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THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 15, 1913
VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 516.

WEALTH BELONGS TO THE PRODUCER THEREOF



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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, May 15, 1913.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

THE BELGIAN STRIKE has cost \$20,000,000. The strikers won a victory that cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

THE EMPLOYER who pays his female slave in his department store \$5 per week for her labor, does not demand that his daughter shall limit her expenditures to \$5 per week. In the language of "Gripe Nuts," "There's a Reason."

DURING the past several weeks laboring men have been going to Juneau, Alaska, in the hope that they would be able to secure employment. Hundreds of idle men are already there and the editor of the Miners' Magazine has been requested to urge men out of employment to keep away from that part of Alaska. Labor and Socialist publications will please make note of industrial conditions at Juneau.

JUDGE POLLOCK of the Federal Court has sustained the demurrer in the case of the owners and editors of the Appeal to Reason. The defendants were indicted a year ago by a Federal grand jury for sending obscene matter through the mails, but as Pollock was

forced through the showing of the defendants to dismiss the charges, capitalism has been delivered another jolt in its efforts to strangle a journal that dares to tell the truth.

SHOULD THE GROWTH of organized labor become rapid in the near future and the membership of the labor movement become class conscious and unite politically, there is reason to believe that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will be acquitted.

Courts are made up of men, and men clothed with the judicial ermine are not sightless or deaf, but know when labor is able to resent injustice.

WILLIAM WOOD of the Woolen Trust, who was charged with planting dynamite during the strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and who gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 has not been brought before the courts as yet to answer for the crime alleged against him.

Had he been a striker, he would have been tried long ago, but as Wood is a multi-millionaire there is no haste on the part of our upholders of the majesty of the law to disturb the "pillar of society," who became an outlaw in defense of his economic interests.

"Equal before the law" is receiving some severe jolts in these days, when *might makes right*.

EUGENE V. DEBS sent the following telegram to Senator John W. Kern:

"Senator John W. Kern, Washington, D. C.:

"The whole working class will back you in calling Hatfield's bluff. Hatfield is himself one of the mine owning lawbreakers who have nullified the constitution, established bull-pen rule, and inaugurated anarchy and a reign of terror to Mexicanize West Virginia. A congressional investigation would arouse the nation and put an end to their criminal misrule. Give us the chance and we will prove that peonage exists and that newspaper correspondents and labor organizers without number have been assaulted and driven out of West Virginia. Turn on the light.

(Signed)

EUGENE V. DEBS."

ORGANIZED CHARITY in California is on the war path against the movement to grant a pension to mothers. The professional distributors of charity funds, have declared that a Mother's Pension would mean the parting of the ways, or in plain language, "a plunge into socialism."

Socialism is something horrible, when it contemplates a pension fund to lessen the burdens of impoverished mothers, whose strength and health have been wrecked in the struggle to live.

All the aims for the poor and unfortunate, should go into the hands of the promoters of charity, who see to it that the greater portion of charity funds are paid out in salaries to those who are so fortunate as to be identified with *organized charity*.

Statistics in California show, that it requires 65 cents in salary to distribute 35 cents in *charity*.

In other words, two thirds of the charity fund is used up by the professionals in distributing the other third to the hungry and distressed.

It is no wonder that *organized charity* is up in arms against any movement that would wipe out the jobs held by hypocrites and parasites.

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH from Washington, D. C., last week, shows that the contempt charges against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are still before the courts and it is probable that a large percentage of the present generation will have passed away, ere our

highest judicial tribunal will deliver its ultimatum, should the cases be reviewed on an appeal.

Washington, May 5.—Contempt of court judgments against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the labor leaders, for their violation of a court's injunction in the noted Bucks Stove and Range case were affirmed today by the district court of appeals, but the jail sentences imposed were held to have been too severe. The court reduced Gompers' sentence from one year to thirty days and declared that Mitchell and Morrison merely should be fined \$500 each.

"The Supreme Court of the United States undoubtedly will be asked to again review the decision.

"Unlike previous decisions in this case, which have been unanimously against the labor leaders, the court of appeals was divided. Chief Justice Sheppard dissented, held that contempt of a federal court was a criminal offense and that the statute of limitations had run in the case."

WITHOUT A CARE and assured of three hearty meals a day and a suite of six carpeted, communicating cells in the Los Angeles prison, life has become a succession of comfortable rest days to Ortje McManigal, confessed dynamiter, who was to have been the state's star witness in the trial of the McNamara brothers. Meanwhile the McNamaras are laboring eight hours a day in prison stripes at San Quentin penitentiary. While the McNamaras are ceaselessly laboring in the dusty prison jute mill, McManigal spends his few waking hours fashioning flimsy paper doilies, which he slits into fantastic designs with his well kept hands. McManigal has been Los Angeles county's star boarder for two years. From a drawn faced man of 150 pounds he has developed into the aldermanic size of 230 pounds. His pale, round face is complacent and satisfied. Occasionally McManigal is given a day's outing. Recently he was absent from jail all day. The records indicate that he had been taken to the District Attorney's office—but at night he returned with three tiny mackerel and a smelt. He had been fishing. McManigal will be released soon. This was made certain by a statement issued by Deputy District Attorney Ford. "McManigal undoubtedly is entitled to liberty by the government, and it will be given him in a short time," he said.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE BELGIAN WORKINGMEN have won a peaceful victory.

It augurs the downfall of European royalty, following universal suffrage in the old world.

All the republics of the world are founded on the blood of martyrs for liberty, including the two most recent ones, Portugal and China, but it is predicted that the prospective republic of Belgium will be organized without slaughter.

King Albert of Belgium saved his throne for the present when, on Tuesday, he conferred with his premier and agreed to yield to the demands of his people for single votes for all men.

Heretofore, the rich and privileged classes overwhelmed that country at the polls by plural voting. In other words, money and aristocracy ruled.

Now the people will rule and they are resolved to overthrow royalty. Thus the seed sowed in America gradually is bearing the fruit among the nations and the initiative taken by the Belgians may soon be followed in Russia and in all lands where the common people are oppressed and robbed of their lawful rights.

The leaders of the Belgian revolt deserve the congratulations of peace and freedom-loving Americans for the wisdom and diplomacy displayed in their wonderful campaign against plural voting.—Amalgamated Journal.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY was duly observed by the miners of Hancock, Michigan. It was estimated that more than 3,000 marched in the parade. A local paper had the following report of the May Day celebration:

"A long parade was one of the main features of the observance of International day in Hancock Sunday by the local branch of the Western Federation of Miners, assisted by members of other copper country branches of the organization. The parade formed in East Houghton, marched to this city, going to West Hancock and retracing its steps to Kansankoti hall, where addresses were heard in English, Finnish, Italian, Croatian and Austrian.

"Heading the parade on mount was William Toppari of Hancock and Miss Willmes of Superior mine. Banners were carried by some of the marchers, giving voice to the feeling of the union. The banners were emblematic of a desire for an eight-hour day law and an attack on the one-man drill now used in most of the mines. The Kaiku band furnished music.

"The auditorium of Kansankoti hall on Sunday afternoon was too small to seat the assemblage and the crowds extended out onto the sidewalks and streets. Political and economic legislation was discussed by the speakers, Vice President Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners scoring the Michigan Legislature for not passing the eight-hour bill introduced in the last session."

A NASTY SCANDAL has developed in Pittsburg that is creating much talk among the workers. A writer in Justice presents a facsimile copy of a subscription list showing that well-known enemies of organized labor were solicited and contributed money to the Union Labor Temple Co. H. C. Friek is down for \$2,000, George T. Oliver, \$1,500; Wm. Flinn, \$1,000, Kaufman brothers \$1,000, and others for similar or lesser amounts. It is further charged that \$22,410 was raised by the begging process, of which amount \$12,000 was pocketed

by the solicitors. Some of the latter are said to be in jail, where the rest properly belong.—Cleveland Citizen.

The above editorial paragraph in the Cleveland Citizen, proves conclusively that men crawl into the labor movement and become prominent for the sole purpose of prostituting organized labor to serve their personal interests.

Men who use the labor movement for personal aggrandizement, as a general rule, are far above the average man in point of intelligence, and after having won the confidence of their fellowmen, use the cause of labor as a personal asset. All the weak spots in the armor of organized labor can be traced to the "higher ups" who frequently barter principles for dollars.

These types of men are found in all movements, for even in the temples of God, the pulpits are prostituted by hypocrites who become strangers to manhood and honor in the presence of Mammon.

Every labor official who accepts a dirty dollar, should not only be behind the walls of a prison, but his very memory should be loathed by every honest man and woman whose heart beats for the economic freedom of the race.

THE FOLLOWING in the local columns of a daily journal of Denver shows that the officials of charity organizations are following in the footsteps of those financial potentates, who have learned that in combination, waste is eliminated.

"A movement to incorporate every charity association in the city into one association to be called the Denver Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, has almost been completed, according to W. E. Collett, executive secretary for the United charities of Denver.

"At a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Club building, the representatives of the various organizations that compose the United Charities, voted unanimously upon the project, and the charities endorsement committee of the Chamber of Commerce state that the other independent charities look favorably upon the co-operation.

"The completed association will be modeled after the plan perfected by the Cleveland, Ohio, philanthropies, installed after twelve years of opposition.

"Each charity organization will have one representative on the board of trustees, having an equal voice in the distribution of any general fund, or in the business of the federation at large, the board being the governing power. The incorporation will systematize the work of the different societies through co-operation. The features presented to the philanthropists are that it will relieve the business man of the care of investigating a charity whose worth is unknown to him, and that it will save money that would be spent on worthless charities."

The majority of people who have failed to probe the system that gives birth to the trusts, are loud in their denunciation of combinations that bring about the concentration of wealth. But the trust is but the natural product of the system, and regardless of all the condemnation that may be hurled against centralization, combines are becoming more gigantic in their proportion.

Industry, commerce and finance are being monopolized, and it is but natural under our present system, that charity should likewise resolve itself into a trust.

WEST VIRGINIA, the Siberia of the United States, is to be investigated by Congress. Senator Kerns of Indiana has announced his intention of forcing the Federal Government to probe the infamies that were perpetrated under the forms of law and order. Martial law is to be investigated and peonage will be looked into, and the responsibility of lawlessness placed where it belongs, if the senator from Indiana can secure a favorable hearing.

Senator Kerns, after receiving a plea from Ex-Senator Watson of West Virginia begging that the investigation be dropped, concluded that it was about time for an investigation, when it became known that Watson who pleaded against investigation was one of the largest coal operators in the state.

Senator Kerns in his speech, said:

Peonage is the question.

"Reports of the hunting of men across the hills as though they were escaped convicts, or wild beasts is the question and we are going to have an inquiry. Charges of violation of contract labor laws and use of martial law are among the things we will probe.

"I propose to have it shown that when federal experts investigated the conditions last year, whole pages of the report were suppressed by the department of commerce and labor.

"Do you realize that down there, within 250 miles of the national capitol, a drumhead courtmartial has for the past 30 days been trying "Mother" Jones, a woman 80 years of age, who for 40 years has been engaged in humanitarian work and is one of the very greatest women in this country. She is said to know more people than any other American woman.

"There are a few things that a congressional investigation of West Virginia peonage should consider."

It is no wonder that a coal baron should raise his voice against a congressional investigation. This coal-baron as well as the other arrogant and lawless exploiters in the coal fields of West Virginia, know that terrorism, peonage and the suspension of civil rights have prevailed in West Virginia and that the strikers have been subjected to outrages, that make Russia look like a paradise, "Mother" Jones, against whom the venom of the coal barons has been hurled, may yet see the tyrants of West Virginia begging for mercy, for if signs do not fail, the time is close at hand, when even the economic master will tremble before the rising indignation of men and women who love liberty and loathe tyranny.

Some Day

"MOTHER" JONES in writing to the New York Call on date of April 29th from the Military Bastile at Pratt, W. Va., says:

"I wish you could have been here when they took Brown and Boswell away to Clarksburg. I stood from out my prison walls looking at these military bloodhounds when they took my brothers away. At the depot stood the wives and children of these men. They screamed and wailed. They begged the right to see them and the cold blooded governor turned them down.

"Oh God! What a scene! If you could but have heard the wails of the babes; if you could have heard the groans of the mothers! It seems to me it could have made the stones rise and speak. I could not sleep that night.

"I am the lone prisoner in the military bastile. Imagine your being torn from your loved ones tonight and they had no knowledge of what was to be done with you. What a terrible feeling it would be?

The Fight Will Go On.

"I do not care for myself. I care only for my dear comrades. This brave fight will go on and on until freedom's banner floats from shore to shore. I do not know what the pirates are going to do with me and, to tell you the truth, I do not care much. I am only interested in the outcome of this brave battle and my brave comrades who are incarcerated with me.

"If intelligent men knew this thing as it really is I believe there would be an uprising.

"Just think for an instant of the drumhead court trying out eleven weeks ago and none of us yet have got our summons. I do not know what they are holding me here for. They would let me go if I would go to Ohio, or if I would quit speaking in this state.

"I simply replied, 'You bring your guns and put me up against that tree outside of this bastile and riddle me with bullets, but I will never surrender my rights to remain in this state as long as it suits my business to do so. Nor will I surrender my right of free speech nor the right to a trial by jury to any living individual. I don't care whether

he is governor, judge or president. I shall rebel to the last against his action.

"My head may be white and my eyes growing dim with years, my step may be slowing up, but my heart beats true to a mighty cause, to the cause of freedom and justice.'

"I know that they have it in for me because I rose in the court and protested against them assuming the right to try me. I did not belong to the military because I was arrested where the civil courts were in session. I was kidnapped into the military martial law zone and there held and tried since, but I will defy them to the very end.

"The American republic has long since died out. We have an oligarchy now of big interests."

The above letter from an aged woman who has reached the four-score mile-post in life, can scarcely be interpreted as a tribute to the government that prevails in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

When a woman in the sunset of life is denied every boasted right that is said to be guaranteed by law, it is idle to prate about our Declaration of Independence and it becomes a grim joke to speak of our glorious constitution.

The dictum of a governor dominated by privilege, is more potent than all the lauded principles of democracy, and the starry flag that we hail as the banner of liberty has become but an ensign under whose folds the despot can outrage his victim.

Corporate lawlessness has made a corpse of freedom in west Virginia.

The slave in rags and pinched by poverty, is but a peon in a domain that is absolutely under the control of coal barons, whose economic power towers above laws and constitutions.

Anarchy in broadcloth is *law* in West Virginia, and the man or woman who speaks for humanity and justice, is guilty of treason and branded as a rebel. Some day the *rebels* will rise in their united strength and end the brutal system that puts a woman 80 years of age in the custody of cossacks.

The Alien Land Law in California

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS there has been war and rumors of war, and the press of the country has kept the people in a nervous condition as to what might result from the passage of the alien land law in California.

President Wilson became alarmed and after burning the telegraph wires between Washington and Sacramento in vain attempts to halt the California legislature, dispatched the "Peerless Billy" to the Golden state to plead with the lawmakers to hesitate, ere enacting into law a measure that might involve our *patriots* in a carnival of slaughter.

California has discriminated against the Japanese. Her lawmakers do not want the Brown Man to own or lease land in California. The Brown Man has shown that he is a brilliant success as a fruit raiser and farmer, and the white man or *native son* has discovered that

he cannot compete with him, and for that reason, he must not be permitted to get a foothold on the Pacific Coast. The matter of *profit*, and *profit* alone lies at the bottom of the enactment of the alien land law. Had the Japs engaged in some pursuit or occupation that did not jeopardize the commercial or agricultural interests of "our best citizens" of California, they would be welcome to remain within the borders of California, but when a Jap threatens the supremacy of the American exploiter, he must be *crushed by law*.

As long as the Jap only bid for the job of the American wage slave, he was welcome to Western America, but when he dared to invade territory that was sacred to our generous and benevolent American labor-skinners he must be exterminated even though the nation is to be precipitated into a war where *labor* that has been *skinned* by capitalism, will do all the fighting.

The Cat Out of the Bag

THE EDITOR of the Miners' Magazine has frequently felt it incumbent upon him to refer to the I. W. W. and in doing so, the editor has used language that could not be considered as complimentary to the *leaders* who have brought the labor movement into disrepute through the tactics and methods utilized in securing funds to carry on the infamous work of disruption and to keep the larders filled for an aggregation of professional bums, to whom dollars are more valuable than personal honor. The editor stands for the principles of industrial unionism, but there is as much difference between industrial unionism and I. W. W.ism, as there is between a true Christian and a church member wearing the mask of religion to conceal his hypocrisy.

Our pity goes out to the poor dupes who are victimized by the howling soap-boxers, whose bombastic utterances and inflated denunciations of capitalism, have deluded men and women who have not taken the time to analyze the fallacies of superficial propagandists.

Noise on a soap-box is not *logic*.

Oratory made up of words and bereft of reason, does not appeal to men and women who read and think.

The mobs that gathered at Spokane and San Diego, under the pretext that *free speech* was being throttled by privilege, did not advance the cause of the working class.

But the editor will permit one of the war-horses of the I. W. W. to speak through the columns of the Miners Magazine, in order that the readers of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners may become more thoroughly acquainted with the disreputable methods of the chronic howlers, who officially control the "Bummery."

William E. Trautmann has been identified with the I. W. W. since its birth. Trautmann was its first secretary and has written many pamphlets upholding the doctrines preached by the travelling Ciceros of the I. W. W. Trautmann, in an article to the New York Call of the

issue of May 2nd, under the head, "Free Graft Fights," unbosoms himself as follows:

Editor of The Call:

A few days ago you published an account of the "San Diego Free Speech Fight" by Ralph Korngold, in which there is contained a charge that the full and correct accounting of the handling of the funds may never be given by those in charge of affairs.

We should withhold judgment as to whether the charge is true or not, yet similar occurrences in recent months demand that the contributors to "Free Speech Fights" or "wildeat strikes" engineered for ulterior purposes should insist that they be given an accounting, the same as when Robert Lawrence, of Clinton, Mass., was allowed, in behalf of the socialists, to watch the handling of the funds in the great Lawrence strike, because two-thirds of the contributions were solicited by socialists or through their efforts, and the advertisement given to the strike by real socialist publications. These are facts, indisputable.

Now again there will be an appeal for funds to support the "free speech fight" in Denver, pulled off by those who never will work, who will always be there when the general secretary and the general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World call for volunteers, to live on the funds collected for the support of real militants and struggling toiler. They never fail to come when the bugle sounds. The rank and file has nothing to say, so has it been decreed by the few who engineer the affairs of the strikers and free speech fights.

As a member of an organizations to whom again an appeal for support of the free speech fight has been sent, the Workmen's Sick and Death Fund, I have to insist that better precaution be taken before support is given to affairs over which the contributors have no control. Bona fide strikes, free speech fights to maintain guaranteed rights will always be supported, no matter whether these strikes, fights

and rights are maintained by the socialist party, socialist labor party, anarchists, industrial unionists or others. But it is criminal to exhaust the resources and energies of the proletariat to further designs of elements who in their philosophy and psychology are anti-proletarian, although they have and play with a vocabulary of revolutionary phrases.

I am prompted to write this because it is evident that a clear explanation can never be obtained by an appeal to the centralized official and publicity organs of the Industrial Workers of the World.

One important case in instance: By special request of Ettore and Giovannitti, then awaiting trial in Lawrence, I was made secretary of the Ettore-Giovannitti defense fund, after the termination of the successful strike in Lowell, Mass., because no efforts had been made to arouse general interest in the cases. Immediately after assuming charge I found that thousands of dollars had been misused, for purposes not intended by the contributors and the band of "volunteers" who arrived immediately after the termination of the Lawrence strike were paid out of that fund. For lack of funds a motion to postpone the trial of Ettore and Giovannitti had to be made by the lawyers of the defense, as only about \$85 was on hand, and only by a special appeal to an ex-governor of Massachusetts and to the governor personally, was such postponement granted.

This can be verified by Attorney Mahoney and Judge Hilton, at present attorney for the Western Federation of Miners.

Finding such appalling conditions, it was necessary to enlist support from prominent socialists, and the personal telegrams to Eugene Debs, Charles Edward Russell and others, as well as the personal appeal by the undersigned to Julius Gerber, the secretary of the socialist party, and the editor of The New York Call, as both can testify, brought about an organized effort to save the lives of the accused comrades. The Italian Socialist Federation was made the central agency, by a certified publication of the fact in all Italian daily newspapers, of the funds collected among the Italian workers, and its organ, Il Proletario, was to give a full account of all transactions in money affairs, as letters which were then kept on file certify. But all these parties, and all these socialists mentioned, gave their moral and active support on the condition only that the Lawrence Defense Committee would have supervision of the funds.

Such a committee was immediately formed after the return of the undersigned from New York, after the objects outlined above had been consummated. And said committee was to stop the outrageous misuse of the Ettore-Giovannitti Defense Fund. But by telegraphic order from the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World, the investigation on the nine charges made against those who previously handled the funds was stopped, and an order was handed in to prevent the supervision of the finances by a committee of workers. An emissary from the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World, Fred Heslewood, was dispatched to Lawrence, and it was left to him and his discretionary powers how the funds were to be disposed of.

To the demands submitted to the last convention of the National Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. by the undersigned to give the socialists who contributed four-fifths of all funds an answer as to whether the books were tampered with, in fact, the original cash book

was destroyed to cover up the evident and proven misuse of funds, no answer has been received. Nor have the two official papers of the Industrial Workers of the World been allowed to publish the letter of the undersigned in which the nonacceptance of an official position was declined, one of the reasons being the outrageous handling of the funds of the Ettore-Giovannitti Defense Fund by the self-elected individuals who took the control of the funds and the right to investigate from the committee elected by the workers.

The only recourse therefore, to prevent repetitions, and appeals to the credulous for the support of affairs over which they never are allowed to have control, is to publish this warning against falling prey to the schemes of individuals, or those who use the socialists only to feed the papers to attack them, as the issues of the Industrial Worker of Spokane, clearly show.

This write-up should, though, not be construed as casting a reflection on the Industrial Workers of the World membership or on those supporting the organization, as they, by the denial of democratic administration throughout the whole organization, are not aware of the state of affairs. The editorial in The New York Call some time ago, in which the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World called for volunteers all over the country to fill the jails in Little Falls, will never be replied to unless additional facts are brought out to prompt all the adherents of revolutionary industrial unionism to force their mandates upon the supposed-to-be servants of the movement.

All labor papers and socialist publications will only do the movement a service if they insist on full publicity of all such affairs.

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN.

Member I. W. W.

Pittsburg, Pa.

The above article from the pen of William E. Trautmann to the New York Call, needs no elaborate comment from the editor of the Miners' Magazine. The statements made by Trautmann, if based upon fact, and there is every reason to believe that Trautmann is telling the truth, should forever ostracize the shameless grafters and fakers, who cold-bloodedly and deliberately launch strikes and free speech fights, with no object in view save to gather funds to promote the interests of that *inner circle*, whose dictums seem to be the laws that govern the I. W. W.

There is no *democracy* in the Bummery.

It is a government from the top, down, and the common herd must revere and observe the mandates of the coterie of bosses, who make strikes and free speech fights, the avenues through which flow the revenues that make life pleasant for the professional bums in office.

The editor of the Miners Magazine has declared in a previous editorial, that the I. W. W. *kept no books*, and the Trautmann article in the New York Call, verifies our declaration. Those who have been in sympathy with the I. W. W. should give the Trautmann article due consideration, and if they have been contributors to the Bummery, should demand an accounting.

The spokesmen of the I. W. W. have been indulging in filth and abuse of everyone outside the realms of their so-called labor organization, and it is about time that the professional calumniators and senile malicious maligners, should be brought under the arc-light for inspection.

No Protection for Labor

ACCORDING TO A PRESS DISPATCH in the Butte Miner of May 1, Senator Thompson, "who has made a thorough study of the bill" briefly gives the theory of the Webb alien land act as follows:

"Only citizens and those eligible to become citizens may be proprietors of land. They may employ Japanese and Chinese if they desire, but they cannot lease or otherwise give such aliens an interest or share in their proprietorship."

You notice that "those eligible to become citizens" may be or become proprietors of land. The Englishman, the German or the Frenchman may still live in his native land and retain his proprietorship in millions of acres of the fertile soil of California and employ Chinese and Japanese workers to compete with the American working class.

Well, the working class of California elected Attorney-General Webb; they are getting what they voted for; they ought to be satisfied.—Montana Socialist.

The workingmen of California as well as the workingmen of every other state of our union, are without protection. The workingman,

as a general rule, permits his vanity to be tickled by the fulsome adulation of the chronic spell-binder, who in every election campaign, elaborates on the dignity of labor, "the horny-fisted son of toil" and the *callous hand* that makes it possible for the earth to fill the warehouses with the necessaries of life.

The average workingman feels his bosom expand and his head swell, as the wind-artist paints the prowess of labor in all the gaudy tinsel of rhetories most beautiful flowers. As he listens to the paid hireling of capitalism, he forgets that he is a slave and again marches to the polls to register his vote to maintain a system that keeps the exploiter in a mansion and the exploited in a hovel. He forgets the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted on him for 364 days in the year, and on the only day that he can redress the wrongs from which he suffers, he generally casts a ballot that gives joy to a boss and poverty to himself. Ignorance is the great enemy of the working class, for if labor had wielded an intelligent ballot, there would be no "Mother" Jones in a military bastille in West Virginia, nor would there be thugs and cossacks armed with weapons of murder, to execute the orders of plutocracy.

Legislation in Arizona

THE EDITOR of The Miners Magazine has frequently called the attention of the members of the Western Federation of Miners to the progressive work of organized labor in the state of Arizona. The constitution of Arizona is considered one of the most democratic documents of any state of the union, and the most advanced and aggressive features of the organic law of Arizona are due to the tireless and energetic work of the representatives of the labor movement. The legislature of Arizona has passed a bill governing cases of contempt of court, and the ordinary citizen, who may wound the dignity of a judge, has the legal right to demand a trial by jury, except where the offense is

committed in the presence of the court. The law as passed by the lawmakers of Arizona, is as follows, and is worthy of the careful perusal of the members of organized labor.

AN ACT.

To prescribe the punishment for contempt of court and to regulate the practice and procedure in such cases.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

"Sec. 1. Any person who shall wilfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any Superior Court of this State by doing any act or thing therein or thereby forbidden to be done

by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of this State, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 2. Whenever it shall be made to appear to any Superior Court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any county attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue an order requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which order, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court; Provided, however, that if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the order to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused person is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

"In all cases within the purview of this Act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected, as provided by law, to attend at the same time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and empaneled as upon the trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prescribed by indictment or upon information.

"If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the County Treasurer or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them, as the court may direct; but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the County Treasurer exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of one thousand dollars, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months.

"Sec. 3. The evidence taken upon the third trial of any person so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, statement of facts, or reporter's transcript, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon appeal in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified, as justice may require. Upon the taking such appeal, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court or by any judge of any Superior Court in this State.

"Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of or on behalf of the State of Arizona, but the same and all other cases of contempt not specifically embraced within Section 1 of this Act may be punished in conformity to the usages now prevailing.

"Sec. 5. No proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this Act.

"Sec. 6. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

One of the most important measures that came before the Legislature of Arizona was Senate Bill No. 19 and is known as the three cent fare bill.

This bill met the opposition of the railroads, regardless of the fact, that a bill similar in character was referred to the people in November 1912 and was carried by a vote of 14,823 to 4,835, receiving a majority of 9,988.

The railroads, as usual, invaded the Federal Court and asked that the law ratified by the people, be declared unconstitutional on the grounds that such legislation was confiscatory. The action of the railroads appealing to the Federal Court, resulted in the bill being introduced in the Legislature and carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Babbitt, Ball, Barker, Bradner, Brooks, Cooke, Craig, Crofoot, Curry, Duncan, Ellis, Graham, Hall, Irvine, Jacobs, Jacobson, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Lewis, Murphy, Whipple, Wren, and Mr. Speaker—24.

Nays: Buchanan, Drennan, Gonzales, Kelton, Lynch, Mattox, Moore of Yavapai, and Moore of Pima—8

Absent: Kane—1.

Excused: Maddock, and Saxon—2.

Upon request of the Legislature the Attorney General handed down the following opinion on the three cent ear fare bill:

Phoenix, Arizona, April 24th, 1913.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the First Legislature of the State of Arizona:
Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your request for an opinion relative to Senate Bill No. 19. Your request is contained in two resolutions which are, virtually, as follows:

1. Do the provisions of said Senate Bill No. 19 come within the contemplation of an emergency as declared by paragraph 3 of Section One of Article IV of the Constitution?

2. Does a bill carrying an emergency clause become a law when passed by either House with less than a two-thirds vote?

Before passing on these questions I desire to explain to your Honorable Body the purpose of the introduction of said bill at the request of the Corporation Commission and the Attorney General. At the first special session of the Legislature there was passed what is commonly known as The Three Cent Fare law, which law was a copy of the similar provisions of the Oklahoma Constitution. The railroads of this state caused said Three Cent Fare Law to be referred to the people at the election held on the first Monday in November, 1912, at which election the law was ratified and adopted by a vote of 14,823 to 4,835. The people, therefore, at the polls, declared in overwhelming numbers in favor of the bill. The railroads then took the law into the Federal Court. Among other points raised there were two of a serious nature. One was a decision rendered by Judge Sanborn of the Federal Court of Appeals that the Oklahoma law was unconstitutional because it did not provide for the suspension of the law pending an investigation as to the reasonableness of the rate before the Corporation Commission. The other point raised was that the law did not give the carrier time to file their change of rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission. In order to avoid any question on these two points in the future, Senate Bill No. 19 was drawn and introduced and is now before your body, it being the same bill as adopted by the people amended to meet the technicalities heretofore referred to.

As before remarked, the people having declared they wanted a Three Cent Fare by ratifying and adopting the Three Cent Fare bill at the polls, I deemed it my duty as their attorney to obtain it as quickly as possible and to attempt, with the aid of the Legislature, to brush aside the technicalities which were obstructing the people's expressed will.

Having expressed my interest in the bill resulting from my relationship of an attorney and client, in this instance the state being my client, I shall now answer the queries propounded in your resolutions.

1. "Do the provisions of said Senate Bill No. 19 come within the contemplation of an emergency as declared by paragraph 3 of Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution?"

I wrote your Honorable Body at the time you requested an opinion on the same question relating to chapter 2 of the Laws of the Regular Session of the Legislature of 1912, which chapter relates to the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors near public works, etc., that the question as to whether or not an emergency exists is a question of fact, and not of law and the only body which can determine that question is the Legislature itself.

See *Cadderly vs. City of Portland*, 74 Pac. 720.

Brown vs. State, 106 Pac. 795.

Oklahoma City vs. Shields, 100 Pac 559.

State vs. Bacon, 85 N. W. 605.

Such being the case, neither the courts nor this department can pass upon the question. The Constitution has placed that power in the hands of the Legislature. I can, properly, however, call your attention to the fact that the people have already expressed themselves favorably in regard to the principle of the bill and that the only change made in the new bill is to sweep aside the technicalities in an endeavor to give the people of the state, quickly and effectively, the thing they have demanded. I can further say, I think, with strict propriety, that in my personal opinion and unofficially, Senate Bill No. 19 is, technically and morally, as clearly an emergency measure as said chapter 2 of the laws of the Regular Session of 1912, passed over the Governor's veto or as one of the following bills passed by the First State Legislature with the emergency clause attached thereto.

Chapters 12, 22, 48, 65, 69, 74, 77, 90 and 93 of the First Session of the Legislature, and chapters 20, 44, 51, 59, 65 and 78 of the laws of the Special Session of the Legislature of 1912.

In view of the fact that I have said that in determining an emergency measure the Legislature is the sole judge as to the propriety or the legality thereof, it being purely and simply a question of fact, and for that reason, therefore, if I were a member of the Legislature, knowing the history of its legislation I would, unhesitatingly, vote for Senate Bill No. 19 with an emergency clause.

Your second interrogatory is as follows:

"Does a bill carrying an emergency clause become a law when passed by either House with less than a two-thirds vote?"

This question is a very close one and will depend largely upon the ultimate construction placed upon the clause of the Constitution relating thereto by the Supreme Court of the State. I can only give you the opinion of this department unsupported by any authority. I say unsupported by any authority for the reason that I can find no other State Constitution containing a provision similar to ours.

This provision of our Constitution provides that "no such emergency measure shall be considered passed by the Legislature unless it shall state in a separate section why it is necessary that it shall become immediately operative and shall be approved by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legislature," etc.

If the Constitution provided that the measure should not become immediately operative unless it received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legislature (which is practically the language of the Oklahoma and Oregon Constitutions), the question could be quickly answered by saying that in the event the bill!

received a majority but less than a two-thirds vote, it would become a law at the expiration of ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature at which it passed, but the language of our Constitution is peculiar, in this, that it provides that "no such emergency measure shall be considered passed by the Legislature unless it receives a two-thirds vote to the members elected to each house."

Until I discovered the difference between the Oklahoma and Oregon Constitutions and our Constitution I was rather inclined to a different opinion than the one now given herein. In the States of Oklahoma and Oregon a bill carrying an emergency which fails of a two-thirds vote but receives a majority vote, becomes operative and effective in ninety days, but, under the wording of our Constitution, the

measure (which means the whole bill) cannot be considered passed unless it receives the requisite two-thirds vote of the members elected to each House.

I am, therefore, constrained to believe and advise that if the measure carrying an emergency clause fails to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in each House, it then does not become a law. A majority, however, can always save the substance of the bill before final vote by amending the same to strike out the emergency clause. If this is done the measure does not then carry an emergency clause and would be passed by a majority vote as any other bill to take effect in ninety days after adjournment.

Yours very respectfully,
G. R. BULLARD, Attorney General.

He Is Now a Syndicalist

GAYLORD WILSHIRE was once known in America as the "Millionaire Socialist."

Men and women in the socialist party once looked upon Wilshire as sincere and earnest, and a number of members of the socialist party, with rubber for spinal columns, pandered to the *gentleman* whose questionable methods furnished him duets to cut a swath on "Easy street."

Wilshire was proclaimed by a number of socialist publications as a wonderful man and as one of those unflinching champions of human rights, who was making history for the cause of labor.

The publications that paid glowing tributes to Wilshire, made it less difficult for the trickster to sell his *gold bricks*.

Wilshire, according to his own statements and advertisements that appeared in his magazine, had a great bonanza in California, and this generous and big-hearted socialist yearned to share his bonanza with the struggling millions of poverty-stricken wretches, whose hovels were menaced by hunger and want.

Wilshire heralded to the world that his mines in California contained mountains of Gold, and that he would generously permit his poorer brothers and sisters to purchase stock in mines, whose product in the near future, would demonetize gold.

Wilshire was so generous, that he even made donations to struggling socialist publications, because he felt that contributions to journals that were dying for lack of nourishment, would have a wholesome effect on editors whose salaries were more priceless than their conscientious scruples.

For a few years the "millionaire socialist" had a *mint*, and was coining money out of the gullible, who swallowed the bait of the *confi-*

dence artist who wore the mask of Socialism while skinning his dupes.

The Miners Magazine punctured the get-rich-quick schemes of the "millionaire socialist," and when the gold-demonetizer gazed at the page of the magazine that reflected on the honesty of the socialist wildcat promoter, there was an earthquake in the headquarters of the Wilshire *jobbing department*.

The editor of the Miners Magazine was notified that he must retract or face an action for criminal libel, but the editor refused to retract, and then the socialist bluffer sent a *whine* to all the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, complaining of the slander, and libel that had been heaped upon him by an editor who did not grasp the magnitude of the wonderful resources of his (Wilshire's) mines in California and his *rubber (robber) industry* in South America.

The exposure of the magazine stopped the flow of money to the coffers of Wilshire, and this exposure started an investigation that forced the "millionaire socialist" to "pull his freight" across the Atlantic to escape the federal authorities. Wilshire is now operating a measly rag in London, England.

The "millionaire socialist" who once challenged Bryan and offered to give him \$10,000 to debate socialism with him on a public rostrum, has abandoned socialism, and is now upholding *syndicalism* as the salvation of the working class.

Syndicalism has about as much merit in giving economic liberty to laboring humanity as Wilshire's mines in California had in yielding fabulous dividends to the *Rubes* who have mourned their losses.

Wilshire may have another *mine* or another *rubber (robber) plant* and by advocating *syndicalism* he may work off some stock on the syndicalists of Europe.

Survey of the Great Belgian Strike

BY A VOTE of four to one the representatives of the Socialist unions of Belgium ratified the act of their leaders in parliament and the most remarkable strike in history came to an end in the surrender of the Belgian government to the demands of the strikers.

The one-fifth that voted against calling off the strike represents the more radical element. This element favored continuing the strike until the government was forced to immediate surrender.

The conservative element in the trade unions all over the world will laud the action of the four-fifths who voted to give the government time to make the necessary changes that will bring to the Belgian workers the one man one vote system.

The radical element in the trade unions all over the world will laud the action of the one-fifth who voted to continue the strike until the government was forced to immediate surrender.

We believe that history will show that the four-fifths were right and the one-fifth were wrong.

We believe that the four-fifths displayed a higher degree of intelligence and self-discipline than the one-fifth.

We believe they acted in that supremely wise manner that lays the foundation for permanent results.

Just at the moment that they discovered that they possessed a power really greater than the government, they refrained from using it abruptly to overturn a hostile government, but gave that government a chance to make changes and modifications in the direction of justice and democracy.

The main object of the strike had been accomplished: the working class had made a demonstration of power and capacity never before dreamed of in the history of the world. To follow this with a demonstration of self-restraint, patience and self-control unparalleled in the history of the world, constitutes in our estimation the most impressive thing in the history of labor.

Such an example of self-discipline impresses the ruling class far

more with a sense of working power than even the solidarity that won the strike.

FOR THE POWER BY WHICH YOU MASTER YOURSELF IS FAR GREATER, FAR MORE IMPRESSIVE, FAR MORE USEFUL TO SOCIETY AND CIVILIZATION THAN THE POWER BY WHICH YOU MASTER YOUR FOES.

Confronted by this double manifestation of power, the ruling class of Belgium understands in no uncertain manner what it will have to face if it fails to redeem its pledges; for in refraining from pushing to the limit its new-found power, the Belgian working class has made its position doubly strong for the future. It will be far easier to launch a general strike in the future; a second call will bring a far larger and more immediate response.

By their act of self-control in the hour of triumph the Belgian workers have laid the true and only foundation of permanent power solidarity—confidence in themselves and the unmeasured respect of their enemies.

If the Radicals Had Won.

Suppose, instead, the radical attitude had prevailed and at the moment when the government had promised to take steps with its slow and cumbersome machinery to reform the suffrage of Belgium, the unions would have thrown into their teeth, "We accept no compromise, we demand immediate surrender. You will have to immediately abandon all your own laws and constitutions and break them yourselves in order to give us what we demand."

In the first place, the example of an entire class by its economic might demanding an immediate abdication of government and law—asking the government to break the existing laws, would in all likelihood have precipitated upon it the opposition of international capitalism.

Such a demand would be considered by the prevailing opinion of the world as an act of irresponsible outlawry. With the cry that or-

der and law was threatened by a mob, the neighboring governments would have easily found excuse to render such aid as was necessary to crush the working class of Belgium.

In the second place, such an attitude would have alienated all that large class of workers who now waver between the old society and the new and it would have cut off the support of that element in Belgium outside the workers who supported the strike.

Thus weakened, had they failed to force their demand, they would have had to face a defeat that would have put the working class movement of Belgium back almost a generation.

A second general strike would not have been possible for many years and this splendid engine of power that has been built up by a generation of labor and sacrifice would have gone temporarily to smash.

Now the engine is intact; it can be used at any time, and it is stronger than ever.

THE WINNING OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION BY THE WORKERS DEPENDS UPON THE BUILDING UP OF AN INTELLIGENT AND SELF-DISCIPLINED MAJORITY; SUCH A MAJORITY CANNOT BE BUILT UP WITHOUT GAINING THE ALLEGIANCE OF THE LARGE NEUTRAL ELEMENT THAT HAS A SOCIAL RATHER THAN A CLASS INTEREST. THIS ELEMENT IS BOUND TO JOIN THAT CLASS THAT DISPLAYS THE GREATEST SENSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Lessons From the Strike.

The Belgium strike is an historic example of what the working class can do when it is class conscious, well organized and has developed a constructive policy and an element of strong, wise and thoughtful men.

It is an example of that condition to which all labor is growing. It is a glimpse of the future of even benighted American Labor, for we are all passing through the stages through which Belgium and German labor has passed.

We are all slowly and painfully rising to that mature development that spells the quiet self-contained power that accomplishes bloodless revolutions and re-makes the world.

By means of their unions, their Socialist party and their great co-operative movement, the Belgian workers have attained something that all the workers will yet attain.

To reach this point of power is to reach a point in the inspiring

drama of world transfiguration toward which all the forces of the world have toiled since the beginning of time.

For the power of organized labor, when it is intelligent, constructive and self-controlled is so great that it is the only power on earth capable of achieving world changes without violence.

The strike is the most grossly misnamed thing in the world, for it does not consist in striking or smiting but in the very opposite—in peacefully refusing to be worked.

It is the useful element simply withdrawing from production until the world makes terms with it.

It is the new way of fighting simply by folding the arms and doing nothing.

That the time has come when conflicts can be won simply by folding the arms speaks eloquently of the advance of civilization.

The wonderful thing about the Belgian strike is that it worked true to this program and that a half million workers wrested a political victory from the master class that could not have been so won in any previous period of the world's history without an armed uprising.

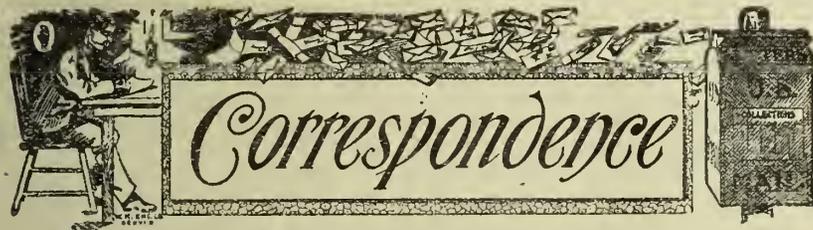
An equally wonderful feature of the strike is that violence had been rendered impossible simply because the government's violent arm—the army—had been rendered powerless by the propaganda of Socialism.

No strike has ever happened before has so clearly shown the utter and essential weakness of the owning class and the utter and essential strength of the working class in a struggle where the working class has really reached a condition bordering on matured development.

With the workers in the industries class conscious, and solidly united and the workers in the army and navy equally class conscious, there is no possibility of bloodshed in such a conflict and no possibility of the master class winning. The individual capitalist will surrender any principle to escape immediate loss of his property through the complete suspension of industry.

This is a lesson particularly to those American workers who have been taught by selfish and blind misleaders that Socialism means violence and unrestrained radicalism and the destruction of real trade unionism, for here we have an example of what matured Socialist unionism really means.

It is the only kind of unionism that makes war, violence and bloodshed impossible and makes the bloodless change of the world and the emancipation of labor possible.—The Inter-Mountain Worker.



NOTICE TO JOHN M. CRAFT!

John M. Craft:

Brother—I must have your signature or a power of attorney at once; otherwise all we have paid in will revert to K. & R. I can save it in securing a new loan. This I can not do without your signature. Do not delay.

SISTER.

DONATION TO STRIKE FUND BRITANNIA MINERS' UNION LOCAL 216.

Miami Miners' Union No. 70.....	\$75.00
Hedley Miners' Union No. 161	50.00
Kimberley Miners' Union No. 100	100.00
Thompson Miners' and Smeltersmen's Union No. 225.....	10.00
Trail Miners' and Smeltersmen's Union No. 105	50.00

FOR AN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, California.

Dear Brother—Just received a copy of the "Knocker," and must say it fills a long felt want. Is it possible for the literature bureau of the Western Federation of Miners to publish some pamphlets or booklets that would sell for 5 or 10 cents? I could sell all you could print, the proceeds to go to the boys.

The "bunk" that is at present put out is misleading and leaves the worker in a dilemma. It keeps him jumping in and out of various organizations, and finally makes him nurse a grudge—or an imaginary one. We have fifty-seven varieties of revolutionary unionism; seven of revolutionary Socialism; a world of jawsmiths and strong-arm men; but no one in the educational department—something that has long been needed and will support itself and head off the vast army of fellows, labor-bound, who won't work or let any one else if they can help it.

We are facing no end of faction fights and squabbles that could be headed off by a stream of literature that not only would have ready sale but give employment to many women, who today are busy strengthening the capitalist position by their ability and talents.

I have a personal acquaintance with many such girls and women. The stacks of dust-covered literature in all labor temples makes me cry out: "Let's not print literature for firewood; let's sell it!"

AGNES T. FAIR.

THE BRITANNIA STRIKE.

The management of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company will refuse to negotiate with the Britannia Miners' Union, consequently the members of this local are still on strike.

The property of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company is located in

a place where the company has always had an advantage over the union. To rustle a job at Britannia one had to take the boat at Vancouver and after three or four hours' ride disembark at Britannia Beach and at the office of the company, get a permit or rushliner card, before one could proceed to the mine. The mines are about four miles up the mountain, at the head of a precipitous gulch, the mines being located at the head of the gulch and the offices, mill, etc., at the bottom.

The strike was called on the eighteenth day of February, when the men found that a system of discrimination was to be proscribed against union men.

The company had taken the first aggressive step the previous summer when they refused the secretary of the union the privilege of paying his monthly visit to the mine. To comply with the laws of Canada, an arbitration board was applied for, which, after sitting, turned in a majority report in favor of the men. Steps were taken to thoroughly organize the camp and by February the company, evidently fearing the strength of the union, started discriminating. The secretary, K. McNeil, was fired, and a special meeting was called the same day, where eventually a strike ballot was taken and all the members present voted to strike. At the meeting a committee had been appointed to see the mine superintendent to find if he had any reasons for firing McNeil. None were given, so the strike was called. Shift bosses who quit with the men had been told to fire certain union men, the mine superintendent saying he intended to get rid of the agitators!

Most of the scabs at present working have been hired through the employment sharks in Vancouver, though so far, to judge by the shipments, very little work is going on at the mine. Only one shipment has been made since the strike. Ordinarily one shipment per week was made.

SECRETARY.

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, W. F. M., DURING MONTH OF APRIL.

- April 1—A. Arnold, secretary No. 37, I. Bro. R. Carmen of A., 691 Nassau street, Winnipeg, Man., \$9; C. M. O'Brien, M. P. P., Coleman, Alta., \$10.
 - April 2—J. E. Young, secretary, C. T. & L. Council, 229 Eleventh avenue, East Calgary, Alta., \$10.
 - April 3—P. C. Wilson, secretary, No. 224, Int. Bro. M. of W. Emp., Mat-tawa, Ont., \$5.
 - April 5—G. Overrind, secretary, No. 648, Bro. of L. F. & Eng., Havelock, Ont., \$10.
 - April 9—John T. Tiboni, secretary, Int. L. Assn., No. 319, and Coal Hand-lers, 521, McIntosh street, Fort William, Ont., \$10.
 - April 11—Chas. Davis, secretary, No. 181, W. F. of M., Stewart, B. C., \$10.
 - April 13—T. F. Wood, secretary, No. 334, O. P. Int. Assn., Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Man., \$5.
 - April 14—Hedley Miners' Union No. 161, W. F. of M., Hedley, B. C., \$20.
 - April 15—W. P. Webster, secretary, Toronto Metal T. Council, 41 McGill street, Toronto, \$5.
 - April 19—C. J. Paul, secretary, Moncton T. & L. Council, 20 Caledonia street, Moncton, N. B., \$2.
 - April 21—J. Shaw, secretary, Toronto Press Asst. Union No. 1, C. F. of L., 196 Brock avenue, Toronto, \$25.
- Donations from Pearl Lake and Three Nations employes: April 5, James Murrav, \$2; April 12, L. J. Marshall, \$2; April 12, Mike Soroski, \$1; April 17, C. E. Bonsall, \$1; April 17, J. Babineau, \$1; April 17, Thos. Temple, \$1.

(Seal)

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

FOR A MINERS' HOME AND HOSPITAL.

Wallace, Idaho, April 14, 1913.

Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., sends greeting to all local unions of the Western Federation of Miners.

Dear Brothers—For several months this union has had under consideration the possibility of establishing a miners' home and hospital for the members in need of medical attention and a home in their declining years.

The Typographical Union has such a home at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and this home has proved a grand success. We believe if all the unions would join hands in this movement and establish a home it would be a big saving to the individual unions and a benefit to all members. We believe by organizing a benevolent association to look after the miners' home and to take care of the sick benefits and funeral benefits all of this could be paid from the funds of one treasury and the local unions would be in better shape for organization funds. This would be working on the same basis as the insurance companies, and the local dues would not be more than at the present time. Each union would pay a per capita tax to the Hospital Association to take care of its sick and injured members and pay funeral benefits. This union has appointed a committee to draft a circular letter to be sent to all local unions of the Western Federation of Miners asking their advice and co-operation in this movement.

We believe this association should be a separate organization and under the control of a board of managers elected by the stock-holding unions, subject to recall by the benefit members of the association.

Our plan is about as follows: Each union elects the delegates to the next convention of the Western Federation of Miners as delegates to the Miners' Home convention. This convention to appoint a committee to organize a stock company and devise ways and means to establish a Miners' Home and Hospital. We would like to hear from every union; have their suggestions, and also see discussion through The Miners Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. HALL,
HERBERT JOHNSON,
SAM KILBURN,
Miners' Home Committee.

P. O. Box 107, Wallace, Idaho.

URGING THE COMMITTEE TO ACTION.

The Joplin local of the Socialist party of Missouri, believing that the national executive committee of said party has been negligent of its duty in that it has taken no action in behalf of "Mother" Jones, the white-haired "Angel of the Miners," who is now confined in a military "bullpen" in West Virginia, respectfully requests that the following open letter to the national executive committee be given space in your esteemed paper:

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party:

We, the members of Local Joplin of the Socialist party of Missouri, beg leave to call your attention to a fact that you have apparently overlooked, i. e., that "Mother" Jones, the gray-haired apostle of working class emancipation, now lies in a military "bullpen" in West Virginia for no crime other than her loyalty to the working class. And as the Socialist party is supposed to stand for the rights of the workers, not only on the political but the industrial field as well, we are at a loss to understand this silence on the part of our executive committee; why it has apparently abandoned "Mother" Jones to her fate, leaving her at the mercy of the capitalist thugs who rule with an iron hand the coal fields of West Virginia. Is it possible that the national executive committee has cold feet and is afraid of the powerful interests that now hold our old "Mother" in the toils? Or is it possible that there is a more sinister motive? Is it possible that in leaving her to her fate they are actuated by a desire to get revenge for the noble womanhood "Mother" Jones displayed in daring to stand for cleanliness in the Socialist party, and in her fight against the moral lepers who now infest the party and who have prostituted themselves and the party for the purpose of advancing their own personal aims and political ambitions? Again we ask, is it possible that in order to satiate their desire for revenge, and also as an object lesson to the rest of the workers, "Mother" Jones is to be sacrificed?

Let us ask you, Mr. National Executive Committee, if one of you were in "Mother" Jones' place what would your actions be? Would you sit supinely by and abandon a member of your committee to his fate? Or again let us ask if J. Mahlon Barnes, the man that you so copiously whitewashed, and in so doing did as we believe all in your power to blacken the character of an aged woman who has dedicated the services of a lifetime to the cause of humanity, had you been placed in her position would your actions have been the same? If not, why this distinction?

This local hereby calls upon the national executive committee to take some action looking to the immediate relief, and to do all in its power to bring about the speedy release of that grand old lady whose life has been one continual round of sacrifices for the toilers.

MARION COPE,
T. R. STRECKER,
WM. J. EDENS,
Committee.

T. R. STRECKER,
Secretary.

MAY DAY CELEBRATED IN ARIZONA.

Globe, Ariz., May 5, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The labor unions of Miami and Globe got together and held a picnic on May first and an account of the same and its object may prove of interest to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, so here goes:

This picnic was the culmination of the efforts of some of the unions that think that those that labor should have more of the time that should belong to the members of the same and in fact all workers for their own enjoyment and education.

The picnic, held at Fuller's ranch, between Miami and Globe, was a success in every way, and there were between 4,500 and 5,000 people on the grounds. There were no stands or games outside of lunch and ice cream or refreshment stands of this character as it was held that the picnic was not given that some one with commercial instincts should go to it and make money out of his fellow workers and had it been possible for the unions to finance it as it should have been, even the lunch stands who have been refused and a free lunch and refreshments been furnished to all.

There was amusement furnished for all in the shape of ball and cricket games, sea-saws and swings, egg and spoon races and thread-winding contests for the ladies, foot races for the boys and girls, pie-eating contests, etc. For those who wished to improve their time there were speeches by State Senator A. A. Worsley of Tucson, Harry M. McKee, Lyceum speaker of the Socialist party, and Organizer Jacob Judich of the W. F. M.

The talk of Senator Worsley came as a surprise to many of the workers when he advised them to get into the unions and work for industrial unionism, not alone for the power that it would give them on the industrial field, but

that then they—the workers—would have a machine that they could use to initiate or refer any law that they wished and in this way bring about the collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution for the benefit of all and not the few.

McKee's talk, mostly on the San Diego free speech fight, was new to many present, and he was thoroughly competent to handle the subject, as he has to return there to serve a three months' sentence for his part in the same, and at that not a member of the I. W. W.

Judich's speech, I for one, could not understand, but from the applause that he received from those who spoke Austrian or the Slavonian tongues, it must have been interesting.

The spirit that was shown at the picnic was what looks the best to those interested in unionism, for in the contests there was that lack of partisanship usually shown, and all seemed to go to it to make fund and not for the glory of either camp or any individual union.

This was especially noticed in the ball and cricket games, where not the different teams were applauded or rooted for on account of their different localities, but good plays were applauded universally.

There was not a fight or an arrest during the day, and behind this lays a story, for not only were the saloons closed during the day, but all business houses, schools and mines of both districts.

May we have many another such, and may the unions of other places get together and take a day off, not alone for their amusement, but because more of their time belongs to them, and by getting together at these times and comparing notes with one another, they come closer to the conviction that their interests are identical, and that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Yours fraternally,
E. B. SIMANTON.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., May 7, 1913.

To Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

To the Hon. Governor Hatfield of West Virginia:

To the Honorable Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:—The Socialist party of St. Louis, Mo., in general meeting assembled, by unanimous vote, ordered the undersigned to forward to you the following resolutions, together with the urgent request for immediate action:

Resolution.

Whereas, Civil law has been suspended in the coal mining regions of West Virginia and military despotism has been substituted to uphold the capitalist corporation anarchy under which the working people are oppressed and persecuted in a manner which seems to be much worse than the tyrannical methods of Russian Czarism in Siberia:

Whereas, Gray-haired "Mother" Jones, the noble soul of womanhood, in spite of her eighty years, together with Charles H. Boswell, Paul J. Paulson, John Brown, Fred Merrick and others, have been unlawfully and inviolation of the state constitution, seized by the military rulers and mercenaries of the mine owners, subjected to insult, indignities and inhuman treatment, tried by court martial and sentenced to imprisonment for no other cause than trying to organize 50,000 poor miners of West Virginia and endeavor to secure for them the same or more tolerable conditions of work than are enjoyed by their colleagues and comrades in the other mining states where the United Mine Workers of America succeeded in their organization.

Whereas, The seizure or military kidnapping and prosecution of "Mother" Jones and others is in violation of the state constitution of West Virginia which says, under Article 3, Section 5, that "No citizen unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the state"; and the State Constitution further says, in Article 1, Section 3, that "The provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this state, are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism."

Whereas, The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, guaranteed in Article 3, Section 4 of the West Virginia constitution, has also been suspended by the military despots and coal barons in that state;

Whereas, The military kidnapping and incarceration of "Mother" Jones and others in violation of the state and federal constitutions is an outrage on American citizenship and must lead to general corporation anarchy such has been practiced for months in the coal regions of the great commonwealth of West Virginia; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party of St. Louis, in general meeting assembled this fourth day of May, 1913, demands the immediate release of "Mother" Jones and others from the military bastille;

Resolved, That we demand an investigation of the West Virginia outrages and we heartily approve the action of United States Senator John W. Kern in calling for such an investigation by Congress;

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the national committee of the Socialist party to immediately organize a national campaign of protest against the incarceration of "Mother" Jones and others, with a view of securing the freedom of the brave old woman—the Angel of the Miners—and those imprisoned with her;

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the daily papers of St. Louis, to the Socialist and trade union papers, to the President of the United States and to the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

By order of the Socialist party of St. Louis, Mo.

966 Chouteau Ave. W. M. BRANDT,
Secretary.

DARROW'S PLEA.

The following are the stenographic excerpts of the plea to the jury of Clarence S. Darrow, in his second trial at Los Angeles:

I was sorry for the McNamaras; I am sorry for them today. I would give a great portion of my life to have those two boys understood; and I want to say to this jury, even if it costs me my liberty, that the placing of dynamite in the Times alley was not the crime of the century; it was not even a crime, as crimes are understood. I want to make myself plain upon that, if it costs me the vote of every man in this jury box. I was sorry then, and I am sorry today, for those boys. I took my life in my hand to help save their lives, because they were my clients, and I understood them. And I will take my life in my hands again to have them brought back to society, as I think some time they will be.

Now let me tell you—you may take it against me or for me: First, they never morally committed murder. They made a statement which was delivered to the district attorney and is on file in this court, that J. B. McNamara placed sixteen sticks of dynamite in the alley—about four pounds—four or five pounds. It would not have destroyed the building, and it did not. It did not even stop the printing presses; but, unluckily, he placed it beside some barrels of ink, dropped it down and it exploded; and it lighted the ink and the horrible catastrophe followed. Neither one of those boys would have taken human life, and it was an accident; but under the laws of man, which takes little account of motives, they were guilty of murder. Under the laws of God, which considers motive everything, they were not guilty of

murder. But I want to go further than that and to tell you the truth as to how I feel. This might be the last time I would have a chance to address a jury, and I have been talking to them for thirty-six years; and I have generally told them the truth; possibly not always; but I will tell you that, for it might be the last opportunity. You may hang every one of those men to the highest tree; you may hang every labor official in America and the world how I feel. This might be the last time I would have a chance to address a to the highest tree; you may drive them into their holes like rats; you may destroy the last spark of courage in their breasts, and you may leave the injustice and the wrong that exists in the world today, and new men will be born to take their places. Do you want to know who is responsible for these acts of force? It is the men who have reached out their hands and taken possession of all the wealth of the world; it is the owners of the great railroad systems; it is the Rockefellers, it is the Morgans, it is the Goulds; it is that paralyzing hand of wealth which has reached out and destroyed all the opportunities of the poor, and this is a protest against the strong. And you may kill, and kill, and kill; you may destroy every man who in a blind way has reached out with dynamite or anything else to fight against the social system; you may kill them, and you may send me and every other lawyer that dares to speak for them—you may send me to the penitentiary for life, and you may leave this injustice in the world, and other men will come to take our places forever and forever, until the blind world sees and the dumb world speaks.

Let me tell you: Here is J. B. McNamara. If there is no other man on earth who would raise his voice to do justice to him, I will do it, even if I am pleading for myself. Let me tell you something about him: Admitting he did wrong. I never believed in violence in my life on either side. That is the reason why I would never prosecute a human being in a court. I don't believe in the violence that everywhere abounds on earth; I don't believe in the violence of the poor and the weak, who think they can obtain their rights by fighting the rich and the strong. I think they cannot; but I look for the motives of men. I know that higher than anything else in man is the conscience which God gave him. I know that the noblest men who have ever lived and died are those who have followed the light of their own conscience and their own conviction, even when that light led to death. Was J. B. McNamara personally interested in the placing of dynamite in the Times building? You know he was not. He was a workman. He was a fanatical trade unionist. He believed in force. I do not. I believe the law of love is the only law that can conquer in the end, but he believed in force. He did not do that for himself. Imagine him now: Here a man comes down from San Francisco with a suit case with sixteen sticks of dynamite in it. He places it in this alley—for what? Suppose he succeeds and gets away—he cannot even get glory. J. B. could not have that. If he failed he lost his life, unless some fanatic like me would come here and imperil his own in disposing of his case to save his life, as I did. If he failed he lost his life and yet he did not. Why? Out of willfulness or wickedness? No. Because in his brain was burning the thought that he was doing great good to the poor and the weak. Concede he was wrong—as I believe—still, he was thinking of others. Biddinger says he wanted to kill Chandler. There is not a man on this jury that if they had to choose between those two men, if they knew J. B. McNamara, would not fly to him and run away from Biddinger—not one. Why did he do it? His brother was a structural iron worker. He had seen these men who were building these skyscrapers, going up five, seven, eight, ten stories in the air, catching red-hot bolts, walking narrow beams, handling heavy loads, growing dizzy and dropping to the earth; their comrades picking up a bundle of rags and flesh and bones and blood, to take home to a mother or a wife, because the Erectors' Association and the steel trust and the powerful would not waste the money to carry up floor after floor as the structure grows, so that when they fell they could save their lives. He had seen their flesh and blood ground into money for the rich. He had seen little children working in factories and mills; he had seen death in every form coming from the oppression of the strong and the powerful; and he struck out blindly in the dark to do what he thought would help the poor. He listened to the cries of the weak, and he could hear nothing else. And he did it; and serious as the consequences have been to me, much as I have been misunderstood, even by my friends, I shall always be thankful that I had the courage to take that step to save his life, and do what I could to help make him right before his fellow-men.

Some time the world will understand. I may be in the penitentiary, or I may be dead; but some time the world will understand that you cannot settle the great conflict between capital and labor; that you cannot settle it by sending men to jail and hanging them by the neck until they are dead. You may be upon one side or the other, but men don't act in this world without a cause; and while the cause is here the victims will be here, and here forever and forever.

REPORT OF C. H. TANNER ON THE STRIKE AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother:—In order that the members of the Western Federation of Miners may know something of the conditions that confront their organization at El Paso in this their fight against the smelter trust, I have prepared the following statement of conditions for publication in the official organ.

The smelter, the employes of which are now on strike, is the largest custom smelter in the world. It is the property of the Guggenheims, or, rather, they are credited with owning a majority of the stock, and, like all of their properties, is run on a basis of huge dividends and starving workers. The plant itself is equipped with eight furnaces of one hundred and fifty ton capacity daily, which are used for the reduction of lead ores mostly from Mexico.

Two furnaces of three hundred and fifty to four hundred ton daily capacity used to smelt copper ore and concentrates. Two reverberatories of six hundred ton capacity each, used for copper reduction.

A little over three weeks ago the employes of the smelter walked out almost to a man, and let it be said to the credit of the craft unions of El Paso that they came out with them. Not only did they do this, but they went further and donated funds and supplies to the striking workmen and advised with them, recommending to them that they organize under the banner of the Western Federation of Miners and become a part and portion of the American labor movement.

When I arrived I found a body of men, many of whom had slaved and toiled for that one company sixteen and seventeen years twelve long hours a day, every day in the month, every day in the year, and they had resolved that the end had come. They were Mexicans, who, of their own accord, had decided that they would strike for better conditions, shorter hours and more pay. They pitted their empty stomachs and their moneyless hands against the might of the Guggenheims. They had decided that they would starve but never yield. This was the bunch of men I met and saw. I spoke to them. I told them of this great trust, of its numerous smelters, its many mines. I told them it was useless; they couldn't win. I told them they should have to be organized everywhere—at Santa Rita, at Hurley, at Hayden, at Ray—before they called the strike; that they were not a part of our union; that they could not expect support. I tried them. Their answer was: We will starve. We will never go back. We have the smelter closed. They can not produce the metal. We do not ask much, they must give in.

And right they are. They have the smelter closed. April the 30th I watched the slag dump practically all day. They brought out one little pot of slag. This from the greatest custom smelter in the world; this from the

plant that employs as high as sixteen hundred men. This from a plant that, when working at full capacity, turns out a stream of metal four inches in diameter twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty five days a year. Truly the Guggenheims, three weeks after the strike had been called, were in a sorry plight. Not a furnace running, nothing but one reverberatory containing any metal and it only being kept warm.

Truly here was material for organization. Here were men who needed aid and who deserved it. They had demanded so little, and yet the master said he couldn't afford it. Yesterday (April 30) the superintendent of the plant told a committee of the strikers: We would be glad to reinstate all our old employes with an increase of twenty-five cents a day, or about that, with the bonus provision attached.

I am going to give you the strikers' version of their grievances as they themselves saw it before anyone appeared to advise or consult with them. Their statement, which was printed in circular form and distributed in the streets of El Paso follows:

The Smelter Workmen in Strike.

"Because it is intolerable, the treatment and exceedingly hard work forced by the company at the local smelter, the workmen at the Bascoles department have declared a strike that is supported and approved by the laborers of all the other departments, because they think the former's demands just, and have abandoned their labors in sympathy with the other workers.

"Some slayers that will please the smelter chiefs say that they have enough workers to cover the vacancies, but we expect that nobody will do this work, because the excessive labor of twelve hours per day, is too much, and it is not used in any manual works, and ought not to be enforced in smelting works, where the insalubrity of the metal fumes is enough to disgrace permanently the workers.

"Nobody but a slave will work twelve hours per day, and for that reason the smelter workers have declared a strike against the smelter company to finish such abuse, in benefit of all the workers that are ill-treated; that pay for hospital service which they do not receive properly and which are in every way exploited.

These are the strike bases:

"First—Eight hours' work instead of twelve as is done now.

"Second—Raise of twenty per cent. in the actual salaries.

"Third—Change of the present doctor because of his incompetency and because they charge us too much for his salary.

"We have named special delegates to go to the Mexican Republic and neighbor towns so that every worker will know the reasons of our strike and all will recognize and honor it.

"We ask every Mexican to not take our places, because it is anti-patriotic to take places left vacant by others in strike and because it will be against them all. If all do this way we will win in everybody's benefit.

"We have already nominated the delegation that will present these bases as stated above."

A few days ago a great smoke was seen coming from one of the stacks—the largest in the works. Investigation proved it to be a company ruse to discourage the men. They had hauled many loads of old wood and lumber to the base of the stack and then set it afire, thinking the smoke would bring the tired and worn slaves back to their tasks. To keep these men out requires that they be fed and housed; to do that means that individual members and local unions of the federation must come to their aid. We are about to send out appeals to the organized labor movement of all crafts, and we want every union and every individual to contribute all they can, because if we can win this battle with the great trust we will have done the deed that will enable us to organize the great Mexican camps of the Southwest.

When we have won this strike we will have won Ray and Hayden and Santa Rita and Hurley and Clifton and Morenci to a recognition of our worth—and why can't we win? Surely scabs cannot be hired for one dollar and forty cents per day of twelve hours! I can understand that if we asked for four dollars and eight hours how they might purchase the manhood of enough ignorant creatures to work their plant, but for the miserable wage and long, weary hours of toil, they demand they can never break this strike. The proof of it is in the utter demoralization of this plant at this time, after one month of effort on their part to start it up. Already it is being rumored that the company will be glad to grant eight hours next year, which is simply a subterfuge, as they figure if they could get the men back they could discharge or bribe the more active among them and the rest would make no trouble, hence they could forget their pleasing promises of eight hours. The men have but to stand firm to win. This I am satisfied they will willingly do, not only for increased wages but for shorter hours and for the recognition of their union. For once it seems to me the great smelter trust has bit off more than it can chew, and if ever we had a chance to win we have it here. The union had drafted an entirely new set of demands as follows:

First—Reduction of hours of labor from twelve to eight.

Second—Flat increase in wages of forty per cent.

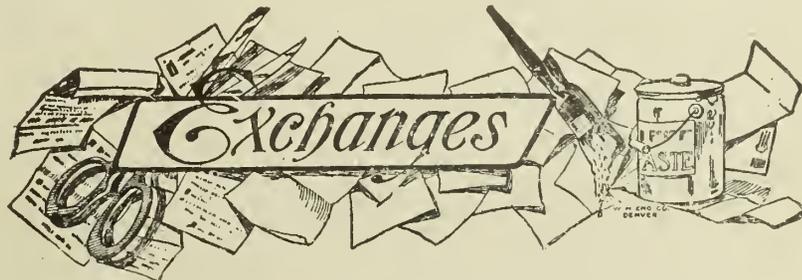
Third—Recognition of the union.

Fourth—The check-off and closed shop.

Fifth—A voice in the management of the hospital they support. All that remains at this time to be done is to keep the strikers from going hungry. Surely the local unions will respond to our appeal. Those unions that have no funds available should lose no time in giving a dance or devising other means to raise funds for the support of the striking members of No. 78. The winning of this strike is a matter of tremendous strategic importance to us, fraught as it is with the potential possibility of the complete organization of the great Mexican mining camps of the Southwest. Make all money orders payable to C. H. Tanner, El Paso, Texas, P. O. Box 781.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. TANNER, Organizer.



LOW WAGES AND WORKING GIRLS.

El Tuerto, in Coast Seaman's Journal.

The allegation of Uncle Trusty's press organs that starvation wages have nothing to do with driving girls to prostitution shows how little imagination and understanding of human nature the average high-salaried editor possesses. It may be, of course, that his shortcomings in that respect constitute the *raison d'être* for his high salary, which would be quite in keeping with Uncle Trusty's reputation as a shrewd business man.

But, to come back to the question at issue, if hunger, cold, loneliness, insults, the contempt of the world which poverty invariably begets, are not enough to make the average girl view the "primrose path" as the lesser evil, what, then, do you suppose drives so many of our girls into lives of shame? You surely do not mean to insinuate that it is the "total depravity" with which our learned friends, the theologians, have so generously imbued hu-

nan nature! What, then, pray, keeps yourself in the straight and narrow path? Will power, eh? High ideals? Hum, I would like to see a bunch of you strong-willed idealists placed on a raft in the middle of the ocean without water and provisions, and watch how long you would abstain from cannibalism! We can all of us philosophize calmly on the troubles of others, but before you pass judgment on poor girls who go wrong, try for a while to maintain your body, soul and self-respect by working ten or twelve hours a day for a wage of \$5 a week. Just try it; that's all.

Remember, that it is only the exceptional girl whose ideals have attained those heights from where suicide looks more inviting than prostitution. In the average healthy girl the love of life is stronger than any and all considerations of morals. The law of self-preservation is supreme with her, as it is with every healthy animal. And with wages insufficient to keep body and soul in health, can you, Mr. Worldly Wiseman, tell me what under our present "Christian civilization" is left for a girl but to choose between suicide and prostitution? Until you can show me that there is another and better alternative, you will never in God's world convince me or any other sane man that low wages have nothing to do with girls going wrong.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Those readers of advertisements who are of an inquiring turn of mind may have wondered wherein lay the secret of the marvelous properties that have been ascribed—by the manufacturer—to Grape Nuts. It is admitted to be but a combination of wheat and barley, and yet we have been told that this combination is a "special food for brain and nerves," is good for appendicitis, "loose teeth" and various other unpleasant conditions. The manufacturer has at last explained. "There's a reason." Naturally enough, he makes this explanation in the pages of scientific publications, to-wit, medical journals. Thus we read in current issues of some medical journals:

"To estimate the 'calorie' value of whole wheat and barley would seem (in the laboratory) to be a correct computation of the dietic value of the well-known food (made of these two cereals)—Grape Nuts.

"But, professional accuracy of observation from a clinical standpoint, and confirmed in an empirical way by many of the more intelligent laity, has shown in many cases during a decade or more that Grape Nuts, for some reason, possibly not readily demonstrated by the mathematics of chemistry, supplies in a prompt and practical way far more real nutritive value than the laboratory chart gives to mere wheat and barley."

After thus destroying the idols of science, the iconoclastic advertisement writer naively remarks: "The above is well worth looking into. . . ." Yes, indeed. So also are the conservation of energy and immutability of the elements and indestructibility of matter and Newton's law of gravitation and a few other fundamentals that scientific men fondly imagine to be fairly well demonstrated scientific facts.

It would seem to be the apotheosis of advertising misrepresentation when it becomes necessary for the exploiter of a breakfast food to try to convince the public that 2 plus 2 equals 5. The Journal of the American Medical Association well asks, why should medical journals and newspapers be willing to "fall for" this sort of pseudoscientific twaddle? Doubtless, "There's a reason."—Exchange.

VERY STRONG WEAPONS IN A LABOR WAR.

Banishment From Social Intercourse Is the Most Poignant of Social Pains—Word "Scab" Is Shunned.

"There is a weapon which is more cruel and more powerful than dynamite, and which freely invoked by the contestants," says Samuel P. Orth in his article on "The Battle Line of Labor," in the World's Work. "No one realizes the effectiveness of ostracism as a war measure until he has come into touch with its victims. It is the subtlest and deadliest of poniards. Banishment from social intercourse is the most poignant of social pains. Many workmen have told me that they joined the union because they wanted to be in fellowship with their neighbors, a perfectly natural instinct.

"'Scab' is the death brand that union orthodoxy places on the brow of the militant non-conformist. An experienced 'strike-breaker' told me that he has seen men shrink from this word who were not afraid of guns and cudgels.

"The ban extends to the 'scab's' family. The word itself is the most horribly expressive in our language. It suggests running sores, abhorrent festers, revolting stenches. During the fever of a strike this potent expletive has shattered friendships, split congregations and broken promises of marriage.

"The boycott extends this ostracism to the town and the neighborhood beyond the limits of personal acquaintance. The necessities of life are often denied strike-breakers; dairymen have been known to refuse them milk-bakers to deny them bread, bartenders to withhold them beer, even the church has hesitated to offer the consolation of faith to the dying and undertakers to refuse the burial of their dead."—Exchange.

THE UNION SPY.

There is no more despicable creature, not even among the heasts and reptiles, than the spy who worms himself into the confidence of a trade union membership during the period of stress and trouble just preceding or during a strike. It is the business of this human jackal to make trouble, for the detective agency which employs him must earn a retainer, and its tool must report plots and counterplots, and if none exist he must manufacture them, and also the evidence to sustain his allegations.

Unfortunately, the organized wage-earners, more especially those having their employment in the rougher industries, are peculiarly liable to deception, if the "operator" is smooth-tongued and plausible, and the detective agency sees to it that their vulture has these attributes.

A newspaper of world-wide reputation for its slavish support of capital, right or wrong, has recently glorified one of these "brave, cool, courageous" union spies who had his more particular and recent opportunity for displaying his talents in the Kanawha country mining district in West Virginia. This paper's special correspondent recounts with satisfaction the dismay among his former comrades when the spy unmasked himself. It was a heart-warming scene for the mine owners of West Virginia, who have a national reputation for their regard for their miners. Martial law had been declared.

"Frank A. Smith will take the stand."

Now we quote from the newspaper account:

"Nearly one hundred prisoners have been taken, altogether, but those at this time before the court were charged with conspiracy to murder.

"They heard this command of the judge advocate without any unusual demonstration of interest, but suddenly there was a stir among them. Closely guarded by militiamen there came into the room a smooth-faced, dark-skinned young man, his square shoulders thrown back and his rather slender figure set off by a natty suit of the kind not usually seen in this rugged part of the country.

"It was when he inclined his head slightly and smiled toward the group of striking miners that they stirred uneasily in their chairs. They knew him for the facile-tongued and iron-nerved man who had lived for five months among them as a miner and a union agitator.

"Greater still was their consternation when in answer to the questions put to him he said that he was an operator for the William J. Burns detective

agency, and that he had been sent into the mining district to learn what he could of the men back of the strike and the methods they have employed in the long-drawn-out struggle against the mine owners.

"They knew he carried a union card, that he had attended their councils of war and also that he knew them as well as they knew him. In his well-set jaw and steady eye there was no promise that he would not tell all that he knew. Their friendship for him and the confidence they had reposed in him flamed to hatred and the looks they gave him were full of menace."

There is no need of telling the rest of the story here. The newspapers have attended to that, fairly or unfairly, as the press agencies decreed. Our object now is to utter a word of warning. Not all of the union spies have been or will be unmasked. The miners' unions in West Virginia do not circumscribe their activities. Courts of law or courts martial are not always necessary to their purposes. There are other ways to disrupt or paralyze a union, so as to defeat its legitimate activities. Constant watchfulness, prompt action, keen analysis, exercised at union meetings by all the members, these are the antidotes for the machinations of the union spies and employers' agents.—The Typographical Journal.

NOTHING NEW.

Vice President Marshall's declaration that no man should inherit more than \$100,000 has raised an awful row. Our "molders of public opinion" once again show their ignorance by denouncing the Indiana statesman, just because he said society had the right to take over property of a deceased and use it for the public good.

Marshall's views are as old as the hills, and have been expressed in one form or another since the dawn of time. Under the Mosaic law all property reverted back to the state every fifty years. Under this system no member of the Jewish nation could hold land longer than that time, regardless of wills or the wishes of deceased.

Blackstone, in his "Commentaries on the Laws of England," drew a sharp line between the rights of property and the rights of inheritance by showing that while a man has the right to hold property, when he dies, society is sovereign. "When a man ceases to be," declares Blackstone, "he ceases to have any dominion, and if he has a right to dispose of property one minute after his death he would have that right for a million years, which would be highly absurd."

Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, said: "The right of inheritance is purely an artificial right. Laws of property, like all other laws, are to be changed when the public good requires it."

Men have talked about "the rights of the individual" and the "sacredness of property" so long that they have become blinded to the collective idea that binds us together, in spite of ourselves. We imagine that when a man dies he can will his property as he sees fit, just because he has the right to dispose of it without hindrance, when alive.

The opposite is true. Any authority on law will tell you that the principles of jurisprudence do not recognize the wishes of a dead person. It has no claims, even though its views are respected and concurred in. The right to inherit property and the right to will property are not inherent. These "rights" are only privileges, conferred on citizens by the state (society).

Despite these facts, which no thinker will deny, a lot of yawpers are howling at Marshall, just as though he discovered some new theory. Among them are Chauncey Depew, ex-United States senator and ex-president of the New York Central lines, who has crawled out of his cave, where he was driven several years ago, and who now solemnly assures us that any monkeying with the laws of inheritance "would cause a wave of drunkenness."—Toldo Union Leader.

"MAGNANIMITY" OF THE BOURGEOIS.

A Man of Merit Occasionally Recognized by the Ruling Class That It May Appear Righteous.

Sometimes we think that two words which suffer most from that regrettable desire for sensationalism which affects modern journalism are "hero" and "heroism." To say nothing of the application of the terms "heroism" to some of the cowardly and despicable deeds of modern warfare, this noble word is frequently used in up-to-date journalism to describe deeds of the most ordinary nature—deeds requiring but a modicum of courage, combined with moderate presence of mind; deeds worthy of praise, but not to be described as heroic without gross exaggeration or a grave impoverishment of the word itself. True heroism is exhibited in self-sacrifice to the utmost for a noble cause. Sometimes deeds of heroism—like that of Captain Oates—occur under such dramatic circumstances that the whole world's attention is arrested and does homage to the hero. But much more often, it must be noted, the deeds are done in ordinary walks of life and often the doer thereof—the genuine heroes—go unhonored and unsung.

The gallant deeds of one such hero have just been brought to light on account of the British government having "rewarded" him with a knighthood, just before he goes to a living death. If "honors" were only given to such men as Dr. George Turner, we should welcome wholeheartedly the institution. We delight that his heroism has been acknowledged before death brings him relief from his terrible suffering, but at the same time the utter inadequacy—indeed, the paltriness—of knighting such a man as Dr. Turner will appeal to all our readers. He was a knight, a prince among men, before ever any government conferred the title of "Sir" upon him. He has honored the institution of knighthood.

Dr. (now Sir George) Turner was medical officer of health for Cape Colony. A few years ago his attention was drawn to the leper asylum at Pretoria. This asylum contained about 100 patients (half Dutch and half natives). In reading what follows it should be borne in mind that by the average white man in South Africa the Kaffir is regarded as little more than an animal. Dr. Turner commenced to devote the whole of his spare moments to the service of these human outcasts, "doing all he could to alleviate their lot and prosecuting a tireless research into the nature of the disease. For three years he labored at this work without any extra pay of any sort. He saw the lepers early in the morning and again when he came home in the evening. Saturdays and Sundays he gave to them his entire time. In addition to this, he made as many post-mortem examinations as possible in his laboratory, rising at dawn in order to have time for his work."

After retiring from his official post, he resumed his bacteriological research into this awful scourge of humanity, always hoping to find it a cure. Two years ago, while shaving one morning in his home at England, he noticed some marks on his hand which showed him at once that he was himself a leper. Since then he has lived in seclusion in Exeter, cut off from kith and kin, under the shadow of the leper's fate, pursuing without pause his studies, hoping against hope to be able, before he passes away, to point the way at least to some remedy for the loathsome disease. Failing in this, he has now decided to devote the remainder of his life to the service of the lepers themselves, and is going to South Africa or India with this object in view.

We have all read how in days of old in the East the lepers were compelled to cry their mournful plaint: "Unclean, unclean," as they approached fellow-creatures. As we think of Dr. Turner's utter self-forgetfulness, his complete self-abandonment to the service of the outcasts of humanity, we feel that were we to meet him now we should be impelled ourselves to cry, "Unclean, unclean," instead of the noble leper.—Moariland Worker.

THOUGH THE HEAVENS FALL.

There is at least one Democratic senator who has the courage of his tariff convictions.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona does not share the view of the tariff question held by the Texan whose possessions consisted of a band of sheep.

When the Wilson-Gorman act was pending and the proposal to place wool on the free list was under consideration, the sheep man wrote to his representative, Mr. Bailey, to protest against the destruction of the sheep industry. Just before the bill reached a vote in the house, Mr. Bailey received the following telegram:

"Don't mind about keeping a tariff on wool; I've sold my sheep."

Senator Ashurst, in a letter to the Leader, says that he has been misrepresented and placed in a false position by Washington correspondents who have assumed that he places greater stress upon Arizona sheep than he does upon the sanctity of Democratic pledges. The senator writes:

"I am one of the senators who believe that every promise made to the American people should be sacredly kept and that the tariff should be revised downward."

To indicate precisely where he stands, Senator Ashurst has favored the Leader with a copy of a reply that he made to the Flagstaff Board of Trade, which importuned him to remember that cattle and sheep and figs are Arizona products. The senator in his reply stated:

"In asking me to oppose any reduction in the tariff on beef, mutton, cattle, sheep, raw wool, woolen goods and leather goods, you surely must have been under the impression that I was a standpat Republican instead of a progressive Democrat. The Democratic party is committed, so far as faith and honor can bind men, to reduce the tariff on the necessities of life; and I could not take the action you request me to take unless I turned traitor to every principle I have been advocating since I reached majority. Every person in the world is a free trader after he gets his own interests protected. The cattlemen want cattle, meats and hides protected, but want to buy everything else as cheaply as possible. The woolgrowers want wool protected, but naturally desire to purchase everything else as cheaply as they may. The pineapple growers want everything on the free list but pineapples; the sewing machine manufacturer wants sewing machines protected and everything else on the free list, and so on down the line. I am always glad to please my friends in Arizona, but I cannot do what you ask. I shall not vote to permit one set of men to make money improperly at the expense of the whole public. No legitimate business should require a gift, bounty, or largess from the government. If the Democratic party, after the promises it has made to the people to reduce the tariff, should then begin to equivocate, it would be the end—and ought to be the end—of the Democratic party."

We have an idea that the senator from Arizona is right—that if the Democrats do not revise the tariff substantially downward, the Democratic party will be compelled to wander in the wilderness and subsist as did the prodigal son upon husks thrown to the swine. There is likewise the prospect that if it shall keep its pledges it will fare even worse. But we congratulate the senator. He is brave enough to have ridden with the gallant six hundred.—Milwaukee Leader.

AN EDITORIAL MIX-UP.

Doctor Friedmann, inventor and discoverer of the turtle serum exterminator for tuberculosis, has made a lucrative deal with a New York drug corporation by which he transfers to them the right to prepare and distribute his remedy in the United States. The doctor, it is stated, received some \$125,000 cash, and may get perhaps \$2,000,000 altogether out of his proprietary rights in the remedy in the United States alone. Which, everything considered, is doing fairly well.

Strange to say, however, our contemporary, the Tribune, seems dissatisfied with the arrangement, and in its issue of yesterday cartoons Dr. Friedmann as a prisoner standing behind iron bars and holding in his hands a plethoric bag of dollars. In front of his cage the symbolic turtle from which the serum is procured hobbles slowly along, his naturally dilatory pace being further reduced by a ball and chain attachment on his hind flipper. The cartoon bears the inscription, "SOLD," from which we infer that the Tribune considers the transaction in some way offensive to the moral sense. When Friedmann is depicted as a modern Judas Iscariot with a bag, the opinion that the cartoon is not a complimentary one is fairly justifiable.

Probably the Tribune imagines that the doctor should have given his remedy free to humanity without any monetary consideration, or that in some way the community is rightfully entitled to the product of his scientific research, and that there is something degrading in bartering it for money. The idea of the cartoon is quite "Socialistic" in its way, for under Socialism, as every one knows, the result of the inventor's genius would become public property.

But evidently the Tribune, though apparently dissatisfied with the moral and ethical aspects of the transaction, does not mean to criticize it from the Socialist standpoint, for on the same page in the column next to the cartoon its editorial quip writer has the following gem of anti-Socialist thought:

"Speaking of Mr. Morris Hillquit and his 'Socialism Summed Up,' we once visited a community where all the residents kept the same hours, did the same work, ate the same food, wore the same clothes. Yet we seemed, nevertheless, to detect the spirit of dissatisfaction, and several of the older inhabitants told us they were about to leave.

"That community was our state reformatory at Elmira."

What does the Tribune mean, anyhow, by its cartoon? Its editorial writer discerns Socialism behind bars in the Elmira reformatory and scents dissatisfaction among the community there, who have everything on the same terms. Then its cartoonist sticks Dr. Friedmann—who isn't a Socialist, and who has acted in approved capitalistic fashion—behind bars also, presumably for not letting the community have his turtle serum on equal terms, as he certainly would if he regarded the community from the Socialist standpoint. But the Tribune is dissatisfied in both cases. Neither Socialism nor anti-Socialism meets its approval.

Granted that under a Socialist system all things would be equally distributed on the same terms to all, such as work, clothes, hours of labor, etc., why does the Tribune object? Does it think that the community should have nothing whatever on equal terms except turtle serum? What reason or justification has it for assuming that Friedmann should have done otherwise than he did? What has he done that is shameful in selling his own property? Has he not acted as any capitalist, any practical man, any true individualist would act? What is there wrong with "the incentive of gain?" Does not the Tribune understand perfectly that Socialism would destroy that incentive, discourage the inventor and shackle initiative just as it represents Friedmann's turtle in shackles? Doesn't it know that Friedmann could never have had the patience, the perseverance, the genius and intellect necessary to discover a cure for tuberculosis unless he had the blessed vision of that Holy Grail before him—the big bag of dollars that the Tribune depicts him so eagerly grabbing?

Possibly it does know all this. But the Tribune should be careful to see that its editorial writer doesn't make a liar of its cartoonist. Accidents will happen, of course, even in the best regulated journalistic families, but a contradiction of this sort is altogether too glaring to be overlooked.—New York Call.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

When George Bernard Shaw, in "Major Barbara," gave to the world a dramatic portrait of a modern cannon king, in Sir Andrew Undershaft we no doubt imagined that the picture was complete and up-to-date in every way. But at that time such an occurrence as the exposure of the Krupp concern by the Socialist deputy, Karl Liebknecht, which is now agitating Germany, was unforeseen by the dramatist, and this particular characteristic of the modern armament manufacturer, the drumming up of trade, by deliberately sowing hate and suspicion between the nations, with a view to prospective customers, was overlooked. There is still another clause to be added to the creed, which Shaw recites as comprising "The true faith of an armorer."

"What on earth is the true faith of an armorer?" asks Cusins, his prospective son-in-law, to which Undershaft replies:

"To give arms to all men who offer an honest price for them, without respect of persons or principles; to aristocrat and republican, to Nihilist and Czar, to Capitalist and Socialist, to Protestant and Catholic, to burglar and policeman, to black man, white man and yellow man—to all sorts and conditions, all nationalities, all faiths, all follies, all causes and all crimes. The first Undershaft wrote up in his shop, 'IF GOD GAVE THE HAND, LET NOT MAN WITHHOLD THE SWORD.' The second wrote up, 'ALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIGHT; NONE HAVE THE RIGHT TO JUDGE.' The third wrote up, 'TO MAN THE WEAPON; TO HEAVEN THE VICTORY.' The fourth had no literary turn; so he did not write up anything; but he sold cannons to Napoleon under the nose of George III. The fifth wrote up, 'PEACE SHALL NOT PREVAIL SAVE WITH A SWORD IN HER HAND.'

The sixth, my master, was best of all. He wrote up, 'NOTHING IS EVER DONE IN THIS WORLD UNTIL MEN ARE PREPARED TO KILL ONE ANOTHER IF IT IS NOT DONE.' After that, there was nothing left for the seventh to say. So he simply wrote up, 'UNASHAMED.'

There was no provision in this creed for a possible slacking up of business, and therefore no injunction to go out and drum up trade in the face of a growing anti-militarism. The Undershaft philosophy relied upon the natural inclination of mankind to slay one another without any particular urging from the armorers, and assumed it to be eternal in duration. It was merely a question of Arms and the Man—no particular man, but man in general, who it was assumed would always want arms, and the armorer's whole duty was comprised in supplying him without asking questions. It was assumed that there would be an eternal stream of customers, and no necessity of going out to seek them, or inveigle them into purchasing, by carefully and secretly inculcating the belief in their minds that their fellows were ready to spring at their throats, and it was therefore necessary to purchase an outfit so as to be ready for them.

This need, however, has been discovered by the Krupps, and there is now room for a new clause to be added to the "true faith of an armorer." The final motto in the original—UNASHAMED—does not wholly round out the creed. There is yet something lacking—though no doubt the Krupps are unashamed—something stating the necessity of fomenting secret strife among mankind to induce them to purchase weapons of destruction; something bearing the admission that the character of the armorer, represented merely as a cynic philosopher, is not wholly complete; that, in addition, he must become an active, lying, unscrupulous, scoundrelly, murderous, profit-seeking capitalist.

Something to that effect would complete the creed. But it will never be publicly added to by such a statement. Not because the cannon kings of the world are in the least ashamed, but because they are afraid.

It is perhaps too much to hope that the exposure of these murderous criminals by the German Socialists will have much immediate effect in putting an end forever to the diabolical trade which they have sought to encourage, but the very fact that such boosting has been found necessary is satisfactory proof that the spirit of murder through war is dying out gradually. The exposure, at least, does something to bring nearer the day when the Socialist workingmen of the world will cancel the entire creed of the modern armorer, and in its place write up the final announcement upon the walls of every one of the world's murder shops: "THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY CLOSED."—New York Call.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE OF INTEREST TO MINERS, IRRIGATIONISTS AND INVESTORS.

Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington.

Realizing the need for making easily accessible to the people of the Rocky Mountain states the results of the various lines of its activities, the United States Geological Survey maintains an office at No. 300-304 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colorado. Complete files of all the Survey publications are available to the public for reference. The stock of many of the older publications is exhausted and the information contained in them is available only in this way. These publications contain information regarding general geology, mineral resources (including coal and oil deposits), topography, records of the runoff of the surface waters and occurrence of underground waters, in many portions of the United States.

Irrigation and water power development along conservative lines are recognized as prime factors in the upbuilding of the western states, and the surest way to insure such conservative development is through reliable information of the most important element—the water supply. Such information for many streams is found in the publications of the Geological Survey. Of especial importance to those states rich in minerals is the work of the government geologists, whose reports are also found in the publications of the Geological Survey. The good-roads movement, which is attracting public attention at this time, is greatly aided by the topographic maps which show the best locations for such roads.

In Memoriam.

Wallace, Idaho, April 14, 1913.

Whereas, Through the unchanging order of Providence our esteemed brother, James McGatlin, has passed into the great unknown, where all men become equal through death and by the will of cruel Fate, the working class has lost another faithful and active member in the class struggle; be it

Resolved, That the Wallace Miners' Union drape their charter in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of this resolution of condolence be published in the Miners' Magazine and one be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

W. R. REID,
HERBERT JOHNSON,
JOHN CALLAHAN.

(Seal)

FROM THE BUREAU OF MINES, WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE WASTE OF GAS.

The history of the natural gas industry of the United States is an appalling record of incredible waste, according to Ralph Arnold and Frederick G. Clapp, authors of Technical Paper 38 of the United States Bureau of Mines on the subject, "Wastes in the Production and Utilization of Natural Gas and Means of Their Prevention."

In this technical paper, which has just been issued by the bureau, are the following statements from the authors:

"There was evidently no great waste of gas in this country before 1873, as no large gas fields had been discovered, although gas was always wasted in oil production. In 1878 a well of great volume and pressure was struck at Murraysville, Pa., twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, and the gas from this well was allowed to flow to waste for three years with no effort to check it. Up to this time the belief that natural gas was inexhaustible, seemed to be universal, just as in later years a similar opinion prevailed regarding the forests, coal and many minerals, and hence it was not until fifteen or twenty years after the first utilization of gas that the pronounced decline of production caused the truth to dawn upon producers and consumers—that the supply was indeed limited.

"The waste of natural gas has drawn the attention of the entire country, and because the waste threatens the life of gas fields, it has prevented many investors from building plants in the various fields, thereby depriving the localities of increased population and wealth. In considering the question of waste, it must be understood that the geologic occurrence of the gas in the sandstone, sand or limestone reservoirs is such that the flow of gas from one well causes a decrease in the flow of others and a reduction of the supply throughout the entire field.

"Instances are common where carelessness and indifference in drilling have resulted in waste of gas from formations penetrated above the regular sand. . . .

"In other instances, if the formations are loose, the gas sand fairly shallow, the pressure great, and the proper precautions are not taken in setting the casing, the gas may escape around the casing, loosening the ground rapidly, and ultimately gaining sufficient volume and pressure to blow the casing from the well. Such 'blowouts' have happened a number of times in the Texas and Caddo fields. They are likely to occur in the first wells drilled in any field, before the conditions attending the gas pockets are generally known. Some excuse may exist for the occurrence of one such 'blowout' in a new field, before the presence of the high-pressure gas pocket is known, but there is usually little reason for a second or a subsequent 'blowout' in a field, because precautions can be taken to prevent it.

"Waste in drilling is not so great as formerly, because at the present time drillers have usually every facility at hand to close a well as soon as completed. By proper preparation most wells can be packed, tubed and shut in within two hours. According to the conservation commission of Louisiana, the waste from the two principal 'wild' wells in Louisiana had its beginning more from a lack of knowledge of what precautions would be effective than from negligence or indifference. The waste from the first big gas well encountered in drilling for oil in the Buena Vista hills field of California was due to the unexpectedness of the great flow and to local inexperience in handling such pressures. This well was controlled only after a Texas operator had been engaged to do the work.

"The most notorious waste at present is in Oklahoma, Louisiana and California. The commission on the conservation of the natural resources in Louisiana, after an exhaustive examination of the situation in the Caddo field, found that the waste approximated '75,000,000 cubic feet per twenty-four hours, an amount equal to twenty times what the city of Shreveport uses now in the same space of time and equal to one-twentieth of the amount consumed by the entire United States.' It also found that the value of the gas wasted from a single 'wild' well in that state was in excess of \$2,000 per day. There were three principal wells in the Caddo field from which the greater part of the waste occurred. They were known locally as the 'dry gas well,' the 'mud gas well' and the 'salt gas well.' Two of these have been closed by the owners, thus proving that closure is feasible. No attempt has been made to close the other, and when visited by Mr. Clapp in February, 1912, it consisted of a crater perhaps an acre in extent, in the center of which the gas was forcing a geyser-like mass of mud and water to a height of twenty to thirty feet. During much of the time this well is burning. The gas from this well has been going to waste for three years. Two other wells having an estimated volume of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 cubic feet per day blew out and burned for one or two years. In the Caddo field at least 400,000,000 cubic feet of gas has at certain times been wasted daily, practically all the waste being preventable.

"McDowell states that the daily waste of gas in Oklahoma by escape into the air is equivalent to at least 10,000 tons of coal daily, and he states that 80 per cent of this loss is preventable."

Copies of this technical paper may be obtained by addressing the director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.



POETICAL



MOTHER JONES.

By Oscar Langford.

They've put an injunction on old Mother Jones,
The language so stung
From the brave woman's tongue,
And her truth-telling words were so noisy in tones
That they've tried the suppression of old Mother Jones.

The court has imprisoned old Mother Jones.
She raised such a rage
About starvation wage,
The coal baron's greed and the coal miners' groans,
That they tried to get rid of old Mother Jones.

Do they think an injunction will gag Mother Jones?
It will certainly fail—
Though they've put her in jail
Or keep her surrounded by prison wall stones,
There are thousands to talk for old Mother Jones.

To thus make a martyr of old Mother Jones
Will encourage the strife
And will quicken the life
Of the struggling workers fighting the drones
Who put an injunction on old Mother Jones.

For the words and works of old Mother Jones
For downtrodden men
Will be eulogized when
The earth has enshrouded her weary old bones,
And a monument built for old Mother Jones.

Then the wonderful spirit of old Mother Jones
May march up and down
Like the soul of John Brown,
Till justice shall vanquish our burdens and groans,
And oppression is buried like old Mother Jones.

Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, May 1, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The above was written several years ago, but is very appropriate tribute to "Mother Jones" at the present time.

THE BUM ON THE RODS AND THE BUM ON THE PLUSH.

By W. E. Jones.

One rides on the rods beneath the car
And one on a cushioned chair.
The one is clad in poverty's rags,
The other doth broadcloth wear.
One eats a back-door charity lunch,
For lack of the price to pay,
The other is served by a waiter skilled
In an up-to-date café.

The one sneaks into a concert dive
For an hour's cheap fun and laughter,
The other a box at the opera has,
With wine and women after;
One sleeps in the hay, or as best one may
Who has no place to dwell,
The other has a suite of rooms
In the city's best hotel.

The bum on the rods is hunted down
As an enemy of mankind,
The other is driven around to the club
And feted and wined and dined.
And those who curse the bum on the rods
As the essence of all that's bad,
Meet the bum on the plush with a sycophant's smile,
And extend the hand so glad.

The bum on the rods is a social flea
That gets an occasional bite,
The bum on the plush is a social leech,
Blood-sucking by day and night;
The bum on the rods is a load so light
That his weight we scarcely feel,
But it takes the labor of dozens of men
To furnish the other a meal.

So long as you sanction the bum on the plush,
The other will always be there;
But rid yourself of the bum on the plush,
And the other will disappear.
Then make an intelligent, organized kick,
And throw off the weights that crush;
Don't worry about the bum on the rods—
Get rid of the bum on the plush.

—Coming Nation.

A PRODUCT OF CAPITALISM.

The brothel is a necessary concomitant of the system of capitalism and cannot possibly be abolished until the system which breeds it is abolished.

The Western Woman's Outlook has this to say on the subject:

"The physicians of our insane asylums say: 'Forty-one per cent of insanity is due to diseases contracted in the brothel.' Other leading physicians say: 'Sixty-five per cent of the diseases of married women are the diseases contracted by the male at the brothel and transmitted.' A leaflet, issued under the authority of the leading alienists of the day says: 'Over the door of every immoral resort might truthfully be written: 'Incurable insanity may be contracted here.'—National Socialist.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS AT LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
City and County of Denver, } ss.
In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting to Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill and Patrick O'Neill, the said Mary Sayres residing in New York, Maggie O'Neill in Chicago, Michael B. O'Neill in North Dakota and the residence of Hugh and Patrick O'Neill and their heirs, if any, being unknown, non-resident heirs at law of the said Hugh O'Neill, Deceased:

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased, who resided in the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1913, was this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, presented to the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Hugh O'Neill, deceased, by John M. O'Neill, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Hugh O'Neill died possessed of personal property in this County, all of said personal property supposed to be worth \$18,000.00; that said instrument bears date of April 7th, A. D. 1911, and is signed by George Bogart and

H. I. Foskett as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said Hugh O'Neill; that said Hugh O'Neill in and by said instrument devises unto Mary, Maggie, John, Mack and Charles O'Neill all of said estate share and share alike; that the said John M. O'Neill of the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof.

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are therefore notified to be and appear before the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Denver, on Monday, June ninth, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the Court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Thomas L. Bonfils, Clerk of the County Court within and for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said Court at Denver, in said County and State, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

(Seal) THOMAS L. BONFILS,
Clerk.
By K. P. MACE, Deputy.
First publication May 8, 1913.
Last publication May 29, 1913.

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

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M. U.			Frank Boyer		Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J. J. Wachenheim	er. Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M. & S.	Tues	M. J. Dunn	P. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thurs	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Olayton	J. A. Lites	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. L. Henderson	C. L. Johnson		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.	Tues	Olayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
166	Swansea M. U.	Wed	John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	D. A. Rowan	216	Labor Temple
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Aram	Wm. Lakewood	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M. & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Klumberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
71	Moyle M. U.	Sat	Geo. D. Gardner	Jas. Roberts		Moyle
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Gas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat		A. Shiland		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Harry McGregor		Van Anda
105	Trail M. & S.	Mon	Geo. Castei	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M. U.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giabruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thurs	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark		Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thurs	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	John Elder	54	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M. & S.		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D. U.	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Gobie	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M. & S. U.		Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Louis Korosec	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U.		James Diegman	P. O'Brien		St. Elmo
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
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	P. W. Schumaker	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
ILLINOIS						
210	Alton S. U.	Sun	F. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell	804 S.	L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon Fernandez	Carl Kreider	02 C	Collinsville
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Oerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		Sandoval
KANSAS						
218	Blue Rapids M. & M.	1-3 Sat	Wm. Wright	A. E. Hanson	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
238	Aitona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Aitona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
KENTUCKY						
245	Craig's M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren		Owingsville
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Jacob Taiso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jemma	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls, 1st & 2d	Su	Antti Rysberg	Axel Koinen		K Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	H. B. Snellman	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahie Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3 Sat	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M. W.	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Olayton	74	National Mine

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No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Riihonen		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	638	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thurs	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Eivins M. M.	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Eivins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M. & S.	S	M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum					Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	153	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M. U.	Mon	J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		Mine La Motte
258	St. Louis S. U.	U	Jose Roduquez	Manuel Menedez	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L.
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thurs	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton, RR N	0. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstroker		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCoord	156	Basin
7	Beit Mountain	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg	4	Nelhart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	John Hartigan, Rec. Secy.	Fin. S	229	Butte
181	Corbin M. & M.	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thurs	Al Smitchger	James Belcher		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Siehveiland	Nels Seadin		Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M. & S.	Tues	M. McDonald	O. H. True	280	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.		A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain		Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	John McMullan	John Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	M. M. Dryden	Perry Decker	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millian	68	Kendali
181	Pony M. & M.	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L. & D. W.	2-4 Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin		Ruby
25	Winston		Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine		Whitcomb
NEVADA						
23	Aurora M. U.					Aurora
252	Blair M. & M.	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
248	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnurs	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	Thurs	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaff	75	Millers
263	Pioche	Mon	W. S. Carman	Pat Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke		Round M'tu
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. M. Schrader	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
238	Steptoe M. & S.	Mon	Bert Thayer	E. J. Whaley	338	McGill
255	Thompson M. & S.	Tues	John Wright	Joe O. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S.		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky		Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U.		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski		Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M. U.		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M. & S.	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Robt. Campsie	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U.			John Pentinen		Sudbury
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
188	Sudbury M. & M. U.			Frank Snellman		Sudbury
OREGON						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
SOUTH DAKOTA						
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney		

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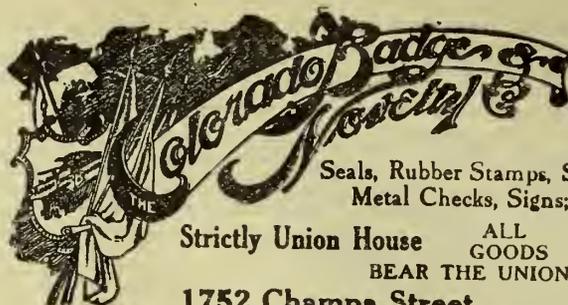
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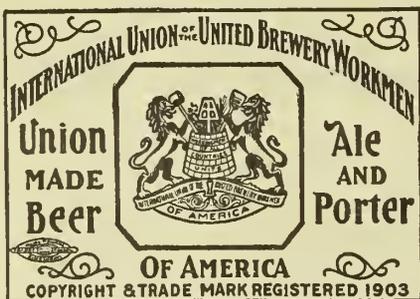
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