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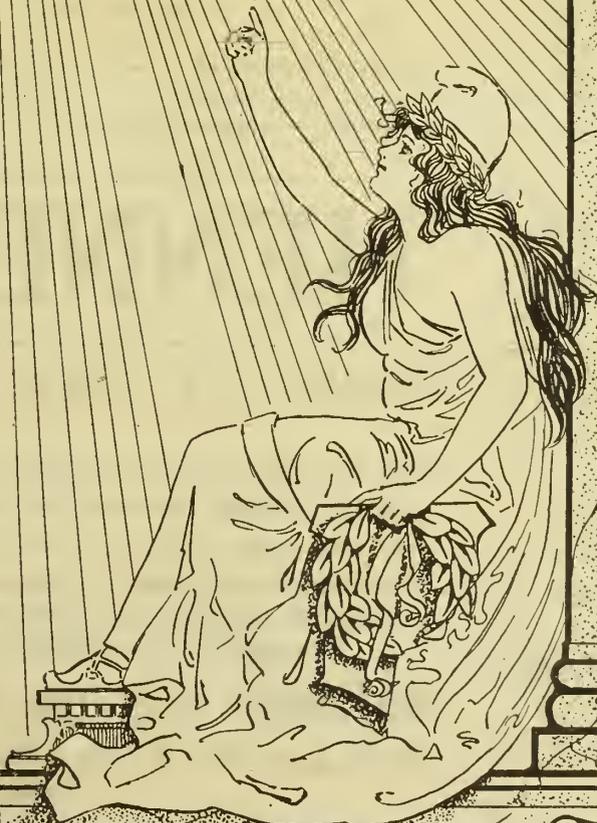
2000

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

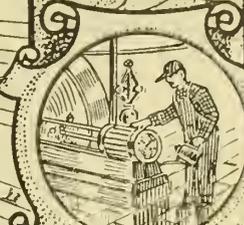


*Published Weekly by the*  
**WESTERN FEDERATION  
 OF MINERS**



DENVER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY 20, 1913  
 VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 504.

WEALTH BELONGS  
 TO THE PRODUCER  
 THEREOF



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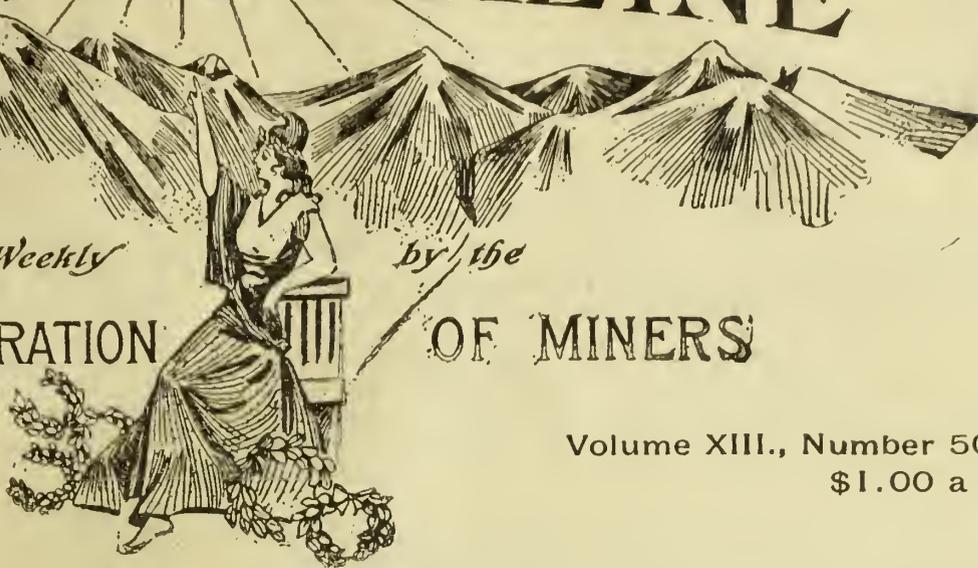
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the  
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, February 20, 1913.

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\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

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

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

#### NOTICE.

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

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.

J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA now boast of a membership of 391,120.

THE WEST VIRGINIA MINERS have come to the conclusion that it is better to "fight to live, than work to starve." They are fighting and the labor movement of a continent is behind them, until victory is won.

THE SECRETARY of Creede Miners' Union No. 20 has requested that notice of a lost card be published in the Miners' Magazine. The card was issued by E. Pearson, secretary, in the name of Frank Westfall. Anyone finding the same will please forward card to E. Pearson, Creede, Colorado.

DURING the Garment Workers' strike in New York, a number of the most active strikers among the girls and women were dragged into the police court and fined. In the same court, women of the "redlight" districts were fined and sentenced to jail. It is strange and singular that a court would impose a fine or imprison-

ment on women who are inmates of dens of shame, and then impose fines and jail sentences on girls and women who are fighting for a scale of wages that will enable them to escape the penalty of being driven into "redlight" districts!

Our courts are a farce and but a libel on justice.

GOVERNOR GEO. W. P. HUNT of Arizona in delivering his message to the legislature recently, demonstrated that he is taking no backward steps.

The constitution of Arizona is the most progressive of any state in the union, and the message of the governor to the law-making body, calls for legislation that is prompted by a constitution that offers something more than mere platitudes. Advanced thinkers are watching Arizona, and it is fair to presume that older states will throw off their lethargy and follow the example of a state, whose people dared to draft a constitution, providing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

THE HOBOS UNION which recently held its annual convention at New Orleans, has gone to pieces on the rocks of dissension. One element favored political action, while the other element looked upon "direct action" and "sabotage" as the most formidable means to advance the interests of the fellow with the empty purse.

J. Eads How, who was once the presiding genius of the Hobo Union, has been dethroned, and Jefferson Davis has been proclaimed chief by the penniless mendicants who are advocates of putting sand in the sugar to strike terror to the heart of Capitalism.

The Davis crowd will endeavor to join forces with the I. W. W. in the hope that *free soup* and *free speech* may not vanish from the earth.

THE MINES at Wharton, New Jersey, are flooded with water, but the fifty armed deputy sheriffs and a number of strikebreakers are not very efficient in repairing pipes and keeping pumps in operation.

The strikers, numbering 200, are standing firm, feeling confident that the mine operators will grow weary of strikebreakers shipped from the slums of New York.

Since writing the above, the following telegram was received at headquarters from Edward Crough, of the Western Federation of Miners, stating:

"President Moyer, W. F. M.: Complete victory won by Wharton Miners' Union, W. F. M., in its strike."

THE METALLIFEROUS MINERS of Porcupine, northern Ontario, are in a fight for human conditions.

Against them is the usual array—the courts, the Thiel detective agency, with its mercenaries, warranted to murder any worker pointed out, at five dollars per day, and the inevitable hunger and exposure incidental to all strikes.

The Western Federation of Miners are in charge of the strike. This article is to notify our members not to be deceived by lying labor agents, who might seek to induce them to go into that field.—United Mine Workers Journal.

All labor journals should give the greatest publicity to strikes, in order that members of organized labor may not be deceived by misrepresentation.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the I. W. W., published in Pennsylvania, had the following:

"The red element of the Socialist party would be better off out-

side the party. To expect the S. P. to do them any good is like trying to eat beefsteak from a live steer."

The Socialist party can well afford to lose "the red element." Men who are continually lauding themselves as fighters and revolutionists seldom indulge in anything except *noise*.

Men who desire to be known as "the red element" are cheap soldiers yearning for the limelight.

Men who have done real fighting in the struggles that mark the pages of the world's history, carried no bugles to make known to humanity that they belonged to "the red element."

Libels on courage tainted with an orange hue, have always yearned for cheap notoriety, and these libels on courage have always fled when the clouds presaged a storm.

**A**T MINEVILLE, NEW YORK, the hired thugs of Witherbee, Sherman & Co. and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, have been committing the most high-handed outrages against the strikers, with the object in view of driving the men back to work.

President Gompers and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, have been giving some of their personal attention to the strike and on the presentation of indisputable facts by Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, the American Federation of Labor proposes to take a hand in the battle to secure some semblance of justice for men who have been treated with less consideration than wild beasts.

The investigation of conditions in Mineville, under the supervision of the official chattels of the mining companies, has been a farce, but regardless of the farce of an investigation and regardless of the fact that the mining companies have placed spies among the strikers to incite them to violence, yet the strikers have been law-abiding, for they realize that their solidarity in standing together must ultimately wrest from the iron grip of cold-blooded exploiters such conditions as will enable workmen to live like human beings.

**T**HE REVOLUTION has again broken out in Mexico, and the Madero administration has been attacked by the forces that have been rallied under the Diaz banner.

The revolution in Mexico is kept alive by opposing financial interests. Madero was backed by financial potentates and through the power of money was enabled to dethrone Diaz and reach the presidential throne of the republic across the border.

But Madero, reaching the goal of his political ambition, did not quench the fires of revolution in Mexico. The adherents of Diaz have not been idle, but have brought to their assistance a few giants in the financial world who have furnished the "sinews of war," believing that with Madero relegated and the Diaz regime again clothed with power, that investments in a revolution would yield handsome dividends.

The unfortunate part of the revolution in Mexico is that those who have given birth to the rebellion will not do the fighting. Disinherited, penniless slaves who believe that *patriotism* demands their presence on the field of battle, will bear the brunt of war, and when peace again reigns in Mexico a few *gentlemen* will reap all the glory and profits of the festival of blood. The slaves will still be in rags and poverty and will know no liberty that conflicts with the interests of economic pirates.

Some day the slave will refuse to fight at the command of a master, and then there will be no more war.

**A** PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS recently declared: "If Taft had been elected, I would have become a Socialist, and voted the Socialist ticket, and gone out and worked for it."

Had Taft been elected, this professor of economics might have voted a Socialist ticket in the future as a matter of protest, but when he says that he "would have become a Socialist" that is a statement which will be disputed by every man and woman who have a clear grasp of the philosophy of Socialism.

When this professor of economics proposed to change his vote at the ballot box merely on the grounds that a Republican of the stand-pat type had been elected, it is evident beyond any question of doubt, that the professor had not the faintest conception of the meaning of Socialism. The professor focused his vision on an individual and lost sight of the class struggle that makes brutes of men.

The election of any other man, whether Republican or Progressive, would not have changed the industrial system that breeds masters and slaves.

The professor, who is presumed to teach economics, would be like a number of other men and women, who have proclaimed themselves Socialists simply because some candidates have been elected to office whose acts or conduct in some official capacity have aroused their opposition.

The man whose coming into the Socialist party depends upon the election or defeat of any candidate is a superficial thinker and it is doubtful if his mental capacity will ever permit him to have a knowledge of those doctrines of industrial emancipation that will bequeath liberty to the human race.

**L**AST WEEK the daily press in glaring headlines announced a battle between striking miners and mine guards in West Virginia.

It is not necessary to picture to a workingman of intelligence the type of brute in human shape whom mine operators select to awe and

intimidate strikers under the pretext that such mine guards are selected for the purpose of protecting property. The mine guard is fond of blood-money, and he conspires with his degenerate associates to hold his job. To hold his job, he believes that it is necessary to offer the most brutal insults to strikers, and through such insults, goad them to desperation. The strikers of West Virginia have borne with patience wrongs and outrages, but sometimes "patience ceases to be a virtue."

The mine operators, after utilizing the most heartless hirelings to suppress the strikers, failed to awe with fear the dauntless men who have been fighting against a starvation wage that ultimately means a premature death.

The miners, having given battle to the mine guards and having driven back the paid Hessians of the mine owners, a governor, subservient to the dictum of industrial tyrants, calls out again the military of the state to wreak vengeance on men who refuse to become the submissive slaves of the coal barons of West Virginia.

Labor should learn some lessons from the many conflicts that now prevail in various parts of America; and the policemen's clubs falling on the heads of strikers, the bullets of hired thugs and state militia, as they speed on their mission of death into the ranks of the working class, should teach labor that justice shall not prevail until the class that is now oppressed and murdered under forms of law, shall unite industrially and politically to end the system that sneers at *liberty* for the sake of *profit*.

**S**TRONG EFFORTS have been made recently to establish a eight hour law in the District of Columbia for women.

The La Follette-Peters bill limits the hours of labor for women to eight hours, but the employers of labor in the District of Columbia, protested before a senate committee against the passage of such a measure.

The proprietor of a laundry protested as follows:

"Let these good ladies of the Consumers' League leave this matter of our employes hours alone, and try to do something to bring these girls to God, and to improve their moral life in proper religious activity. With shorter hours of work, the girls would patronize the 'movies' and the Great White Way more than they do now. The class that is immoral will be worse when they do not have to work in the laundry ten hours!"

This same laundry proprietor, whose name is Lowe, was forced to admit, before the congressional committee, that \$5.44, \$5.40 and \$5.35 were the average weekly wages of three different laundries, whose slaves work as many hours as their physical strength will permit.

Think of a slave in these laundries, where the highest wage paid per week is \$5.44, throwing away her princely salary on "movies" and the White Way!

The very fact that such a miserable wage is paid is the very reason that slaves of such brutal employers visit questionable places, to bid for dishonor.

Low wages and a long workday for women are not conducive to chastity. But employers, as a general rule, are more interested in *profits* than in the *virtue* of the girls and women, who are slowly but surely starved to a life that is worse than death.

Employers, as a class, have fought every measure that has lessened the hours of labor, and the shorter workday and the living wage can only be established through that unity of action on the part of labor that will force the Shylock to forfeit his "pound of flesh."

\$22,245,000,000.

**W**HIO HAS ALL THAT MONEY? Any ONE man?

Yes, ONE man has \$22,245,000,000. One man with a wife and one daughter.

Now it is quite easy to see that Morgan did NOT EARN this money.

And if HE did not earn it some one must have earned it for him. Or else all his fabulous wealth is only fictitious.

But it is not fictitious. It is real wealth, and has been earned, but NOT by MORGAN.

No, nor by MORGAN and his wife together, for she never did anything to help the old man out. At least she never went out and took in washing.

And his daughter, Anne? Did she help her dad pile up these twenty-two billion?

Not on your life! She helped spend a lot of it. She didn't HAVE to EARN ANY of it.

But let us see how long it would take J. Pierp. if he really should earn such a sum.

You admit that \$10 a day would be pretty good wages, don't you? It is at least five times as much as your average wage. More than the brainy professors are getting in our universities.

At \$10 a day it would have taken Pierp about 2,245,500,000 days.

With 365 days to a year it would have taken him 6,091,780 years.

Now it's a cinch Grandpa Morgan never worked that many years.

He simply got about 304,589 boneheads to work for him for some twenty years and that was an easy matter.

If these had gotten what they produced each could have spent a whole thousand dollars a year for living expenses and still had \$43,000 in the bank.

As it is you have spent less than \$500 a year to live on and have nothing in the bank—unless it be an old shovel in a sand bank.

But to know these things does not get us anywhere. We must remedy the condition.

Socialism would provide that you would get what you earn, but

would not have to pile up billions of dollars for some individuals who earn nothing.

In other words, if you earn \$10 a day under Socialism you will get it. If you earn \$10 a day now you have to give away at least \$8 to J. Pierp. for his wife and daughter Anne, while your wife and ten youngsters go in rags.—Next Step.

CARDINAL GIBBONS gave expression recently to the following:

"Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes, is their privilege to organize, or to form themselves into societies for their mutual protection and benefit. Our modern labor associations are but the legitimate successors of the ancient guilds of England. God forbid the prerogatives which I am maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonomy of employers. There should not, and need not, be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. Whoever tries to sow discord between the capitalist and the laborer is an enemy of social order. Whoever tries to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and the labor unions by suggesting the most effectual means of diminishing and even removing the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community."

Cardinal Gibbons is presumed to be a learned man, and it is supposed that his many years on earth would have enabled him from experience and observation to know that a fraternal spirit cannot exist permanently between the capitalist and the laborer, no more than friendship can exist between despotism and the victim who feels the weight of tyranny.

The capitalist has been created through the exploitation of labor, and *exploitation* is but a respectable term for *robbery*.

Under the present industrial system, the capitalist is a master and the laboring man is a slave.

In the ante-bellum days when employers of labor bought and sold human flesh and when the auction block was one of the institutions protected by the majesty of the law, there were men who declared that *slavery* was for the *public good*, but how about the victim who was held as a chattel.

There were men in those days who denounced in the most vigorous language the man who dared to raise his voice against chattel slavery, and such men were even subjected to the outrages of the mob.

The Cardinal declares: "there should not, and need not, be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are necessary for the public good."

If there should not, and need not, be any conflict between *labor* and *capital*, then will the Cardinal tell us why it is that almost every nation on earth is seething with strikes and lockouts, blacklists and boycotts?

The *cause* of conflicts is based on the fact that the interests of capitalist and laborer are not *identical*.

The Cardinal is a poor student of economics.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS men who have attained prominence as members and officials of labor organizations have repeatedly declared that "the unions should keep out of politics" or, in other words, "no politics in the unions."

These very men who cry "no politics in the unions!" are in *politics*, *themselves*, and, as a general rule, use the popularity and influence that they have attained through their membership in the labor movement, to become popular with political parties whose platforms offer but crumbs to the working class.

To be plain, so-called "labor leaders" who vehemently oppose "politics in the union" use the unions as stepping stones to reach the goal of their political ambitions.

It is a noticeable fact that many so-called "labor leaders" use the organization of which they are members, in the interest of some political party, and, when victory is achieved, these "labor leaders" insist on receiving some petty political job as a reward for their dirty political service, and even go so far as to have their *friends* in labor bodies pass resolutions urging their appointment to some public place that commands a lucrative salary.

When such appointments are made, poor, deluded dupes who know no better, feel that *labor has been recognized*, regardless of the fact that the beneficiary of the appointment has secured his job by using the labor union to subserve his personal interests.

When politics are discussed in the labor unions and the majority of the membership awakens to the fact that *labor must get into politics*, the sooner will "labor leaders" lose the opportunity of committing treason to their class for "the mess of pottage."

If Employers' Associations, Manufacturers' Associations, Mine Operators' Associations and all the various combinations of exploiters find it beneficial to their class interests *to be in politics*, it is strange that *SKATES* in the labor organizations can so successfully keep the unions *out of politics*, in order that *they, the skates*, may reap revenue from treason. Trusts and corporations are in *politics*, and as a result of their political activity, their *interests* are protected by the legislative, judicial and executive departments of government.

Trusts and corporations control our lawmaking bodies and see to it that only such judges shall wear the judicial ermine as are recognized as "*safe and sane*."

The majority of our "labor leaders" who cry "no politics in the union!" are in *politics* to aid the representatives of industrial oppress-

ors, and for their treachery to labor are thrown a bone as the price of their duplicity.

It would be well for organized labor to scrutinize closely every glib-tongued jawsmith who pleads for "no politics in the unions."

CHARLES P. GILDEA, in writing from Rock Springs, Wyoming, to the United Mine Workers' Journal, comments as follows on the Germer article:

"Just after reading Comrade Germer's awful arraignment of Bill Haywood, a man snatched from the gallows by a solidified working class, unselfishly engaged in his behalf because we believed he was a victim of arrogant capitalism that had engaged the unprincipled wretch, McParlan, to hang him for his loyalty to the working class. McParlan, whose crimes, outrages and orgies were first given prominence in the part of the country I first saw the light of day, it was only natural that I, too, should enlist as enthusiastically as Germer and many others to prevent the consummation of the damnable plot involved in the railroading of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows.

"But the trial in Idaho pales into insignificance as compared to the trial that Haywood is now undergoing. His expulsion from the Socialist party is soon to be voted on, and perhaps some have already rendered their judgment. His alleged violation of the constitution of the Socialist party is to my mind less important than his refusal to aid Steve Adams to secure his liberty and exoneration when in the clutches of the vultures who would destroy all their lives.

"Now if Bill Haywood cannot meet the charges made against him by Germer, that is 'That he collected funds for Steve Adams' defense, and refused to appropriate these funds for the purposes for which he received them,' then Haywood should be placed upon the pillory of execration and all members of the working class who are in earnest in their work of ushering in a new and better civilization, must shun Haywood as they would a scorpion. I feel that the columns of the U. M. of A. Journal should be left open to Haywood, to reply to Germer. If at the end of several issues 'Big Bill' refuses to give any statement to our official organ in reply, then the United Mine Workers' Journal must be used to drive him into the oblivion from whence no traveler returns.

"There is too much at stake and the possibilities of creating a greater division of the working class on the political field by 'Big Bill' passing the statement of Germer 'as unworthy of his notice.' The Socialists, especially, cannot stand for it. Haywood, let's hear from you."

It is now up to "Big Bill." He is charged with dishonesty. Yea, more than that, for he is charged with being a *traitor* to a *man* in *prison*, who was a member of the Western Federation of Miners and a victim of the same conspiracy as himself.

The columns of the Miners' Magazine are open to "Big Bill." Let him bring on the *vindication stuff* or stand convicted of a *crime* that has no word to depict his perfidy.

A NEW YORK BANKER, Clarence E. Jones, who has just returned from Panama, where he inspected the canal, has expressed the fear that with the completion of the work and the return to the United States of the men who have been employed in the canal's construction, Socialism will receive a great impetus. In an interview he is credited with the statement:

"The return of 50,000 canal employes from the canal zone, where they got high wages and the cost of living was very low, to the United States, where living is high, wages are comparatively low, and positions are uncertain, is sure to have a big effect.

"It is the biggest problem offered by the Panama canal today, and is almost sure to result in a wave of Socialism. These 50,000 are all voters, and hail from the different parts of the United States, and they form a mighty nucleus for the movement which they suggest. They will undoubtedly urge government ownership for all corporations, for having worked for the government at high, steady wages, they want to see such pleasant conditions prevail all over the United States. Their slogan will be paternalism."

The canal when completed will be the greatest work of its kind ever achieved. Under private enterprise and the stimulus of personal reward, the Panama canal was a failure. It was not until the United States government—the American people—took up the work abandoned by the Panama Canal Company and placed it in charge of a public employe with the modest salary of a colonel of the engineer corps, that the dream of the centuries took form and substance and is about to be realized.

We have an idea that when the magnitude of the achievement grips the minds of the American people it will be difficult to convince them that the capitalist is essential to industry and the tribute which he exacts is a burden from which there is no escape.

It was the justification of chattel slavery that upon its existence depended the very life of the nation. It was pleaded in its behalf that if left to their own devices the slaves would cease to cultivate the fields and the industry and civilization of the south would perish and bring ruin to every home and fireside in the land.

Today, in thin disguise, it is contended in support of the exploitation of the wage worker that if he were permitted to retain the fruits of his toil, if he were not stripped of the bulk of the wealth which he produces, if production for use should replace production for profit, if he were released from the pressure of discipline and relieved from the fear of want, he would cease to be efficient, the ma-

chinery of production would break down, and we should plunge backward into barbarism.

The returning workers from Panama may not believe it. They have experienced the deadening influence of high and steady wages

and the prospect of returning to their former state of efficiency at half pay may not prove as alluring and as inviting to them as it did when they were contributing to the rewards of individual enterprises. A new danger has arisen.—Milwaukee Leader.

## Dynamite Won't Do

**T**HIRTY-THREE UNION MEN were found guilty by the Indianapolis grand jury of being accomplices to the McNamaras in dynamiting such jobs as were under construction by seab labor, and because of this, Federal Judge Anderson sent them to the Leavenworth penitentiary.

There was a strike on between the Structural Iron Workers' Union and the contractors, and in this strike the contractors had resolved to wipe out the union, and to this end they employed the most insidious methods. Their object was the eradication of the organized effort on the part of the workers. It was in these strikes that the cause developed which sent the thirty-three men to Leavenworth.

During the big strike at Lawrence, Mass., one Wood, a millionaire mill owner, imported enough dynamite to blow Lawrence, Massachusetts, off the map. However, before he was successful in blowing up the men and women who were on strike at his textile mills, the millionaire dynamiter's plot was discovered. But he did not go to jail or to Leavenworth. He was a millionaire dynamiter and his fine was only a few dollars and a quarter!

And it develops that the thirty-three union men who are now in the federal prison did not blow anything up. They did not handle dynamite; they made no attempt to kill anybody. They were only associated with the McNamaras, a couple of annihilators whom the profit system had driven to anarchy and because of this they were sent to the penitentiary.

The Southern Pacific railway blew up their San Antonio roundhouse and killed forty.

The Illinois Central railway rammed a few of their scrap-pile engines and old wooden cars together at Montz, La., and killed forty more.

The struck roads are blowing up their workmen every day—and there is nobody going to Leavenworth.

The McNamaras blew up the Times building and killed a dozen people, and we refuse to censure them any more than the railroad companies. They are only small operators when placed in the line-up with these corporations and modern annihilators.

The Titanic went to the bottom of the sea, and there were hundreds of victims added to the same score card that the McNamaras were working on. Statistics from the Interstate Commerce Commission state that the United States railways added 10,585 victims to the same score sheet in the year of 1912. In New York City there are 50,000 little babies that starve to death every year for the want of an animal existence. Our Andy Carnegie has killed and maimed more victims in his steel mills than have fallen in the Balkan war.

But we do not blame the McNamaras or Millionaire Woods, the owners of the Titanic or the thirty-three union men at Leavenworth, the Illinois Central or the starving babes, the army back of the Balkan war or Old Andy Carnegie, because they are all inoculated with the same disease. They are all victims of the profit system.

As long as the profit system exists the sea hounds will go to the bottom of the sea, babes will starve, dynamiters will be developed, strikes will take place, wrecks and catastrophes will continue, wars will be fought, poverty will flourish, for they are all inevitable sores agitated by the prevalent damnable profit system.

We want to find the real cause for the thirty-three union men going to Leavenworth, and the blowing up of the Times building, and in this we refuse to flirt with you. Are you still supporting the profit system? Then you are feeding the snake that wrecked the Times building.

You in your maudlin state of mind are starving the babes. You are responsible for the blowing up of the San Antonio roundhouse and the wreck at Montz, La.; the strike on the struck roads and the Balkan war. You are the real anarchist—you dug the graves for the victims of the Titanic, and drove thirty-three of your associates to the federal bastille. You are making millionaires and commercializing human flesh at the redlight districts. You are convicted by the thinking element of the workers as being the real and most dangerous of dynamiters, and you are sentenced to go and bump your head against the cornerstone of economic law until you wake up, and then go out and blow up our diseased social system; but in the performance of this, dynamite won't do.—Strike Bulletin.

## The General Strike

### X. THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

**I**N BELGIUM, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Great Britain the political and industrial movements of the working class are so well organized and so intimately connected that a general strike might be discussed in these countries as a practical proposition. In fact, strikes are becoming more and more extensive in all these countries. The working class is becoming more and more sensible of its power and greater and greater solidarity of action is taking place among these millions of European toilers. But while the theory of the general strike has taken hold of the imagination of the leaders of the poorly organized French, Italian and Spanish workers, the practice of strikes, more and more general in character, is being worked out in those countries where the toilers are organized in powerful unions, both political and industrial. Theoretically, in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Great Britain, general strikes arouse little interest, but in practice their use is advancing step by step.

In this country the workers have never taken to the theory of the general strike; but the periods of increasing organization have usually been marked by strikes more or less general in character. Anarchism, which has always swayed to some extent the minds of the Latin workers, has never exercised any considerable influence in America. There is a reluctance here to embark on revolutionary thought and activity even on Socialist lines. The working class has long been permeated with the idea that every one has a chance to become a Rockefeller, and it has only begun to realize the necessity of class action. Men of the type of LaFollette, Bryan and Roosevelt still represent in politics a considerable proportion of the working class of America. The unions have been able to organize 2,000,000 workers for purely immediate economic ends, but that, after all, is only a small portion of the working class. The Socialist party, on the other hand, with its revolutionary ideas, exercises an influence over an even more limited number. In the face of such conditions, the agitation for a general strike, or indeed the discussion of it, theoretically or practically, can make little appeal to American toilers. The vast problem before us today is the education and organization of the working class. This work is still in its infancy, as every sincere trade unionist and Socialist must acknowledge.

Curiously enough, few men seem to be so sensible to the weak-

ness of our organizations and to general absence of revolutionary thought and education as precisely those men who advocate an immediate general strike. They never cease denouncing the immediate reforms demanded by the Socialist party and they love nothing so much as to dwell upon what they call the utter helplessness of trade unionism. Their criticisms consist of the following indictments: That the Socialist party is a middle class reform party, full of confusion and compromise; that the trade unions of this country are officered by the lieutenants of the capitalist class; that it believes in harmony between capital and labor; that it is an aristocracy which refuses to unionize the unskilled, and that it is an organization for the production of seabs.

Now, if the advocates of revolutionary unionism believe their own statements, then it is quite impossible that they should be serious in urging the working class here to undertake a general strike. Surely, no one should know better than they that the general strike has not the slightest chance of success where the labor movement is in a state so degenerate as they claim.

Passing over, however, as absurd, criticisms of that sort, there are indeed certain conditions in our labor movement which make any discussion of an immediate general strike the essence of folly. The parents of the general strike idea urge it as the sole effective means of bringing the social revolution. They overlook the important fact that the working class, in this country at least, does not want a revolution, nor would any but a small minority lift a finger to create a revolution. The general strike is, to be sure, one weapon of several that might be chosen for the purposes of revolution. But so long as men do not want revolution, the first necessity is not to glorify a weapon, but to make men realize the purpose of having one.

In a country where the mass of workers still vote for capitalist candidates, where they are still tied to the old political machines, where they still read, enjoy, and follow capitalist papers, and where millions of them do not see even the necessity of a trade union movement or of a Socialist party, what could be more childlike than a discussion limited to small coteries, as to whether the spiked club, the pamphlet, the vote, the bullet, or the strike is the sole effective revolutionary weapon? What we most need in America is education and organization. When that work of education and organization has been done, the choice of weapons to accomplish the ends sought by labor will be comparatively easy.

Paul La Fargue, a number of years ago, called attention to the fact that the lockout is an inverted general strike. It is, he said, a weapon of the bosses, and he mentions the fact that the threat of a

lockout was used to defeat Bryan and to elect McKinley. The Socialist party is being fought with the same weapon. In every political campaign, when the Socialists have a chance of winning, the bosses play this card. They threaten the workers with a shut-down. In Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Schenectady the capitalists declared: "If the Socialists win, capital will be driven out of town." The threat is also used to prevent trade union organization. How familiar is the sound of these words: "This shop will remain an open shop or we will close down." And it must not be forgotten that these threats are usually effective where the workers are not permeated with the union spirit and with Socialist education. The average workman leaves the union alone and votes submissively the ticket of his employer rather than endure the hardships of unemployment. Is it not well to ask, therefore, if the threat of a lockout suffices to intimidate the working class of America, is the agitation for a general strike likely to prove enticing?

Many advocates of the general strike utterly refuse to take any account of these practical considerations. They seem possessed with the idea that they can ignore this lack of education, and even carry on a general strike whether or not the organized portion of the working class co-operates in the strike. They seem to believe that the millions of unskilled and unorganized will arise en masse when the call is made. Some of them weep and wail over the misery of the unorganized. They have nothing but contempt for the unions, nothing but admiration for the unorganized, even for those who have been called the sham proletariat. I must confess that I can see neither logic nor sense in their position. The only admiration I have for the working class is for the organized portion of the working class. One may have compassion for these wretched creatures whose ignorance and folly lead them to bear patiently and uncomplainingly day in and day out the whip of hunger and the sting of want. But the only workers one can really admire are the organized fighters who, however conservative they may be, have at least informed their masters that there is a line drawn somewhere. "You can go thus far and no farther," the organized workers say to the capitalists, and that position, in my opinion, is the beginning of enlightenment and bears the germ of the social revolution. But that portion of the working class which will neither strike nor vote to improve their condition is surely deserving of little admiration.

Aside altogether from these conditions among the working class, which make the thought of the general strike little else than folly, there are certain political difficulties in this country which do not

confront the workers of many countries of Europe. We are not a centralized government. We have no supreme head. We have no powerful parliament such as exists nearly everywhere in Europe. Every state is a principality. The police power is decentralized. There is no way of gaining by a sudden stroke the control of the army, of the executive power, or of the state as a whole. It is possible in France for a general strike to break into an insurrection and the insurrection to possess itself of the government. But that is not possible in America. Nor is it possible here for the general strike to take control of the factories, the mines, and the mills. Even if the general strike were sufficiently powerful to do so in some states, it would merely lead to a Civil war.

Nor should we forget that the industrial population is as yet far from being a majority of the total population. The farmers and small property owners are still far too numerous to allow the wage workers to dominate the state or industry by any sudden outbreak. The slow and gradual methods of political action will not cause widespread suffering nor the sudden bankruptcy of all financial and commercial institutions, and it is possible these methods might win the support, or at least the neutrality, of small capitalists and farmers. But the general strike would mean open warfare. It would involve the horrors of rebellion and it would necessarily cause tremendous suffering. The full-fledged revolution would be on and if the farmers and the smaller property owners desert the working class, there is no possibility whatever of a violent uprising of the workers terminating successfully.

I realize that these considerations are most briefly and inadequately sketched, yet it seems to me that, considered en masse, they indicate how utterly Utopian, at least in America, is the thought of the general strike as the one and only means of winning Socialism. Unfortunately, these papers must be brief, and the subjects worthy of many pages must be condensed into a few lines. The point, however, that I wish to make in this article is a very simple one: What we need in America, first of all, is education. We must bend all our efforts toward building up powerful working class weeklies and dailies that will reach and influence every workingman and woman. Furthermore, we need an enormous development of organization, political and industrial, that will enable the workers to learn the power of the vote and the strike. If when this vast preliminary work is done, the workers feel that a general strike will accomplish the ends they seek, they will at least have laid the foundation for possible success.

## Unions to the Rescue—Unorganized Wage Workers in All Industries Can Protect Themselves

**W**AGE EARNERS who are unorganized know and feel their helplessness to secure justice from employers. They have not acted in concert with their fellow-workmen and their wages have remained the same or been lowered because the employer knows that as individuals they are unable to obtain more wages or better their working conditions, and are also unable to even maintain their present low wages if the employer sees fit to reduce them.

Because of your unorganized condition you have become the victims of low wages, long hours of labor, bad working conditions, and this, despite the fact that the cost of living has increased so that the wages paid to you are not enough to meet your expenses. You are powerless to protect yourselves against accidents which are frequent, against sickness which comes to you often, against idleness because of industrial depression, against the ills with which the workers in all industries have at times to contend, particularly when unorganized. These ills can be reduced, or entirely removed, when you unite in unions, and become part of the American Federation of Labor.

All of the ills incident to your industry cannot be abolished at once, but they can be changed and reduced by thorough organization of all the workers, regardless of whether you are the highest skilled mechanics or are unskilled laborers.

The time is at hand when, regardless of your ability, your creed or nationality, you should be bound together by a true spirit of fraternity and solidarity—features which are essential if you hope to abolish wrongs, attain rights, and improve your conditions.

The American Federation of Labor has but one purpose for its existence—to protect the rights and to promote the interests and welfare of all the working people of this country, regardless of nationality, so that they may be justly dealt with, and that the workers may

secure a wage that is sufficient to insure an American standard of living, with all that term implies.

The officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor have from time to time organized and attempted to organize the workers in various places where your industry is located, but the American Federation of Labor cannot assist you unless there is an effort made on your part to assist yourselves. The great and powerful organized American movement wants to help you, and will help you if you will make an effort to help yourselves.

The American Federation of Labor is continually engaged in a campaign to organize all the skilled and unskilled workers in your industry, which only needs the support of the workers to insure success.

You could render much assistance to this movement carried on in your interests, if, when writing to your friends and relatives across the water, you advise them that it would be to their advantage if they did not come to America for a year or two.

If you hope in the near future to protect your own rights and promote your own interests, the time and opportunity are now at hand.

If you want more money for your labor—organize!

If you want shorter hours—organize!

If you want better working conditions—organize!

When you have read this circular give it to your fellow-worker and talk it over with him.

Information will be freely given if you write to the address given below, and your letters will be kept in confidence. Write today.

Fellow-workers, give heed! Let the spirit of unity and fraternity sink deep into your hearts and minds. Organize, unite, federate!

Fraternal yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary A. F. of L.

## The General Strike

### XI. THE PARTIAL VERSUS THE GENERAL STRIKE.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

**A**S WE HAVE SEEN, the anarchists look upon the general strike as the social revolution. Few actual trade union leaders of

Europe have time to discuss that kind of a general strike, yet some of them concede that general strikes may, when labor is powerfully organized, become necessary and advisable. A distinction is made, however, by labor leaders between the revolutionary general strike and a reformatory general strike. In other words, there are those who believe that shorter hours, higher pay, and better conditions generally might be obtained for the working class by a general cessation

of work. In this country it is urged by some that a general strike for the purposes of reform might be more effective than political action, because no trickery of the corrupt political machines and no vote of presidents or supreme courts can outlaw reforms gained through strikes. This of course makes the arguments of those who advocate the general strike here appear even stronger than they do elsewhere.

Let us, therefore, examine the general strike as a weapon to accomplish this more restricted purpose, and see whether or not it is likely to be a success. Haywood and other leaders of the strike of the textile workers of Lawrence, announced at one time that they were considering the matter of having every textile worker in the United States quit work. This may or may not have been a bluff. It probably was a bluff, because such a general strike is inconceivable where the workers are unorganized or are organized in rival unions. But suppose it had been possible. Suppose, for the sake of example, every textile worker in the United States would have left work upon the demand of Haywood.

There would then have existed a complete general industrial strike that would have paralyzed every textile mill in the country. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children would have been out of work. Every mill in the country would have been closed. The property of the mill owners would have been unproductive, no matter how safely guarded by police and militia. No orders for textile goods could have been filled. Prices would have risen skywards and the market would have been in exactly the inflated condition which exists when some gambler corners any necessity of life.

Now, let us ask ourselves whether it is conceivable that such a strike could succeed. We cannot, of course, decide the question. The matter can be settled only by experience. We can only study the matter with the greatest possible care and try to reason out what would happen in such a case. But whether our conclusions are for or against such a strike, we can feel assured that the near future will see it tried more than once. The working class, it seems, can learn its lessons only by experience—often at the cost of misery, starvation, and the bitter repetition of failure after failure. It must be said, however, at the beginning, that there are many thoughtful leaders of the actual working class movement who believe that every such general strike is doomed to failure.

Despite the criticisms of those who advocate a general strike as against a partial strike, the latter enjoys many obvious advantages over the former. The history of partial strikes shows that on the whole they have been successful. For the organized portion of the working class they have gained important concessions in higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions. There is no time here to indicate how much improvement has been wrought by the strikes of the past. No student of history, however, will question that the skilled workers, by organization and strikes, have immensely improved their material conditions.

The cause of the success of such partial strikes is not far to seek. If any particular woolen mill, for instance, is tied up by strike, the owners of that particular concern are placed at a great disadvantage in holding their market. The orders they have received from their customers must be canceled, their salesmen must be called in, and all orders declined. Their notes and other obligations become due; and their profits are for the time completely cut off. If they try to open their works they are under the heavy expense of paying high prices for strikebreakers, detectives, transportation, board and lodging. Machines may be broken, the product of the machine spoiled, and other heavily expensive experiences endured. And while they are thus handicapped their rivals step in, fill their orders, and obtain the business which they otherwise would have had.

In such a case the public hardly knows that a strike exists. The orders which would have otherwise gone to the crippled firm are filled by others, and the rivals reap a distinct advantage as a result of the crippled condition of one or more mill owners. The mill owners whose employes are striking cannot long endure the situation, and they are forced by competitive conditions of industry to make terms with their employes.

The "scab" exists both among the employers and among the employes. The employers seek to encourage their workmen to fight the union. Those engaged in a partial strike endeavor for the same reasons to keep their employers fighting among themselves. The scab workman tries to take the job of his fellow workman. The scab employer tries to take the business of his rival. It is to prevent the unions from profiting by the scab employer that many groups of the manufacturers have been led to form associations. They see that rivalry among themselves gives an advantage to the employes. Every partial strike of the past has been won more by the aid of the consumer and by rivalry among employers than by the mere fact that capital has far a time to remain unproductive.

A general strike of all the textile workers would enjoy none of the advantages noted above. All the mill owners would be placed in exactly the same position. The mills would all stop at the same time. They would re-open at the same time. As no orders could be filled, no individual mill owner would profit. There would exist no rivalry between the various firms, and every employer would be forced to join with every other employer for the one purpose of crushing the strikers. Their market would only be benefited by the stoppage of work; the mill products would be at a premium when work was resumed. The consumer would pay the bill and the mill owners would reap the profit.

The general strike would simply force a pooling of interests of all the employers in one industry. The strike would serve merely to limit the output in exactly the same manner that monopoly limits the output, by stopping production. In the one case it would be done

involuntarily by general strike; in the other case it would be done voluntarily by a shut-down. In both cases it would mean starvation for the workers and vastly increased profits for the bosses.

A craft strike also enjoys certain obvious advantages over a general industrial strike. For instance, if in any industry the machinists alone strike, it means that the employer is forced to pay wages to all the other craftsmen in his employ or to shut down the works. If he shuts down he practically admits the success of the strike. If he does not shut down, he continues production at a heavy loss. He cannot, of course, produce his products without machinists. He is, therefore, unable to take advantage of the market. His factory is demoralized, his working force disorganized, yet he must continue to pay a portion of his wage bill and make extensive operations to break the strike. Naturally the advantages of craft strikes are greater to the skilled than to the unskilled. The places of the latter are more easily filled and the loss to the employer is usually less. Experience in this matter makes comment unnecessary. The only important point to be considered is this: That an employer may be at a greater disadvantage when half his employes strike than when they all strike. In the one case as in the other his business fails to function, but in the case of the craft strike the salaries and wages of a part of his workmen must be paid. I do not maintain that this is a conclusive argument for the craft strike as against the industrial strike. It is only one fact that must be considered in estimating their relative value.

A general strike brings up another question which I only touched upon in a previous paragraph, and that is the effect such a strike might have in forcing the employers to make common cause against the employes. Partial strikes often increase the rivalry between employers. The man who grants the strikers' demands often gains a great advantage. He is able to supply his market and even take business away from his rivals. Business booms for him even in the midst of an industrial depression. From the standpoint of the other employers he is of course a contemptible scab, taking advantage of their misery. What the unionist does to a scab workingman is nothing compared to what rival employers do to the boss that scabs on them. The partial strike takes every advantage of whatever rivalry and warfare may exist between competing capitalists. And those using it are not above taking the assistance of a weak capitalist who may at such a time become stronger than all his rivals.

In the case, however, of the general strike, all the capitalists are put in the same box. They are forced to join hands, form an association, pool their interests, and meet the workers with a common and united purpose. A general or sympathetic strike, therefore, has this advantage, that it unites the enemy. This is, of course, what the pure theorist desires. But the actual field general, the man upon the battlefield, prefers not to hasten that day.

It is partly considerations such as the above that have led August Bebel to declare that the strike is hopeless where the employers act together. He quotes the Webbs as the great authorities in the field of trade unionism, and he gives assent to the following statement made by them:

"When an entire industry is in the hands of one single great capitalist, or is divided between a small number of non-competing capitalists—especially if the monopoly is in any way protected against new rivals—then the trade union finds its methods \* \* \* are as good as useless \* \* \* and the clamors of one or two hundred thousand of the most obstinate and bitter workingmen are as ineffective as arrows against an armor-plated ship."

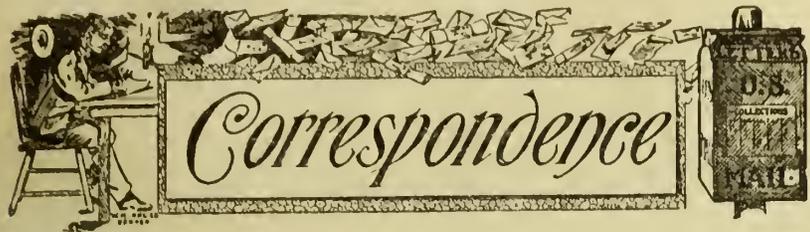
"What the Webbs say here of the great industrial establishments of England and the United States is also true of Germany," says Bebel. "Look at the great German industrial establishments of Krupp, Stumm, the 'Dortmunder Union,' the 'Laurelhutte,' and the 'Vulcan,' etc., to say nothing of the railway and other government works, and the accuracy of their statement strikes us at once."

It is Bebel's conclusion that it is not only almost impossible to organize the workers in trustified industries, but it is also next to impossible for them to expect to win a strike. "The condition of these workingmen can be improved," he declares, "only by governmental and legislative measures."

The conclusions of a veteran like Bebel and of such thorough-going students as Sidney and Beatrice Webb are not to be put lightly aside. On the other hand, the working class will not abandon the strike on the advice of anyone. It is a weapon too natural and elemental to be given up even in the fight with the trusts until experience has proved whether or not it is useless. It may be true that in the future political action will largely take the place of the strike in the warfare between the trusts and labor, but no one can doubt that labor organizations have yet a great role to play, even in the fight on monopoly. There is, however, no getting away from the immensity of the new problems confronting the trade unions. If a reformatory general strike is doomed to failure, where the consolidation of capital is perfected—and this will not be readily admitted—a partial strike has even less chance of success. The advantages enjoyed by the partial strike where competition still exists disappear utterly where competition has ceased to exist.

There are those leaders, however, who believe that labor itself can create a new rivalry to monopoly that may even break the power of the trusts. For instance, it is urged that trade unions should raise funds and buy outright certain industrial enterprises. Suppose the United Mine Workers of America, before declaring a general strike, were to purchase two or three big mines. By this means they could establish a rivalry to their capitalist opponents which might become very formidable. They could thus keep a large part of their men at work, supply the public with coal, and reap all the advantages that would come from the rising market. The general strike would in such

an instance help the co-operative enterprise. And the fear of that might force the coal barons to grant the demands of the strikers. In any case, it is claimed, this might be the beginning of the co-operative ownership of the mining industry. The plan is, of course, a mere speculation, and I think that for America, at least, there are dangers in such a plan. The suggestion is given here merely to show that the practical working-class leaders of Europe fully recognize the immediate problems that lie before the trade union movement under modern trustified capitalism, and the increasing uncertainty that now attends every strike, whether partial or general.



**\$25.00 REWARD.**

A reward of \$25.00 will be paid by Mrs. Linnie Lankford for information leading to the present address of her father, Duran Cheesman, who left Centerville, Iowa, about thirty six years ago. He is now about 64 years of age, and it was rumored that a man answering his name resided in Idaho Springs, Colorado, a short time ago. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please write to George Duckworth, Centerville, Iowa. 4t

**SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.**

Goldroad, Arizona, February 6, 1913.

To Ernest Mills, Secretary W. F. M.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please have the following notice inserted in the Miners' Magazine:

On or about February 4, 1913, three membership cards were stolen from the Miners' Union Hall at Goldroad, Arizona. The cards were issued to the following persons: John Deluchi, who reinstated from No. 135, and was afterwards denied admission to this union on the grounds that he was fined by No. 135. The other two cards were probation cards issued to William Gholson and William Hook. It is supposed that the cards were taken by someone passing through camp for the purpose of misrepresenting themselves as union men. Fraternally, THOMAS A. FRENCH,

(Seal) Secretary Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M.  
Box 446, Goldroad, Arizona.

**THE SOWER—A PARABLE.**

By J. G. Schwalm.

There will be men walking the streets without work when Gabriel blows his horn.—Robert Hartley.

And there was a sower that went forth to sow. His stature was vast as the universe and the power of his arm was irresistible. His field was the entire of space and his day was from eternity to eternity. And his name was Fate—and he was blind.

And he cast from his hand the seed of stars, and some grew into great suns, others into planets and some into frozen, lifeless satellites.

And the earth seed fell into the solar spaces and became what it became: a world of strife and struggle—animate and inanimate.

And the inanimate was cast, and through convulsion and flood, the majestic and the mean; the fertile vale, the desert, the stony places and the high mountain came forth. And forests were planted and the grain and vegetable kingdoms—and the earth was void of order and the blindness of Fate ruled supreme.

And the Sower scattered the seeds of animation. And it grew from the inarticulate to the articulate, from the invertebrate to the vertebrate and evolved through fish, reptile, mammal, into man.

And the earth was red with blood and carnage. Claw and fang preyed on innocence, and the strong slaughtered the weak and helpless.

And the seed of the Sower brought forth nations, races and religions. And the nations wasted themselves with war, the races with superstition and the religions trusted to Fate and he was blind. And the glory of war was of murder, and the reverence of superstition was of ignorance and the supplication of Fate was of fear. And there was pain and darkness and terror, and the blindness of Fate ruled supreme.

And the Sower again went forth to sow, and a seed fell on good soil and from it sprang the tree of knowledge, and its leaves brought peace to the nations, its blossoms enlightened the races and its fruits dispelled the fears of religion. And the weak and helpless were saved from the strong, and claw and fang were purged from the earth. The desert was turned into a garden and the stony places were made places of delight. Out of disorder came harmony and in the place of want and distress came plenty and comfort. And the branches of the tree of knowledge covered the face of the earth and all who walked, walked gloriously, because by appointment, order and law.

Sterling, Colo.

**NIGHT ON THE CONVICT SHIP.**

By Edwin F. Bowers in Machinists' Monthly Journal.

That marine Castle of Torture—the English convict ship, Success—lies at anchor by the wharf, bloodstained from stem to stern.

Every plank, every sail, every rope, every spar, is heavy with the maledictions of human beings—"convicts"—we call them, immured in this awful hell for various offenses, or for no offenses at all.

Over 2,000 have been done to death, with all the devilish ingenuity and malignity of which it would seem that none but a race of devils could be guilty.

We stand at night by those horrid cells, and in imagination bring forth this inferno of the early years of the last century.

The ship's sailors say that in the dead witching hours moans and shrieks, opening and shutting of doors, clanking of chains, and the dreadful sucking sounds of anguish drive them to the upper decks to escape—under the calm stars and in the soft ocean breezes—the terror of it all.

Deep in the hold we linger by the cell of the condemned. Those shortly to be swung from the yard-arm aloft are manacled hand and foot and bound around the waist with a huge iron chain, awaiting their merciful end.

Imagination plays strange tricks down here. Peering through the barred gratings of the cells we see the bloodshot eyes, the snarling fangs of the brutalized victims of man's inhumanity, and as we visualize the "disciplinary" flogging, a demoniacal shriek accompanies the hiss of the cutting thongs biting into quivering flesh.

A cold shudder creeps up our spine. The insane inmates of the Tigers'

Den grasp their murderous hammers and again throw themselves upon the infamous monster who ruled their pitiful destinies, pounding his skull into a bloody pulp.

Once again our ears are stabbed by the yells of the maniacs as they brain one another with their besmeared weapons.

We rush from the hold to the clearer air under the grated hatches of the intermediate deck, where we listen to the ominous clank, clank of the leg chains as the prisoners pace—like caged wolves—the narrow confines of their cells.

We escape to the deck and groan in sympathy with the murdered hundreds. With hearts torn in anguish, and eyes blinded in tears of pity and sorrow for their hard lot, we realize that it is now but a frightful memory—a monstrous relic of a hell that shall never more be permitted on earth or sea.

"The good old times!" thank God that they have passed, never to return. The world is bad enough—in all conscience—but we have made some progress. We have far to travel, much to undo, unaccounted iniquities yet to reform, but slowly, surely, the world advances and with it our duties and obligations to derelicts and unfortunates.

Ugh! What a lesson!

And they called it "Success." Such blasphemy!

**NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Webb bill, which prohibits the shipment of liquor in interstate traffic when consigned to dealers who intend to sell it in "dry" territory, contrary to local laws, passed the House after the most spirited debate of the present session.

Liquor organizations generally were opposed to the passage of this measure and labor men in Congress to a man voted against it.

One of the best speeches made on the bill was that by Representative Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member. Berger's speech was the hit of the debate. His thrusts at the hypocrisy displayed by the old parties on liquor legislation were vigorously applauded by the members of whichever party was not hit. Berger's argument was that the bettering of economic conditions is the real solution of the drunkenness problem, and he warned the Republicans and Democrats that enforced prohibition in districts where capitalist exploitation in wrecking the physical and nervous lives of workers would result in the latter turning to drugs for stimulation. Berger said:

"I surely do not hold any brief to defend the liquor dealers. Among the bitterest enemies of the Socialists in Milwaukee and everywhere are the saloonkeepers as a class. Out of the 2,800 saloonkeepers and liquor dealers in Milwaukee I believe there are hardly twenty-eight with us, or one in a hundred. They have no reason to love us—we spend no money in saloons during election and we were instrumental in abolishing this source of revenue for them. Moreover, within ten weeks after we got into power in Milwaukee we closed up about 104 saloons—more than the Democrats and Republicans had closed up in sixty-five years.

"Liquor is one of the most dangerous enemies the working class has. Liquor is one of the most dangerous enemies the Socialist movement has. A man must be sober before he understands us. We must be able to appeal to his intellect. We can do nothing with a man who drinks to excess.

"We appeal to the better nature of the workman, to his ambitions, to the dissatisfaction with his surroundings, to the dissatisfaction with his miserable conditions. A drunken man has no ambitions. A drunken man is satisfied with his surroundings and his condition. The Socialists have no use for a man who is a drunkard. And liquor is one of our greatest enemies.

"This is one of the reasons why the Socialist parties the world over are the great temperance organizations in the world. The Social-Democratic party of Germany has reduced the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Germany fifty per cent in one year. They have even reduced the consumption of beer in Munich, which was no easy task indeed. The Socialists of Germany, Belgium, Austria and England are everywhere forming temperance and abstinence societies; the leaders setting the example.

"Prohibition does not prohibit. It cannot control appetite, and a man who wants to get intoxicated will find ways and means to intoxicate himself. And if he cannot get the intoxication from alcohol, he will get it from opium, cocaine, morphine or any other way. In other words, prohibition will bring about the drug habit instead of a liquor habit.

"Now I say again that I do not like the saloons as an institution, but the saloon—like many other ills of society—is the outcome of the miserable economic conditions. It is the result of the profit system. And all methods of dealing with the liquor question which do not at the same time elevate the social conditions of the masses of the people—and do not involve the elimination of private profit—are bound to fail.

"The saloon may be a very poor substitute for a club-house, but it is the only club-house the workman has these days, and unless you can provide something better you have no right to take it away from him. You cannot make human beings good by law as long as you keep up rotten economic conditions and miserable conditions by your laws.

"If you want no malaria and no mosquitoes you must drain the swamps that breed mosquitoes and create malaria.

"Drunkenness is not the cause of poverty. In nine cases out of ten poverty is the cause of drunkenness."

**SITUATION AT BINGHAM, UTAH.**

Bingham, Utah, February 12, 1913.

Although we do not have anything startling to write about this time, we will endeavor to give a review of the happenings as they have occurred since our last writing. Last week the Utah Copper Company had, through misrepresentation, been able to gather up sixty or seventy Greeks and landed them in Bingham, but when the Greeks came here and saw for themselves, they refused to go to work and went back again from whence they came.

Those Greeks that could master the English language came to the police station in Bingham and told the following tale:

That they came from Massachusetts, that they were promised \$3 to \$4 a day wages, that the climate here was tropical, with an abundance of fruit, such as bananas, oranges and such, which tale goes to show what straits the mining companies are in and to what desperate means they will resort to in trying to procure labor. The scabs that are working on the Utah Copper tell the same tale—that the operations on that property are considered a joke.

The foreman on the U. S. mine said that if he could get the old boys back to work he could pay them \$7 per day and yet make dividends for the owners, "but with those we have now, we go in the hole every day we are running."

At the Ohio Copper mine the company claims to have all the men they need and are turning men away, yet they secretly are sending word to their old employes to come back, that their jobs are waiting for them any time. Last week the Ohio Copper stock sold down to 70 cents a share on the different exchanges, which tells the tale better than we can. It is all right as long as the stockholders are willing to put up the dollar assessments for Mr. Heinze to squander. It is freely predicted in Salt Lake that another assessment is to be called soon.

A few days ago we read the belated financial report of the Nevada Consolidated Mining Company of Ely, Nevada, for the last three months of 1912. It tells a tale well worth reading by the stockholders. It shows that the company went behind in their operations to the amount of \$42,000, and yet, the strike there only lasted a few weeks. What will the Utah Copper report show—as badly crippled as they are and their yards full of crippled engines?

PRESS COMMITTEE.

## BINGHAM ELIOT'S HEROES.

A few years ago a personage by the name of Eliot, who was then president of Harvard College, gave a new definition to the word "hero." According to this eminent authority, a hero is one who, when there is a strike, betrays his fellow-man, becomes a traitor to his class by going to work as a strikebreaker; in other words, a scab, according to Eliot, is a hero. Whether such heroes should be decorated with a Carnegie hero medal he sayeth not; but we opine that "Andy's" medals, dripping with the blood of the steel workers and the Homestead battle, would be very appropriate for these heroes, and would shine with effulgent splendor on their manly (?) breasts.

With this prologue we will now take up our subject, viz., Bingham Eliot heroes. Bingham at the present time is afflicted with a band of these worthies, and a more despicable lot of invertebrate ingrates would be hard to find.

They are found in all the ranks of labor, from the so-called aristocrat who pulls the throttle and his side-kicker, the one with the scoop shovel, to the one who gives the "high-ball" down to the one with the "muck stick."

They can be seen on the streets of Bingham every day with their "full (?) dinner pail" and hang-dog look, going to and from the shambles. Many of them are really heroes, as they pack a small cannon, which is very appropriate, as "guns and scabs go together."

When at work they are carefully looked after by some lynx-eyed bad gunman from Goldfield or some other place, and there is plenty of these degenerates and offscourings to do the dirty work of the corporations. But just imagine a band of heroes being guarded like a lot of convicts. Perhaps it is well so, as irresponsible people need guardians or guards to protect them, as they are incapable of protecting themselves. These poltroons have been so long under the watchful care of a master that their system has become saturated with the virus of vassalage, and if perchance they are for a time compelled to cease work on account of a strike, a dreadful lonesomeness takes possession of them, a great longing for the "master's voice" wells up in them, and, oh! how sweet that voice to them is—nothing ever composed by Wagner, Handel or Beethoven, or any other celebrity of the musical world, can compare to it in sweetness; it is even sweeter than anything that came from the lyre of an Orpheus.

Then, too, the flavor is like the fabied nectar of the gods—"the memory lingers." To them the odor of powder smoke is more delectable than the aroma of attar of roses, and when at night they lay themselves down they can do so with the thought that they have been a faithful servant for the labor-crushing corporations, and that they have helped to grind liberty-loving manhood and womanhood under the "iron heel" of mammon. That their perfidy may be the means whereby their daughter may be compelled to sell her virtue and their son forced to a life of crime is nothing to them. "Eyes have they, but they see not; ears have they, but they hear not," so steeped are they in their trepitude that they can see no justice in workmen asking for a few more crumbs; their highest joy is to see the corporations extract the "pound of flesh."

This is a brief description of some of the Eliot heroes; but there is another bunch here infinitely worse than these, and there is no word in the English language to describe them; even a Brann could not paint them in their true colors. A jellyfish is far superior to them. We now have reference to these pariahs who had no use for a labor organization, but who willingly accepted relief and howled like a coyote for more, and then they turned around and smote the hand that fed them, became traitors to the organization that was trying to better and make happier their lives, violated their obligation to themselves and their fellow-men, prostituted their manhood, sold themselves for a mess of pottage and worst of all they are handing down to their progeny a tarnished name.

What an indictment, what a record to go through life with, looked down on and despised by their fellow-men; by their own acts they stand condemned and their deeds follow after them. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Among these are some of the most depraved specimens of humanity that ever appeared on the industrial horizon of this or any other civilized country. It will therefore be necessary to give a brief outline of the action taken by a few of these distorted wretches, who through their cupidity, left no stone unturned to prostitute the efforts of their fellow-men, who as a result of such manifest and intolerable working and living conditions, were forced to strike for a wage sufficient to keep their wives and babies from starving to death, while they are wearing out a miserable existence in the gloryholes and cesspools of mammon for a mere pittance.

The first of these to be placed on exhibition is one, — Hart. Now, you, dear reader, of course, understand that where there is so much Hart there can be but very little room left for a soul; possibly a small stone occupied this repository of manhood. This craven-hearted Judas was one amongst the very first to assist the Utah Copper Company in their effort to defeat the strikers, being first employed as dinkey-skinner, thence to level boss, which position was held by him at the time the strike was called, and although having no experience as a steam shovel engineer, gladly accepted a position as such when a scab was needed to start these dividend-making giants.

The next on exhibition is one, — Dowdle. This is also a very rare specimen, owing to the fact that he too was also amongst the first in the ranks of the scabs. This imbecile was formerly employed as electrician, and after working as a scab for over twenty days, his miserabel conscience began to work a hardship on him, the stigma of industrial prostitution began to blacken his future, the skull and cross-bones of wage slavery were hammering on the door of his dome of intellect; he heard the voices of the starving calling for bread. It was more than his miserable soul could endure. His conscience called upon him to remove the dagger from the heart of labor and to redress the wrongs he had imposed upon his fellow-men. This chameleon, after mustering sufficient courage, finally appealed to organized labor for a place in their ranks as a means to avert his impending industrial ruin in the future, did not have long to wait until the hand of as true and tried an organization as ever championed the cause of labor was extended to this woe-begone wretch. After being given a paid-up union card, and without any cost to him whatever, this hybrid immediately departed for Eureka, Utah, where it was shown he had secured employment at good wages and fair working conditions, as well as enjoying the environment of his father's home. After working one shift it developed that he did not like the position and further expressed a desire to return to Bingham. His father and brother both remonstrated with him not to return to the land of the scabs, and further agreed to turn over half of their earnings to him as a means to prevent a return to Bingham, but it was all of no avail, and in a day or two this invertebrate menial was found once more in the cesspool of degradation and despair.

Exhibition No. 3—Lawhorn. In calling your attention to this specimen it is very necessary to emphasize the word depravity, as even in its most abject form it is still insufficient to do justice to this proletarian hybrid. It has always been the aim of Exhibit No. 3 to continually insist on strangling the onward march of unionism and the labor movement in general. Shortly after the strike was called this onager, in company with several others (some of whom will be mentioned later), called a public meeting of the men on strike for the purpose of trying to get them to go back to work and otherwise subvert their efforts in the fight for a wage sufficient to keep themselves and their families from starvation. This move, however, proved an absolute failure, for the strikers again voted to stand by their original strike decision. This blow having killed the spirit of further revolt in this industrial criminal, he simply crawled back to the glory hole of perdition, there to remain until Gabriel blows his horn.

It is not our intention, dear reader, to take up all of your valuable time,

but before we adjourn it will be very necessary to call your attention to at least one more of these aristocratic labor freaks—one Stringham by name, who was also a close friend and consort of Exhibit No. 3. This contaminated mendicant intended to act as chairman of the special meeting in question. Everything went along fine until the time arrived to appear on the scene and take charge of the meeting. At this point, however, a little backbone was needed, but like every other invertebrate, with hinges in his knees, even all the firewater he could pour into his miserable tabernacle utterly failed to produce sufficient artificial courage to face that august body of workmen, whom this moral degenerate was trying with all his might to betray. Be he, too, like the rest of his class, crawled in the mire of avarice and greed back to the deprofundis, from where all industrial prostitutes emanate.

(To Be Continued.)

PRESS COMMITTEE.

## A ROAST FOR TEDDY.

Butte, Montana, February 9, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

"The greatest man in history," (he thinks so, anyhow), T. R., trust buster, saviour of America and several other titles, has received many flattering notices from those who fondly imagine him to be "It," but Reynolds' newspaper some time ago put him just where he belonged. I doubt if a dozen people ever saw the roast, so I will give it for the benefit of his admirers. The "muriatic acid" is from the pen of "Gracchus," the London correspondent:

Respected sir, no doubt when you landed on our shores you felt much aggrieved that Providence did not consult you before removing from our midst our beloved King and ruler, Edward the Seventh. You felt that you should have been consulted, and your disappointment at being overlooked is keen, yet Providence does things in its own way and time, in our country, irrespective of anyone's wishes.

Sir, there was some difference between you and our King. You talk of doing things; he did things. At the funeral obsequies you showed poor taste in desiring a position that did not rightfully belong to you, nor which you should have, but your propensity to bask in the limelight overcame your better judgment, if you ever possessed any.

Before landing here you lectured at the Sorbourne in poor taste and worse French before the students on a subject of which you knew absolutely nothing and a study which was part of the curriculum, and made a laughing stock of yourself.

You Americans have a very appropriate bit of slang called "peddling hot air," and, sir, you are a master in dispensing it for the edification of a portion of your countrymen who are gullible enough to swallow it, along with the cheap notoriety of which patent medicine vendors acquire in your country. Cheap newspaper notoriety, and that is the kind which is sweet incense to your nostrils.

You come over here and try to dictate to us how we should rule our country and our foreign holdings, when the fact is you did not, could not, rule your own country, yet tell us what course to pursue in Egypt or get out! "On what flesh hath this Caesar fed that he has grown so great?"

The most momentous questions of the times you dismiss with a word or a dash of the pen; from your decision there is no appeal; dear sir, you are laughable!

You posed as a trust buster! What have you ever busted beside a bladder of "hot air"?

What have you ever done for "your people," as you term them?

The race question, which has engaged the minds of deep thinkers, you claim to have solved without any trouble, when the fact is, it is as far from a solution as it ever was.

If there is any subject on which you do not consider yourself an authority, from teething babes and race suicide to the propagation of elephants and hibernation of bears, we have yet to hear of it.

Come, be honest, dear sir; don't you honestly take yourself too seriously? We do, and hence take you at your real value: you at all times want to be in the center of the stage, the spot of the limelight, you want applause, adulation, want to be thought that which you are not and will never be, always spouting "hot air," and like the advertisements of American patent medicines, want your name placarded before the public.

Come down from the lofty pedestal on which you have placed yourself; in the full meaning of the phrase in the suggestive American vernacular, "Get next to yourself."

Your own country needs men who act—not talk; who do not indulge in vituperation and ridicule and call men thieves and liars when they do not agree with you at all times and in all things, and who dare be honest and truthful in their dealings with all the affairs of the country they are supposed to serve. Sir, you are none of these: your words are mere empty sound and carry no weight, for no one believes you, not here at least.

Deeds count, not words, and when you show us that you have accomplished many needed reforms in your own country that will benefit all mankind, then perhaps we may listen to you and give ear to your "words of wisdom" which unsolicited you so lavishly bestow on unwilling hearers.

Come down from your pedestal lest it fall over on you.

"GRACCHUS."

W. E. H., by permission of "Reynolds'."

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM ORGANIZER CROUGH.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey, February 8, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Three hundred miners employed by the Thomas Mining Company at the Richard mine, Wharton, New Jersey, went out on strike because the mining company ordered them to go down into and up out of the mine on their own time, ordered them to eat their lunches underground on the day shift and added three extra hours to the Saturday shift.

For working this extra time and assuming those extra risks the company decided to allow them 10 per cent increase in wages, the old scale of wages being \$1.75 for muckers and trammers and \$2 for machine men.

There is a state law in New Jersey called the employers' liability act. This law makes it compulsory on the employer to pay damages to any employe who may be injured while at his work, regardless of any contributory negligence of any fellow employe.

The miners employed by the Thomas Iron Company plainly understood that the object of the company in trying to compel them go into and out of the mine on their own time was to defeat the purpose of the employers' liability act as much as possible. The seriousness of this rule can readily be seen when it is known that this company takes no precautions to protect the employes. The shafts are not safe. The skips and cages used are old-fashioned and no modern appliances are used. There are no guard rails around the shafts and it is a proven fact that the majority of the employes injured were injured while riding up and down those shafts.

From practical experience the miners knew that a day shift of nine hours and forty minutes for five days per week with a seven-hour shift on Saturday was about as long hours as it was possible for them to work, and in order that they might keep themselves in at least a partly healthy condition, they knew they ought come on surface for the noon hour, as was customary in this mine for a number of years.

They very readily saw that the increase of wages offered by the com-

pany, instead of being a benefit, was intended to make them work longer hours and assume further risks at the old scale of wages per hour.

The men had been on strike two or three days before Marjan Maslowski and I arrived on the scene. We explained to the strikers it was almost impossible for them to win without some sort of an organization. When they understood we were organizing for the Western Federation of Miners they immediately called a mass meeting. An organization was perfected at that meeting and proper demands drawn up and presented to the officials of the company.

At the present time there is not even one striker who is not a member of Wharton Miners' Union.

When the Thomas Iron Company realized the men were organized they were offered and sought the assistance of the other companies in the district.

The far-reaching effect of this combination will be understood when it is explained that the New Jersey Zinc Co. of Franklin furnace is one of the companies which is more than willing to assist the Thomas Iron Company in smashing Wharton Miners' Union. The various companies operating in the district know that a victory for Wharton Miners' Union means the organizing of the entire district, and in spite of the concerted action of the companies, the Wharton miners will win.

The Thomas Iron Company, through their superintendents and other minions, did all in their power to get the strikers to return to work. They had their lick-spittles mixing dally with the Hungarian, Slavish, Polish and American miners, begging them to return to work. They soon found it was useless to try and break the ranks of the strikers, for regardless of national or other lines, the men stood and are standing solid and get on the picket line each day more determined than they were the day previous to strike and fight for their organization and their rights.

After a few weeks of the fight had shown the company the strikers were getting more determined, they sought the aid of the Berghoff Brothers of New York, the most notorious strike-breaking agency in the United States.

This agency imported over one hundred thugs, gunmen and strike-breakers to Wharton. Immediately on arriving they attempted to get the sheriff deputize their entire force. The sheriff has refused to do so up to the present time and says he will not deputize them in the future.

Berghoffs and their degenerate hirelings are now attempting to keep the pumps and engines running. After five days they have not succeeded in running one pump. The result is the mine is slowly filling with water.

This bunch of thugs, armed with rifles and six-shooters, parade all over the property. They walk up and down the county road in defiance of law and order, insulting women and threatening men. Their actions became so rotten that a deputy sheriff interfered and was told in the language of those Bowery toughs that "they did not give a d— for the deputy nor the sheriff."

The strikers at Wharton are getting a very practical demonstration of the class struggle. They are getting more than a practical demonstration of what is meant by law and order. In using the only weapon at their command—the strike—to force better living conditions for themselves and their families, they are met with an armed force by the company.

The strikers at Wharton have lived there and worked for the Thomas Mines Iron Company for years. They are known as honest and law-abiding citizens. They conducted their strike in a peaceful manner, and they will conduct it in a peaceful manner to the end. They cannot be charged with even a technical violation of the law. Yet the governor of this state and the sheriff of this county allow this mining company to import toughs and thugs from the New York Bowery into a peaceful community to terrorize, not alone the striking miners, but hundreds of other law-abiding citizens who reside in the district.

Those gunmen are continually shooting with rifles and revolvers on the company's property and on the public highway. They openly tell the purpose is to intimidate the strikers. They handle guns so recklessly that they have seriously wounded some of their own men.

The sheriff has some forty deputies on the ground and they don't seem to have even tried to stop or prevent those thugs from using arms. The sheriff says they have the right to go armed to the teeth.

That is the law and order preached and practiced in the state of New Jersey. That is the new teaching of law and order that the strikers are witnessing, and full well the striking miners understand that if they attempted to walk the public highways with guns in their hands or even walked around their homes with guns in their hands the state militia would be sent here to disarm them and throw them into prisons and bull-pens for doing the very things they allow and excuse a mining company to do. The miners at Wharton are having the same practical demonstration that there is one law for the capitalist and another for the worker that the miners of the Cripple Creek district had in 1903 and 1904.

In the face of all this intimidation and abuse the strikers are standing like veterans in the movement. The intimidation and abuse is only making them more determined to fight a winning battle. They have the sympathy of the general public in the district. Every resident knows the miners are fighting for the right. They know the cause is a just one and that any man with good red blood in his veins would protest and rebel against the working conditions the Thomas Mining Company attempted to force on its employes.

Just how long the strike will continue is hard to tell at present time. We are preparing for a long fight. Every union in the district is assisting us and are offering what financial aid they can afford.

The strikers are confident of victory, and when the fight is won they are determined to carry on a campaign of education and organization in this district until every miner working in the district is a member of Wharton Miners' Union. Very fraternally yours,  
EDW. CROUGH.

[Since the above was written the strike has been won.—Ed.]

#### ORGANIZATION IN ILLINOIS.

By Emma F. Langdon.

Probably something of the progress of organization work in Illinois may be interesting to the membership.

The Western Federation has three local unions of smeltermen in this state, Collinsville, Alton and Sandoval. Prospects look good for more in the very near future.

Last June I was instructed to make a trip to Collinsville to investigate the situation there and if possible organize the men employed in and around the lead smelter near there. I had been in the Flat River district about one year. The smelter at Collinsville treats part of the ore mined in that district. The unions of the Flat River district (southeast Missouri) were in a flourishing condition and preparing to make demands for better conditions. Two of the smelters that handled the ore were wholly unorganized—the ones at Alton and Collinsville, both Guggenheim plants. Herculaneum, Mo., also smelts Flat River district ore but I had (assisted by Organizer Lassich) organized that plant in March and they had a fine local.

After receiving instructions from the president to go from Flat River to Collinsville I held several meetings there and July 2nd organized Smeltermen's Union No. 207, composed of lead workers. The first meeting held, the company demonstrated what their attitude would be. One of the management, in company with a "lesser light" or two and a special deputy, sheriff, walked into our meeting uninvited. That was a forerunner of what has continued ever since. We have been spied upon continuously—I always have an unwelcome guard somewhere near everywhere I go. Every meeting

was watched—and in less than one month every charter member had been discharged. The local changed their place of meeting a number of times to put the "spotters" to as much trouble as possible. When we met in the city hall, someone watching for the company climbed a tree or on a nearby structure of some kind, so it was possible to see in the hall windows. Not only the company deputies resorted to this, but men that held official positions, "higher-ups," as they are so fond of saying. Managers and their office assistants resorted to the most degrading work of slenths. Many of the members that were discharged were unable to obtain employment in Collinsville and were compelled to leave and of course the local lost them as members. Those that did remain worked as laborers, three or four went to work in the coal mines.

As soon as the company began their discrimination we changed our policy of organization work—carried on the work as secretly as possible including anyone we could get to join at home or sending his card by mail in order to protect each as much as possible from the company. The purpose of the company in discharging the charter members, undoubtedly, was to frighten the rest, and it served the purpose well—for it has not been easy to secure new members since the first bunch of charter members were all discharged. It seemed to have the effect of striking terror to their hearts—I never have met a class more servile to their masters. I have already said that the Collinsville lead smelter is a Guggenheim plant—it is surrounded by a high fence and a deputy is omnipresent. An organizer cannot go near and the men cannot go to a meeting without being made a target for the smelter trust. Three hundred men are employed by this company and almost every nationality is represented—Americans, Mexicans, Polish, Hungarians, Italians (very few) and colored men. More of the colored race employed than I ever saw anywhere I have ever been in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. Also a great many Mexicans. It has never come to my attention in the past that Mexicans had invaded the smelting industry, but they are in this state in plentiful numbers. I am not confusing the Mexican and Spanish—not at all—this state has both—but the Mexicans are working in some of the lead smelters and the real, original Spanish men seem to all be in the zinc smelters, and wherever I come in contact with them I find it easy to organize them. The Mexican in the lead smelters I cannot say much about, as I have only been able to enroll one as a member thus far.

Shortly after I organized No. 207 I went to Colorado—attended the convention and was returned here in August. I found a few members of the local left although they had been persecuted greatly. We tried to regain what we had lost in members. I located in Alton and planned to divide my time between the two towns. Alton is twenty-six miles from St. Louis and I could reach Collinsville from there by an interurban line in two hours. The smelter near Alton is called Federal, is about one mile out from the city proper, on the street car line between St. Louis and Alton. This is another Guggenheim lead smelter—employs three hundred men and the same conditions prevail as in Collinsville. The majority employed at Federal are Americans and no deputies are employed, which is about the only difference I found. The company officials express and put into practice the same hatred for a labor organization.

I commenced a campaign of organization there in August along with the work in Collinsville and after holding seven meetings Sept. 15 organized a smeltermen's union, which is No. 210. By Oct. 1 every charter member had been discharged. Some of the men had worked for the company seven years. (It is hardly believable that a lead worker lived to work that long in the Federal smelter, but they did not work steady, which is probably the solution.) Some of the men were told why they were discharged and others were simply laughed at when they demanded an explanation.

Through the advice of the various labor organizations in Alton and the members of the new local, I called on Mr. Rudolph Porter, General Manager of the federal plant, and took up the matter of the wholesale and outrageous discrimination. In a conversation that lasted over an hour, I tried to convince the gentleman that his position was "un-American" and entirely in keeping with the times of Nero and should not prevail today. I used all the arguments within my ability to tell him that this was an organization age—realizing all the time that he did not need telling, as the employers are solidly organized. The employes did not ask for a closed shop—no change in working conditions—just simply that discrimination be discontinued. Mr. Porter said, in substance, that any man employed by the company, whether he had worked ten hours or ten years, that dared to attend a public meeting called by any labor organization or if they joined any union that they would certainly be discharged. I asked him if he believed in that old saying of our political friends about this being a "free country." He said: "Yes, that is just it, this IS A FREE COUNTRY AND EVERY MAN THAT WORKS FOR THIS COMPANY THAT JOINS A LABOR ORGANIZATION IS FREE TO STARVE TO DEATH AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED, HE CANNOT WORK HERE." I told him we were certainly going to organize the Federal smelter—if I could not someone else would—that it might take time. He said he knew we were going to organize the plant, but he was going to do all he could to put it off as long as possible. I also told him he need not bother to keep his "spotters" near the hall, as the new men would not attend the meetings, but remain away, since he had started the discrimination. That the work was going on just the same and that he was working union men, but that he would not be able to find out who they were. He said it would take longer to organize that way. So from that day on we have never permitted anyone that joined to attend the meetings as a matter of protection. We have carried on what we hoped was a campaign of education—distributed literature, sent letters to employes at the smelter often enough to let them know we still had a local. I drafted a resolution setting forth the attitude of the company, telling of the discrimination against the members and denouncing the attitude of the management and pledging support to the Smeltermen, etc., etc., and presented it to the Alton Central Trades and the Building Trades which represents the entire labor movement of Alton and vicinity, and they adopted the resolution unanimously and ordered it given the widest publicity. A committee presented a copy to an Alton local paper and the editor gave the committee a price of \$20 for space. That was plainly to prevent the publication of the resolution. I had 1,000 copies printed in a four-page pamphlet style and in company with two members of the Smeltermen's local went out as near the smelter as we could go and distributed them among the smeltermen, nailed them up on trees and posts by the roadside leading to the smelter, sent Mr. Porter one over the seal of the union and the St. Louis papers printed the document. I have never been a very enthusiastic advocate of resolutions, but in this case I had the hope that if the Smeltermen knew they had the backing of the labor movement that it might possibly strengthen their spine to some extent. We secured two new members as a result of that campaign. Every shift had a copy of the resolution given to them, and in addition to the resolution an invitation to join and an explanation how to become members without taking any chance—to send their names by mail and the management could not possibly know—no one but the organizer would know they were members until such time as the majority were members.

I do not place the blame upon the Guggenheims. The men that will submit to such tyranny are wholly to blame, one man sitting in the office, chewing a cigar and laughing at them, and three hundred of them backed by three million more; how helpless Porter and the Guggenheims if we could only arouse the workers to understand their power; but that is the question. It is a great big task to get them to understand that and one day is not long enough.

The men that were enrolled as charter members that were able to ob-

tain employment in or near Alton have continued to pay dues and remain loyal, and we have continued the work of organization to the best of our ability. We get a sufficient number of new members each month to make up for the ones we lose by them going away. Two new ones were secured last week through correspondence. The first charter was stolen from the Building Trades Hall. They have had all kinds of trouble and discouragement, but they still are hoping to build up a large local, and I believe it will be done.

Early in October I received a message that strikebreakers were being recruited in St. Louis to go to Bingham, Utah, and I was instructed to go to St. Louis and investigate and spoil the game of the agents if possible. This took me away from organization work in Illinois for some time. I was in St. Louis part of the time, Kansas City, then went to Joplin, back to K. C., again to St. Louis and to Denver. The picket duty I found it necessary to do was certainly strenuous, but that is another story, and one that I expect to write for the Magazine sometime and furnish photographs of the bunch engaged in securing strikebreakers and the class they secured. We put them out of commission here. I was returned to the work in Illinois in November, and it was practically like beginning all over again. This time I have made St. Louis headquarters, because I have had more territory to reach and this is the most central and convenient point to work from. The smelter towns are around this city like a spider web—Alton, twenty-six miles; Sandoval, sixty-two miles, and Collinsville within an hour's ride.

November 26th I called a mass meeting of smeltermen in Sandoval, Ill. The hall was packed, but principally with organized men—coal miners and others, only eleven smeltermen. The eleven signed the charter application, but no money was collected. December 3d I held another meeting and secured forty names and collected sufficient money to pay for charter and supplies.

The Sandoval smelter is a zinc plant and not a large one; 125 men is the full capacity at this time, but the same company has under consideration a much larger plant and expect to build their own gas plant. The men employed are about equally divided between Spanish and American. The former were the first to become members. I am proud to report that today Sandoval is a thoroughly organized camp; every man working at the smelter is now a member of the Western Federation and the local is entirely out of debt and have February per capita paid. Negotiations have been started to secure an agreement with the company which will carry with it the check-off as in practice in the U. M. W. of A. The membership have expressed themselves as willing to continue work for one year at the same wage and working conditions if the company will recognize the union. We have hoped from the first to obtain an agreement embodying the check-off with the company in Sandoval, and if nothing very unexpected happens we will get it.

In the near future, if I am continued in this field, I intend to invade other smelter districts of the state; have already carried on considerable preliminary work in Danville. When I go to Danville to install a local there, will go on to LaSalle and Peru. All of the towns mentioned have a large smelter. The two largest smelters in the state are located near Danville and LaSalle, and if we are able to organize just the two plants it will add one thousand members to the organization. The company operating near Danville have already given evidence of being willing to resist organization. Illinois is worth considering now in the number of smelters in various parts of the state, and I believe from general observation that Illinois will be even a greater smelting section in the future; two new smelters are under construction at this time, one between St. Louis and Collinsville, that will be ready to smelt ore some time this year; will employ three hundred to five hundred men. Only union men have been employed in the construction work. This is called the "Granby" Company, but I have been informed it is the property of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co. At Hillsboro, Ill., there are two smelters, zinc and lead. One has been shut down all fall, and only begun work in January. In South St. Louis there is a zinc plant that employs about two hundred men. This is located just off Broadway—7000 or Carondelet. The men employed are nearly all Spanish, with a few Polish. I spent Sunday, February 9th, among these men, and they talked favorably toward organization. They all belong to a Spanish society and have their own club rooms. I was invited to visit the society Sunday, but only a few were present.

In addition to the lead smelter in Collinsville there is a zinc smelter employing about 135 men, Spanish and American. Meetings were held right near the zinc smelter three nights last week for the purpose of reaching men that could not be induced to go uptown to a meeting. Time and again I have had bills distributed for meetings, especially for the zinc workers, but they would not go to the hall. The smelter is about one mile from the city hall (opposite side from the lead smelter) and as it was impossible to get them to town, I arranged to go near the smelter. The only place available was an old summer hall next door to a "refreshment parlor" where many of them congregated evenings. This place was rented and three meetings held. It was right across the road from the smelter office. It was pretty cold weather for dance-pavilion meetings, being down to zero, but the meetings were successful. Forty new members for Collinsville No. 207 were enrolled, majority Spanish. Other meetings are scheduled, both near the smelter and up in the city, so things look good for that local now.

This only touches the situation in Illinois; the state is dotted everywhere with smelters; many of them can be organized; some companies will fight, and fight hard, but the Federation should not leave this state without an organizer at any time, now that we have floated the W. F. M. banner here. In every camp the American men are the most difficult to interest in the organization and the Spanish have been the least trouble as yet. At no time have I had the services of an interpreter—just talk Arkansas English to them.

Illinois has 500,000 unionists affiliated with the State Federation. Of these about 75,000 are coal miners. In this state labor boasts of having more laws upon the statute books for the protection of the wage-workers than any other place in the country.

Illinois proudly claims such martyrs to the cause of freedom as Lincoln and Lovejoy, and yet now the state is partially ruled by a smelter trust. Within a few minutes' ride of the Lincoln monument in Springfield a smelter operates. The employés of the smelter are as helpless as the chattel slaves were a half century ago.

More than half a century ago there lived a man in Alton that raised his voice and used his pen against chattel slavery. As editor of the "Alton Observer" back in the "30s" (1837) Elijah Parish Lovejoy in his editorials bitterly denounced chattel slavery. His printing plant was destroyed—thrown into the river; he was murdered. The people of Alton murdered him in 1837 and since have erected a monument to his memory and the victory of the cause for which he so nobly fought almost alone, in that vicinity at that time. The monument is an imposing one. On the side facing the entrance to this massive pile of marble and granite we read: "Elijah Parish Lovejoy, editor Alton Observer; Albion, Me., November 8, 1802; Alton, Ill., November 7, 1837; martyr to liberty." Then directly below the above letters the following: "I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery, and by the blessings of God I will never turn back." On another side of the monument is another: "If the laws of my country fail to protect me I appeal to God and with Him I cheerfully rest my cause—I can die at my post but I cannot desert it."

On one side there is a bronze plate facsimile of a printing press and quotations from some of his speeches championing the cause of free speech and a free press. One that struck me forcibly: "But gentlemen, as long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in

these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, write, to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same." The base of the monument covers considerable ground and several heavy copper or bronze plates are bolted into the marble and such inscriptions as the following, I copied: "Salvo, Victores! This monument commemorates the valor, devotion and sacrifice of the noble defenders of the press, who, in this city, Nov. 7, 1837, made the first armed resistance to the aggressions of the slave power in America!" At the very back of the large wall supporting the monument is the following: "Historic Alton, Alton that slew him and Alton that defended him, Alton, whose people today with one heart and one hand pluck from oblivion this wreath of immortality and place it above the memory of Lovejoy." Last, but the very best of all the inscriptions:

"Whether on scaffold high or in the battle's van,  
The fittest place for man to die is where he dies for man."

The monument was erected in 1896-97 by the citizens of Alton and the state of Illinois. After all these years of education, all the martyrs to the cause of freedom, three million organized workers, libraries, public schools, woman suffrage in ten states, yet in the proud state of Illinois that produced a Lincoln and a Lovejoy a smelting trust, represented by a general manager of Federal smelter, Rudolph Porter, says: "Every man employed in or around this smelter, whether he has been employed ten days or ten years, that unites with his fellow-workers into an organization cannot work—can starve to death."

The smelter is within a half mile of the towering monument. The workers at the Federal stockade are as servile to the "boss" as any chattel slave in whose behalf Lovejoy used his pen.

Verily, verily, how much longer will it take them to wake up under such tyranny from one very ordinary man?

#### INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER (1S).

A Synopsis of Facts Relating to the Trade Union Movement of the World—  
Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union  
Centers—Affiliated Membership Over 7,000,000.

Berlin, January 23, 1913.

**American Blacksmiths Desire Closer Communication with Sister Unions in Other Countries.**—Mr. James W. Kline, the president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, 570 Monon building, 444 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, writes to the effect that his organization desires to enter into communication with the sister unions of other countries and exchange trade papers with them.

The director of the New York Public Library, one of the largest public libraries in the world, of 476 Fifth avenue, New York city, writes that this library devotes itself particularly to the collection of publications which deal with the workers and the labor movement. He invites the workers' organizations to send him their important publications. It might be mentioned that all consignments and dispatches from Germany may be forwarded through the "Amerika-Institut," Universitätsstrasse, Berlin, post free to all places in the United States, when they are sent to the institute in extra packing, addressed and post free to said institute.

**International Trade Unions' Support for the Organizations of Servia and Bulgaria.**

The appeal of the International Secretariat for the support of the labor movement of Servia and Bulgaria, which has been so terribly deranged by the war, has been well responded to by all countries. This raises hopes that thanks to the international solidarity of the workers, the trades unions of these lands will be upheld, and that their movement, after the definite conclusion of the war will develop faster than ever. From Belgrade, Prother P. Pawlowitsch, the secretary of the Servian Trades Unions, writes in regard to the appeal of the International Secretariat:

"We greet the friendly advances of comrades in foreign countries, who are coming to the help of our trades unions. Upon foreign countries hangs the existence and future development of the trades unions of the Balkans. The question of the trades unions in Servia, as in all other Balkan states, is a matter of life and death. The desolating effects of the war are to be traced everywhere, and a serious economic crisis threatens the future. Only by strong organization can the effects of the devastating war be softened for the workers of the Balkans. And when that cannot be brought about—with out outside help scarcely possible—an extensive emigration is soon to be reckoned upon, and this can only injure the position of the workers in other lands.

**Berlin Police Regulations—A Noiseless City.**

It is incredible what the police of Berlin undertake and what the president of police initiates in the way of regulations for the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants. In order to give an idea of what organizations such as the trade unions or any progressive movement have to contend with, in the way of restrictions placed upon them by the police in Germany, we quote hereunder a few paragraphs from the latest regulations regarding street order.

A little while ago the president of police endeavored to restrict the enamelling of motor-cars (taxis) to a dull red-brown, and dun color. So far that has not succeeded. Now, by the latest police regulations he tries to abolish noise, etc.

The street regulations referred to deal with scavenging and the avoidance of noise in public places. In a few words the orders mean that: All unwarranted pollution of the streets and air is prohibited! all things calculated to create dust and unpleasant noises; and particularly the trailing of clothing or other articles, throwing about of refuse and paper, pouring out of any liquid by which the streets may be rendered dirty and impure are prohibited! No distribution of handbills, therefore.

Continuing in this strain the regulations go on to state that whoever leaves or breaks vessels, such as bottles, jars, etc., in the street shall be responsible for such being immediately gathered up or cleared away. In this respect those who have the surveillance of children and unanswerable persons shall be responsible. Beating, shaking and sweeping mats, dusters and similar articles are also forbidden, as is, too, hanging or laying out unclean clothing, washing, etc., calculated to pollute the streets or air. Succeeding paragraphs deal with the cleanliness of fountains, etc.; where draught animals are watered and fed, or where liquids are easily spilled, dust-making or evil-smelling articles transported, loaded or unloaded.

In winter the regulations particularly call upon the citizens to undertake the task of preserving cleanliness. Paragraph 155 says that the residents or occupants of premises facing the street must see that the pavement is free from snow and ice from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m., and besides, that till 10 p. m., when the pavements are dangerously slippery sand, ashes or something similar must be strewn.

The playing of music in the street, or so that it can be heard in the street is only possible on permission by the authorities. Particular annoyances of this character are dealt with in paragraph 138, which says: "When in closed rooms abutting the streets, in particular apartments, restaurants and public houses, shops, etc., there is music, loud singing or loud noises caused, the doors and windows must be kept closed so that the peace of the street is not disturbed." Exceptions are made by the permission of the police. The beating of beds, carpets, clothes, upholstery and similar things,

al open windows or on balconies facing the street is forbidden. Likewise there is punishment in store for those who create any unwarranted noise in streets, such as loud singing, yodeling, whistling and shouting.

On the other hand, the new regulations take action against inconsiderate drivers and cyclists who use instead of bells various instruments creating a nerve-rending noise. All draught vehicles which have no springs or such that, when increasing speed, make great noise, must proceed only at a walking pace. (paragraph 55). Useless ringing must be avoided in future and bells may only be carried by sledges.

Public advertisements, too, will receive the attention of the police president, and a "notice," the plan of which is already prepared, will be issued at the same time as the regulations come into force; its purpose shall be to protect traffic against hindrance by any kind of advertising medium.

Permission for the outside display of wares, etc., shall only be given where the pavements are at least four meters wide, where disturbance of traffic is not likely, and where the shop lies so far back and in the dark that no other method of viewing the goods is possible.

Provisions must be placed so high that they cannot be rendered dirty by dogs. Permission to display goods does not mean at the same time permission to sell in the streets. Front gardens must not be used for the display of wares except, of course, flowers and such like.

Electric light advertisements claim special attention. In future such announcements will be tested by the authorities in relation to color of light and whether it will be intermittent or continuous. Limelight projections and such like advertisements mediums are not to be permitted; the measurements of transparent, roof advertisements, etc., are strictly ordained. Other forms of advertisements also come within the regulations. It is interesting to note that the historic chair and the white apron with which butchers and publicans announce the arrival of "fresh sausage" may be replaced by a small white flag, at most 50 centimeters long and wide, as long as it does not hang more than one meter out from the building line.

Further paragraphs deal with the publication of pamphlets, advertisement sheets, etc., for which drastic rules have been laid down.

Other regulations inform the citizen as to how he should cross the street, how he must behave in the street and avoid being overrun by vehicles. Indeed, it is claimed that there are about as many police regulations and orders in force in Berlin as that city numbers inhabitants. They are not intended, as the minister lately remarked in the House of Representatives, to contain all things that are forbidden. On the contrary, the police authorities hold that everything is forbidden and illegal, as long as it is not mentioned in their regulations and rules as something "not in opposition to the authorities." In Germany, of course, the police authorities are "nominated" by the ministry and their subordinate officers, apart from a few exceptions where some kind of "municipal" police is maintained. German ministers moreover, are not elected by the people or their representatives; they are chosen by the Emperor and remain in office as long as it pleases His Majesty. If the majority of the German people were to have a say in these matters, or if ridicule or blunders made by the German "authorities" had any effect, then there is no doubt not one of the present rulers of Germany would be able to hold his seat for a single day.

#### Tripolitan Aftermath.

The Tripolitan war ended in wealth for its organizers. Army suppliers, etc., and shareholders of the Bank of Rome made thousands, but the working people are suffering on account of the increasing unemployment. Unemployment increased at such a rate in Italy in the last few weeks that the trade unions sent a memorandum to the minister of public works to the effect that he should take measures against the evil. This has had no success.

A little while ago the trade unions published the result of an official inquiry into unemployment which went to show that in the Italian Midlands thousands of capable workmen are not able to find employment for more than 200 days in the year. At the present moment not even this average is reached. Since the publication of the findings of the official inquiry unemployment has spread rapidly in many places in upper Italy. For example, in the province of lower Romagna workers, particularly day workers, find themselves in autumn and winter months at a stretch out of employment, while in the province of Ravenna the average number of working days per year is only 100 to 130. In these places there are reckoned to be 16,000 unemployed amongst agricultural workers and 4,000 amongst handicraftsmen, such as carpenters, smiths, bricklayers and masons. In the province of Bologna the state of affairs is still worse, for inquiries in forty-two different districts revealed the fact that there were out of 20,237 workers, 7,031 unemployed during the first nine months of the year, while out of 18,982 women workers, 7,978 were in the same plight. Sad to say, there is no prospect of improvement.

In the province of Mantua there are 10,000 day laborers without work. The cause of this condition of things is given as the alteration in the system of tenure and the introduction of new machinery into the factories. But the real cause is the crippling of the textile and building industries by the war.

In industrial towns of upper Italy, such as Milan, Turin, etc., business has become stagnant. In Milan alone at the present moment there are 40,000 unemployed, and in the surrounding country districts are to be found another 20,000 in the same pitiable state.

The action of the trades unions has awakened the government to the seriousness of affairs. The trades unions advise the commencement of many public works which have been overlooked, and it is hoped the government will take up the idea in order to provide the unfortunate unemployed with work and bread.

#### New Workshops and Factory Laws in Germany.

Workers in zinc works and zinc smelters labor under conditions which are particularly injurious to health. Attempts are made to improve the working conditions, but in most cases they are weak-kneed efforts, and serve very little to mitigate the dangers of the evil atmosphere prevailing in such works.

The German Federal Council (Bundesrat) have just made such an attempt. Based on paragraph 20 of the Industrial Regulations they have passed new rules (December 13, 1912) which shall in effect lessen the dangers of workshops. They have dealt chiefly with fitting and technical processes from an hygienic point of view; provided for the prevention and removal of dust, better ventilation and provision of pure drinking water. Further, it is ordered that the gases escaping from distilling tubes, also steam, etc., must be conducted out into the open air. Riddled ashes are not to be drawn through factories, but must be disposed of by way of a subterranean channel.

The employment of young persons and females in all smelting works and the removal of ashes and carrying of material to the furnaces is forbidden. But youths between 16 and 18 years of age may undertake such work when a doctor has certified to the effect that the development of the person will not be injured thereby.

There are various other matters dealt with, such as the position of the washing, bath and dressing rooms, which must not adjoin the dining room; and, also, a doctor must be engaged to watch over the health of the workers. It is permitted to take food in the work rooms, but a worker shall not enter the dining room before having washed hands and face.

The new regulations came into force on January 1st. More satisfaction would have been afforded had a particular exception not threatened to nullify the best in the provisions. The authorities may still give permission for the employment of females in places where they have been previously

engaged till the 1st of January, 1920. A good part of the regulations will mean nothing more than mere printed paper for many works. The politician disturbs himself very little in the matter of the protection of the factory workers' health, capital demands that he be without consideration when dealing with the proletariat.

#### Unemployment in Building Workers' Unions of Germany.

An inquiry has revealed that the German building unions on the 26th of October last had 333,024 members. Of the 309,892 members who come within the scope of the inquiry, 271,211, equal to 90.1 per cent, were employed, and 29,678, equal to 9.9 per cent, unemployed. The causes of unemployment were, in the case of 19,868 men, defective works, 2,700 men, weather conditions, 7,110 men, illness; equivalent to 6.6 per cent for the first reason, 0.9 for the second and 2.1 for the third. Of the particular trades the plasterers were worse affected, in September, and the isolators the least. Of the former, 11.1 per cent and from the latter 7.5 per cent were workless. The masons had 9.1 per cent out of work and the navvies, etc., 19.5.

#### Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

Argentina.—At the beginning of December Congresses of the two Federations of Trades Unions were held in Buenos Aires. These unions, although both under anarchical and syndicalist influences had up to then strongly fought each other. Since the brilliant year of 1903 the membership, especially under the regime of the anti-labor laws, has fallen off. This brought about a common meeting arranged in order to consider the amalgamation of the two unions. As no decision to this effect was arrived at, another common congress will be summoned.

Australia.—Tasmania is the first state of the commonwealth to extend the principle of providing free medical treatment for school children. Replying to questions asked in the N. S. W. Assembly, Premier McGowen said that the state employed about 200 emigration agents in Great Britain, paying no fixed salary, but allowing them 20s. for each adult agricultural laborer and domestic servant secured, 19s.; for each wife of an emigrant and each child of 12 and upwards, and 5s. for each child between 3 and 12 years of age. The Australian trade unions are sending out warnings to intending emigrants as there is acute unemployment in almost every trade in the commonwealth. . . . Fifty-seven slaughterers' assistants in Sydney have been fined to the extent of from 60s to 200s. for going on strike in opposition to the decision of the Wages' Board. . . . The syndicalists of Australia appear to be taking up the attitude of the Englishman Osborne. They are boasting of their success in evading, through a court judgment, the compulsory payment of levies in support of the Labor party imposed by the Miners' Organization of N. S. W. This action nullifies the compulsory nature of the levy.

Austria.—Many collective agreements terminate in the building trades this year. Negotiations between the organizations of the employers and employees have been without issue, as the employers stipulated in the beginning that all question of the reduction of hours must be omitted. . . . The Union of Domestic Servants are now publishing a monthly paper with a supplement "For the Youth." (Address Vereinsblatt, Weggasse 25, Vienna VI.). . . . The government is going to lay before Parliament a bill for the compulsory establishment of municipal agencies for apartments in communities of a certain size. A landlord will be compelled to announce that he has empty rooms and to announce again when they are occupied, while the municipality will have to give information to seekers of apartments and issue regularly a list of free rooms. . . . A petition with more than 10,000 signatures has been sent to Parliament by the Bakers' Union, in which it is desired that the government improve its own bill for the protection of workers in this trade, which is now before the House. . . . The new association law passed by the Imperial Parliament, but which has to pass the upper house, gives women the right to join political associations for the first time.

Belgium.—Since the end of December over 2,000 textile workers have been on strike in Roulers on account of a lockout. They demand 10 per cent increase of wages, while the employers are only willing to give 7 per cent, in some branches. . . . The Belgian Trades Unions Commission has decided to recommend the discontinuance of the common strike fund and that the contribution shall not be levied any more until the next Trades Unions' Congress. The ground of the recommendation is the formation of numerous national and centralized unions. . . . The glassworkers in Jemappes have held a protest meeting against the methods employed to make them teetotalers. At the entrance to the factories they are met by gendarmes, who see that no alcoholic drinks are smuggled into the works. Inside the factories, however, the owners can sell all kinds of alcoholic liquors in the canteens. . . . The preparations for political general strike in order to obtain universal suffrage have been carried on everywhere. The provincial trades councils have recommended all affiliated organizations to elect special commissions for the encouragement of thrift. These commissions should issue savings stamps on every opportunity, visit the workers in their homes and make clear the value of the movement to the women in particular, and report to their center monthly. . . . The question of a general strike is to be dealt with at every gathering and assembly, and the importance of avoiding alcohol and gambling emphasized. Overtime should be avoided in all cases when the increased production brought about in this way may injure the prospective strike. . . . Following in the footsteps of the Brussels' Educational Committee, which founded a Trades Unions' school last year, the co-operative center in Lüttich equipped a special school for the co-operative movement which was opened on January 19th. This is a new and pleasant sign of the recognition and growing importance of the educational efforts made in the Belgian labor movement.

Canada.—The management of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congresses have informed the English Labor party that the organized workers of Canada are solid against the "warship present" which the Canadian government intend to make for political purposes. The Canadians fear a strengthening of the "jingo" agitation and the mad craze for increased armaments as a result of the gift. The workers of Canada have also repeatedly declared at the congresses their intention of working for the world's peace. . . . In the effort to break down the strike of the miners at Cumberland, British Columbia, the government has given the mine owners permission to procure 700 Asiatic blacklegs. The Labor party hopes that this measure will bring the party many victories at the next election.

Denmark.—The importation of Polish and Galician workers for Danish agricultural labor was continued in 1912. In that year, according to official reports, 12,000 Polish agricultural laborers entered the country during the summer, including 9,600 women and children. On the Danish islands every twelfth worker on the land was a Pole, the number of Polish workers being 1,600 higher than in the previous year. Practically all the imported workers were engaged on the land. Only 716 were otherwise employed in work such as brickmaking, railroad laying and similar work. A curious thing is that these imported workers are not only engaged by the big land-owners, but mainly by the small farmers. In Jutland only 1,300 Poles were employed, while the small farmers on the islands engaged 10,600. These Polish workers were chiefly engaged in beet cultivation. The nationalities of the various workers were as follows: Galicians, 9,745; German Poles, 72; Russian Poles, 2,017, and about 300 belonging to other nations. A law has been in existence for some years dealing with the position and rights of imported workers and which endeavors to do away with the worst effects of exploitation.

France.—The sculptors of Bordeaux have been on strike since November in order to obtain the free Saturday afternoon. . . . An inquiry by Dr. Romlinger reveals the manner in which France is carrying civilization to Mo-

rocco, where men and women are becoming more and more accustomed to alcoholic liquors. Such drink is doubly dangerous in the climate of Morocco. In Casablanca, for example, the number of houses selling spirits rose within four years from four to 161. From 1909 to 1910 the import of alcoholic liquor doubled . . . According to official statistics re mines and quarries etc., there were in 1911 a total of 38,551 such undertakings, with 374,548 employes, of whom 43,134 work under the protection of the special laws of 1892. . . For the support of members in Albine, who have been locked out since October 1, 1912, the Leather Workers' Unions are now levying 2d. per member per month on its comrades. . . Since the nineteen committee members entered prison on account of the anti-military agitation of the Paris Building Workers' Union, one prison alone houses not less than thirty-four trade unionists who have been sentenced for political offences. And over the door of the prison, as over all French prisons stands the proud words: "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

Germany.—All over the country hundreds of overcrowded public meetings have taken place in protest against the increased price of meat, and the chief cause of the increase, the tariff on imports. The immediate opening of frontiers to foreign frozen meat was in particular demanded. . . In the middle of January the section of the longshoemen, raftsmen and dredgers, who are organized in the Transport Workers' Union, held a branch conference in Berlin, at which 10,542 members were represented, as against 8,762 in the previous year. Over 9,300 of these are at the present moment engaged in a movement for the improvement of wages and the conditions of labor. . . A hard fight for the improvement of the conditions under which they work is being waged by the bakers, whose employers have organized themselves against the movement. In Magdeburg the Guild of Master Bakers have decided to impose a fine on any member who comes to a tariff agreement with his employes. . . The hotel and restaurant workers have held meetings in all towns throughout the country, at which a weekly rest day has been demanded. Up to the present these workers are protected by an old decree by which the so-called skilled personnel may claim a twenty-four hours rest day every fourteen days and six hours' rest every week. The daily work time may not exceed sixteen hours. Increase on this daily shift is not permitted on more than sixty days in the year. The unskilled workers have up to the present enjoyed absolutely no protective law. . . Inquiries have been instituted by the Building Trades Corporation in order to ascertain the frequency of accidents in the trades. The result revealed the following facts: In the various branches accidents occurred per 1,000 workers—masons, 12.38; carpenters, 16.88; scaffolders, 43.49; painters, 5.22; glaziers, 2.74; stucco workers, 5.42; slaters, 34.90; plasterers, 5.65; well sinkers, 12.42; stove setters, 2.29; stone cutters, 8.73; stone breakers, 36.44. This inquiry covers one year. . . According to the census of 1907, there were in Germany 196,963 foreigners permanently engaged in agricultural work, 59,819 in building, 65,520 in collieries, 29,211 in the stone and pottery trades, 15,338 in the textile industries, 12,194 in the metal work trades, 9,458 in the clothing trades. Meanwhile the numbers of foreign workers in Germany have risen rapidly. The "German Workers' Center," a private body, composed of the chambers of agriculture, etc., which obtains season laborers, and also industrial workers from abroad, where special agents are kept, prides itself on its activity for the protection of and interworking with the government. The foreign workers are compelled to obtain an annual registration card from this workers' center of the employers for which they are charged a high fee. Whoever has not such a card or has not his last employers' signature on his card to certify that the holder left his employment in a satisfactory manner, is expelled from the country. During the past year this center brought a round 600,000 foreign workers to Germany and sent them to work for the most pitiable wages and under the saddest conditions. . . The Munich Labor Temple has just been opened. The work of erection was commenced last March on a plot of ground in one of the main streets, which was purchased for 180,000 marks (about 9,000 pounds). The building itself was ready in November, the cost amounting to 600,000 marks (about 30,000 pounds). This will be the central home of 70,000 Munich trade unionists. It contains besides restaurant rooms, a large assembly hall and the offices of the trades unions, the Social Democratic Union and the workers' own ambulance corps. There is also to be found the central library of the trades unions.

Great Britain.—An International Transport Workers' Congress will take place in London in June of this year. Previous to this it is intended to hold an International Railway Servants' Conference. . . The strike of the 5,000 miners in Wales has terminated, since all non-union men have joined the respective unions. . . The Union of Boilermakers have, by a referendum vote, decided to withdraw from the Labor party. . . Five thousand dyers in Yorkshire have obtained an increase of wages from 1s. to 2s. per week and Saturday afternoon free from 1 o'clock, without having to resort to a strike. Those who are employed by members of the Employers' Association are still fighting, particularly against the introduction of piecework. . . The strike of the London taxi drivers covers 12,000 workers. All attempts at mutual agreement have up to the present fallen through. The union is now considering a scheme to organize the taxi-motor traffic on a co-operative plan, and, after taking the advice of experts to replace petrol by some other driving power which will only necessitate the slightest alteration of the motors. The largest of the firms affected by the strike have offered to sell the motor cars to the men on the installment system. . . Shortly after the government had declared its intention of placing its printing orders only with such firms where the eight-hour day was observed, the London County Council similarly decided to have their work done where the maximum weekly work time is fifty hours. . . Within the first fortnight of the state unemployment insurance for building workers, shipbuilders, wheelwrights, etc., coming in force, 85,000 eligible out-of-works applied for relief. Altogether 2,250,000 workers are insured by the state against unemployment. . . The shoemakers are negotiating with the employers regarding a tariff for the whole country. They demand a forty-eight-hour week, minimum wage of 35s. weekly for adult males, a general minimum wage for females, etc. . . On account of the rejection of their demands, the bakers of London and district have decided to strike. They have left it to the organization to decide when the strike shall commence.

Holland.—Since January 5th the typographical trades in Amsterdam have been on strike. Altogether 1,000 assistants are affected. The employers threaten a general lockout, but have failed to move the strikers. The employers are now endeavoring to obtain foreign blacklegs or to place larger orders abroad, particularly in Belgium and Germany. It is hoped this plan will miscarry.

Hungary.—The National Congress of the Woodworkers took place on the 26th of December in Budapest. There were 13,875 members represented, as against 11,037 in 1910. Included in these figures were 11,147 joiners, 175 turners, 639 coopers, 745 upholsterers, 199 brushmakers, 396 wheelwrights, 52 basketmakers, etc. The union's capital has risen from 6,800 to 106,000 kronon. Unemployment and strike benefit is paid by the union. A proposal to introduce sick benefit was rejected. . . Since the great strike of the Budapest waiters in 1910 the hotel and restaurant proprietors have initiated an employment agency and withdrawn patronage from the "yellow" Geneva union, though the union should have their trust as a supplier of strike-breakers. Without an agency this union cannot gain members, so it will compete with the employers in the future and Budapest will again have twenty-six professional employment agencies and twenty-four so-called "waiters' agents." An order of the Prime Minister announces that everybody except police officials, who in time prevent emigrants who have not done their military service leaving the country, will receive a reward of 8 kronen per head.

Japan.—The government has in view the preparation of a bill, which, if passed, will compel employers to divide amongst workers who have not been engaged in any stoppage of work during the year, a certain percentage of the net gains, at the end of the year.

Mexico.—What is perhaps the greatest strike in the history of Mexico is now taking place. Thousands of men employed in the shops of the National railways are demanding increased pay and an eight-hour day. The government attitude is not conciliatory.

Norway.—In Trondjem a syndicalist opposition club has been formed within the trades unions. At the head of the syndicalist movement in Norway stands the editor of the party organ in Trondhjem, Traumål, who is consciously working towards the disruption of the trades unions movement. The aim of the syndicalist propaganda in Norway is a reform of the trades unions' tactics in regard to direct action, sabotage and against the collective agreement.

Roumania.—The gut cleaners in the larger slaughter houses have been locked out for four weeks. The employers are endeavoring to get the work done abroad, especially looking for assistance to Germany and Holland. It is possible that the watchfulness of the organizations of these countries will dash this expectation to the ground.

Russia.—The celebrated doctors' society "Pirogof," has issued an urgent appeal for support for ten provinces where the people are starving for want of necessary provisions. According to the estimates of the authorities more than two million hectares of land have been left uncultivated owing to this and it is anticipated there will be still worse consequences.

South Africa.—At the first conference of the South African Labor party at Cape Town last week, one of the most important questions discussed was that of colored labor. The conference proposes to admit colored men to trade unions, provided guarantees are forthcoming that white standards will be upheld. While determined to maintain white ideals and will place no obstacles in the way of natives attaining to such, the party will observe a passive policy in regard to the latter. Heavy penalties for cohabitation of whites with blacks are insisted upon. There are 15,000 members in the South African trades unions.

Spain.—The painters of Madrid are among the few favored trades enjoying the eight-hour day. Founded in 1899, the organization since 1902 has had this working time. The first raising of wages from 3.50 to 3.85 pesetas per day was obtained in 1905 without strike. A further increase of 25 centimes was obtained in 1911 after a strike of four weeks. Shortly after, however, 800 of the 1,000 members of the organization were locked out. The workers were defeated, but the organization has recovered since then. Today the painters receive 6 pesetas and the helpers 3.50 per day of eight hours.

Sweden.—The management of the Union of Masons and Wood Workers has published a proposal to be laid before the next conference for the innovation of unemployment benefits. For the masons this makes a much higher contribution necessary. The woodworkers have discovered through inquiries that this innovation, through their connection with the building workers, would create great difficulties for them. It has, therefore, been proposed that the building workers should cut themselves off from the Industrial Union of Woodworkers and that the benefit be regulated by a collective agreement.

Switzerland.—The employers and the Liberal party are working with feverish zeal to found "yellow," or blackleg, unions all over the land. . . The Federal Parliament has decided to create an office for social insurance for which the way has been prepared by state accident and invalidity insurance. . . The government proposes a bill for a postoffice savings bank with franc deposits. Lower deposits can be made by means of sticking post age stamps on forms.



YOUR BANKER.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Who is it greets you in old clothes,  
The "hand-me-downs" from goodness knows?  
Your banker.

Who is it helps you get a loan  
When in your dreams the town you'll own?  
Your banker.

Who is it keeps your books for you,  
Knowing well we've not a sou?  
Your banker.

Who is it helps you in a pinch,  
When other fellows have the cinch?  
Your banker.

Who is it helps the payroll go  
When "city dads" with coin are slow?  
Your banker.

Who was it broke the Fairplay bank  
And left me by a water tank?  
Why, man alive, I have to thank—  
My banker.

JESUS CHRIST.

Then they seized you and they crowned you with a burning crown of thorns:  
Now, the masters bow before you and a servile priesthood fawns;  
In a far and distant heaven, in a dim and mystic shrine,  
They have buried all the treasure of the truth that was divine.

On the cross they built for labor, lo! they hanged you in the night,  
And the jeering priesthood cheered it as a deed for good and right;  
But the workers gathered 'round you and the revolution spread,  
And the priesthood and the masters for a moment were afraid.

Down the highroad of the ages marched your resurrected soul,  
And the pagan powers trembled as their strong hands lost control;  
But the priesthood and the masters they were ever full of guile,  
And they re-enchained the workers with a bauble and a smile.

Yea! they built you divers temples and they took you from the sod  
And set you up in heaven as an Emperor and God;  
And they read a mystic meaning in your pure and simple creed,  
To the foolish workers dying on the battlefield of greed.

—Harrisburg Torch.

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

**LIST OF UNIONS**

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O.	Address
<b>ALASKA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M. U.			Frank Boyer		Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J. J. Wachenheim	er. Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
<b>ARIZONA</b>						
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	P. J. Downs	F. A. Bullinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Philier	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	C. L. Johnson	P. J. Breslin		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNeil		Brita. Mines Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Azam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rosland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rosland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat	A. Shilland	K. Sandon		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Joseph H. Parker		Van Anda
108	Trail M & S	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Oalavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
159	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark		N Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
<b>COLORADO</b>						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Clout City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abel Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U		Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	Ourray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ourray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
<b>IDAHO</b>						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	DeLamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	DeLamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	Thos. Kelly	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
<b>ILLINOIS</b>						
210	Alton S. U.	Sun	F. A. Lovell	F. E. Britt	172	Alton
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	E. G. Gates	Carl Kreider		Collinsville
<b>KANSAS</b>						
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Robt. Wallace	C. Andereck		Sandova
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
<b>KENTUCKY</b>						
245	Craig M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren		Owingsville
<b>MICHIGAN</b>						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jemma	John E. Autila	26	Calumet
196	Crystal Falls, 1st	8dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	SdSun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
<b>MISSOURI</b>						
155	Hibbing M. U.					Hibbing
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S	S	M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltersmen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Burton	W. G. Pinkerton	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstirker		Neck City
<b>MONTANA</b>						
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Chas choberg	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Oaseidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Secy.	Fin. Secy.		Butte
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes		Phillipsburg
18	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald	O. H. Truc	280	Great Falls
53	Hughesville M. U.		A. H. Eace	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain			John T. Taylor		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W.	2-4 Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow		Whitcomb
<b>NEVADA</b>						
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Blayolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaf	75	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz	56	National
263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	L. L. Moore	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Stepote M & S.	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright	Joe C. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						
266	Franklin Fur.M.S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U		Geo. Pastrik	Marian Maslowski		Perth Amboy
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						
263	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	Wm. Haywood		Wharton
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
<b>ONTARIO</b>						
146	Cobalt	SuAft	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	Sun	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyers		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
<b>OREGON</b>						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambe		Bourne
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	61	Galena
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Maitland
<b>UTAH</b>						
156	Alta M. U.	Wed	Joe McMillan	Harry Kemp		Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	John Strasser	E. G. Locke		N Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S.	Tues	Matt Alfirevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District.	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton		R Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grahan	P. J. Kelly	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.		Albin S. anson	Wm. J. Penney	96	Ophir
144	Park City	Thurs	Martin Kelly	Frank Toney	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Albert Whitaker	72	Tooele
<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	A. B. Orary	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
213	Hurley M. U.	Sun	C. Martia	Emanuel De Melo	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla	Felix Barbacori	24	

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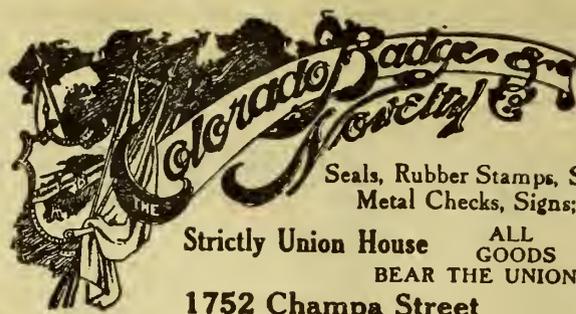
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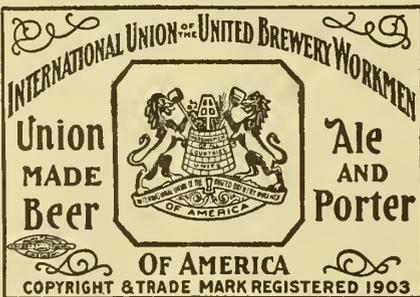
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