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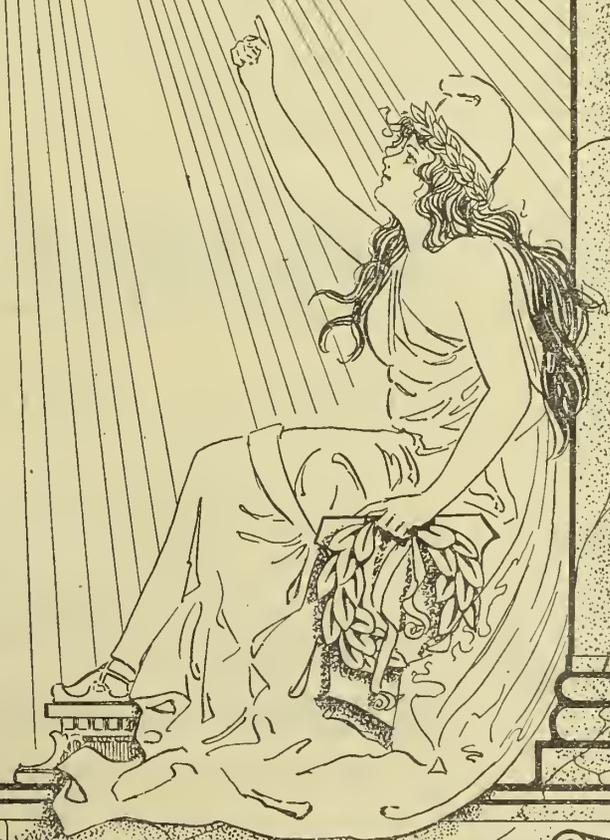
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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION
PROPERLY
ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY 27, 1913

VOLUME XIII.

24

NUMBER 505.

WEALTH BELONGS
TO THE PRODUCER
THEREOF

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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 has taken action to raise \$200,000 per month in aid of the strikers of West Virginia

THE SALARIES paid by department stores, mills, factories and sweatshops to girls and women may be truthfully called "the wages of sin."

THERE IS NO QUESTION but that American people are prosperous. We are spending 70 per cent. of our revenues for pensions, the Army and Navy.

MORGAN AND ROCKEFELLER are still piling up millions of wealth while millions of people are growing more impoverished. Such conditions are evidence of our great prosperity.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been given credit for the liberation of the black slaves. But now another Abraham Lincoln is needed to liberate the white slaves from the prisons of shame.

CARDINAL GIBBONS has condemned woman suffrage as "immoral." If it is immoral for a woman to cast a ballot, will the Cardinal tell us how casting a ballot affects the moral fibre of man?

PRESIDENT TAFT as a statesman received \$75,000 per annum and *perquisites*. Taft as a professor of law at Yale will receive \$5,000 per year. The management of the Yale University has an accurate comprehension of the mediocre ability of "Injunction Bill."

PROFESSOR WILSON has declared: "I am not going to disturb the business of the country." Men who know the influences that made Wilson President of the United States will not question the above statement.

Wilson will implicitly obey the combination behind the throne, for his masters will regulate his administration.

THE HAND OF CAPITAL is seen in the slaughter that is reddening the pages of Mexico's history with human blood. Profit is the incentive that has prompted pirates in the financial realm to precipitate the bloody conflict. As usual, the slaves are doing the fighting. The few who have bred the revolution are safe and secure, and are waiting in anticipation of drawing handsome dividends from the feast of blood.

WAR—WHAT FOR? written by George R. Kirkpatrick, has crossed the 50,000 mark. War—What For? was published less than three years ago, and yet this book has commanded the attention of the most advanced thinkers of this country.

Kirkpatrick's portrayal of war is merciless, and the man who reads War—What For? will refuse to be swept off his feet by appeals to his patriotism.

AT PITTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, a child eight years old was killed by a preventable accident, and the parents of the child sued, securing a verdict for \$3,000. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the state and the verdict of \$3,000 was set aside.

The Supreme Court declared by its decision that the loss of the child was only worth the cost of doctor's and undertaker's bills—which amounted to \$150.

In the days of chattel slavery, a child with a black skin sold on the auction block would bring more than \$150, but a white child in these days, when we boast of freedom, is only worth a physician's fee and funeral expenses when murdered through the culpable negligence of an element in society whose wealth gives them a standing in court.

IT HAS BECOME APPARENT that the mine guards, who formerly acted in the capacity of hired thugs for the coal barons of West Virginia, have been succeeded by members of the state militia. In other words, when public sentiment demanded that the mine operators should no longer keep in their employ professional assassins for hire, members of the state militia took their places and duplicated the outrages perpetrated by the dethroned thugs.

So infamous has become the conduct of the ex-members of the militia toward the striking miners that the State Federation of Labor of West Virginia has been seriously contemplating the declaration of a state-wide strike that would call out every member of organized labor.

More than 100 arrests have been made by the military, and those arrested were to be tried before a military tribunal, but the attorneys of the United Mine Workers appeared before the Supreme Court of

Appeals, and asked for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and this action has put military officials at sea, not knowing what course to pursue to serve the interests of the coal operators.

The strikers of West Virginia have enjoyed no rights, save those rights which they have defended at the risk of their lives.

LAST WEEK a report was flashed from Egypt that J. P. Morgan, who is traveling for his health, was stricken with acute indigestion. And immediately there were convulsions in the stock market. The money maniacs of Wall Street became alarmed and many of them became almost panic stricken over the news that America's giant banker was afflicted with an ailment that might result fatally.

It is certainly a glorious system under which we live, when the illness of one man so affects our stock market that thousands of parasitic exploiters show symptoms of insanity through fear of financial ruin.

The stock market seems to fluctuate with the health or illness of a Morgan, and should he die, it is probable that stock would so depreciate that thousands of gamblers on Wall Street who are recognized as the cream of society, would be swept to ruin.

Morgan's death would not destroy a single atom of legitimate wealth, but Morgan's death would, in all probability, destroy that fictitious wealth that is based on *water*.

The people of America who uphold a system that can be *Bulled* and *Beared* through the health or illness of some magnate in the financial world, can lay no claim to an intelligence of a high order.

THE LABOR AS WELL AS THE SOCIALIST PRESS frequently contain vigorous denunciations of the conduct of the upper strata of society, and yet, this denunciation is not warranted when the conduct of the wealthy receives calm consideration.

It may be that countless thousands of people when looking upon the palace and the hovel, upon the master and the slave, will feel a revulsion against such contrasts in society, but the great mass of the people support the hellish system that builds a palace for the exploiter and a hovel for the exploited.

Our words bristle with indignation when we read in the columns of the daily press a description of a monkey banquet tendered by a fashionable damsel who has "money to burn," but at every election the great majority of people who howl against feasts for monkeys and diamonds for dogs march to the polls and cast their ballots for the continued reign of an industrial system that enslaves the worker and enthrones the economic tyrant.

We denounce the white slave traffic and condemn prostitution; but we vote for capitalism that breeds both.

We denounce war with all its horrors, and yet, with our votes, we uphold a system that requires gatling guns and cannon to maintain it.

We denounce injunctions, militarism and corruption in official life and yet the ballots of the vast majority of the people are recorded in favor of a system that demands mandates from courts, armed force and the debauchery of so-called "servants of the people."

As long as men support a *cause* from which spring *effects* that arouse indignation, there is but little consistency in the condemnation of such *effects*.

AN EXCHANGE, under the heading, "Life Stories by Girl Strikers," had the following:

"Some distressing stories were told to Colonel Roosevelt by the young women strikers of the kimono and wrapper industry of New York City when he went among them the other day by invitation to make some observations for himself.

"A typical story was that of a young Italian girl, who said she had worked from 8 o'clock in the morning to 9 at night and was able thus to make thirty-six garments a day at four cents each. But out of this she had to pay \$32 for the sewing machine on which she did the work, a certain amount being taken each week out of her wages.

Her father had been ill for a year and all her earnings went to the support of the family.

"From the lips of all he got practically the same story—extreme privations, long working hours and small wages.

"A Jewish girl of fifteen years, said she was unable to earn more than \$3.50 a week because she could not, like other girls, work on Saturday. 'If they would only let us sing while we work!' she concluded, with a sigh, and the Colonel muttered: 'The brutes! to prevent them from singing—if they can be cheerful under such conditions.'

"This is free America, but there are within its borders too many industrial conditions that smack of slavery."

The language expressed by Roosevelt must certainly improve the conditions under which the Garment Workers of New York have been slowly but surely starving to death.

"The brutes!" belched by Roosevelt, will strike terror into the hearts of those unfeeling monsters who even objected to a hungry slave easing her misery by a song.

"The brutes!" expressed by Roosevelt will be about as far as the "Rough Rider" will go in aiding the songless slaves, who must be voiceless while slaving in the prisons of profit.

WE READ in a lengthy dispatch from New York that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, one of the society swells of the metropolis, rode down to some of the Garment Workers' headquarters in her automobile a few days ago and delivered speeches of sympathy to the strikers.

"I am not a Socialist or a suffragist," said Mrs. Fish, "but I sympathize with the cause you are on strike for. There must be something wrong when the conditions under which this strike was forced on you exist."

Having discovered that there is really something wrong with the working conditions, and having made it plain that she is no radical person, Mrs. Fish conceded that "the minimum wage scale for girls should not be less than \$7 a week."

As the most reliable investigators of social problems in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other places have repeatedly announced that it costs at least \$9 a week for working girls to support themselves decently, the dilettante Mrs. Fish surely will not be charged with being a Socialist or suffragist agitator by endorsing a wage scale \$2 below the bread line.

The very estimable lady went on to say that the rich people and the workers were unnecessarily far apart and that there seemed in some cases an unjustifiable feeling of bitterness among the workers against the rich. There is no reason, she said, why the rich and the workers should not know each other better or why people who were more fortunately circumstanced than the girls who had to strike cannot get together with them so that the strikers may be helped in their home lives.

Quite a pretty sentiment, to be sure! It's astonishing that Mrs. Fish and her society swells haven't thought of it before, and that, instead of leading idle, useless lives in planning fashionable functions to dissipate a small part of the profits that they plundered from the workers, thus producing that "unjustifiable feeling of bitterness," these wealthy dames could not spend their time better in studying out ways and means to help the toilers improve their home lives, not by dispensing charity and gratuitous lectures, but by advocating a system of social justice wherein the men and women who produce wealth should own what they produce.

However, as it is antagonistic to the class interests of Mrs. Fish and her crowd to engage in any practical undertaking that in the slightest degree interferes with the golden stream that pours into their laps, there is no need for the laboring people to anticipate any startling innovations from that source.

The workers must continue to organize and fight to improve their own conditions and the bitterness of the struggle is not likely to be greatly assuaged by the occasional tossing of a bone by some grand lady who receives thousands of dollars' worth of nation-wide advertising by cleverly propelling herself into the limelight in her limousine, to be beholden by a gaping public, thanks to the enterprise of snobbish news purveyors, who peddle her childish prattle, no matter how silly it sounds.—Cleveland Citizen.

A "Religion" That Socialism Opposes

WHENEVER THE GERMAN KAISER denounces what he calls "irreligion," and he has been doing it frequently of late, it is always with the menace of his unfaithful subjects, the Socialists, in mind. And he is indubitably correct. If the ideas the Kaiser presents really constitute religion, then the Socialists are not only "irreligious," but opposed to "religion," tooth and nail.

The other day at the Berlin University this potentate preached a sermon on religion, and connected it, as he always does, with war, slaughter, and the destruction of human life.

Religion, according to his idea, is a special characteristic that Germans must possess in order to kill other people and prevent other people from killing them. He informed his audience that the Prussians got licked in 1806 because they lost their faith in God, and God allowed them to be licked as a judgment upon them for their lack of faith. He didn't say that the French, who licked them, did so because they had faith in God. Religion, in the Imperial conception of the term, is an article strictly limited to national consumption.

He urged his hearers to study the history of that period and note

how, when the Prussians regained their old faith, they turned the tables on the French and slew them in thousands in a "glorious war of liberation." It didn't take long to regain the necessary faith; only five or six years, and that was all that was needed to put Napoleon down and out. The Kaiser omitted to mention such trifles as the alliance with Austria and Russia, the financial aid of Britain and the overwhelming weight of the "big battalions" in the bloody "Battle of the Nations" at Leipsic.

This man evidently cannot conceive of religion without calling to mind the wholesale murder of his fellow beings. His religious metaphors always include blazing shells, stabbing bayonets and reeking sabers; waste, havoc, destruction and devastation spread abroad on the earth. The purpose of trust in God is that the powder may be kept dry. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword," says the Word of God, but the Kaiser amends the text by adding, "Not if they have religion." He has no conception of religion or no use for it, except as a necessary stimulant to incite murder upon earth. And no

doubt the recent manifesto of the International Socialists, issued at Basel, Switzerland, calling a halt upon European war, seems to him the acme of atheism, impiety and irreligion.

Just how far the consensus of the religious opinion of the world may consider the Kaiser a religious person and the ideas he promulgates as religion, we know not. At any rate, he has never been repudiated by it or lost his religious standing in any way. His hearers at

the Berlin University applauded him to the echo.

But we Socialists are free to say, and we care not who objects, that if "religion" involves these things that the Kaiser speaks of, if the maintenance and perpetuation of them is its principal object, then we shall do what in us lies to sweep "religion" from the face of the earth, in the sincere belief that the world will be all the better off and the happier for its disappearance.—New York Call.

Falling Birth Rate!

OUR BIRTH RATE IS FALLING! Our birth rate is falling! So the cry comes from all the great industrial nations. His Majesty the Baby is not playing the game. He is not keeping his end up. Corn and oil and wine we have a-plenty and to spare—for those that own it—but not enough babies. So the heaven-born statesmen of the nation are giving their minds to the question of how to stop the declining birth rate.

The Bishop of London—a smooth-faced divine with an income of \$75,000 a year and no wife—urges the poor around his palace of Lambeth, and the folk of Great Britain generally, to get busy about the matter of the falling birth rate, whilst Lloyd George gives the mothers of that happy land \$7.50 apiece for their babies.

The rulers of France have been grappling with the difficulty for a long time and have now well-nigh exhausted all their fruitless experiments.

Napoleon himself is reported to have said it was not men we wanted so much as mothers, which implied babies. Grown babies would make him such good long stops for the grape shot of the accursed Muscovite, for 1812 sat heavy upon his soul, even as '71 has become the nightmare of his successors.

Mr. Roosevelt, too, he wants more babies, and after backing his request by logical effort personally, he turns to the American people and wants to know what they mean by having such small families or none at all.

The significant part of it is, that nearly all this admonition is addressed to the working people, for they hadn't used to be that way. Time was when the agricultural laborers of England had more children than they drew shillings per week in wages. So scandalous did it become, that the haughty dame of milord would sometimes wax wroth because Hodge had heirs and nothing to leave, whilst she had much to leave but none to leave it to, and unless Rumor is always a lying jade, many a noble house of Britain has perpetuated its title by timely assistance from extraneous sources. But times have changed, and the workers show a disposition to think more and breed less. Circumstances confront their eyes which will not be denied consideration. Their ears catch the wail about the falling birth-rate and at the same moment their eyes show them two men asking for every job. They themselves are often enough among those who ask and do not find employment. Little wonder they are not able to see eye to eye with those who bewail our declining numbers.

Two things seem to be combining to produce the declining birth

rate. One is that as men and women grow more intelligent, it is seen by them that with a smaller family, both the parents and the children stand a better chance of enjoying some of the things to which all human beings are entitled.

Better houses, better food, better clothing, and last but not least, a better education for the children to fit them for their coming struggle in life. It means that the economic possibilities of the family are distributed over an area less in quantity with results higher in quality.

Another reason is, that the struggle for existence is growing keener. Opportunities of securing constant employment at good wages are more rare, and men do not care to father offspring whose natural wants may be denied at any time because the breadwinner is not able to find an employer to hire him. Since the youth of our fathers, the general standard of intelligence among working men and women has improved. Education has broadened their outlook and has given rise to a natural demand for more of the comforts and good things of life. It has also developed a disgust for the tribe of squalling brats which passed for a family years ago. Where the standard of living and intelligence is lowest, there the number of children per family is highest. The sidewalks and streets of the poor districts of all large cities are littered with the spawn of the poverty which congests the surrounding rookeries and tenement buildings, and the last state of these stunted, wan caricatures of humanity is usually worse than the first.

Intelligent women still number home and children amongst the things to be most desired, but they rebel against being made mere machines for the perpetuation of a class whose progeny is foredoomed to be sweated in mill, mine, and factory, for the profit of a class which despises them. Moreover, men of today, who think over these things, with an eye to the future, are not so willing to undertake the responsibilities of family life. They do not consider that it is any sign of abounding affection to ask the type of woman they would like to marry, to share with them an income which is barely enough to supply one person with the decencies of life, just for the sake of trying the experiment long enough to prove it a failure.

The families of the richer classes are mostly small—or not at all, and the cry for larger families is addressed by them to the workers. The tiny fingers of the workers' children have woven profits for them for these many years, little wonder they should be alarmed. If they feel so keenly on this question let them arrange the matter with their own women—it will serve as an interesting diversion from bull-pups in cradles, and monkey dinners.—B. C. Federationist.

Playing the Same Old Game

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD has pitched its tent in Denver, Colorado, and its jawsmiths started *revivals*, in order that "mazuma" might be gathered to furnish a few professional loafers with the means of living without work. These chronic vagrants well remember that the stunts pulled off at San Diego and Spokane netted handsome returns, and the memory of such returns prompted the sweatless hoodlums to select Denver as a pasture that might turn out to be an oasis.

Several weeks ago, the dispensers of torrid ozone planted their soapboxes on Market street, by permission of the city authorities; but Market street was not satisfactory to the modern Ciceros, who believed that a location closer to the State Capitol would yield better financial returns.

Their demands to be permitted to speak where they pleased were denied, and then the slighted and humiliated gladiators who once stormed San Diego and Spokane "took the bit in their teeth" and planted their gatling guns on Glenarm street and commenced to hurl their slime and filth against anybody and everybody who refused to place the label of approval on the tactics and methods of the "Bum-mery."

The following in the local columns of a Denver journal shows that the "hot air" artists have started a campaign to launch another so-called *free speech* fight, as a means to touch the pockets of those verdant members of the labor movement who, as yet, are blind to the hypocrisy of the aggregation who sing "I'm a Bum."

"Through a surging mob of 500 people, which jammed Glenarm at 16th street from curb to curb, Police Sergeant Russell and a dozen detectives buffeted their way with William Carpenter, 29, said to be an agitator for the Industrial Workers of the World, and landed him in the patrol wagon.

"The arrest of Carpenter followed the receipt of an I. W. W. letter by Chief of Police O'Neill yesterday, in which twenty self-styled members of the organization threatened death to the chief and to Municipal

Judge B. F. Stapleton unless ten of their fellow members were released from jail.

"The letter received by Chief O'Neill follows:

"February 8, 1913.

"Chief of Police:

"This will be a warning to you if you do not let our brothers of our organization of the I. W. W. out of jail Sunday by high noon we will finish your damn judge and the two ——— policemen. Take this as our sworn oath. Hell will judge us all. Good-by.

"Signed by twenty I. W. W.'s of the World."

The above extracts from the article in one of the Denver daily journals shows the extraordinary efforts made by the *Bums* to break into jail, in order that they might be able to place the following appeal for funds in "Solidarity," the official mouthpiece of the belligerent mendicants.

"Report comes to Solidarity from Denver, that an I. W. W. free speech fight is now on in that city. Police Commissioner Creel, who announced some months ago that he would not allow any interference with free speech or the I. W. W., has recently been dismissed by the mayor, and the chief at once got busy trying the "suppressing" act. I. W. W. speakers were in the habit of holding street meetings at noon or early in the afternoon, to catch the workers at the clothing factories and around the employment offices before the latter shipped out on various jobs. These meetings were ordered stopped and the hour set for late in the afternoon when the workers were absent.

"The I. W. W. tried to get the permits changed, but was refused by the chief. Meetings were then held without permits, and many arrests followed. On the first occasion the speakers were all discharged by the court; but the second time they were convicted, and fined several of them more than \$100 each.

"The Denver I. W. W., Local 26, announce that they will fight for free speech in the approved I. W. W. fashion, and call for volun-

teers to invade the Denver jails, and for funds to feed the free speech fighters coming in and out of jail. The latter should be addressed to Peter Murray, Sec., 1850 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo."

In the above article an attempt is made to make it appear that the mayor of Denver removed Commissioner Creel on the grounds that he has favored the jawnsmiths using the streets of the city for "hot air" explo-

sives, but Creel was removed on account of his imputations on other commissioners, whose honor was brought into question by the deposed Creel.

The letter forwarded to the chief of police by the freaks and fanatics, needs no further comment, as the letter discloses the traits of the hoodlums who use *free speech* as a pretext to *Work the Workers*.

Russianized West Virginia

THE STATE of West Virginia, through its public officials, has arrayed itself against the striking miners.

It was thought that when the hired thugs or mine guards were deported from the coal fields, that outrages to some extent would cease, but the members of the State Militia were substituted for the mine guards, and these cossacks in uniform, became as infamous as the degenerates who followed the vocation of professional assassins. In other words, the state militia usurped the places of the mine guards and these Hessians drawing pay from the coffers of the coal barons, manifested an eagerness to resort to every species of brutality to win the approval of the paymaster.

The striking miners in defense of themselves and families, were forced to arm themselves to resist the unprovoked assaults of thugs licensed by the state to commit acts of lawlessness.

There have been a number of miners killed recently, but the murderers licensed by the state to kill, will not pay any penalties for their red-handed crimes.

Because the miners have dared to resist lawlessness on the part of those who are presumed to uphold the law, scores of arrests have been made of those most actively engaged in the strike, in the hope that the rank and file of the miners will become discouraged and return to work under conditions that mean death by slow starvation.

"Mother" Jones has been among those who have been arrested.

For several months she has been constantly among the miners of West Virginia, using her eloquence to spur the faltering on to victory. She has incurred the deathless hatred of industrial monsters whose hearts and souls have been calloused by that insatiable *appetite* for dividends that resolves men into brutes.

For many months the life of "Mother" Jones has been in jeopardy, but this aged woman, who has reached the fourscore milestone has placed no value on her life, but stood her ground, giving the best that was in her to win a battle for human rights.

She has been shadowed and followed by the slimy sleuths of detective agencies, but with eyes growing dim by age and her step unsteady, she has never wavered in her determination to continue the fight until *greed* has been *conquered* and a living wage established in the Russianized district of West Virginia.

It is only a sense of fear that has protected the life of "Mother" Jones since she has been in the coal fields of West Virginia. Thugs as brutal as they may be and corporations as arrogant as they may be, have the hearts of cowards, and they know that violence against "Mother" Jones would mean an uprising in this country that would ultimately spell disaster to "predatory wealth."

Regardless of all the arrests that may be made in West Virginia and regardless of all the persecution that may be visited upon the striking miners, *the strike will be won!*

Revealing Some of the Facts

THE UTAH COPPER COMPANY, through its officials, has compiled its annual report and submitted the same to the stockholders. The officials are *experts* at their *business*, and present plausible excuses for the shortage in the production of ores and the shrinkage in dividends. The following partial report is taken from the *Salt Lake Tribune*, and shows that the officials have made herculean efforts to placate the stockholders on the losses sustained during the last quarter of the year 1912:

"The Utah Copper Company has released the following report for the fourth quarter of 1912:

"The total amount of copper contained in concentrates for this quarter and the preceding three quarters of 1912, together with a comparison of the production for the year 1912 with the year 1911, is given below:

	Pounds
January	8,156,612
February	8,612,739
March	8,160,199
Total	24,929,550
Average monthly production	8,309,850
	Pounds.
April	9,069,237
May	10,068,336
June	9,234,465
Total	28,372,038
Average monthly production	9,457,346
	Pounds.
July	11,160,614
August	11,841,162
September	6,965,144
Total	29,966,920
Average monthly production	9,988,973
	Pounds.
October	2,128,792
November	4,802,544
December	5,975,246
Total	12,906,582
Average monthly production	4,302,194
	Pounds.
Gross production for the year 1911	98,436,224
Gross production for the year 1912	96,175,090
Average monthly gross production for the year 1911	8,203,019
Average monthly gross production for the year 1912	8,014,591

"The total quantity of ore treated at both plans for the quarter was 930,595 tons, as compared with 1,581,527 tons for the previous quarter. The decrease in tonnage was due partly to the labor disturbances referred to in the last quarterly report, coupled with a further shortage of labor due to a very large percentage of the southern Europeans formerly employed by us having left this country for service in the Balkan war. We were also seriously delayed on account of severe winter weather and by failure in completion of extensions and improvements which were being made in the coarse crushing department of both mills preventing the operation of these departments at full capacity. Of the total ore treated during the quarter, about 95 per cent was mined by steam shovels and about 5 per cent. came from underground mining.

Grade of Ore Lower.

"The average assay of the ore treated during the quarter was 1.104 per cent. copper, as compared with 1.41 per cent. for the previous quarter. The low grade of the ore was due to the same causes which have been referred to in the discussion of decreased tonnage. Our stripping operations were delayed more seriously than those of mining, and, as indicated in the percentage of underground ore produced, underground mining was almost entirely suspended. Under these circumstances it became necessary to procure almost the entire tonnage from lower grade areas near the northerly margin of the ore deposit, and, as these areas had been only partially stripped, the grade of the ore was further vitiated by the intermixing of unusual quantities of low-grade oxidized capping.

"The average cost per pound of net copper produced during the quarter, after making allowances for smelter deductions and without crediting miscellaneous income, was 14.83 cents, as compared with 7.707 cents for the previous quarter. If the net miscellaneous earnings in Utah for the quarter, including those from the Bingham & Garfield railway, were credited to the cost of operations, the net cost per pound for the quarter would be reduced about one-half a cent. This high cost was due partly to the deficiency in tonnage and low grade of ore resulting from causes already explained, and partly to extraordinary expenses incurred during the period, all of which were charged against operating costs."

From the above it can be seen that the officials of the Utah Copper Company taxed their ingenuity to compile a report that would in some way appease the discontented stockholders. But while the report is couched in plausible language and while the officials make huge drafts on their optimism as to the future, yet, the stockholders would rather have *cash* than *glowing promises* as to what the harvest shall be in the "Sweet Bye and Bye."

The Utah Copper Company has been hit hard, and the day is not far distant, when even *gluttons* for *profit* will discover that it does not *pay* to refuse to deal with organized labor.

Some Explanations

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, appears several extracts taken from the report of the Utah Copper Company and the admissions made by the officials to the stockholders, disclose the fact that it is very expensive for a mining corporation to produce ore with scabs and strike breakers. The report shows a large deficit for the last quarter of the year 1912, and the reserve fund was very materially reduced through the officials being forced to take dividends from the strong box.

It will be noticed in the report that the cost of the production of copper by the Utah Copper Company during the last quarter of 1912, reached 14.83 cents per pound, while for the previous quarter when no strike was on, the production of copper cost the Utah Copper Company but 7.707 cents per pound.

The difference between 7.707 cents per pound and 14.83 cents per pound, is the difference between the labor of union men and the labor of scabs and strike breakers.

The report shows that the ores extracted from the mines of the Utah Copper Company were of lower value and the officials endeavor to impress upon the stock holders that the depreciated values in ores were responsible for the deficit. But the officials might have gone a

little farther and explained to the stock holders, how it was that the ores depreciated in value. Since the officials neglected to give this explanation to the stock holders, it becomes necessary for the editor of the Miners Magazine to make it clear to the stock holders as to why the ores so suddenly lost their values.

The officials, after the strike was declared sent their agents into many of the large cities to recruit forces to take the places of strikers. These agents gathered the bums and loafers of the big cities and shipped them to Bingham, thinking that the strikers would return to work when they beheld carloads of the tailings of humanity dumped into the corporation-ridden mining district of Utah. But the strikers knew that professional bums and loafers could not mine ore, and they failed to stampede because their places were being filled with gangs of degenerates that rushed growlers and assaulted free lunches.

The officials were forced to load cars with waste to make a showing that the strike was being broken, and the vast amount of waste that was mixed with the ores is responsible for the cost of producing copper by the Utah Copper Company climbing from 7.707 cents per pound to 14.83 cents per pound.

We trust that these explanations will be satisfactory to the stock holders.

The Situation at Porcupine

(Cotton's Weekly.)

THE STRIKERS of South Porcupine, Ont., are having the class nature of our courts, our laws and our politicians, ground into them. It is a rough training, but they are getting it good and plenty.

The miners of the Porcupine region have been working long hours for poor pay. They demanded the eight hour day. The mine owners, particularly the Hollinger, refused, and over a thousand miners went on strike.

A commission investigating the 8-hour day law for underground workers has been meandering round the country. The politicians have been giving sweet words to the miners about being favorable to the eight hour day, and have not passed the law. The miners are driven under the lash of wage slavery to their ten hour toil. The politicians and labor thieves are one in heart.

The miners went on strike. They got tired of politicians and brutal slavery and they refused to peddle their labor power.

Here they ran counter to the law. In 1907 the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Postmaster General (you remember how he fought Cotton's by arbitrary postal rulings?) as oily an agent of the labor thieves as ever similingly lied to an audience of wage slaves, had a law passed at Ottawa called the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." By this law no employes of a mine, railway or public utility could go on strike without first calling upon the government to appoint an arbitration board to investigate as to the matters at issue and report thereon. The workers appointed a member of the board, the owners appoint a member, and the third member is chosen by the other two.

Thirty days' notice must be given of any intended demand for a change in wages or hours. The law is made to apply to masters in that they must not declare a lockout, under the same delay, but who ever hears of employers being made amenable to the law?

The whole intention of the law is to allow the bosses plenty of time to get scabs, or to stock up with commodities, so that a strike can be successfully broken. Had the act not been solely in the interest of the master class Lemieux would never have introduced it, and the aggregation of labor hating political sharpers infesting Ottawa would never have passed it.

Sections 59 and 60 of the act read as follows:—

59. Any employe who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employe is on strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employe to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Under the provisions of these two clauses Magistrate Thomas Torrence on January 21st condemned William Holowatsky and Peter Cleary to \$500 fine or three months in Sudbury jail at hard labor for inciting the employes of the Hollinger Mine to go on strike. Peter Croft was fined \$50 or sixty days in jail for striking.

The cases of Holowatsky and Cleary prove the class nature of our judges. Thomas Torrence is a lick-spittle of the capitalist class, otherwise he would not be a magistrate.

Into Porcupine have been flung Provincial police who have brutally illused the strikers. This shows how the provincial government is an agent of the employing class. Thiel detectives have been hired by the mine owners and have flourished their guns and have poked them in the faces of Canadian citizens. At the head of these private gunmen is a reptile by the name of M. E. White. For three years he accepted pay as the Financial Secretary of the Trinidad Miners' Union of Trinidad, Colorado. White was always trying to impress the membership of organized labor that his life was consecrated to the down-trodden and the oppressed. While he attended his last miners' convention

he did not fail to report every night to his paymaster, Superintendent Stewart, of the Thiel Detective Agency. His record is thoroughly exposed in the last issue of the Miners' Magazine. This alien traitor and scab is allowed to come to Canada and carry arms and maintain a posse of gunmen, strictly against the terms of the Ontario law, which says no private peace officer may carry arms unless he is a resident of the locality in which he acts. This shows that the Ontario executive government is not only actively enlisted against the strikers, but also willing that the law should be broken in the interest of the mine owners.

A further point is that strikers have been flung into cold jails, forced to sleep on the bare floor with insufficient covering, and held in solitary confinement, although not proven guilty of any crime and subsequently discharged. On complaint being made to the Attorney General, this labor-hating skate of a politician sneeringly replied that "only the usual jail discipline is enforced." Innocent workers are subject to "jail discipline." Your employers would not be subject to any such indignity.

The Lemieux Act shows that the Ottawa government is against labor, and the brutal sentence handed out by Torrence shows him to be a lickspittle.

There is one thing your masters insist upon—that the courts must be looked upon as sacred. Wherefore we have severe laws about contempt of court. If once the workers waken to the fact that the judges of Canada are the best agents the masters have because you workers venerate them, you will lose your veneration. So your masters allow nothing to be said against the courts.

For this reason I consider it my duty to speak plainly about magistrate Torrence. He is a lickspittle of the masters. If he had not been a lickspittle the labor-hating politicians of Ontario would never have given him his billet in a mining community. If he was not prepared to do the dirty work of the Hollinger Miner owners he would not be judge.

The penalty for which Holowatsky and Cleary rendered themselves liable runs from \$50 to \$1,000. Torrence inflicts the penalty of \$500, which no propertyless slave can pay. The Porcupine miners have been guilty of no outrages. Their strike has been as peaceful as the Provincial agents-provocateurs would allow. And Torrence hands out a sentence of \$500. If he had been in sympathy with the down-trodden and oppressed, and yet, for economic reasons had to hang on to the dirty job which he is paid for, why did he not make the sentence the minimum of \$50?

This judgment is the opening wedge. The employing class all over Canada are jubilant. Torrence's outrageous sentence will be followed by other courts. Labor in Canada is to be further enslaved. The masked battery of the Lemieux Act has poured its first round at the ranks of labor, and the masters are watching the effect. Will labor protest? If it will the masters will not be so jubilant.

Because of the necessity for labor to protest is why I render myself liable for contempt of court by calling Judge Torrence a lickspittle. Let me repeat. He is a lickspittle of the capitalist class.

Will labor protest? Comrades, you have got to. Write your M. P. and protest against the outrageous sentence passed under the Lemieux Act.

And let all the comrades of Ontario protest. Let your unions protest. Write your local representative at Toronto. Whitney is a tough old capitalist henchman lost to decency and honor. You can do nothing with him. But you can make an impression on your local politician. Get your union to protest. Hold public indignation meetings.

Most important of all, become active in the Socialist movement. Bend your energies to capturing your province by the election of a majority of Socialists. Then the Premiership and executive offices will be held by revolutionary working men, and as soon as that is accomplished we can make it uncomfortable, to say the least, for every mine owner and capitalist exploiter who tries to steal the product of his labor away, from the producer of wealth.

Report of the Delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention

To the officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners:
Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

WE, YOUR DELEGATES to the 32nd convention of the American Federation of Labor, herewith submit our report for your consideration:

Your delegation voted as a unit on practically every question that came before that body for consideration, and was at all times in unanimous accord in whatever action was taken throughout the sessions of the convention.

There were several measures in which the members of our organization are interested and which they want incorporated into the policies of the American Federation of Labor that came up for discussion, and in some instances they were the subject of warm parliamentary battles, and while we cannot report the adoption of any of them, we can report a large increase in the number of delegates who work and vote for the success of these progressive measures which we believe will do so much to advance the cause of labor.

We shall not record here all of the events of the convention, in which we think you would be interested, merely enough to give you an understanding of the progress being made.

The Danbury Hatters' case was projected on the floor and it seems, by those who wanted to have it discussed and then laid aside without any action, and in this they were successful but not without a fight which at times was the most spectacular witnessed during the sessions of the convention.

The issue hinged on the question as to whether or not the convention should pledge itself to stand by the Hatters in their financial responsibilities (The \$240,000 fine and court costs) as well as the cost of defending the cases before the courts.

The convention of the faction headed by Gompers and seconded by most of the International Presidents and Secretaries present, was that it would not be a good policy for the Federation, just then, to assume this debt, as such a step might influence a jury sitting on the case, to decide against the Hatters under the pretext that as the organized labor movement was to bear the cost it would amount to a mere trifle on each one (not more than 25 cents on each member) the opposing faction contended that the convention should take such action as would result in giving the Hatters the united support of the organized labor movement at once, and that nothing should be done that might cause a decision to be given in the case on any technical point, and that if the money, homes, and other property of the wage workers can be seized by the courts and turned over to the employers, the sooner the workers find it out the better for all concerned and that, if that stage in capitalist government is reached, where not only are practically all decisions involving capital and labor, rendered against the workers, but their little property is to be taken and given to satisfy the vengeance of the masters, and taken by the courts of which it has been so nonsensically said; "A divinity doth hedge about them."

In truth the divinity of a Beelzebub with all the cruel ingenuity with which that prince is credited, is required to furnish the contention that the workers of a nation must be thus served, under the pretext of, "busting the trusts;" if in reality this condition of affairs in our industrial and political life is reached, it is then time that the issue should be squarely met and steps taken to overthrow the system of legal usurpation under which all forms of liberty and justice are being eradicated from industry and government.

But the controlling power at the convention of the American Federation of Labor seems to be actuated by the policy of evasion, or fabianism, or by a determination not to meet the issue squarely, the fallacy of which has not been demonstrated to it, even by twenty-two years of failure to amend the obnoxious clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which is used by the courts as a pretext under which to inflict these wrongs upon labor.

When attacks were made on this policy, and the fact pointed out that our government was in the hands of our industrial and political enemies and that concerted working class political action is necessary for the solving of these questions; those in control would shout; "Socialism," and would appeal to superstition, bigotry, and prejudice to save them from themselves, from a powerful labor movement, and from a just and sane industrial system. The question was finally left just where it was when the convention assembled, and the opponents of progress claimed "a great victory over the socialists."

The next question on which a great fight was made, is that of "Industrial Unionism," and it does not seem necessary to us that the arguments pro and con be repeated here as practically our entire membership is familiar with the subject, but again the bugaboo of Socialism was dug out and flaunted in the faces of the delegates to rally the forces of reaction against any attempt to build up a labor movement in a form that would bring better results to labor and place it in a position of vantage whence the attacks of the enemy would be unavailing.

The delegations of the United Mine Workers, the Brewery Workers, the Western Federation of Miners, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, (but one delegate,) the Iron Steel and Tin Workers, the Printing Pressmen, the Railway Carmen, the Shingle Workers, the Tailors, and five out of six of the Painters Paperhangers and Decorators, voted for Industrial Unionism as did many scattering votes from other delegations and representatives of State and Central bodies.

The United Mine Workers delegation made a splendid fight on this question and notwithstanding the fact; that but a minority of them were Socialists, and some of them high in the councils of other parties,

Mitchell, said to be an adherent of the late lamented "Bull Moose," Lewis, the candidate for state secretary of Ohio on the defunct Taft Republican ticket, and Green, Democrat, and president of the Ohio State Senate, the convention was gravely informed by administration partisans that the advocates of Industrial Unionism, were intent on stealing the labor movement for the sinister purpose of letting the socialists absorb it, with the inference thrown out to the gullible that Socialists waxed fat on absorbed labor movements, and strange as it may seem, some there are, who are really deceived by such gush. But with all that 35% of the vote was for Industrial Unionism.

Another fight was made on the attempt to pass a constitutional provision for the direct election of the officers of the A. F. of L., and again straw men were introduced and knocked down for the edification of a solidly lined up backing.

Residents of states, where campaigns have been made for Direct Primaries, and the Initiative and Referendum; are familiar with the stock arguments against these modern methods of peoples' rule, but no doubt most of them will be surprised to learn that every one of these old and discredited subterfuges of routed "stand patters" was iterated and reiterated to a now thoroughly frightened following which as on preceding votes was kept whipped into line.

It is quite flattering to the Socialists that they were credited with originating every progressive and advanced measure introduced upon the floor of the convention, no matter whence a proposition came, or what its purpose, if it was in any way an improvement on what it was intended to replace or amend, it was immediately dubbed "Socialistic," and the faithful were warned to be on the alert else the Socialists would get them if they didn't watch out.

In the election of officers, almost one third of the vote of the convention was for the candidate of the radicals for president. This is encouraging and we believe that the time is not far distant when the American labor movement will do, as the labor movements in advanced European countries have done, use every weapon within its grasp to advance the cause of labor, and will even go so far as to try to capture the power of government, the same to be used for the benefit of those who toil, and ultimately establish a system of industry under which the workers will receive the full value of the product of their labor.

We cannot point to any definite act of the convention, as progressive, and on the question of industrial unionism on which so many expected some advanced step, the majority went back ten years to get an expression; a declaration made at the Scranton convention in 1902, was dug up an re-affirmed as the "Ne plus ultra," of modern unionism as expounded by the controlling faction at the A. F. of L. convention.

In the election of officers it was early made evident that the old regime did not intend to permit even the slightest change, and men who are not really serving their organizations in any official capacity were re-elected; Lennon, formerly president of the Tailors, was elected Treasurer, although his union has sometime since placed in office as his successor one whom it thinks is more in touch with the struggle in which the unions are engaged; O'Connell, formerly president of the Machinists was re-elected as one of the vice-presidents, notwithstanding the fact that he was not even a delegate to the convention, and that his organization had passed a resolution in which it expressed itself to the effect, that, if the A. F. of L. convention would place a member of the Machinists, Union on the executive council, that that member be Wm. H. Johnson, now president of that organization but even this could not be; Change seems to be repugnant to those now in control and the voice of the membership seems to have as little effect on them as did the cries of the "Sans Culotte" on the aristocracy prior to the French Revolution.

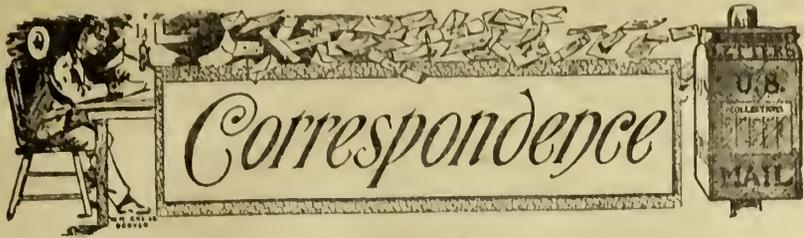
But with all that, progress is being made, not perhaps with the officials, but the membership is becoming aroused to the necessity of new forms and new policies, and perhaps, to a new regime, and this, in the last analysis, is the best place from which progress can come; when the rank and file bring it, it is of a permanent character; if brought by the officials it may be of a fleeting nature.

EDWIN YOUNG.
M. J. SCANLAN.
J. C. WILLIAMS.
JOS. D. CANNON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—BUREAU OF MINES.

New Publications. (List 16—February, 1913).

- Second Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, 1911-12. J. A. Holmes, Director, 1912. 88 pp.
- Bulletin.—Bulletin 45. Sand available for filling mine workings in the Northern Anthracite Coal Basin of Pennsylvania, by N. H. Darton. 1912. 33 pp. 8 pls.
- Technical Paper.—Technical Paper 32. The cementing process of excluding water from oil wells as practiced in California, by Ralph Arnold and V. R. Garfias. 1912. 10 pp.
- Miners' Circular.—Miners' Circular 11. Accidents from mine cars and locomotives, by L. M. Jones. 1912. 16 pp.
- The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but cannot give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.



\$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

NOTICE TO ALL SECRETARIES OF W. F. M.

Please look out for the card of Albert Russel, who was initiated in Creede, Colorado, November 4, 1913; transferred to Bisbee, No. 106, November 13, 1912. Dues paid until March, 1913, and the assessment paid for the month of December.

G. S. ROUTH,
Secretary B. M. U. No. 106.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

Pueblo, Colorado, February 17, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in the Magazine: Secretaries and members of the Western Federation of Miners are requested to look out for a card issued to John Japell by the Pueblo Smelters' Union No. 43, who was initiated into our union September 14, 1912. Dues and assessments are paid up to October 31, 1912. Said card was lost by him here in Pueblo, Colorado, in the early part of December of last year. Fraternal yours,

(Seal) CHARLES POGORELEC,
Secretary-Treasurer, No. 43, W. F. of M.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER WRITES AN INTERESTING REPORT.

Cobalt, Ontario, February 17, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The situation in any part of the jurisdiction is always a matter of interest to the membership, particularly is that true when a conflict is on. While the membership here are not on strike, there are the closest bonds of sympathy and interest between them and Porcupine. They have shown that sympathy in the most effective manner by picketing and relief.

The Cobalt union is "the daddy" of them all" and has contributed their full share in an endeavor to organize the miners of Ontario, who are by no means embraced in the existing unions of the Federation. It was to unite the forces that organization might be extended that delegates met here a week ago to form a district union, Cobalt paying the transportation expenses of the delegates. Their report, accompanied by the draft of a constitution, will be submitted to the various locals of the district, and if approved by them, work will be begun in April.

Many requests for organization have come in from various quarters. Brother Davidson and I have just approved granting a charter to the men at the Garrison mines near Sudbury, Ontario. This is an old mining district, the mines having been in operation fully thirty-five years, and the management, in the most instances, antagonistic to organized labor, and while their employes have not become union men, they are enjoying some of the fruits of organized effort, miners in that district now receiving \$2.75, as against \$2 a few years ago. They rightly feel that if others can benefit them so much, that they can help themselves still more. This district was scoured for strikebreakers for Porcupine, but few, if any, were secured. The companies met with the same fate in Nova Scotia, where it was formerly easy to secure scabs, but the strike of the Mine Workers there a few years, though unsuccessful, taught some great lessons and was by no means lost.

The miners of this province have been trying for several years to secure an eight-hour day. Some of the companies here granted a nine-hour day at the time of the strike in 1907, but ten hours is the custom of the province. The government brought in an eight-hour law last year, then delayed its passage—to investigate (?) It is now foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. Cobalt is sending a representative to urge its passage. It is one of the demands of the Porcupine strikers; it is highly probable that some action will be taken. The properties here that were operating on the ten-hour basis, with one exception—and they increased wages 25 cents per day—changed to nine during the past week.

There are more than 3,500 men employed in this camp; the union employs a secretary and a walking delegate, paying each of them \$3.50 per day. In addition to this they employ a Finnish and Italian secretary to look after those nationalities, paying them \$15 each per month. The Finnish branch hold weekly meetings. Last week eighty-five names were added to the rolls of the union and the collections amounted to \$1,387. Per capita and assessments are paid in advance. Secretary Gauthier's books are models of accuracy, neatness and show every detail in receipts and expenses. He is taking a vacation, Brother Joe Gorman acting in his absence. The walking delegate for several terms, Brother Duke, sent in his resignation, and Brother McQuarrie is now on the job. The membership feel that he will keep up the pace.

The Porcupine strikers are standing firm, some of the properties not attempting to operate; others blundering along with an inefficient crew of strikebreakers. Brothers Holowaske and Cleary, sentenced to ninety days in jail, or \$500 fine, for inciting men to strike, went to jail, but were paroled after twenty days, as was Brother Croft for going on strike in violation of the LeMieux act. Some have imagined that under British laws the worker received a larger measure of justice than in Uncle Sam's land. To me capitalism bears the same brutal aspect in every country, and uses the same weapons.

I expect to see a large increase in the membership of the W. F. of M. in this province during the next few months. Fraternal yours,

GUY E. MILLER.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM BINGHAM, UTAH.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, February 19, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. M., Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Being absent from Bingham, where you addressed yours of the 10th, inst., which I just received, and also a copy of the communication from the committee of the Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, which calls our attention to Article 4, Section 9, of the Constitution of the Western Federation of Miners.

I also noticed your desire and advice to comply with that article of the Constitution, and while I believe this request is entirely proper, as it comes from our Constitution, and therefore I am glad to see that the members of

the Federation take interest, watching for the fulfillment of the Constitution, and from now on, while in the employment of the Federation I will try to comply with the same.

But, nevertheless, there might be, and there is in some cases, very good and strong reasons why some of the organizers should not be forced to comply with Article 4, Section 9, of the Constitution, as it is absolutely necessary that even they shall not tell everybody their business, especially when they work in a place where everything—and air itself—belongs to some selfish capitalist or corporation, where a man is not allowed to go and talk to another man without being beaten, sent out, and sometimes arrested and thrown into jail. We have these places in this land and this day, where thousands of miners and smelters live (we should admit for the shame of the Twentieth century and hoasting of our civilization), and while we have such places, I would like to know how to get away with them and how to persuade these masses of the workers that live there and stand for it, to come out of it, to demand their rights and to fight for liberty of men? I believe it is necessary to reach these men and quietly start agitation and education among them.

There are many more reasons which prevent officers and organizers of not writing monthly in the Miners' Magazine, and even when one attempted to do so we could hear on all sides that "he does this to show, to benefit and to boost himself." Also when someone writes his report, he tells us that it has been misrepresented and untrue, and as a proof for this I will bring one example:

Lately when the Executive Board of the W. F. of M. sent their reports of the facts and true condition about strikes in Bingham and Porcupine, and at the same time levied assessments as the only means to support the strikers, there have been many members throughout the jurisdiction of the W. F. M. who openly criticised these reports.

How these spectators judge and make remarks upon everything and everybody and in general blame the officers for all that happens in organization, I do not know, but I do know that such men never try to find the true circumstances in which we live.

Now, if right here in Bingham when we were organizing the miners and when ex-Board Members Lowney and Terzich, with Organizers Oberto, Goggin, Jikovich, Raptis and myself, simply doing our duty, but through every day and night have to climb up hills, going from house to house, often through the most difficult passes, to organize workers, till we get over 2,000 in the union, and if we did put all this in reports they would say we were praising ourselves.

If it was shown how President Moyer did try every means and reason to prevent the strike and to come to peaceful settlement with the companies, and how during the strike he has several times climbed up and down hills and entered the slacks of Greeks, giving them encouragement and advice to stand pat and not to do anything unlawful, as the companies were looking for it to send the militia to camp to do more outrages to the workers. But if all his efforts to win the strike were published many would say, it is only a boosting for him.

On the other hand, when a man without principle and feeling of manhood goes and betrays himself and his class, it is generally that officers are blamed for it. When ill, capitalistic papers and men who work for capitalists try to condemn and show a leader or leaders of a labor organization as undesirable citizens and unjust men we know their aims; but I fail to see why our own brothers have "so much dissatisfaction and the lack of interest in the affairs of the Western Federation of Miners;" therefore I believe these are not fair remarks to men that are trying their best to uplift humanity.

I will not go too far, as in the first place it is a difficult job for us foreign organizers to write in the English language, and in the second place, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind, if this letter is to be published, that there might be some members who would think that I wrote this to criticise someone, but I declare that it was not my aim, but simply stating my opinion and those things which I know to be true, and I am willing to stay with the truth, notwithstanding Peter or Paul, and if by mistake—which any man may make some time—we should say or do something wrong, we shall try to correct the same, if it is necessary.

The strike situation was reported to you lately by the Press Committee, and certainly the companies are paying a full price for fighting organized labor, and I am confident of winning, according to conditions prevailing throughout the mines; they have to come through. Sure enough, the companies are playing a losing game, and they know it, too. It is up to union men here and outside to keep the better faith, and victory is coming slow but sure.

I have been in Tooele with Brother Oberto, and that local, as all others in Utah, is getting along as good as it could be expected under the circumstances in which they are placed.

With best wishes and regards, I remain, Fraternal yours,

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

ALTA OR SIBERIA, WHICH?

Editor Miners' Magazine:

On February 6th the Salt Lake Herald-Republican printed an article on its editorial page under the heading of "Justice Here and in Russia." Speaking of a Missouri judge who had cited a Kansas City editor for contempt of court, and would not listen to any evidence to establish the truth of the editor's publication, and in a decision written before the hearing, sentenced him to jail.

In Alta, Utah, last winter a year ago at a company mine, men were compelled to eat and sleep four hundred feet under the ground! Just imagine eating, sleeping and grovelling around in their own filth and dirt in this cold, clammy dungeon, shut out from the beautiful light of day, it being too expensive for the mine owners to build proper accommodations for their employes.

At another mine this winter the conditions are almost as bad, except the miners don't sleep and eat under the ground, but the beds are so thick in a room that a man working on the night shift has to crawl over a sleeper from the day shift before he can get to his bed to retire.

At another place there was not space to accommodate the two shifts at the same time; the night shift had to wait until the day shift got out of bed before they could rest their tired, weary bones. Larger quarters were built after awhile, and very soon dirt and filth had accumulated to such an extent that the sanitary conditions were a menace to the employes. Apparently the only thing that could transpire to clean that garbage and disease-hatchery happened. The ruins lie in black embers underneath the snow, where that building had burned to the ground.

These are the kind of mansions a workingman lives in at Alta. Ask the men at one of the mines, "What date of the month does the company pay their employes?" and they reply: "Don't know; we haven't had a pay day for three months."

These conditions have existed in Alta for many years. At some of the mines blocks of ground are let out on lease. The ore, of course, is shipped through the company, and when the leasers make a shipment of ore they have to go to the company's office to get the money for it, and are told that they have no money coming to them, and that they owe for board during the time they worked. To illustrate more plainly:

The manager of a company mine let out a block of ground on lease. The men toiled hard, night and day, and finally were rewarded by their untiring efforts. They had discovered a nice vein of high-grade shipping ore. The men, naturally, were building castles in the air. One was going to buy an

automobile, another was going to buy a farm, another was going to carry on work at a mine prospect which he owned. They were just as elated at their find as the boy when he gets his first new pair of high red-top boots. When the shipments were made, in due time, the men with high spirits went to the company's office for their big pay. They were told that the ore was not as good in values as was anticipated and that there was a bill against them for their last month's board. Imagine the disappointment of those men coming away from that office! There was nothing left for the men to do but quit the lease. The company immediately put a force of men to work on day's pay to take the ore out, and after paying that force of men for several months the company paid off a big debt and then there remained a surplus in the treasury, according to the manager's report. It may appear a miracle to some and they may wonder why that ore improved in value immediately when the company worked it, when the poor leasers owed for their board after shipping from the same block of ground.

The companies oftentimes work miracles to suit themselves in a very fresh way; in fact, at times their actions are that fresh they are raw!

In September, 1912, Alta Local made a demand of the companies for better conditions and higher wages and were refused by some of the managers even the formality of presenting their grievances. A strike was then declared. At a mass meeting of union and non-union men each and every individual vowed and declared on their honor to stand by the action taken by the Alta Local. Some of these mucked-up humanity forms, who never had any honor, were soon back scabbing on the job under the protection of a lot of criminal gun-thugs and deputies. Right there they showed their cowardly spirits. Not a gun was seen or carried by the union men. Time and again those gunmen would practice shooting at tin cans that were thrown in the air by the scabs. The people who had seen this considered those thugs just as guilty of murder as though they had committed it; their actions were evidence that they were ever ready to spill human blood without as much as a provocation.

Are there worse conditions than these in Siberia? At this same scab property just mentioned, through incompetent labor, the mine was flooded with water. Shortly afterward, through brainless negligence, they were burned out of their sleeping and eating quarters. What else could a company expect from a lot of bone-headed, unintelligent degenerates? Scabs are being rushed in on almost every property, and the mine managers are discriminating against organized labor.

The strike is still on.

Men, don't go to Alta to take the desperate chances of these conditions and its treacherous snowslides that have claimed hundreds of victims for which this place is noted with a feeling of dread. A STRIKER.

A TESTIMONIAL TO HIS WORTH.

To the Members of the Family of the Late Levi R. McInnis:

Dear Sirs and Mesdames—Under instructions from the Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, of the Western Federation of Miners, we herewith enclose copies of a resolution, touching the untimely death of our good brother, Levi R. McInnis, adopted by that organization, expressing to you, his relatives, our sympathy, and an appreciation of the loss by which, if ever there was an equality in bereavement, we are your co-sufferers.

Sometimes in the face of death it is difficult to find words that will bring a morsel of comfort to those bereaved, but oftener it is more difficult to find in a life that has passed sufficient of virtue or of service from which to build even a monument of words. Although in the case of our late brother the word of comfort may still be lacking, the records of his service are abundant, and if there is any virtue in fidelity, in courage or in patience, surely was he entitled to whatever credit the possession of that quality denotes.

Under circumstances where if he were self-seeking, his sobriety and application justified him in considering that failure would not be his portion; he very seldom considered himself, but devoted his time and best efforts to the service of those who needed them the most, but were the least able to repay him.

Loyal to his friends and just to his enemies, Levi McInnis could ill be spared at this time and in this struggle, and though his loss affects more poignantly the relations that were bound to him by ties of blood, yet will his death be also deeply deplored by that wider fraternity of those who are fighting to secure for the under dog in the struggle for existence all that is justly his.

We further enclose a resolution of condolence that was adopted at the fifteenth annual convention of District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners. To many of these fifteen conventions our late brother had been a delegate and was at the time of his death president-elect of the Sandon Miners' Union.

Again expressing on behalf of ourselves and the working class in this corner of the earth our sincerest sympathy.

Believe us, with much respect. Yours faithfully,

JOHN SENNING,
WILLIAM DAVEY,
PERCY W. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas, There has gone from amongst us our good brother, Levi Robert McInnis, and

Whereas, In his death the working class of this province has lost a faithful and a guiding hand and this union a loyal and able president; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sandon Miners' Union No. 81 of the Western Federation of Miners express to the relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement.

That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and further that copies of this resolution be sent to the relatives of the deceased brother and to the press for publication. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN SENNING,
WILLIAM DAVEY,
PERCY W. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolved, That this, the fifteenth annual convention of District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners express its sense of the deep loss which the cause of unionism and its political expression has sustained in the untimely death of Brother Levi Robert McInnis, and desires to convey to his relatives a heartfelt expression of sincere sympathy with them in their affliction. Respectfully submitted by William Davidson, Percy W. Johnston and A. Shiland.

SPEAKING OF VIOLENCE.

Charles Edward Russell.

In the course of the trial at Indianapolis and in all the newspapers thereafter much and emphatic reference was made to the twenty-one lives that were lost in the explosion in the Los Angeles Times building.

More persons have been needlessly slaughtered every week since on the worn-out old American railroad system, sacrificed to profits and greed.

Nobody ever refers to these slaughters. Nobody ever calls them murders. Nobody ever insists that they shall be punished. No Wild Man issues from Lobster Bay to denounce them and assure us that murder is murder and fire is hot and snow is cold and the like marvelous discoveries. Nobody says that the blood of these victims cries aloud for vengeance. Nobody fills the columns of our esteemed press with denunciations of the men that for profits and dividends and their own fortunes maintain the conditions that are responsible for all these murders.

"The labor unions must purge themselves of violence!" shrieked all the kept press together when the men on trial at Indianapolis were convicted.

Other Purgings Needed.

Yes. How would it do for the millionaires to purge themselves of violence? How would it do for Fifth avenue to purge itself of violence? How would it do for the churches that accept blood-stained money from these slaughterers to purge themselves of violence? How would it do for the preachers that are so flip about labor unions to begin by taking from their pockets the money that has been put there as the product of violence? How would it do for the prating, lying, cogging press, the kept mistress of the powers of evil, to purge itself of the violence that is represented daily in its advertising columns before it undertakes to give out any moral advice to the labor unions it is trying to poison?

How about that?

There is not one dividend paid by an American railroad that does not come forth dripping with human blood. There is not one that does not represent fraud, swindling, grand and petty larceny, manslaughter, embezzlement, theft and the picking of pockets. When a clergyman or an editor, with wallet filled with money so obtained, arises to give moral advice to the labor unions the spectacle is one for the laughter of the gods of misrule.

I do not know a labor union and never heard of one whose record was not white as snow compared with that of the least murderous railroad in the United States. If the revered clergy want something to yowl about, let them yowl about that.

The National Erector's Association, which was deeply interested in the trial of the labor leaders at Indianapolis, is a branch of the steel trust.

The mills of the steel trust needlessly slaughter every week more lives than were killed in the Los Angeles explosion. I want some of the horror-stricken preachers and editors to explain to me why they have all this uncontrollable rage about violence in one case and not a word about violence in the other.

It is just as bad to have a man spitted upon a red-hot iron for the sake of profits as it is to have one blown up with dynamite because of a mistaken idea of loyalty and service to an oppressed and defrauded class.—The Coming Nation.

BULLETIN—INFORMATION DEPARTMENT—SOCIALIST PARTY.

111 North Market Street, Chicago—Carl D. Thompson, Manager.

Socialist State Legislators at Work.

Practically all of the state Legislatures are now in session, and the Socialists elected are at work.

Nevada.—Comrade A. Grant Miller, secretary of the legislative committee, reports relative to the activity of the Socialists in the work of state legislation as follows:

"On January 18th, the State Executive Committee held a meeting upon the subject of proposed legislation and invited thereto the three Socialist members of the Legislature and representatives of organized labor in this state to confer with us in regard thereto. There were thirty-two persons present, including two women, and a full expression of opinion was had. Upon the day following the committee held an executive session, authorizing the introduction of some fifteen bills. It was considered that we should not introduce any more bills than we could help, laying stress upon such measures as have some chance of passage, although, of course, we shall introduce some bills that will be supported only by the Socialist members. We are doing most of the work here and we will have another meeting of the conference January 25th and another meeting of the Executive Committee on February 1st."

Copies of bills which have been drafted and introduced by the Nevada comrades have been sent to the information department as follows:

1. An act to provide for ventilation in mines and of underground workings in the state of Nevada.
2. An act to provide for sprinkling devices and drill sprays in mines which handle and mine dry ores.
3. An act to amend state mine inspection bill.
4. An act to prohibit the granting of injunctions in strike troubles upon ex-parte applications and to provide for jury trials in all cases in which violations of injunctions shall be charged.
5. An act to prohibit the assignment of salaries and wages of married men except by an instrument in writing signed by the wife of such married man and witnessed by two disinterested witnesses.
6. An act to provide employed electors opportunities to vote.
7. An act to provide a half holiday on the days of holding municipal elections in cities.
8. An act relating to conduct of members of labor unions during strikes, lockouts or trade disputes and providing for peaceful picketing.

Massachusetts.—Comrade Charles H. Morill, the only Socialist in the Massachusetts state Legislature, continues his aggressive and effective work for the party this year. He is now serving his fourth term. He has had prepared, with the assistance of the officials of the party and legal advice, some twenty-six bills. The measures cover various phases of labor legislation, call for a constitutional constitution to revise the state constitution, a memorial to Congress for the government ownership of railways, measures providing for proportional representation, the recall and the abolition of the state and United States Senate. Copies of all bills are being forwarded to the information department.

California.—Comrade Kingsley is the only representative of the party in the California Legislature. He is being very ably supported, however, by a strong legislative committee, on which there are a number of very capable attorneys. About eighteen bills have been very carefully drawn and have been duly presented to the state Legislature.

Wisconsin.—As usual, Wisconsin takes the lead in the number of Socialists elected to the state Legislature, although their number this year is considerably decreased from that of last. They have seven this session, as against fourteen in the session of 1911. They are preparing their work, however, with the usual painstaking and thorough-going care. All of the seven comrades have been appointed to important committees: Comrade W. L. Smith to the finance committee; James Vint, state affairs and rules; Carl Minkley, municipalities; Martin Gorecki, insurance and banking, and public welfare; E. H. Kiefer, labor, and elections; E. H. Zinn, taxation, and transportation.

Minnesota.—Comrade Hillman is being assisted this year by a very strong legislative committee and the state executive committee of the party. He is the only representative, but hopes to secure the passage of at least some of his measures.

Illinois.—Illinois stands next to Wisconsin in the number of Socialists elected, having four representatives in the state Legislature. The members meet regularly every week, preceding the opening of the Legislature for the

study of general legislative problems and the preparation of their measures. They have prepared and presented so far about thirty bills, covering various phases of the Socialist legislative program. Others are in preparation and will be presented later.

Washington.—Comrade Klingery, the only representative in the state Legislature in Washington, has the assistance of Comrade J. Fred Ferris as secretary of the legislative committee. Comrade Klingery is working upon his measures and hopes to present a fairly complete list.

Montana.—Comrade Comer had to face a contest of his election. He has won in this fight, however, and is now ready to take up his work.

Kansas.—The comrades in Kansas have met at the very outset a most disgraceful and high-handed procedure on the part of the representatives of the plutocracy. A contest was instituted against Comrade Stanton and the matter was thrown into the courts. Comrade Stanton won the case by overwhelming evidence and was sustained. In spite of this fact, however, the state Senate, by a large majority, threw him out of the Senate. This leaves us only two representatives in Kansas, Comrades Miller and Wilson. These comrades, however, are preparing their bills carefully and have introduced a considerable number of them. Copies of their bills are being forwarded to the information department.

The work of the Socialists in the state Legislatures this winter will undoubtedly be far more comprehensive and inclusive than ever before. The high-handed and desperate measures resorted to by the Kansas state Senate will only tend to strengthen the class spirit of the working class and is sure to help the cause. In all of the states the representatives of the Socialist party in the Legislatures are doing earnest, consistent and effective work in the preparation of their measures. All of the groups are exchanging results of their work and each securing the benefit of that of all the others.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, February.—Socialist women are wanted to march in the great pageant which the National Woman's Suffrage Association is staging in Washington on March 3d, before the inauguration crowds. If enough women wage-workers can be enlisted, a complete section of the parade will be given over to them.

Those in charge of the pageant are experiencing great difficulty in getting enough working women to make up this section. This is natural enough, since the working class is poor and cannot afford to make the trip to Washington. But the women in charge of the pageant believe that among the many visitors to Washington for the inauguration, especially from nearby states, there may be numbers of women who are Socialists or Socialist sympathizers and a special invitation is extended to such women to participate in the parade.

If enough can be enlisted to form a section they will be headed by the banner: "The Toil of Women Helps to Make the Nation Rich."

The marchers in this section will carry banners and will wear over their ordinary clothes simple tunics of dark blue and a Portia cap of the same color. These costumes will be supplied without charge. Women and girls over 14 years of age are eligible. The only expense is a fee of 10 cents to pay for the cost of the banners. In Washington meetings are now being held in stores, laundries and factories to arouse the interest of working women in the pageant, which is to be the greatest demonstration for equal suffrage ever made in this country. Any woman interested should communicate with Suffrage Headquarters, 1420 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Although the Democratic party made a successful campaign last fall largely on the pretense of being the friend of the working class, the rules committee of the House, dominated by the Democratic leaders of Congress, has stifled Representative Victor L. Berger's resolution calling upon Congress to investigate the garment workers' strike in New York.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules, of which Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas is chairman. Henry is a staunch friend of the working class—just before election. It was he who took favorable action on Berger's resolution calling for an investigation of the Lawrence, Massachusetts, strike—just as the Democratic party was preparing to enter a presidential campaign. But Mr. Henry, after election, takes a different view of this New York struggle in which thousands of women are struggling against intolerable economic conditions. The resolution has been pigeonholed, and Henry refuses to call a meeting of his committee to consider it.

"The workers themselves are responsible for this defeat," said Berger, "because they have sent to Congress only one representative of the party of the working class. If we had fifty Socialists in Congress, or even ten Socialists, even though we would be a minority, we could force this resolution through. But one man alone can do nothing but protest."

As a result of the indictment of the editors of the Appeal to Reason for violation of the arbitrary postoffice censorship, and within the past few days, the suppression by the postoffice department of a series of articles on sex-hygiene which was being published in the New York Call, Representative Berger has introduced in the House a resolution calling upon Congress to investigate the postoffice censorship of publications. The resolution provides for a special committee composed of members re-elected to the next Congress and permits this committee to conduct its investigation after the adjournment on March 4.

In Berger's opinion there is no excuse for this latest action of the post-office censor. The articles were written by Margaret G. Sanger, a trained nurse, and dealt with the question of sex-hygiene in a dignified and scientific manner.

"If we permit any petty officials to decide what is obscene and what is not, or what is dangerous and what is not, then we might as well go back to the Middle Ages and let the priest act as censor," said Berger. "More than any constitution in the world, and more than all the juries on earth is a free and untrammelled press, the bulwark of liberty, and we must guard it as such."

HELP NOW IS A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH.

Half a million starving.

In New York 90,000 garment workers are on strike.

The strike affects approximately 500,000.

This is the eighth week of the strike.

The conditions which forced the garment workers to strike are indescribable. They slaved in sweltering sweat shops; in fire-traps! Thousands of them slaved as long as eighty hours a week. Thousands of them for as little and less than \$5 a week. Most of them without steady employment. All of them horribly overworked, shamefully underpaid and brutally ill treated.

The conditions of the striking garment workers and their dependents are appalling! Many are fainting on the streets. No food; no fuel; no clothing; no shelter; hundreds dispossessed daily. Capitalist judges show no mercy. Children attend school cold and hungry, wearing rubbers instead of shoes. Self-respecting men and women find themselves compelled to go about begging for bread in a desperate attempt to save themselves and families from starvation.

The Socialist party, Local New York, has undertaken to provide all it can for these suffering and starving strikers. We have established four lunch-rooms for the strikers and their families. These lunch-rooms are now indispensable. To close them down at this time would be a calamity and a

crime. In order to keep them open we have bled our local comrades to the bone, and yet they continue to respond.

Now our funds are low—very low. But we are determined to keep the bosses from starving the strikers into submission.

Comrades, we respond to every appeal in the struggle of the working class, no matter where it comes from. Now we must appeal to you. And you must and should RESPOND AT ONCE. To the rescue, comrades! There is no time to be lost. Act at once!

Send money; send food; send clothing; send whatever you can. Send it quickly; get others to do likewise; do it now! YOU can save the striking garment workers from being starved into submission. This strike concerns YOU! Every worker everywhere—the working class. If the striking garment workers lose you are defeated. If the striking garment workers win you are the victors. YOU can help them win. Help yourselves by helping them.

Fellow-workers, comrades, sympathizers, altogether! Act quickly and generously in the spirit of solidarity! A united working class is the world's greatest victory.

All contributions will be acknowledged through the Socialist and labor press. Send whatever you can and all you can to the Executive Committee, Socialist party, Local New York, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York, New York.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SLAVERY.

Have you ever considered how the Southern slave masters got their incomes? Was it not by taking part of what their slaves produced and calling it their own?

And have you ever thought of how the present ruling class—the capitalists of today—get their incomes? Is it not by taking part of what their WAGE slaves produce and calling it their own?

Is there really any difference except in form and name applied?

Was there ever a slave owner in ancient or modern times that had so many slaves as the steel trust, the oil trust or any of the hundreds of other trusts?

In colonial days the English capitalists found one of their main sources of income in supplying English colonists with slaves. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Great Britain secured the monopoly of the slave trade. This monopoly was controlled by royal favorites and was an important source of income to the crown.

As soon as the raising of slaves became profitable the slave breeding states began to object to further importation. But the slave trade received support from another quarter. One of the principle industries of Massachusetts and Connecticut was the manufacturing of New England rum from East Indian molasses. This rum was then taken to Africa and after ample admixture with water was exchanged for negroes, who were then sold to the Southern planters. The ship proceeding from the Southern posts to the West Indies to receive its load of molasses would go on to the New England distilleries and so on. It was from the profits of this trade that the Puritan fathers of our country received a large portion of their incomes. Peter Fanueil was one of these traders, and Fanueil Hall, the "cradle of liberty," was built from the profits obtained from smuggling rum and capturing slaves.

The present system takes on the same aspect of exploiting human flesh and blood. The industrial masters of today build "peace mansions" from the profits derived from the millions of underpaid wage slaves; where plans are laid for more armaments in the mad search for new markets, in order to dispose of the surplus products, augmented by the still cheaper wage slaves imported from the old world.

The profits wrung from the wage slaves of today are infinitely greater than from any chattel slave at any time. Do you not see that those who work under the present system of wage slavery are merely the servants, the conveniences, the puppets of a modern aristocracy, just as were our ancestors in Europe in the days of feudalism?

When men make a profit from your labor and demand half of what you produce for the privilege of working for them, you are one-half slave; when they get three-fourths you are three-fourths slave.

The workers today receive an average of less than one-half of what they produce and the masters say where they may work, when they may work, how long they may work, how much they may have, and dictate the conditions of their lives as certainly as ever did a slave master of black men.

The day is coming when the men who create all wealth will refuse to toil and slave and struggle for the profit of a master class.

WHY WORKERS WAR.

By Oscar Ameringer.

No working class interests were at stake in the war between the North and the South. As already stated, it was a struggle between slave owner and capitalist. At the bottom was the tariff question. But besides slave owners and capitalists there were other people in this country.

In the South there was a large poor white population, contemptuously called "white trash" by the slave aristocracy. This class, comprising nearly nine-tenths of the total population of the South, tilled the hillside farms too poor to raise cotton. This class neither exported nor imported. In fact, it had precious little to buy or to sell. Every hillside farm produced what it consumed and consumed what it produced. The poor white farmer raised a little corn, converted it into moonshine dew, or cone ponies and consumed it himself. He planted a little tobacco and cured, smoked chewed or snuffed it. A few sheep furnished wool to be carded, spun and woven by the women folks, and the cloth was made into clothes by the same hands. A cow or two furnished milk while alive and meat and hide for shoes when dead.

These people made their own furniture, built their own shacks and hammered together their own coffins. Outside of iron and salt, they were practically independent of the world's market. Few of them could vote. None could be elected to office. As a class they were despised not only by the slave owners, but even by the slaves.

Yet, when the war broke out it was this poor, needy, illiterate, beggarly class that shouldered rifles and put on "coon-skin caps" to rush to the defense of an economic system that had degraded them for generations.

What did these poor people have to do with free trade or tariff? If there was one class that could gain, materially, socially and politically through the annihilation of the slave power, it was the poor whites of the South. But instead of attending strictly to their own knitting, they fell all over themselves to furnish cannon fodder for people who held them in the utmost contempt. Owning nothing worth while fighting for, they fought for principles, justice, God, fatherland, the flag freedom, etc. Those who felt the necessity of more substantial reasons claimed that they were fighting for the niggers. Poor, deluded dupes. They didn't have any niggers. Only about 8 per cent of all the Southern people possessed slaves. But men are not what they are, but what they think they are, and a man who has niggers on his brain will fight a darned sight harder than the gentleman who has niggers on his plantation. The Civil War furnishes ample proofs that Karl Marx was right, eternally right, when he said: "The ruling ideas of every period are the ideas of its ruling class."

Did the slave owners go to war, too? Sure thing. These gentlemen enjoying exemption from the sordid struggle for existence had but little work

for their brain and consequently allowed this otherwise rather useful organ to sleep. They faced the approaching struggle with the same stupid bravado that a bull calf faces a locomotive. What idea did these gentlemen of leisure have about the strength of the North? To them the roaring furnaces, the fire-belching mills, the million spindled looms, the miles of shining rails, the heaving iron horses, the modern catacombs of coal and metal, the harvesters and reapers had no significance. Living in another age, they dreamed of a struggle of muscle and brawn, when in reality it was a struggle between brute force, and brain and machine.

"The war will only last until after breakfast," or at any rate not more than thirty days. "Stick a corn cob on a broomhandle and poke it at a Yankee and he'll run," are samples of the assinine witticism indulged in by the empty-headed slaveocrats.

Under such pleasant circumstances it was only natural that the young society buds should don natty gray uniforms, and as lieutenants, captains, colonels, majors and generals, lead the poor white trash into war. But unfortunately the war lasted over breakfast, dinner and supper. In fact, it soon dawned upon the aristocratic swells that war, after all, was hardly a place for refined folks. Worse and moreover some of the nicest young men of the very best Southern families actually got killed. And still worse, got killed by people to whom they never had been even properly introduced. Something had to be done to save "the flower of the South." The government, always the handmaid of the ruling classes, came to the rescue. After the fall of Fort Donnellson, the Confederate Congress, composed of slave owners and their lawyers, passed a series of acts which exempted all men who owned more than twenty slaves from military service in the Confederate army. The number of slaves required to exempt the owner, later on, was reduced to ten. Other property owners who owned no slaves could escape service by paying certain stipulated sums or by rendering other than military service to the government. Needless to say, the poor white trash was not consulted on a matter which made service in the Confederate army voluntary for the rich and compulsory for the poor.

It would not be fair to say that all slave owners availed themselves of the exemption clause. Many fought to the end of the war like brave men. But many others did crawl home to mammy through the hole so conveniently provided by their government. It was not an uncommon practice then for big slave owners to divide their slaves among their sons in order to keep them out of the war.

The Southern trader class was looked down upon by the slave aristocracy. Moreover, this class had no direct interest in the struggle. At the same time, traders are entirely too sharp to risk their hides for such spooks as flags, principles, justice and eternal rights. To give this class something tangible to fight for, the Confederate Congress repudiated the debts owed by Southern merchants to Northern jobbers and manufacturers. Since this total indebtedness was estimated at between fifty and three hundred million dollars, we have sufficient reasons why the Southern middle class fought for independence.

This class and the professionals, who stood to the slave owners in about the same relation as the retainers of medieval times did towards the feudal lord, furnished most of the officers for the patriotic poor whites, who were the only ones who had no nickles under their feet.—Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam.

CALIFORNIA IRON ORES.

Deposits in the Eagle Mountains Described by the United States Geological Survey.

The iron ores of the Pacific coast have until recently received but little attention. Numerous deposits have been known to exist, but they have generally been regarded as too far from centers of consumption and fuel supplies to be worked at a profit and too small to warrant the expense of erecting furnaces within reach. The deposits at Minaret, Madera county, California, are said to be among the largest in California and perhaps in the West. They occur on the summits of the Sierra Nevada. Probably next in size, but of greater commercial importance, are the Eagle Mountain deposits, in Riverside county, California.

The United States Geological Survey has just published as Bulletin 503 a report on the iron-ore deposits of the Eagle Mountains, by E. C. Harder. The examination and mapping of these deposits from the first detailed investigation of the iron ores of California made by the Federal Survey and are a continuation of similar investigations in the Iron Springs district in southwestern Utah, made several years ago.

The Eagle Mountain Range is one of a large number of bare ranges of rocky mountains in the Mohave and Colorado deserts. The higher peaks of the Eagle Mountains rise about 4,000 feet above sea level, and the edge of the desert that surrounds the range on the west, north and east averages about 1,500 feet above sea level.

The principal iron ores of the Eagle Mountains occur on the north limb of the dome in a chain of discontinuous deposits, six and one-half miles long, trending across the summit of the range in a northwesterly direction. They extend three miles west of the summit and three and one-half miles east. The ore-bearing zone reaches in places a width of 4,000 feet, but individual ore deposits do not exceed 500 feet in width. A moderate estimate of the total quantity of mixed ore and gangue material available in the deposits now exposed, assuming that they extend several hundred feet down, is about 75,000,000 tons. Of this quantity about four-fifths is assumed to be ore, most of it of very high grade.

No iron ore has been mined in the district, the principal obstacle to the establishment of the iron industry in southern California being the absence of fuel. The nearest deposits of coking coal are in Colorado, the lignites and bituminous coals of Washington and Oregon being unsuitable for this purpose. It seems likely, however, that before many years extensive mining operations will be started in the Alaskan coal fields, and then large quantities of coking coal will be shipped to Pacific coast ports, thus making possible the establishing of blast furnaces and steel plants.

A copy of Bulletin 503 may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

WATER POWERS OF THE CASCADES.

Report Issued by the United States Geological Survey in Co-operation With the State of Washington Shows Great Undeveloped Water Power.

Well to the west of the great rock barrier which in the early days of the republic was assumed to be the natural western boundary of the United States lies another great belt of elevated land surmounted by a very chaos of rugged peaks and pyramids—the Cascade range of Washington and Oregon. In these mountains exists an inexhaustible store of potential wealth, much of it belonging to the nation—not precious or useful metals, for mines however rich must eventually become exhausted, but a wealth of running water, an endless chain revolving with the seasons. In the opinion of the hydrographic engineers of the United States Geological Survey few areas in the United States present more favorable opportunities for the development of water power than that traversed by the Cascade range. The general altitude of the crest of the range is 6,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level, and the higher peaks extend into the region of everlasting snow. From Mount Rainier in Washington to Mount Shasta just south of the Oregon-California line, both more than 14,000 feet in elevation, many snow-covered peaks are the perpetual fountains that supply the flow of strong rivers running westward to the coast. The precipitation of the area is heavy, the

Cascade range receiving about 100 inches of rainfall a year.

The streams of the Cascades possess in high degree the requisite characteristics for the successful development of water power, namely, steep gradient, abundant water, and comparatively uniform flow. Add to these the enormous resources of timber, metal, and other minerals, and lands as yet developed only in small part but promising an extensive future market for water power, and it becomes apparent that the large areas of country surrounding the Cascade Plateau have in the undeveloped power of their streams very great potential wealth.

Federal and State Co-operation.

The United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Washington State Board of Geological Survey, Henry Landes, state geologist, is making a comprehensive survey of the water resources of this area in that state. Water-Supply Paper 313, just issued by the federal survey, entitled "Water Powers of the Cascade Range, Part II," is the second of a series of reports resulting from this work, the first having been issued in 1912, as Water-Supply Paper 253. This second report deals with the drainage basins of the cowlitz (except the Toutle), Nisqually, Puyallup, White, Green and Cedar rivers. It includes all monthly estimates of river discharge derived from data collected by the water-resources branch of the geological survey in co-operation with the State Board of Geological Survey and by private persons. River plans and profiles made by the topographic branch of the geological survey are also included. The possibilities of developing power on the streams are described in as much detail as is warranted in a work of this kind. Complete surveys and plans for development of unused power privileges have not been attempted, such work being more properly left to those who are contemplating actual development. The purposes of the report are rather to show the power resources of the basins described and to indicate in a general way the relative value of the individual power privileges.

Important River Surveys.

The river surveys, which constitute one of the essential factors in the analysis of power, were made during the field season of 1910 by Bayard Knock and W. B. Lewis of the topographic branch of the United States Geological Survey, under the direction of T. G. Gerdine, geographer. A supplementary survey of the upper portion of Cispus river was made during August and September, 1911, by Charles Leidl and W. O. Harmon, under the direction of Fred F. Henshaw, district engineer.

Field reconnaissances were made in most of the basins to gather information relative to water supply, topographic features, and other general conditions which should be considered in the interpretation of stream-flow records and river-profile representations. These reconnaissances were made by G. L. Parker, assistant engineer of the United States Geological Survey.

The summaries of the available power in each basin are computed from the average flow for the lowest week on record and from the flow that could be realized from possible storage. The flow with storage is computed on the basis of the continuous discharge that can be maintained by the release of the storage during the most extreme drought on record, considering the length and severity of low-water periods.

Copies of both water-supply papers 253 and 313 may be obtained free of charge on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

CAPITALIST CLASS HYPOCRISY.

Preaches "Freedom of Labor," But All It Wants Is the Right to Scab.

Exploiterdom has resurrected from the phraseology of the Manchester school a few slogans with which it attempts to play toward the working class the rôle of moralizer and scientific economist. The slogans, "Freedom of Labor" and "Self Responsibility," originate with them. What is behind this fact? Economic development has abrogated the "Freedom of Labor" even for the employer in a certain sense. Trusts, syndicates, etc., limit to the individual employer the extent of his production, fix the selling price to some extent, and often apportion the markets. "Freedom of Labor" for the employer reduces itself in a fast-growing measure to the "right" to treat his employes in as bad a manner as he pleases, or as circumstances allow him. The right "to be boss in his own house" he only insists upon towards the workers. In the fixing of conditions of labor none but him has a right to have a say; the selection of workers he claims as his exclusive, inalienable right. He wants to decide autocratically whom he shall employ and whom not.

The state as an employer claims still greater latitude in its autocracy. It assumes the right to exclude citizens holding views at variance with those of the ruling class from employment in government establishments. It has even the temerity to demand, in return for the "favor" of allowing him to be a governmental official, that a citizen forego the other rights of a citizen. Thus do the representatives of the ruling class understand their right of "freedom of labor"; but for the workers it is a "right" to perform any kind of work. The right of the workers to strike is a nightmare of the exploiters, strikebreaking being, of course, a deed worthy of praise and protection.

Capitalist morality even desires to deprive the individual worker of the spirit of solidarity and comradeship fostered by organization. It happens that organized workers sometimes go on strike because a few of their number do not play their part properly toward their fellow workers. If the exploiter fears a loss of profit because the prosperity of the establishment rests upon the skill of the strikers he may condescend to discharge the "suckers," provided the others will return to work. If this offer is accepted the press of the enemies of the trade unions will raise a howl of indignation about Social Democratic "terrorism." But in reality the workers only made a very modest use of the "freedom of labor." Why, if the employer has the right to discharge a worker because he does not like his nose, should not the workers have the right to leave their work to escape the presence of scoundrelly characters? The howl of terrorism on account of such actions springs from inconsistency bred of hypocrisy and capitalist interests.

The most disgusting figure cut in this respect is that cut by the Christian trade unionists. They even regard it as justified to exclude or victimize a worker from employment on account of his political views.

This dual standard of ethics shows itself likewise in the slogan, "self responsibility." It resounds in one's ears during battles over social legislation. Labor protective measures, according to a certain capitalist element, have a demoralizing effect. They smother "self responsibility," lame the energy, abrogate care for existence, and lead to carelessness and nonchalance. Thus does exploiterdom reason.

But if one views the practical affairs of life with open eyes it is easy to discern the fact that the employers are only too prone to punish practical demonstrations of "self responsibility." The workers, however, who allow themselves to be used as lackeys in this ignoble work are praised as national heroes, even if they are the most characterless of persons.

Under capitalist rule the individual worker becomes impotent, an object of unrestrained greed for profit. Only in unity with his shopmates, his class comrades, can he protect himself against capitalist aggression. "Self responsibility" dictates the duties of solidarity. The workingmen must learn to know that if they rely upon the grace of a merciless capitalist class, then it will force them to the ground, reduce their incomes below the minimum necessary for existence, condemn them and their families to a life of misery and privation, undermine their health and hasten them to early graves.

Conditions today make solidarity the citizen's virtue, which can best

protect the public interest. No worse social crime can there be than the breaking of solidarity. And in that category strike-breaking takes the first place! In most cases it springs from dirty, despicable egotism; that egotism which seeks to gain advantages at the expense of others. At best the irresponsible act of the strikebreaker springs from deficient understanding; but whatever may cause it, it injures the fellow workers and is harmful to the general interest. But in the eyes of the employers the strikebreaker is a citizen of estimable qualities. His mean and harmful actions shall be protected by laws and be ennobled! And this is again termed to insure the "freedom to work"! But, in fact, strikebreakers' protection is destined to foster the "freedom" of exploitation, of profit-mongering.

So behind all capitalist untruthfulness, behind the moralizing of the ruling class, behind its phrasology of the "freedom of labor" and "self responsibility" nothing else is obscured but the brutal endeavor to subjugate labor, and to remove all obstacles in the path of capital in its race for dividends.—Berlin Vorwarts.

ILLUSIONS DISPELLED.

Shams of Capitalism Can No Longer Help But Be Seen.

We take it as a matter of course that the growing of wheat and corn and cotton, of fruits and vegetables, the raising of sheep and cattle and hogs, the mining of coal and iron and copper, the making of bread and shoes and clothes, the building of houses and the transportation of people and goods shall be done for profit; that the providing of food, clothing and shelter shall not be first and foremost to sustain life and supply human needs, but that those who control the production of things may make profit.

We are neither surprised nor indignant when mines are shut down and factories closed because prices are so low that it does not pay to operate them, even though we know that many people lack coal or are without shoes and other necessities and that the cessation of work in these industries will bring others to want. Born and raised under this system we imagine it always was, always will be and, too lazy to think it out, accept whatever is as right.

That all industry should be commercialized—a dollar and cent proposition from start to finish—seems quite proper, even if it does work out disastrously for those who do the work and need the goods.

But business methods and morals are not confined to the factory and market place. We know that laws in the interest of the rich and powerful are many and rigidly enforced. We are beginning to know that the few laws intended to protect common folk are unconstitutional, that the lawyers are always on the side of the fat fees, and that a poor man has no standing in the courts.

Thrifty congressmen and legislators crook the knee to the men who furnish the campaign funds, chip in the jack-pot and dictate the nominations; they obligingly submit and enact bills prepared by corporation attorneys and as cheerfully commit to the graveyard bills introduced in the interest of the workers.

We are awakening to the fact that newspapers are published to make money, not to furnish news. Most of their revenue comes from the advertisers who effectively resent the publication of anything distasteful—to them. Newspapermen must eat, and in order to eat must have a job. Editorials are dictated in the business office, the editors merely clothe them with words.

The people of the land of make-believe tell us their troubles and abuse the theater trust which judges the merits of plays and players by the box-office receipts.

Poets and painters, sculptors and architects, with some splendid exceptions, are mercenary pot-bollers who practice their art for what there is in it. Singers and orators, story-tellers and historians give the public whatever the manager, editor or publisher will pay for—that which brings the best prices.

The members of the faculty listen to the advice of the regents as to the trend of the university's teaching; the preacher respectfully breeds the opinions of Mr. Worldly Wiseman, pillar of the church.

We are a patient and long-suffering people, but there is a limit; there are some things we will not permit to be commercialized and easily first among these are our public schools.

And this is the hope and the purpose of many employers who pose as advocates of technical education. They would use the schools as incubators in which to hatch fledgling mechanics, trained in an atmosphere of prejudice against unionism.—Exchange.

ORGANIZATION IN THE INDUSTRIES.

The striking fact concerning present time conditions is that in spite of the recent elections throughout the United States, in spite of wars and rumor of war throughout the world, there is still witnessed the incessant war between labor and capital. In almost every country strikes are increasing in dimensions and frequency, and even the staidest nations—in the strictly literary sense of the words—are displaying manifestations of economic discontent which should certainly give pause.

It is immaterial whether the people blame the agitators or not, just as long as the cause remains there will be agitations and discontent.

That man is certainly dull of sight who can think that this stage of things does not presage a complete change in the industrial system of the world. It may continue for a number of years, but no discontent from below has even been successfully stifled. It has been time and time again repressed only to burst out with redoubled vigor, and with energy that no repression could overcome. It is because this is true that it is essential that something must be done to meet the emergency. We know very well that unless the workers are organized and face this future that is before them, prepared to take advantage of everything as it arises, these conditions as they grow more acute will grow more acute in their misery.

Thus it is that the industrialists preparing within the shell of the old system—to use Marx famous figure—the new system which shall take its place, and at the same time organizing the workers in that solidarity which only people who have a logical program wherewith to face the future. Their program is logical because it is supremely adjusted to present day economic conditions, taking due notice of the cause of those evils and fully prepared to end them by ending the system of exploitation which causes them.

Production at the present time has outstripped the control of the individual, and therefore to enjoy the proceeds of production individual control has passed forever. Syndicates which centralize in the hands of a few the labor of all naturally do not distribute according to the needs of that social labor—on the contrary there are those in control today who enjoy the proceeds of other people's labor in abundance; who merely owning stock and bonds but doing no labor are entitled to plenty, while many who labor incessantly are all the time on a borderland of starvation. Under the present system these propertyless workers are an essential to modern industry and the greatest function of the industrialists is to organize them to assume control sooner or later, that this control may bring to them necessities of life in needed abundance.

Meantime there are those who have tariff panaceas for present time discontent and for the present time high prices, but when it is recalled that the protectionists out of power in Great Britain promise protection as a panacea for high costs of living and in the United States the Democrats in power are promising a revision downwards of tariff and the abolition of pro-

tection as the only dope what wonder that contradictions like these do not impress anything and arouse no faith in the nostrums. The Democrats have fortunately obtained control so that they can prove that their theories are barren and bear no hope of remedying the evils of which they themselves are a part.

There are just two alternatives before the world today. These gigantic means of production and distribution have so far outstripped individual control that it seems useless to argue that we face either an Industrial Socialism or an industrial feudalism or state capitalism. Roosevelt represents this latter alternative in his policies with the government a huge operator for all the bond holders of the nation. That is government-owned utilities, and although the interest must be paid upon the bonds, it is overlooked that such government ownership has limitations which real ownership has not. Unprepared by an industrial organization to meet the future, there will be no other alternative but to accept industrial feudalism.—Nome Industrial Worker.

IN THIRTY YEARS.

Not since the funerals of Wilhelm Liebknecht and Paul Singer, the great German Socialists, has Europe beheld such a tremendous outpouring as that which attended the burial of Franz Schumeler, the Austrian Socialist member of Parliament, who a few days ago was assassinated by one of those miserable wretches known in Continental Europe by the misfit name of "Christian Socialist," which is there used to describe a "good Catholic" and a Jew hater.

More than half a million men and women attended the ceremony, and so tremendous was the crowd that the transportation facilities of Vienna, a city of 2,000,000 people, were utterly unable to handle it, over 100,000 people coming into the city on foot. Never in all its history has the great city of Vienna witnessed such a funeral, and it has buried kings and statesmen by the dozen, and staged some of the most magnificent funeral pageants that Europe has known. But so great was the multitude on this occasion that they stood for miles packed around the cemetery, unable to enter, while the victim was being buried, and the grave piled like a miniature mountain with masses of red carnations and laurel wreaths bound with garlands of red streamers.

This funeral calls to memory another which took place just thirty years ago in Highgate Cemetery, London, when Karl Marx was laid in his last resting place by a small group of friends, and one solitary man, his lifelong friend, Engels, spoke a short farewell address over the lonely grave. And though the dead man was by all odds the most powerful figure ever produced by the Socialist movement, London remained oblivious and unaffected. That little funeral cortege passed along its streets unobserved; the traffic halted not, and the lone policeman on his beat probably gave it no more than a passing glance.

And but thirty years have passed, and now when we go forth to bury our dead a giant metropolis of Europe halts until the ceremonies are over. The traffic itself becomes a subsidiary to the spectacle, and but an inadequate one at that. The dead man is buried not only by the city but by the nation, nay, by all the nations. From every country within traveling distance come representatives of the cause with which the dead man was identified. And from those out of reach come by wire orders for floral offerings, that they too may be represented. From America, Australia and far-off lands whose remoteness makes the personal attendance of a representative impossible.

And those who control the land and sea cables which hold the world together in instant communication, those who hate and fear Socialism, flash over those same wires the news that the dead man was given a funeral that no European monarch, emperor, potentate or statesman was ever before given or can expect in the future.

And in the lonely Highgate Cemetery in London lies the other dead man in his grave; the man who gave the working class of the world the sword with which they shall hew their way to freedom through the opposition of kings, emperors and potentates, their armies and their parasites, who shall tumble the crowns of the kings, the parchments of nobilities and the "vested rights" of the modern capitalist potentates in the dust, to establish economic freedom among mankind.

Those who mocked at the teachings of the dead man of thirty years since, and who hounded him from land to land as a dangerous but visionary and impractical disturber can now judge of the reality of the teachings and their effect by the funeral of this Austrian Socialist. To them it is a sinister portent that cannot be gainsaid. To us, it is an omen of victory, though the dead man was of us. In the tramp of those myriad feet we can discern the marching on of the cause of Socialism, and so, too, can our enemies, though they may pretend ignorance.

It may be that for many of us the old Scripture texts have lost their validity, for we are of all faiths and no faith, in that particular respect, but where are those today who when they bury their dead can as truly say as the Socialists of the world, that the grave is swallowed up in victory? And what man shall say that the next thirty years may not bring its full realization?—New York Call.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in His wise and never-erring judgment, to take unto Himself our beloved brother, James Spurrier, who departed this life on earth on the 15th day of January, 1913, reminding us that in the midst of life we are in death, and by our brother's decease Mrs. George Westenfield has lost a devoted uncle and Bryan Miners' Union No. 64 a loyal member and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be given to the deceased's relatives and friends in this, their time of sorrow and bereavement.

When draws life's journey to its end,
Oh, light eternal shine!
As through Death's vale our way we wend,
Be with us, strength divine.
Then earth's dark night shall wane to day;
Heaven's morn shall chase its gloom away—
Light everlasting shine.

J. G. CARLSON,
J. C. FERGUSON,
SAMUEL RICHARDS,
Committee.

POETICAL

YOU'LL BE A MAN, MY SON.

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired of waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;
If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thought your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat these two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you've given your life to, broken,
And stop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;
If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them, "Hold on!"
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor cooling friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son!

—Rudyard Kipling

GREED VS. MANHOOD.

"Please give me work," the poor man said,
"To buy my wife and children bread;
For two long months I've had no job;
I am one amongst that countless mob
Of unemployed."

The boss not even turned his head
To see which man these words had said,
But answered in a voice so rough:
"I need no men; I have enough
To make my pile."

No sweaty brow, no calloused hand,
Are on the men who own the land;
But what care they if you don't eat,
Or have to beg out on the street,
Just to exist.

When will the working class get wise?
Might is ours when we organize.
And with this strength we'll make things hum
And put the grafters on the bum—
Or shovel muck.

W. R. REID.

"JUST ONE OF MANY."

She stood at the corner one winter night,
The winds were blowing a blast,
As she gathered the shreds of a tattered shawl.
She looked up at the sky o'ercast.
And away in the West she saw a star
That beamed with a kindly light.
She smiled, brushed aside a falling tear,
And went "where the lamps shone bright."

"Give me a drink—please, just one more,
To deaden this horrible pain,
And make me believe in my drunken dream
That I am a 'woman' again.
Why do men say that Fate decrees,
As truth, what ministers tell,
That women as slaves must feed man's lust
And sit in the 'Gates of Hell?'"

"Whisky, please—and fill up the glass;
I like it—it makes me forget
That I once was a woman pure and good
Ere I started to pay the debt.
Yes, born in the country, came to town,
A livelihood to obtain;
But small was the wage I got in return,
Though I slaved and labored in vain.

"Say, were you ever hungry?
No one willing to give you bread?
Or tramped the streets of the city
Till you wished that you were dead?
I have, and I know the feeling,
And there's always a man and a place,
When one of our kind is down and out,
Can enter the killing race.

"I had a heart, a body and soul,
And a name that was good and fair;
I gave up all for a roof and food,
Then I went to live 'down there.'
Now I'm one of a hundred others

Who travel the self-same way—
All slaves of some 'Christian citizen,'
Who takes our hire as pay.

"His wife is a social leader;
His house a palace within;
We pay for the jewels and dinners
With the wages of our sin.
His store, just one of the many,
Hires slaves who dare not tire,
Who to feed and clothe the body,
Must accept a harlot's hire.

"And on the bodies of woman—
On the souls of the women who fell—
Through his greed for business and profits
They now sit at the 'Gates of Hell,'
While he prays to 'his Father' in Heaven
For grace to do what is right;
His slaves their vocations are plying,
Like scavengers in the night.

"Just one more whisky, mister;
O God, am I going mad?
Just to be human one more day—
A woman pure and glad!
An outcast? yes, what of it?
Others the same story tell.
Dear God, some day let us meet such men
Down at 'the Gates of Hell.'"

W. E. HANSON, Butte, Montana.

THE SLAVE MARKET.

We will turn back the page of history
Some fifty years or more,
And read how they bartered mankind,
Sold slaves in the days of yore.
There's a block in the open market place,
Where a beast in the guise of a man,
Displays his human merchandise,
Which men will buy who can.

And around the block are gathered
Men who traffic in human flesh,
Who laugh in glee at the plaintive moan
Of the slaves they further enmesh.
"They're only niggers and have no souls;
God intended them to be slaves,"
To scourge and torture, whip and kill
Till they fill their shallow graves.

"Here is a likely young nigger—
A male just turned nineteen;
Just examine his limbs and muscles,
His body lithe and lean;
Warranted tractable, docile,
Will do whatever he's told;
Works long hours without tiring.
How much do you bid in gold?"

"Here is a bright young woman;
She's a mother with one little child.
We will offer them both together;
She's warranted gentle and mild.
Her master is tired of her—
The child? Well, it is his own.
He engaged in wild speculation,
Now needs money to pay the loan."

Men and women and children,
The story unblushing is told,
Were only so much merchandise—
Were exchanged for yellow gold.
And when we read the story,
Our hearts with anger flame,
But we're blind to present conditions,
Think slavery only a name.

Come with me to the mill and factory,
Where the little children stand
Before the spools and spindles,
With the threads in their tiny hands.
They are slaves to a mighty "system,"
Birth accursed, suffering slaves,
Who continue to turn out "profits"
Till they fill their little graves.

We will go to the grimy bunkers,
Where the children are breaking coal,
Where the "system" is working smoothly
And Death is taking its toll.
Here are slaves not bought at auction,
But slaves on account of their need;
They are giving their lives to the monster
Of the "system's" graft and greed.

In the marts of trade the women
Must sell their souls for bread,
And the army is ever increasing;
You can hear their measured tread.
And today the slave market is glutted,
As it was in the days of old—
Women's virtue and lives of children,
As were blacks for the white man's gold.

If this be prosperity, hearken,
Ye masters with hearts of stone;
If ye had a thousand lives to live,
For this ye could not atone.
Draw your righteous garment about you
When you have reached your goal;
Each step you advanced was a sacrifice
Of a human life and a soul.

W. E. HANSON, Butte, Montana.

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

OFFICERS

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 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.

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 YANCO TERZIOH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 WILLIAM DAVIDSON.....New Denver, B. C.
 GUY E. MILLER.....Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O.	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Kuik M. U.			Frank Boyer		Knk
182	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J. J. Wachenheim	Albert Braton	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	P. J. Downs	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
223	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	Olayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNeil		Brita. Mines Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	O. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat		A. Shiland		K Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Joseph H. Parker		Van Anda
105	Trall M & S.	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trall
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Ohas. 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
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrler	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S	Sat	John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	513	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	Sat	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aспен
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
IDAHO						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
1	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	Thos. Kelly	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
68	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
ILLINOIS						
210	Alton S. U.	Sun	F. A. Lovell	F. E. Britt	172	Alton
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	E. G. Gates	Carl Kreider		Collinsville
KANSAS						
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Robt. Wallace	C. Andreck		Sandova
218	Blue Rapids M & M	1-3 Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
KENTUCKY						
245	Craigs M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren		Owingsville
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Jacob Talo	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	John E. Auttila	Peter Jeda	26	Calumet
196	Crystal Falls, 1st	3d Sun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen		K Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McOarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCoord	166	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Chas. choberg	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
MISSOURI						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rihonen		Hibbing
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		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum					Herculaneum
MINNESOTA						
217	Joplin	Wed	Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
236	Leadwood	Tues	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
192	Mine La Motte M U		Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	202	Leadwood
232	Prosperity		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		Mine La Motte
226	Webb City	Thur	Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
219	Zinc Lodge		C. C. Davis	G. Paxton	RR No. 1	Webb City
NEVADA						
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Blyolite
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. McDon ald	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	Ohas. Sheaff	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	W. J. Burke		Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M. & S.	Tues	John Wright	Joe O. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary		Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smth	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S.		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky		Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U.		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski		Perth Amboy
NEW MEXICO						
268	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
OKLAHOMA						
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
ONTARIO						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
OREGON						
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
SOUTH DAKOTA						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gamba		Bourne
UTAH						
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Maitland
WASHINGTON						
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 Alfrevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton		R Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan	P. J. Kelly	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.		Albin Swanson	Wm. J. Penney	96	Ophir
144	Park City	Thurs	Martin Kelly	Fraak Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Albert Whitaker	72	Tooele
WISCONSIN						
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	A. B. Orary	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
WISCONSIN						
213	Hurley M. U.	Sun	O. Martin	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla	Felix Barbacori	24	Pence

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O.	Address
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rihonen		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		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		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum					Herculaneum
MINNESOTA						
217	Joplin	Wed	Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
236	Leadwood	Tues	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
192	Mine La Motte M U		Wm			

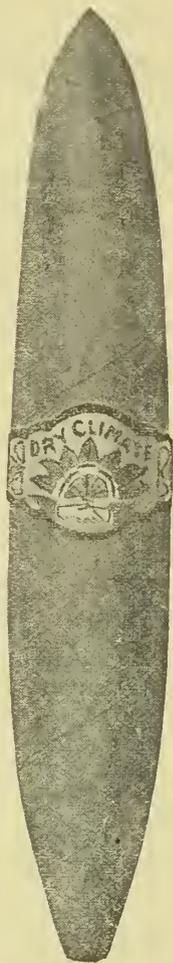
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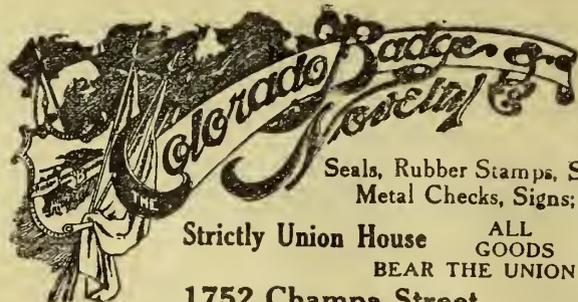
Miners' Magazine

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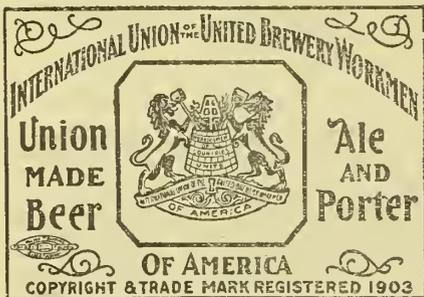
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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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