

MIN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, JULY 31, 1913  
VOLUME XIV. 24c NUMBER 527.

WEALTH BELONGS  
TO THE PRODUCER  
THEREOF.

Ho! Ye Coal Miners

# KISTLER'S

Have THE DAILY MINE and  
FIRE BOSS REPORTS  
(REQUIRED BY LAW.)

The W. H. Kistler Stationery Company  
1537-43 LAWRENCE STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO.



MADE BY THE CUBAN CIGAR CO. DENVER, COLO.

## Underhill

UNION MADE.

# OVERALLS

### THE BEST FOR MINERS

THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN  
WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.

THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM  
The BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co. -- Denver

### Price List of Supplies

Charters .....	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards .....	\$.01 each
Rituals .....	1.00 each	Membership cards .....	.05 each
Warrant Books .....	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp .....	.65 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals .....	3.00 each
Constitution and By-laws, per copy .....	.05 each	Delinquent Notices .....	1/4c each
Notification Blanks ..	.01 each	Application Blanks .....	1/2c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

# O'Rourke Shoe Co.

## SHOEMAKERS

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST.

BUTTE, MONT.

Boost Your Home Town by Boosting

### HOME INDUSTRY

We Employ Skilled Labor. UNION LABEL on All Our Products.

COZIAN BAKERY, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.

BUY A UNION HAT—\$2.00—NO MORE

## DOYLE HAT CO.

1025 Fifteenth St.—"Just above the Loop."

All Styles—Label in Every Hat.

Denver, Colorado.

BUTTE  
MONTANA

# HENNESSY'S

CORNER GRANITE  
AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

### Pure Food Groceries

Nothing but the best.  
Prices the lowest  
consistent with  
Quality.

Everything for Ev-  
erybody.

We sell the World's best union-made clothing hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.

### WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

### The Choicest Fresh Meats

Every piece must  
pass government  
inspection.  
None but the best  
sold here.  
The cleanest, most  
sanitary meat de-  
partment in the state.

—DRINK—

# CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

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

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, July 31, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 527  
\$1.00 a Year

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

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.**

**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'.

*Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.*

**FIFTY SLAVES** in the employ of the factory tyrant in Binghamton, New York, lost their lives last week through fire. This loss of life is the usual tribute which labor pays to soulless greed.

**A FEW SUPERFICIAL** reform societies are now struggling for a solution of the problem of the homeless and unemployed man. The reformers will never find a solution. A reformer is blind, deaf and dumb to everything that means the real uplift of humanity.

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS** have now an Ortie McManigal on their hands in the shape of a Colonel Mulhall, that is causing the Posts, Parrys and Kirbys to sweat blood.

The McManigal of the Exploiters has the documentary evidence and can "deliver the goods."

**COBALT MINERS' UNION**, of Cobalt, Ontario, is completing arrangements for the proper celebration of Labor Day. An extended program of various sports have been completed and the prizes offered for the victors will insure an immense gathering at Cobalt. The editor of The Miners' Magazine has been invited to deliver an address, and has accepted the invitation.

**THE SOCIALISTS** of Germany, in the Reichstag, in the exposure of the Krupps' endeavoring to bring about war, in order that the revenue might be minted from blood, has caused consternation among that patrician fraternity who always reap a golden harvest when fools shoot each other on the field of battle to produce profit for those who breed wars but who do no fighting. The laboring class will soon be wise enough to refuse to fight at the bidding of a master class.

## WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 23, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

**THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS**, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Journeymen Tailors and the Furriers' International Union have been making efforts to amalgamate these four organizations into one. If the amalgamation is consummated, men and women employed in the clothing trades will have one of the most powerful labor organizations, numerically, in America. It is to be hoped that the spirit of industrial unionism will bring them together to fight under one flag.

**THE FAILURE** of the Second National Bank of Pittsburg is the first symptom of the coming financial storm. The Second National Bank of Pittsburg was one of the big financial institutions of the country, with more than \$30,000,000, in deposits. The bank at the time of its collapse had but a few millions with which to pay its depositors, and the shrinkage in the securities which the bank held will leave a few thousand paupers to meditate on our peerless banking system, so much admired by the bankers.

**EX-GOVERNOR COMER** of Alabama has announced himself as a candidate for governor. This statesman, who has a perpetual itch for public office, has declared that he desires to be governor in order that he may free his good old southern state from railroad domination. Comer must entertain the opinion that the voters of Alabama have short memories. It is only a few years ago when Comer was governor and used his official position to serve the railroads and the coal corporations. Comer almost bankrupted the state with his war on organized labor, and Comer, the corporation lickspittle, became a despot and used the military to defeat the striking coal miners and shatter the United Mine Workers in that state.

Labor in Alabama should bury this brute beneath an avalanche of ballots.

**THE STRIKE SITUATION** in the copper district of Michigan is of national importance. All the mines are closed down, and fully 15,000 workers are idle. The governor of the state of Michigan, without any investigation on his part, issued orders for the military to invade the strike zone, and fully 2,000 troops are now quartered around the mines. It is claimed that the governor of Michigan is but another Peabody, who will use the military of the state to serve the interests of the mining corporations.

There were no serious violations of law, but the mine operators, through the sheriff's office, demanded the state troops, and the governor, without a moment's hesitation, and without any investigation, obeyed, without question, the orders of the mine owners. The strikers are standing firm and feel confident that their demands will receive recognition.

**THE DAILY SKETCH**, published in London, England, has been sent us by Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is attending the convention of the International Miners' Congress. The Daily Sketch is certainly a defender and uncompromising champion of property rights. The Sketch concedes no rights or liberties to the worker save the wages of starvation. The Sketch in its description of the labor troubles in South Africa uses the most caustic language relative to the general traits of character of

the miners on the Rand, and its satirical references to the unreasonable conditions demanded by the *white miner* prove that the Sketch is the mortgaged mouthpiece of that aristocratic element who had such influence with the British government that a war was precipitated on the Boers in order that a few of England's moneyed lords might wrest the mines from those brave men who reared the symbols of civilization in the wilderness.

The miners on the Rand showed that they were fighters, and for a time, it was feared that the French Revolution would be duplicated in South Africa.

**D**URING THE PAST WINTER a half dozen states passed laws designed to compel citizens to be patriotic. Some of these compelled outward show of respect to the flag. Others provided for special exercises in the schools designed to teach patriotism.

It is not recorded that any laws of this kind were passed by the Continental Congress. There is no record of Washington or Grant reading lectures on patriotism to their troops.

Whenever a government becomes contemptible it receives the contempt it deserves, and all the laws against treason and flag desecration and lese majeste have never been able to change this contempt into respect. The legend of Gessler's cap and William Tell has been repeated in a multitude of forms in the history of many countries.

There is only one way to make a government honored and that is to make it honorable. There is only one way to bring all the people to its support and that is by making it the government of, by and for all the people, something it would not hurt to call to mind in these days when so much is being said of Lincoln.

Government today has become the instrument of a class with which to sustain industrial tyranny. A government of the National Association of Manufacturers through Congress via Mulhall and Lamar is not one to call forth the benediction and devotion of the useful majority of society. Nor will the mumbling of formal phrases in the schoolrooms, the prosecution of flag "desecrators" and imprisonment for "sedition" bring forth this devotion.

A class government will always be hated by all but the favored class and those who are too ignorant to recognize the class character. A government that is the common instrument of all the people to protect against external danger and perform the common tasks at home,

satisfying the wants and guarding the interest of all, will never need to pass laws to protect its dignity and enforce respect for its emblems. That is the sort of government that the Socialists are going to establish.—Milwaukee Leader.

**J**OHAN WALKER of the United Mine Workers of Illinois delivered an address in Butte, Montana, during the month of June, and while Walker was in Montana he was interviewed relative to his attitude towards the I.W.W. Walker expressed himself as follows:

"There is no ground upon which a thinking, reasoning man can base a hope for the success of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is an organization like the 'S. L. P.' that ten or twelve years ago split up the Socialist party. The Industrial Workers of the World will continue, as long as there is a vestige of it left, to be a haven for all the fakirs, degenerates, demagogues and grandstanders, and for some who are honest but so mentally weak and uninformed that the prospect of having trouble is to them the thing that appeals strongest. They are, as I have always contended they would prove to be, an absolute impossibility; and wherever they have been tried out most thoroughly by the men who believed most firmly in their teachings have proved an utter failure. The worst feature about their existence is that they destroy the good that intelligent workingmen have brought about. There isn't a thing in the Industrial Workers of the World that will ever appeal to an intelligent man; the only man—the only thing—that it will appeal to, when it is thoroughly understood, is a degenerate beast."

In defining what he understands to be meant by the word "sabotage," Mr. Walker is quoted as saying:

"Disregarding any dictionary definition, 'sabotage' means the condition of being absolutely devoid of principle, lost to all sense of decency or honesty and wholly committed to a conscienceless and scientific plan of brutality and destruction to accomplish a purpose or end.

"The outstanding, most prominent feature of the theory of 'sabotage' is that its methods make it absolutely impossible and forever hopeless to accomplish anything good or that will result in benefit to mankind. Murder, arson, robbery, theft and perjury are the cardinal principles of those who embrace 'sabotage.' This is a fact beyond dispute, and has been proved."

## They Will Get Ice

**T**HE PRESIDENT of a large ice company in Milwaukee has declared that the poor do not want ice, on the grounds that they do not buy ice! He might as well have said that the poor do not want porterhouse steak, for the reason that the poor do not buy such choice and rare parts of the bovine.

The poor do not buy *ice* and other *necessaries of life* for the simple reason that the wages paid by a master class merely permits the purchase of such bare necessities of life as will prolong a miserable existence. Charles Gates, the fellow who spends a million a year, has *ice*, but he never *earned* a dollar to buy ice, but the man with corns on his fists must do without ice in order that millionaire kids may ride in special trains, have a string of fast horses, several automobiles and indulge in wine suppers while *ladies* of questionable character pay homage to his indolent uselessness.

Mothers, in poverty, struggling to keep the life in infants through

the torrid days of blistering heat, must do without *ice*, because we must have Bradley-Martin balls, Seeley dinners, banquets for monkeys and diamond collars for dogs.

The poor, unfortunate wretch crazed with the burning fire of fever, must forego ice, in order that American exploiters can reap millions of profits to enable them to buy bankrupt dukes and princes for their parasitic daughters, who never felt the moisture of perspiration save when going through the contortions of the Tango, Turkey Trot, Bunny Hug and Chicken Flip.

Some day the great mass of the people whom this president of an ice company declares "do not want ice" will come to the conclusion that *ice* is essential to their health and comfort and they will *get ice*, even though indolent aristocracy shall be shorn of those luxuries that have never been enjoyed by the struggling millions who have starved and hungered, that *privilege* might glut itself at the expense of human life.

## He Is Paid for His Calumny

**S**OME ONE has sent us an issue of "The Columbiad," the official organ of the Knights of Columbus, which contains a *marked article* written by one Peter W. Collins, former secretary of a *faction* of the disrupted International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Peter was one of the potent factors that brought about the split in the Electrical Workers, and yet, Peter, in a lengthy article in "The Columbiad," utters great, choking sobs, as he contemplates the Socialists destroying the labor movement of this country.

Peter drew his salary with commendable regularity while acting in the capacity of secretary of one wing of the Electrical Workers, but Peter yearned for more of the "filthy lucre" than his *faction* could pay him in a clerical position, and, knowing that *Mammon* was willing to pay a reasonable remuneration for the services of a glib-tongued slanderer on the rostrum, Peter, with all his love and reverence for the labor movement, even deserts and forsakes the *faction* of the Electrical workers, to pose on the platform and deliver his *lies*, at so much per *lie*, against Socialism.

Morgan, the once great king of finance in America, was *against* Socialism, and so is Peter.

Carnegie, with all his bloodstained bonds that came from the blood and lives of ill-paid steel workers, is *against* Socialism, and so is Peter.

Kirby, Post, Parry and all the exploiting upholders and defenders of "predatory wealth" is *against* Socialism, and so is Peter.

Colonel Mulhall, the purchased chattel of a National Manufacturers' Association, who recently sold his knowledge of the debauchery of the

infamous gang who paid him to bribe "labor leaders" and put spies into the labor unions, is *against* Socialism, and so is Peter.

Strange that a man who has been a member of a labor organization and a paid official, who pretends to have such an interest in the welfare and progress of the labor movement, has the same antipathy towards Socialism as the most venomous and malicious enemies of organized labor.

In the beginning of Peter's article in "The Columbiad," he says:

"The time is coming when every trade union must protect itself against the menace and dangers of Socialism within its ranks by constitutional provision and make it impossible for Socialists to be members of the trade unions.

"If we are to protect our trade unions from disintegration and disruption we must clean out the disrupters and make it impossible for them to continue their campaign from within the movement."

Let the labor movement of this country accept the suggestions offered by Peter, and organized labor of America will become weaker than the invalid coterie of Electrical Workers who paid Peter his salary ere he saw *pastures green* in fighting Socialism with the tropical atmosphere of vilification.

The Socialists are the backbone of the labor movement of this continent, and the Socialists, instead of trying to destroy the labor movement, are endeavoring to so reconstruct the labor movement that it will be a far more powerful agency in fighting the Posts, the Kirbys, the Mulhalls and even exposing the hypocrisy of such treacherous wind-jammers as the slobbering Peter W. Collins.

# Organized Labor in Its Fight for Life

## in the

# Copper Mines of Michigan

A MIGHTY STRUGGLE IS ON IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. The men of the mines for years have borne with patience the conditions imposed upon them by their economic masters, until patience has ceased to be a virtue. They have used all the means of moral persuasion to influence the mining corporations to recognize human rights without avail. Their reasonable requests for humane conditions and an increase in wages have been spurned with contempt by the industrial czars of the Copper District of Michigan, and the slaves who delve in the bowels of the earth have been merely looked upon as so many machines to produce dividends for that privileged few whose hearts become callous to every sense of justice as their bank accounts reach colossal proportions. The miners of Michigan exhausted every means to avert a strike. They longed for an amicable adjustment of differences without resorting to the use of that last weapon—the strike—to force the purse-proud barons of the copper mines to recognize the justice of their demands. All their efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of their grievances upon an honorable basis have been met with the mute insolence of mining magnates to whom profit is more priceless than the comfort and well-being of thousands of men, whose labor has put countless millions of dollars into the coffers of a master class, that even refuses to recognize the right of labor to organize for mutual advancement and protection.

More than seven thousand of the miners of the Copper District of Michigan have sought shelter under the flag of the Western Federation of Miners, and these men who have refused to submit longer to the dehumanized mandates of soulless masters, are expecting that every member of the organization of which they are a part, will exhaust every energy in furnishing the sinews of war to fight this battle for justice to a successful finish. The miners of Michigan cannot afford to lose this battle that has been forced upon them, for defeat means that every vestige of unionism will be obliterated from the Copper Mining District of Michigan unless the striking miners can demonstrate that the power of the labor movement of this country can measure steel with "predatory wealth."

The entire copper mining district of Michigan is tied up and the mines are closed. The 7,000 miners belonging to the Western Federation of Miners have struck a blow for living conditions—and miners outside the union have dropped their tools to become factors in the battle against the greed of arrogant despots.

More than 14,000 miners are involved in this strike, and at least 50,000 people, including women and children, must be cared for until the battle is won. The local unions of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the whole jurisdiction should feel that the miners of Michigan must win this fight, and to do so, every member of the Western Federation of Miners must do his duty by immediately coming to the rescue of the brothers in Michigan. An assessment has been levied by the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, for the month of August, and its prompt payment by every local of the organization will speak more forcibly than anything else that the Western Federation of Miners is standing like a solid phalanx behind the men of Michigan, until they wrest victory from the clenched grip of their corporate masters.

The labor movement of this continent is urgently requested to render every aid within its power until the banner of unionism waves in triumph over the Copper Mining District of the State of Michigan. Send all funds to Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

## Fights Industrial Workers of the World

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR has been roused at last to the dangers menacing organized labor in America. It has resolved to contest the Pennsylvania textile industries with the Industrial Workers of the World. This is its duty as the leading labor organization.

The Industrial Workers of the World is a blight. It appeals to the ignorant, mainly foreign body of late arrival. It promises them short work and long pay and the speedy command of the plants where they are employed. It organizes violent strikes, collects tribute and passes on to new fields, leaving the deluded strikers to their misery. Its strike organizers, W. D. Haywood and others, live comfortably in good hotels. Their work is selfish, cruel, ruthless. That some of them are inspired by sympathy for the cause of the workingmen in general does not palliate their offenses toward their victims in particular. They should meet with resolute opposition from the intelligent workingmen.

The repudiation of Haywood by the Socialists has been too long in contrast with the supineness of the American Federation of Labor. That great organization seems to have bogged itself up with the boycott of a stove company and the contempt proceedings against its officers. Its actions have been paralyzed and it now sees its peaceful work undone throughout New England and New Jersey, street car strikes dictated by Haywood in many cities and foolish strikes threatened all over the North.

The Industrial Workers of the World has hovered on the border of criminality since it made its appearance.

Whether there are grounds for legal action against its officers we do not pretend to know. But it is the duty of genuine labor organizations to rouse themselves and drive it from the field. If they do not they will sink into insignificance.—Iron City Trades Journal.

The Journal is getting alarmed and excited. An organization whose spouting professors advocate *direct action*, *sabotage* and "hitting the ballot box with an axe" will never appeal strongly to the intelligent laboring men of the country. The labor movement can only be strong when guided by intelligence, and when men urge others to use brute force to accomplish their ends, such an organization is doomed to destruction.

The I.W.W. has declared that the "One Big Union" has for its object the complete overthrow of capitalism, and yet, this howling combination of feverish fanatics that is to revolutionize the industrial system of a world is too cowardly to enter the forum of debate in the council chambers of the American Federation of Labor to demonstrate the logic of their tactics and methods. There is as much difference between industrial unionism and the I.W.W. as there is between a thoroughbred dog and a skunk.

Almost every one of the shouters for the I.W.W. are implicated in the shortage of funds that have been collected for the poor dupes whom they were able to bring out on strike, and grafters and fakirs who feed upon the funds that are collected to feed starving women and children will never win the confidence of the working class of this country.

## They Are Nearing the Finish

THE PRESS DISPATCHES a short time ago announced the collapse of the strike of the silk workers at Paterson, New Jersey. Nearly 20,000 men, women and children were involved in this strike, and the break in the strike came when it became known that "Big Bill" Haywood was *physically unable* to continue leadership and that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was suffering from a *sore throat*.

According to the press reports the *leaders* of the strike have been charged with deserting the strikers and leaving the starved and hungry victims to make the best terms possible with their masters.

A short time before the announcement of the collapse of the Paterson strike the press reported that the strike of the mill hands at the Draper plant at Hopedale, Massachusetts, was called off, when the Italian organizer of the I.W.W. threw up his hands and advised the strikers to return to work.

The Akron strike ending in a complete failure and the collapse of the strikes at Paterson and Hopedale have given the I.W.W. a quietus from which it will probably never recover. The poor, unlettered victims of poverty and starvation wages, who have listened to the bombastic explosives of mouth-revolutionists have learned a lesson in the school of cruel experience, that in the future may save them from being duped by the sophistry of advocates of "One Big Union."

The free speech fiasco at Spokane, where tens of thousands of dollars were collected, with no reports made to the contributors, and his-

tory repeating itself at San Diego, where the windbags gathered to collect more revenue, under the guise of a free speech brawl, have given the howling fanatics and swindlers a solar-plexus blow that will force many of the jawsmiths to find other occupations besides precipitating strikes and launching free speech fiascos.

Thousands of men and women in the past have contributed generously to this conglomeration of oratorical vagrants who dine on porterhouse steaks smothered with mushrooms and hothouse strawberries when they are able to chloroform their victims with the opiates of I.W.W.-ism.

They have foraged on the Socialist party and while living on the funds gathered by the Socialist party these treacherous ingrates have used their cunning ingenuity to breed dissension and disruption in the party that has spared no effort to gather the sinews of war to feed the strikers that these libels on honor and manhood have hypnotized with their thunderous verbosity concerning the invincible potency of *direct action* and *sabotage*.

They have gathered ducats from labor organizations that they have branded as "hatcheries for scabbery" and it is about time that these characterless assassins, dead-beats and bilks shall be given to understand that no more money shall come from the sweat of labor to put on *Easy Street* the flim-flamming gang whose dirty vocabulary would pollute a garbage barrel and befoul a sewer.

## Should Be Starved to Death

THE PRESS has reported the riots that have taken place at Seattle, Washington, and at Portland, Oregon. It seems that the much-advertised I.W.W. had indulged in fierce denunciations of the flag, and the outbursts of vindictiveness on the part of the rabid disseminators of *direct action* and *sabotage* had the effect of arousing the warlike spirit of the sailors, who were enjoying a vacation on land. The sailors came to the conclusion that they would apply *direct action* and *sabotage* to the I. W. W., and, as a result, the headquarters of the I. W. W. at Seattle was looted and destroyed, and, while the sailors were carried away by that revengeful spirit developed through insults hurled at the flag by the spokesmen of the "Bummery," they attacked the headquarters of the Socialist party, and finished their unrestrained orgies by assaulting the headquarters of the Salvation Army.

It is claimed by the I.W.W. that the speech delivered by Secretary Daniels of the Navy inflamed the sailors, but the chronic slanderers of the "Bummery" seem to forget that they have used every vile epithet in the English language to besmirch and blacken the reputation of every man and woman who refused to give their unqualified approbation to their lunacy. The spouting freaks of the I.W.W. have frequently torn down the flag, spat and trampled upon it, and when the

insult has been resented, these *warriors* who are to conquer Capitalism by *direct action*, *sabotage* and "hitting the ballot box with an axe" whine like yellow mongrels of the canine breed, and draft pathetic circulars supplicating funds from the rank and file of organized labor, whose members they have reviled and covered with calumny and detraction. The emancipation of the working class will never come through insults offered to the flags of nations. Expectations on the flag from the foul mouths of soup-house hoodlums and veteran bums will never cause the sun of freedom to rise and shed its rays of light upon the victims of industrial oppression. The economic tyrant will never be dethroned by the bugle blasts of a "Bummery" whose vocabulary is bereft of logic, and whose only arguments are the profanity of the barroom and the obscenity of the brothel.

The professional beggars and swindlers who are in control of the I.W.W. are scavengers of the lowest type of men, and these buzzards are only happy when they are feeding on carrion that they filched from those who have failed as yet to discern the infamy of the libelous aggregation that uses the name of labor to impose upon the credulity of the unsophisticated.

The "Bummery" should be starved to death.

## The Anarchists of America

THE PEOPLE of this country can certainly learn some lessons from the stories told by Colonel Mulhall before a Congressional investigating committee. The years of corruption carried on by the paid agents of the National Manufacturers' Association make a volume of history that places our "pillars of society" in no enviable light. The story of Mulhall shows that giants in the field of commerce and finance are the real *anarchists* of America, and scruple at no *crime* that brings in profits to the coffers of hungry and insatiable exploiters. The story of Mulhall shows that the vast majority of manufacturers of the country have no reverence for law, which they insist shall be respected and obeyed by the impoverished millions whose shoulders are weighted by the burdens imposed by heartless greed.

Mulhall and his lieutenants who were on the payroll of a National Manufacturers' Association, traveled in almost every state of the Union, carrying with them the authority to dispense with a slush fund wherever, in their opinion, bribery and corruption would result in the promotion and advancement of a master class and weaken labor in its struggle to remove the unbearable conditions under which labor groaned.

Men of the press and pulpit, who have been contending that there are no classes and who hurl their most vigorous denunciation against Socialists who point out the class struggle, can scarcely ignore the stories told by Mulhall, which proves beyond every question of a doubt,

that *there is a class struggle* and that this struggle will go on until the profit system is overthrown by the collective ownership of the earth and its machines of production and distribution.

The very fact that a National Association of Manufacturers with the use of money, made a nation-wide attack on organized labor, and with corruption funds defeated strikes and honeycombed labor unions with spies and spotters, should leave no room for doubt in the minds, even of the most biased, that the interests of employer and employé are *not* identical, but diametrically opposed, and that this fight between *Labor* and *Capital* will go on growing in fierceness and intensity until the present industrial system is supplanted by an industrial democracy.

Kirby, Post, Otis, Parry and a host of other foaming and frothing haters of the labor movement have searched the English language for the vilest epithets and the most foul slanders and calumnies to poison the public mind against organized labor, but these professional penmen will not now use the vitriol of castigation while the story of Mulhall is fresh in the minds of the people.

The charges that the writers and speakers of a National Association of Manufacturers have made against labor can be fastened on the aggregation that brought their false indictments against the labor movement, and the facts revealed through a Congressional investigation will open the eyes of the people to the soulless criminals whose *God is Gold* and who know no justice that balks at the corpulent dividends extracted from the suffering of ill-paid toil.

## Bryan Becomes Progressive

MANY YEARS AGO, when the Great Commoner, William Jennings Bryan, was a struggling politician declaiming against those who would nail the common people to a cross of gold and jam crowns of thorns upon their fevered brows, his mode of life was of more than

Spartan simplicity, his simple tastes were easily satisfied, and his sober wishes in those primitive days were seemingly confined to the desire to accumulate the small modicum of cash necessary to construct an annex to the front porch of his humble domicile at Lincoln, Neb.

He needed this simple and inexpensive addition as a rostrum from which to address the common people when they flocked in pilgrimage to his modest shrine to partake of the bread of life at the altar of democracy.

It was the era of "dollar dinners," homely fare equally appropriate for the common people who "scorn delights and live laborious days" and their peerless leader, the greatest commoner of them all. Luxury was eschewed at these frugal repasts, and, though the blessings of culinary poverty were not actually emphasized, it was held in a vague way as a sort of virtue that should be rightly attributed to them. They ate their homely fare and were presumably content.

Since those simple days, great changes have come. The Common people are still about as they were, and the dollar dinner as yet represents the highest attainable of their epicurean desires. Not so, however, with the great commoner. His vision has increased, his desires broadened, his wants multiplied. He has tasted the things that in olden days he scorned, and found them very good, and his appetite has grown with what it fed upon. Starting out on the lecture platform with the inflexible determination to negotiate that front-porch annex, he has much more than succeeded. A fortunate adventure in democratic journalism, coupled with the receipts of the lecture platform, enabled him to raise his promising young family in decent comfort, educate and settle them in life. Finally, office came to him; not the great office he sought, but still political office, and one of no mean or obscure character either.

And now the great commoner finds that an income of \$12,000 per annum is not sufficient to meet his modest wants, and has set out to augment it by once again ascending the original ladder of fortune to the lecture platform.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Bryan's views in other respects, this one is thoroughly sound and undeniably denotes progress. Mr. Bryan is perfectly correct, and if his example were imitated by the common people to whom he has so long acted as guide, philosopher and friend, it would be much the better for them. They should profit by his teachings as much at least as he has profited by them. What is good for one commoner is good for all. Bryan has made a good thing out of democracy. Why shouldn't they also?

If the common people were seized with an irresistible determination never to rest content until they, too, secured a living, equivalent to that provided by an income of \$12,000 a year, then Mr. Bryan's democratic teachings would have borne real, tangible fruit. Or, say, even one-third of that sum—\$4,000 per annum—a standard of living easily attainable for all who labor productively in a rationally constituted society. Even that would be progress in real democracy. But of what purpose is a democracy which results in giving one commoner \$12,000 per annum and the other commoners one-twentieth of that amount? But Bryan never preached democracy that would produce a different result. The thing lacking in his preaching is being supplied by the Socialists, and it can be summed up in the famous exhortation of Lassalle, "Workingmen, increase your wants!"—New York Call.

## High Lights on Militant Suffrage

By Burke McCarty.

LONDON is the storm center of one of the most extraordinary revolutions the world has ever seen. Its scope envelops the earth and yet the real facts are submerged in deepest mystery to nine-tenths of the people outside of England.

On the surface it appears to be a battle of the sexes, in which on the women's side all class lines have been completely wiped out. A sex earthquake has ripped open the whole social organization from upper crust to foundation stone.

A titled woman at the top on down to the scrubwomen are fighting earnestly, desperately, shoulder to shoulder.

The "Social and Political Union" (militant suffragists) are but the signal corps, calling the attention of the world to the conflict.

That England is the storm center is due neither to accident nor chance. It is the logical spot, for in no other country, perhaps, in the civilized world, have women been so suppressed, exploited and dominated as there.

Now the question which arises is, *What has occurred to change a nation of conservative, submissive women into a set of fighting, window-smashing, bomb-throwing furies?*

The fact that over 400 British women, all of respectable, unblemished reputations, should serve jail sentences of various durations, endure hunger strikes and go to the brink of the grave as a result of forcible feeding, is a thing that cannot be lightly passed over.

That it is the act of vain, silly women seeking the limelight is also preposterous, for going to jail, especially an English jail, is no snap, and such women would seek notoriety in some more comfortable way.

But every woman who has been sent to jail, every woman who has endured physical violence for the cause, is an object-lesson which is clearly understandable, and appeals strongly, especially to the women of the working class.

It is well to keep in mind the fact that 82 per cent. of Englishwomen are wage-earners. It is well, also, to remember that there are 1,278,000 more women in England than men, a condition due to emigration, war and wretched working conditions.

On the women's side of the battle-line are drawn up:

- 20,000 Women's Co-operative Guild.
- 76,000 Women's Liberal Federation.
- 15,000 Scottish Women's Federation.
- 100,000 North England Weavers' Association.
- 109,000 Women's Temperance Union.
- 20,000 Independent Labor Party.
- 20,000 Textile Workers.

A total of 360,500 thoroughly organized women of all ranks and stations. This is the human bulwark which stands in mute determination behind the militant suffragists.

This is the force which is stampeding the so-called Liberty Cabinet.

And why should a "Liberal" party oppose such an overwhelming appeal in a country where women are over a million in the majority and 82 per cent. of this number are working-class women?

Let me call attention to the fact that the old English Tory Party exists in name only.

Evolution in industry has made the manufacturing class the dominating force in political government.

The party known in politics as Liberal has supplanted the old time Tory Party which represented the commercial interests.

Behind the Liberal Party, which is merely an alias to fool the people, are grouped the Brewers and Distillers, various manufacturing interests and the military and naval interests.

The women of England have learned that as men have increased their suffrage, their wages have increased, while women's wages have decreased.

These women also have awakened to the fact that the extremes of poverty and wealth produced by the system have a killing effect upon the physical and mental health of their sex.

These are some of the causes which have cemented the women of England together in this great struggle.

Their solidarity is one of the most wonderful things in the world today.

The Liberal government argues thus: "If we give women the vote with their large majority they would destroy our military and naval organizations for they stand as a unit against war."

"This is a government built on brute force and women have no right to any voice in such a government. A large army and navy is absolutely necessary for us to keep the natives in our colonies, India, South Africa and Egypt, in suitable subjection and we could not allow the flood of gold pouring from them to be cut off."

They quite overlook the fact that the women of the nation have produced the manhood sacrificed to the war god!

That they are their sons, husbands, fathers and brothers.

The Brewers and Distillers are on the job in England just as they are in every other country, bitterly opposing putting such a dangerous weapon as the ballot in the hands of women, knowing full well that women realize they are the chief sufferers of the liquor traffic.

The manufacturing interests employing thousands of women and girls are, of course, bound to the above interests in the battle, because their profits would be reduced by labor laws, increased wages and improved working conditions should women be given political power, not to mention the added strength it would be to men's labor organizations.

These are some of the elements which make the battle of the sexes in England the most unique in the world's history.

In the final analysis, it is the battle which motherhood with her back to the wall, is waging for the preservation of the race.

*Motherhood vs. greed!*

Who can doubt the outcome?

## A Lesson on the Class Struggle

NOTHING SO AROUSES the ire of the anti-Socialist as the theory of the class struggle. Of course that is because nothing is so dangerous to him as the fact of the class struggle.

No denunciation of Socialism is complete without a few invectives on the wickedness of stirring up class hatred.

Now congress is just investigating an important side of the class struggle. The basis of the class struggle theory is the fact that different interests fight to control social institutions and make them over in the image of those interests.

Mulhall is just showing one of the ways in which the ruling class controls an important social institution—congress. The National Association of Manufacturers is not composed of a lot of exceptionally disreputable villains. They do not enjoy bribing congressmen and corrupting labor leaders and spying on unions and, in general, acting the part of thugs and sneaks.

Most of these manufacturers would rather supervise the making of things that people need. They would rather direct the production

of clothing and shoes and steel and lumber and all the other articles that satisfy human wants.

But under the present system they are not permitted to give their attention to the manufacture of goods. Their principal work must be the manufacture of profits.

In order to manufacture profits they must take valuables away from those who produce goods. Naturally these producers raise more or less objection to having their products taken away and made up into profits. So these workers organize unions, go on strike and grumble at the pools until the politicians have to promise that the machinery of government will not be used in quite so raw a way to produce profits.

All this interferes with profit-making, and profits are the very life blood of the members of the National Association of Manufacturers. If they are to live they must fight for their profits.

So men like Mulhall and Lamar are filled to fill the unions with spies, corrupt labor leaders and congressmen and thereby keep the workers from retaining the product that is wanted as raw material to be manufactured into profits.

So long as this class struggle over profits exists just so long it will find expression in corrupt governments and secret crookedness. These

things could be decreased somewhat by dropping the hypocrisy. When the fact of the class struggle is frankly admitted as it is in Germany, where political parties admit that they stand for class interests, there is less corruption. Even there when an attempt is made to slime over the fact of the class character of patriotism in order to further the profits of the armament makers, this concealment of the class struggle leads to corruption.

Ignoring, covering up, lying about and denying the existence of the class struggle will only lead to more rottenness in government. Frankly admitting its existence, recognizing that political parties represent class interests, and that these interests seek to use government to their own ends will reduce the amount of corruption. Where Socialism grows so strong that his lie is no longer told to the voters, there is little bribery.

The only way to entirely rid society of graft and corruption is to abolish the class struggle out of which these things spring. The only way to do that is for the working class to take control of society and make all profit manufacturers over into workers and manufacturers of goods.

And this is the end of the first lesson.—Milwaukee Leader.

## “Dope” for Slaves

THE AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY has adopted the pension system and proposes to be a rival of the steel trust in caring for its employes. The smelter trust has issued a pamphlet governing the conditions under which its slaves may become eligible to a pension. The terms and conditions are of such a character that it is scarcely possible for the poor unfortunate wretch in the employ of the smelter trust to ever draw benefits from that octopus which has practically monopolized the smelting industry of a continent. The following are the terms and conditions under which a pension can be secured:

### Pension System of American Smelting and Refining Company and Subsidiary Companies.

The American Smelting & Refining Company after careful consideration of the various pension systems in operations in other corporations has approved the following plan as the best and most liberal for employes who by long and faithful service have earned an honorable retirement.

The company establishes this pension system as an evidence of its appreciation of the fidelity, efficiency and loyalty of its employes.

In the administration of the pension system the American Smelting & Refining Company, the American Smelters Securities Company and all subsidiary companies are included.

#### I—Administration.

The administration of the pension fund shall be in charge of a pension board consisting of three members who shall be officers or employes of the company and shall be appointed annually by the board of directors to serve for one year and until their successors are appointed and shall qualify.

#### II—Officers.

The pension board shall elect a chairman and a secretary from among its members. The pension board shall control the payment of pensions and shall make and enforce such rules as it may adopt subject to the approval of the board of directors.

#### III—Quorum.

A majority of the pension board shall constitute a quorum for all purposes.

#### IV—Pension Fund.

The treasurer of the company shall be the treasurer and custodian of the fund and payments from the fund shall be made only by direction of the pension board.

#### V—Eligibility.

The pension board may, at its discretion, authorize the payment of a pension to any employe on the following basis:

(a) Male employes who shall have reached the age of 60 years and have been 20 or more years in the service of the company may, at their own request, and at the discretion of the pension board, be retired from active service and become eligible to a pension.

(b) Female employes who shall have reached the age of 50 years and have been 20 or more years in the service of the company may, at their own request, or at the discretion of the pension board, be retired from active service and become eligible to a pension.

#### VI—Service.

The term of service shall be reckoned from the date the employe entered the service of the original company whose property and business shall have become those of the American Smelting & Refining Company or any subsidiary company.

#### VII—Absence.

A temporary absence on account of illness or of reduction of force will not be considered as a break in the continuity of service, unless such absence exceeds six consecutive months, when it may be deducted in computing the length of actual service. Any employe leaving and remaining out of the service for more than two consecutive years, who shall be re-employed, shall be considered as a new employe in his relation to the pension system.

#### VIII—Allowances.

The board of pensions may, at its discretion, authorize to be paid monthly pensions to employes retired as follows:

For each year of active service an allowance of 1 per cent of the average annual pay during the 10 years next preceding retirement, but no pension shall exceed \$2,500.00 per annum or be less than \$20.00 a month.

#### IX—Payments.

Pensions shall be paid on the first of each month from the date of retirement until the death of the employe. At the discretion of the pension board, subject to the approval of the board of directors, pensions may be continued to a widow or to orphans of a pensioner for a limited period.

#### X—Assignments.

Pension allowances shall be non-assignable and any transfer or pledge of same will not be recognized by the pension board and may, at its discretion, work a forfeiture of the pension.

#### XI—Suspension.

At its discretion, or in case of gross misconduct on the part of any pensioner, the pension board may suspend or terminate any pension allowance or pay same to a member of the family of the pensioner.

#### XII—Other Employment.

The acceptance of a pension on the part of any employe will not debar such employe from engaging in any other business, provided, in the judgment of the pension board, the same is not prejudicial to the interests of this Company or of any subsidiary Company. The acceptance of a pension, however, will debar any employe from accepting employment with any other Company in the same business and shall be suspended as to any employe re-entering the service of the Company.

#### XIII—Not a Contract.

Neither the establishment of the pension system, nor the granting of a pension, nor any other action now or hereafter taken by the pension board, or by the officers of the Company, shall be held or construed as creating a contract or giving to any employe any right to any pension allowance, or any right to be retained in the service, and the Company expressly reserves its right to discharge without liability any employe whenever the interests of the Company may, in its judgment, so require.

#### XIV—New Employes.

From and after the date of the establishment of the pension system no inexperienced person over thirty-five years of age and no experienced person over forty-five years of age, entering the service after the date of the establishment of this pension system, shall be eligible to a pension, but the above age limits shall not be operative in the case of persons possessing special technical or professional skill.

It is needless to say that the pension system established by the smelter trust, has for its object the discouragement of any attempt upon the part of the employes to come together in a labor organization. It will be noticed that an employe must be twenty years in the service of the trust, ere any crumbs in the shape of a pension will fall from the table of this octopus, that has used every agency to prevent its employes from becoming members of a labor union.

Who is there, who is acquainted with the arduous labor of smelting, who entertains the opinion that a slave can last for twenty years to draw a pension. Again, it is discretionary on the part of the pension directors as to whether a pension shall be paid or not, and furthermore, should an employe be so durable as to last for twenty years in the poisonous fumes of a smelter, his master has the authority to discharge him within a few days of the time when he becomes entitled to a pension.

There is nothing binding in the pamphlets issued by the smelter trust and it has no other purpose, except to keep its employes outside the pale of organized labor in the expectation that when they have served twenty years or lived to be sixty years of age,



they might draw a miserable pittance to prolong the agony of their physical infirmities.

The employe of the American Smelting and Refining Company who can be deluded by the pension system proposed by this insatiable trust, is to be pitied for the barrenness of his mentality.

# The Metal Market

Copper, Tin, Lead and Zinc.

**Copper**—The market during the last week was rather curious. The two big agencies had apparently been looking forward to favorable statistics and the manufacturers promptly coming to them. The statistics were as favorable as was expected, but insofar as inspiring a buying movement was concerned, they fell completely flat. As soon as this was recognized something like demoralization overtook the market, all sellers joining in the movement of soliciting bids. However, as rapidly as the leading agencies reduced their intimations of what would be accepted, competing agencies and other sellers promptly undercut. At about 14c., delivered in Europe, corresponding to about 13.80c. cash, f. o. b. New York, sales amounting to some millions of pounds were made to Europe, and offerings of more at that price, both for European and domestic delivery were freely made.

The Lake market is much less competitive than the electrolytic, and at present none of the producers of this kind experience any urgency to sell. Consequently, buyers who insist on Lake copper have to pay what is asked. Some appeared during the last week who paid from about 14.70c. for a special brand down to about 14.40c. for ordinary brands, the bulk of the business reported to us being at the latter price. The willingness of some buyers to pay these prices while the sellers of electrolytic were inviting business at large concessions was one of the remarkable features of the week.

At no time during the week did domestic buyers figure to any important extent, although perhaps there was a little more inquiry from them. It is thought that their stocks are now nearly depleted and that they must soon of necessity buy copper, but undoubtedly they will postpone their buying until the last possible moment and then limit it to the minimum quantity. It is equally probable that many of them will overstay this bear market.

At the close we quote Lake copper at 14 1/4 @ 14 1/2c. and electrolytic at 13.75 @ 13.80c. for cakes, ingots and wirebars. Casting copper is quoted nominally at 13 1/2 @ 13 5/8c. as an average for the week.

## DAILY PRICES OF METALS.

NEW YORK.									
July	Sterling Exchange	Silver	Copper. Lake, Cts. per lb.	Copper. Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.	Tin. Cts. per lb.	Lead. New York, Cts. per lb.	Lead. St. Louis, Cts. per lb.	Zinc. New York, Cts. per lb.	Zinc. St. Louis, Cts. per lb.
10	4.8680	58 1/4	@14.30	@13.90	39 1/2	@4.35	@4.20	@5.25	@5.10
11	4.8680	58 3/8	@14.50	@13.85	40 5/8	@3.35	@4.20	@5.25	@5.10
12	4.8675	58 3/4	@14.50	@13.85	40 3/4	@4.35	@4.20	5 @ .25	@5.10
14	4.8670	58 3/8	@14.50	@13.80	39 1/4	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.25	@5.10
15	4.8675	58 3/8	@14.50	@13.80	39 7/8	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.25	@5.05
16	4.8660	58 1/2	@14.50	@13.80	39 3/4	@4.35	@4.22 1/2	@5.25	@5.10

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries; and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper, are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c. below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c. below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary Western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.—Engineering and Mining Journal, July 19, 1913.

### "A WESTERN IDYLL."

O, Pullman, asleep or waken,  
A-light or all a-dark.  
Wee winds o' summer shaken  
The green o' lawn and park,  
You wake with morns a-broken,  
And rest when days depart.

O'er field, o'er fen and fallow,  
In gloom or all a-gleam,  
O'er hill, o'er height and hollow,  
Falls Summer's golden sheen.  
You wake in love dear halo—  
And sleep in peace and dream.

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.

## MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	COPPER		SILVER		LEAD		SPELTER	
	ELECTROLYTIC	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	1912. 1913.	
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March . . . .	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April . . . . .	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May . . . . .	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June . . . . .	17.234	14.672	61.290	58.990	4.392	4.325	6.877	5.124
July . . . . .	17.190	.....	60.654	.....	4.720	.....	7.116	.....
August . . . .	17.498	.....	61.606	.....	4.569	.....	7.028	.....
September . .	17.508	.....	63.078	.....	5.048	.....	7.454	.....
October . . . .	17.314	.....	63.471	.....	5.071	.....	7.426	.....
November . . .	17.326	.....	62.792	.....	4.615	.....	7.371	.....
December . . .	17.376	.....	63.365	.....	4.303	.....	7.162	.....
Year . . . . .	16.341	.....	60.835	.....	4.471	.....	6.943	.....



### INFORMATION WANTED.

Editor Miners' Magazine: Sand Coulee, Montana, July 18, 1913.  
Will you kindly put the following notice in your magazine:  
Secretaries please notify the undersigned of the whereabouts of Thomas Oungton, who has transferred card from Local 2020, U. M. W. of A., Sand Coulee, Montana.  
STEPHEN ELY, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Sand Coulee, Montana.

### LOST HIS CARDS.

Editor Miners' Magazine: Ontario, Canada, July 17th, 1913.  
Bro. Jos. Phillon has lost his membership card and also his Socialist card. Bro. Phillon was initiated Feb. 4th, 1911, and was paid up until the end of July. Trusting you will post this in the Miners' Magazine at the earliest possible time, I remain,  
Yours fraternally,  
A. D. HARDIE,  
Secretary-Treasurer No. 154, W. F. M.

### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There are, approximately, 100,000 words in the English language, 60,000 being of Teutonic origin, 30,000 from the Greek and Latin, and 10,000 picked up from other sources. Out of this number of words the average man uses less than a thousand in writing and speaking. Milton used about 8,000 in composing his "Paradise Lost." Shakespeare, who possessed the most copious vocabulary known, wrote all of his great plays with less than a third of the words in the dictionary. The person who knew all the words of the English language—never existed. The head big enough to carry within itself the whole English language is yet to be found.

### DONATIONS TO STRIKE FUND.

El Paso, Texas, July 16, 1913.  
Editor Miners' Magazine:  
Following is a statement of the balance of the money contributed by local unions to the cause of the striking smeltermen:

Local No. 73	Int. Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.	\$ 5.00
Local No. 13	Int. Typographical Union.	5.00
Local No. 604		10.00
Local No. 127		5.00
Local No. 492	Plumbers, Gasfitters' Int.	1.00
Local No. 436		2.00
Local No. 245		2.00
Local No. 43	Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	10.00
Local No. 64		5.00
Local No. 178	United Mine Workers of America.	5.00
Local No. 1854		20.00
Local No. 1178		2.50
Local No. 251	Lane Miners Union W. F. M.	25.00
		\$ 97.50

Previously acknowledged .....\$1,341.00  
\$1,438.50

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. H. TANNER.

### THE AWAKENING OF PIOCHE.

Editor Miners' Magazine:  
I wish you would publish the following statement of conditions as I have determined them after careful investigation and observation in Pioche:  
Pioche has for a long time had the reputation amongst miners as being an unfair, unorganized and cheap camp. I wish to state authoritatively that these conditions do not exist. We have a strong and flourishing local here

Pioche, Nevada, July 19, 1913.

and a fair union scale, which is being strictly adhered to, and the disposition of all employers is to act towards peace and harmony.

Business conditions are improving, and men are in demand not only in the vicinity of Pioche but in nearby camps. Pioche is the center of a mineral district of undoubted richness and modern methods are going far towards proving it a great producer. All of the mines and many leases are working all of the men they can employ, and the latest and best evidence of the new era of prosperity is the resuming of operations on the old Nevada-Utah properties, recently reorganized and now controlled by the Amalgamated Pioche Mines and Smelter Corporation. No. 1 shaft is being retimbered, and sinking will begin immediately.

I shall be glad to answer any questions and give full information to all who desire it. Fraternal yours,  
L. M. CUTTS,  
(Seal) Financial Secretary, Pioche Miners' Union No. 263.

#### FOR THE SAFETY OF HUMAN LIFE.

The annual meeting of the American Mine Safety Association, composed of leading coal and metal mine operators, mining engineers, mine-safety engineers and mine surgeons will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 22-24.

This association, which held its first meeting a year ago, has for its purpose a reduction of the number of accidents in the mines and quarries (3,602 in the year 1911) and the alleviation of the more than 60,000 men who are injured each year.

Following the recommendations of the Bureau of Mines in the last three or four years many mining companies have organized rescue corps and first-aid teams, and as a result a number of different methods of procedure following mine explosions and fires and in the caring for the injured have developed. The men who gathered a year ago to form this association felt there was great need for greater uniformity in the work of the rescue and first-aid crews and at that time some very important recommendations were made.

This second meeting, which has been called by Mr. H. M. Wilson of the Bureau of Mines, chairman of the executive committee of the association, promises to take up and discuss a number of the problems that have arisen in both the rescue and first-aid work. The members of the association declare that greater progress can be made in saving life and in reducing the seriousness of injuries by the adoption of the proposed standard methods.

Mr. Wilson in discussing the association said, "The object of the American Mine Safety Association is to promote the science of safety in mines and mining by the adoption of improved first-aid methods, and of logical methods of procedure in rescue and recovery work in mine disasters; to recommend the adoption of approved types of first-aid and mine-rescue and recovery appliances; to obtain and circulate information on those subjects, and to secure the co-operation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by explosions, fires and from other causes.

"Workingmen's compensation acts have, in recent years, been passed in fifteen states, of which ten were enacted in the year 1911 alone. The rapid spread of legislation compelling employers to care for injured workmen clearly shows the importance to the employer of reducing the liabilities by every means at his disposal. These are of two kinds, namely, safety, or preventive, measures and protective, or rescue and first-aid, methods.

"Mine operators now realize that it is more expensive to restore wrecked mines, more costly to fight damage suits through the courts and less profitable to pay regulated liability charges or even workmen's compensation, than it is to bear the cost involved in reducing these charges by means of diminishing the number of accidents and the duration of the resulting disability by the adoption of improved safety, rescue and first-aid methods.

"Since 58 per cent of all industrial accidents are shown by statistics to be due to negligence, carelessness or lack of knowledge of employers or employees, the vital necessity of learning everything possible about the causes and means of preventing these accidents must be evident to every man concerned in mining. To the operators it spells business success or failure; to the miner, life or the physical ability to work and support a family."

The program will include a mine-rescue and first-aid contest at Arsenal Park on September 22; in the evening a reception to the members and motion-picture lecture on the mining industry.

On the second day the opening session of the association will be held in the morning and a report of the executive committee will be made on the proposed constitution of the society. In the afternoon there will be an explosion in the experimental mine of the Bureau of Mines at Bruceton, Pa., to which all the members will be invited to be present.

On September 24, the third day, there will be a business session at the hotel and a selection of officers. In the afternoon members will visit the Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines at Fortieth and Butler streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The program in detail is as follows:

September 22—10 a. m., meeting of executive committee in Building 9, Bureau of Mines, Fortieth and Butler streets; 2 p. m., mine-rescue and first-aid contest, Arsenal Park, Pittsburgh; 8 p. m., reception of members by executive committee and motion-picture lecture on mining industry.

September 23—9:30 a. m., opening session of association, report of executive committee action on constitution, appointment of nomination and other committees; 3:45 p. m., explosion in experimental mine near Bruceton, Pa.; leave B. & O. depot, Smithfield and Water streets, by special train; explosion at 3:45 p. m., returning, arrive Pittsburgh 5 p. m.

September 24—8 p. m., nomination and other committee meetings; 10 a. m., business session, election of officers, miscellaneous business, adjournment; 2:30 p. m., visit Experiment Station, Bureau of Mines, Fortieth and Butler streets, and other points of interest.

#### PLAN TO RUIN ALL THE COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

By R. A. Dague.

A Democratic paper recently said:

"So silently and insidiously that the great public is as yet almost unaware of its presence, a new trust is extending its tentacles 'out over the country. It is the mail order trust. Already its strangling grip is tightening about the million small-town and country merchants who are the backbone of national prosperity.

"The mail-order trust has capitalized prison labor; it has capitalized misfortune; it has capitalized vice; it has turned all these 'things into dollars—dollars which should have found their way into 'the tills of the country merchant, instead of flowing into the trust's 'Wall Street hoard.

"One mail-order house recently increased its capital stock from '\$500,000 to \$40,000,000. A new \$10,000,000 merger of mail-order 'houses has been formed. Wall Street financiers, including the Morgan banking firm, has had charge of both these financial operations. 'Still another mail-order house, with sixty-three acres of floor space, 'made net profit of \$17,000,000 last year.

"It is evident that the greedy eyes of the great mail-order financiers are turned upon the entire retail business of the United States 'outside of the great cities. It is also plain that a gigantic trust is 'rapidly forming. The small retail merchant is facing ruin. That 'the grip of the octopus is already being felt is shown by the population statistics. Nearly 7,000 small towns lost population in the census of 1910.

"Through a systematic advertising campaign, the mail-order capitalists have sought to poison the public mind against the small mer-

"chant. The people have been told that there are too many merchant-chants, and that their retail methods are wasteful and costly."

The foregoing is an editorial written and published by a Democratic editor. To him the "mail-order plan of business is an octopus," a veritable devil fish, a bad and wicked movement. He says it will finally drive the country merchant out of business, and that it ought to be smashed. Every intelligent Socialist knows that the Democratic brother predicts correctly the final result of the mail-order business, but he is not frightened as is the editor. The Socialist is a philosopher—an evolutionist and not a standpatter. He knows that the system of individualism practiced by our grandparents is being evolved out by the new era of industrialism soon to be ushered in.

Steam, electricity, machinery—those eliminated the hand-loom, the spinning-wheel, the individual shoemaker, the stage coach and the hundred and one other methods of carrying on business fifty years ago. The little retail merchant will have to go. All industrialism is steadily changing from individual competitive methods to co-operative. Of course, the working of the law of evolution brings sorrow and trouble to many individuals, but blessings to a vastly greater number. Mountains of pain and suffering might be averted if the American people would adopt Socialism and take over into public ownership the larger industries of a public nature, which they might easily do without serious jar or jolt to any class of citizens, but unfortunately the great Democratic party is committed to the theory that trusts should be "smashed" and the country forced back to the business methods followed by our parents or grandparents; and the Republican party thinks that perfection in government and economics has been reached, and they should stand pat. That party is controlled by very rich men, who are thoroughly satisfied with things as they are, and say "let well enough alone."

The Socialist says that the law of evolution is pushing and pulling the human family to higher levels of usefulness, intelligence and happiness, and that as new machines are constructed and new discoveries made, society must adjust itself to the new and improved conditions and keep step with nature in its march onward and upward.

The mail-order trust and trusts generally are legitimate fruits of the law of progress or evolution. Whatever evils exist in them is due to the fact that they are owned by private individuals which evils would soon vanish if the trusts were owned by the public collectively. The mail-order business is a step forward in the interest of the American people. The old-time manufacturer of shoes and simple hand tools could not stop the inventions nor the working of the law of evolution. Neither will the country merchant nor the old-party statesmen be able to stop them. The postal rural delivery, the parcel post, the mail-order business, have come to stay until that time when Socialism will have been inaugurated, after which time they will be improved and enlarged and made a hundred fold more efficient and useful than they are at the present time.

The law of industrial evolution will continue to level down and level up, and re-adjust and sift things until the industrial affairs of a nation are ripe for the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth in which every person will gravitate to his proper place and every one shall be rewarded according to the service he renders.

Creston, Iowa.

#### COAL DUST EXPLOSION TESTS.

Bulletin No. 56 of the Bureau of Mines, entitled "First Series of Coal Dust Explosion Tests in the Experimental Mine," by George S. Rice, L. M. Jones, J. K. Clement and W. L. Egy has been prepared for the purpose of placing before the mining public an account of the objects sought in the establishment of the experimental mine of the bureau a description of the arrangement and equipment of the mine and a detailed account of the first series of explosion tests, including a description of the recording apparatus used in connection with them.

The introduction by George S. Rice, in charge of the investigation at the mine, gives a brief account of the reasons which led to the establishment of the mine, states the object of the dust explosion tests and describes the phenomena of a dust explosion, with definitions of the terms used. The investigation is analyzed and a summary of the inflammability factors properly included in laboratory studies is given. The factors influencing the dust explosions which are more or less under control of the operators are enumerated and a list of the variable explosion characteristics which must be determined for each test is given. A summary of the problems which must be investigated in connection with the explosions and a statement as to the outlook for solutions is also made.

The requirements considered in connection with the selection of the mine site were:

It should be in a coal bed the dust of which was inflammable; mine should be naturally dry and self draining; openings should be drifts to avoid complications of shaft wrecking; mine should be practically free of explosive gas; a supply of natural gas should be available so that tests with gas could be made if desirable; a good boiler feed water supply should be available; and mine should be near a railroad but at some distance from dwellings.

These requirements were met in the selection of the site at Bruceton, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

Development was begun in December, 1910. The mine at the time the first tests were made, which were considered to be preliminary tests, consisted of two main parallel entries a little over 700 feet long, nine feet wide with a forty-one foot pillar between them. The entries were connected with cut-throughs every 200 feet. A diagonal heading 198 feet long connected the aircourse at a point 117 feet from its mouth to a third opening. Ventilation was furnished by a small fan at the top of an air shaft which is offset six feet from the aircourse fifty-five feet from the opening.

The main entry was lined with reinforced concrete for the first 169 feet and a strongly reinforced concrete portal constructed at the main opening. Five rows of shelves three inches wide were installed on each side of the main entry. The explosions in the first series were originated by blown out shots of black powder from a cannon at the face of the entry or a pipe imbedded in the coal. The shock wave from the shot would blow up the coal dust from a bench in front of the shot into a cloud and ignite it. Beyond this point the coal dust previously placed on shelves in like manner would be thrown into a cloud in advance of the flame and in turn be ignited.

At various points along the main entry, instrument stations had been constructed in the coal rib, which were separated from the explosion gallery by heavy steel plates. Four types of instruments were used in recording the results of the explosions. Pressure manometers were used to give a record on a revolving smoked paper of the variation in pressure at the particular point. Pressure circuit breakers, installed in the stations, were connected to recording apparatus in an outside observatory by means of wires passing through a pipe imbedded in concrete in a groove in the coal rib. When the circuit breakers were acted upon by a certain pressure the circuits were broken, the time of the breaks being recorded on a moving paper strip in the recording instrument at the surface. This permitted the determination of the velocities of the pressure wave between different stations. In like manner the velocity of the flame is obtained by a series of flame circuit breakers installed in the various stations. In addition maximum pressure gauges measured, by the compression of copper cylinders, the maximum pressure exerted at various points. Detailed descriptions of these apparatus are given.

The first series consisted of fifteen tests. Several of these were given before large numbers of spectators, that of December 30, 1911, before about 1,500 persons. A large part of the value of this series was the educational

SOCIALIST ANSWERS A DEMOCRAT.

By R. A. Dague.

Mr. I. N. R., a highly-esteemed personal friend, a Democrat, writes me in which he says:

"Now, Brother Dague, while you and I often discuss propositions that pertain to the welfare of humanity and there is almost perfect agreement between us, yet we differ somewhat over political and political methods. I have never been able to bring myself to the full acceptance of Socialism. I am 'ferminist' trusts, corporations and combines. I believe in absolute freedom and liberty—the highest standardization of an individual."

My Reply.

Now Friend R., before I begin my argument in reply to your interesting letter, I ask you to read a quotation from that great writer and thinker, John Ruskin, who said:

"Government and co-operation are in all things and eternally the laws of life; anarchy and competition eternally and in all things are the laws of death."

The evil of which you speak is not in the trusts and combines themselves, but in their private ownership. They are founded on the co-operative principle. They are a good thing for their owners; therefore Socialists say, "Let the nation own the trusts." They are the fruits of evolution. You can not destroy them and force a nation back to the methods of carrying on business by hand tools and little petty competition practiced by our fathers.

You say you believe in the "absolute freedom and liberty of the individual." I doubt if you have given those words the careful consideration you should. There is nothing in the infinite universe enjoying absolute liberty—free from and uninfluenced by anything else. Nature, by her laws of gravitation, heredity and environments, has greatly restricted our liberty. She gave birds wings and liberty to fly, but compels man to walk. Nature made man a social being, and so constructed him that he cannot progress nor be happy only as he associates with his fellow-man. God or Nature has so interwoven the happiness and well-being of every soul into one inseparable bond of unity and interdependence that what is good for one unit of society is good for all collectively. "An injury to one is the concern of all." No one unit can detach himself from his fellows and "go it alone" no more than one planet of our solar system could go into business on its own hook. Absolute individual freedom is impossible. If it were possible for one planet to secede from the solar system, then the whole universe would soon be on the highway to chaos and destruction. Each individual world and sun and moon have personal rights, but if any one desires to live and prosper it must obey the community law. Man also has natural individual rights, but if he wishes to participate in the blessings of civilization he must delegate or lend to the community some of his natural rights and privileges as an individual.

The man who comes nearest enjoying absolute individual liberty and freedom is the hair-covered cave-man, who lives alone and whose only tool is a club or a stone hatchet. When he makes an agreement to co-operate with another savage to fight enemies or to gather food, he goes into a "combine" and surrenders or delegates to the "combine" some of his personal rights. He thus takes his first step toward civilization.

Now, as all government is a "combine," or a co-operation, if you are "ferminist" them, and smash them, you would thereafter have no laws, no courts, no schools, no hospitals and no restraint put upon men disposed to rob or murder you, burn your habitation or assault your wife or daughter. Such extreme unchecked individualism must inevitably lead back to the hairy savage in the cave. Man is endowed with many national rights as to dress and habits which society has thought wise to abridge or restrict, having in view the preservation of the modesty and well-being of the community.

Some people oppose the exercise of such restrictions of society, and insist that a man has the natural right to go without clothing. Yes, Nature has given him that right, and it would be pleasant during hot weather to sit in the shade in a nude condition, enjoying that natural right; but society says it will regulate or forbid your enjoyment of the privilege, and if you are not willing to submit to such meddling with your natural rights, you can go back to your cave and your stone hatchet.

I repeat, man has never taken one step forward except along co-operative or Socialistic lines. Civil government is still quite imperfect, but it is the fruit of the land of evolution. Monarchical governments were better than theocratic and representative governments are better than either. When Socialism comes (which it cannot do in all its fullness until the purely Democratic government is instituted) then will civil government have reached its highest form, because through the initiative, referendum and recall all efforts can be eliminated and all mistakes corrected. Then the form of government will be perfect, but generations may come and go before all evils are eliminated and all attainable benefits to mankind established. Thomas Jefferson is quoted by individualists as saying: "That government is best which governs least." He probably meant that the farther society advanced from monarchy and the nearer it approached true democracy the better the government would be, and so say Socialists. They would so adjust national affairs into such harmonious relations that every industrious citizen would receive the full value of his labor and monopoly, and the preying of the strong upon the weak would be prevented, war abolished, education fostered, and a government maintained, putting no more restrictions on a citizen's personal liberty than would be necessary to promote the best interests of all.

Astronomers tell us that there are billions of suns and planets revolving around a remote center. They are a co-operative family. Each world is exercising as full a measure of individual liberty as it may safely do without disturbing the harmony of the other planets and suns.

Socialism proposes a similar plan for civil government. It says: Every person has the natural right to do whatsoever he wishes, provided that in the doing thereof he infringes not the equal freedom of any other person.

No, Friend R., you can never climb to that rung of the ladder or zone of conscious activity where you can exercise personal "absolute freedom and liberty" unless you ascend to a sphere or zone a notch or two higher than that occupied by Infinite Intelligence, or Almighty God.

Creston, Iowa.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

What on earth would we do without the social evil? Imagine the chaos if it should happen to be abolished!

There would be no restricted area to be alternately broken up and reconstructed by politicians seeking the "public good" and elective offices.

There would be no dreadful sin to form the pith and marrow of sanctimonious sermons, and congregations would dwindle to a few sad remains.

There would be nothing for good government leagues to do, and no circulation for their blackmailing papers.

There would be no exorbitant rents flowing from disrespectable landladies to respectable landlords.

There would be no female wrecks to be held up by eminently decent trades people, pursued and robbed by policemen, held up to scorn by collection-hungry parsons and used as a perpetual subject for sociological treatises.

So let us not take the necessary steps to get rid of the social evil. Let us beware lest we remove this universally profitable industry by removing the commodity—nature of human beings in general.—B. C. Federationist.

work performed in convincing many persons who still doubted the explosibility of coal dust, that violent explosions could occur without the assistance of inflammable gas in the air. Apart from this result the tests were chiefly valuable in trying out the mine conditions and the various pieces of recording apparatus. Practically all of the tests were made for the purpose of obtaining information with respect to the phenomena accompanying the explosions. For this reason there was little opportunity for studying preventative. The Taffenel barrier with a load of shale dust was not tried in the direct path of the explosion but was installed a number of times in the course parallel to the main entry. The results were inconclusive as to its value.

Each of the explosions is described in detail as to origin of explosion, character of igniting shot, quality and quantity of coal dust used, nature of preventative, outside manifestations of the explosion, inside observations after the explosion, length of flame and character of records obtained. Analyses of coal dust after the explosion, soot, coked dust, and mine air before and after the explosions are included in the description of the tests.

Some photographs of characteristics deposits of coked dust, carbon filaments and coke in situ are given. The great violence developed by coal dust explosions is strikingly shown by photographs of the ruptured reinforced concrete lining. Where the roof covering was but eight to twelve feet thick the arch was broken and with its load of roof strata was lifted over a foot as indicated by the doubled up reinforcement.

A CONVENTION OF MINING MEN.

Manufacturers of mining machinery, rescue and first-aid apparatus and safety appliances are to be given an opportunity to display their wares before the mining men of the country at a great industrial exposition to be held under the auspices of the American Mining Congress, in Philadelphia, Pa., the week of October 20th.

This exposition, the first of its kind in this country, will be held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Mining Congress, and the double attraction is expected to attract thousands of interested men. It will be entirely national in scope, the metal mining interests of the West to be as fully represented as the coal mining of the East. In fact, there is a tentative plan to have a gold mining camp in full operation with a mill crushing the ore. Horticultural hall, the biggest place of its kind in Philadelphia, situated in the heart of the city, has been engaged for the occasion.

While the plans are still in embryo, a number of the leading manufacturers have already been approached and have shown sufficient enthusiasm to lead to the belief that all of the space will be taken in a short time and that there may not be enough to take care of all who apply.

A number of the big coal companies that have developed the "Safety First" movement at their mines are now negotiating for large amounts of space to show the mining men and the public what they are doing in behalf of their men. These companies will send rescue and first-aid crews, and there is talk of exhibition drills between the various crews. The United States Bureau of Mines will be represented by one of its safety cars and a picked crew of helmet men. The state of Illinois and a number of the big anthracite companies may send rescue cars for exhibition purposes.

"This exposition will not only be of untold value to the mining men of the country," said James F. Callbreath, secretary of the Congress, "but it will also show the magnitude of the industry to the entire country. We know that it is a gigantic industry, second only to agriculture, employing directly more than a million and a half men, and with a yearly output of two billion dollars, but the public has never given it the recognition it deserves. The convention which will be held at the same time as the exposition, will be the most important body of mining men ever gathered together. The industry has been making great strides in the last few years and a number of problems have arisen that are to be discussed straight from the shoulder."

Although the convention is to be held in the East, it will not be an eastern affair, for the most troublesome topics are coming from the West and western men are coming, many of them in special trains, to discuss these questions as affecting the entire industry.

The convention is to be the first get-together affair of all the mining interests of the country, and an attempt is to be made to show the need of a stronger national organization that will represent all phases of the industry and lead the placing of the industry in the important place it belongs. Perhaps the leading topic of the convention will be the new system of mine taxation recently put in operation in some states and being discussed in others at the present time. The West can unite with the East upon this proposition, for Colorado and Arizona have new taxation laws for the mines and so has Pennsylvania and Michigan. Colorado mining men are claiming that they are doubly taxed and that their industry will suffer. Arizona is making similar claims, and it is understood that Michigan is very much dissatisfied. An increase in the price of Pennsylvania coal is threatened by reason of the new tax law in that state.

It is expected that the West will be insistent upon a definite policy toward Alaska from Congress and there will be a demand for quick action. The West promises to be so ably represented in this that the active aid of the eastern mining men will be obtained.

The smelter-fume problem, which also belongs to the West, will be discussed dispassionately with the hope that an amicable adjustment may be reached soon. California has, at the present time, two commissions delving into this problem and Montana, one. Western men say that the problem should be attacked with more vigor and settled.

The disposal of debris from placer mining is another question that will be talked by western men. They will declare that the placer mining industry of California has been nearly wiped out through drastic rules and regulations, some of them imposed by the United States government. At the present time the debris question is in charge of a commission of the United States army engineers, and it is claimed that while they zealously watch the interests of the farmers, they know nothing about the mining problem. A demand may be made for the inclusion of a mining engineer on this board to see that the interests of the mines are protected.

The coal men of the East will be mostly interested in two problems, the "Safety First" movement and the conservation of the coal lands adjacent to the great eastern industrial centers. This latter, it is said, has become a question of most serious moment. It is fully realized by the eastern men that their coal fields are being used up at a tremendous rate and that when these coals are gone, it will be useless to think of getting coal from the West, for the commercial prosperity of the East depends upon a supply of coal at reasonable price and transportation charges from the West would be too great.

The proposed system of leasing mineral lands will also come up for extended discussion. The fact that the federal government some time ago leased coal lands in Wyoming to a coal company, thus making the entering wedge in this system of disposing of the government's mineral lands, will undoubtedly call for considerable comment. Then there is the proposal for the revision of all the mining laws of the country. A great many mining men are of the opinion that the laws are antiquated and cumbersome, imposing hardship upon everyone who has to deal with them.

Altogether, the exposition and the convention promise to bring together the greatest gathering of mining men in the country and much good is expected from its deliberations.

many mer-  
ostly."  
Democratic ed  
us," a veritable  
inally drive the  
mashed. Every  
dicts correctly  
ened as is the  
a standpatter.  
randparents  
ushed in.  
om, the spin-  
dred and  
e little retail  
from individ-  
of the law of  
blessings to a  
be averted if  
public owner  
easily do with-  
tely the great  
be "smashed"  
by our parents  
ion in govern-  
t. That party  
with things as  
d pulling the  
appiness, and  
society must  
with nature  
ts of the law  
the fact that  
vanish if the  
business is a  
me manufac-  
ions nor the  
hant nor the  
ery, the par-  
ne when So  
e improved  
an they are  
rd level up  
on are rige  
ery person  
l according  
s of Coal  
ce, L. M.  
urpose of  
n the es  
of the ar  
first se  
paratus  
at the  
ent of  
e phe-  
nvesti-  
erly in-  
ust ex-  
erated  
mined  
nvesti-  
ok for  
mine  
mine  
avoid  
of ex-  
with  
ld be  
from  
eton.  
the  
com-  
wide  
ered  
con-  
ing.  
ich  
et  
ng.  
he  
vn  
pe  
e  
er  
i  
n  
y  
e

## METAL PRODUCTION OF IDAHO LARGE.

Value of Output Increases About \$2,350,000 in 1912—Greatest Increases in Lead and Zinc.

The value of the mine output of precious and semiprecious metals in Idaho in 1912, according to C. N. Gerry of the United States Geological Survey, was \$21,466,521, against \$19,100,894 in 1911.

The production of gold was valued at \$1,381,214, only slightly more than in 1911. The yield from deep mines was about \$220,000 less in 1912 than in 1911, but the yield recovered by dredging and other placer-mining methods was \$228,000 larger.

The silver output was 8,294,745 ounces, an increase of less than 1 per cent. About 84 per cent of the silver yield was derived from lead ores and 6 per cent from lead-zinc ores.

The production of copper increased from 5,152,937 pounds, valued at \$644,117, in 1911, to 7,492,152 pounds, valued at \$1,236,205, in 1912, although the Lost Packer smelter was not operated.

The lead production in 1912 was 284,185,657 pounds, valued at \$12,788,355, an increase of 11,629,132 pounds.

Record shipments of zinc ore and concentrates were made in 1912, when the production of zinc was 13,905,502 pounds, valued at \$959,479. The increase of 5,565,253 pounds was due mainly to larger shipments of concentrates from the Success and Morning mines.

Of the 408 producing mines in Idaho, 173 were deep mines which shipped or treated 2,266,334 tons of ore, an increase of 95,437 tons compared with 1911. Of this ore tonnage sold or treated, 1,985,517 tons were concentrated, 193,823 tons were shipped crude to smelters, and 82,568 tons were treated at gold and silver mills. Shoshone county, or the Coeur d'Alene region, produced metals valued at \$18,313,604. This important region produced 6 per cent of the gold, 90 per cent of the silver, 59 per cent of the copper, 93 per cent of the lead and nearly all of the zinc reported by Idaho mines in 1912.

## LARGE ACREAGE RESTORED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Six Million Acres of Withdrawn Lands Classified by United States Geological Survey and Restored to Entry.

Six million acres of withdrawn public lands were restored to entry during the months of May and June upon approval by the Secretary of the Interior of the recommendations of the United States Geological Survey. This action was the result of examination and classification of the lands by the Survey, those restored either having been found not to be valuable for power sites, reservoirs, coal, phosphate, or potash deposits, or having been definitely valued as coal lands, and rendered available for purchase under the coal-land law.

Of these lands relieved from coal withdrawal nearly two and one-half million acres were in the state of Colorado. Five and a half thousand acres were also withdrawn in Colorado as water-power sites.

In Idaho 1,100,000 acres of coal and phosphate withdrawals were classified and restored, and for water-power sites approximately 10,000 acres were withdrawn and about the same acreage restored.

In Montana 250,000 acres were restored as being non-coal-bearing and about 1,000 acres as not valuable for water-power sites, while about 150 acres were withdrawn for that purpose.

In North Dakota nearly 1,400,000 acres in coal withdrawal were classified and restored.

In Oregon approximately 75,000 acres were restored as non-oil-bearing lands and about 12,000 acres were withdrawn for water-power or reservoir sites.

In South Dakota over 330,000 acres were relieved from the coal withdrawal.

In Utah about 1,500 acres were withdrawn for water-power sites.

In Wyoming over 47,000 acres of coal withdrawals were reopened to entry and purchase; approximately 87,000 acres were withdrawn for classification as to whether they are oil-bearing lands, and about 304,000 acres were restored as non-phosphate lands.

For all states the total withdrawals during the months of May and June were over 116,000 acres, and the total restorations were over 6,000,000 acres.

The total outstanding withdrawals on July 1 in all the public-land states amounted to 68,609,289 acres, of which more than fifty-eight million acres are in coal-land withdrawals.

These lands are held pending classification by the Geological Survey, and as rapidly as they are found to be mineral bearing they are either valued and placed on sale (as in the case of coal lands), definitely reserved pending appropriate legislation by Congress to provide for their disposition (as in the case of potash or phosphate lands), or held subject to development under departmental regulations (as in the case of water power or reservoir reservations); or if they are found to be non-mineral in character they are restored to public entry. This work of classification and valuation is being prosecuted by the Geological Survey as rapidly as the appropriations provided by Congress will permit.



## PAUPERISM INCREASING.

It used to be the boast of this nation that here we had none of those distressing problems of chronic poverty which vex the nations of Europe. That boast will now have to be modified considerably. For example, in Massachusetts, the old Bay State, whose very name suggests Yankee cheer and abundance, the poor law officers in 1911 relieved about 2 1/4 per cent of the state's population. Last year the Associated Charities reported 69,000 cases of destitution in Boston alone—some 10 per cent of the total population of the "Hub of the Universe." And these figures, mind you, indicate only those cases of actual, helpless indigence which were brought to the notice of the authorities. They convey no accurate idea of the extent and prevalence of chronic poverty in Massachusetts. For, as every sociologist knows, the great majority of the self-respecting poor will suffer almost unbelievable want and privation rather than apply for charity.

And what has been said here of Massachusetts is equally true of nearly every state in the Union. At the recent meeting in Philadelphia of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, one speaker stated that a large segment of our society—one-fourth of our entire population, probably—"moves along the poverty line, sometimes on the line, sometimes above it, but never very far from it." Any one who has traveled through this country, and has hit the low spots where want abides, knows that that estimate is too conservative. One-third, if not more, would come much nearer the mark

than one-fourth. Statistics, which no one so far has attempted to disprove, show that more than one-half of American wage-workers earn less than \$600 a year. Three-fourths receive less than \$750; only one-tenth earn more than \$1,000 a year.

These figures, of course, represent averages computed from investigations among those who work some part of the year at least. They take but incidental account, if any, of our great and growing army of the chronically unemployed. The unemployed we have always with us, despite—or is it because of?—the fact that we now produce more material wealth per capita than we ever did before in our history. Then why should any sane man, with a decent regard for the truth, be carried away by all this transparently silly prosperity prattle? For it is not only silly, but insulting to one's intelligence. To paraphrase from Holy Writ, they cry prosperity! prosperity! when there is no prosperity. For true prosperity, friends, means enough and to spare for all. That we never had, and never will have until we establish the co-operative commonwealth. So get busy, fellow malcontents and dreamers of a better day to come, and help the good cause along.

The struggle for existence leads inevitably to the class struggle. On which side of that struggle are you? If you are not with your class you are as much a traitor to your kind as the union man who scabs on his comrades. —El Tuerto, in Coast Seaman's Journal.

## FRANCE'S EFFORTS TO STEM THE TIDE.

One hardly expects governments to pilot revolutions. Yet this is what is happening in France. The government of that country is about to declare itself sponsor for certain legislation which, if carried out, will usher in a bloodless revolution whose effects may be worldwide.

The working masses of France are at present passing through one of their periodic spells of restlessness. The French government does not relish a general strike—and strikes in France, where the leaders of the working masses are syndicalists and Socialists, are always general strikes. So the French government, under the spur of Briand, Millerand, Viviani and Ribot, all of whom have graduated, so to speak, from the ranks of Socialism, has decided to introduce a number of labor bills designed to appeal to the working masses and to take the wind out of the sails of the Socialists.

Chief among these labor measures is a bill which puts all private concerns and industries on a sort of co-operative basis by making it possible for the workers in that industry to become shareholders in the company. Employés will be paid dividends on their shares the same as the employers are. Of equal importance is another measure which provides that the Bank of France grant \$400,000 of the states money for the purpose of financing private labor enterprises just as the government now extends financial aid to agricultural development. If it means anything, this provision means that if a group of bakers, for instance, decide to dispense with their employer and open a co-operative bakeshop of their own, the government will aid them financially in their undertaking and will put its stamp of approval upon it.

Now, these two measures, the establishing of "labor shares," which would make the workmen minor partners in the factory they are employed in, and the backing by the government of private labor enterprises, may seem to the French government to be a sort of antidote for Socialism, which it is evidently trying to combat. But this is just what these measures are not. By the adoption of such measures the government may avert a labor upheaval, but it is at the same time creating a revolution of vaster importance. It turns existing conceptions of the relationships of capital and labor upside down.

The French government may think that it has outwitted the Socialists of that country by these radical labor measures. But it has not. It is not combatting Socialism, but domesticating it. It is fighting the specter of Socialism with Socialism.—Chicago Tribune.

These measures in France, like similar measures of Lloyd-George in England, Bismark and his successors in Germany and the Progressives in this country, are neither "combatting" nor "domesticating" nor taking "the wind out of the sails" of Socialism. They are simply signs that the ruling class and the politicians that represent that class see the impending storm and are running to cover.—Social Democratic Herald.

## STERILIZING THE UNFIT.

(The Melting Pot.)

Bills are rapidly being introduced in the Legislatures of the different states authorizing the "sterilizing of the unfit." In Indiana such a law is already on the statutes, and several hundred "degenerates" have been unsexed. These "degenerates," of course, are all from the poorer class—victims of the capitalist system of plunder. The thing is an outrageous exhibition of the coarseness and brutality of the outfit that have driven millions down to the very depths.

It is high time the working class of America woke up to this new barbarity being perpetrated on members of their class. If this unsexing of any persons who have become useless to society is all right, then by the Eternal, the working class, when they get in power, will know what to do with the parasitical creatures that have been robbing them. It almost looks at this stage of the game like it behooves the savage masters of bread, and their clerical chambermaids, and their kept editors and politicians, and all the rest of the bunch of bloodsuckers, to be somewhat careful how they act.

Sometimes men are lashed till all the furies burst forth. They had a eugenic experience once in France that put many a bum lord and master plumb out of the breeding business. The hungry hordes of France did some unsexing that made history, and they didn't use any delicate little surgical instrument to do it with, either—they just used an ax.

By this "sterilization of the unfit," the capitalist class evidently hopes to accomplish two things—one, to breed a sturdier lot of work slaves, the other, to wipe out some of the effects of their own savage social system. Clericals—especially of the Protestant churches—are prancing around in glee and loudly advocating the unsexing of "criminals" and "paupers." These clerical cusses call themselves "eugenists." They are circulating the well-known history of the descendants of Mark Jukes, a "degenerate" and criminal of the eighteenth century. The record states that in the year 1900 Mark Jukes had 1,250 descendants, pretty much all belonging to the criminal and vicious classes. Most of them served prison sentences. And then, in comparison with the history of Mark Jukes, these eugenists are showing up the record of the descendants of Jonathan Edwards. This Puritan preacher lived about the same time that Mark Jukes lived, and in the year 1900 had 1,394 descendants. The record shows that Jonathan Edwards' progeny were nearly all preachers, with a few holding commissioned offices in the army and navy.

Like the descendants of Mark Jukes, it isn't claimed that a darn one of them ever made an honest living. It's a good comparison, the breed of Mark Jukes, the criminal, and Jonathan Edwards, the clerical. Both these men represented two abnormal phases of our social system. Jukes got his eats by stealing, and Edwards got his by scaring men, women and children with pictures of John Calvin's hell. It's hard to tell which of the two was the worst. All we do know is that useful working people had to feed the two of them. We further know—from the records being now sent out by the "eugenists"—that useful working people have had to continue feeding the increasing batch of both Jukes and Edwards for nearly two hundred years.

Juke's progeny have been thieves, and Edwards' have been preachers and army officers. Thieves do not produce anything that we eat or wear or otherwise need. Neither do preachers or army officers. Thieves swipe what

they get. Preachers and army officers—well, figure it out yourself. Jonathan Edwards and his clerical descendants have poisoned the brains of countless human beings with their damn Dark-Age superstition and stories of endless tortures. It was he that soaked up the Presbyterian creed with the infamous doctrine of infant damnation—a monstrous nightmare that the Presbyterians haven't come out of to this day.

Jonathan Edwards and his Calvinist horrors have done infinitely more harm to the world than a thousand petty thieves like Mark Jukes, and if the degenerate descendants of Jukes are to be unsexed so that the breed will peter out, then why not unsex the clerical humbugs that sprang from Jonathan Edwards' loins, of whom, we are told, there are a big bunch still pestering us in different parts of the country?

Of course the Melting Pot does not believe in any such lowdown methods—the Melting Pot believes that the only sane thing to do is to so decently arrange society that the poor, outcast Jukes can easier make an honest living than a dishonest one, and to so everlastingly swat superstition that the fanatical Jonathan Edwards tribe won't be able to gather in the coin peddling their religious rot. When we have a social system that will only reward useful labor, both degenerates and humbugs will cease to be produced.

#### THE WORKER WITH THE CAPITALIST MIND.

Have you ever seen the worker with the capitalist mind?

If there were only two or three of him, he would be caught and put in a museum or a mental sanitarium. But he is too common to attract any such notice. In fact, he bears a very strong resemblance to the average man.

The peculiar characteristic of the worker with the capitalist mind is that he is deceived by a property-owning illusion all his life. He talks, acts and votes as if he were a capitalist, whereas he has no more property than a cockroach.

This illusion is so strong that the poor victim loses almost all knowledge of what really concerns him, and spends his life in defending his imaginary wealth and capitalistic interests. In many instances the illusion becomes even stronger than the instinct of self-preservation.

A case of this kind happened recently, when a wage-worker who found himself thrown out of employment by a lockout, at once joined the militia and shot himself.

Those who are under the influence of this singular delusion are like the monks and hermits of the Middle Ages, who imagined they were living in a state of holiness and heavenly bliss when in reality they were inhabiting dark and dismal caves that were too foul even for the wild animals of the forest.

For instance, a few days ago I sat down on a bench in Central Park and commenced a conversation with a shabbily-dressed man who was occupying the same seat. We talked of the condition of business and so forth, and at once he began to display the peculiar mental weakness to which we have been alluding.

"We are the richest nation in the world," said he, throwing out his chest like a pouter pigeon.

"The balance of trade in our favor last year was nearly \$700,000,000. Our national wealth amounts to \$1,200 apiece for every man, woman and child in the country. In another hundred years we'll own the earth and make even the King of England pay us rent."

With some difficulty I led to him talk on subjects on which he was sane and normal, and presently found out that he had been out of work for three months, had not a cent of money in the bank and had been obliged to sleep in the park for the last four or five nights. Yet this unfortunate worker with the capitalist mind was in his imagination a shareholder in every trust in the country.

In its last stages, this curious mental defect results in the complete paralysis of the reasoning faculties. In spite of all the ten thousand miseries of poverty, the poor enthusiast still fancies that his destinies are linked with those of Rockefeller, etc. His powers of observation are blunted in some mysterious way, and his mind loses the ability to generalize from the facts that are brought before him.

More than this, and most pitiable of all, he conceives a fierce dislike for any friend who endeavors to restore his mental balance. He imagines that all who hold an opposite opinion are incendiaries and personal enemies, whose aim is to destroy what he calls his "liberty" and his "home."

As to the causes of this disorder experts differ. It is generally believed, however, that the best hint as to its origin was given by Darwin.

As to its cure we don't know anything that promises more speedy relief than taking a strong dose of Socialist literature.—Exchange.

#### SINGLE TAX WILL NOT FREE TOILERS.

Workers, Propertyless, Would Remain Dependent as Before.

The theory of single tax is founded upon what is known as the Richardian law of rent, which says that rent of any piece of land is determined by the amount which can be produced upon it, over and above that amount that can be produced upon the poorest of land cultivated; that is the basis of single tax, the panacea for unemployment, and which millionaire exploiters of the Fels type (of Fels Naptha soap fame, England), spend thousands of pounds in supporting.

Discussing this with a single-tax friend the other day he did not seek to deny that Mr. Fels is a millionaire, an exploiter, and an advocate of single tax, or that he spends thousands of pounds per year in supporting the single-tax movement, but as a matter of fact, frankly admitted the above to be correct. What he did say in this connection was, that Mr. Fels became a millionaire before he paid any serious attention to social questions, that he declared in the plainest terms that all millionaires were robbers, including himself, and that he uses his great wealth to educate his fellow-men as to the prevailing injustice and the remedy for it.

Let me say here that I am not concerned when Mr. Fels became a millionaire, as it has nothing whatever to do with the question of single tax as Mr. Fels' assurance that all millionaires are robbers is not required, neither do I question Mr. Fels' honesty of purpose in supporting the single-tax movement or his good intentions in any other respect; all that I endeavor to do is to prove that single tax would not alter our relationship to land or solve the problem of unemployment, and it matters not how good Mr. Fels' intentions are, what I claim is that single tax is not the remedy, and what critical single-tax friends have got to do is to meet the arguments advanced by us Socialists, but this they usually run away from.

Now, the common ownership, or to put it in other words, the social ownership of land is positively necessary, likewise the social ownership of the machines of production, but the single tax in no way makes possible the social or common ownership of either land or machines of production, and therefore, in no way tends to overthrow capitalism and production for profit. Those who use land today rent it and are at liberty to do so, so long as they have the money to rent it, and the implements to till it, and the only difference with single tax in operation would be, that instead of paying the rent to a private individual, the user of land would pay his rent to the state, which would be duty bound to secure the highest rental possible, and just as those who can afford to pay the highest rent asked for today can monopolize land, so under single tax would those who could afford to pay have the right to monopolize it, just as at present.

Again we are told that the single tax, or economic rent of land, when paid

into the common treasury of the nation, is in no sense unpaid labor of the workers and that rent is provided to pay for services to the payer, and that it comes back to him in the shape of public services.

An elementary knowledge of economics will convince anyone that rent, interest and profit are all derived from the one common source, viz., the surplus wealth created by labor, but which those who create do not receive, and which the class who live upon the backs of the workers distribute amongst themselves, and yet we are assured that it in no way is unpaid labor.—J. R. Wilson, in the "International Socialist."

#### MAKING HELL PAY.

Presumably in order to mitigate the terrors of the present hot spell from all over the country, reports are coming in regarding the marvelous success of Evangelist "Billy" Sunday, a revivalist who is making good both from a religious and financial standpoint in the provincial cities.

"Billy," according to the most credible reports, does not wrestle with sinners to any appreciable extent. Perhaps the weather is too hot for such violent exercise. His specialty consists in liberally and with much picturesque and forcible language consigning to hell all those who don't agree with his particular views of religion. Whether they are living or dead makes no special difference. He will relegate Darwin and Voltaire to perdition quite as readily as the unbeliever who has not as yet shuffled off this mortal coil, though, according to the strict interpretation of the Sunday gospel, they are there already, and the sending is, in a manner of speaking, superfluous.

Sending people to hell in this hot weather is perhaps not quite so terrible as it sounds. Probably most of "Billy's" audiences are inclined to regard it as a relief of some kind, though perhaps not a blessed one. It may be that the perception of this accounts for such meetings being called "revivals."

There has always existed a pulpit theory to the effect that all that was needed to revive religion was to preach the pure, unadulterated good old gospel. "Billy's" success may, perhaps, be taken as an actual confirmation of the truth of that theory, for there is no manner of doubt that he preaches the good old gospel of a past generation, in which hell was an indispensable feature. It seems not only true that people will flock in crowds to hear this good old gospel preached, but will also pay for it liberally, it having been stated that in one third-rate city alone Mr. Sunday extracted enough cash to pay the salaries of twenty average Methodist ministers for a year. He points triumphantly to this result as a conclusive proof of the effectiveness of his preaching, and who can successfully dispute it? Money talks, and it usually has the last word also.

On the whole, we should like to see a revival of hell fire, and consider that no revival, in fact, is complete without it. Those foolish exhorters who are afraid or ashamed to insist upon the existence and function of the Inferno, lest they disgust their congregations or excite the laughter of the ungodly, pay for their folly in seeing their annual receipts decrease, while "Billy," better informed, and with a truer conception of the psychology of the masses, gives them what they want, and they in turn reciprocate by giving him what he wants.

The people, in short, are not ready to give up hell and its various attractions, and all this talk about advanced theology abandoning the idea of hell as obsolete is the merest scholastic piffle, or, as the truly orthodox say, "science, falsely so-called." In this matter we ourselves share the ideas of the common people who hear Mr. Sunday gladly, and especially in hot weather we find the subject of hell quite a mild and pleasing speculation, though we have never been able to exploit the practical side of the ideas Mr. Sunday has. But that gentleman is assuredly to be praised rather than blamed for his foresight in conserving and exploiting a natural resource of theology, which his regular competitors have abandoned under the mistaken idea that it was a worthless asset.—New York Call.

#### THE POINT OF VIEW.

Times were prosperous, business good, and the comfortable merchant stepped from the bank with an air of satisfaction. He was accosted by a coal miner who proceeded to argue with him on behalf of the ill-paid wage-workers of the town. Listening politely for a while, the merchant finally settled the argument by saying:

"What you say is very true, and my heart goes out to the poor. But, my dear sir, it is all in the struggle for existence. Those, like myself, who have laid up a few dollars by industry and thrift, have shown themselves fit to survive. You must not forget that it is the fittest who survive in the struggle."

The years sped by. The wage-workers, grown finally weary of miserable wages and conditions, went on strike to enforce decent treatment from their employers. The employers were obstinate and the strike lasted many months. Again the merchant stepped from the bank, but this time with an air of serious dejection. Again he met the coal miner to whom he complained bitterly that the strike was ruining him. The men should be driven to work, he said; no honest merchant could make a living. To which the coal miner replied:

"What you say is very true, and my heart goes out to the poor merchants. But, my dear sir, it is all in the struggle for existence. Those, like myself, who have been, by their industry and thrift, laying up honest dollars for other people, are now out for a few for themselves, and are showing themselves fit to survive. You must not forget that it is the fittest who survive in the struggle."—B. C. Federationist.

## In Memoriam.

Leadville, Colorado, July 23, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, Western Federation of Miners:

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

Whereas, In the death of Brother John N. Anderson this local has lost a trusted brother and the community a respected and valued citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his relatives, a copy spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be forwarded to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

WILLIAM McNEILUS,  
AL MUGFUR,  
THOMAS OWEN,

Committee.

# POETICAL

## "FOOLS RUSH IN."

One fool sailed westward till he found a world;  
 One found new words within the mind of man;  
 The cynics called Columbus charlatan  
 And burned Giordano Bruno! . . . Who unfurled  
 The heavens like a scroll, that man might know,  
 But foolish Galileo? . . . Who began  
 Our new free art and thought and social plan,  
 But that poor outcast crazy fool, Rousseau?  
 There is one toast the future ages drink  
 Standing!—To those who dare, rush in, and die!—  
 Those who defy all rights and break all rules,  
 Who fight impossible battles, and who think  
 True thoughts—of whom with one accord we cry,  
 "The fools, the fools, the fools!—God bless the fools!"  
 —Curtis Hidden Page, in Harper's Magazine.

## THE PREACHER.

Last eve I sought the nearest church  
 And heard a gifted pastor preach;  
 He talked of men whose days were o'er  
 Two thousand years ago or more.  
 He said no word of those who strive  
 In this old world, to keep alive,  
 Who fight their battles every day,  
 Obscurely, in their feeble way.

I'd just as soon be in the dark.  
 Concerning Father Noah's ark;  
 I care not for the tents of Baal,  
 Or Joseph's corn, or Jonah's whale.  
 I'd rather learn some thing to cheer  
 Some hopeless toiler, struggling here,  
 Than learn how Pharaoh blew his "dough"  
 About five thousand years ago.

The things of which my pastor talks  
 Are dead as Adam's brindle ox—  
 But all around us there are cries,  
 And wringing hands, and weeping eyes.  
 He'll have to get his text on straight  
 And bring his gospel up to date!

—MRS. S. E. HEDLEY.

## "HE NEVER BLAMED THE BOOZE."

R. W. Wagner, L. U. No. 62.

He took a bottle up to bed,  
 Drank whisky straight all night,  
 Drank cocktails in the morning,  
 But he never could get tight.  
 He shivered in the evening,  
 And he always had the blues  
 Until he took a bowl or two,  
 But he never blamed the booze.

His joints were full of rheumatics,  
 His appetite was slack,  
 He had pains between his shoulders,  
 Chills chased up and down his back.  
 He suffered with insomnia,  
 At night he couldn't snooze,  
 He blamed it on the climate,  
 But he never blamed the booze.

His constitution was run down,  
 At least that's what he said;  
 His legs were swelled each morning,  
 At night he had swelled head.  
 He tackled beer, wine, whisky,  
 And if they failed to fuse  
 He blamed it on dyspepsia,  
 But he never blamed the booze.

He said he couldn't sleep at night,  
 But always had bad dreams,  
 He said he always laid awake  
 Till daylight's early beams.  
 He thought it was malaria,  
 But, alas! 'twas but a ruse.  
 He blamed it onto everything  
 But he failed to blame the booze.

His clothes were looking seedy,  
 His beak was getting red;  
 His children always hungry,  
 Himself not too well fed.  
 His family he neglected,  
 His wife he did abuse.  
 He blamed all her relations,  
 But he never blamed the booze.

Next he had the jimjams  
 And he tackled bears and snakes;  
 First he had the fever,  
 Then he had the shakes;  
 At last he had a funeral  
 And the mourners had the blues,  
 And this epitaph they carved for him—  
 "He Never Blamed the Booze!"  
 —The American Flint.

## DIAMONDS AND OTHER GEMS MINED IN UNITED STATES.

Precious Stones Are Widely Distributed and of Various Kinds—Aggregate Value of Output Not Large.

Gems and precious stones were produced in the United States in 1912 to the value of \$319,722, according to Douglas B. Sterrett of the United States Geological Survey. The kinds of precious stones found in the United States are many, ranging from diamonds of fine quality to low-grade stones such as agates, but as is seen from the total value of the output, there are no really large operations.

The principal gem mineral mined in the United States during 1912 was Montana sapphire, of which there was a large output for use both as gems and in mechanical applications. The greater part of the gem sapphires came from the mines in Fergus county, where they occur in a rock matrix. The majority of these stones have the true sapphire-blue color. The bulk of the sapphire for mechanical use came from the placer deposits in Granite and Deer Lodge counties and consists of varicolored stones.

### Fine Opals From Nevada.

The development of the opal deposits of Humboldt county, Nevada, was attended with much success, and a quantity of magnificent gem material was obtained. The opal is of an unusual type, consisting of dark translucent mineral with a variety of rich colors. The deposits promise to supply a gem equal if not superior in beauty to the opal from Australia.

Prospecting and mining at the emerald mine in North Carolina were attended with only partial success. Two pockets or deposits of emerald were removed during the year; other developments consisted mainly of exploratory work, which has continued into 1913.

The tourmaline output of southern California was small, but some magnificent specimen crystals were obtained. Especially fine gem crystals of kunzite were found and brought good prices. The production of turquoise was very small, compared with some previous years. Beautiful amethyst was found in Warren county, N. C., and some fine gems have been cut from sample crystals. A few fine specimens of golden beryl were obtained from prospects in Alexander county, N. C. Beautiful gems were cut from some of these. The production of agate and associated varieties of chalcedony was again large in several Western states.

### Diamond Mines in Arkansas.

No great advances are reported in diamond mining in Arkansas during 1912. Several dozen diamonds were found and several diamond-washing plants were constructed for operation in 1913.

It has been practically impossible to determine the quantity and value of the diamonds found in the Arkansas field since the first discovery in August, 1906. Most of the stones are still held by the mining companies and few have been sold. It is estimated from the figures furnished the Survey and from reports in the press and those furnished by private persons that about 1,400 diamonds weighing nearly 550 carats have been found from August, 1906, through December, 1912. The total estimated value placed on this output in these reports amounts to \$12,108.

Mr. Sterrett's report is a very interesting account of the various kinds of gems found in the United States.

# California Fruit

## "Give Us a Call" Emporium

Johnson Block, Main St.

BISBEE

A. B. Lettwich

IMPORTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF  
**FANCY FRUITS & VEGETABLES**  
 From All the Leading Growing Districts

# HOT LUNCH FOR EVERYONE

## SIMPLEX LUNCH OUTFIT



### The Greatest Innovation of the Age

Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original SIMPLEX BOTTLES, which keeps liquid BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS. This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every WORKINGMAN or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

Size of outfit, 11x8x3 1/2 inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

## Theo. Petri Co., Importers

1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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

OFFICERS.

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICHON... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, Address. Lists unions for Alaska, Arizona, Brit. Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Minnesota.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, Address. Lists unions for Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ontario, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M., Wm. Toms, Secretary, Burke, Idaho.
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M., Fahle Burman, Secretary, P.O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan.

AUXILIARIES.

Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D.
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich.
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo.
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo.
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich.
Rossland Women's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C.
Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo.

Three different kinds of tobaccos carefully blended are in Dry Climate Cigars.

They are made by skilled, satisfied union labor.

You will like the rich, pleasing aroma and the delicate, mild flavor of

# Dry Climate Havana Cigars

The Sells Cigar Co., Maker, Denver.

## B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published weekly at Vancouver, B. C. Owned jointly by the B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. R. P. Pettipiece, Editor. Only labor paper in Western Canada west of Winnipeg. Send for sample, \$1.00 per year. Address Labor Temple, Vancouver.

WHILE IN BISBEE STOP AT A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

**Blatz Cafe**  
BREWERY AVE.

JOHN CARETTO & CO.  
Proprietors

Miners' Buckets a Specialty

NONE BUT UNION HELP EMPLOYED.



Exact length and shape of Dry Climate—Mohawk Size. 2 FOR 25 CTS.

## Quality, Price Prompt Delivery—

and courteous treatment should influence you in placing grocery orders with the Palace Grocery Co. when you come to Bisbee.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and a high grade line of groceries

Phone 300  
**Palace Grocery Co.**  
Bisbee, Arizona

BISBEE, ARIZONA.

## BLUNT BROTHERS & WALKER

DRY CLEANING  
HATS BLOCKED

CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL  
Phone 330

Brewery Gulch Bisbee, Ariz.

## When You Come to Bisbee

Patronize Home Industry and also the Union Label by smoking the Import and H. H. Cigars, made by the

**H. H. Cigar Company**  
We are strictly Union Manufacturers.

GEORGE HENNINGER, MGR.  
Phone 63. Allen Block, Bisbee, Ariz



## BADGES BANNERS

Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Society Pins  
Metal Checks, Signs; Door and Bell Plates

Strictly Union House ALL GOODS Advertising Novelties  
BEAR THE UNION LABEL  
1752 Champa Street Denver, Colorado

## EMANUEL BROS. 1110 Sixteenth Street

The only store in Denver that gives the Union Label a square deal

Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Cigars bearing this label insures the smoker a good smoke at the right price. Look for it when you buy a cigar.

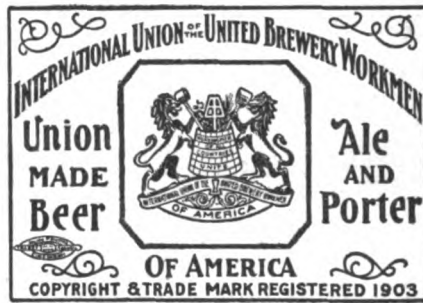


CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 129, DENVER.

## JOSEPH RICHARDS, INC.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

15 to 19 South Montana Street. Butte, Montana.  
The Oldest Undertaker in the City. Both Phones.



DEMAND THIS LABEL  
ON ALL KEGS AND  
BARRELS AND ON ALL  
BOXES OF BOTTLE  
BEER.

# Drink Copper City Tannhauser Beer

THE ONLY BEER IN BISBEE WITH THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN'S LABEL ON IT

FOR SALE Everywhere AND BY  
**BOSTON & BROWN**  
AGENTS FOR  
COPPER CITY BREWING CO.  
BISBEE, ARIZ.

# Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.