

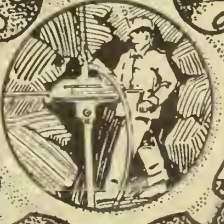
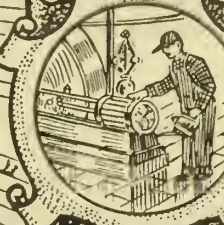
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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, APRIL 10, 1913
VOLUME XIII. 24c NUMBER 511.

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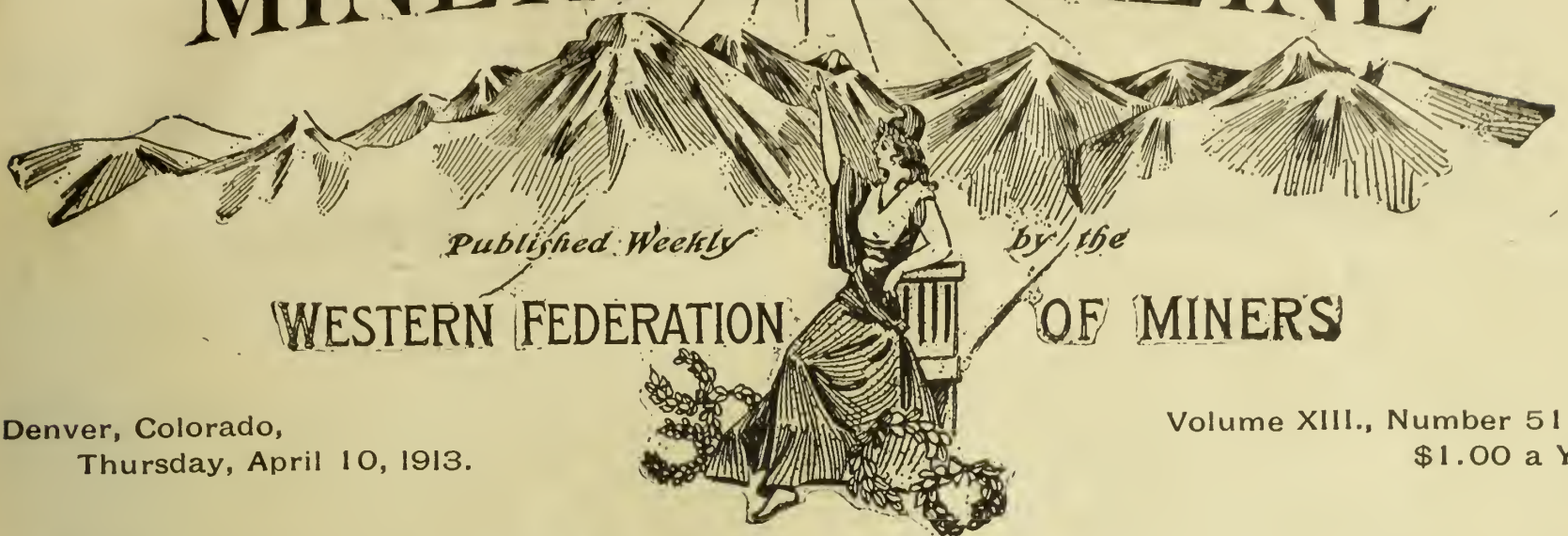
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 10, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 511
\$1.00 a Year

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Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

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

Name of... Postoffice Address.

Editor, John M. O'Neill, Denver.

Managing Editor.....

Business Managers....

Publisher, Western Federation of Miners.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock.)
Western Federation of Miners.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement.

(This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

JOHN M. O'NEILL,

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1913.

(Seal)

FANNIE M. PETERSEN,

My commission expires May 6th, 1915.

Notary Public.

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'.

THE STRIKE at the Beaver mine at Cobalt, Ontario, has been settled.

CHARLES P. NEILL is being fought for the office of Labor Commissioner. Neill, in his official capacity, exposed the brutal conditions under which women and children worked in the mills of the South, and the southern senators who are dominated by the economical interests of their masters, who own the mills, are after the scalp of Dr. Neill.

JOHN P. MORGAN died last week in Rome, Italy. The working people are not lamenting the passing away of America's industrial despot and financial king.

Another czar will take his place, and the successor of Morgan will be just as brutal in the exaction of profit as the man who formerly wielded the money scepter of America. Some time the people will overthrow the hellish system that breeds a billionaire and a tramp.

REV. W. B. CALL, chaplain at the St. Quentin prison, California, has been discharged on the grounds of being a grafter and a swindler.

The representative of Christ made a business of filching money from the prisoners, under the pretense that he would use his influence in their behalf but Call got the money and forgot to use his influence.

Even in this age of greed, the preacher with his eyes on heaven, falls a victim to the love of "filthy lucre."

THE SOCIALISTS in all parts of the country have drafted resolutions demanding the liberation of "Mother Jones."

As "Mother" Jones has been given her liberty, the Socialists should carry on a campaign that will wipe out the hellish industrial system that furnishes the armed power of a state to mine operators to suppress labor.

Any system that puts a woman of four-score years in a military bastille, is damnable, and a blot on our so-called boasted civilization.

DISTRICT ORGANIZER MARION COPE is carrying on the open meetings under the auspices of the Western Federation of Miners with great success and is securing many new members. Meetings are to be held during the present week at different points over the district. Monday night a big meeting was held in Webb City, Tuesday night at Cartersville, and Wednesday night another meeting will be held in Joplin at 620 Main street. At the meeting last Friday night in Webb City a rousing time was had and twenty-odd applications were received. O. A. Mattingly and Marion Cope were the chief speakers.—Missouri Trades-Unionist, Joplin.

THE AVERAGE membership of the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year 1912, as reported to the Rochester convention by Secretary Morrison, was 1,774,760. The average membership for the first five months of the present fiscal year, October to February inclusive, shows an increase of 172,527, or a grand average paid membership on February 28, 1913, of 1,947,287. The month of January was the banner month in the history of the Federation, the paid membership for that month reaching 1,979,420. This latter figure is closely hugging the 2,000,000 mark, for with but the addition

of 20,580 members for January the goal would have been reached. The organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor is adding members, and it is confidently expected that the prediction made last fall that a prodigious growth would be made in the coming year will be realized and the membership roll permanently fixed beyond the 2,000,000 mark.

JOHN P. WHITE of the United Mine Workers of America, is hopeful of bringing about an amicable settlement of the coal strike in West Virginia.

The settlement with the Paint Creek Collieries Company, in which settlement 4,000 of the strikers returned to work, indicates that matters are moving favorably for the strikers.

In the settlement the main demands of the miners were granted and the break in the ranks of the mine operators is looked upon as indicating a settlement that will cover the strike zone of West Virginia.

The strikers have made a heroic fight and are determined that victory shall be theirs.

GOD BLESS old Mother Jones, "the angel of the miners," and may her present suffering and danger enable the miners to win their strike and obtain a chance to live a slightly more human life at once; and may the miners of America soon heed her bugle call to vote their complete emancipation by putting the Socialist party into power.

Mother Jones is worth more than ten million parasitic butterflies of fashion; her political intelligence surpasses that of millions of American men, and her fearless, measureless love for human beings and burning passion for social justice shames a hundred thousand ministers. She is God's great ministering angel, the incarnate spirit of motherhood, a mighty prophetess of the coming reign of justice, love, and joy.—Christian Socialist.

THE I. W. W. "GENERAL STRIKE" of the tailors in Seattle took the following chronological order:

- First day, member discharged;
- Second day, pickets arrested;
- Third day, general strike called;
- Fourth day, appeal for a sympathetic strike of A. F. of L. unions;
- Fifth day, appeal for funds;
- Sixth day, strike collapses.

History will record this industrial upheaval in which seventy-one men and one woman participated as another of the strikes "the I.W.W. never lost." Verily, it is to laugh!—The Timber Worker, Seattle.

It is very probable that when the next issue of Spokane Sewer appears, there will be a lengthy article dripping with slime, telling how the A. F. of L. *scabbed* on the tailors of Seattle. The "Slander Syndicate" is a stranger to truth and an ingrate, even to those who have been so foolish as to contribute to the *soup fund*.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears an article taken from the Tacoma Ledger of Tacoma, Washington, in which article it is reported that Joseph Ettor of I. W. W. fame, returned to his father's home after an absence of six years.

We have published the article in the Magazine in order that the members of the Western Federation of Miners may know that Ettor, whose heart bleeds for the poverty-stricken wretches of wage slavery, seems to enjoy the luxury of high living with a feeling of satisfaction that will compare favorably with the epicurean tastes of that aristocracy whom he has so often flailed with the most vigorous diction of the English language, and when he failed to give expression to his pent-up wrath in English against plutocracy, he resorted to the language of his fatherland to scourge the soulless exploiters, whose bank accounts were built on the surplus proceeds of ill-paid toil.

Ettor, according to the Tacoma Ledger, enjoyed the *cushioned seats* of the *Pullman*, and the *menu* of the *dining car* was fully appreciated by this proletaire who has been shouting for *One Big Union—One Big Soup House*.

It is somewhat strange how a proletaire of the I. W. W. can become a glutton and gorge himself on aristocratic fodder, when fortune favors him with the opportunity. "Nuf eed."

THE STRIKE at Britannia mines and Beach remains unchanged.

After four weeks the company has failed to make any appreciable progress. Information received from reliable sources shows the company to have between forty and fifty men working, practically all of whom are foreigners, the company being unable to get any English-speaking strikebreakers.

One of the company's agents attempted to send men from Portland, Oregon, to work at the mine, but he met with very little success. Two men sent by this agent arrived in Vancouver about ten days ago. They were sent here in ignorance of the fact that a strike was on, and on arriving in Vancouver and hearing about the strike refused to act as strikebreakers. The local union paid their expenses while here, and sent them back to Seattle.

Some more of these agents are trying to create the impression around the city that there is no strike, but naturally the public refuse to believe this, as the strike is well advertised.

The foreman at the Lunnell camp has quit his job. All men with any principle refuse to handle men who act as strikebreakers.

From the present outlook the Britannia Mining Company will not pay such large dividends as they did last year.

Employment agents in the city are striving hard to send men to work at the mine, but their efforts have been in vain.—B. C. Federationist.

DO YOU HEAR IT? It is the wind shaking with an ominous rustle, the leaves of the fear-haunted woodland! It is the first breath of the gale of the future, stirring vaguely the quiet somnolence of the underbrush; it is the virgin sign of freedom in the vast forest of the world, as she receives on her pensive forehead the kiss of the impetuous Aeolus.

Do you hear it? It is the wild wind rending to tatters an unseen mantle in the hollows of the sleeping hills, the flame-like force of the idea blowing in gusts through the thickly clustering branches of the mighty nations, a wilderness of souls; it is the first blast that shakes the oak trees; it is the unloosening of the hurricane; sweeping away, through the ravines and upon the peaks, the dim haze of sterile resignation.

Warm and fruitful breeze, pass through the forest. Each leaf that you touch is a voice newly born; each branch that you stir is an arm that takes up a weapon—a voice that shall join the heroic concert to salute the bright morning of emancipation—a strong arm that shall stretch itself forth to find the breast of a tyrant!

It is the breath of the revolution!

Do you feel it? It is the upheaving of the granite, under the hills, which is crumbling to pieces, beaten by the iron fists of Pluto; it is the bleeding heart of the world throbbing beneath its titanic chest; it is the white hot spirit of a giant who breaks from his hateful prison and hurls into space the words of flame.

It is the rumbling of the earthquake that announces the full bursting forth of the crater.

Do you feel it? It is the reverberation made by the mighty hammers of the gods striking at the very bottom of the abyss. It is new life that is being born in the depths of the black whirlpool—life that causes a shudder of fear, even in the asylum of Death where the invisible vampires reign.

Listen!

It is the revolution which is advancing.—From the Spanish of Praxedis G. Guerrero, the heroic martyr of the Mexican revolution. (Translated by Ralph H. Chaplin.)

"The Madness of Democracy"

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND is one of the great men of the Catholic church in America, and no one will deny the fact but that he is a scholar of brilliant attainments, but that his heart beats in sympathy with the masses of the people is a question that is open to discussion. In an address delivered some time ago this archbishop expressed himself as follows on the Initiative Referendum and the Recall:

"The shibboleths of the clamor—the Initiative, Referendum, the Recall—put into general practice are nothing more or less than mobocracy, the madness of democracy. * * * The ultimate verdict rests with the whole people, but many, we must admit, are the problems regarding which the whole people have no adequate knowledge."

The argument set forth by the archbishop against the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall, on the grounds that many of the people have no adequate knowledge of problems that are demanding a solution, is about as logical as the conclusion reached by a parent, that because his boy could neither read nor write that he should not be sent to school.

The fact that *many* of the people lack the intelligence to pass

upon questions that may be submitted for their consideration is not a logical reason why those who are competent should be denied the right to have a direct voice on questions that vitally affect the people.

But according to the archbishop, for the people to be clothed with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall is but "*mobocracy*," or "the madness of democracy."

Every powerful financial shark in Wall street will place the label of his approval on the sentiments expressed by this exalted prelate of the Catholic church. Rockefeller, Morgan, Frick, Corey, Gould, Belmont and all the insatiable exploiters of a continent, will applaud the attitude assumed by the learned apostle of the Catholic church, but men who love liberty and revere justice will condemn the opposition of a potentate in the church who becomes an ally of those powerful combinations that are using every weapon to silence the voice of the people in public affairs.

But regardless of the attitude assumed by prelates of the church and regardless of all the influences exercised by all the forces that are arrayed against *real democracy*, the *people* are destined to *rule* and establish a *democracy* where humanity shall be free.

Some Doings in Alaska

ALASKA has had its first territorial legislative body and the members of the House and Senate have introduced a number of bills, some of which are of a progressive character. The territorial Legislature of Alaska recognized the worth and merit of the gentler sex when a bill was introduced clothing woman with the right to cast a ballot.

The lawmakers of Alaska, although living almost beyond the borders of civilization, have a far higher respect for woman than that respectable and cultured element in the nation's capital who resolved themselves into a mob and insulted those advocates of woman suffrage who believed that they could parade the streets of Washington without being molested by well-groomed degenerates, who had forgotten the respect that was due to womanhood.

In the territorial Legislature of Alaska the greatest fight developed against the eight-hour law for miners.

The Treadwell Mining Company is a power in Alaska, and its paid lobbyists were busily engaged in raising barriers against a measure that would concede a real eight-hour law to the men of the mines. The Treadwell Mining Company launched an association some time ago which this company recognized as a *labor organization*, and while the Legislature of Alaska was considering the eight-hour bill, the Treadwell Mining Company instructed the officials of its *labor organization* to forward the following to the lawmakers:

"At a regular meeting of the Alaska Labor Union, a labor organization consisting of 600 men employed in and about the mines on Douglas Island, a resolution was passed on February 28th, instructing the following committee to present memorials to all the members of the Legislature from the First division endorsing an eight-hour law for Alaska for men employed in and about the mines.

In this memorial it was to be stated that our meaning of an eight-hour law is a law to mean eight hours of actual labor. The Alaska Labor Union, being an organization that believes in fairness, thinks that a law of that kind would carry out their principles of a 'Square Deal for All.' Very truly,

"JERRY CASHEN,
"PETER JOHNSON,
"JAMES FAHERTY,
"Committee on Memorials."

The Douglas Miners' Union No. 109, W. F. M., having learned that such a memorial was sent to the Legislature, and likewise having become cognizant of an invitation having been sent to the members of the Legislature to attend a banquet tendered by the Treadwell Fire Department, the following was drafted and adopted and ordered sent to the Legislature:

"Douglas, Alaska, March 15th, 1913.

"To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska:

"Greetings: We desire to respectfully call the attention of the members of the House that the Treadwell Fire Department is a part of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, and that the chief of the Treadwell Fire Department is merely one of its paid employes. We make this suggestion because we believe that many members of the House would not knowingly accept social favors from a corporation which has been as unfair to the miners of Alaska as has the Treadwell.

"We also desire to respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Alaska Labor Union is not a labor union in the sense which it is used by organized labor everywhere in the world. It is merely a month-piece of the Treadwell Company for the purpose of influencing public opinion and has never served, and was never intended to serve, any other purpose. Respectfully,

"DOUGLAS ISLAND MINERS' UNION NO. 109,

"Western Federation of Miners."

By "JAS. D. CAREY,

(Seal)

"P. J. DOWNS,

"THOMAS BROOKS,

"Committee."

Organized labor in Alaska is confronted with every weapon that is to be found in the older mining districts of the United States, and must use all its energies to defeat the conspiracies of economic masters.

Corporate combinations in Alaska have assumed the attitude of autocrats and concede nothing save that which is wrested from their iron grasp by the organized power of labor.

The laboring men of Alaska, of all trades, crafts and occupations, must come together and fight together to prevent the absolute rule of corporations in the northwestern territory.

Acquitted

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL in West Virginia has acquitted "Mother" Jones and ten of the miners who were held with her on a charge of conspiring to murder the hired thugs and assassins imported by the mine owners to enable them to create a reign of terror in the coal regions of the state, where the miners are striking for better conditions.

The drumhead court-martial would not have hesitated to condemn "Mother" Jones to death if the mine-owning oligarchy, which rules West Virginia, had not been fearful of its effect upon the working class throughout the United States. The oligarchy has authorized and directed outrages quite as damnable. Its thugs have shot down men and women and children. It has suspended constitutional guarantees and proclaimed military law. It has hesitated at no infamy, save the killing of this old woman, to crush the spirit of resistance and drive the miners back to their holes and hovels.

There is no land, outside of Russia and Mexico, where the workers are treated as mercilessly, where they are held to have no rights what-

ever that the governing class need respect, as they are in the mining regions of West Virginia. Where there is such terrible exploitation, where there is such grievous injustice, the limit of the workers' endurance finally is reached and the system can be sustained only by bullets and bayonets.—Milwaukee Leader.

There is but little question of doubt but that "Mother" Jones would have been convicted and sentenced by a military court, were it not that her corporate persecutors feared that punishment meted out to "Mother" Jones might result in an uprising in this country that would ultimately prove disastrous to legalized robbers, whose outrages have been upheld by the bayonets of the state of West Virginia. The great army of the laboring people of this country has been patient, but there is a limit beyond which even industrial czars and their hired Cossacks hesitate to go.

A match-light sometimes starts a conflagration, and the imprisonment of "Mother" Jones might have precipitated a conflict in this country that might have gone far towards ending the brutal and hellish system that puts a higher value on *Profit* than on humanity.

Precedents

THE SUPREME COURT of West Virginia has rendered a remarkable decision in sustaining the executive order of Governor Glasscock proclaiming martial law in the Kanawha coal fields.

The court sustained the constitutional authority of the executive to establish military law in any district in which he may assert that insurrection exists. The court even held that the executive may order the arrest of any person in any section of the state where martial law has not been declared and have him removed to the district under martial law for trial by court martial.

The decision of the court leaves no constitutional right that the executive of West Virginia is bound to respect if he shall proclaim martial law. We have no doubt that if the issue were raised in any state the courts would be bound to reach a like conclusion.

The situation in West Virginia, as in Colorado under the military reign of terror instituted by the Mine Owners' Association, emphasizes the fact that the government—the state—is employed by the capitalist class to hold the workers in subjection precisely as the government was employed to run down fugitive slaves and maintain the "peculiar institution" from overthrow. Yet the same force which was used to maintain slavery was invoked to destroy it.

The military could be employed to compel the mine owners to re-

move their hired thugs and martial law could be declared preliminary to seizing the mines and operating them by the public, with the same constitutional warrant and justification that they are now employed to suppress strikes, to throw strikers into the bull pen and to condemn them to prison or death by drum-head court martial.

These decisions are making precedents that some day will return to plague their authors. If the constitution, if the law, and if the courts cannot be invoked by a striking miner to save his life, how can the mine owner expect that when public necessity shall require that the state take possession of his property and administer it he can invoke the constitution or the laws to save his profits?

He who takes up the sword shall perish by the sword. The men who go down in the mines, the men who toil in mill and factory, the men who are doing the work of the world, are many and strong—the men who own the mines and the mills and the forests are few and weak. The few are conscious of their power—the others know not their strength. But they are learning. Some day they will know—some day they will be the masters. And then—well, they will not be without precedents.—Milwaukee Leader.

The above editorial in the Milwaukee Leader is worthy of the most serious consideration on the part of the working class, particularly,

that part of the working class who stand beneath the banner of the labor movement. During the past ten years it has become apparent to men of observation that all branches of government are under the control of that element in our citizenship that are armored with economic power. The working class—the disinherited class—is not only victimized by exploitation, but labor, in revolt against economic slavery, is confronted by courts and the armed power of state and nation.

Lazarus, with Dives as the prosecutor, has no standing in court. The robed dispenser of *justice* on the bench can see no merit or

honor in manhood wearing the rags of an impoverished slave.

Baer of Pennsylvania has said that our courts “are the bulwarks of American liberty,” and when such an industrial despot pays a tribute to the judiciary, it is time that the victims of wage slavery reached the conclusion that *courts are the bulwarks behind which tyranny and greed are entrenched.*

The weapons, however, which capital have forged to keep labor in subjection may yet become the weapons through which labor may be emancipated.

A Tribute to Organized Effort

THE INDUSTRIAL BANNER, published at Toronto, Canada, in its issue of March 21st, commenting on the workmen's compensation act, pays the following tribute to the work of the labor movement in the interest of those who are made to feel the burdens imposed by unfeeling capital:

“The representatives of the organized labor movement who have had the responsibility thrust upon them of looking after the interests of the wage earners of the province and presenting their views and claims before Commissioner Sir W. R. Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, have had no light duty to perform.

“The thanks of the organized labor movement of Ontario is due to the indefatigable efforts of Fred Bancroft and Joseph Gibbons perhaps more than any others for the able manner in which the interests of union and non-union workers alike have been looked after and safeguarded.

“The vice president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has spent a vast amount of time and energy in the gathering of statistics used in the presentation of labor's brief before the commission. He has proved himself an indefatigable worker, and there will be, indeed, few trades unionists who will not be willing to render him the measure of commendation that his valuable services deserve.

“Of Chief Justice Meredith it may be said that the organized workers are confident that he is actuated by the laudable ambition to have enacted into legislation the best compensation act in the world.

“As to the full merits of the proposed plan we may say that we will be better able to discuss and pass a final opinion upon it when several of its recommendations are clearly defined and the report is fully rounded out. As we have stated, we are gratified at the good work of the labor representatives who have appeared before the commission, and we have absolute confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose of the commissioner.

“It will be well, however, for the general public to recognize that

had it not been for the persistent and determined agitation of organized labor, no action would have been taken by the politicians to supersede the old obsolete and useless compensation act for one that will give a far larger measure of protection to the working class.

“If the wage earners of the province are to secure this larger measure of justice at the hands of the politicians, they can thank their lucky stars that organized labor has been on the job and that the time had come when it could no longer with safety be denied.

“And now it's up to the politicians, and it goes without saying that their course of action in the Legislature will be closely watched. The workers of this great province expect that the report of the commissioner will be dealt with entirely upon its merits. No half measures will suffice the men who have built up the industries of Ontario and made her great. They must have full and ample protection for both life and limb. They ask nothing more at the hands of the politicians and the old political parties, and, what is more, they are not prepared to accept anything less.”

The above in the Industrial Banner is interesting, as it shows that nothing can be accomplished or achieved on the part of the working class without organized effort.

Labor scattered and divided as individuals commands no consideration from the majority of men who occupy seats in a legislative body.

Men who are wage earners, or in other words, who are dependents on jobs, should scorn to stand outside the pale of organized labor in this day and age, when all the forces that oppose the working class are solidly united to defeat any measure that lightens the burdens of the class that toils.

When labor becomes thoroughly organized, there will be no necessity for labor to be on its knees imploring the representatives of privilege to concede a few crumbs.

Labor organized, industrially and politically, can spring from its knees and stand upon its feet, to demand that *justice* shall prevail.

They Are Growing Wiser

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from South Porcupine, Ontario, has been received at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, and the editor feels justified in making known its contents to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners:

“South Porcupine, Ontario, March 27, 1913.

“To the Officials of the W. F. M., Denver, Colo.

“Dear Sirs and Brothers. Greeting: At a special meeting held by this local the 27th, Thursday, 7:30 p. m., to discuss the fake eight-hour bill as introduced by the minister of mines of Ontario, in the Provincial House which is now in session, a copy of the Industrial Worker, dated March 20th was introduced, and an article read, headed ‘Queer Actions of W. F. of M. Officials.’ After considerable discussion on the article, the following motion was passed:

“Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the paper containing the article to the officials of the W. F. of M. and that this local go on record as repudiating the entire article, and that this local affirm its loyalty and allegiance to the W. F. of M. Motion carried.

“Enclosed please find copy of the issue which contains the article.

“M. P. GUINEY, President,

“JAMES DOGUE, Secretary.”

The article mentioned in the communication sent by Porcupine Miners' Union to headquarters contains the usual scurrilous vituperation of character-assassins who were degenerates from the time they crawled from a cradle.

The reputation or character of no man is immune or safe from

the defamatory assaults of these professional reprobates, to whom honor and shame are strangers.

They never feel the sting of conscience or the slightest pang of compunction as they spew their malignant and virulent poison upon the good name of men in whose presence they would forget the dirty vocabulary from which they drag their calumny and detraction. With the unblushing effrontery of painted harlots, the gab-professors of the I. W. W. have hurled their verbal garbage at every man in the labor movement who has refused to give his approval to the conspiracies of the pariahs in filching money from the unsophisticated.

There was a time when a large percentage of the members of the Porcupine Miners' Union permitted themselves to lose their heads and be swept off their feet by the snarls and growls of this chronic aggregation who dubbed themselves r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n-i-s-t-s.

Men of nerve and courage never laud themselves as fighters. It remains for the cur with the yellow streak to beggar the English language for words to pay tributes to his prowess.

The members of Porcupine Miners' Union, as well as other unions of the Western Federation of Miners, are no longer hypnotized by the noise of mouth-warriors, who are only brave when no danger signals are in sight.

The I. W. W. takes everything and gives nothing, save abuse and vilification.

It has begged from every labor organization that it has defamed. The I. W. W. keeps no books; neither do crooks.

The “Bummery” would befoul a sewer and make a cesspool blush for its lack of putrid depravity.

Arizona at the Head of the Procession

THE FOLLOWING CLIPPING has been sent us from Globe, Arizona, and has been taken from a special dispatch to the Globe Record of Phoenix, Arizona:

“Phoenix, Ariz., March 27.—The much discussed strike injunction legislation, which subject has been before Congress and nearly every state in the union for the past three years, has finally been passed

on by the Arizona Legislature and the following provision shall be granted by any court of this state, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employé, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right

of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at least and such property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Picketing is Legalized.

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute; or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from paying or giving to or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling at any place in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto."

"Representative Thomas Maddock made an effort when the bill was before the House to have stricken out that provision permitting persons going near any work for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to abstain from working, it being the argument of the Coconino county representative that such situations usually brought on the trouble incidental to strikes. Representative Perry Hall insisted

he could see no harm in a man peacefully arguing with a workman to quit work.

Maddock Opposes Bill.

"Yes, but you can never tell when a man is going to quit being peaceful and become violent," declared Maddock, the representative from Coconino. "And if he is not around where workmen are at work urging them to quit work, there is no opportunity for trouble, and I think courts should have the right to issue injunctions restraining men from being interfered with when they are at work by other men who desire to have them quit work."

"The injunction paragraph, however, was written in the code in the Senate unanimously and in the House by the following vote: Ayes—Babbit, Ball, Cooke, Craig, Graham, Hall, Irvine, Jacobson, Johnson, Jones, Kelton, Kerr, Lewis, Lynch, Moore of Yavapai, Murphy, Saxon, Wren and Limney. Nays—Buchanan, Crofoot, Curry, Duncan, Ellis, Gonzales, Kane, Maddock, Mattox and Moore of Pima."

The above law in the state of Arizona, shows the progressive spirit of the people of the new state, who are determined that *Democracy* shall mean something more than the definition of political hypocrites.

Labor is asserting itself in Arizona, and labor in Arizona realizes that the power of courts must be checked if labor is to enjoy legal rights and constitutional liberty. It may be that the courts of Arizona may declare such a law unconstitutional, but should the courts use the judicial dagger to murder this law, then the courts will be met with an *amendment* to the *constitution* prohibiting the vassals on the bench from using the usurped authority of nullifying acts of a legislative body.

The time is about here when the people will no longer submit to a *government by the judiciary*.

Queer Action of W. F. M. Officials

WHEN PLANS WERE LAID by detective-hiring officials of the Western Federation of Miners to pull that body out of the I. W. W. there commenced the downfall of the metal miners as a revolutionary force. Then when some of these same officials faked the miners into the A. F. of L. through a misleading referendum there came an entire stop to all revolutionary propaganda. Instead of industrializing in the slightest degree, the conservative A. F. of L., we now find the Western Federation of Miners lined up with the reactionists as one of the main bulwarks of the capitalist system.

Knowing that this was inevitable there comes no surprise when a member of the W. F. M. informs us of recent actions of those who control the organization that at one time threw fear into the hearts of the master class. The information given is as follows:

Cobalt camp was organized in 1906 by the W. F. M., at the time when the miners were still in the I. W. W. The seeds sown at that time have steadily grown.

Five other locals of the W. F. M. have been organized in new camps and due to the actions of the rebels they are permeated with the idea of real industrial unionism.

Conditions in the northern part of Ontario province have daily grown worse until the level of the unorganized in the southern part has almost been reached. The tactics of the president W. F. M. are unable to cope with the situation.

On November 16, 1912, Poreupine, the second largest local union of the W. F. M. in Ontario declared a strike against reduction in wages. They tied up the mines. Every man came out. Preparations were made to enforce their demands of an increase in wages and the eight hour day.

This was the first blow for the eight hour day in the province since the five W. F. M. locals were organized. The Poreupine miners thought that the other locals would strike with them, especially as some of the Cobalt miners and those in other organized camps were working in mines owned by the same companies against whom the strike was called. Agitation for a general strike of all these miners was nearing success when two members of the Western Federation of Miners appeared in the scene and placed a damper on the proposed action. The damper was in the form of a "threat" of non-support and an invoking of the Industrial Disputes Act.

This "Industrial Disputes Act" requires 30 days notice of strikes. Violation is supposed to bring 30 days in jail or \$10 per day fine on each worker. The miners violated the law in Poreupine and only three men were jailed. These three were liberated within two weeks.

When the operators saw that the other locals were not acting they tried to recruit scabs in the unorganized camps of Copper Cliff and Sudsbury, and the steel mills of Sault Ste Marie and other places. They were unsuccessful. The reason was soon learned.

The miners at the above mentioned places were full of the industrial union spirit. During the agitation for the general strike in Ontario these miners had written to Cobalt No. 146 and Poreupine No. 145, W. F. M., asking for organizers and instructions on how to proceed to organize. As Poreupine local was on strike, Cobalt, the largest local, took upon themselves the work of organization.

And it is reported that private letters came to Cobalt Union No. 146 from the Headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners advising them against organizing these places at this time!

These queer actions on the part of the officials of the W. F. M. and also the desire on the part of the workers in the organized camps for concerted action, taken with the general restlessness of the unorganized workers, shows that the field is ripe for the I. W. W.

Let the footloose rebels in the Ontario province unite with the

militants in the Western Federation of Miners in organizing the miners in Copper Cliff and Sudsbury, and the steel workers of Sault Ste Marie into the I. W. W. Once let the I. W. W. gain a foothold there and the One Big Union will reign supreme where now the W. F. M. is making a poor showing.—Industrial Worker.—Spokane.

The above article shows the work of the professional disrupters. Every scheme is resorted to for the purpose of shattering confidence in the officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

Covert intimations and cowardly innuendo are the chief weapons of the "Bummery." This collection of characterless hoodlums, even resort to the most brazen falsehoods with the sole purpose in view of weakening any and every labor organization whose members refuse to gulp down the meaningless verbosity of the chronic dead-beats and bilks.

The following placed on a bill-board of the I. W. W. in Salt Lake, shows not only the concerted action of the breeders of dissension, but likewise, the desperation of the "Slander Syndicate" in its assault on an organization, that it has frequently attacked, simply because it has absolutely failed to control the policy of the workings of the W. F. M.

The following is food for mental digestion.

Local 69, I. W. W.

Western Federation of Miners disgusted with the present form of organization. A stampede has started into one big union. President Moyer admits that the W. F. M. is no longer able to win any strike they may be engaged in. The I. W. W. taking control of mining industry."

The other side of the board reads as follows:

"Local 69, I. W. W.

Western Federation of Miners have lost badly fought strike at Blair, Nevada, after nine months of listless striking they have been again dragged down to bitter defeat.

A stampede of mine workers into the I. W. W. has started disgruntled and disgruntled W. F. M. leaders. Now the members have at last awakened to the necessity of the one big union of labor as the only logical remedy. Get together workingmen; step inside and see the secretary who will be pleased to give you all information about the rising giant of labor, namely the I. W. W.

Initiation fee 50 cents; Dues per month 50 cents; one class, one card, one label and one enemy."

Poreupine Miners' Union having considered the slanderous article published in the Industrial Worker of Spokane, took the following action:

"PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145.

of the

"WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

"South Poreupine, Ontario, Canada, March 30th., 1913.

"To Poreupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M.

"Fellow workers, we, your committee appointed at a special meeting on March 27th, to draft resolutions dealing with an article recently published in the Industrial Worker, entitled "Queer Actions of the W. F. M. Officials," submit the following for your consideration:

"Whereas, there has appeared in the Industrial Worker, in its issue of March 20th, 1913, an article entitled "Queer Actions of the W. F. M. Officials" and,

"Whereas, Said article contains a mixture of truth and lies in just the proper proportion to make it more vicious than falsehood could be,

proceeded step by step in its series of calumnies until the infamous purpose of the article is disclosed and avowed in the closing paragraphs to be the disruption of the W. F. M. and the establishment of the I. W. W. in its stead; and,

"Whereas, A man who would write an article of this kind, reflecting upon the character of individuals and the integrity of a labor organization without signing his name for publication, shows himself beneath the respect of honest men, and by his cowardly act relieves the revolutionary pretensions of his words, and a paper that would give space to such an article shows that it is more intent upon disrupting and destroying the labor movement than in educating the workers; and,

"Whereas, Internal disrupters in a labor movement are always more to be feared than opposition from without, adopting the tactics of the detective and if they are not getting paid are scabbing on the job; but such work, always to be condemned, becomes still more reprehensible when pursued in time of strike, the membership of this union putting forth their best efforts to win the strike, considering every suggestion and using all lawful means to gain a larger measure of justice for the toilers, while the workers of the country are turning their eyes upon us in Poreupine and the entire membership of the W. F. M. are assessed for our support, then we deeply resent an article that represents us as guilty of perfidy to our brothers who have loyally supported us and traitors to the organization that sustains us; and

"Whereas, It seems from the reading of the article that the man who wrote or furnished the statements upon which it is based is a resident of this locality, probably a member of this union; and,

"Whereas, He should be stripped of all disguise and shown for what he is, a fit associate of M. E. White, chief of the Theil Detectives, and the membership of the W. F. M. and the entire working class should be informed that disruption and treason have no place in the councils of Poreupine Miners' Union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Poreupine Miners' Union, No. 145, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, that we strongly condemn such disruptive tactics and that we hereby affirm our allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy forwarded to the Miners' Magazine and to the Industrial Worker, with a demand upon the latter paper that they publish the resolutions and forward to the Secretary of this organization the name of the traitorous correspondent."

H. A. SMITH
J. C. NICOL
WM. THOMPSON
JOHN ODGERS

Committee.

"Adopted at regular meeting March 30th, 1913. (Seal.)

The members of the Western Federation of Miners after perusing the above, can easily arrive at conclusions, without further comments from the editor.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bernhard Tilly, who came to America in the early part of the year 1870, and was then about 18 years of age. He came from Brakel, Hoxter county, Westphalen, Germany, and is now near 60 years old. When last heard from was in the year 1890, and was then working in a silver mine at Kingston, Sierra county, New Mexico. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Ferdinand Neusius, 494 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

To All Secretaries of the W. F. of M.:

Please look out for the card of E. J. Robinson, reinstated in Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, in December, 1912. Dues paid for March, but no assessments for the months of January and February. Notify secretary of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106.

(Seal)

G. S. ROUTT,
Secretary B. M. N. No. 106.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bisbee, Arizona, March 26, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert the following notice in the next issue of the Magazine: Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bratt Kasun. He was in Leadville, Colorado, about one year ago. Think that he was a member of No. 33. Please communicate with his cousin, John Kasun, care of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Bisbee, Arizona.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any one knowing the present address of one Ray Egan, last heard of in 1911 at Uma, Arizona, will confer a great favor by writing to Mrs. Frank Feehan, 122 East Tenth Street, Leadville, Colorado.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER ALFIREVICH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 28, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In accordance with the constitution of the W. F. M., I will endeavor to write a brief report and bring some of the facts as they stand before the members in the other places, so that they may know about present conditions existing and concerning our organization in the strike zone in Utah, where I

am placed by President Mayor as organizer to work in the interest of the Federation.

I will not go back to the time when I was able to enroll hundreds of men under the union banner, but will rather say that with all difficulties, I added this month a few new members to Salt Lake Union and think I will enroll quite a few more in the very near future; that is, those working in fair places, Murray and Midvale, as you all know that the strike is still on in Garfield, and will be on to the bitter end.

Salt Lake local, beside the strikers who are still out and on the relief, have, and will always have, enough members to show the cruel barons that a fortress is here for the fight for the rights and protection of the working-men.

The Bingham strike is of more importance to organized labor than many of us realize, and this fight is worth a big price; also it needs to have the close attention of all union men, and prompt response with a helping hand. It has not been mentioned as yet in our Magazine that four small companies accepted union demands, where about a hundred union men are working with paid-up cards.

As to the other companies, according to their own reports and statements, the production at present is less than one-half of what it was before the strike, but cost of production is doubled, and the present profit, if any, cannot meet the requirements of the hungry stockholders, therefore some move or settlement should be made soon; otherwise as long as these places are declared unfair there will be no chance for any fat dividends.

While these struggles have resulted in taxing union men with assessments, we should not forget victories for the workers won already. Since stronger efforts have been made to organize workers in Bingham in July, 1912, we can show and positively prove, that only through these efforts wages have been increased in Utah to over 8,000 men 25 cents a day, and to 1,000 men 50 cents per day. Therefore, we should be glad to forget all sacrifices and accept reward in the knowledge that we are helping in the great struggle between an exploiting and an exploited class to uplift justice and humanity.

No doubt we naturally incline to despise those among us who become traitors and scabs, but their own conscience will pay them back in full for their treacherous acts, and yet, when they wake up to see that it is better for an honest man to walk freely and proudly than to bend his head and shoulders to a cold, selfish, wealthy man.

MATT. ALFIREVICH,
Organizer, W. F. M.

DONATIONS FROM GOWGANDA MINERS.

Ontario, Canada, March 25, 1913

MR. E. MILLS,
Secy.-Treas. W. F. M., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Bro:

Enclosed you will find list of names as voluntary donations in aid of Poreupine strike, this amount I have forwarded and wish you to have same published in next issue of Miner's Magazine and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

P. DWYER,
Secy.-Treas., No 154.

Lawrence Duggan	\$4.00
Edward Dwyer	5.00
Chas. J. Erickson	4.00
Moise Hillis	3.00
Thos. Olson	4.00
Gerald Garvey	4.00
Arthur Lantagen	4.00
A. Earnest Caldwell	5.00
Geo. Black	4.00
Wm. Garvey	3.00
T. Roy Caldwell	5.00
Fred Coombs	1.00
Geo. F. White	3.00
Wm. H. Philipps	2.00
Frank Foisy	1.00
Geo. Hope	1.00
Karl Poleman	2.00

(Seal.)

\$55.00

CONVENTION CALL.

January 2, 1913.

To All Affiliated Leagues and Members—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that in accordance with the vote of the third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the fourth biennial convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., beginning Monday, June 2, 1913, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

The membership of the convention shall consist of the following:

The five officers and the other six members of the Executive Board.

Each local league shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof, up to 500 members, and after that, one to every fifty.

Each affiliated trade union local, central labor body and State Federation of Labor shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

Every other affiliated organization shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

In order to encourage interest in forming local leagues, members at large shall be given voice, but with no vote.

Only those leagues and affiliated organizations whose annual dues shall have been fully paid up sixty days in advance of the national convention, shall be entitled to vote at the convention.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are enclosed. The original credentials must be given to the delegate elect and the duplicate forwarded to the secretary, Room 901, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, not later than April 15.

Purpose: This being the tenth anniversary of the organization of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, we want to see to it that out of our widening experience we establish such measures for constructive work as will enable us to meet with greater knowledge and capacity the ever-growing problem of women in industry. The establishment of schools for women brickmakers and bricklayers, the introduction of women conductors and messengers, women core makers in the steel foundries, women taxicab drivers, even a woman smokestack painter, are but a sign of the times that all trades are being thrown open to women, even though often for the ignoble purpose of creating cheaper labor, and unless we safeguard conditions by the organization of women we will have them on a greater scale than ever before the underbidders in the labor market, to the hurt not only of themselves but of their families. A convention is after all but a living illustration of the thought, "As one lamp lights another nor grows less, so nobleness enkindleth nobleness," and, we may add, knowledge bringeth knowledge. The enthusiasm of such a meeting and the planning together

how better to equip ourselves for service helps to establish that concerted action so necessary to all constructive work.

The duty of the hour demands that every affiliated organization be represented and send its full number of delegates.

Be fully represented. Send to this important convention your ablest, most experienced, thoughtful and faithful members.

Business.—The president will appoint the following committees from the delegates to assist in transacting the business of the convention:

Credentials, rules and order of business, organization, resolutions, legislation, committee on officers' reports, Life and Labor, education, votes for women, union label, constitution, special committee on recent judicial industrial decisions.

Accommodations.—The St. Louis League will arrange for the reception and entertainment of delegates.

Note.—The place of meeting will be Aschenbroedel Hall, and any further information regarding the convention or traveling arrangements for out-of-town delegates will be communicated in a later circular. Fraternally,

MARGARET DRIUR ROBINS, President,
S. M. FRANKLIN, Secretary

RECENT NEWS FROM PORCUPINE.

The strike is still on and the struggle is still on. The judicial authorities, in their zealous devotion to the mine owners, in order to crush the strike, have reached the summit. On March 13th nine strikers were arrested and charged with assaulting five strike-breakers from the Hollinger mine. These nine men were kept in custody at Timmins until March 28th, when the trial was to be held.

Now, let us see what occurred when the time for trial came and the interested parties appeared at the "capitalist" bar of justice, and see how that justice is administered in Porcupine. The trial commenced at 1 o'clock on March 28th, and what do we hear? Magistrate Torrence says that the men are to be tried, not for assault, which was the charge placed against them, but for taking part in an unlawful assembly. Counsel for defense and all who were present were astonished; the accusation was for assault, and immediately when court opened the charge was changed. Counsel for the defense arose and protested that he had prepared to defend his clients on the charge that had been placed against them. Protests, however, did not avail. That was the way the powers that be wanted it, and that is the way it had to be.

The trial began and the evidence showed that no crime had been committed by accused men brought before the court; showed that innocent men were kept weeks in custody. The magistrate was forced to acquit the following: A. Petonett, John Cassidy, Alix Gauthier and Joe Roberts. A. Hollowell was let go by paying the court costs, John Skinner, Chris Kipp and Frank Bowers were held to appear before a judge and jury in Sudbury on April 26th. They would not take any chance on Magistrate Torrence's ideas of justice.

The mine owners demand that some of the strikers must go to prison and that the Miners' Union must be put to expense defending its members in the courts, but we feel satisfied that the trials of these men will show that attempts are being made to railroad innocent men to prison. It is a crime to go on strike without giving the masters sufficient notice, so that they can import scabs and thus not lose any profits. The courts are depended on to "deliver the goods" for the mine owners.

The three men to be tried are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly in a public place, namely, in the Bank saloon, Timmins. Five strike-breakers from the Hollinger mine filled up on whisky, and apparently acting under instructions to start a row with the strikers, came into the Bank saloon. The proprietor of the saloon said that they appeared to be intoxicated and even the strike-breakers admitted that they had been drinking and were feeling pretty good. The evidence went to show that what occurred was nothing more than an ordinary saloon brawl, and that some of the men held for trial took no part in it, but then they are strikers, and that is apparently sufficient grounds to condemn them.

The appeal in the "Lemieux Act" cases was held before Judge Kehoe on March 26th at Golden City. These are the cases against Cleary, Holowatsky and Croft for inciting to go on strike and for going on strike, whom the government was forced to release from prison by the protest of the working class. Magistrate Torrence had sentenced them to prison for ninety and sixty days, respectively. Judge Kehoe has taken the cases under advisement and will give his decision on April 5th.

We earnestly urge all men to stay away from the Ontario mining districts and especially not to come to the Porcupine district. The strike takes in all of the employes in the mining industry in all the crafts, trades and occupations. If you come into this district at the present time looking for work you will be aiding the mine owners to break the strike.

We ask you to give us your earnest assistance to secure liberty for the four men who were unjustly sent to the Central prison, Toronto. If there was any doubt in your mind as to their guilt, the action of the government officials in these recent cases should remove it.

The strikers are determined to win the battle and are confident of victory. We ask you to do your duty to preserve what little liberty we have left. Yours for emancipation,

WM. K. RADIX.

YOU CAN NOT SERVE TWO MASTERS

Why certainly not; no one but a fool will think that such a thing is possible. No one can serve two masters and serve them well.

Being of this opinion and also being intelligent enough to realize that there are two distinctive classes of masters in society, one George Wadell, mill superintendent at McGill, Nevada, politely informed John Donohue, secretary of Steptoe Mill and Smelters' Union 233, for several years employed by the Steptoe Valley Smelting and Mining Co., that he could not serve two masters. In other words, that he could not be a trusted employe of the said company and at the same time be the financial secretary of the union. He therefore handed Secretary Donohue his "two-by-four," which the latter took without ado, only stating to Mr. Wadell that he was a union man since he was a young boy, and he was too old to change his mind now.

A couple of days after this took place, said superintendent met Secretary Donohue and informed him that he could go back to work if he resigned as secretary of the union, stating that he (Wadell) had no objection to any man being a member of the union, but that the company would not tolerate one of their trusted employes being an officer in the union.

This change on the part of the superintendent was perhaps owing to the fact that the company can not afford at this stage of the game to lose experienced men, as Brother Donohue is, and, therefore, they concluded to get him back to work, but at the same time not relax on their former position, because to do so would have shown a weakness on their part, and, of course, it would have perhaps encouraged the hundreds of slaves employed by them to raise their bended backs, if that were possible, and for once in their whole lives assert their manhood and proclaim their rights to organize.

But, O Lord! These slaves seem to have gone behind any hopes.

After due consideration we have concluded to let Brother Donohue go back to work, feeling that by so doing he was no less a staunch union man, but that he would be of better assistance to us in building up Local 233 by being on the job and in daily contact with those now union men.

The company's object in firing Secretary Donohue was to instill into the minds of their slaves the fear of losing their jobs if they dared to become members of our union, a needless effort on their part, because the poor fel-

lows, not possessing any more backbone than a worm and no more brain than an ant, they are good, faithful servants of their master and would not do anything that would displease him. Oh, no, our Lord. We are your slaves and as such we will be faithful to thee to the extent of binding the chains of slavery upon unborn generations. No, our Lord; we will not become members of the Western Federation of Miners, because that organization compelled you, our Lord, to grant us unworthy ones an eight-hour work day and some increase in wages, and if we would all join hands with that organization they would compel you, our Lord, to recognize their milions, to grant us a further increase in wages, so that we could buy more food and clothing for our wives and children. They would compel you, our Lord, to install more safety appliances to protect our lives and limbs, and through their pernicious propaganda they aim to usher in the dawn of a day when there will be no masters and slaves.

All of these things, our Lord, would naturally displease you; they would lessen the profit you are making off of our labor and finally end your parasitic career, all of which, our Lord, does not harmonize with our ideas of American slaves.

We, therefore, hate the handful of men that, under these conditions, have the temerity of being members of the Mill and Smelters' Union, and at this date are instrumental in holding for us that, which through their effort, we have gained in the past. But, our Lord, this handful of men are fearless men; they seem to think that they are the ones that produce all wealth and, therefore, the wealth should belong to them instead of you, and with their persistent effort they propose to open our eyes and to finally get us to cooperate with them to throw you off our backs.

These things they propose to do, our Lord, in spite of you and ourselves. They have here amongst them a black foreigner whom they call an organizer, and while he has not made very much progress with us, still he has succeeded to get around him a fairly good bunch, which some day may prove to be the foundation and backbone of our emancipation. But as yet, our Lord, you need not fear, because we are your slaves and willing to serve you, our only master.

TOM CORRA.

LETTER FROM A SOCIALIST FATHER TO A SON WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

By W. E. G.

Dear Son—Apropos of your remarks regarding churches filled with unthinking people, you are right in that this orthodox multitude is the greatest obstacle in the way of obtaining a juster order of society here on earth.

They preach against the evils of the day, meanwhile by their vote giving honor, place and power to the grafter in their very midst who despoils them, while they complacently sing and pray and pass resolutions to remove the effects of the very evils they unknowingly help to create, but, after all, they may be a necessary conservative force, to hold in check the too radical element that is not yet sufficiently grounded in the constructive principles of BROTHERHOOD to successfully carry out the co-operative commonwealth.

The cost of living here below is increasing by such leaps and bounds, and Heaven with its tinkling bells and elysian fields seems so far away, that even these people are slowly being awakened to the fact that there is something earthy, so radically wrong, that it might be a good idea to start Heaven right here and now. Some day the human race will wake up to a realization of the fact that no one individual can have more than the rest without paying the price in an abnormal development that entails suffering. It will require a new race of men, altruistic in thought, reasonably sound in physique and unselfish in action to work out the new order. You should feel proud that you in your youth are one of the new race that will usher in the new time.

This new race is being born out of the debris of the old, and it behooves us as thinking men and women not to be so filled with the thought of the wreckage as to crowd out the evidences of the constructive forces at work upon every hand, for you cannot judge the man of today by the man of yesterday; neither can you judge the men of tomorrow by the men of today; therein is hope.

Remember, this universe is the work of the Supreme Intelligence. He created it, knows it—it must be good, all of it, the whole of it must be a perfect whole, and man as a part of it is working out exactly as He foresaw He would.

It seems incongruous that man should prey upon man, that creatures that rend and tear and sting each other should exist in a universe whose first law is harmony. I believe there is a correspondence between this outer condition and man's inner discord.

Coincident with the passing out of man's violence and greed from within I believe will go poverty and disease and all the warring elements of his world.

I am glad you can appreciate the undesirable features of business, as you say in your letter that you had rather herd swine than prepare for a business career.

Business as it is today is a system of reaping profits where others have labored; it is fundamentally wrong and diametrically opposed to the teachings of the "Sermon on the Mount;" it engenders hatred and jealousy and is the antithesis of BROTHERHOOD.

Everywhere one hears the expression, "That's good business," which is on a par with what was spoken fifty years ago of slave holders, namely, "He is kind to his slaves." The world was then unconscious of the wrong of human slavery, as it is today of the fact that "good business" is the successful exploitation of human beings.

A society whose individual members buy, sell and own the earth, and whose entire existence is largely expressed through the operation of all industry for profit is not very far removed from the childhood of the race.

We regret the mistakes of an individual, of a people, a race, forgetting that in the universal scheme of things there can be no final mistake, for through mistakes man gains wisdom and learns to live conformably to the law of his being.

The processes of nature are slow and orderly, but economy and harmony are the first laws of their operation.

She may seem to waste with a lavish hand, but we shall find later on that the waste was but the husks of some unfolding, and that sometimes the unwholesome or irregular was but the coarser covering of a hidden beauty struggling for expression.

Man will some day be more than man, just as today man is more than animal.

To lift the weight of centuries of wrong thinking, to get away from the customary, the habitual, the legacy of untold millions of men, who have left us their unconscious mistakes and errors of thought, as well as their attainment, is growth, but the process of this growth is painful.

The whole world groans and suffers as it unfolds toward a better way of life.

To look at suffering as a philosophy of life may seem absurd, but this is a fact, that all live men suffer, and herein is hope, that suffering is the evidence of growth.

Here and there today we see the individual man dreaming an ideal of altruism, to be realized by the awakened man of tomorrow. And we who suffer most are but the advance guard in this army of the evolution, marching on to the heights of tomorrow.

To have awakened, to be able to suffer, is a privilege.

Ages of painful evolution lie between Jesus or Tolstoy with their thoughts and ideals, and a Hottentot with his bows and arrows, and as great a gulf lies between us and the man of tomorrow.

Millions of men have been used in the process, and so today numbers of

us suffer, while the system of individual ownership for profit is passing and the ideal of universal co-operation is being born.

Glad that you have a place where you can work and earn your board while attending school.

However, you seem to think your sleeping quarters in the little room above the horses in the barn as somewhat tough and lonesome, with only the scampering mice for company. Consider yourself a favored son of fortune, in that you have this great opportunity of truly plebian outlook; it may develop in you an understanding sympathy for the great army of unskilled workers, the non-attached, whose intermittent wage forces them to foot it from place to place, carrying their roll of blankets with them, to sleep in camps or barns, while aiding in the construction of the great works of our time—creators of the very prosperity that others enjoy—they themselves are forced out of the home-making class into an abnormal and unnatural way of life, fertile for vice and crime. I tell you this because some day you may be able to help remedy these barbarous conditions.

As regarding your loneliness, why, loneliness is but that condition in which the value of friendship is ascertained.

We hope this letter will give you a new viewpoint of the things that lay before you, and in which you may find your real work, aside from your work for bread, and thereby join us in constructive thought along these lines.

With love,

YOUR FATHER.

DONATIONS FOR PORCUPINE MINERS.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, April 2, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find monthly report of Porcupine Miners' Union; also list of donations received by this local during the month of March. I wish to call your attention to the list of donations in month of February. On February 18th, R. Lohead, secretary of No. 119, S. D. P. of C., Port Arthur, Ontario, in the official journal is quoted as donating \$5. It should be only \$3.50. Please take note to avoid any confusion in future when I may be some distance from here. In regards to the strike situation, there is nothing new. The boys feel more confident than ever of accomplishing good results.

With best wishes, I remain, Fraternal yours,

JAMES DAGUE,

(Seal)

Secretary-Treasurer No. 145, W. F. M.

List of Donations Received by Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., During Month of March, 1913.

March 1.—C. Sugrue, secretary No. 185 Bro. of R. T., 154, Forward avenue, \$5; P. Anderson, secretary No. 147, Int. Bro. of Blacksmiths, 13 Elgin avenue, Winnipeg, Man., \$5; J. Gorton, secretary No. 1058, Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., Hillcrest, Alta., \$25; Walter McCallum, secretary-treasurer Div. 817, B. of L. E., Edmonton, Alta., \$10; W. O. Cornwith, secretary No. 413, Int. Moulders' Union of N. A., 1673 Fourth avenue, West Owen Sound, Ont., \$4; J. R. McKinnon, treasurer Pretoria Lodge, P. W. A. No. 77, Sydney Mines, C. B. N. S., King street, \$10.

March 2.—Wm. Graham, secretary No. 2633, U. M. W. of A., Coleman, Alta., \$25.00.

March 3.—Fed. Assn. of L. Carriers, Toronto, Ont., \$10.

March 4.—Geo. Steel, secretary, No. 357, Int. Assn. of Machinists, 316 Sixth avenue, E. Calgary, Alta., \$5; Alec. Peterson, secretary No. 102, Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., Tabor, Alta., \$10; Wm. H. Reeve, treasurer Winnipeg T. and L. Council, Room 14, Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Man., \$5; J. Klauck, recording secretary No. 378, Western Hotel, Port Arthur, U. Assn. of J. Plumbers, \$5; Robert Walkden, secretary No. 258, Kootenay Lodge No. 234, Revelstoke, Int. Assn. of Machinists, B. C., \$5; Int. Bro. of Blacksmiths No. 335, Box 922, Winnipeg, Man., M. Younger, secretary, \$5.

March 8.—John Ahrens, secretary-treasurer No. 354, Int. U. of U. Brewery Workers, Box 912, Eighth street, South Lethbridge, \$3; Int. U. of U. Brewery Workers No. 170, 21 Elgin street, Berlin, Ont., A. E. Shantz, secretary, \$5; J. H. Poulter, secretary B. M. and P. Int. U., Labor Temple, James street, Winnipeg, Man., \$225; Geo. Smith, secretary No. 78, Nat. Bro. of Operative Potters, St. John's P., Quebec, Box 495, \$5.

March 9.—Geo. Dowling, secretary Build. Trades Council, Louise Bridge P. O., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man., \$5; Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Scott, Sask., Box 24, F. C. Mackay, secretary, \$5.

March 10.—U. M. W. of A., No. 2314, Box 361, Fernie, B. C., T. Uphill, secretary, \$25; Win. P. P. and Fed. U., King Edward P. O., Winnipeg, Man., No. 87, A. L. Marshall, secretary, \$5; Lou. A. Bijue, secretary No. 414, Cigarmakers, Winnipeg, Man., \$3; J. Hehl, secretary No. 71, U. Assn. of Jour. Plumbers, I. Redpath, Ottawa, \$7.

March 11.—C. G. Andrews, secretary-treasurer No. 193, Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Notch Hill, B. C., \$5; J. H. Thompson, secretary, Edmont. Div. 591, O. R. Con., 1274 Eighth street, Edmonton, Alta., \$5.

March 11.—Donations from Pearl Lake Mine Employés: Wm. Jackson, \$2; James Murray, \$3; James Miron, \$4; Wm. Danskin, \$4; Jerry Daoust, \$1; Ben Miron, \$4; Mike Soroski, \$1; D. M. Boomer, \$2; T. R. McIntosh, \$2; D. M. Edwards, \$3; J. B. Bissonette, \$1; James Keon, \$2; Nick Kirin, \$2; Santo Candusso, \$2; Wm. Goldie, \$2; Damlan Motaja, \$2; Theodore Rosene, \$2; L. J. Marshall, \$1; John Babineau, \$1; Nipissing Stores, \$5; Rand Cigar Store, \$2; Ben Croskery, \$2; C. E. Bonsall, \$1; D. R. Lloyd, \$3; Frank Labelle, \$1; Jos. T. Labelle, \$1; Wm. Dwyer, \$3; Mike Cahill, \$2; Thomas Temple, \$1; George Stingle, \$2; Arthur Stingle, \$2; J. H. Brennan, \$4.

March 12.—Jos. Kaiser, treasurer Federal Lab. U., 17 Ellen street, West Berlin, Ont., \$3; Herman Knudsen, secretary Cigarmakers' U. No. 486, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C., \$2.

March 13.—U. C. and Cap Makers No. 33, 27 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Quebec, H. W. Adleman, secretary, \$3; Wm. Balderstone, secretary No. 2497 U. M. W. of A., Box 467, Hosmer, B. C., \$50.

March 14.—Wm. Ison, secretary No. 69, Onward Lodge, Int. Assn. of Mach., Schreiber, Ont., \$5.

March 15.—H. Ball, secretary R. F. Handlers No. 177, 55 Inkster avenue, Winnipeg, Man., \$5; E. E. Owen, secretary U. Assn. of J. Plumbers, 20 Morris street, Edmonton, Alta., \$5; E. J. Harding, recording secretary U. Bro. of Carpenters No. 343, 370 Ross avenue, Winnipeg, Man., \$5; Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M., P. Dwyer, secretary-treasurer, \$18.

March 17.—Henry Allison, secretary Stone Cutters' Assn. of N. A., 540 McGee street, Winnipeg, Man., Box 1911, \$10; F. Muhlig, secretary No. 6 Int. S. and C. P. of Ottawa, 47 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, Ont., \$10; Int. U. Brew. Workers No. 24, Calgary, Alta, Fred C. Bartlett, secretary, Box 1946, \$2; Fed. Assn. of L. Carriers, Peterborough, Ont., Branch 22, J. Edwards, secretary-treasurer, \$1.

March 19.—Int. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Emp., 345 Huron street, Toronto, Ont., J. E. Ferris, secretary, \$10; Tile Layers and Helpers' Int. U. No. 63, Box 647, Calgary, Alta., \$10; F. Cody, secretary Int. Longshoremen's Assn., Hudson's Bay Wharf Victoria, B. C., Broughton street, \$25; F. Foneri, secretary No. 201, Typographical Union, \$5; Louis Rondeaux, secretary No. 322, I. W. W., 34 Cordova street, Vancouver, B. C., \$10.

March 21.—D. B. Neighswander, secretary-treasurer No. 238, Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Kenora, Ont., \$10; F. Alldridge, secretary Int. Longshoremen's Assn., No. 38-41, Box 521 Prince Rupert, B. C., \$15; R. J. Hodge, secretary T. G. & N. L. W. No. 5, 235 Royce avenue, Toronto, Ont., \$3.

March 23.—Alec Fraser, secretary Am. S. of Carpenters and J., 260 Ellen street, Winnipeg, Man., \$20.

March 25.—S. Beaton, secretary-treasurer No. 168, I. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Mission City, B. C., \$10; P. Ferguson, secretary Pattern Makers' Assn., Winnipeg, Man., \$5; Geo. E. Carter, secretary No. 417, Fort William Typographical Union, Box 396, Fort William, Ont., \$10; David Napier, secretary Int. Quarry Workers' Union No. 161, Nelson Island, B. C., \$10; J. Mitchel, secretary Carbondale No. 2227, U. M. W. of A., Box 105, Carbondale, Alta., via Coleman, \$25.

March 28.—Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. of M., \$55; J. Wooding, secretary U. Assn. Plumbers, No. 254, Labor Temple, James street, Winnipeg, Man., \$10; A. Scoble, secretary No. 99, Street Railwaymen's Union, Box 1902, Winnipeg, Man., \$10.

March 29.—Geo. Seal, secretary-treasurer No. 145, Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Box 391, Portage La Prairie, \$5.

March 3.—United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1390, Saskatoon, Sask., \$10.

March 18.—Three Nations mine employés: Moise Duquette, \$1; R. J. Steep, \$1; Odlian Renaud, \$1; A. Josbidon, \$1.

(Seal)

ARE CHRISTIANS PROMOTING WARS?

By R. A. Dague.

General Sherman said, "War is hell." Now, I ask who is responsible for continuing hell in this world? All the so-called Christian countries are constantly increasing their armies and navies and taxing the people more and more each year to equip their armies and build war-ships. The "New York Call" says:

"By this time next year the standing armies of Europe (which now number five millions) will have them increased to six millions.

"It will require an addition of over \$250,000,000 annually to defray the cost of the huge increase in German armaments that has just been ordered.

"Militarism has become a craze, a madness, a national lunacy."

Statisticians say that Great Britain expends four hundred and forty-four million dollars a year on war and only seventy-five millions on public schools. Russia is creating a billion-dollar navy. In the United States we are building two warships each year, at a cost of thirty millions, and our expenses to maintain our army and navy are increasing at a rapid rate.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, recently in a lecture said:

"Half of all the money in the world is spent in protecting one nation against another."

"San Francisco has just about as much use for the soldiers and warships stationed here as I have for the buttons decorating the tails of my coat."

A statistician has carefully made an estimate of the killed and wounded in wars in the past one hundred years, and places the figures at \$140,000,000. He says the dead bodies of the victims of war since 1815 would cover an area of 2,800 square miles.

There are in the United States 300,000 Boy Scouts and 2,000,000 in the world. The movement was planned by professional men killers in England. The object of it is to cultivate the war spirit in the boys so that when scheming rulers and capitalists want to use them they will obey orders and become veritable fiends of cruelty, destruction and murder.

Poor innocent, deluded boys! Poor ignorant, betrayed and stupid working people, who are so willing for a mere pittance to go to war and murder other boys and other working men whom they have never seen and who have done them no harm, at the request of an ambitious King or selfish scheming plutocrats who want to capture the markets, or steal the lands or mines of other people.

The curse of war! The horrors of war! Can it be fitly described? No, no. There are no words in any human language that can properly portray the horrible, devilish, atrociousness of this unutterable curse that afflicts humanity.

A correspondent of "Brain and Brawn" who witnessed one of the battles in the recent Balkan-Turkish war, writes to that paper as follows:

"A gun collides with a cart (carrying wounded piled in heaps on filthy straw) and upsets it; with a crash, a shriek, a thud, the human cargo rolls into the slush, and the next gun goes right through the sprawling heap of maimed mankind. It does not much matter—only a few wounded men wounded a little more. Where they have fallen there is a purple pool; when we pass the spot a minute later the men's heavy tread splashes our faces with red specks. * * *

"There were three surgeons in the redoubt, these did their best with almost every necessary deficient. I saw them at their work with bare arms and blood-stained hands, soaked to the skin, faces streaming with the sweat of indescribably hard work; they looked with their saws and knives like the torturers of the Inquisition. Shirts served as bandages, volunteers assisted; but hardened men turned sick at some of the sights; halves of faces carried away, exposing to the core life's machinery; limbs torn off, bowels hanging out, pools of blood in which swam brain remnants and intestines like living worms; amputated legs and arms thrust into corners as offal for dogs. * * * Water ran short, for the enemy held the springs in the vineyards. Many drank the muddy pool water mixed with blood which had collected in the trenches; this caused vomiting, followed by thirst even greater than before."

Now, I ask, who has been responsible the past two thousand years for continuing this murderous, hellishness on this otherwise fair earth? Are they not fiends, wild-eyed, insane, inhuman demons? Surely these men are heathens—are blood-thirsty savages, more beast-like than human—monsters who have never heard that Jesus said: "Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall be called the children of God."

"The Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

Oh, no, these are not savages, not pagans, but on the contrary are Christian nations. They are chiefly Roman Catholics and Protestants who build houses for God, send Bibles to the pagans, pray three times a day: "May thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven." They are the professed followers of Jesus whose birth was announced by angels who came singing: "Peace on earth, good will to men." For sixteen hundred years these professing Christians have fought their fellow men with all the malignity and ferocity of tigers. They have spilled rivers of blood and spread desolation, despair, death and hell throughout the world, and for what? The answer is because of religious bigotry, ambition and spoils, but chiefly for the latter. It is the brutal system of capitalism, or competition, that makes men lie, and cheat, and steal, and murder. It is the system that is supremely selfish and wicked. Men are not born heartless, savage murderers. They are made such by our system of capitalism that knows no mercy. Its motto is: "To the victor belongs the spoils." It appeals to the meanest propensities in men. It lives by selfishness and war.

Will that time ever come of which prophets tell us when "swords shall be beaten into plow-shares and spears into pruning hooks and nations shall learn war no more?"

No, not so long as the present system of capitalism exists. War is a necessary part of a system of which speculation profits, and the getting of wealth for nothing is its chief corner-stone. Wars will go on until Socialism stops them. It is the only international movement that is trying any practical methods for abolishing wars. Will not the Christian church put a stop to war? No, not the present mammonized church. There are many individual church men who oppose wars, but the church as an organized body in Europe with all the Kings and rich are busy promoting war. In the United States they are organizing the "Boy Scouts" and the "Militia of Christ," with the intent of using them in killing when necessary to protect their property in

terests. Jesus is called the "Prince of Peace," but for sixteen hundred years the churches seemed to have followed the lead of the "Prince of War." But is not the modern church opposed to war? No, not the rich, powerful churches, either Catholic or Protestant. Some of the smaller and weaker sects are opposed to war, such as the Quakers, the Christian Scientists, Spiritual and Universalists—those classed as heretics. Even the agnostics and infidels are doing much active work in trying to abolish war and to get hell out of the rich fighting orthodox Christians.

The labor unions are also endeavoring to abolish war. While Socialism now numbering its fifty or sixty millions of adherents in all parts of the world, stands unwaveringly and solidly against bloody strifes. Its four corner stones are justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood, and universal peace, and its rallying cry is "an injury to one is the concern of all."

After a careful study of the subject, I do not hesitate to say that Socialism is not only sound to the core economically and politically, but it more truly represents genuine Christianity than either the Catholic or Protestant denominations.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, that gifted Socialist writer, said:

"O men, wise men, superior beings say, is there no substitute for war in this great age and era? If you answer 'no,' then let us rear our children to be wolves and teach them from the cradle how to kill. Why should we women waste our time and work, in talking peace, when men declare for war?"

In conclusion, I say to every man who reads this: Come with me, brothers, and let us take the pledge of George Kirkpatrick. He says:

"I extend to you my right hand.

"I make you a pledge.

"Here is my pledge to you:

"I refuse to kill your father. I refuse to slay your mother's son. I refuse to plunge a bayonet into the breast of your sister's brother. I refuse to murder your wife's husband. I refuse to butcher your little child's father. I refuse to wet the earth with blood and kind eyes with tears. I refuse to assassinate you and then hide my stained fists in the folds of any flag."

Creston, Iowa.

FARRINGTON PULLS THE MASK FROM GREED IN B. C.

Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B. C., March 17, 1913.

Six months have passed since the Canadian Collieries Company, operating on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, locked out 1,500 of our members who were employed in their mines at Cumberland and Ladysmith. While the labor press of British Columbia has carried explanatory articles concerning this trouble, little has been written relating thereto for the United Mine Workers' Journal and other labor papers throughout the United States, and, as a consequence, a great majority of the rank and file of the Miners Union know little or nothing of the importance of this contest, the causes leading up to it, the difficulties encountered since its inception, or the influences that have been used to defeat the miners in this section of the Pacific Northwest who are struggling for a greater measure of the things to which they are entitled.

Vancouver Island is rich with almost inexhaustible deposits of the finest quality of bituminous coal yet discovered on the American continent, and said to be equal to the famous Welsh coal which is reputed to be the best in the world. These vast and rich deposits of coal have been monopolized by a few combinations of capital, the greater of which is our present foe, the Canadian Collieries Company, which is a ramification of the Canadian Northern Railroad and Steamship Company, a corporation composed principally of British capitalists and incorporated for \$100,000,000.

Much of this coal is mined by Chinese and Japanese workmen, and all of it is mined under non-union conditions, and it is used for coaling vessels plying in the Trans-Pacific trade, but the greater bulk of it is shipped through the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca into the markets of British Columbia, Alaska, Mexico, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, in competition with the union-mined coal of Washington and Easter British Columbia. An idea of the advantage this coal has in the markets of the Pacific coast will be gained from the knowledge that union-mined coal produced in the Roslyn-Cle Elum field of Washington, has been entirely excluded from the local Seattle market because it cannot be transported over the Cascade mountains and meet the competition of Vancouver Island coal. Again, Oregon with Portland as its chief base of distribution, receives almost all of its coal supply from the same source. Coming, as it does, down the coast and entering the Columbia River at Fort Stevens, whence it reaches Portland and is sold at a price that prohibits competition from the adjoining state of Washington, and this notwithstanding there is an import duty of forty-five cents per ton on all coal coming from the Island into the United States.

However, this is not the worst feature of a bad condition. There is another angle to it that must have the consideration of the United Mine Workers of America. Extending along the Pacific Coast of British Columbia six hundred miles, from Vancouver Island to Prince Rupert near the Arctic Circle, is one immense bed of high-grade coal which has been monopolized by practically the same interests that operate on Vancouver Island. Already this rich source of supply is tapped by many mines in process of development, so as to be ready for the opening of the Panama Canal, which will undoubtedly in the near future make this territory one of the greatest coal producing centers on the American continent. It is anticipated that with the opening of the canal myriads of alien workers from European countries will be induced to enter British Columbia via Vancouver City and Victoria, the natural ports of entry into this new field of labor. Even now the large steamship companies have agents scouring Europe, who are painting seductive pictures of the possibilities of this new El Dorado and offering inviting transportation rates to all those who wish to enter after the opening of the canal. That their efforts will result in multitudes of workers migrating into British Columbia is not doubted. Much of this foreign labor will be used to develop these rich mining properties and will create a tremendous tonnage that must find a market. These mines are located so that the output can be dumped from the tipples into ocean-going vessels, and, with the long haul around the horn eliminated, can be freighted without transfer from the mines to the Atlantic seaboard at a transportation cost that will allow it to become a strong competing factor in the markets now supplied by the union-mined coal of the eastern states.

As a matter of fact the Canadian Northern and other steamship companies have already contracted for the construction of an additional number of modern ocean freighters to be used in this trade.

So that it is not beyond reasonable conjecture to expect that within a comparatively short time we will find this coal bidding for market on the Atlantic seaboard as well as on the Pacific Coast. This feature in itself would not be so bad if there could be an interchange of competition but that cannot be, for the reason that the much superior quality of this coal will always bar outside competition from its own sons.

The duty devolving upon the United Mine Workers' of America because of this conditions, is to organize Vancouver Island and adjacent territory, raise the standard of employment and act as a balancing medium in the establishment of equitable competitive mining rates. This will be a herculean task, but it must be done, or we must suffer from inequitable competition, and the job can be easier done now than after the task gets bigger.

Recognizing the seriousness of this condition and being desirous of protecting the interests of our membership, as well as being anxious to extend assistance to the men employed on Vancouver Island who, because of the absence of an organization, were being infamously fleeced and subjected to

impositions that reached the last degree of toleration, the International Peaceful Board decided to expand the power and protection of the organization to the Island. In keeping with this decision a District Convention was held in Nanaimo during the month of November, 1911, and a district organization was formed. From the beginning the men took kindly to the organization which grew rapidly in numerical strength, and there was every prospect of a substantial organization being established, when, during September 1912, the Canadian Collieries Company, evidently fearing their power was passing, began shelling out and discriminating against the more active of the men. Peaceful overtures from the men for an explanation of the management's action met only with arrogant rebuff. This sort of treatment was tolerated until it could no longer be endured without resentment, and after every peaceful means of redress had been exhausted the men decided to show their opposition to such injustice by taking a holiday, which they did, and after which the company refused to allow them to return to work unless they should sign individual contracts (old iron-clads so familiar to the men in the United States), the terms of which would make the signers little more than bondmen, and which would result in the voluntary dissolution of their union. This the men refused to agree to, and the fight has been on ever since.

During the progress of this struggle all the modern instruments used to defeat men engaged in industrial struggles elsewhere have been used to defeat the men engaged in this contest. Hardships, hunger, evictions, brutality, arrests, strike breakers, false press reports, illegal repression of vested rights, intimidation, political prostitution and armed guards are elements common to this battle for human rights.

However, notwithstanding that the company have mustered every influence at their command, they have not been able to produce any considerable part of their original tonnage, or to discourage the men involved, an old solidarity, fidelity and courage are a harbinger of success the end will see the United Mine Workers' of America established on Vancouver Island.

FRANK FARRINGTON.

CONDITIONS OF THE COAL MINERS INVESTIGATED.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 24, 1913.

The Royal Labor Commission, appointed by the Provincial government to investigate labor conditions throughout the province of British Columbia, commenced their labors in Cumberland February 19th and completed their work of receiving testimony and evidence relating to mining conditions under the Canadian Collieries Company at Ladysmith on February 26th. The foregoing announcement will undoubtedly be of interest to the members of the United Mine Workers' of America, inasmuch as the function of the commission on the occasion mentioned, was to learn the causes which created our present trouble on Vancouver Island.

To recount all the testimony given before the commission under judicial oath would make an article too voluminous for ready comprehension. Hence only a recapitulation of the general testimony will be given, which will be sufficient to show that the Canadian Collieries Company is entitled to high rank among the scientific exploiters of labor. The story written into the records of the commission by the miners' representatives, and unrefuted by the company, is the same story that is woven into the history of every mining district where men toil without the protection of an organization. Frugal living, industrious and practical men who have spent all their working days in the pursuit of mining, told of cruel oppression, iniquitous robbery, infamous abuses, official arrogance and soul-racking drudgery encountered during their struggle to win a means of livelihood from this company.

Poorly ventilated mines, dangerous working conditions, excessive cost of living, exorbitant rentals, short weights, monthly pays, and lax, or non-enforcement, of mining laws are only a part of the cycle of evils surrounding these men. This company respects no specified or uniform scales for narrow work, dead work or company work. The rates of compensation paid for these classes of labor depend entirely upon the caprice of the pit boss, who is the only determining factor. No one employed at such work knows when he starts work what he is going to receive for his labor until pay day, when he receives what the pit boss has decreed he shall have. Those who object to the price paid have one of two alternatives to choose from, which is to accept the boss' fiat or quit.

The day wages paid range from \$1.35 to \$2.86; narrow work price from nothing to what the boss wishes to pay; dead work price the same as narrow work. The tonnage rate is 82½¢ based on the long ton of 2240 pounds plus ten percent coal added for impurities, which means that the miner must load 2464 pounds of coal for one ton. Or, in other words, a miner loading 100 long tons of coal receives pay for 90 long tons, the company confiscating ten percent of his output to cover impurities even though there are no impurities in his coal.

To add to this iniquity the company operates a docking system under which any particular car of coal found to contain 50 pounds of impurities is seized by the company.

The miners of Cumberland are compelled to pay the company thirty-cents per pound for thirty and forty percent giant powder. The miners of Ladysmith pay twenty-cents per pound for the same explosive, while the miners working for the Western Fuel Company at Nanaimo, receive identically the same grade of powder for sixteen cents per pound. These three camps are all within a radius of eighty miles so that the wide difference in the price of powder cannot be rightfully attributed to the difference in freight rates. Neither is the comparatively low cost of powder at Nanaimo any recommendation for the Western Fuel Company, which concern has its own schemes for fleecing its employes. Nor is the inequality between the cost of powder at Ladysmith and Cumberland any evidence that the Canadian Collieries Company favor the Ladysmith men who, while they suffer to a less degree from extortionate powder cost than do the Cumberland men, nevertheless equalize the discrepancy through the application of other impositions. This powder abuse is given added significance by the facts that this coal is of an extremely stubborn nature, full of faults, and that it is not unusual for a miners' powder expense to run as high as \$50 per month. This one evil alone demonstrates the utter helplessness of the men and the complete mastery of the company.

A few abbreviated quotations taken from the great volume of testimony, follows:

Mike Gedritis: "I worked two months and averaged \$1.75 per day. The following month I earned \$1.50 per day and the boss told I was earning too much money and reduced my yardage price fifty-cents per yard."

Frank Terry: "I drove 12 yards of narrow work and was paid for 9 yards. Was ordered out of the company's office when I went to claim the other three yards."

R. Smith: "Was earning \$2.10 per day when my place caved and had to clean it up without compensation."

A. Eriosi: "Received \$9 for 18 days work but was afterwards made up to \$2 per day."

Fred Doherty: Drove 31 yards of narrow work and was paid for only 20 yards. Made complaint and was told that I was earning too much money. I did not receive pay for the other 11 yards due me."

John Borus: "I worked a place where I had five feet of dirt to handle. I earned \$31 for 22 days work. I complained and was told by the mine boss that the company did not pay anything for handling dirt."

William Langden: "I worked a place where I handled eight and nine cars of rock each day. I earned \$54.80 in 25 days. I complained and was told that if I did not like it I could take out my tools."

The above quotations are only samples and are not an exaggeration of the

testimony of numerous other witnesses who testified before the commission, and are quoted only as additional evidence to prove the unscrupulous practices and ravenous greed of the Canadian Collieries Company.

Furthermore, it was developed before the commission, that the employés of this company have been contributing to an accident and sick fund, of which the company's general manager is the custodian, and which was created to care for the funeral and medical expense of killed, injured and sick employés. At the inception of this lockout there was a combined surplus of \$8,000 in this fund which, by every manner of reasoning, belongs to the men who paid it in, but, notwithstanding, the company have paid nothing into this fund their general manager now refuses to allow the creators of the surplus to reap any of the benefits therefrom but is expending it to care for men who were imported to fill the places of the men who created the fund.

This coal retails in Vancouver City and Victoria for prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$10 per ton, so that both the producers and consumers are being pillaged and the loot is going into the hungry maw of the Canadian Collieries Company, one of whose spokesmen testified that he did not believe in labor unions and that he preferred Chinamen to white workmen. The reasons are obvious.

Evidently fearing the light of publicity the real culprits who are responsible for the policies of this company did not appear before the commission in defence of their merciless and thieving practices, but remained in the background and sent a few petty subordinates to the front who, in the main, testified that they were without power to answer for the actions of the company. And this is the company whose officers while deserving the scorn and mental lashing of every decent and justice-loving man, wield sufficient power to have maintained at the expense of an already outraged public an army of special provincial police to protect them in their villainy, and whose general manager has decreed that the United Mine Workers' of America must be driven from Vancouver Island.

FRANK FARRINGTON, International Representative U. M. W. of A.



JOE ETTOR RETURNS TO HOME IN TACOMA.

Must Remain Here or Lose Parents.—Happy Father Says He and Wife Will Go Away if Boy Leaves Again.

Joe Ettor is home. He arrived late last night on Northern Pacific train No. 1. And it may be a long while before another train takes him back to his labors in the executive councils of the I. W. W.

Joe's father, M. A. Ettor, 1315 East Twenty-sixth street, a well-to-do teaming contractor of Tacoma, is going to try to divorce his son from the risky work in a radical cause. He says he will offer him a partnership in his business and he will give him everything in his power that a father can give to win the boy from the ways of the I. W. W.

But if Joe refuses, all the wrath of an outraged father will turn in disappointment and sweep the relationship of father and son aside forever. That was the decree of Ettor Senior last night, after he had clasped Joe in his arms at the union depot.

Boy Must Stay, Or—!

"I've got that boy in my heart," he said, "and I won't have any more of that stain on my name. Joe's had enough. I'm going to keep him here. I've got a good business and Joe can stay here and help me. But if he don't stay—then I'll sell everything I've got, take my wife with me, and go. Joe will never hear from me again. I'll hate to do it because Joe's been a good boy, but if I get mad enough—here he placed his cigar in his teeth and muttered the rest of the sentence.

Sleek and fat, with no trace of the ten months spent in a Massachusetts jail, showing in his plump cheeks, Joe sat in his home last night for the first time in six years. He smoked a big Havana cigar from a box his father had bought for him, and he told of the riotous scenes of the Lawrence strike. Asked what he and his companions, Giovannatti and Caruso, thought of while waiting for their trial on a first degree murder charge which grew out of one of the Lawrence riots, he said: "We didn't care a rap."

Never Expected Conviction.

"We knew they couldn't hang us or there'd be a revolution in Massachusetts the next day," he said. "The only thing we were the least bit worried about was that they would fake up a case that would send us up for a few years. I never heard so many lies told in my life as I did during that trial. They made them out of whole cloth. But it wasn't enough. That jury was a good one and they saw through the feeble attempt to get us. Yes, it felt good to be free again. But we never for a moment expected to be found guilty as charged.

During all of his conversation Ettor, who is but twenty-seven years old, carefully refrained from using the words "execution," "hang" or "electrocute." He passed over this part of the story quickly.

Expects to Remain Home.

"No, I won't go back East for a while. I was on my way home when the Lawrence strike began and they sent me down there. I had my grips packed and everything ready to start for home when the trouble broke out. Now I am home, and I guess I will stay for a few months," he said.

Ettor bears a livid scar about three inches long extending from his left eye straight up to the roots of his long, bushy black hair. He got this, he said, two years ago, when he was waylaid in New York.

"It's all in the game," he said with a smile. "We can expect those things. We have to bear them and grin and then go on fighting."

Ettor would give no intimation as to whether he would leave the general executive committee of the I. W. W., according to his father's wishes, or not.

Dining car conductors on the Northern Pacific who traveled with Ettor on his trip west, said last night that he lived on the fat of the land during the entire time. The best meals the dining car afforded were set up for him and his Pullman accommodations were also of the best.—Tacoma Ledger.

LABOR PARAGRAPHS.

Illuminating the Keen Struggle Between Labor and Capital.

Higher wages won't solve the industrial problem, or give the producers justice, because higher wages are offset by higher prices. The element of private profit must be driven out of industry before industry can be conducted on just, humane and rational lines.

The industrial problem lies at the bottom of all problems.

The agitator always has been and always will be an educator.

He points out incongruous conditions and he challenges the right of those who exist without returning to society an equivalent.

If we first free the mind, then the shackles will fall from limb and soul. Some people imagine prices have gone up in an airship and must soon come down.

The fact is they are up in the solid sphere of monopoly and will only fall when capitalism falls.

War provides employment; that's one of the capitalist's excuses for it. When next he uses that argument remind him that burglary also provides employment.

Socialism isn't a system. Capitalism didn't appear in the world as a system; it gradually grew into one. So with Socialism, one can not give a cut and dried plan of its operations.

Labor believes in work. That's why it opposes the capitalist, who seldom works.

Some small capitalists work, but a number of others, who live on rents and dividends, dodge it.

The shirkers are increasing in number, because inventions, which are creating more dividend drawers, are at the same time creating more unemployed.

Labor believes in private property, but would reorganize industry so that every worker would, almost automatically, acquire private property.

The private property which labor opposes is the sort which is used to exploit others, such as land, factories, machinery, etc.

Socialism will triumph and wage slavery vanish, only as a result of economic education. The workers, therefore, must concentrate all their thought, energy and sacrifice on this education. Nothing else now matters.

Socialism is an economic movement, therefore it does not concern itself with religion. But by freeing men from wageslavery, and the unnecessary struggle for existence, it will give them greater opportunity for spiritual development.

Isn't it worth \$25, or \$50, or \$100 to each worker to become his own boss? Well, let him put that amount into an education fund. Economic education will abolish wage slavery.

When social co-operation has been brought about exploitation will cease, for co-operation doesn't mean "dividing up things" and then making a fresh start on the old robbery.

Socialism doesn't mean "dividing up" at all. Socialism simply means the public ownership of all the principal social services, and neither individual nor sectional robbery would be possible under it.

Unionism is by its cultivation of the social spirit is laying the foundations of future society. Its watchword is brotherhood, its aim freedom and its gospel humanity.

Employerdom is anti-social, for it is based on competition. The employer not only robs his employés, but in order to live he must trample on rivals.

The ranks of unionism are ever open to the non-unionist worker. They are not open to the capitalist, because unionism's mission is to abolish the capitalist, not to absorb him.

Nothing can stay the progress of Socialism except ignorance, for it is based on reason, science and truth. Because of its firm foundation its opponents find difficulty in fighting it.—New York Daily People.

MAKING HUMAN SACRIFICES OF THE AGED.

In the holiday mail which came to this office was the following letter:

"Respected Friend—I am an old man, refined and intelligent, in fairly good health for my age of 80 years. I have but few dollars, no friends, no home, but a room with strangers; no vices of any kind. Now, my dear friend, what am I to do? I fear a possible lingering illness, entailing therefore a burden upon those who may witness my last hours. My multiplied years admonish me that the shadow upon the dial of time will before long cease to record the passing days of my earthly life. I want to escape the almshouse and suicide, which is in my daily thoughts. I do not want to become an actor in a tragedy as dark and deep as was ever woven from the warp and woof of human experience.

"Can you give me any comfort, or shall I sink down into the rayless depths of utter despair and find serenity in death?"

The letter was written in a hand showing the traces of age, but remarkably firm for one of four-score years. The chirography corroborated the evidence of the phrasing of the letter that the author is a person of unusual mental background, who has retained his strength of mind and has keen appreciation of his present position.

The communication was signed by the full name and address of the writer, an important detail, as it permitted the North American to institute an inquiry into the genuineness of the letter. The report we have received from an expert charity investigator confirms every point of the letter. The writer is old; he is a man of a respectable and useful past; he has refined personal tastes; he has lived a clean life so far as any record can show; he has no bad habits; he is sprightly in mind and body; he is poor; when he wrote the letter he was facing the almshouse or a more horrible alternative.

Now, this case in itself is not important enough to call for such prominent notice as we give it here. If it were only an instance of an old man in the situation that hundreds of thousands of other aged persons, men and women, are in at this moment, we would, however reluctantly, be compelled to pass it by with an appeal to the charitable for temporary relief. But it is just because of those hundreds of thousands of others that we make this old man's case the subject or rather the text for an editorial. He is not worse off than they. Indeed, he is much better off. For he is to be taken care of, while they must struggle on under their weight of years, helpless, hopeless, dependent on desultory aid or virtual prisoners in the sordid and repulsive surroundings of the almshouses, to which our public sentiment, miscalled charity, condemns the unfortunate old.

And among these hundreds of thousands, convicted of the most heinous of modern crimes—poverty—and undergoing life sentences for their offense, are thousands of married couples whose lives go back together to youth. Their memories span the gulf of years to the time when with the world full of promise they joined heart and hand in a bond that God and man promised them should be till death did them part.

Through toil and endeavor, sickness and health, storm and sunshine, with high hopes or disappointed hearts, they have worked on, giving their best to the world. With the sinking of the sun in their western sky they have felt the chill of the coming night. It has made them dearer to one another. They have drawn closer for companionship as all other companions faded. Like children in the woods as darkness falls they have huddled together more fully to realize the only human touch that each had with life.

The end comes. The magnificent charity of a world overflowing with plenty offers them a life term in disgusting prisons, herded with derelicts and degenerates. That is their reward for years of toil whose product has gone to enrich the community. But, anguish of anguish, the almshouse prison with all its sordid surroundings is made infinitely worse by the separation of these old men and women. More to each other than any other human beings, more a thousand times than any bride and bridegroom, the old man is sent to one prison and the old woman sent to another. The world gives them but one choice—suicide by starvation or otherwise.

This is the picture which lies behind the very moderate case brought to our attention by the letter which we have quoted in this editorial. We are happy to say that this one old man is already provided for. Some kindly persons have undertaken to see that he will have a home for the rest of his days. But what about the great army of which he was but one, and in which

he occupied a particularly favorable position? Is society to go on forever offering its aged poor as human sacrifices?

The methods of charity at best can never be anything but palliatives applied to a few isolated cases. What about the others? It is part of the great problem of social and industrial justice. Old age pensions is one answer. These are features of the comprehensive plan for a better and higher civilization founded on the eternal principles of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God will save our old people from "a tragedy as dark and deep as was ever woven from the warp and woof of human experience." That our aged correspondent's letter may help to hasten the day is the comfort that we offer him, now that his individual future is assured.—Philadelphia North American.

THE RELIGIOUS EXHORTER.

Many people have wondered why Gypsy Smith, Billy Sunday and other professional evangelists have so much advertising in the papers and also why they are paid about \$1,000 per day by the business men of the city which they "clean up" morally. We must study up on the question of what morality consists of to find the answer.

Under the ancient tribal system, all wealth was owned collectively by the tribe.

The government of the tribe was by tribal council, which consisted of all grown up members of the tribe, both male and female. The elders were always listened to with great respect, because of their greater experience, but a majority always decided each question discussed.

The code of morals was intended to, and actually did, put the welfare of the whole tribe ahead of the selfish wishes of any individual member. "Good" was something that protected the tribe. "Bad" was something detrimental to the tribe.

Under the system of chattel slavery we find quite a different code of morals. What was "good" was what the master wanted done. "Bad" was what the master class did not want done. To make this more plain, it was "good" for the master to take the slave's product away from the slave. This was not stealing but was moral, legal, and was sanctified by all the gods kept by our heathen ancestors who maintained the institution of chattel slavery in Europe 2,000 years ago.

Should the slave, while hungry, take more food out of his own product than the master allowed him, this was "bad," immoral, illegal, irreligious and not only subjected the slave to punishment from the master, but the slave was threatened with hell after he died. The priests were more effective in keeping the slave in abject submission than the club of the master so priestcraft grew and prospered.

When the feudal system gradually took the place of the system of chattel slavery, we still find the moral code evolving to serve the new master class.

It was good if it was what the baron wanted done.

It was bad if the baron did not like it. When the capitalist class carried through their successful revolutions against feudalism and established the present capitalistic state, we find the moral code evolving again.

It is now good to do what the collective capitalists have decided is the right way for us to behave.

It is bad to break those rules. It is bad to steal food when you are hungry even if your family is starving for the lack of it.

It is good for the capitalist to hire the worker for a "living wage" and steal all the worker produces over that amount.

If you steal a railroad from the people they send you to the Senate, but if you steal a ride on the railroad you helped to build, they send you to jail.

The capitalists have, through their lawmakers, worked out an elaborate code of morals, made them law, employ through the state judges to enforce them, and privately they employ editors, teachers and subsidized ministers to drive them into our heads.

Every once in a while the workers show signs of waking up, then they employ a professional hypnotist to put them to sleep again.

They call these people evangelists. They are skilled in hypnotism and the business men get out a great crowd for them, through clever advertising, and the hypnotist drives the code of morals into them, then threatens them with hell fire if they break the code again.

Billy Sunday may not have saved many souls, but he has saved several hundred thousand dollars of the money given him by the business interests to keep their clerks and other working people "good."

When the working people wake out of this hypnotic sleep and realize that they outnumber the capitalists ten to one, we will be able to capture this country at the ballot and write new laws and a new code of morals.

The new code will, like the tribal code, stand for the material interests of the whole people.—H. H. Caldwell, in Oakland World.

PERSPICUOUS PASSAGES.

There are only two classes—the producers and the parasites.

Many of the parasites, the unemployed, for instance, would become producers if industry were socially organized.

The co-operative commonwealth is not "coming." We are now actually entering it.

The Socialist is the world's schoolmaster. He is teaching the world how to live. Anti-Sosh would merely have people exist.

Commonwealth means wealth for the use of all.

Organized labor is a menace, not to industry, but to the control of industry by organized capital.

When Liberty is attained, love and leisure will also come.

When the producers, rural and urban, are united, they will not be the tail of the kite.

The workers do everything, but get only enough to enable them to continue working.

The capitalists do nothing, get nearly everything, and the more they get the less capable they become of doing anything.

Once capitalists worked—as managers. But the rise of the joint stock company is permitting more and more capitalists to live without work—on dividends.

It can't be done? That was said of everything—before it was done. It was said of aerial navigation ten years ago.

To replace competitive chaos, in production and distribution, by scientific organization, is all that labor is trying to do.

Competition means waste, costliness and—failure. Co-operation means directed effort, cheapness, plenty and—success.

It takes a lot of slaves to keep a few masters. And who, think you, are those slaves?

The survival of the fittest means that, under capitalism, the misers, money-grabbers, swindlers and sweaters are fittest, so they come out on top.

Establish social co-operation, and the fittest would be those performing the best social service. Greed and selfishness would then represent fitness—and handicaps.

Under capitalism the premier handicaps are truth, honesty and generosity.

The class struggle is such a hideous fact that the press denotes it in big black headlines, using such words as "murder," "crime," "tragedy," etc.

You know how much you've got. Now figure out how much you've made.

The shortage is due to the fact that the producer doesn't get the value of the product.

As to compensation, it may be noted that capitalism, when it drives a competitor out of business, does not compensate him. Nor when it introduces labor-saving devices, does it compensate those thrown out of work.

All taxes, direct and indirect, are paid out of the products of labor. Whether the taxes are high or low does not concern the worker, for he has no say in the matter.

When the producer can claim the full value of his product, then taxation will concern him, for he will have to pay direct out of the value. The main thing now is to get the full value.

The King of England pays his agricultural workers on the Balmoral estate sixteen shillings a week. Which is the more important social service, producing a potato, or opening a bazaar?

The right to work simply means the right to live. No one can go to the capitalist and demand work and the right to live. For that reason society itself should control industry.

Society admits the right of a man to live. Indeed, it denies him the right to take his own life. This attitude will become rational only when society can offer a man work.

Socialism would destroy the home, would it?

Drunkenness, divorce, poverty, squalor, are fine preservatives of the home are they not?

Well, Socialism will abolish these.—Westralian Worker.

THE TRAIL OF MANKIND.

The great antiquity of mankind upon the earth has been conclusively established. It seems singular that the proofs should have been discovered as recently as within the last thirty years (written 1877), and that the present generation should be the first called upon to recognize so important a fact.

Mankind are now known to have existed in Europe in the glacial period, and even back of its commencement, with every probability of their origination in a prior geological age. They have survived many races of animals with whom they were contemporaneous, and passed through a process of development, in the several branches of the human family, as remarkable in its courses as in its progress.

Since the probable length of their career is connected with geological periods, a limited measure of time is excluded. One hundred or two hundred thousand years would be an unextravagant estimate of the period from the disappearance of the glaciers in the Northern hemisphere to the present time. Whatever doubts may attend any estimate of a period, the actual duration of which is unknown, the existence of mankind extends backward immeasurably, and loses itself in a vast and profound antiquity.

This knowledge changes materially the views which have prevailed respecting the relations of savages to barbarians, and of barbarians to civilized men. It can now be asserted upon convincing evidence that savagery preceded barbarism in all the tribes of mankind, as barbarism is known to have preceded civilization. The history of the human race is one in source, one in experience, and one in progress.

It is both a natural and proper desire to learn, if possible, how all these ages upon ages of past time have been expended by mankind; how savages, advancing by slow, almost imperceptible steps, attained the higher condition of barbarism; how barbarism, by similar progressive advancement, finally attained to civilization; and why other tribes and nations have been left behind in the race of progress—some in civilization, some in barbarism, and others in savagery. It is not too much to expect that ultimately these several questions will be answered.

Inventions and discoveries stand in serial relations along the lines of human progress, and register its successive stages; while social and civil institutions, in virtue of their connection with perpetual human wants, have been developed from a few primary germs of thought. They exhibit a similar register of progress. These institutions, inventions and discoveries have embodied and preserved illustrative of their experience. When collated and compared they tend to show the unity or origin of mankind, the similarity of human wants in the same stage of advancement, and the uniformity of the operations of the human mind in similar conditions of society.

Throughout the latter part of the period of savagery, and the entire period of barbarism, mankind in general were organized in gentes, phratries and tribes. These organizations prevailed throughout the entire world upon all continents, and were the instruments by means of which ancient society was organized and held together. Their structure, and relations as members of an organic series, and of the members of the phratry and tribe, illustrate the growth of the idea of government in the human mind. The principal institutions of mankind originated in savagery, were developed in barbarism, and are maturing in civilization.

In like manner, the family has passed through successive forms, and created great systems of consanguinity and affinity which have remained to the present time. These systems, which record the relationship existing in the family of the period, when each system respectively was formed, contain an instructive record of the experience of mankind while the family was advancing from the consanguine monogamy.

The idea of property has undergone a similar growth and development. Commencing at zero in savagery, the passion for the possession of property, as the representative of accumulated subsistence, has now become dominant over the human mind, in civilized races.—Lewis H. Morgan, in the preface to Ancient Society.

EAGLE RIVER REGION, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Important Gold-Bearing Territory Reported on by United States Geological Survey.

The first gold mining in Alaska was done in the so-called Juneau gold belt, where operations were begun over thirty years ago. The value of the gold produced in this region is more than \$50,000,000. Most of this gold has been taken from the famous Treadwell and other mines near Juneau. The auriferous belt is, however, known to stretch for some fifty miles to the north and includes the Eagle River region, described in a report by Adolph Knopf, just issued by the United States Geological Survey as Bulletin 502. This report, unlike many others on mining districts in Alaska, which are of a reconnaissance character, treats of the region in detail. It is entitled "Geology and Mineral Resources of the Eagle River Region, Alaska," and is accompanied by a topographic map on a scale of a mile to the inch, with 100-foot contours, by J. W. Bagley, and a detailed geologic map on the same scale.

Gold-bearing lodes constitute the only mineral resource of the Eagle River region now under development. The ore bodies occur in certain geologic associations which are described in the report and elucidated by the map. This book will therefore be of great service to the prospector by guiding him to the most promising localities in which to search for ore bodies. A copy may be obtained on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

LEAD PRODUCTION IN 1912.

The final figures of the production of lead in the United States in 1912 have just been published by the United States Geological Survey. These figures have been compiled by C. E. Siebenthal of the Survey from reports of the output of each lead smelter and refinery in operation in this country in 1912. Two tables are given. The first one shows the lead smelted in this country from ore from each lead-producing state and from each foreign country furnishing ore for treatment. These figures include soft lead, lead content of bullion (that is, "work lead"), and antimonial lead and their total necessarily does not agree with the total refined lead output of the country, shown in the second table. The refined lead, however, can not be traced to its sources so exactly as the smelted lead, hence the figures for smelter production are used in the table showing production by states.

The total production of refined lead in 1912 was 480,894 short tons, which is 71 tons less than the estimate given out by the Survey on January 2, 1913. This quantity is exclusive of 13,552 tons of antimonial lead. The total of refined lead is made up of 88,377 short tons of desilverized lead of foreign origin, 221,480 tons of desilverized lead from domestic ores, 141,248 tons of domestic soft lead, and 29,789 tons of desilverized domestic soft lead. The value of the whole quantity of refined lead was \$43,280,460; of this the domestic lead was worth \$35,326,530, calculated at 4.5 cents a pound, the average New York price for the year. The total refined lead output was less than that for 1911 by 6.085 short tons, a decrease of 1.2 per cent.

Among the states, Missouri had the greatest output—162,610 tons, a decrease of almost 20,000 tons from that of the previous year. Idaho had the next largest production—127,707 tons, a gain of 10,372 tons over the output of 1911.

In the absence of complete figures of domestic stocks, it is not possible to calculate consumption except for the lead of foreign origin. However, by taking into account domestic production and foreign imports, exports and stocks in bonded warehouse, it is possible to estimate the quantity of lead available for consumption from year to year. On this basis the lead available for consumption in 1912 was 410,953 tons, an increase of 11,766 tons, or 2.9 per cent. Whether this increase represents an increase in consumption or an increase in domestic stocks is not determinable from the information at hand.

The report includes a graphic chart showing the fluctuation of the price of lead at New York and London for the period 1906-1912, a list of lead smelters and refineries in the United States, a table of the lead production of the world by countries, and tables of imports of lead by countries and by classes, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The general imports of lead show a continued decline from 1909, when 225,090,312 pounds of lead was received to 1912, when the imports were 167,121,592 pounds. Of the 1912 imports, 159,455,664 pounds was received from Mexico in the form of ore or base bullion, 3,207,936 pounds of lead in ore from South America, and 3,309,356 pounds from other countries, mostly in ore from German East Africa.

A copy of the report may be obtained by addressing a request to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Your world is full of misery, and want, and sin, and hate;
Your thoughts are cold and brutish and selfish and sensate;
For other's woe and suffering you do not care a damn;
You do not wish to learn about the brotherhood of man.

"Survival of the Keenest" is the slogan of your camps,
The products of your policies are masters, slaves and tramps.
Emotions egotistic fill out your lives' short span,
No thought you give, however brief, to brotherhood of man.

Your morals are the rules of beasts—of beak, and fang, and claw;
The wrongs ye wreak defended by the statutes of the law;
With faltering, hypocritic cant, with all the power you can,
You cast reproach upon the cult of brotherhood of man.

The Church, too, lends her ready ears to your seductive wiles,
The senser swings, the prayer resounds within her venal aisles.
For Mammon's sake the Golden Rule is placed beneath her ban,
She disregards the Saviour's plea for brotherhood of man.

Your statesmen (?) seek with foul intent to vilify the new,
To glorify the ancient wrong, to vitiate the true;
With bold, mendacious art deceive and mystify the clan
Regarding altruism and the brotherhood of man.

What will you do, ye strong of earth, where will you hide, O priest,
When the reign of wrong is ended and the new light paints the East;
When martyr, saint and patriot declare that day began
With the rising sun of Socialism bringing brotherhood of man.
A. A. KAUTZ.

THE HOBO MINER.

(Tune—"Where the Silvery Colorado Wends Its Way.")
The hobo gayly wanders round the West to find a berth
That all miners love to call a cozy dump.
For there eats and better bunking put some substance to his girth
Ament the time he'll make another jump.
He will ramble in the spring time and his heart will know no pain;
He'll warble songs to smooth his rocky way,
And find sleep beneath the heavens till fresh and spruced again;
He'll defy the tasks ahead to dull his day.

REFRAIN.

He's a friend in every pinch,
Tho' his life affords no cinch
On the worldly goods that seldom come his way;
And when summer days are come
Around the West he floats a bum,
Where the weakling gad-abouts do never stray.

The fiercely burning deserts in his mind no fears arouse,
Tho' the thirsty heat doth sap his flesh away,
While he walks with bleeding paddles and with aches that vainly souse
With their dope the merry thoughts he won't betray.
He has tackled in the June time all the spooks that haunt the plains

For years and years he has braved their angry breath,
And has tapped the hills in places where the snow a reign maintains
With an icy avalanche that's tipp'd with death.

The ripping, roaring Teddy to the jungles went his way,
And the nation mark'd with awe his mighty deeds,
And yet blacks, a goodly number, made his hardships merely play;
With their guns and heavy loads they filled his needs.
But the hobo, if the same job with less pay, should come his way
Would gladly pitch his tents on Afric soil,
To win rest where lots of shooting would make a holiday,
For his mirthful soul that even throve on toil.

The winning merchant, smiling at his making of the dough
Is but jolly when his graft is going right,
For he frets and worries treble if he loses on a throw.
To be "safe and sane" his life must know no night;
But the miner on the hard hike is for aye the pard of cheer—
The grouchy thought is exiled from his skull.
Although Fate betrays his purpose, the future holds no fear
For the blooming optimist who's tried in full.
Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

In Memoriam.

Miami, Arizona, March 27, 1913.

Whereas, Once more the Grim Reaper has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Emil Dahlgren, who passed away on Thursday, March 6, 1913, at his home in Bessemer, Michigan; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Dahlgren, Miami Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our union, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JAMES A. LILES,
E. A. HUGHES,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miami, Arizona, March 27, 1913.

Whereas, Once more the Grim Reaper has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Lee Gasovich, who passed away on Saturday, March 22, 1913; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Gasovich, Miami Miners' Union has lost a true and valued member; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathies in this, their hour of bereavement, that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our union, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

KENNETH CLAYTON,
GRANT ALLEN,
L. A. MEDIN,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Phoenix, B. C., March 27, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8:

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

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Paul Nelson, Phoenix Miners' Union lost a true friend and a faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Phoenix Miners' Union extend to 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.

W. J. PARKER,
DAN PETERSON,
D. A. VIGNAUS,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Globe, Arizona, March 25, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M.:

Brothers—We, your committee, elected to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of our late brother, Herbert Kempton, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, The Grim Reaper, Death, has again invaded the ranks of our organization and taken from our midst our beloved and respected brother, Herbert Kempton, who, while still young and vigorous, has been separated from friends and loved ones, leaving in a cold and cheerless world wife and children bereft of their breadwinner, and as in the death of our brother, Globe Miners' Union is again called upon to mourn the loss of a brother who was ever ready to do his part in the best interests of his organization, and whose genial disposition won him the esteem and confidence of all who were intimately acquainted with him, and his faithful adherence to the principles of unionism showed him to be a man of sterling quality, fearless and true, and while we mourn the loss of a faithful member, our hearts are drawn out in heartfelt sympathy and condolence toward the bereaved widow and other loved ones of our deceased brother, and as a mark of our esteem to his memory, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the sorrowing widow of our deceased brother, a copy entered upon the records of this union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

MATT. A. KALEB,
THOMAS J. KENT,
H. E. WILLIAMS,

Committee.

(Seal)

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knk M U			Frank Boyer		Knk
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J. J. Wachutheim	er. Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	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	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thurs	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	R. J. Wilbert	1304	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. L. Henderson	C. L. Johnson		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNeil		Brita. Mines
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
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	Rosland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rosland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat	A. Shilland	K. Sandon		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Harry McGregor		Van Anda
105	Trall M & S	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trall
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	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thurs	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark	19	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thurs	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	C. L. Anthony	16	Ohinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrler	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Oreode	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M & S U		Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kreisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U.		James Diegman	T. D. Bailey		St. Elmo
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	178	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	268	Telluride
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	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	17	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
68	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
ILLINOIS						
210	Alton S. U.	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell	804 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider		Collinsville
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	American Secy	102 C	randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Robt. Wallace	C. Andereck		Sandoval
KANSAS						
218	Blue Rapids M & M	1-3 Sat	W. B. Scott	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	Hoyt 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	Sun	Peter Jemma	John E. Auttala	26	Calumet
196	Crystal Falls, 1st & 3d	Sun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
				815 W. Fleishiem		
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbois	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
125	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
218	Negaunee	Sun 9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3 Sat	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
228	Winthrop M W	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Olayton	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Riihonen		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright	Preston Shunake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thurs	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculeaneum Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculeaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
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
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Manuel Mcenedez	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thurs	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton, RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstircker		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. B. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg	4	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	Thurs	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	O. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.		Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett		Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	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
285	Eureka	Tues	William Glbson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thurs	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	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	168	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaf	75	Millers
283	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke		Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Stephoe M & S	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M & S	Tues	John Wright	Joe O. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	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		Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski		Perth Amboy
				747 State St.		
263	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M. U.		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irlck	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
OREGON						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
SOUTH DAKOTA						
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M	Thurs	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Maitland</

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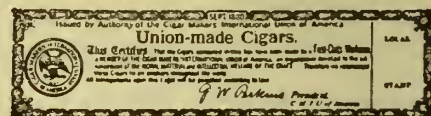
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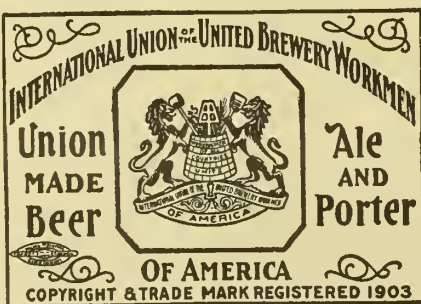
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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
\$1.00 A YEAR