mines of the New Jersey Zinc Company resulted in a considerably larger output of zinc ore than usual, the increase from 1911 being approximately 20 per cent. Willemite concentrates from these mines to the aggregate of 19,953 short tons were exported abroad, the remainder of the production of the mines being made into zinc oxide and spelter.

The output of lead and zinc by Virginia mines in 1912 was about the same as in the year before, but there was considerable activity in prospecting and development work in Louisa county in the latter part of the year. Lead and zinc sulphides have been encountered in the pyrite ore of that district for several years and have been recovered in a small way as by-products of pyrite mining. Recently, it is reported, a new parallel ore body has been developed at the 1,000-foot level which carries lead and zinc sulphides with considerable silver. It is said that a large acreage, in line with the trend of the developed properties, is under option at a high figure to a prominent zinc-smelting company.

In Tennessee the output of zinc ore was not increased in 1912 owing to the fact that the American Zinc Company prosecuted development work only. The Holston shaft has reached a depth of 380 feet and the foundations are completed for a 1,000-ton mill which is under construction. Another shaft will be sunk to a depth of 800 feet. A third zinc-smelting company has become interested in the district and is engaged in prospecting the old Edes, Mixer & Heald property at Jefferson City. It is reported in the mining press that development work in the Tennessee district has demonstrated the existence of the several million tons of workable zinc ore.

In the western Kentucky and southern Illinois district the lead production was practically doubled in 1912, chiefly owing to the operation of the large new mill at Rosiclare, Ill. The output of zinc was probably not more than in 1911.

The upper Mississippi valley region, including Wisconsin and Illinois, according to the weekly reports of J. E. Kennedy, continued to gain in production of zinc in 1912, bettering the output of the previous year by nearly a third, though the lead production showed a loss of nearly 10 per cent. The

shipments of zinc concentrates to smelters approximated 100,000 short tons, and the output of lead concentrates amounted to a little over 4,000 tons. The electrostatic zinc separator at Platteville, Wis., destroyed by fire late in 1911, has not been rebuilt, but the magnetic separating plant at Galena, Ill., burned at the same time, has been reconstructed with increased capacity. The concentration of the mining properties of the district into the hands of fewer interests continued during the year.

In the southeast Missouri disseminated-lead district, the output of lead concentrates in 1912 made a gain of about 2 per cent. over that of the previous year, the lead content being approximately 150,000 short tons, as compared with 147,754 tons in 1911. The Phoenix-Fleming property, formerly worked by the Madison Lead & Land Company, was put into operating condition by the Federal Lead Company and was active during the greater part of the year. The North American Lead Company and the Eastern Lead Company continued idle, but all other companies were steadily active.

The Joplin district, as estimated from the weekly sales reported in the local papers, made a gain of about 32,000 tons in 1912 over the output of 1911 in zinc-blende concentrates, with zinc silicate and lead concentrates about the same as the previous year. The total sales of zinc-blende concentrates approximated 281,000 tons and of zinc silicate ore 19,000 tons, a total of 300,000 tons of zinc ores, exceeded only by the sales of 1909 as reported in the local papers. In total value of output, however, the current year exceeds any previous year by nearly \$3,000,000. The total sales of lead concentrates were approximately 45,000 short tons.

It is reported locally that all the productive territory in the Miami camp, Okla., except one tract, has been placed under option to a large zinc-smelting company for \$1,500,000.

In northern Arkansas, according to R. W. Willett, the output of zinc concentrates in 1912 was increased 40 per cent. over that of the previous year, and the production of lead concentrates was about the same as usual. The principal features of the year were the development of zinc carbonate mining in the vicinity of Zinc and the construction of a 200-ton mill at the old Morning Star mine, long a producer of carbonate ores.

New Mexico made a small increase in the production of zinc ores in 1912 over the previous year, but in lead output exceeded the production of 1911 by two-thirds.

Colorado mines produced about 25 per cent. more zinc in 1912 than in 1911. This was contained in carbonate ores, practically all from Leadville, and in zinc sulphide ores from Leadville and other districts. The output of carbonate ore at Leadville was about 137,000 tons, averaging 30 per cent. zinc, as compared with a little less than 84,000 tons the previous year. The production of lead showed an increase of about 7 per cent. The mixed sulphide ores from Leadville and elsewhere were reduced to marketable zinc concentrates in roast magnetic separation plants at Breckenridge, Kokomo, Cañon City, Denver and in Eagle county, and also in the electro-static separation plant at Silverton. The magnetic concentration plant near the mouth of the Yak tunnel, at Leadville, remained idle during the year.

The production of lead in Montana in 1912 was slightly larger than that in 1911, thus maintaining the increased output of that year. The zinc production, on the other hand, fell away over 40 per cent. from the large production of the preceding year. This was on account of the idleness of the Elm Orlu mine, which was one of the two largest producers in the state in 1911. The first 500-ton unit of the new 1,000-ton concentrator of the Butte & Superior Company was started up in June, and the second one later in the year. Additions in progress at the close of the year to both the mill and the flotation plant, will considerably increase the capacity in 1912. Previous to the completion of the new mill, the ores from the Butte & Superior mine were treated at the Basin concentrator. Large increases in the zinc output of the Butte district are to be expected.

Idaho made a gain of 2 per cent in lead production in 1912 over that of 1911, which was the largest for several years. This output of lead was made by the mines of Cœur d'Alene region and by two mines in Lemhi county. The lead smelter at Hahn was burned in September and the only smelter operated in the state in 1912 was the old lead stack at Clayton, in Custer county. The zinc production of Idaho gained more than 60 per cent. over the record output of 1911. The Success mine was the largest producer, shipping approximately 1,000 tons of zinc concentrates a month. The Morning mine, at Mullan, was also an important producer and there were shipments from several other districts.

The production of lead in Utah in 1912, which was increased about 2½ per cent. over that of 1911, was derived chiefly from the Park City and Bingham districts, though the Tintic district and Beaver county made the usual output. The production of zinc for the year showed a loss of 20 per cent. from that of the previous year. A considerable production from the Tintic district began to come in late in the year, and that district will figure largely in the output for the coming year. The other principal producers were the Park City and Bingham districts and Beaver county.

The output of lead in Arizona in 1912 fell off over 30 per cent. from that of 1911, though it was still considerably above the average for the last few years. The ore came from the Warren district, of Cochise county, and from Mohave county. The production of zinc in Arizona, which showed a gain of 89 per cent., was derived from Mohave county. The larger part came from the Golconda mine, which in September was shipping at the rate of 1,200 tons of ore and concentrates a month. The ore from the other producing mine was concentrated in the electro-static separator at Needles, Cal.

Nevada produced nearly six times as much lead in 1912 as in 1911, surpassing any production in the last ten years. The increase is due principally to adjustments of litigation and to the completion of the railroad spurs to Bullionville and at Pioche, Lincoln county, in 1912. Regular shipments of lead ore were made through the latter half of the year. Clark county also had a large lead output. The Yellow Pine mill operated the entire year, producing lead as well as zinc concentrates. The zinc production of the state was between three and four times as large as in the preceding year. The Yellow Pine mine was the largest producer, shipping more than 1,000 tons of concentrates a month. The Potosi mine also had a large output.

The production of lead in California in 1912, which was less than half that in 1911, was derived from Inyo, Mono, and San Bernardino counties. The production of zinc made a large increase, being about double that of the previous year. There are but two producers, the Cerro Gordo mine, in Inyo county, and the Uncompahgre, in San Bernardino county. The Cerro Gordo mine, formerly operated as a lead mine, shipped zinc carbonate ore at the rate of 900 tons monthly during the greater part of the year.

The output of lead in Washington in 1912 was only a little over one-half that of the previous year, there being only a few shipments from Stevens county. No zinc ore was marketed. The Tacoma smelter was remodeled to treat copper ores.

UTAH METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increases in Silver, Copper and Lead; Decreases in Gold and Zinc.

The ore production of Utah in 1912 aggregated close to 7,500,000 tons, valued at about \$44,000,000 for its gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc content, or an increase of 19 per cent, according to preliminary figures by V. C. Heikes of the United States Geological Survey. The strike of miners at Bingham, during which nearly all the mines there were closed or operating with decreased forces, caused a decrease of about 500,000 tons in the total ore production. The smelters, however, were not seriously affected, as they operated for a time on the stock reserves and at nearly full capacity the entire year. Owing to the higher price paid for the metals, considerable old mine

dump material on various properties, the accumulation of many years' operations, was almost entirely disposed of to the smelters, and likewise large dumps of old slags were shipped for re-treatment without sorting. The Bingham camp was credited with an ore output of slightly over 6,000,000 tons in 1912. The Utah Copper property alone yielded approximately 5,520,000 tons, which was an increase of about 15 per cent over the 1911 production. From mines in the Tintic district an increase of 14 per cent in the ore production gave a total output of about 400,000 tons, which was mined from the Centennial-Eureka, Iron Blossom and thirty other mines. The tonnage includes much low-grade dump material and about 8,000 tons of zinc carbonate and silicate ores averaging about 34 per cent of zinc from ten mines which will likely continue to ship during the year 1913. Although it was previously known that zinc ore existed in the Tintic mines, it was a surprise to many operators to find such extensive bodies of the ore in the old lead-ore stopes. At Park City the ore output was about the same as in 1911 and aggregated 296,000 tons, of which 42,589 tons were shipped direct to the smelter and the remainder milled, producing about 43,000 tons of lead and zinc concentrate.

The total gold output was about \$4,300,000, a decrease of 8 per cent from the 1911 production, due principally to the greatly diminished output of the Mercur mines and to the smaller shipments of siliceous ores produced from mines in the Tintic district, where plans are under way for a large cyanide plant to treat the ores of several of the properties.

Silver contained in ores produced in 1912 aggregated about 13,000,000 ounces, this production being about 4½ per cent greater than that of 1911. The increase was probably due to increased shipments of lead ores mined in the Tintic district and from lead concentrates produced in the Park City region.

The copper production of 1912, amounting to nearly 150,000,000 pounds was an increase of about 2 per cent over the output of 1911. The increase is credited chiefly to the Bingham district.

The lead output, aggregating about 140,000,000 pounds in 1912, was 2½ per cent greater than the output of 1911. The increase is partly accounted for by the fact that more lead ore was shipped from Tintic and more lead concentrates from Park City than in the previous year.

The production of zinc, figured as spelter, amounted to about 15,500,000 pounds and is about 13 per cent less than the figures reported in 1911. This decrease is due largely to a falling off in shipments of blende concentrates from Park City. The new producers of zinc ore in the Tintic district were the May Day, Uncle Sam, Godiva, Gemini, Lower Mammoth, Yankee, Ridge and Valley, East Tintic Development, and New Bullion.

Dividends amounting to nearly \$9,500,000 were paid from Utah mines during 1912.

ARIZONA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Largely Increased Mine Output of Copper and Zinc. Smaller Increases in Gold and Silver, and a Decreased Output of Lead Estimated.

Arizona experienced in 1912 an exceptionally good year in mining, especially in the mining of copper ore, and the preliminary total value of all metals is estimated at more than \$65,000,000, an increase of more than \$20,000,000, or 49 per cent above the production for 1911. Of this total value, the copper output represented over \$58,000,000, gold \$3,500,000, and silver \$2,000,000.

The production of gold increased only about 3 per cent, giving an output of over 170,000 ounces. The two main sources were copper ore and ores amalgamated or cyanided. Precious-metal bullion came principally from Mohave County, where great increases were made in output by the operators of the Tom Reed and Gold Road mines, particularly the latter.

Silver came mainly from copper ores and production increased to about 3,300,000 ounces in 1912, or about 2 per cent. Lead ore from Cochise and Mohave counties also contained a considerable percentage of silver. The ore of the new copper producers, Miami and Ray, contains so little gold and silver that it is not a relatively important source for precious metals.

Arizona led all other States in the production of copper. The output has grown from 199,000,000 pounds in 1904 to about 359,000,000 pounds in 1912, an increase of 17 per cent over the 1911 record. The value of the product was increased by over \$13,000,000 on account of the price of copper being higher by about 3.75 cents a pound in 1912. The greatest increases were made at the Ray, Miami, and Copper Queen mines, while substantial increases were made by the Arizona Copper, Detroit, Shannon, and Old Dominion companies. In production there was little change at the Calumet and Arizona, where construction was progressing on the new smelting plant equipped with roasters to reduce sulphide ores now found on the property. A new plant was also in course of construction at the Arizona Copper Co.'s property at Clifton and the American Smelting & Refining Co.'s plant at Hayden was completed and working in June on Ray concentrates. The output was much less from the Consolidated Arizona smelter at Humboldt, and the plant at Swansea was active only part of the year. The Pioneer Smelting Co., in Pima county, operated a small matting plant for a time, and the United Verde Copper Co. made arrangements for the building of a large new plant near Jerome. In Santa Cruz county the R. R. R. mine developed into an important producer of copper ore.

The lead output for 1912 was about 7,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 32 per cent from that of 1911. It was, however, much larger than the production of any of the last eight years except 1911, which was unusually high. No lead smelters were operated in the state. Lead ore from the Copper Queen and Shattuck Arizona mines and lead concentrates and ore from Mohave county were shipped to El Paso, Texas, and Needles, Cal.

Spelter production increased about 89 per cent over that of 1911 and was about 8,500,000 pounds in 1912. From the Golconda mine at Union Basin zinc ore and concentrate were shipped continuously, in September at the rate of 1,200 tons a day. Ore from Mohave county was concentrated at Needles and shipped east.

SOUTH DAKOTA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Largest Output of Gold Yet Recorded for This State.

The mine production of gold in South Dakota in 1912, according to preliminary estimates by Charles W. Hendersen of the United States Geological Survey, was the largest ever produced in any one year, the output being \$150,000 above the previous maximum mine yield of \$7,657,376 in 1908, or about \$7,807,000 in 1912. The yield of silver showed little change. Both lead and copper were produced in 1912, the output for each metal being close to 20,000 pounds.

The Homestake mine was operated continuously throughout the year, with an increased output. The company's hydroelectric plant, which has been under construction for several years, was completed early in the year. The 75-ton roaster being built by the Golden Reward Co. at the mine on Bald mountain, for the preliminary treatment of the sulphide ores before cyanidation, was to be in operation by the end of 1912.

The Wasp No. 2 Co., mining a low-grade ore by steam shovels, made an increased yield. Because of the burning of the mill in March, the output of the Mogul property decreased considerably. After the burning of the mill, the Mogul ore was treated at the Lundberg, Dorr & Wilson custom plant, which was also operated throughout the year on ore from the Bruxton and Bonanza mines. An increased tonnage was mined at the Trojan property. The New Reliance, Victoria and Deadwood-Standard properties were operated during a part of the year.

Placer production, chiefly in Pennington county and including the yield of the dredge at Mystic, showed a small increase for the year.

TO PREVENT LEAD POISONING IS A PART OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1913 OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

Following the success of its efforts to have Congress enact a law preventing the manufacture of phossy-jaw matches, the American Association for Labor Legislation in its quarterly review issued today, proposes as a part of its legislative program for 1913 the prevention of lead poisoning in this country. The Review shows the remedy for leading poisoning to be as simple as the evils it will combat are complex, and that there is no need for costly and long experiments, as was the case with phosphorus poisoning. Cleanliness of workrooms and workers, the use of hoods and exhausts to eliminate fume and lead dust, will do here what they have done in England and Europe and what they are doing today in Illinois.

Results of investigations of comparable American and foreign factories are set down in parallel columns. A German white-lead factory shows two cases of plumbism among 150 men; an American white-lead factory shows twenty-five cases among 142 men. An English white and red-lead factory employing ninety men, shows no case of poisoning in five successive years; a similar American factory shows thirty-five men led in six months, among a force of eighty-five. Another English firm furnishes no case among 182 men for 1911; an American factory for the same year returns sixty cases among 170 men. Thirteen cases of poisoning among 786 dippers in England, compares with thirteen cases among eighty-five American dippers.

One Day Rest in Seven.

Drawing upon the richer experience of Europe and upon such facts as are available here, a one-day-rest-in-seven law is also proposed. The usual Sunday laws are shown not to be effective in the prohibition of seven-day work in such industries as must be carried on without interruption every day of the week. A rearrangement of shifts under a six-day week is the remedy advocated. Scientists, physicians, economists and employers are quoted to the effect that one day of rest in seven is essential to hygienic living and advantageous from an economic point of view, and an investigation on behalf of the shareholders of an English railroad is cited, showing that the rule of fifty-two days of rest per year in the railroads of Switzerland has helped more than any other cause to reduce accidents, due to fault of employes, by 58 per cent, and to prevent 72 per cent of bodily injuries.

Standard Schedules.

A working population a little less than half that of Lawrence, Massachusetts, is now killed every year in industry, and a population almost half the size of Greater New York is injured. As a step toward removing "this disgrace to American civilization," uniform reporting of industrial accidents and diseases and the adoption of the standard schedule is advocated. Eight states have enacted the disease-reporting law drafted by the association, and the aim now is to extend this law to other states. The influence of long hours and fatigue, the relation of experience in their work to injuries received by operatives, the mechanical cause and the nature of injuries, the duration of disability and the exact occupational origin of particular diseases all require careful study and uniform reporting and tabulation before we can prevent the needless death, injury and disease for which American industry is at present distinguished.

Federal Compensation Act.

The fourth plank in the year's legislative program is a revision of the federal employes' compensation act. The inequalities and omissions of this law are compared with the more liberal provisions of state and foreign laws, and legislator and reformer is provided with material for the persuasion of the country and Congress that the time has come for a more just policy toward government employes and their dependents, now cut off with scant consideration in case of injury and death.

Workmen's Compensation.

The association is initiating legislation and supplying standard bills for the four parts of its program reviewed above. It offers to co-operate with others and supplies the essential facts for securing effective legislation on four other subjects of importance. First of these is the extension of state compensation or insurance laws for industrial injuries. Fifteen states have passed compensation laws of one type or another, and altogether twenty-one commissions are making investigations or have reported. The main provisions of the state laws are tabulated, showing the system provided, the employments covered, the compensation granted. The usual limitation of one-half wages for but 300 weeks in case of death, and for but 500 weeks and less in case of total disability, furnish striking contrast to the law of Germany, Switzerland and England.

Industrial Hygiene and Safety.

Such few facts as are now available, it is urged, point unmistakably to disease, injury and death to an appalling extent among American wage earners. The causes for the unnecessary waste of human life need to be studied, not alone by the states, but by the national government, which should go comprehensively into the conditions of safety and hygiene in American industry.

Protection of Working Women.

A fund of material is collected and tabulated in relation to the protection of women workers. As graphically shown by a map, sixteen states still have no limitation of hours, and in eighteen states the limits are only from sixty to seventy hours. Eight-hour laws have been upheld in the courts both in Washington and California. Colorado, by referendum vote, has established an eight-hour day, and Massachusetts has provided for minimum wage boards. The association aims to co-operate with others to bring about, in connection with an extension of these laws, such reforms in administration that the legal protection granted to women shall not be as illusory as at present because of inadequate enforcement.

Law Enforcement.

Two striking colored and shaded maps of the United States are used to illustrate the fact that inefficient factory inspectors are the rule, and that in the whole country there are but 425 inspectors to take care of 268,491 establishments spread over an area of 3,024,507 square miles and engaging an average of 6,615,046 wage earners. Only in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin are inspectors under Civil Service rules, while no such partial safeguard, or even any previous training, is required in twenty-one states. The association urges united effort this year to improve this situation, and furnishes, by way of comparison, details of the methods in use in many foreign countries for obtaining a highly trained body of technical experts to do the work, here, in large measure, left to those with political pull.

Each of the eight parts of this legislative program forms the subject of a chapter in this last publication of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The whole is a compact legislative handbook, illustrated with colored maps and charts, tables and bibliography, giving concrete information for legislators and their constituents.

CALIFORNIA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Gold Production—California Retains First Rank.

California shows an increase in output of both gold and silver in 1912 compared with 1911, according to preliminary figures by Charles G. Yale of the United States Geological Survey. The difference is not very marked but is sufficient to show that the precious-metal output of the state is advancing somewhat. California retains first rank in gold output, regained from Colorado in 1911. The mine figures of the Survey for 1911 were gold valued at \$19,738,908 and 1,270,445 ounces of silver, while estimates for 1912 indicate an output of gold valued at \$19,950,000 and 1,270,000 ounces of silver. Moreover, it is highly probable that when complete detailed returns are available, the 1912 figures will be somewhat enhanced.

The latest available complete statistics show that there are 1,181 producing mines in California, of which 596 are deep mines and 585 placers, including dredge, hydraulic, drift and surface claims. Dredge mining seems to be the only form of placer work which is showing any marked advance, the yield from the other placers being either at a standstill or showing a decline. The reasons for these conditions are that the ordinary surface and shallow claims are gradually being exhausted; the laws are unfavorable to prosecution of large hydraulic mining enterprises, except in a few counties; and abundant capital is necessary for opening drift mines, and this is not readily available where so long a time may elapse before a profitable channel is reached.

Dredge-mining operations require even larger initial investments than hydraulic or drift mining, but the profits are likely to be larger and quicker, while the advance borings in the shallow ground insure reasonable certainty in operations and results. The dredges of the state are now producing over 85 per cent of the placer gold and about 39 per cent of the total gold yield from all sources. A few new dredges were added in 1912 in the larger dredging fields and these are of the heaviest type and largest capacity. Some of the smaller and older dredges ceased operations during the year, either through working out the ground or being unprofitable. By far the largest proportion of the gold yield from this source continues to come from the extensive fields near Oroville, Marysville and Folsom. Several new dredges have recently been in operation in Calaveras county and at other isolated points. Toward the end of the year drifting operations were commenced on some of the very large hydraulic mines near Relief Hill, Nevada county, which have been virtually abandoned for many years. It is now hoped to make the channels pay by the drifting methods where the laws will not permit hydraulicking.

In deep-mining operations between 2,700,000 and 2,800,000 tons of ore is annually produced in California. By far the larger proportion of this ore is derived from the deep gold mines, especially from the extensive operations in the Mother Lode region. The output of siliceous ore in the state has increased to some extent and this usually averages in value from \$4.65 to \$5.25 a ton in gold and silver. So far as can be ascertained at this time, there were only thirteen new stamp mills added in California in 1912, all small ones, having a combined capacity of 163 stamps. There were also a dozen or more new Huntington and Graupner mills and half a dozen cyanide plants. No new smelters were erected.

Capitalists interested in some of the larger quartz-mining operations in the Mother Lode counties, encouraged by having found very profitable ore at vertical depths ranging from 2,500 to 3,600 feet, have during 1912 commenced work on a few of the old properties which were abandoned twenty or thirty years ago, when mining conditions were very different and such depths as are now attained were considered impracticable. On at least two of these properties immediate extension of 1,000 feet in depth is being carried on, with the intention of doubling that if thought profitable. If these efforts meet with success still other old mines will be reopened.

A rather discouraging feature of the year in this connection, however, is the fact that injunction proceedings have been commenced by farmers in the Sacramento Valley against all the prominent quartz-mining companies in Amador county, to compel the quartz-mine owners to impound their tailings by any suitable means, in the same manner that the hydraulic miners must impound their debris or tailings. The object is to keep the mountain and foothill streams clear and prevent the tailings from eventually reaching streams and rivers lower down in the valley. The main complaint at present appears to be against the "slaty" material carried in suspension and the accumulation of slimes in the sluggish valley watercourses. This movement has been impending for some years and especially since the operation of very large mills on Mother Lode mines. Over 2,250,000 tons of ore is crushed in the mills of California annually. Of this quantity the Mother Lode counties contribute about 1,400,000 tons. Considerably over 600,000 tons of this is derived from Amador county, which is possibly the reason that this county is the first to be attacked. As the material is generally heavy, most of it settles close to its source and can be readily impounded, but whatever system is adopted entails an expense which the present free disposal of tailings does not require. The movement referred to, therefore, has an important bearing on the profits of the quartz-mining industry of the state, and the injunction suits indicate that the miners must consider additional working costs.

Another important factor in connection with the gold-mining industry of California, and one to be deplored, is the marked cessation of prospecting operations and the resultant decline in discoveries of new mines, mainly in the mountain and foothill regions where extensive national forests have been established.

For several years there has been a gradual decline in the copper output of California owing to the closing down of large smelting plants by litigation over damages by smelter fumes. In 1912, however, an increase in output of copper is apparent over the yield of 1911, notwithstanding the permanent cessation of operations in 1911 of one of the very large plants of the state. This increase is due to the materially enlarged output from mines of two of the large companies owning their own smelting plants, to larger shipments from other mines which were producers in 1911, and to the advent in the producing column of certain new or reopened mines which supplied high-grade ore to the custom smelters. The agitation on the part of farming communities over alleged damage by smelter fumes has by no means ceased, and the operations of three of the most extensive smelting companies of the state are seriously menaced. Experiments continue to be made—notably at the Penn Mining Co.'s plant at Campo Seco—with a view to finding a remedy for present troubles and these, thus far, may be said to be reasonably successful.

Lead mining in California shows little change in 1912, although a lessened output as compared with 1911 is apparent. In 1911 the figures for mine production were 1,398,111 pounds, but the preliminary returns for 1912 indicate only a yield of 1,032,000 pounds. The lead continues to come mainly from Inyo, Mono and San Bernardino counties.

It is only within the last few years that any zinc has been produced in California, but in 1911 two mines, one in Inyo county and the other in San Bernardino county, produced about 2,800,000 pounds. Shipments of about the same quantity have been continued in 1912. There are in California extensive deposits of ores carrying so large a percentage of zinc sulphide as to be rejected by custom smelters and they are therefore unutilized at present. Experiments are now being conducted with these ores with a view of making them commercially profitable. If this could be accomplished the zinc output of the state would be materially increased and an addition be made also to the gold and silver yield.

daily. About 300 tons of iron-manganese ore, containing small quantities of lead and silver, was shipped daily from the Prince mines, and 100 tons from the Day-Bristol mines. The mines of the Yellow Pine district produced an increased quantity of lead ore and concentrates, the largest yield in the history of the district.

All records of zinc production in Nevada were broken by the output of the Yellow Pine district in 1912, when nearly 12,000,000 pounds of zinc (figured as spelter) was produced. This is an increase of about 233 per cent over the production of 1911, when only 3,548,032 pounds of spelter was reported. The chief producer was the Yellow Pine mine, which is equipped with the only concentrator in the district. The Potosi and others also contributed.

Nevada mines produced a greater tonnage of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc ore in 1912, but it was probably not over 1 per cent greater than the output of 1911, which aggregated 4,132,721 tons.

MONTANA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Large Increase in Copper Production.

As a result of the increased prices of metals and the greater production of copper particularly, the total value of the metal output of Montana in 1912 was close to \$64,000,000, according to preliminary estimates by V. C. Heikes of the United States Geological Survey. This represents an increase of nearly 36 per cent in value over the 1911 output and is the most valuable production since that of 1906. About 79 per cent of this value came from copper alone, about 12 per cent from silver, nearly 6 per cent from gold and nearly 3 per cent from zinc.

An estimated decrease of over 5 per cent in gold production brought the output of 1912 down to about \$3,500,000. This was probably due to a diminished yield of mill bullion, especially in the Little Rockies district, formerly in Chouteau county but now in Blaine county. The gold output from placer bullion slightly increased, being sustained by six operating dredges. The four boats at Ruby had a successful season, and the Kansas City plant in Missoula county, and the Magpie, in Lewis and Clark county, were active.

There was also an increase of about 5 per cent in silver, from nearly 12,000,000 ounces in 1911 to about 12,500,000 ounces in 1912. This was to be credited to Butte copper ore. The increase of 7.5 cents a fine ounce in the average price of silver meant a difference of nearly a million dollars in the value of the production.

Instead of curtailing the output of copper, as in 1911, when nearly 273,000,000 pounds were marketed, the production of 1912 was brought up to about 310,000,000 pounds, or nearly that of the year 1909. This is an increase of about 14 per cent, due partly to the rise in price of the metal, which averaged somewhat over 16 cents a pound, against 12.5 cents in 1911. Although Montana recorded a larger copper output, it retained second place among the states in 1912, as Arizona had a much greater increase. The copper mines at Butte, especially the Anaconda, East Butte and Tuolumne mines, made better showings. The smelting plants at Anaconda and Great Falls were not only more active than in recent years, but plans were made and work started to entirely reconstruct the Great Falls plant. The Anaconda mines were producing at the rate of 26,000,000 pounds of copper a month, and the East Butte at somewhat over 1,000,000 pounds. At the latter plant capacity was increased by lengthening the furnaces. The cost of mining at Butte was lessened by the use of electric power.

There was no important change in lead production in 1912 from the output of nearly \$6,500,000 pounds in 1911. The East Helena lead plant was active but worked largely on lead ore from other states.

A decrease of about 41 per cent, to an estimated production of 25,520,000 pounds for 1912, was shown in the spelter output, but interesting work was done in metallurgical treatment and construction. The Elm Orlu mine, the concentrator of which was lost by fire in 1911, produced no zinc, although experiments were made in direct smelting of the ore, both at Butte and in Germany. Improvements were made at the Butte & Superior mine, which somewhat retarded shipments. A new surface plant and a 500-ton unit of a concentration mill were constructed. The latter began operations in June, using an oil flotation process in connection with concentration. Small shipments of zinc concentrates were made from Basin, in Jefferson county, and of zinc ore from Troy, in Lincoln county. Work at Georgetown, in Deer Lodge county, was stimulated by the building of the railroad into the district, and construction was continued on the road to Radersburg, in Broadwater county.

WASHINGTON METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Production of Copper and Silver.

Although the output of gold, which is the principal metal produced in Washington, decreased to about \$679,000 in 1912, according to preliminary figures by C. N. Gerry of the United States Geological Survey, the total value of all metals produced in the state was greater by nearly 7 per cent than that of 1911. This was due to the increased production and better market price of both silver and copper. There were no shipments of zinc ore, and only a few cars of lead ore were marketed, against a nominal output of zinc and a production of 848,584 pounds of lead in 1911. Interest centered around the new cyanide mills at Republic, in Ferry county, and the copper mines at Chewelah, in Stevens county. The decrease in gold output of about 20 per cent, or nearly \$163,000, was the result of fewer shipments from Republic, where much ore was accumulated for the two cyanide plants which were operated during the latter part of the year. After changes made in the crushing department, the North Washington mill was treating 125 tons of ore per day in September. The ore averaged \$7.75 a ton and the extraction was said to be 95 per cent. The San Poil mill, also rated at 125 tons, made its first bullion clean-up in September from \$12 ore. During the year shipments were continued from the Surprise, Knob Hill, San Poil, Insurgent and Quilp mines at the rate of 3,000 tons a month during the first half of the year, and at a somewhat decreased rate thereafter. Besides that from the Republic plants, bullion was sold from mills operated in Chelab, Kittitas and Okanogan counties.

The estimated increase in silver production of 63 per cent made the total output for the year close to 398,000 ounces. Copper ore produced in Stevens county is to be credited with this increase, as well as with the increase of 295 per cent in the state copper output, which brought the total copper production up to about 1,250,000 pounds in 1912. The United Copper Co shipped five times as much ore as in 1911, and there was much activity in development in the Chewelah district. Lead ore came from mines near Bossburg and Turk. The lead plant at Tacoma was closed in July and improvements were made for copper smelting, including blast furnace, basic converter and electrolytic refinery.

NEW MEXICO METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Mine Output of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc.

The mine production of gold in New Mexico in 1912, according to preliminary estimates by Charles W. Henderson of the United States Geological Survey, showed a small increase over the output of \$762,808 in 1911; the out-

put of silver an increase of about 150,000 ounces over the production of 1,354,540 ounces in 1911; lead an increase of about 1,700,000 pounds from the yield of nearly 3,000,000 pounds in 1911; and copper an increase from 4,057,040 pounds in 1911 to about 28,000,000 pounds in 1912. The output of zinc made little change in 1912 from the output of 10,237,176 pounds in 1911. The increase in the value of copper alone adds over \$4,000,000 to the value of the output of New Mexico.

The output of gold and silver from the cyanide plants at Mogollon, Socorro county, showed a small increase, and a slightly increased output of the precious metals was also derived from the gold and silver-bearing siliceous and copper ores of the Lordsburg and Central districts, Grant county. The reopened copper mines at San Pedro, Santa Fe county, added to the output of gold and silver.

The increase in the copper output came chiefly from the operations of the Chino Copper Co., which is mining a low-grade copper deposit at Santa Rita by steam shovels. This ore is concentrated at Hurler, where a 5,000-ton plant has been completed in five sections, two sections being in operation at the beginning of the year 1912 and the other three being successively placed in operation during the year, the last being completed in December. The public report of this company for nine months of the year shows an output of 17,902,587 pounds of copper, and the output for the last three months was approximately 11,000,000 pounds. The second copper district in importance was the Lordsburg district, with an increased output for 1912. The Burro Mountain district, where much development work has been done during the last six years, made a small output. The copper mines and smelter at San Pedro, Santa Fe county, were reopened in August and operated throughout the rest of the year.

The lead output of New Mexico comes chiefly from the shipments of lead ore and concentrates from the lead-zinc deposits at Kelly, Socorro county, but there were also increased shipments of lead ore from the Cooks district, Luna county.

Shipments of zinc sulphide ore and concentrates from Kelly were about the same in quantity as in 1911, but those of zinc carbonate decreased. This district yields the greater part of the zinc output of New Mexico. In January, 1912, the zinc deposits at Hanover, Grant county, were reopened, after being idle for a year, and zinc concentrates and ore were shipped from Pinos Altos, Grant county.

HAYWOOD AS A REACTIONIST.

It is rather a pity that with all his opportunities to study and learn, William D. Haywood has been unable to arrive at any real understanding of Socialism or comprehension of the meaning of Socialist political action. At Harlem River Casino he boasted that he had not advocated political action and had not urged workingmen to use their votes. He looked upon such a course as useless because he was engaged in something he considered far more important, the preaching of direct action and sabotage, neither of which employments have engaged him of late.

While he has been carrying on his course in the higher violence, among the highbrows, of which he is in all ways one, the enemies of the working class have been giving some drastically illuminating lessons in the utility of political power. They have shown what political power means to those who possess it, and they have used that power to the detriment of the working class. But Bill Haywood would not think of such a thing as advocating the assumption of that power by the working class. He does not trust the working class—all his phrases show it.

There was a deal of presumption when he said that he would not talk ballots to voteless foreigners. It would not do him any good if he did, for they would not understand him, as he speaks English only. But there are others who do talk ballots to those foreigners who are now voteless, and with good effect. It is for that reason that in the industrial towns and cities of New England, the French Canadians, the Italians and many of the Slavs who are naturalized are drawn into the Republican and Democratic camps, where they help maintain the political power that oppresses them. If Haywood has any interest at all in this most important question, he might profitably spend a few days around the naturalization courts. That he would see Tammany and Republican leaders sedulously putting Italian and other workers through the mill, looking after them carefully and removing all obstacles from the way. He may be wiser than Tammany, but, for the working class, he isn't one-tenth of 1 per cent as effective as Tammany is for the capitalist class, and a thousand broken heads in recent strikes testify to the fact.

When he said he would not talk ballots to women and children, he assumed the superior, merely masculine, tone. Women and children have no votes. But women and children have intelligence, and will soon have votes. While Haywood is silent, in deference to their supposed lack of understanding, others are not, but are doing their level best to line up working women and working children politically against their own class.

But what he does advocate, direct action and sabotage, as a short-cut to the industrial republic, are at once visionary, opportunistic and vicious. Striking on the job frequently does force some concessions. Frequently, also, striking on the job results simply in the victimization of some of the weaker workers. Direct action is something that was publicly disapproved and secretly practiced by some old-line unions. The result was the spread of the spy system in the A. F. of L. If Haywood believes because of open advocacy of such measures the spy system does not exist in the I. W. W., he is gullible as well as futile. It does. The I. W. W. is filled with spies, and he knows it.

His fondness for empty epigrams should, for a while, give way to solid reasoning. The Socialist party is a political organization, not a mere happy hunting ground for the passing of the contribution basket. The Socialist party has never hesitated to take the lead in helping any working class struggle, and it never will hesitate. The Socialist papers have given the widest publicity to every working class struggle, have fought none but the battles of the working class, and will continue to fight no other. The party is not going to go out of existence because Haywood is indifferent or opposed to political action. It showed, at the last election, that it is growing stronger and clearer—and William D. Haywood, though a member of the National Executive Committee, contributed nothing to that result.

He has been a prominent figure in the I. W. W. Prominent figures do not make a revolutionary organization. The force and the utility of an organization are conditioned on the intelligence of the membership. When Haywood ignores political action he casts aside what would be the greatest weapon of the organization. When he preaches sabotage and direct action exclusively, he opens the way to victimization, and the workers will be victimized as long as they lack political power.

We intend to destroy capitalism. Nothing is gained by destroying individual capitalists.

We intend to expropriate the expropriators, but you cannot do it by ruining a machine or a piece of goods now in the hands of the expropriators.

You cannot organize by mouthing phrases and coining epigrams. You must get down to solid work and show the workers how to use their irresistible power, their power to run the industries and their power to reorganize the government so it will be for the benefit of humanity, not a weapon of a class.—New York Call.



A LETTER TO WHITNEY.

Cobalt Ontario, January 1, 1913.

Sir James Whitney, Legislative Assembly, Toronto, Ontario:

Dear Sir—As the time is once more at hand when the province law-making body meet in session for the purpose of enacting legislation that will be beneficial to the people of the province, be they rich or poor, we deem it advisable to once more impress upon our representatives the necessity of enacting an eight-hour law for underground miners. The miners of Ontario have endured quite long enough the unfair nine and ten-hour day in unhealthy and dangerous underground dungeons, and there are indications on every hand that their patience is well nigh exhausted.

One camp is on strike with an eight-hour day as one of the demands of the strikers. The other camps are just as anxious for this piece of justice, but are waiting to see if the Ontario Legislature will ever harken to the needs of the ore-producers. The case in favor of an eight-hour law has been stated so often that it seems a waste of words to reproduce them here. Two Canadian provinces and most of the Western states of the Union have eight-hour laws on the statute books. And here let it be said that there is more need of such a law right here than in the majority of mining camps, for in addition to the ordinary needs for such a law, there is the fact that hydraulic power supplies air which is lacking of the necessary amount of oxygen to properly sustain life and in which candles and other ordinary lights refuse to burn.

Both the government and opposition at last session introduced bills providing for an eight-hour law for underground miners. The opposition adhered to its support of the bill, but some unexplained influence appears to have been brought to bear on the government, causing them to change their opinion on the immediate necessity of an eight-hour day, and they announced that action on the bill was to be postponed, pending an investigation. Nearly a year has since passed by giving oceans of time for an investigation, and we understand that such investigation has taken place, including balloting by the miners in various mines, the majority of whom, despite the fact that most of them were unorganized, voted in favor of an eight-hour day.

With all these facts before us we feel it is high time for the government to recognize the justice and necessity of this law and to pass it without any further delay. Otherwise the government must in a large measure accept the responsibility of industrial troubles which are bound to ensue for the purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day.

Trusting the government will see fit to enact an eight-hour law for the miners without further delay, we remain, Yours sincerely,

(Seal) COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, W. F. M.

W. DUFEN,
O. G. MILL,
J. GORMAN,

Committee.

FAVORS A DISTRICT UNION.

Cobalt, Ontario, December 26, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners:

We wish to bring the following suggestions to your attention in order that you may be advised as to our position on this important question, and therefore in a position to discuss the matter with the members of your local in such a manner as will bring some definite results.

It has been suggested that a District Union be formed, embracing all the metalliferous mines in the immediate district and ultimately all such mines, smelters, etc., in the province of Ontario. It is obvious that if we are to maintain our present position as the sole organization of miners in the province that we must use our best efforts not only to keep our present membership intact but to increase that membership whenever and wherever possible. For this purpose a district organization would be invaluable. One local cannot be expected to pay for the organization of unorganized areas, but if all locals are united into one District Union for this purpose it would be much easier.

It has been pointed out that another function of the District Union would be the preparation of a district wage scale. This function is perhaps the most important of all and at the same time the most difficult. The view which we take on this question is that a satisfactory wage scale can only be drawn up after the most exhaustive and detailed inquiry has been made into all the varying phases of this question. We are of the opinion that it would be the task of your district organization to collect and properly tabulate this information and submit the same to each local for consideration. It is of course unnecessary for us to point out that the mere promulgation of a wage scale by your District Union would not ipso facto make such a wage scale operative.

We, therefore, regard the wage scale as an important branch of activity for the District Union to undertake, but the district organization must first be perfected before the wage question could be handled to your satisfaction.

Another important function of the District Council would be the organization of mutual aid and protection in times of strike, with the power to declare a district strike if conditions warranted such action and the membership concurred. Although we are of the opinion that in case of a district strike our demands should be as uniform as possible, yet you will at once see that uniform demands are not absolutely imperative, though certainly advantageous. A district strike could be undertaken with varying demands from the different locals with every chance of success. In all matters which may be classed as political demands, such as the eight-hour day and workmen's compensation, the work of your District Council would be invaluable. Statistical tables regarding accidents, benefits and compensation could be drawn up in such a manner as to put our case succinctly before the people through our labor and Socialist press and also before any investigating committee or parliamentary inquiry that may be constituted. For these reasons we are of the opinion that the organization of the District Union should be undertaken as soon as possible without imposing too many restrictions on their activity. The constitution of this District Union should be elastic enough to permit them to undertake without too much red tape such duties as they may, from time to time, find advantageous to the welfare of the district. It is our opinion that the local unions should not wait for the formulation of a specific set of demands or a fixed wage scale. The work to be done now consists of getting together and drawing up a somewhat loosely constituted District Union, leaving to time, circumstances and experience to suggest its ultimate form and power.

(Seal)

(Signed)

COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, W. F. M.

Cobalt, Ontario.



AMERINGER DISCUSSES WILSON AND THE TRUSTS.

For half a century the "small man" followed the political party of plutocracy under the childish belief that he, too, belonged to the Morgans and Rockefellers.

Ten years of muckraking have destroyed this illusion. The Lawsons, Tarbells, Russells, Bakers and Steffens, held a mirror before the bulging eye of the small man, in which he beheld himself, a helpless little lamb in the society of bulls, bears and wolves.

Instead of proudly feeding with the royal animals, his humble mission was to furnish the meal.

There can be no question that the small man belongs to the trust magnates. Only in a different way than he imagines. The fact is, the trusts are rapidly reducing the independent middlemen to vassals, campfollowers and parasites.

Numerically the middle class may be still increasing. Potentially its power is melting away like snow in spring.

As an illustration, let us take the industry that made Milwaukee famous. There was a time when almost every little burg had its own brewery. Many of these are closed down. Others hang on by the skin of their teeth. This in spite of the fact that population and consumers of beer are still increasing.

In place of the little brewery operated by its owner and a few hired men we see a few giant beer-factories. These are owned by stock companies and operated by hired managers.

The principle of five cents apiece and three for a dime also operates in industry. Four men doing the same thing together will produce more than four times as much as one man working by himself. In production two and two do not make four, but five or six. The productivity of each laborer increases with specialization. And the greatest specialization is found where the workers are most numerous.

So, in spite of all that has been said and written, in spite of all anti-trust laws and anti-trust administrations, big business is enlarging its sphere at a tremendous pace.

With the increase of large scale production goes the elimination of the small producer. As the field of operation is steadily narrowing down he becomes distributor, agent or salesman.

The more difficult it becomes for the small producer to compete with the larger one the more he is forced to resort to advertising and traveling salesmen.

Thus it comes about that the consolidation and concentration of industrial plants is followed by a numerical increase of the middle class. But this new middle class bears no relation to the independent small producer of a generation ago. Divorced from the ownership of the means of production, it becomes more and more dependent on large capital.

Thus, to return to the beer industry; we find that while the size of the large plant is increasing and the smaller ones are disappearing, the places in which the beer is sold are not decreasing. On the contrary, where their growth is not hindered by legal restrictions they are positively increasing.

But what kind of an independence does the saloonkeeper enjoy? The building in which the saloon is located belongs not to him but to the brewery. The same is the case with the fixtures, the stock and the license.

Our independent saloonkeeper is but an agent. If he fails to collect the required amount of nickels his place is taken by another man; if his business is prosperous, the larger share of the prosperity is expropriated by the brewery in increased rent. Enumerated in the census as an independent business man he is in reality a vassal of the brewery.

The same phenomena we find in the tobacco industry, where the concentration of plants has been followed by the establishment of many cigar stores by and belonging to the tobacco trust.

Out of this condition arose the Bull Moose movement and the revolt against Taft that landed Wilson in the White House.

As a result of its victory at the polls the middle class will obtain—nothing! Its return to power could only be accomplished through the destruction of the trusts. But every attempt in this direction must necessarily shake the very foundations of modern society. The only result would be a terrific panic and the end of the Democratic party.

But Mr. Wilson will not destroy the trusts. He will not even arrest their development. No man and no set of men can do that. The causes that have produced the trusts are still at work. Consolidation, concentration and the elimination of waste in production will be followed by the same process in distribution. This process will go on and on until every important industry and its distributing organs are trustified and the middle classes forced down into the ranks of labor.

We Socialists know that now—and others soon will know it.

Far from being discouraged, the result of the last campaign will only stimulate us to greater efforts. Out of this blind revolt, this wild stampede of the middle class towards nowhere, that dragged down a great, historic party and saw the birth of a new one, there rises one monumental fact: Eight hundred thousand men voted for Socialism. Eight hundred thousand stood calmly aside and let the stampede pass by.

Neither the sham Progressivism of a Roosevelt, the threat of hard times by Taft or the promise of immediate benefits by Wilson were able to swerve these men!

No! Socialism was not defeated, as our capitalist press fondly imagines. But the party of plutocracy was defeated; Roosevelt's sham Progressiveness was defeated; and the inevitable defeat of the middle class will only be hastened by capturing a weapon it cannot wield and assuming a mission it can never fulfill.

Like blind Samson, this class stands between the pillars of the temple of industry it cannot destroy without being buried beneath its ruins.—Social Democratic Herald.

BLASTED HOPES.

Our subjects who held a celebration in Manila when they heard that the Democratic party had elected its candidate for President and obtained control of both branches of Congress, are inviting disappointment in giving free rein to their expectations that there will shortly be issued at Washington a declaration acknowledging the independence of the Philippine islands.

It is true that in 1900 the Democratic party in national convention assembled, declared with all the emphasis at its command, that imperialism, as involved in the conquest and benevolent assimilation of the Philippines, was the "paramount issue" before the American people. Until it should be definitely determined and decided whether the United States should become an

imperial republic and go the way of Rome, or return to its pristine purity and remain a beacon light to the world's persecuted and oppressed, all other questions were deemed trivial and inconsequential.

The Democratic party was fixed and unalterable in its resolve that the United States should not remain half republic and half empire. It recalled Lincoln's words of warning that no people can be half slave and half free.

It was never contemplated by the fathers of the Republic that the American people should hold subject races and govern them without their consent. The policy of the Republican party challenged the sacred traditions of the Republic and repudiated the very principles upon which the embattled farmers justified their war against the British crown for the independence of the American colonies.

We recall now that the Democratic party was in possession of an embarrassing issue—the issue of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the intervention or consent of any other nation. There was much anxiety among its leaders lest the issue, like the scent of the rose clinging to the fragments of the broken vase, should attach to the party whatever disclaimers it might make or whatever silence it might impose upon the authors of its declaration of principles and its avowal of purposes.

Mr. Bryan was obdurate. He stubbornly refused to kick over the ladder by which he had climbed to high eminence. He was besieged and urged to forsake his idols of silver and consent to the crucifixion of mankind upon a cross of gold. But he would not listen, even though, as the citizen who struggled with the bear, he desired to let go and abandon the heaven-given ratio.

Then it was that there came to the authors of the platform the inspiration to proclaim the paramount issue without abandoning the lesser issue to which the Democratic party was so closely bound.

Labor was still upon the cross—its cries of agony moved every Democratic politician from Gompers to Tillman, to wail and moan, but liberty was imperiled, the Republic menaced, our glorious institutions were in the balance and labor would have to wait.

When the Filipinos should be freed, when there should be established in the eastern seas a republic fashioned after the work of the fathers, then, and not until then, could labor, writhing in pain, expect that the Democratic party should issue the final command to Mammon to cease pressing upon its brow the crown of thorns.

Twelve years ago imperialism was the paramount issue. Twelve years ago free silver was an embarrassing impediment. Today the heavenly-ordained ratio has gone to that limbo from which no traveler returns.

Other issues have arisen.

The trusts, like giant ogres, have licked their chops. The tariff has come forth from its death chamber when graveyards yawn and has groaned.

The blood has frozen and the dark night of despair has settled over the nation as Democratic alarms have given way to succeeding fears and greater calamities.

The Democratic party still stands pledged to Philippine independence. It still condemns imperialism and proclaims its devotion to the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It still holds, in the abstract, "These truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." In its platform, adopted at Baltimore, it declared:

"We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established."

The Democratic party is devoted to liberty. It hates tyranny. It cannot sleep o' nights or rest in peace so long as a subjugated race is held in bondage to the Republic.

But it may take a long time to prepare the Filipinos for stable government—quite as long as it would take under Republican administration.

The Filipinos are good Christians but they are disposed to be rebellious children. Their spiritual shepherds feel much more secure with an army of occupation to lend substance to their authority than they would were independence to come and liberty be turned to license.

The Filipinos may have to wait, even as did labor when its brow was pressed with thorns and imperialism became an issue which was paramount.—Milwaukee Leader.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

That assurance of President-elect Wilson to the "honest and enlightened business men of the country" that they have nothing to fear from him, may seem at first sight to smack something of the pedagogue telling the little boys to be good and he won't cane them, but nevertheless it is a statement that is expected from every successful candidate for the presidency.

It is necessary for such a one to believe that he really has such power as is implied in Wilson's statement. The farce that capitalist government is superior to capitalist business must be kept up.

When Roosevelt ascended the throne he made a similar statement, though in more forcible terms. He, too, assured the "honest and enlightened" that they had nothing to fear from him, but that "malefactors of great wealth" had better look out. Taft didn't make any such announcement, but then it was not considered necessary from him.

So far as representatives of "big business" are concerned, whether they are "honest" or not, they are certainly "enlightened" as to the meaning of and need for this performance, and it is fairly certain that Wilson's pedantic assurance was received with a cynical chuckle in many great financial sanctums. The idea of Schoolmaster Wilson playing ducks and drakes with the financial interests of a Morgan, a Rockefeller, a Ryan or a Belmont, no doubt, seems the most hilarious kind of a joke to these gentlemen, and with good reason. Not one of them has the slightest doubt of his ability to "lick the schoolmaster" if he gets too gay and forgets that his position is dependent upon them, and that he holds it only on condition of doing the will of the capitalist class. They tamed bully Roosevelt easily enough, and Wilson is a cinch compared to him.

However, the announcement is orthodox and expected and none of the "honest and enlightened" will publicly resent the admonition. It is in reality not intended for them, and they know it. Its real object is to impress the masses with the belief that government is something more than an instrument of the ruling class; that the politician is the master of the capitalist and not vice versa. And in the inculcation and strengthening of that belief lies the safety of the system of capitalistic exploitation. Hence it is never openly resented by the big capitalists, who are all "enlightened" on this particular point at least.

This particular deception is merely one of many intended for the preservation of the established order of things. The words placed in the mouth of the notorious "Mrs. Warren" in Bernard Shaw's play will apply equally in this case. Mrs. Warren declares to her daughter: "You don't understand. You've been taught wrong on purpose. You think that people are what they pretend to be—that the way you were taught at school and college to think right and proper is the way things really are. But it's not; it's all only a pretense to keep the cowardly, slavish common run of people quiet. The big people, the clever people, the managing people, all know it."

And the "big, clever, managing people" who own America, Wilson included, know all about the nature of the assurance given them by the Princeton Pedagogue. But they will never publicly proclaim it. For as another "enlightened" character in the play above quoted puts it, "there are no secrets better kept than the secrets that everybody knows."—New York Call.

Is the Highest Paying of All Enterprises in Which Capitalists Invest.

The Australian press has been much perturbed by what it terms the "blaze in the Balkans," and its effect upon Australian finances. Money is becoming short we are told, and most astounding of all, there have been heavy withdrawals of capital from our most sound and tempting mining propositions.

The press has floundered badly in its attempts to explain matters in connection with the doings of the great financiers, either from the fact that it hesitates to lay bare the villainies of the international capitalists, or it does not know the true state of things, and is hence unable to throw any light upon the matter.

That there is no lack of capital we may see from a statement issued by "The Economist," which states the total issue of fresh British capital for 1911-12 to amount in all to £191,759,400. Of this huge capital Canada received in round numbers £41,000,000, Argentina nearly £17,000,000, Brazil over £19,000,000, the United States about £21,000,000, and Australia £2,332,000. In addition to this, the British Government, representing six powers, brought pressure to bear upon China to make her accept a loan of £\$60,000,000. On the authority of Dr. Morrison, we have it that this proposal was regarded as one that would saddle the Republic with a preposterous burden, and Chinese statesmen rejected it, thus showing unmistakably that the action of the British Government was regarded with the utmost suspicion as being that of a capitalistic committee on the lookout for investments for its clientele.

In a recent speech the British Prime Minister said that in the past six years Britain had reduced its national debt by £64,000,000, France £17,000,000, and the United States £14,400,000. On the other hand he said that Germany had increased her national debt by \$33,000,000, Austria by £112,000,000 Italy had, up to the time of the war in Tripoli, reduced her national debt £8,000,000, but the war had wiped this out and added £\$20,000,000. And Russia, in the six years from 1905 to 1911, increased her national debt by £200,000,000.

The whole of the facts indicate that the nations whose industries and markets are limited are being driven to war by the international capitalists, who must, if they are to continue living upon the workers, find a means of skinning them.

The "Balkan-Blaze" is simply the result of the operations of capitalists. All the nations surrounding that storm center have been piling up their debts and preparing for war, and now that war has commenced, we hear the capitalist financiers chuckling to themselves from the remotest corners of the earth, because war offers the highest reward for the use of capital. When the war is over, and the numberless dead workers are thrown into pits like so much offal, capital will count its gains and look round once more to employ them.

The whole trouble arises from allowing the machinery of production to be owned by the few who have year after year to find increasing investments for their increasing capital. We may expect the trouble to increase, for as industry becomes unable to employ the increasing capital, the financiers will force the governments to employ it first in war preparations, and then in actual war itself. It is a murderous business that the financiers are engaged in. It is a business, which did the world properly understand it, would lead to every money-lord and every war-lord being impeached in all countries as the most dangerous and bloody pirate that the world has ever known.—International Socialist, Australia.

PLAIN TRUTHS

That Will Land the Thinking Man Firmly on His Feet.

The more we know of other nations the less we distrust them.

There is a Golden Age before us, and to that we must continually stretch forward.

The anti-Socialists are beginning to quit saying, "Socialism won't work." It is working entirely too much to please the masters.

Profit-sharing, bonuses, insurances and the like are schemes to blind the worker while they speed him up.

He is still a wage slave, and a tied one at that, for should he at any time rebel his "benefits" vanish.

Emancipation from wage slavery is the great thing to strive for.

All else is froth and bubble.

A fuller, freer, and happier life is assured when people are educated sufficiently to understand.

Socialists have got hold of the glad tidings that will usher in a "heaven upon earth," and should let no opportunity slip to pass the word along.

Light is the cure for most evils. It certainly dissipates ignorance.

Socialism advances a step with every person it enlightens.

Socialism's strength lies in the fact that it is based on truth, on liberty and on justice.

The "powers of darkness" are now understood to be Vested Interests, which would keep the people ignorant.

There is no longer a genuine competitive system, except among the non-capitalists and the very small capitalists.

The control of industry is falling more and more into the hands of large combinations of capital, to the detriment of the mass of mankind.

The combination of the people is necessary to save the people.

A powerful Labor and Socialist press is required to dispel ignorance, and teach the people that their salvation depends upon social co-operation.

Poverty and unemployment result from industry being run on individualistic lines, thus preventing social organization.

Millions are out of employment in the world under capitalism.

It is surely time to inaugurate a system that will employ all.

Those who work now keep those who don't; the producers keep the idle rich and the unemployed poor.

A workless world is an impossibility because it is against natural law. Work, however, should not be a species of servitude, but an expression of a rightly-directed energy.

Under a properly-organized system of industry some kind of work would be found for every man.

In the Socialist Republic by working for all, the individual will have all working for him.

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the working class as a whole.

Entomologists teach us that a parasite in one locality may become useful if shifted to another locality.

Socialism's cure for the social and industrial parasite is to put him where he will be useful.

Socialism doesn't mean dividing-up; that's why it hates dividends.

Capitalism creates criminals and then punishes them, which suggests a bad workingman angrily smashing his own botches.

Labor's aim is that people should live on useful work, not on rent, interest, and profits, and useless work.

What living costs doesn't trouble the millionaire. What his liver costs is a more thrilling question.

Man wants but little here below, and capital sees that he gets it.

An advantage gained through education is permanent, because the community will allow no legislature to go back on a wide-spread conviction.—New York Daily People.

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

LIST OF UNIONS

Continuation of the union directory table, listing unions in Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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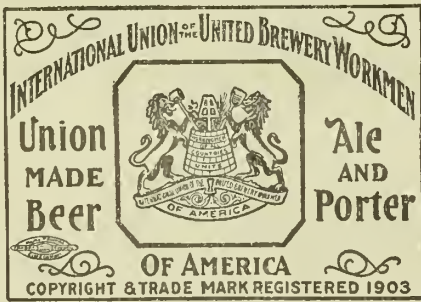
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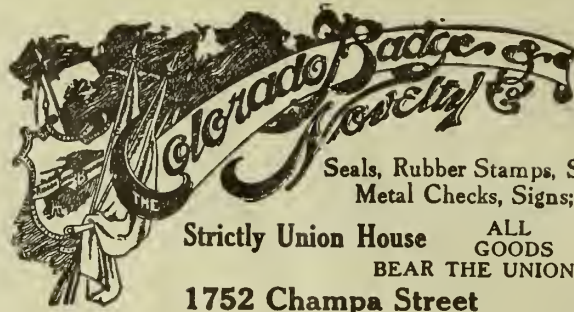
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