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INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 23, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 500
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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

HEADQUARTERS

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS,
Railroad Building.

Denver, Colorado, January 3, 1913.

To the Membership of Organized Labor, and All Who Believe That the Workingman Should Receive a Living Wage:

This is to officially notify you that on September 18, 1912, the Western Federation of Miners, the International Association of Machinists, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Molders' Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen; in fact, all organizations whose membership were employed in the production of copper at Bingham, Utah, except the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, after having exercised every effort within reason to negotiate a reasonable wage scale, declared a strike against all mining companies in said district. This strike is still on, and you are warned against paying any attention to the reports sent out by these companies and their agents that this strike has been settled.

Any man going to Utah and accepting employment in any of the mines at Bingham or the mills and smelters which treat the product of said mines is filling the position of a strike-breaker and lending his assistance to the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen to defeat the efforts of their fellow wage-workers to establish conditions under which they and their dependent ones may enjoy, at least, some of the absolute necessities of life.

When a settlement is reached you will be officially notified through the United Mine Workers' Journal, The Miners' Magazine and the other official organs of the organization involved.

You will also take notice that the miners at Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, are striking against a reduction in wages.

(SEAL)

CHARLES MOYER,

President Western Federation of Miners.

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Garment Workers in the City of New York, struggling for a living wage, tells the glowing story of our wonderful prosperity.

CARRIE NATION believed in "direct action" but Carrie is dead and the liquor traffic which she attempted to destroy with a hatchet is more prosperous than ever.

MORALITY is the outcome of the social conditions of man, and it is a mistake to attempt to improve the morals of the people without improving the environments by which their actions are conditioned.

You cannot, for instance, love your neighbor and at the same time compete with him in the labor market, in business or in any other field of human activity where the struggle for existence is fought, and where the victory of one often means the utter ruin of more than one other.

You cannot be really truthful in a world where the consummate liar carries off the prize amid the plaudits of the many, and truthfulness is only too often considered a badge of inefficiency and of lack of capacity for business.

You cannot even be honest, in the strict sense of the word, in speech and action, as long as hypocrisy is called politeness and regarded as an indispensable requisite of any person pretending to good manners, refinement and culture.—Buffalo Socialist.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

.....

Signed

.....

Department

.....

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription \$1.00 per year.

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'.

IN THE TRIAL and conviction of the Structural Iron Workers at Indianapolis, the United States government seems to have been the agent of the Steel Trust.

THE AVERAGE WAGE of the working girl in the United States is \$6.15 per week. On this princely salary she is supposed to secure food, shelter and clothing.

Furthermore, if she becomes ill, she is presumed to have enough "mazuma" laid away to pay for medicine and the services of a physician, and under all circumstances she must retain her virtue to merit the approval of the "Holier Than Thou."

DURING THE YEAR 1912, more than 10,000 employés were injured while pursuing their various trades and occupations.

The safety of human life commands but little attention from economic masters

THE I. W. W. has practically resolved itself into a *lunch ticket* for a number of professional skates who lost their usefulness in the real labor movement, and an *agency* for soup funds for those who are too *tired* to work.

CALIFORNIA has one Socialist in the Legislature.

In the year 1915 there will be others of his political faith, for such men as Otis and his confederates are making workers do some thinking in the Golden State.

DURING the past year, the courts granted 100,000 divorces, which left 70,000 children without parental supervision. In all probability, the vast majority of these people who resorted to the courts to break the bonds of wedlock will exclaim, "Socialism would destroy the home!"

THE STRIKE in the Porcupine Mining district of Ontario, Canada, still continues, and the strikers feel confident of ultimate victory.

The outrages perpetrated by the gunmen imported by the mine operators have failed to dampen the ardor of men who believe that dauntless determination can conquer the injustice of economic masters.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER is a citizen of the United States.

All citizens of the United States are supposed, in fiction, to be equal before the law.

But Mr. William Rockefeller is blithely sailing away for Honduras.

Meanwhile his lawyers have accepted, for him, a summons to appear before the senatorial money trust investigators. His attorneys will appear for him and answer for him!

How lively for William Rockefeller!

During many days and nights United States officers searched for William Rockefeller. He declined to allow service of a summons. He proved that he was superior to ordinary mortals before the majesty of the law.

He proved that old saying about equality to be sheer nonsense!

Had William Rockefeller been just Bill Plainman he would have been yanked out of his shanty and hauled away in a patrol wagon. He would not have been allowed to answer a federal summons through a lawyer, and to appear in the person of a lawyer.

He would not have sailed away to the balmy breezes of Honduras!

Can it be possible that there is any lesson for the workers in this little jaunt of Mr. Rockefeller?—California Social-Democrat.

SUPREME COURT Justice Blackmar of Brooklyn, New York, has upheld the constitutionality of the law limiting the hours of women to fifty-four per week. Judge Blackmar, in rendering his decision, said:

"The development of the industrial life of the nation, the pressure of women and children entering the industrial field in competition with men physically better qualified for the struggle, has compelled them to submit to conditions and terms of service which it cannot be presumed they would freely choose. Their liberty to contract to sell their labor may be but another name for involuntary servitude created by existing industrial conditions.

"A law which restrains the liberty to contract may tend to emancipate them by enabling them to act as they choose and not as competitive conditions compel.

"All these considerations are for the Legislature, and for the Legislature alone. It is only where the statute controls conduct in matters plainly and obviously indifferent to the welfare of the public or any portion thereof, that the courts can pronounce the act violative of civil liberties. Certainly this is not such a case.

"Laws which may be meddlesome interferes with the liberty of the individual in a primitive state may, in a highly organized society, become essential to public welfare, or even to the continuance of civil liberties themselves."

An appeal has been taken to a higher court.

OUT IN CLEVELAND a big tabernacle is being built to accommodate the crowds which are expected to attend "union services" to be held there within the next few weeks. The job is being done by scab labor.

The preaching will not be done by a scab parson. Heavens, no! He will be one of the very highest priced parsons to be had.

Only the portion of the work that should bring food to the working class is being done by scab labor.

Let's see: Jesus, the Nazareth labor agitator, who was crucified by the master class, was a carpenter, wasn't he? Yes. He was a carpenter.

Is it of record that he ever scabbed on the other carpenters? No.

He wasn't that kind. He put in his life organizing the workers of his time.

That's why they put him to death, just as other organizers of the subject class have been put to death by the masters from time immemorial.

Well, during the big "union meetings" when all of the barkers and other bloodsuckers in Cleveland are listening to the high-priced singers and sobbing in chorus, when the high-grade spouters are putting on the soft pedal and the weepy crescendoes about meeting mother in the sky, if there is a strike meeting of the union carpenters in Cleveland, which do you think the lowly Jesus, who gave his life for his class, will attend?

Think it over.—Buffalo Socialist.

I SHOULD JUDGE by the utterances of the Old Doc that there are to be hot times in little old Washington after the 4th of March.

In a speech made at Staunton, Va., the other day, he announced in that simple offhand way of his that in his administration there would be no monopolies and no one would be allowed to get rich except by rendering an adequate service to the public.

So I should judge there will be some doings when the Old Doc takes hold. Mr. Rockefeller's income last year was \$75,000,000 and his services to the public consisted of batting a golf ball over the course twice a day. So he will have to go. And the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the heirs of the Huntingtons, Crockers, Hopkinses and the rest of the railroad wreckers drew about a billion for no services whatever. So they will have to go. And Mr. Thomas Fortune Ryan annexed the interest on \$500,000,000 and did nothing except finance Harper's Weekly, which isn't a service at all, but an offense before God and man. So he will have to go. And about one hundred thousand other parasites fed upon the labor of other men and rendered no service except to exhibit their upholstered forms for the benefit of the untaught multitude. So they will have to go.

Yes, it's going to be something of a season at the nation's capital. Dr. Wilson doesn't tell us how he is going to make all these fateaters get out, but he has put on record his opinion of the man that makes promises to the country and then does not keep them, so there can be no doubt that monopoly is about to end in America and how nice that will be!—Russell, in Coming Nation.

"WHY, LIKE AS NOT, only the prospect of another prison term." Is this society's measure of the worth of a man? Would it be too "paternal" for the state to pay a man for the work it requires of him while in prison, and thus give him a real start when it adjudges him fit to return to the world? The state restrains the liberty of a man for society's good. It takes profit off the labor of this same man—for whose good?

It is hard enough for the average man, dropped from one place of employment, and without means to get self-sustaining work. How much harder, then, must it be for the man who leaves the doors of a prison, to re-enter the world in which he is to redeem himself, without money and without a job?

They said they were giving that boy his liberty when they released him from the reformatory. But they told one of society's sad, stale lies.

The boy or man who has to hunt for a job is about the most helpless prisoner on the map.

Men are every day selling their manhood for the sake of a job. They bend in unmanly attitude before the jobholder, and they take his slurs—for fear of losing their job.

Girls and women are every day selling their bodies to get or hold a job.

The prison isn't the problem.

It's the uncivilized scheme of society that makes the world one vast prison wherein the honest and industrious are eternally penalized for the profit of the lazy and dishonest.—The Citizen.

JUDGE ROBERT W. ARCHBALD of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has been found guilty by the Senate of the United States. That august body of national lawmakers has brought in its verdict charging Archbald guilty of "crimes and misdemeanors."

There were thirteen charges filed against Archbald and he was found guilty on five.

The Senate declared as follows:

"The Senate therefore do order and decree, and it is hereby adjudged, that the respondent, Robert W. Archbald, Circuit Judge for the United States for the Third Judicial Circuit and designated to serve in the Commerce Court, be and he hereby is removed from office; and that he be and hereby is forever disqualified to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

Robert W. Archbald has occupied various judicial positions for a period of twenty-nine years, and his record on the bench has reeked with infamy.

The Senate found that he had used his official position to advance his personal interests.

He has dealt with mining corporations and railroads and never hesitated to enter into shady transactions to enhance the financial standing of himself.

Archbald has been removed from the bench, but the system that made Archbald a corrupt judge has not been molested.

Archbald's successor will be surrounded by the same environments

and it is reasonable to presume that he may yield to the same temptations that have smirched the judicial ermine of the deposed jurist, of Pennsylvania.

Removing a judge from the bench will not remove judicial corruption as long as the *system* remains that debauches official life.

THE DELEGATES (A. F. of L. convention) evidently represented the average opinions of the members of the unions that sent them. The more progressive element cannot go ahead very far until these others become convinced of the necessity of adopting their ideas. To educate them to that point we must stay with them; accept the verdict of the majority while we continue our work of education. We may become impatient, disheartened by the inertia of the mass, but we can not go far ahead of the mass. We can only lead our fellow workers in the light by staying with them. We have the right on our side. Grim necessity will continue to forward our programs. The one fatal mistake we could make would be to sever our relations with those who,

in time, will be forced to see the logic of our position. In each convention the minority, representing the real leaders, is becoming more formidable. Let us stick with them until we become the majority.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

The above sentiments expressed by the United Mine Workers' Journal have the right ring and are typical of men who believe in democracy.

If the logic and arguments of the progressive element in the American Federation of Labor are based upon a solid foundation, it is only a question of time until that element will be in the majority. In this day and age when Capital is working ceaselessly to dismember the labor movement, it would be fatal to the interests of the working class for organized labor to split on the question of the policy to be pursued to achieve the best results. The progressive element can convert the conservative element, and the man who calls himself a *progressive* and who advocates that his particular craft or trade organization shall sever the ties of affiliation, has lost faith either in the efficacy of his arguments to convince, or else he concedes but little intelligence to the rank and file of the labor movement.

A Carrion Feast

WITH THE HOWLING FEROCITY of slavedrivers who have caught a victim in the act of striking back, the capitalist pulpit, press and public forum have fallen upon the manacled "labor leaders" at Indianapolis, and, feeling safe to vent their spite upon them, have taken full advantage of their opportunity. Of the two classes, we do not hesitate to say that, conscience considered, we would rather be with the poor, ignorant, half-baked victims condemned to prison, than to be with the fat, corrupt, overfed lackeys of the rich who are delighting in the feast upon their entrails.

The fact that not a single one of the condemned labor leaders is a Socialist has nothing to do with the case; the fact that many of them, including John T. Butler of Buffalo, had frequently fulminated against the Socialists as being "too radical" has nothing to do with it; the fact that they insisted upon butting their heads against the stone wall and ignoring the convenient gate of political class action, has nothing to do with it.

Two facts stand out bright and clear.

First, that if they were guilty, which is by no means established to the satisfaction of the working class, they had merely done to certain powerful members of the capitalist class what the capitalist class has been doing to them for ages.

Second, if they were innocent, which is not improbable, they merely add a few more to the long list of working class leaders who have fallen a prey to the vengeance of their hereditary enemies.

They say that the Steel Trust is the most implacable of foes, and that years ago, J. P. Morgan vowed that the last labor union should be wiped out of the steel industry. Apparently Morgan is triumphant for the time being; but the battle is by no means over.

For long, the workers have been led by blind leaders whose only

resource has been to fight the capitalist with the weapons which the capitalist alone knows how to wield—the weapons of conspiracy, war chests and "starving out" the enemy.

Of late years, the working class in the steel industry, as in other industries, has been educating itself to the use of new weapons. These are the weapons of political solidarity and industrial unionism.

Morgan has gained a triumph in carrying out his threat to wipe out the last of the iron workers' unions. His success for the time being has been due to two causes: First, the control of the political, police and judicial powers; second, the fact that the workers, split into warring craft unions, persisted in helping him to win by alternately fighting one another for the benefit of Morgan.

If the struggling victims caught in the net at Indianapolis fought back, like rats in a trap, as they best know how, poor as their method was, we can but commend the spirit of militancy, even though we may at the same time regret the crack-brained idiocy of fighting a foe on his own ground, with his own weapon—violence.

The "crimes" of the group convicted at Indianapolis, if crimes they were, are trifling compared with the crimes of the capitalist class committed every day in each sweatshop of America, in each child-slave pen, in each mill and mine where the life-blood of the workers' babes is ground and squeezed into dollars to buy diamond collars for pampered poodles, and pimply princes for the vacant-minded daughters of our toadstool aristocracy.

The lessons learned by the working class are learned in the hard school of experience. In the stress and strife and turmoil of the everlasting battle for a chance to live, the economic and ethical truths born of the class struggle are driven home. But, ultimately, the working class learns its lesson.—Buffalo Socialist.

Denunciation Will Accomplish But Little

SAMUEL GOMPERS delivered a lengthy address recently before the sub-committee on judiciary of the United States Senate, and his address was a vigorous defense of organized labor.

Mr. Gompers was still smarting from the effects of the verdicts rendered in the trials at Indianapolis and the conviction and imprisonment of thirty-three members of the Structural Iron Workers nerved the president of the American Federation of Labor to surpass his previous efforts in denunciation of the war that is being waged against the labor movement.

The following synopsis of Gompers' address was sent out from Washington and appeared in almost all the daily journals:

"If ever the time shall come," said Gompers in the climax of his address, "when government by dynamite shall be attempted (and let us hope and work that it never shall come), it will have as its main cause the theory and policy upon which is based government by injunction—personal government foisted upon our people instead of a government by law."

In closing his statement which included an assault upon employers and the Manufacturers' Association, particularly the United States Steel Corporation and the National Erectors' Association, Gompers declared that organized labor would not repudiate the Structural Iron Workers' Union "and leave them helpless and at the mercy of organized capital and insatiable, uncurbed greed for profits."

"Though all censure those whom men may deem guilty of dynamite conspiracy," the federation leader continued, "none feels the terrible consequences of the Indianapolis trial more keenly than the men of organized labor. There have been added heartache and sorrow to our already heavy burdens. The men accused and sentenced cannot suffer the penalties alone—upon them and all workingmen fall the suffering and penalty."

"But what of the conspiracy of organized capital—the conspiracy to murder the liberty of the toilers, to tear from them the means of protection by which they have bettered their condition, to leave them bare and defenseless in the competitive struggle?"

Judge Anderson, who presided over the trial of the iron workers, was referred to particularly by Gompers, when he declared that "our whole social organization seems to be on trial."

"Even the judge who tried the case, smugly assured of personal irresponsibility," Gompers said, "fatuously declared that 'the evidence in this case will convince any impartial person that government by injunction is infinitely to be preferred to government by dynamite.'"

"The worthy judge had blindly chanced upon one of the causes, but had failed to realize casual relationship. The worth is to him simply the worth of a conventional epigram—he does not know that there is a law of life just as immutable as the law of gravitation."

Gompers defended the American Federation of Labor as a force for betterment of conditions, and resented the attacks made upon it in the beginning of the dynamiters' case.

"We have been investigated," he said, "from the first insinuation that the enemies of our movement made to get the men 'higher up.'"

"Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was summoned to appear before the grand jury. Not a scintilla of evidence or suspicion of wrong-doing could be discovered."

The Federation leader referred to statements made by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Manufacturers' Association; William J. Burns, the detective; Harrison Grey Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, and others whom he characterized as "enemies" of organized labor.

Launching into his attack upon the employers whom he declared persistently had fought the iron workers' union, Gompers said:

"For six years the fight went on. You say that these men resorted to forbidden methods of violence and even sacrificed lives. You condemn their methods. Of any of those who are guilty, the condemnation is true, but I ask you—were the methods used by the employers less deadly to humanity and freedom?? Each will protect his own interests."

The above sentiments expressed by Gompers show conclusively that he realizes the seriousness of the assault that is being made against organized labor, but Mr. Gompers should likewise realize that *denun-*

ciation will not halt or minimize the attack of exploiters who have decreed that the forces of labor shall be shattered, if possible. Gompers may hurl his most forcible condemnation against the means and methods utilized by employers and the combinations to which they belong, but the most vigorous objections that may be raised by Gompers against the combined efforts of organized wealth to render the labor movement helpless, will be of no avail.

The closing sentence of Gompers: "Each will protect his own interests," demonstrates that Mr. Gompers recognizes the fact that "identity of interest" between employer and employé is being exploded by the history that is being written every day concerning the conflicts between Labor and Capital.

Shut Off the Revenue

A NUMBER of Socialist publications, during the past few months, have contained editorials that reflect seriously on an organization that is known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

These publications have likewise contained many articles written by prominent Socialists, who denounce the doctrines of an organization that has nothing in its armory save weapons of destruction.

Observing Socialists are beginning to realize that the I. W. W. is but a parasite that feeds upon the generosity of those who have been unacquainted with its methods of disruption.

Socialists are beginning to realize that the *propaganda* of this organization calling itself the Industrial Workers of the World, consists of *abuse* and *slander* and that the name and reputation of no man or woman is secure, who repudiates the hoodlum tactics of the professional disseminators of verbal garbage.

For the past few years Socialists, as well as members of organized labor, have been deluded by the loquacious managers of this aggregation, and when receiving circulars in glaring headlines, announcing *strikes* and *free speech* fights, have contributed generously, believing that their contributions would advance and promote the interests of the working class.

The orgies at Spokane, San Diego and other places have become a matter of history.

Thousands of dollars poured into Spokane and San Diego, and

The most conservative member of labor is being forced to discard the false philosophy that the interests of employer and employé are *identical* and forced to the conclusion that their *interests* are diametrically opposed, and because of this fact, every organization of employers is arrayed against the labor movement.

Mr. Gompers, in declaring that "each will protect his own interests" must admit that there is a *class struggle*, and that being true, it devolves upon Mr. Gompers to teach a philosophy that will unite labor industrially and politically.

"Rewarding our friends and rebuking our enemies" will not solve the problem, but the industrial and political solidarity of labor will make it possible for the working class to enjoy human rights.

these funds were raised by Socialists and organized labor, but the recipients of these funds have not even been grateful to the men and women who parted from their hard-earned dollars in response to the heartrending appeals of sweatless vagrants who *work the workers* and *keep no books*.

Their appeals for funds did not find space in the columns of the Miners' Magazine, and for this lack of recognition on the part of the editor, he has become a target for the profane maledictions and scurrilous defamation of the beggarly mendicants who glory in singing: "I'm a Bum."

The membership of the Western Federation of Miners repudiated by referendum vote this *abortion* on unionism, and the Socialist party and every labor body in this country must take the necessary steps to strangle to death the *Indolent, Workless Ingrates*, whose *mitts* are continually stretched to receive funds from the very organizations which are calumniated and slandered by its traveling jawsmiths. The Socialist party and organized labor have made it possible for the *Hammer Gang* to live, and it is about time that men and women who believe in *Socialism* and *Unionism* reached the conclusion that the *Miscarriage*, better known as the "Bummery," should be sentenced to death via the starvation route.

When organized labor and the Socialist party, that are traduced by the professional detractors, shut off the revenue, the obituary of I. W. W.-ism will be written.

District 6, W. F. M., in Convention

Special to the District Ledger.

NELSON, JAN. 9.—District 6, W. F. M., met in annual convention for the fifteenth time yesterday and are continuing their sessions today and until their business is transacted. President Davidson, in his address, made reference to many subjects of import to the organization and dealt at some length with the matters in dispute between themselves and the operators, and for which a board of conciliation has been appointed. Resolutions asking the Dominion government to improve the present system of the savings bank; authorizing the executive to put an organizer in the field; opposing the suggested increase in postage rates on newspapers and other matters of importance is on the agenda.

Reference was made by President Davidson in his annual report to the importance to labor of the victory won by District No. 6 and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, in the Kruz case, which, by the decision of the privy council, established the right of foreign dependents to secure damages under the workman's compensation act and in the good work which had been accomplished by the district.

That District No. 6 was in a better condition financially and from the point of view of prestige than at any previous time in its history was shown by the report of Secretary Shilland who presented the statement of receipts and expenditures.

Amendments to the provincial elections act, which were regarded as of the utmost importance to the union men and people as a whole of this province, were suggested in a resolution from Sandon local, which was referred to the British Columbian Federation of Labor.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 10.—Legislation providing that workers acquiring miners' phthisis and other diseases resulting from employment under unhealthy conditions may secure compensation under the workmen's compensation act; that the eight-hour law be extended to include all men working at smelters, and that the B. C. act will be amended to the standard of the Alberta compensation act, were passed at the closing sessions of annual convention of W. F. of M., No. 6.

Officers elected were: President, Cuthbertson, Trail; vice president, W. Flemming, Kimberly; second vice president, George Castele, Trail; secretary-treasurer, A. Shilland, Sandon; delegates to B. C. F. of L., Percy Johnstone and J. Cuthbertson; District 18, William Davidson; fraternal delegate.

A. J. Carter addressed the convention, also J. W. Bennett and Mr. McNiven, fair wage officer, spoke to the delegates on matters concerning labor which was received with enthusiasm. Matters pertaining to the conciliation board now sitting in Nelson were extensively discussed and some misunderstanding relative to the action of some of the locals was cleared. Convention closed by interesting remarks from retiring President Davidson on the work of the organization during his term of office.

The Situation at Bingham Canyon, Utah

Bingham, Utah, January 12, 1913.

Report to the Executive Board, Western Federation of Miners.

WHILE IN COMPANY with several others viewing the mining district of Bingham, in as far as the Utah Copper operations are concerned, we discovered that there are six steam shovels on the ore body, of which only three are in operation loading ore on the railroad cars. Near the top of the mountain there are also two shovels, one removing capping on the south side, the other one is on the north side standing idle.

Further investigation disclosed the fact that as far as ore shipments for the previous week are concerned, approximately forty cars of ore on each road (B. & G. and D. R. & G.) daily.

This great falling off in tonnage is due to the dilapidated condi-

tion of the mills and smelters in Garfield, as a result of insufficient help in the various mechanical departments.

We were also informed that during the latter part of December, on or about the first of the New Year, there would be a marked decrease in the number of deputies employed, and as a result of our investigation discovered that at various points along the route twenty-five or more of the most desperate looking Cossacks that ever graced God's footstool were still on duty. This looks as though their number was not decreasing very fast, judging from personal observation, as well as other reliable sources, that the number of men employed in and around the Utah Copper, inclusive of deputies, to be not over 750.

The Utah Construction Company has two steam shovels also in operation removing capping for the Utah Copper Company with a force of about seventy-five men employed.

We have learned but little in regard to operations in the United States mining district, as it is practically unsafe for other than a

strikebreaker to try to penetrate the Cossack stronghold. But we were informed by some of the men employed there at the time of the recent cave-in, in which four strikebreakers lost their lives, that there would be an exodus of at least 100 men in the near future as a result of the unsafe condition of the underground workings caused through lack of experienced employes.

There is practically no change as far as the smaller companies are concerned; they all seem to be dragging along in the same old haphazard way.

We also understand that the proposed increase in wages in as far as some of the common labor is concerned, did not materialize. Relief Committee: P. J. McKENNON, Chairman.

Condemned by Their Brotherhood

Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1913.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was unanimously adopted by Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at our regular meeting held January 9th, 1913:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that certain demands for increased wages made by certain employes of The Utah Copper Company, located at Bingham Canyon, Utah, and that said increase did not even reach the amount paid other employes for similar services, and the refusal of said increase resulted in a strike of the said employes of the said company; and

WHEREAS, As we have learned that all other employes of the said company, located at or about the mines of Bingham Canyon, including the machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, shovelmen and all others, have ceased to work for said company, during said strike, except the men who are engaged in the operation of the locomotives employed in taking the ore from the steam shovels; and,

WHEREAS, As we understand it, the men employed on said engines are all, or nearly all, members of this brotherhood and mainly constitute the membership of Lodge No. 690; and,

WHEREAS, No contract of any kind exists between said company and said brotherhood, or the members of said lodge, or any of them, directly or indirectly; and,

WHEREAS, The said Utah Copper Company absolutely refuses and did refuse to at any time receive any of the officers of this brotherhood, as such, having business in connection with said enginemen, or to in any manner acknowledge the existence of this brotherhood or of any other labor organization; and,

WHEREAS, These members have been and are now running and firing the engines hauling the ore from the shovels, and, as we are reliably informed are the only class of organized workmen who are working under these circumstances with strikebreakers, protected by gunmen; and while it may be true that said members can continue in said employment under such circumstances and conditions without losing their membership in this brotherhood; and,

WHEREAS, It is notoriously and well known that said, The Utah Copper Company, is amassing colossal fortunes in paid dividends every month, showing their full ability to meet with such slight increase of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore and condemn the actions of any class of labor, and particularly of this class, who will work under the facts and circumstances, as we understand them to exist, to be degrading in the extreme and worthy of the condemnation of all brotherhood men. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of Lodge No. 690, and to the men who are out on that strike.

J. F. McNAMARA, President No. 77

JOHN A. RYMER, Secretary No. 77.

A Dangerous Enemy to Labor

THE DESERET NEWS of Salt Lake, under the head of "Enemies of Labor," had the following editorial:

"The agitators who tell the people that there is one law for the rich and one for the poor are not telling the truth. In this country all are equal before the law. Or, in other words, the law applies equally to all, and the same law is for the millionaire in the palace and the miner in his cabin. It is true that the man who has money can buy costly lawyers and obtain advantages beyond the reach of the poor, but that is not because of the law, or the government. There is nothing serious the matter with either. Those who contend to the contrary are simply telling the people a falsehood. They are dangerous. They are revolutionists who would delight in seeing the flames of civil war sweeping the country from one end to another. That is why they are raving against the law and the government. That is why they are defending the destruction of property by dynamite and wholesale massacre of independent workmen.

"There is no war by the government on labor or laborers. The real conflict is between laboring men themselves. Some of the workmen have taken the view that organized labor has a monopoly of all the work there is to be done, and that independent workmen have no right to earn a living for themselves and families. And this discussion has advanced far beyond the academic stage. Men have been murdered for daring to work, and that is why the government has interfered—not against laborers, but to put a stop to murder.

"We have not a word to say against unionism, or organized labor. Workingmen have a right to organize for their own benefit. But when agitators who never do an honest day's work but live on agitation succeed in using the unions for criminal purposes, it is the duty of friends of the laborers to warn them against the consequences, and it is the duty of society to protect them against their enemies, who come to them in sheep's clothes, though they are wolves."

No one who is acquainted with the editorial policy of The Deseret News will accuse that journal of being an advocate of the principles of organized labor. The most dangerous enemies of labor are those journals that profess friendship for unionism, and at the same time hold up the agitator as a criminal.

Every step in the progress of humanity has been brought about by the agitator, who is flailed by journals whose editorials must meet the approval of industrial pirates and commercial buccaneers. A rushing river is far more preferable to gaze upon than a stagnant pool. A human being who is mentally dead and voiceless, will never leave any "footprints on the sands of time."

Christ was an agitator, and because the doctrines which He preached were at variance with the ethics of the money changers whom He castigated in the temple, he was branded as a criminal, crowned with thorns and finally condemned to die upon a cross on Calvary.

The men of '76 who signed the Declaration of Independence were stigmatized as agitators and rebels, but from their missionary work as agitators, grew the deathless sentiment that crucified regal imperialism on the soil of a New World and laid the foundations upon which was built the structure of a Republic.

Brown, Phillips and Garrison were agitators, hounded, persecuted, maligned and mobbed by the pretended worshippers of the law, and

yet these agitators who were spurned and loathed with contempt by our respectable citizenship who were credited with reverence for the majesty of the law, kindled that flame of fraternal sympathy in the human heart that resulted in snatching the black man from the auction block and putting chattel slavery in its eternal grave.

The agitators in every age have stood in the van of progress, and since Christ was crucified for his work in the uplifting of humanity, and Brown was murdered because his eloquence was consecrated to the liberation of an enslaved race, it is not to be wondered at that The Deseret News, the organ of Privilege, should raise a protest against the man who speaks for the victims of economic masters.

The Deseret News, with unblushing effrontery, repeats the old, chronic lie that we are "all equal before the law," when even the most verdant "Rube" that ever escaped from an alfalfa reservation, knows that our courts are reeking with corruption.

The victim of poverty who is forced to steal, is furnished with a cell in a prison, but a "frenzied financier" who loots the vaults of a bank, can take a trip to the Old World, carrying in his pocket a pardon from the President of the United States.

A pauper, stealing to save himself from starvation, is imprisoned, but a Morse can feign ill health and be restored to citizenship, to again pursue the vocation of a shark on Wall Street.

The News refers to the independent workingman, and by independent means the man who has not brains enough to seek shelter in a labor organization. If to remain outside the realms of a labor organization means independence for the workingman, then why does the manufacturer, the mine operator and other employers of labor band themselves together in their respective organizations? Does the employer lose his independence when he joins an Employers' Association, and if not, then how does it follow that the worker ceases to be independent when he joins hands with his fellowmen in a labor organization? The employer, when he becomes a member of an Employers' Association, puts his individual interests behind the bulwarks of the organization of which he becomes a member, because he knows that his individual interests in such an organization will receive protection. The workingman with brains, joins a labor organization because he knows that standing alone as an individual, he can wrest nothing from the clenched grip of Greed.

The workingman who stays outside the labor organization in order to be independent, reads journals of the same character as The Deseret News, and is more to be pitied than blamed for his mental malady that makes him believe that he is independent. The News is coarse in its work.

When members of the working class, driven to desperation through the despotism of industrial tyrants, use weapons of violence to redress wrong, and in the use of such weapons take human life, the government becomes the agent of giant trusts and corporations to put the lawbreakers in prison or send them to the scaffold. But when a mine owner, through greed for profit, is culpable of an explosion that kills hundreds of his slaves, there is no federal investigation and no indictments of a grand jury to bring the murderer to the bar of justice.

The editorial flummery in The Deseret News should be consigned to the garbage can.



FRANK PANTALONA

Ex-prize fighter, who was arrested in Pueblo, Colorado, on the charge of hiring strikebreakers for Bingham, Utah under misrepresentation. He was formerly a member of Bingham Miners' Union, but turned traitor for Judas' money.

The General Strike

VI. THE MEANING OF SABOTAGE.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

DIRECT ACTION, as understood in the Latin countries, has three main ways of expressing itself. It can take the form of strikes, of boycotts, and of sabotage. The first two methods of industrial warfare are well enough known in this country not to require definition. But, what is sabotage?

"I am not going to take time tonight," said William D. Haywood, in a famous address at Cooper Union, New York city, "to describe to you the conditions in France, though I would like to do so, because I again want to justify direct action and sabotage. You have plenty of it over there. I don't know anything that can be applied that will bring as much satisfaction to you, as much anguish to the boss, as a little sabotage in the right place, at the proper time. Find out what it means. It won't hurt you, and it will cripple the boss."

Well, now, what does it mean; what is sabotage? Pouget, the French trade union leader, declares that sabotage was first intended to mean, for bad pay, bad work. As the English workers say, "Go Canny! Don't hurry." Give as little in return to the employer as possible. The employer considers labor a commodity—well, if he insists on buying it cheap, let him get an inferior article. This was the original idea; but the term came gradually to include any action on the part of dissatisfied workmen to break the machines, spoil the product of the machines, and render the conduct of industry unprofitable, if not actually impossible. Finally sabotage ranged all the way from machine obstruction or destruction to dynamiting, train wrecking, and arson. It is not advised that a dissatisfied baker worker should put ground glass in the dough, or that a pharmacist put poison in a medicine; but it is advised that an electrical worker should tangle wires or cut them; that a railroad employé should smash his engine, and that a machinist should drop a bolt in the turbines. These, or indeed any effort, criminal or otherwise, to ruin a machine or to spoil its product,

would be classed as sabotage. To be sure, many of the advocates of sabotage disclaim any intention of personal injury. They seek only the injury of property. The McNamaras declared that they had no intention of destroying human life, but the fact remains that in the attempt to practice the methods of sabotage, the McNamaras were led deeper and deeper in the ways of crime and violence.

While sabotage is a new term, it describes a method of warfare that has been practiced by the oppressed in all ages. Slaves were forced to practice sabotage in some manner or other, as that was their only means of retaliation for any brutality of the master. In those countries where men are not allowed to strike against oppression, sabotage is used as a method of warfare. Where workingmen are denied all open and peaceable means of righting their wrongs, when their strikes are doomed to failure by the use of the courts and the armies, when their protests are of no avail, and all their honorable efforts fail to bring relief, sabotage will inevitably be resorted to as the one most effective weapon left to rebellious spirits. As assassination is almost the only weapon men have in countries without the freedom to speak, to write, to assemble, or to vote, so sabotage is the only weapon that workingmen have in a country that denies them the right to organize, to strike, and to picket. Like insurrection—it is the last resort. It is a right that cannot be denied. And if it is not generally used by men today, it is solely because of their desire to abide by open, humane, and legal methods of warfare so long as those methods are allowed them.

Sabotage is a product of despair. It is an acknowledgment that working class organization, both political and economic, is a failure. Turning then from organized and co-operative effort, the advocates of sabotage believe that a minority of desperate and determined men can do by violence what the open efforts of democracy have failed to accomplish. Sabotage is a return to the individual methods of the anarchists. Eugene V. Debs has well said: "If I regarded the class struggle as guerrilla warfare, I would join the anarchists and practice as well as preach such tactics. * * * I am opposed to sabotage and to 'direct action.' * * * The very nature of these tactics adapts them to guerrilla warfare, to the bomb planter, the midnight assassin. * * * Such tactics appeal to stealth and suspicion, and cannot make for solidarity. The very teaching of sneaking and surreptitious practices has a demoralizing effect and a tendency to place those who engage in them in the category of 'Black Hand' agents, dynamiters, safe blowers, hold-up men, burglars, thieves, and pickpockets.

"If sabotage and 'direct action,' as I interpret them, were incorporated in the tactics of the Socialist party, it would at once be the signal for all the *agents provocateurs* and police spies in the country to join the party and get busy. Every solitary one of them would be a rabid 'direct actionist,' and every one would safely make his 'get-away' and secure his reward, a la McPartland, when anything was 'pulled off' by their dupes, leaving them with their necks in the nooses.

"With the sanctioning of sabotage and similar practices, the Socialist party would stand responsible for the deed of every spy or madman, the seeds of strife would be subtly sown in the ranks, mutual suspicion would be aroused, and the party would soon be torn into warring factions, to the despair of the betrayed workers and the delight of their triumphant masters."

I quote the above denunciation of sabotage and similar tactics not merely as the opinion of Debs, but as the position of the entire International Socialist and Trade Union movement. There are only a handful of men, outside of France, who sanction such methods, and many of these have been excluded from the Socialist movement. Indeed, since Debs wrote the above, the Socialist party of this country has adopted the following article as a part of its constitution:

Section 6. Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage, or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation, shall be expelled from membership in the party.

Fortunately, even the French workers, who at first put their faith in direct action, are now beginning to denounce some of its most dangerous forms. Especially are they awakening to the folly of sabotage. Sorel, who has been the ablest theorist of revolutionary unionism, declares: "Sabotage is a method of past ages, and it does not at all tend to lead the workers toward their emancipation. There is, in the mind of the masses, a great number of grievous survivances which it is the mission of Socialism to dissipate." Some anarchists are also growing sick of such barbarous and degrading tactics. "Sabotage," says Jean Grave, "is the crafty procedure of the feeble or the slave, who, not daring to rebel, gives a kick to the dog of his master. In order to have the right to argue with one's employer, one must not place one's self in a condition of inferiority, where he may treat you as a thief and a liar."

"La Grave Perlee" is a method of warfare similar to sabotage. This is a strike of men who remain at work, and who, with apparent zeal to carry out all instructions, conspire together to do everything wrong. Goods are labeled to the wrong address. The engineer, who is instructed to see that every nut and bolt is tight, loses endless time at every station in the most minute inspection. Dispatches are sent to the wrong place, with the result that trains stand without orders, and the whole system breaks down. The latter method is less vicious than sabotage, but the two in practice usually end the same way—in a series of criminal acts.

There is something pathetic in the fact that at this late day the workers should have to spend any time discussing sabotage, and that the great and magnificent movement of the working class, which is in many ways the most inspiring thing the world has known, should have anywhere today to fight to free itself from a policy that offers a cloak for the work of "black-hand agents, dynamiters, safe blowers, hold-up men, burglars, thieves, and pickpockets." Must we admit that

the working class is yet so weak that its methods must be criminal or so childlike that it can only kick the dog of its master? The tactics of sabotage were practiced thousands of years before the working class knew the power of organization. They were practiced in England in the '30s and '40s of last century. It was the spirit of sabotage that led to the bomb at the Haymarket in Chicago. Up to the present the method of sabotage has only led the working class to riot without purpose, to violence without aim, into a helpless misery which it has seemed would never end.

Fortunately, there is no need to fear that sabotage will ever get a hold on the workers of America. As soon as the American workers understand the meaning of sabotage, they will have little use for it. Criminal methods may attract to the unions bums and hoodlums, but they only repel the working class. And the simple fact is that the American movement is too far advanced, politically and industrially, to listen long to the propagandists of sabotage. Wherever it is preached and practiced, labor organization is weak. It is a sign of infancy and mobs. It can never dwell in harmony with the intelligent and constructive organization of labor. As John R. McMahon has said:

"A gorilla might be taught to throw a brick. * * * It is easy to teach a man to throw a brick or cripple a machine. It is hard to teach him Socialism. What use is the man who has been taught to throw a brick? Give him a full stomach and he will fight on the other side. What is direct action, sabotage, after all? It seems to be our

old friend, anarchism, in a new, though slightly bedraggled grab. *The mission of Socialism is to teach the workers the futility of sabotage and to show them that stupid fury will gain them nothing.*"

Sabotage has, of course, no inherent connection with the general strike. It has, however, an association. Both are the theories of those who fight political action; both are examples of "direct action," and both may be merely the outbursts of a blind fury that can lead a working class, too ignorant to think and too inert to organize, into the streets to be shot.

Some have lamented the loss to the working class of the marvelous and masterful oratory of Briand, the self-styled father of direct action. Well, I don't know what services he may render capitalism, now that he works openly in its pay; but, God knows, his work in the French labor movement has been worth millions to his present masters. It is not without sorrow that one thinks of Herve, who has spent so many years in prison, because he was sincere enough to practice what he preached, now forced to confess that since Briand turned the French workers from trade union methods and political action to anarchistic methods and direct action—the French workers have developed a party and a trade union movement "equally stagnant, with equally ridiculous inefficiency, treasuries without money, journals without readers, and have engendered demoralization, skepticism, and disgust."

Some Truth Revealed

THE FOLLOWING is extracted from the Salt Lake Desert News:

"From the east, however, comes a report of the effect of the strike upon the Utah Copper's reduction.

"Utah Copper is still suffering from the effects of its recent labor troubles, according to George L. Walker. It is estimated that the strikes in Bingham and Ely will result first and last in a production loss of 35,000,000 pounds of copper for the two districts; that they will add more than half a cent per pound to the cost of the company's copper for the year 1912, and that its net earnings will be lower by \$1.50 a share than they would have been had operations continued uninterrupted throughout the year.

"When production was resumed after the strike ore had to be mined at those points where it could be gotten at quickly and conveniently. The reduced labor forces naturally delayed a resumption of stripping operations. As a result, the average grade of ore treated during December was very low and with it was mixed more or less waste and capping. The grade of the ore that went through the concentrators in December was around 1.20 per cent, and the recovery probably did not exceed sixteen to seventeen pounds of copper per ton. As a result, Utah Copper's production for the month was somewhere around 6,000,000 pounds, which is only half the amount that was being produced monthly before the strike occurred.

"This, however, is only a temporary condition. The company has not yet secured quite as many men as it needs and of course it will take some time to organize thoroughly the new working forces. It probably will not take more than sixty to ninety days, however, to get the volume of production up to the maximum of 12,000,000 pounds monthly.

"The management of the Utah Copper Company now anticipates that the work of stripping the capping from that very large portion of its ore deposit that lies on the south side of the gulch and extends up to and just beyond the top of the mountain, on which its work is now centered, will be completed within three years. Meanwhile operations will continue on their present gigantic scale, 15,000 to 20,000 tons of ore and 30,000 to 35,000 tons of capping being excavated every day. After the stripping is completed it is confidently believed

that the company's copper will be produced year in and year out at an average cost of less than seven cents a pound.

"During the year just closed, Utah Copper is estimated to have produced 97,000,000 pounds of copper. This year its output should exceed 120,000,000 pounds and its cost should be as low if not lower than in any previous year in its history. Every dollar of profit that comes from the Utah Copper Company's property in the future will be 'velvet.' From the beginning the company has had approximately \$14,000,000 to spend on property purchases, stripping, construction, etc., and net earnings so far have equalled this amount. With the help of its \$5,000,000 income from its Nevada Consolidated investment the company has paid over \$16,000,000 in dividends and in addition has built up very large cash reserves for working capital. Some time this year it will increase its dividend rates. The stock is being bought on all reactions by strong investment interests."

In the above is revealed considerable truth as to the loss sustained by the mine barons of Bingham, Utah.

The Utah Copper Company, with all their agents scattered in different parts of the country recruiting strikebreakers to fill places of the strikers, have ingloriously failed to make the mines productive as of yore, and the shrinkage of dividends must be a heartrending blow to the sharks who hunger for the usual profits.

In the western journals it has been made to appear that the mines were being operated almost to their full capacity, and some of the mine operators, particularly the officials of the Utah Copper Company, have been using extensively the columns of western journals to impress upon the public mind that the production at the mines had almost reached a normal condition.

But the article taken from an eastern publication and reproduced in The Desert News of Salt Lake, tells another story.

The Utah Copper Company is paying an awful price in its attempt to crush organized labor in Bingham Canyon. The arbitrary attitude assumed by the mine barons, that organized labor must not be recognized, has been costly, and the losses will continue regardless of the millions that have been accumulated by mine owners, who look upon their employes as abject slaves, unworthy of the recognition of haughty masters, who desire to hold labor in the chains of servitude.

A Sad Reminder

CARLYLE SAYS the Old Guard didn't make a heroic reply to the allies when on Waterloo field the devastating hosts of the allies demanded surrender. But they should have said it. Here is a little letter, published and credited to a child in Bingham:

Bingham Canyon, Utah, December 7, 1912.

Dear Mr. Postmaster: If you see Santa Claus will you tell that we want soom things from him this Christmas. Papa has been out of work for 2 months. The strike put us so we wont have no Christmas this year. Gladys Collins wants a doll, story book and ribbons. I want a doll, story book and handchifts and ribbons. My sister Ethel, a doll, a story book and ribbons. And my brother, Roy Collins, wants a gun, story book and pair of gloves. I wish you would tell him. I give thank to you.

Bingham, Utah, Fremem Gulch. Yours truly,

MISS LUCILE COLLINS.

I am going on the theory that the letter is genuine. It ought to be. And if it were made in the office, it deserves almost as much credit as if the author were a little child again—which is about the acme of compliment for composition.

Really, the letter never should have been published. It should have been referred to Mr. Moyer, and his capable fellow troublemaker, Mr. Wilde.

Bingham was headed pretty comfortably into the winter when that precious pair landed in Utah and began their labors for the destruction of the industries of Utah, or the mining industry was by no means the limit of their field, if they had succeeded there. And every man with a job, and every man with a business to advance, is under deep and lasting obligations to the Utah Copper for standing firm against the rising tide of Moyer's making, and successfully defeating the efforts of that enemy of men.

The men in the great camp were all at work. Thousands of them were living with their families, getting a fair pay for every day, and getting it in money. They were bringing up their children. They were buying property. They were taking their places, if of foreign birth, in the building of a greater state. Their boys were fitting themselves in Utah schools for the battle of life. Their girls were growing into the excellence of Utah women. They themselves were faring comfortably down the aisles of life toward that day when they should be too old to work, but not too poor to support themselves.

And, on a sudden, they were commanded to cease working. That meant to cease earning. That meant less and less food from day to

day. It meant flight for those who had given no hostages to fortune—or who lacked the manhood to stand by their families in the day of the distressful Moyer visitation. It meant an autumn of conflict, a time of strife, a period of lawlessness or of suspicion—and a winter the darkness of which no man but an idle laborer can know.

The pathetic feature of the Tribune's letter is not evident inability of "papa" to provide the things reasonably expected in the heart of a child. It is the survival in that child of the family cohesion; the view which includes brother and sister. There is the heart-gripping strain of the published letter. In the face of disaster, in the face of distress, of hunger, of trouble that cannot be understood, of worry that dims the eyes of mother and makes of father a different man—the little girls asks for the presents which, as sure as there is a God in heaven, she had a right to expect. And they are exactly the presents she would have asked for—and received—if Mr. Moyer had not needed coal and food and drink for the winter—and come to Utah to provide it.

In the light of the letter of the little girl, one wonders if the food of the trouble-maker is not embittered, even in spite of the luxury abounding in the home and crowding the life of Moyer. One wonders if the dreg in his drink doesn't taste of the tears of children—of desolate Christmas children—even in the hours of his maddest revelry.

He laid the palsy of his order on thousands of men. He stripped them at the entering in of winter of their inability to work. He laid shame on them if they sold their honest labor to honest men. He took of their periled and diminishing substance—and then he went away. The men may get into the winter, and out of it, as best they may. It is small matter to Moyer. And the children who looked for Santa and feel only the claws, sum up the total of the Moyer strike at Bingham.—Goodwin's Weekly.

It is not strange or surprising that a truckling liekspittle of capitalism should resort to brazen falsehood to satisfy the combinations that make it possible for him to keep his slanderous sheet afloat. At the very time when this letter alleged to have been written by Miss Lucille Collins on, December 7th, 1912, her father was an Eliot "hero" and gloried in being a *scab*.

If his daughters—Lucille, Gladys and Ethel—were deprived of dolls, ribbons and story books, it was because the mine owners for whom their father was working as a *scab*, did not pay a sufficient wage to enable a strike-breaking parent to purchase a few petty luxuries for his children.

We are told in this letter of Lucille, that her brother, Roy Collins, wanted a gun. It is not surprising that the progeny of a *scab* should want a gun. *Scabs* and *guns* go together.

It is probable that the paroled convicts and deputized thugs, armed and paid by the mine operators, planted the *murder spirit* in the breast of the boy who yearned for a weapon of blood on that anniversary, when pulpits proclaimed: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

We will agree with Goodwin's Weekly that this letter should not have been published, but we do not agree that it should have been referred to Moyer; but it would have been far better had it been thrown in a garbage barrel or a sewer, as the letter is a coarse piece of work to poison public sentiment against a man who used all honorable means to avert a strike.

If the disappointment feigned by Lucille shook Goodwin's Weekly with sympathetic spasms, what convulsions would have seized the measly rag of Salt Lake if only the editor had permitted his vision to scan a continent, to behold the millions of children who were denied on Christmas day the luxuries of dolls, ribbons and story books?

Was Moyer responsible for the countless thousands of children in the congested districts of the large cities of this country, where they were not only denied dolls, ribbons and story books, but were fortunate if opportunity favored them with a meal from a table of charity?

How many tears did Goodwin's Weekly shed for these countless thousands, or was the pathetic flood reserved for Lucille, Gladys, Ethel and Roy, the offspring of a sire who became a "hero" when he flung his manhood to the winds and *scabbed* under the guns of the hired thugs of the mine operators?

The Weekly has become so *weakly* that it is liable to have hysteria should another *daughter* of a *scab* write a letter and deplore the loss of such luxuries as dolls, ribbons and story books.

Now, what are the facts relative to the Bingham strike?

The editor of the Miners' Magazine will deposit \$500.00 in any bank in the city of Denver and challenges Goodwin's Weekly to cover the same, and the editor will prove that Moyer did not call the strike. We will prove that the miners of Bingham, by an overwhelming referendum vote, declared a strike, and that Moyer did not go to Utah until after the referendum vote was taken.

We will prove that after the referendum vote, Moyer left for Bingham, Utah, and called a mass meeting at which it was estimated 1,800 miners were present.

We will prove that Moyer appealed to that mass meeting to postpone the strike until he used every effort to bring about an honorable settlement.

We will prove that Moyer used all honorable means to have a conference with the mine operators, but that he was ignored by the industrial czars, who absolutely refused to give organized labor any recognition.

To be brief, we will forfeit \$500.00 if we fail to prove Goodwin's Weekly a *liar*.

Put up or shut up.



NOTICE TO BINGHAM MINERS' UNION.

Due card issued by Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 to John Hewitt, found at Big Creek, California. Address N. N. Enemark, Kennett, California.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Globe, Arizona, January 16, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please put notice in The Miners' Magazine as membership card of Brother Nick Nylund lost or stolen and the card was paid up to the 1st of February, 1913; and have all secretaries be on the lookout for the same. Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

SECRETARY OF NO. 60, W. F. OF M.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF W. F. M.

Hancock, Michigan, January 13, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in The Magazine: Secretaries and members of Western Federation of Miners are requested to look out for a card issued to Domenic Bianco by the Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200, W. F. M., August 4, 1912. Dues are paid to October 31, 1912. Said card was lost some time in October on some of the streets in the city of Hancock. Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

C. E. HIETALA,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 200, W. F. M.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Calumet, Michigan, January 15, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in The Miners' Magazine: To All Secretaries of the Western Federation of Miners: The following described cards have been lost or stolen: Nillo Martti; initiated December 30, 1911; dues and assessments paid up to December 1, 1912. Matt Nuttula; initiated January 15, 1911; dues and assessments paid up to February 1, 1912. Fraternally,

(Seal)

JOHN E. ANTTILA,
Secretary-Treasurer, Local No. 203, W. F. of M.

IN THE LAND WHERE WAR IS HELL.

By Henry M. Tichenor, the Rip-Saw Poet.

It hung above the postoffice door, and this is what it said: "Wanted—Young men to go to war"—that's how the poster read. "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men" is nothing for us to heed, for we are the wolves of the jungle den and ours is the god of greed; and the wild war whoop will never cease where the wolf whelps buy and sell—so CURSE "god will" and the way of "Peace," for ours is the way of hell! And the splatter of blood and crunch of bones and the screams of the tortured ones, and the sweethearts' sobs and the mothers' moans are hushed by the belching guns! And the vultures swoop where the carrion lies, and the demons dance and yell, and laugh at the sight of the weeping eyes in the land where war is hell!

INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

Eureka, Utah, January 15, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please have the following published in your next issue of The Miners' Magazine: The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, W. F. of M., Tintic District, held their regular meeting January 10th and installed new officers for the coming term. A large number of the Miners' Union attended the installation, which was highly successful. Mrs. Mary Edgeworth was the installing officer and Mrs. Robert Adamson put on the drill work, which was highly appreciated by all present. A delicious banquet was served at the conclusion of the work.

Following is a list of the new officers: President, Mrs. Hannah Mitchell; vice president, Mrs. Francis Simpson; recording secretary Mrs. Sadie Babcock; financial secretary, Mrs. Ida Wheeler; conductor, Mrs. Hilda Wilson; warden, Mrs. Florence Allen; trustees, Miss Annabel Mooney, Mrs. Berdeen Berry and Mrs. Thersa Virtel. Yours fraternally,

(Seal.)

MRS. IDA WHEELER,
Financial Secretary Auxiliary No. 4, W. F. M.

IN BEHALF OF PRESTON.

San Francisco, California, January 9, 1913.

To the Members of Organized Labor:

Brothers—I have tried to bring before you a matter that ought to concern all of us. Some have responded to the call, but a great many of us have not. Of course if we do not think it a worthy cause, why, we should not assist it, but if we do think so, it is our duty to help it with all our might.

It is true that many of our fellows who have had the wrath of the masters upon them have had more publicity than our dear brother and martyr, Brother Preston, but there is not one deserving of more consideration than he. I have stated before that he has loved ones depending on him for support. "Hot air" will not help them. They need the good things of life, and while our brother is not able to help them, it surely is our place.

We cannot ask his masters to assist. If it is only a two-bit piece it will help. Just put yourself in his place. The awful crime he is guilty of is being true to his class, brothers! Wake up! Let us jump in and give him a lift. I do not intend to make an eloquent speech. I could not if I so wished, but I am appealing to you as union men who have the cause of the working class at heart to get in and see that our persecuted brother's loved ones are cared for: I believe that everything is being done by the W. F. of M. to get justice and freedom for him; but in the meantime his family has got to eat.

Don't waste time worrying about the misery he is going through while in a prison cell. He would die there for a principle. His heart is free, if his body is not, for he has done no wrong. So I ask you from the bottom of my heart to get together and show our brother that he is not alone in the fight. He will thank you; so will his loved ones. Yours for freedom in our time,

JOSEPH W. SMITH.

TEMPLES OF LABOR.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

The name "Labor Temple" over the door of a Mormon church at Salt Lake is a misnomer.

The board of trustees, whom the workers are supporting, have some Sunday laws not unlike those made by the Puritans at Plymouth Rock.

One in particular which prevents workers from using electricity on Sunday without permission of the board of trustees. That one was busy writing a series of articles for labor's press makes no difference; the janitor is authorized to turn off the electricity and does his master's bidding.

Expenses must be kept down, even though rents for desk room go up and the workers who pay the bills are not to be considered.

Upon what meat are these trustees feeding that they have grown so great? "Woman's place is in her home on Sunday evening," said the janitor. "We do not want women around here at all. They ought to be at home taking care of their children." "But I have no children, I protested." "Then you should get married and have some, and not use up all of 'our' electricity on a Sunday."

That the Western Federation of Miners was paying rent for the desk I was using as well as paying for the electricity made no difference to this hard-shell Baptist janitor.

This Temple of Labor is a sacred place on Sunday and women should keep holy the Lord's day.

From those who style themselves labor's leaders, who are in reality labor's bleeders, O Lord, deliver us.

GAVE THANKS TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE COSSACKS OF NEVADA.

To Captain McGaffin and Men:

As an evidence of our appreciation and grateful feelings we the undersigned, employes of the Steptoe Valley Smelting & Mining Co., desire to express to you and your men our sincere thanks for the kindly aid and protection you have extended to us in the peaceful and lawful pursuit of our duties as employes of the said company during the present labor trouble in our camp.

While we regret with you the seriousness to which matters finally came before cessation of armed demonstrations by the parties who were active in causing the lamentable disturbance, we feel certain that the protection of your company has been the means of saving some of our lives. 10-19-12.

R. E. H. Pomeroy, Budd Rock, Robert Cook, Alfred Holmgren, Robert Glenn, William White, D. L. Payne, Charles Grimes, F. C. Jaccard, J. R. Kenney, F. C. Slack, Ralph Slater, Alfred Doull, J. A. Johnson, John Axelsson, George T. Cameron, J. H. Webb, J. M. Molyneux, C. C. Barrow, Mat Guzzell, W. B. Merrill, George M. Smith, H. C. Parker, Edgar Richards, N. E. Benson, P. J. Kraus, James F. Lees, C. M. Lillie, V. A. Pollock, W. A. Porter, A. E. Asper, A. E. Goodwin, Bruce Talbott, E. B. Brown, Ed Leak, I. Sutherland, Charles McGhan, H. McIntyre, W. D. Linton, Jr., D. Boyd Smith, Jr., W. C. Converse, A. Bergeri, Ed Maxwell, Harry Johnson, Frank Melrose, S. B. Dunlap, H. B. Dunlap, R. L. Henry, Alma A. Ellis, Thomas Epling, M. Cahill, Charles S. Hollow, J. R. Ranson, Jr., J. G. Gauges, D. Arnst, F. A. Kelly, O. B. Burnett, E. Dixon, William Lamont, J. W. Sanders, L. K. Sands, L. Buboer, Charles Raby, A. W. F. Munson, Louis Ricks, W. E. Fox, Harold Maier, Charles Johnson, Fred Hall, G. A. MacKay, W. F. Remington, Paul O. Wels, S. Severini Sorensen, K. M. David, C. P. Carlson, H. E. Duplessis, F. A. Bulter, G. P. Watson, Rolle Wright, A. G. Henning, A. K. Mountree, L. T. Wallace, Miles A. Morgan, Frank E. Haff, Jr., H. B. Young, R. T. Siranton, Leonard Larson, K. C. Watson, E. J. Crocker, R. E. Middagh, R. A. Nebeker, Edward Lowe, Charles Olson, Andy Nelson, E. G. Stockman, Walter Mitchell, C. W. Denton, J. McDunn, W. S. Philipps, W. H. Hamilton, Charles Swingley, Eli Anderson, Gust Johnson, J. K. Welsh, James T. Elliott, J. L. Morrison, Frank Bauer, George W. Smith, C. E. Anderson, Charles Goodwin, L. T. Lewis, J. J. Carroll, R. C. North, C. Peterson, Bert Hamilton, Fred Carlson, David Crro, J. McLeary, L. D. Smyth, A. P. Wofford, L. R. Stringer, Fred Sargent, J. D. Watson, E. D. Burlingame, F. S. Miller, Otto J. Theis, H. Bayliss, W. W. Bilton, D. A. Quinn, John Leddy, C. A. Reily, John Welde, Burton S. Craig, Joe Howartt, F. E. Jameson, George F. Waddell, Charles Ziegler, J. C. Kinneer, C. W. Bagwill, R. P. Lamborn, R. W. B. Richard, James Couzens, Lindsay Duncan, H. B. Leyson, Lloyd E. Ginter, T. G. Smith, P. H. Liddle, K. E. Voorhes, G. S. Holgate, L. M. Crawford, Thomas Neilson, E. E. Kime, C. H. Clark, George Westby, Ross C. Finley, H. E. Blake, G. E. Westenrider, J. H. Nyce, M. C. Shallenbarger, W. J. Bain, S. E. Alvard, Joe O. Long, Edgar Folsom, J. C. Barrowman, William Barrowman, A. Brewster, A. A. Johnson, O. E. O'Hara, E. A. Tuttle, T. W. Frasier, George Papamichalis, A. C. Hitt, Ed Ledde, Math. Schaefer, Neal McCarthy, Olaf Viken.

Billy Mills, working in the drafting department, refused to sign it on the ground that it was an outrage.

(The above named parties gave thanks to the captain of the Cossacks of Nevada. Such servility and cringing sycophancy becomes disgusting to every man whose blood has not turned to water. Such crawling creatures lack the stature of manhood and are the voluntary slaves of capitalism, willing to pay tribute to uniformed Hessians, the armed hirelings of industrial tyrants, who use the state to hold labor in chains.—Ed.)

MY COMRADES.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

In the kindergarten class in economics there are fifty-seven varieties of comrades, ranging from a cross between a Progressive and a Prohibitionist to those of the "Eat 'Em, Pete" variety.

Each one feeling that he is following the fellow who first mixed wine and water at a big feed, about the time concrete was first introduced and carpenters were put on the list of track walkers without pay, the Lowly Nazarene having foresight picked up another trade and joined the bartenders' union, my comrades having read two ten-cent pamphlets cannot see that each and everyone must live his or her life as best they know how until they learn from experience a better way.

They would impose their slave ethics and capitalistic views on everyone they came in contact with if they would allow them. Also they wish you to accept their exclusive cut-and-dried plan of how to run the co-operative commonwealth, when they might be busy on themselves with a mental housecleaning. It is a mortal sin to disagree with them and a crime to say so in public.

They insist that you shall tell them what kind of money we shall use in the co-operative commonwealth and if you reply, "Anything live and useful," their thoughts turn to lice, and they go away greatly offended, resolving to put you out of the movement, even though they must lie and vilify one to do so, not knowing that any sincere man or woman not afflicted with "jobitus" is with the common herd until they own the common things of life, including brains.

You must wave the red flag twice in awhile, wear a red button in your coat lapel, have a red card instead of a scapular around your neck or you are not really a comrade, according to those who give nothing to the movement themselves but abuse.

You should, if you are a speaker, have a brass band to advertise you en route; also posters containing a photo of yourself when you were sweet six-

teen; also you must charge at least \$10 a lecture, or \$20 shows you have ability and they may be able in time to get in with the chantanqua. The Choc-taw tribe is wise and will have none of this type of book punchers.

To get out of one's "private ear" unannounced is nothing short of treason. One dare not climb on a truck in a factory or shop, or soap box without the permission of this new kind of constables, as this will "hurt" the movement. This way of doing things is womanly but not lady-like and we must go back to the days of Parasitic Lazles by all means.

The literature you peddle must be passed upon by each local board of censorship and if your books do not say that the cow is the most important animal of all to us rough necks who desire to operate the commonwealth, then one should write some more books that do say so.

One should not say that a society shell has not brains enough to give her a headache; you should say the system is responsible for cornering all the brains, so when the society shell was born there was none left to put in her head.

As all organizations, political and industrial, are only so strong as the members possess initiative, imagination, intelligence and self-reliance, is it not time we started to develop these qualities in our comrades, rather than attempt to destroy them in those who are so fortunate as to possess these precious gifts the gods bestow on so few?

HAIR-CUT REFORMER.

(Copyright retained.)

It was a bloody war by which England opened the Oriental door for the prosperous opium trade. A new grafter class soon after grew up around the harbors whereby opium was imported to Holy China. The graft was successful because their customers were very ignorant of the value of opium and the grafters soon raised up from poor peddlers to burghers, later becoming modern class of capitalistic merchants.

Of course, all the mandarines used opium as much as possible and exchanged their treasures of gold, precious stones, silks, etc., for opium. It became the fashion among the aristocratic class, or, commonly speaking, the "high-toned" class, and consequently the opium dealers became a very powerful class in China; they almost got the whole administration under their control. The imperial throne strongly favored them, and why not? They were so rich and opium so miraculous, and so so.

But, mind you, the opium trade reached a limit at last, because the common people were too poor to buy their stuff, as they had nothing to sell to get even the price of opium. Now that was the condition of times when the hero of this story rose into greatness as a reformer. He was born a cheap coolie and sold to a wealthy French diplomat to serve his family in Peking. While there he learned that "pale-face-men" paid well for loose hair. He soon made his escape and began selling loose hair to Europeans. His business became prosperous; loose hair didn't cost much; it could be obtained by cutting the cue from the skull of dead poor chinamen, and the clipper could be paid with a few drops of opium.

Later, when the loose hair trade grew into a great wholesale exporting business, they would often rob in the shade of the suburbs, and oftentimes they made the mistake of cutting off the head from coolies who opposed the "unlawful" hair-cutting.

Oh, well, coolies are nobody anyhow, and the wise policemen understand that by keeping the coolies peaceful, a live business is left "untouched." To be sure, the police judge must punish every one of the coolies who dare appear in public without the lawful long hair.

So now you understand that such extensive exporting of loose hair must surely reach a limit at last. Then this clever merchant begins to agitate a new reform, why not the Chinese wear short hair as well as Europeans? When he himself went to meet the common people he showed them that he had short hair and told them it was to be the latest style, adopted by the highest class.

Of course when he was to meet a high mandarine or when he had an audience with the secretary of the administration he would need to have a long cue, but that was easy; he well knew how to wear a wig of long false hair. After this continued agitation—thanks for the progressive administration—came forth the imperial manifesto giving the people liberty to wear short hair, which style spread over the country quickly from one city to another, thus the wholesale exporter had a "good" year.

But after all the coolies' hair was exported, another great crisis arose in the wholesale hair business.

But the common people throughout the country had long hair and were willing it should remain so, as country people the world over rather cling to the old fashions.

The short-hair agitation could not turn their minds as quickly as it should be, and so the pernicious manifesto did not affect these soon enough; consequently our brave, active hair wholesale man and short-haired reformer hired a mob of short-haired coolies, armed them and sent them through the country to civilize the people by cutting their hair. The same tactics were used before, when they robbed the hair in the shade of the suburbs while they often missed and cut off the head instead of the hair.

Note.—The short-hair story is written as an example of how every capitalist is a reformer, and the tactics they use all the world over, not only in China, but in every country.—Adolph Salmi.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Financial rottenness such as could exist in no other city of the United States, but flourishing in the shadow of the Capitol and protected by the lax regulations which influence with Congress has been able to secure for the District of Columbia, is being mercilessly shown up by the House investigating committee, of which Victor L. Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, is a member.

As a result of the investigation, so far as it has proceeded, capitalists of Washington are running around in frightened circles and members of Congress are begging the committee to let up. The committee is threatening to go into a general investigation of financial and real estate affairs in the District of Columbia.

The financial twists and turns by which a number of slick gentlemen in Washington have been able to turn an original investment of \$1,000 into a tissue-paper appearance of \$2,000,000 of prosperity would be amusing except for the fact that thousands of innocent investors all over the country stand to lose heavily in the operations of the wily promoters under fire, whereas the rascals probably will get off scot free with the booty. Representative Berger's mail is heavy with letters from victims—widows among them—who have invested their entire savings in the stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company and the First National Fire Insurance Company—the two concerns being investigated.

The shady transactions involving some of the best known capitalists in Washington, including a couple of federal judges, would probably never have become public except for the fact that two schools of sharks in Washington began fighting each other. For years, protected by influence in the House and Senate, the sharks had been getting a fat living off the swarms of suckers which are always swimming around in the sharks' feeding grounds.

But a new school of sharks recently invaded an old school section of the bay; one of the new school began to fight for a juicy mullet in the guise of the chairmanship of the Wilson inaugural committee; and then the

two schools began fighting each other! Observing the blood on the surface of the water, some inquisitive congressmen demanded to know what was going on underneath, and the investigation followed.

Some months ago four Washington men with itching palms but small resources paid \$250 into a pool and secured an option on a corner property in the heart of Washington's business district. Unable to swing the deal with this small capital, they found two others with more means, and the pool was raised to \$10,000. With this sum they were able to put across a deal, buying the corner for \$18 per square foot—or a total of \$400,000—and selling it later for \$23, or \$510,000—a neat little profit of \$110,000 for a few weeks' work. The buyer was the Southern Commercial Congress, supposed for many months to be a sort of Chamber of Commerce for Dixie Land—but now shown up to be another aggregation of promoters out for the money. In buying this property from the original option holders the Commercial Congress put in only \$50,000 cash to secure the title.

Then there was organized the Southern Building Association, which took the corner from the Commercial Congress, borrowed \$800,000 and put up a fireproof office building, known as the Southern building. The building was opened in 1911.

But the building company was unable to hang onto the building for want of funds to swing the proposition, and it decided to sell.

Meanwhile three insurance promoters, who had fled from New York state rather than face an investigation by the state insurance commissioner, came to Washington, bought an old fire insurance company, known as the Commercial, and proceeded to enlarge it as a money-making proposition according to the best methods of wildcat promoting.

This they were able to do because of the lax regulations in the District of Columbia, and the sucker-feeding proving so good, they proceeded to organize another company of the same character known as the First National to catch what suckers the Commercial stock missed. De luxe promotion literature of the best Roycroft composition and deckle edge was put out, showing the fabulous profits to be made by investing in fire insurance stock. In loud type this literature set forth that the leading fire insurance companies paid forty-one per cent. dividends, being careful, however, to refrain from promising this profit to prospective investors and thus avoid running foul of the postoffice, but allowing that impression to sink into the mind of a careless reader. As a matter of fact, legitimate fire insurance in the last ten years has been a losing game because of the great San Francisco and Baltimore fires—but the literature failed to mention this trivial fact.

The bait took, and the sharks began gathering in suckers by the thousand. In a short time they had sold two million dollars in stock—all by mail.

Nevertheless, because of extravagance in management, the companies began to lose money. As a starter the three promoters took \$75,000 as their commission. But while this \$75,000 was a dead loss to the companies, nevertheless they declared a twelve per cent. dividend to keep up the price of stock. The dividends were paid out of the moneys received from stock sales.

The companies, however, needing a method for covering up this loss, and the Southern Building Company also needing financial assistance, met almost providentially, and at once saw that they could be mutually profitable to each other. So the insurance companies, using stock as a great part of the purchase price, bought the equity in the building, which went into the sale at a valuation of \$1,540,000. This was on October 29th last. Two days later the insurance companies listed this building in their assets at a valuation of \$2,000,000, and, although they actually owned but an equity in the company, they listed the entire sum of \$460,000, which they had added to the purchase price, as an actual increase in their assets, due to the increase in value of the real estate owned by them! This paper profit the companies divided fifty-fifty, each adding \$230,000 to its book assets, thereby covering up its losses. Then both companies announced a rise in the price of stock.

The transactions assume importance because prominent men have loaned their names to the companies. On the promotion literature of the First National appears the names of Justice G. W. Atkinson of the United States Court of Claims; Justice Ashley M. Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Robert N. Harper, bank president and the first man convicted under the pure food law; E. E. Jordan, a banker; Henry C. Shober, a prominent official in the Interior Department; Robert J. Wynne, former post-master-general.

Jordan, in December, was a strong candidate for the Wilson inaugural chairmanship. To injure him, a member of the opposing school of sharks, the Real Estate Ring of Washington, complained about the insurance companies' transactions. Jordan was not nominated inaugural chairman.

THE DINKEY SKINNERS AND THE BINGHAM STRIKE.

For some time previous to and until this strike was called in the Bingham district (September 18, 1912) there had been a great deal of agitation going on amongst the various bodies of labor operating in and around the mines affected. The reason for all this agitation, however, needs no explanation, as every workingman employed by Big Business in this or any other civilized country knows is due directly to economic conditions. The labor movement generally understand that there is something radically wrong with their pay envelope, as compared to the high cost of living.

They also realize that the necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter—are gradually getting beyond their reach, and that the master is continually getting richer, while the slave gets much poorer.

As a result of such manifest and intolerable conditions a mass meeting of all the workers involved was called to devise ways and means as to the action necessary to be taken in the matter, when it was finally decided that the various craft and other organizations would take charge of whatever branch generally affecting their department. Also to appoint committees who would present their ultimatum to a joint committee, which was later appointed, and also scheduled to convene on a future date.

This joint committee assembled on the day regularly set apart for the meeting (7:30 p. m.) and to the great surprise of that body, a bona fide grievance outlining the changes in working conditions generally as well as the various other improvements necessary was handed in from all the committees involved, with the exception of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, the Brakemen having already turned the whole proposition down cold, their wages having been raised in the meantime as a direct result of strike.

The Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, or more familiarly known as dinkey skinnners, who are running most of the engines employed in hauling ore from the steam shovels to the various assembly yards for further transportation to mills at Garfield, were in a somewhat different position than were their brothers in the train service who had already "double crossed" the movement.

This aristocratic body of dinkey skinnners, however, were among the various organizations who took a referendum of their local membership to determine whether they were going to become involved in the movement or not, and as a result of the ballot cast, which was sixty-two votes, it developed that fifty-seven to five in favor of affiliation was placed on record. It further developed that a committee from that body was also present at the joint committee meeting heretofore mentioned, their grievance having been regularly drawn up and officially signed, with positive instructions to present same; but when asked to do so they absolutely refused, giving as their reason that unless they were assured of the support of the Steam Shovelmen, they did not care to take further action; but also stated that if the Shovelmen did support the movement that they would be only too glad to co-operate.

The committee next proceeded to positively assure this bunch of icebergs that they were supported by the Shovelmen and went as far as to place in

evidence a bona fide grievance from the officials of that organization, assuring them of their support and willingness to fight to the finish. In reply to this assurance they simply stated that they did not think they would go on strike at all, as they had discovered their mistake and expressed a desire to rid themselves of the entire proceeding (thanks for the mess of pottage). The question was then submitted as to whether they would return to work under guard. The reply was that under no circumstances would they return to work under guard of any kind. The strike being called in the meantime, and at 8 a. m. on the morning of September 18, 1912, the hills that had been covered with a mass of human and mechanical energy the day previous were now covered into a veritable Necropolis.

For about three weeks following the walkout there had been no attempt on the part of any of the companies involved to resume operations. By this time the idle men were beginning to look for pastures new, and a great many were already leaving camp, the Utah Copper Company realizing that this exodus would soon leave them in a bad position in case they wished to resume operations in the near future.

They immediately proceeded to notify the dinkey skinnners that they would be retained in service, and that all that was necessary for them to do was to report at the company's office every morning and that their pay would be regularly forthcoming, with this proviso, however, that they were to respond to the call to resume operations whenever requested to do so.

In the meantime the mining cops were shipping in a number of deputies and in a short time there were assembled in the strike zone between 300 and 400 of these capitalistic menials. After this bunch of industrial Pariahs had been stationed at their various posts of duty it was evident that a starting of the mines was soon to be made. And on the morning of October 10th the dinkey skinnners that had, until this time, been merely reporting for their pay, were now requested to earn it, and on the following morning were called into service. To this mandate they quickly responded, and at 8 a. m. were again on their hinky dinks with hand on the throttle and eye on the rail, fast asleep, patiently waiting for that long-lost signal from that venerable knight of the pick-handle and under the watchful eye and protection of a well-instructed and heavily-armed Cossack.

Operation now being resumed, a general appeal was immediately sent forth to all the former employes that any of them who wished to return to work could do so, and that they would also be insured protection against union interference. The dinkey skinnners were out in full force by this time, running their engines up and down the tracks, craning their necks in search of high balls, broken rails, open switches and so forth; also whistling warnings to the deputies who were not otherwise protected with torpedoes, red lights, nitro glycerine, revolvers, cigarettes, armor plate, Marconi wireless and a number of other modern safety appliances.

The steam shovels up to this time having shown no signs of life, it was evident that something must be done immediately towards starting these slumbering giants. Another call for volunteers was soon forthcoming, and in response there appeared on the scene four of the most depraved and dilapidated specimens of humanity that ever disgraced God's footstool or planted a miserable soul under the iron heel of oppression; namely, John, Evan, Dave and Ed Stubbs, four brothers—all dubbbs. These Stubbs were the first dubbbs to take the places of the striking shovelmen, and at the same time make it possible for the Utah Copper Co. to begin effective operation.

But with twenty-one shovels
And only four Stubbs
The Utah Copper must call
For a few more dubbbs;
And on sending their appeal
To a dead sure winner
They were perfectly safe
On the dinkey skinner.

This appeal finally resulted in a change, some of the members of the B. of L. E. and F. being found later in the unfair ranks of the steam shovel operatives. While this change was entirely unsatisfactory to the B. of L. E. and F., and while it is definitely known that these deserters were officially dropped from their ranks as strikebreakers, they never for one instant refused to handle the cars loaded by these industrial degenerates.

Just before the close of the year it was again decided to appeal finally to this venerable craft for redress, but they still remained obdurate and absolutely refused to co-operate further with the movement, claiming that the strike had been called by the W. F. of M. and if that body thought for one minute that the B. of L. E. and F., Local Bingham, was going to do anything for them at this time they were badly mistaken. It will also be remembered that this invertebrate bunch of hinky dinks not only worked under guard, but many of their members having also made use of revolvers furnished them free of charge by their company as a means of further protection against the union men on strike.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, January 17, 1913.

LARGEST OUTPUT OF SILVER IN PAST 20 YEARS.

Preliminary estimates of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of the Mint indicate a domestic silver production in 1912 of 62,369,974 fine ounces, valued at \$37,982,414, the greatest output (though not greatest value) since 1892, when the production was estimated at 63,500,000 ounces, and not since then until 1911, when the production was 60,399,400 ounces, has the figure been above 60,000,000. Final figures may show an even greater output for 1912, as early estimates from the mines made by the western offices of the Geological Survey indicate a total silver production of approximately 64,000,000 ounces, or the largest output in the history of the country.

This increase in production may be attributed chiefly to the notable increase in the output of copper ores, especially those of Butte, Mont., which contain considerable silver, and of argentiferous lead ores, notably of the Tintic and Park City districts, Utah; the Pioche district, Nevada; and the San Juan region and the Leadville and Aspen districts, Colorado. There was apparently a small decrease in silver produced from the great Cœur d'Alene lead mines of Idaho, whose ores have a lower average silver content than formerly.

High prices generally for silver, copper and lead in 1912 materially added to the profits of production. The average New York price for silver in January, 1912, was 56.3 cents a fine ounce; by May it had risen with various fluctuations to 60.9 cents, by October to 63.5 cents, and the December average price was about 63.6 cents. The average price for the year may be taken at 60.9 cents a fine ounce, against 53 cents in 1911 and 1908, 54 cents in 1910, and 52 cents in 1909. It was the highest therefore since 1907, when the average price was 66 cents. The year 1912 was one of general business prosperity and buying was liberal in all metals. For shipment to the far East, especially to India, large purchases of silver were recorded.

According to estimates made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the imports of silver in 1912 were valued at \$47,800,000. The exports of silver during the same year were valued at \$70,272,000, or 22,472,000 in excess of the value of the imports. In 1911 the value of the excess of exports over imports of silver was \$21,918,075.

The imports of silver in 1911 were, as usual, chiefly in ore and bullion and came mainly from Mexico and Canada. The exports were almost wholly in refined bullion and coin, and went, as usual, chiefly to the United Kingdom, although large amounts were also sent to France and Hongkong and smaller shipments to China and British India.

A TRAITOR UNCOVERED.



M. T. GLEASON.

The above is his picture, and every workman should take a look at his face so they will know him. He is at present occupied in hiring strike-breakers for Porepine, Ontario. He gave his name as M. T. Gleason. I think he is also a detective. He came to Iron Mountain the 3rd of January and stayed here seven days. Then he went to Iron Wood a few days and came back to this vicinity again. While in Iron Mountain, Michigan, he co-operated with a local employment agent by the name of Carbis, who, like most all other private employment agents, has degenerated so low and lost all honor and self-respect that they will do any kind of dirty work against their fellowmen for a few paltry dollars. They do not care for anything else but the dollars they are making on their deal; business is business.

What do they care for long hours and starvation wages? What do they care if the strikers' wives and children are without bread? They have no hearts for the downtrodden and oppressed worker.

Judas sold his master for a few pieces of silver, but he had so much

conscience that when he saw the results of his dirty work he went and hung himself; but those parasites that are called employment agents keep on, year after year, selling their fellowmen to greedy and blood-thirsty mine operators to be used as scabs against their fellow workers who dare to demand a living wage and better working conditions. Indeed, it is about time that we should get rid of the private employment agencies. There should be at least one State Free Employment Bureau in each one of the mining ranges in Michigan. There are now five free employment bureaus in the southern part of the state. At the last regular session of the Legislature, 1911, the commissioner of labor was authorized to establish five more free employment bureaus, all in the southern part of the state, but the establishment and operation of such additional bureaus was not entered upon.

In the annual reports of the Michigan Bureau of Labor the private employment offices are referred to as "sharks," "those which prey upon the unfortunate in their time of need," "employment agencies which run on a Shylock basis," "the unemployed suffer grievously through the mismanagement of some of these places of business;" and the one in Iron Mountain is no exception.

A few days ago I went to the employment office and asked the manager, Mr. Carbis, politely, if he still hired men for Timmens, Ontario, but when he saw me he got so wild and angry that he lost his human (?) voice for a while, and when he was able to speak he gave me the information that "agitators are the cause of all evils." Of course he had a reason to dislike agitators. It was only a day ago since he lost some of his prey. He had hired men to go to Timmens, Ontario, telling them there was no strike there, but when they found out the truth from the "agitators" they did not go.

Yes, the agitators are the cause of what is evil to parasites, liars and oppressors. Maybe the agitator Moses was the cause to what happened to the Egyptian army in the Red Sea. Elijah was an agitator and the cause of the evil that happened to the prophets of Baal. David was agitating and was regarded as a fool when he went out with his little sling to fight the giant; but I suppose he was the cause that Goliath became a head shorter, and surely agitation was the cause that King George lost his colonies and the Southern slave-owner his black slaves. It started the public schools and is the cause of everything that is good in our civilization today. And, although they are regarded as "fools," "cranks" and "undesirable citizens" and laughed at by the capitalists' hirelings and lickspits, their number increases every day, and I hope to God the day is not far away when every workman in Michigan; yes, the whole world, will be an agitator against the present tyrannical capitalistic system. Never was there a time in the world's history when agitators were so needed as they are now, and only from the working class can the proper agitator be developed.

The fight of the working class is not a sham battle or a picnic, but a fight to a finish, and we are many and they are few, and when the workers make up their minds to get organized on the industrial and the political field this miserable system will come to an end.

The workers in Ontario, Utah, Michigan or any other place have a right to organize themselves, and they have a right to strike for better conditions. The mine operators organize to get bigger profit. Mine workers organize to get what the Republicans call a "full dinnerpail," and more besides. There are no scab lawyers, scab doctors, very few scab business men. The Steel Trust is organized, the Oil Trust, the Harvester Trust, the Meat Trust; in fact, everything except labor is well organized. They all want to have something to say about the price of what they have to sell. The worker lets the buyer of his labor power put the price himself.

Workingmen out of employment, how long are you going to continue to listen to and believe the lies told you by the employment agents and the hirelings of the heartless mine-owners? When you read on the blackboard inside or outside the employment office: "Miners wanted—\$3.50 a day," you can be sure it is a scab job, because any mining company that pays that much need not go to an employment agent for his men if there is not a strike.

Don't be a strike-breaker and a traitor to your class, but join the Western Federation of Miners and help to get better working conditions, shorter hours and higher wages for yourself and all workers.

AXEL FREDRICKSON.

LABOR PARAGRAPHS.

Plain Truths Revealing the Inner Workings of the Capitalist System.

Socialism means brotherhood; capitalism means fratricide.

Capitalism has slain millions in war, mine, mill and factory. It would have slain more had the social spirit not imposed some sort of check.

Morality is a code which society has established to save itself from extinction. That Capitalism is immoral is shown from the fact that, in the form of trusts, it is now defying society.

This will not last long, for the social spirit will abolish the private ownership of the trust, and thereby Capitalism, which will be followed by Socialism.

The capitalist as an individual isn't to blame for the faults of the capitalist system. He isn't, in some cases, even to blame for blocking the way to better things. That's merely ignorance.

No amount of opposition will prevent the producers getting the full so-

cial value of their product, as soon as they know the goal is attainable, and decide on co-operative action to get there.

Doing away with wage-slavery does not mean abolishing wages. The fault with wages nowadays is that the individuals who pay them pay short, while numbers of workers don't get any wages at all.

A healthy competition is impossible under the profit system. Competition may keep down prices, but the capitalists then look for profits in sweat-lings and in selling shoddy.

Anyhow, competition is gradually being swept away by trade combinations, and honorable understandings, but the sweating and adulteration remain.

While competition in THINGS is being abolished, it still continues in HUMANITY. Men still have to compete for work to keep themselves and their wives and children. That is the central brutal fact of a brutalizing profit system.

The poor will also be with us so long as the few are permitted to rob the many. Crime will remain so long as poverty, misery and unemployment last.

Under the capitalistic system human labor-power is classed as a commodity just like bricks or pig iron. That's why it is a brutalizing system.

The extremes of great wealth and great poverty, which are becoming more marked in Europe and America, are due to the gradual disappearance of the middle class, owing to the concentration of economic power in the hands of a small capitalistic class.

Industry keeps the world going. Under Feudalism, landed interests governed; under Capitalism money interests are paramount; under Socialism, the government will be industrial.

Greed is the mainspring of action under Capitalism. Under Socialism social service will bring the world along. The foundation of this service is seen in industrial unionism.

By "producer" is meant any individual who, by his own labor adds to the social value of any product. The pastoralist, drover, slaughterman, tanner, bootmaker and shopman each assists to provide the community with boots.

In passing from the land to the consumer a product may also have its social value increased by the labor of clerks, railwaymen, sailors, lumpers, etc. Each of these, then takes his place in the army of producers.

No reason exists why the workers should not act as unitedly on the industrial field as on the political. Industrial unity is required for two reasons: First, to fight, if necessary; second, to prepare for the industrial commonwealth.

Among the primary producers are such workers as miners, farmers, writers, brickmakers, inventors, etc. Each has to depend on the labor of others to enable him to produce, and each has to look to others to give his product SOCIAL value. No worker, unaided, would be of any use to the community.

Capital is wealth that is used for the production of more wealth with a view to the realization of profit through its exchange. Capital is therefore a SOCIAL RELATION expressed through the medium of things.

When, therefore, labor declares itself opposed to capital it means that it is opposed to the social relationship existing between the capitalist and the worker. The capitalist uses labor power to produce more wealth; labor declares that the worker should use his power to produce wealth for himself.

One system does not suddenly end and another straightway begin. Thus traces of feudalism still survive, although capitalism rules.

Education and organization (political and industrial) are the watchwords of labor. The education must be economic, and the organization chiefly industrial, in order to bring it on a level with political organization.

Invention and machinery are multiplying the wealth of capitalists at such a rate that they have to provide freak entertainments and freak pastimes to get rid of their surplus wealth.—Daily People.

PRODUCTION OF TUNGSTEN ORE IN 1912.

The quantity of tungsten ore mined and marketed in the United States during 1912, according to preliminary figures collected by Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, was equivalent to about 1,290 tons carrying 60 per cent of tungsten trioxide and was valued at \$492,000 besides which a smaller quantity was mined but not marketed. This is an increase over the output of 1911, which was equivalent to 1,139 tons of 60 per cent ore and valued at \$407,985. The average price paid per unit (the unit is 1 per cent of a short ton, or 20 pounds, of tungsten trioxide) was about \$6.35 in 1912, compared with \$4.89 in 1911, but the extreme variation seems to have been less in 1912 than in the previous year. Although higher than in 1911, the price paid was unsatisfactory to the miner. It ranged from \$5.80 to \$7.25 per unit for ore running 60 per cent or more of tungsten trioxide, and \$8 was being quoted at the close of the year. Probably more concentrates were sold at \$6 than at any other figure.

The price seems rather anomalous, for ordinarily the price of tungsten ores varies with the fluctuations of the steel trade, rising and falling as the demand for steel increases or decreases. During 1912 the steel trade has been remarkably brisk and the trade in tool steel seems to have been especially good, following a reported large sale for automobiles and other articles in which much tool steel is used, but the price for tungsten has not risen as much as might have been expected. There do not seem to have been sufficient new discoveries or developments of old deposits to have over supplied the market, but it is known that a considerable quantity of concentrates has been stored and it is possible that the use of this stored stock may have prevented an otherwise natural rise. The present outlook is for higher prices during 1913.

As usual, the largest production from any single district was made from the unique ferberite deposits of Boulder County, Colorado. About 1,200 tons of ore of various grades were shipped out, equivalent to 775 tons of 60 per cent ore. The Primos Mining & Milling Co. and the Wolf Tongue Mining Co. are the largest producers in the district. The Wolf Tongue Mining Co., which works its properties by a leasing system, introduced an important new feature during the year by furnishing electric hoists free to its lessees and the company also pays a portion of the cost for sinking each shaft. The lessee pays for the cost of electric current used. It seems probable that this innovation will lead to an increase in production from the properties during 1912, unless the price should drop seriously.

In California the Atolia Mining Co., which controls the Atolia field, at the north edge of San Bernardino county, increased the production of its remarkably pure scheelite over that of 1911 and was the largest individual producer in the United States. A small quantity of scheelite was also taken out in the Stringer district, a few miles north and west of Atolia. A discovery of scheelite was reported from the west side of the Rand Mountains, but no ore was sold. A few tons of mixed wolframite and scheelite were shipped from the vicinity of Nipton, in the east end of San Bernardino county.

In Arizona a few tons of hübnerite concentrates were shipped from the dry placers and some ore from the veins near Dragoon; hübnerite ore was shipped from Arivaca to Denver, for concentration; and some scheelite concentrates were shipped from Oracle, where scheelite is associated with gold and silver ores. Small shipments of hübnerite were made from Osceola and Round Mountain, Nev., and Patterson Creek, Idaho. A small quantity of hübnerite was concentrated at Loon Lake, Wash., but none was shipped. One small shipment of wolframite was made from Lordsburg, N. Mex.

QUICKSILVER IN 1912.

Largest Output in Past Six Years.

Preliminary figures collected by H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, from the individual producers show that the domestic production of quicksilver in 1912 was 25,147 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at the average San Francisco domestic price for the year, \$42.04, at \$1,057,180. A comparison of these figures with the final published Survey figures for 1911 and 1910 shows a gain over the output of 1911 of 3,891 flasks and over that of 1910 of 4,546 flasks. Twenty mines were reported as producing in 1912, of which 16 were in California, against 22 producers in 1911, of which 19 were in California.

The production for 1912 showed a larger increase than was generally expected, but it is not thought that a correspondingly large increase can be looked for in 1913. Indeed, the reported gradual decline in output from some of the larger ore bodies and possible unfavorable market conditions and prospects may result in a decreased output for 1913.

Increased Production in California.

The production of quicksilver in California in 1912 was 20,613 flasks, valued at \$866,571, against an output of 18,860 flasks, valued at \$867,749, in 1911. It was the largest production since that of 24,635 flasks in 1905. The increase was due mainly to the yield of the New Guadalupe mine, in Santa Clara county, but also to increased output from several other mines. In San Benito county the New Idria mines yielded slightly less than in 1911 but remained the largest producers in America and are to be credited with nearly half the entire output of California.

Production in Other States.

No production of quicksilver was reported from Arizona, Oregon, Utah, or Washington in either 1912 or 1911. In Nevada there was a largely increased output from the Mercury mines, near the old Ione district, in Nye county, where a modern Scott furnace has been in operation and a small production was reported from the Telluride prospect, near Beatty. Considerable prospecting and development of quicksilver deposits have been reported from Bare Mountain and other localities near Beatty, and in other districts in Nevada, and the production from this state may further increase in 1913. The Shoshone mines, near Ione, were not producers in 1912. In Texas the Chisos mine at Terlingua, Brewster county, continued to make a considerable production. The combined output of quicksilver in Nevada and Texas for 1912 was 4,534 flasks, valued at \$190,609, against 2,396 flasks, valued at \$110,240, in 1911.

Market and Prices.

The market was fairly good for quicksilver in 1912. The imports were again in considerable excess over the exports and the demand was generally strong and apparently somewhat larger than the domestic supply. Prices began the year at \$42.50 a flask for San Francisco domestic as the January average, rose to \$44.40 for the March average, and thereafter gradually declined to the December average of \$40.50—the average San Francisco domestic price for the year being taken at \$42.04. The corresponding price in 1911 was \$46.01.

Imports and Exports.

Exports of quicksilver from the United States in 1912 are estimated, from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and Labor, at 24,000 pounds, valued at \$14,000. In 1911 the exports were 21,841 pounds, valued at \$13,995. According to figures of the bureau the imports for the first six months of 1912 were 82,616 pounds, valued at \$39,884, while for the first six months of 1911 they were 361,149 pounds, valued at \$190,999. For the full calendar year 1911 the imports amounted to 471,944 pounds, valued at \$381,000 in 1910.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN 1912.

Preliminary estimates of iron ore mined in 1912, based on the quantity mined during the first eleven months of the year plus estimates for the month of December, were received by the United States Geological Survey from 26 of the largest iron-mining companies in the United States at the close of the year. As the combined output of these 26 companies represents more than 80 per cent of the iron ore mined in the United States, it is considered that the condition of the industry is fairly well gauged by their production, especially as both the Lake Superior and the Birmingham districts are well represented.

The average increase in production of iron ore by these representative companies was 26.6 per cent. Certain companies showed a decided decrease in production and others reported as much as 80 per cent increase, but the outputs of such companies are reported abnormal production are not sufficiently great to largely affect the grand totals.

From the returns received it is estimated by E. F. Burchard, of the Geological Survey, that the total quantity of iron ore mined in the United States in 1912 was between 54,500,000 and 57,500,000 long tons. This quantity represents an increase of between 25 and 32 per cent compared with the production in 1911, which aggregated 43,550,633 tons. It is therefore possible that the high record of iron-ore output attained in 1910, viz, 56,889,734 long tons may be slightly exceeded, although the returns received thus far, which are only approximate figures, are not quite sufficient to justify a definite comparison for 1910. Red and specular hematite constituted about 90 per cent of the output, most of the remaining 10 per cent being divided about equally between limonite, or brown ore, and magnetite, with a very small quantity of siderite, or spathic ore.

In the Lake Superior district the production of iron ore apparently increased in slightly greater proportion than the average for the country at large, the total shipments having increased from 32,783,163 long tons in 1911 to nearly 48,750,000 tons in 1912, but there were very large stocks of ore, amounting to more than 11,000,000 tons, at the mines in the district at the close of 1911 and these stocks may have been depleted in making the record shipments of 1912.

Production in the Birmingham district, Alabama, was largely increased in 1912, especially through the large output of the Red Mountain group of Clinton hematite mines operated by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. The production in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia apparently has not greatly increased, if at all, above that of 1911, probably because some of the blast furnaces in these states dependent on local ores were not in operation during the early part of 1912, and in the South the inactivity of blast furnaces is quickly reflected in the operations of the iron mines.

Compared with the production of pig iron in the United States in 1912, which probably approximates 29,300,000 tons and exceeds the record production of 1910 of 27,303,567 tons by nearly 2,000,000 tons, a larger production of iron ore might appear to be indicated than has been estimated above, but here again must be considered the large mine stocks of ore in the Lake district and also the fact that more than 2,000,000 tons of foreign iron ore were imported for the manufacture of pig iron in 1912.

AREAS BELOW SEA LEVEL.

All the continents, with the possible exception of South America, contain areas of dry land which are below sea level.

In North America, according to the United States Geological Survey, the lowest point is in Death Valley, California, 276 feet below sea level; but this is a slight depression compared to the basin of the Dead Sea, in Palestine, Asia, where the lowest dry-land point is 1,290 feet below sea level. In Africa the lowest point is in the Desert of Sahara, about 150 feet below sea level, but the Sahara as a whole is not below sea level, although until recently the greater part of it was supposed to be. In Europe the lowest point at present known is on the shores of the Caspian Sea, 86 feet below sea level. In Australia the lowest point is at Lake Torrens, about 25 feet below sea level.

In Memoriam.

Leadville, Colorado, January 8, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Cloud City Miners' Union, W. F. of M.:

Brothers, we your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother Duncan J. McLean, beg to submit the following:

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

Whereas, In the death of Brother Duncan J. McLean this local has lost a trusted member, the wife a devoted husband and the sons and daughters a loving father and the community a respected and valued citizen; therefore, be it

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

JOHN MAHONEY,
GUS LARSON,
PETER CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Stewart, British Columbia, January 8, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Portland Canal Miners' Union No. 181, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from us our brother, Frank Bowman, Stewart Miners' Union has lost a loyal member and the labor movement an earnest champion; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Portland Canal Miners' Union extend to the bereaved mother and relatives our deepest sympathy; and, be it further

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

PATRICK DALY,
C. O. KNIPPLE,
J. O. MALLEY,
WILLIAM N. MCGREW,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Phoenix, British Columbia, January 12, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and has taken from our midst a true and loyal brother, Richard Peterson;

Resolved, That the Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our departed brother; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting; also that a copy be sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

SAM ELMGREN,
A. H. McPHERSON,
D. A. VIGNAUX,

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolution adopted by Trail M. and S. Union at their regular meeting December 30, 1912:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken away our esteemed brother, Michael Kelly; and

Whereas, Our late brother had at all times proved himself to be a good, loyal union man and a worthy citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's relatives and friends our sincere sympathy in the great loss they have sustained by his death; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, by these means convey our heartfelt condolence to his widow and pledge her our loyal and unfaltering support whenever she needs it, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to his relatives and copies be sent to our official organ, The Miners' Magazine, and to the Trail Creek News for publication.

GEORGE CASTELL,
F. C. CAMPBELL.

IN MEMORIAM.

Leadville, Colorado, January 8, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, W. F. of M.:

Brothers, we, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother John Caserotti, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst brother, John Caserotti, Cloud City Miners' Union lost a true friend and a faithful member, and the community a staunch and loyal citizen; be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN MAHONEY,
GUS LARSON,
PETER CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

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

OFFICERS

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. C. LOWNBY.....450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
 YANCO TERZICH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 WILLIAM DAVIDSON.....New Denver, B. C.
 GUY E. MILLER.....Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O.	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Kuik M. U.			Frank Boyer		
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. P'aupe	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	John A. Wilson	Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Geo. Wagner	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	P. J. Downs	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Pago	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Fri	H. M. Buck	J. E. Allen		Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pluto Creek	Wed	C. L. Johnson	P. J. Breslin		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.		Cal. Bywater	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	Knowles		Swansea
110	Tiger	Thur	Fred Erickson	s. M. Farley	24	Crown King
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Neil Haney	A. C. Webb		Vancouver
182	Goose Bay M.U.			R 216 Labor Temple		Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Wilson Fleming	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	O. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis	A. Shiland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	J. D. McInnes	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City			D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Joseph H. Parker		Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M.M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	Sat	T. J. Simpson	Wm Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley					
169	Graniteville	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
99	Hart	Tues	A. C. Kyle	A. C. Travis	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	J. M. Snorf	37	Kennett
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Haddy	N. Enemark	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	Wm. Angwin	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Frank Moore	E. A. Stockton	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John P'apo	Ed. Climo	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S		Steve Trefon	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U		Tony Poblascio	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne	36	Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U.			A. J. Stephens		Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union		Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli	French Faoro	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad	Sun	Mike Lichter	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
IDAHO						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	A. H. Carver	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
ILLINOIS						
210	Alton S. M. U.	Sun	Geo. Amert	S. T. Echols	606 B	St., Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.		Carl Kreider	Carl Kreider		Collinsville
KANSAS						
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Guy Kidd			Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
KENTUCKY						
245	Craigs M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyte Warren		Owingsville
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jevda	John E. Autila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls, 1st & 2d	Sun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Peter Sculatti	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Oowling	E. Harper	115	nd, Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. E. Butte	Jacob Vainiupaap	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W.	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O.	Address
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rihonen		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright	365	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	F. M. Monroe	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Thur	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylack	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S	S	M. M. Walker	F. Z. Guetlar		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum					
	Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
				2417 Carter St.		
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		Mine La Motte
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstireker		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McOord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Chas choberg	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
			John Hartigan, Rec. Secy.	Fin. Secy.		
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	Al Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Supesor
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & DW	2-4 Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine		A Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow		Whitcomb
NEVADA						
252	Blair M & M.	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jurey	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	Paul B. Missimer	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young	Earl Jensen	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Ohas. Sheaff	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz	56	National
263	Pioche	Mon	W. B. Martin	Richard J. Ryan		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	Harry Thomas	Richard J. Ryan	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	Andy Milroy	W. J. Lavey	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	Tues	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S.	Mon	W. T. Sylvester	E. E. Knox	136	Ely
225	Thompson M.&S.	1&16th	J. E. Donohue	J. V. Bonner		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Sat	Thos. M Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
41	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
36	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur.M.S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski		Perth Amboy
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless		

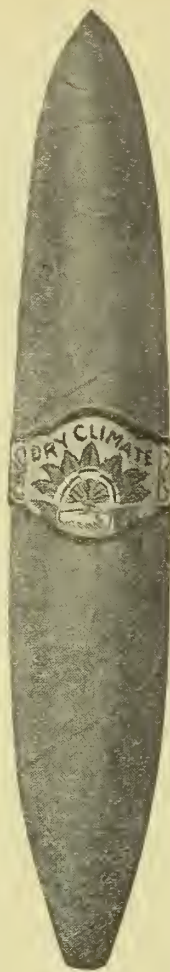
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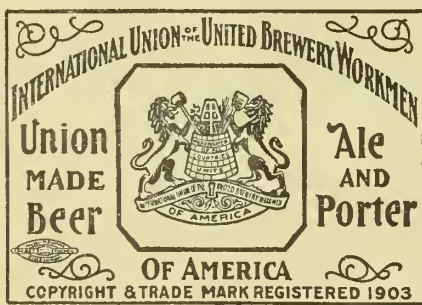
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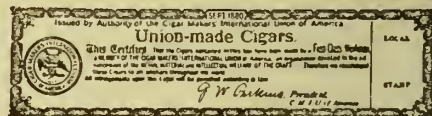
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