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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

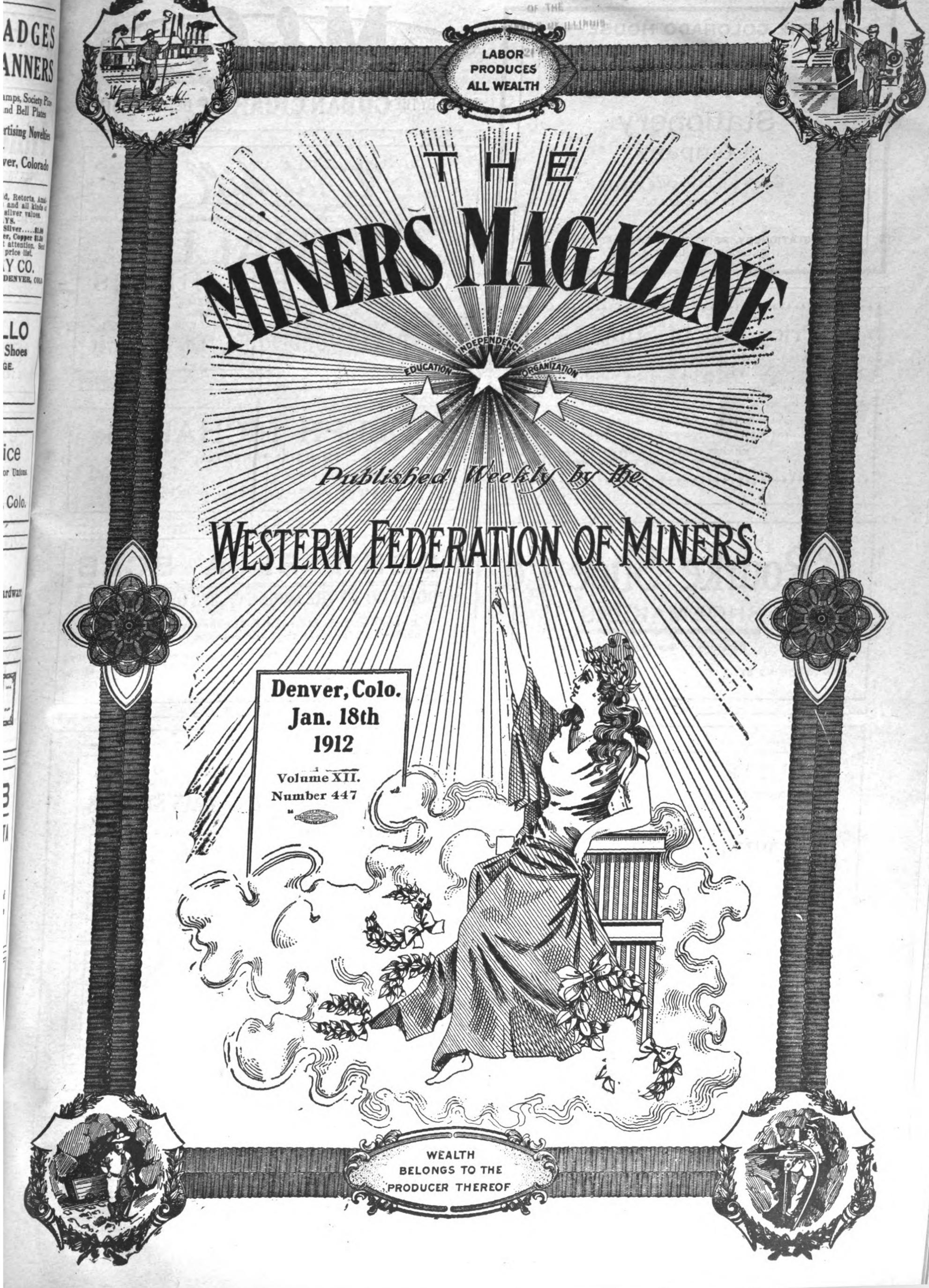
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
Jan. 18th
1912

Volume XII.
Number 447



WEALTH
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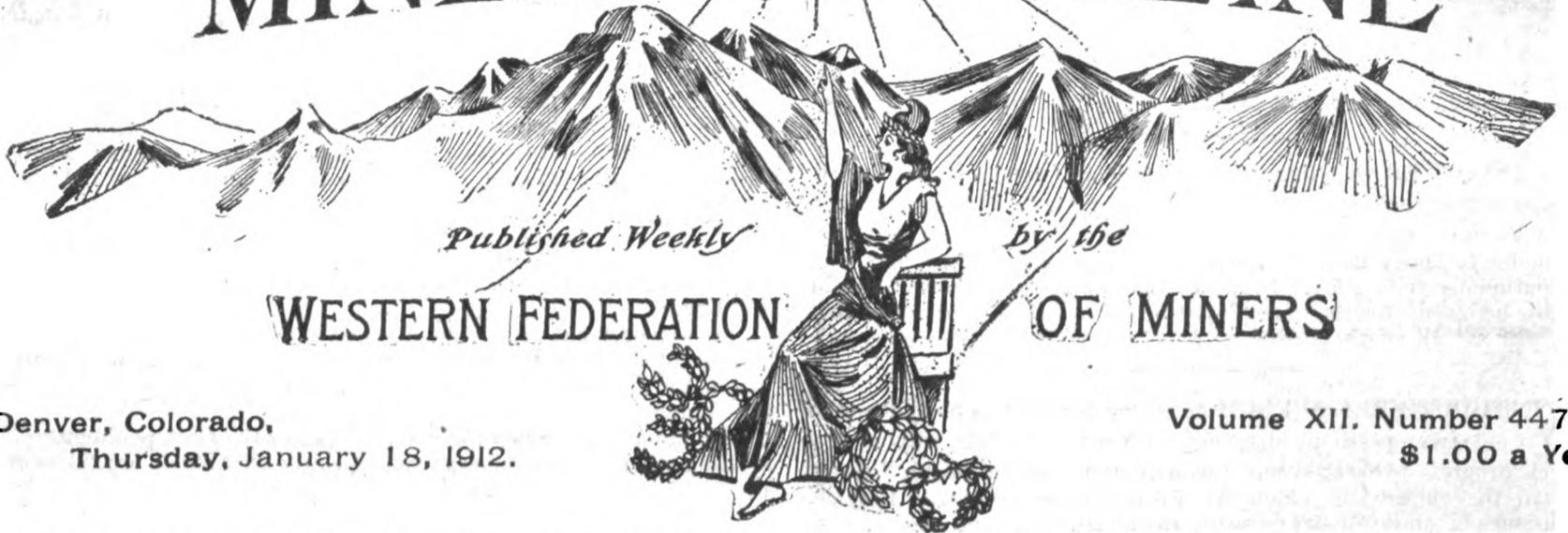
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 18, 1912.

Volume XII. Number 447
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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Department

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THE WEATHER for the past few weeks has been about as cold as charity.

CONGRESS is investigating the trusts, but congressional investigations are harmless.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO has an idle army of 150,000. The year 1912 seems to be loaded with prosperity.

AS LONG as the working class of America can use the ballot and have that ballot counted, there is no room for dynamite.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK has had some dirty linen, as 35,000 laundry workers have been forced to strike against brutal conditions.

ORTIE McMANIGAL has declared that he is "proud of his work." McManigal will be left in the full enjoyment of a complete monopoly.

AMINISTER has declared that Chicago is the wickedest city in the world, but when the holy man placed such a stigma on Chicago, he may not have known that the Republican party had selected the Windy City for the next national convention.

IT IS CLAIMED that John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been elected over Thomas Lewis by a majority of over 50,000.

THE COLD WEATHER of the past few weeks crowded the capacity of the municipal lodging houses in the big cities and the open saloons and free lunch houses were haunted by the friendless and homeless. It is needless to say that the doors of the churches were locked.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE at Washington is being used as an agency to circulate tributes of praise for the steel trust. As the Smithsonian Institute is supported by the government, and the government is investigating the steel trust, there must be "an African in the woodpile."

WHILE THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA were feeding 15,000 hungry people in the city of Chicago on New Year's eve, the "upper ten" of society were in the swell restaurants and cafes, spending a few millions of dollars for champagne. Hail to our glorious civilization!

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION has certainly mesmerized a number of "labor leaders." There must be something fascinating about the annual banquets, when our champions and defenders of the sons of toil absolutely refuse to give up their berths in an aggregation that is ceaselessly conspiring to hold labor in chains.

GOMPERS IS CHARGED with standing on the flag while making a speech in the state of California, and the patriots are yelling that Gompers insulted the flag. Was there any insult offered to the flag when it was raised over bull-pens, behind whose walls strikers were held without charge, warrant or due process of law?

JOHN KIRBY, JR., and Sleuth Burns are demanding that Gompers shall retire from the labor movement of America. When such "friends of labor" issue such a mandate, there is nothing else for Samuel to do except yield obedience to their dictum. "The 'friends of labor' must be obeyed and their wishes respected.

CONGRESS is now going through the farce of investigating the trusts. A few years ago it was declared by our most prominent statesmen that the trusts would be "busted," but as Congress is now carrying on an investigation it is evident that the trusts are still doing business. It will require an earthquake or a cyclone to awaken the people from their long sleep.

HERMAN KUEHN of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was sentenced to three months in the house of correction, and when he had served his sentence and returned to Milwaukee, he discovered that his wife had disappeared. It is presumed that while Kuehn was absent, complying with the obligations that the law imposed upon him, that "Socialism destroyed his home."

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA are preparing to show that the men working in the bowels of the earth are entitled to an increase in wages. The mine operators are prepared

to meet their demands for an increase of wages with a reserve supply of coal of 30,000,000 tons.

What the outcome will be, no one at present seems able to predict.

IT IS REPORTED that hundreds of thousands of people in the Eastern provinces of Russia have died through typhus and scurvy, while the lives of 20,000,000 are threatened by starvation through the failure of crops. The "little father" is not afflicted with the ills of the common people, and such being the case, there is no necessity for any cablegrams of condolence from Washington to the royal parasite of Russia.

IT IS REPORTED that there are now 6,000,000 people in the United States without employment. Prosperity for 1912 will look somewhat cloudy to these people, who are anxious and willing to work, but who are unable to find a master. Some of the sages and philosophers who are continually yelling that "Socialism would destroy the home" should propose a remedy for the unemployed problem. It is to be hoped that they will not all speak at once.

WITHOUT FREE SPEECH no search for truth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked and the nations no longer march forward toward the nobler life which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.—Charles Bradlaugh.

THE REFINERIES of the sugar trust in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn closed down indefinitely, throwing 5,000 out of employment. This means that 25,000 men, women and children are shorn of the means to live. The cause of the shut-down is due to *overproduction*. It is certainly a laudable industrial system, where men produce so much that they are thrown on the scrap-pile to starve to death. Some day the man who works as a slave will discern the brutality of a system that condemns him to idleness and starvation because his labor has produced too much.

IT COST the city of New York \$19,600 for the care of Malor Gaynor, who was shot by a policeman whom he had relieved from duty. Wounding a mayor who has to be attended by physicians, surgeons and professional nurses at public expense, breeds fat fees for those who can look wise, and relieves the congested treasury of a city, whose poor are clamoring for food and fuel.

"We are all equal before the law" is being verified so strongly every day that doubting Thomases in America will soon become as scarce as the visits of angels.

THE GREAT STATESMEN of every nation are pleading for international peace, and their pleas are supported by "pillars of society," and yet, while pleading for peace, every powerful nation on earth is making vast appropriations for armies and navies. War purposes in America claim three-fourths of the appropriations that are made by Congress, and the pleas for peace are ludicrous, were it not for the tragedy contained in the appropriations for machines to destroy human life. There will be no *peace* until *profit* is eliminated from our civilization. The incentive for *profit* breeds war, and it is idle to talk of *peace* while capitalism, mad for plunder, demands the sacrifice of human life to satiate its appetite.

THE DENVER ROCK DRILL AND MACHINERY COMPANY of Denver, Colorado, is still resisting the demands of the machinists. The machinists were forced to declare a strike against unjust conditions, and although the strike has been on for more than a year, the Denver company has shown no disposition to adjust differences on an honorable basis.

This company, as usual, secured an injunction from the courts against the machinists and the mandate of the judiciary has been used by the company to nullify every effort of the Machinists' Union to secure fair conditions. The Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company are the manufacturers of the Waugh drill, which is being used extensively throughout the West. The miners can help the machinists to force an unfair company to grant humane conditions.

THE POOR and impoverished who have been jobless during the winter and who have felt the pangs of hunger and shivered in the cold, should remember that this is a glorious country, that here in America every citizen is eligible to the presidency of the United States, that he is clothed with the right of casting a ballot and that if his larder is empty, he has the *liberty* to starve to death or accept apartments in the vagrant department of a jail.

He should remember that eloquent orators on the rostrum and brilliant writers in the field of journalism have lauded the American citizen as a king, and he should likewise remember that only in America are kings permitted to die through poverty.

In fact, he should remember that only in America are kings permitted to wear the rags of wage-slavery and exist in a hovel that

scarcely deserves the name of home. America is certainly the boasted republic where kings vote, starve and exist in hovels, and on the Fourth of July become hoarse for the glorious freedom enjoyed in a land where the few are despots and the many are slaves.

THE OLD FREAK, John J. Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, keeps right on jabbering like a parrot that the McNamara confessions "will prove the deathblow to organized labor."

Some alienist ought to be called in to examine the cranium of the tiresome bore. He doesn't seem to possess sufficient sagacity to realize that his peculiar reasoning powers audibly expressed gives the people of the country no other choice than to set him down as a clown or fool.

A McNamara, a product of the system, connected with the labor movement, commits a crime; therefore, organized labor should receive its deathblow.

Ergo:

A preacher out in Kansas hires some fellow to blow up a bridge, another preacher in Boston murders his fiancée, several others are in prison for committing various crimes against society; so let us smash the church.

A number of bankers have been sent to the Ohio penitentiary for stealing other peoples' money; consequently all bankers are thieves and all banks should be abolished.

A real estate man swindles a farmer out of some land and is sentenced to prison. According to Kirby's moralizing, all real estate dealers are swindlers and ought to be driven out of business.

A Western doctor is convicted of murder, and hence it follows that the medical profession is a criminal institution and should be broken up.

Any number of lawyers have been sentenced to prison for crooked conduct; thus a deathblow ought to be aimed at the Bar Association.

Every human institution—with the possible exception of the National Association of Manufacturers, of course—includes men and women who are likely to err, seriously or trivially, and, therefore, conforming to the philosophy of the Dayton parvenu, there is nothing else left for humanity to do but abolish itself, leaving the earth in possession of the saintly Mr. Kirby and his angelic crew.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE CATHOLIC STANDARD AND TIMES, commenting on the McNamara brothers, has the following to say, editorially:

"Some critics of the Catholic church and the Knights of Columbus are exultingly pointing to the case of the McNamara brothers, saying: 'Behold the results of their training!' The McNamaras by their acts put themselves outside the pale of the Catholic church and outside the ranks of the Columbian Knights. The church looks with abhorrence on the work of secret societies and puts them under her ban. The Knights of Columbus must be good, practical Catholics to remain in the ranks. The McNamaras were simply acting on their theories of social reform when they went forth to do the work by means of dynamite. They had heard, no doubt, of the case of Broadhead, the Sheffield 'reformer' whose exploits we recalled recently, and concluded that, as he got off after murdering many people for the sake of social reform, they might safely copy him."

According to the above, when a Catholic becomes a criminal, he puts himself outside the pale of the Catholic church, and if that is good logic that will bear the analysis of intelligent men, then a member of organized labor who becomes a criminal, should be looked upon as placing himself outside the pale of the labor movement.

The editorial declares that "the church looks with abhorrence on the work of secret societies and puts them under her ban."

Is not the Knights of Columbus a secret society? Is the ritual or acts of the Knights of Columbus made known to the public?

If not, then the Knights of Columbus is a *secret society*, and has the approval of the Catholic church, regardless of the professed abhorrence to secret societies.

No sane or fair-minded man will hold the Catholic church or the Knights of Columbus responsible for the acts of the McNamaras, nor will unprejudiced men lay their crimes at the door of organized labor.

The McNamaras did not become criminals or law-breakers through the teachings of the church, the Knights of Columbus or the labor movement, but the relentless and incessant war waged upon labor by capital made them desperate, and in their desperation was born the spirit of revenge.

SOME of the Western labor and Socialist papers are commenting in a rather serious vein on the report recently telegraphed about the country that 500 United States secret service detectives be directed to investigate organized labor as a result of the McNamara affair. Some of the papers express the belief that a system of espionage that will be little short of coercion and terrorism will be inaugurated, which will have the effect of frightening some of the more timid unionists—especially those employed by corporations noted for their hostility to organized labor—and causing them to become lukewarm in the great task of building up the trade unions. The situation is by no means reassuring. Organized labor has nothing to hide and can conscientiously welcome any honest investigation that may be made. But the question arises will the secret service men give labor a square deal? Will they use the knowledge that they may acquire to harass the organized working people and attempt to prevent the latter from struggling, industrially

and politically, to improve their conditions? We know the terribly unjust handicaps that have been placed upon the workers in Germany, France, Russia and other countries by the hordes of secret police spies, who not only supplied their capitalistic superiors with legitimate information, but manufactured false evidence that resulted in wholesale blacklisting and the imprisonment and torture of thousands of toilers who were battling against being kept in a condition of hopeless pauperism and slavery. As has been repeatedly pointed out, a great crisis has been forced upon organized labor that will test the loyalty of many men and women, and unless they heed the warning and stand together politically as well as industrially as a class and wrest the power of government from capitalistic control, the future is none too reassuring.

It is little short of imbecility to try to organize industrially and then vote the police power of the nation into the hands of capitalism to be used to beat the workers into a state of helplessness. He who is in authority and directs the police power and other machinery of government controls the destinies of the people. Impossibilists on the one hand and ignorant old party slaves on the other may sneer and ridicule as much as they like, but not only will they receive no comfort from the actual conditions that exist, but sooner or later they will be compelled to fall in line and mark time with the progressive labor movement of the world that uses both the political as well as the industrial arm, or be shoved to the rear and assume their proper place as cowardly camp followers.—Cleveland Citizen.

“Equal Before the Law”

WHEN ORATORS and journalists in America are endeavoring to impress upon the mind of the common people the rights and liberties that are enjoyed by the citizenship of this country, they frequently give utterance to the old and almost worn-out delusion: “We are all equal before the law.”

Men who think superficially may be mentally drugged by such a naked lie, but men who think deeply and who observe closely, will not swallow such a brazen fallacy. The man in the ditch, in the sewer, at the forge, in the mine, mill or factory, may consecrate all the years of his life in the production of the necessities of life, but when old age overtakes him, when his step becomes faltering and his eye grows dim, he is relegated to the junk-pile with less consideration than is accorded to the worn-out tools with which he once produced the means of life.

The soldier dons the uniform, and if he is called to face a foe on the field of battle and is wounded in the conflict, the law declares that he shall be the recipient of a pension to compensate him for the injuries that he has sustained in the struggle to take human life.

The man whose efforts have been dedicated to preserve and protect human life does not behold his name placed on the pension roll of a

nation, and if some congressman whose bosom contains a heart, drafts a bill providing a pension for the impoverished victims of old age who have been soldiers in the fields of industry, these same orators and journalists who pay tribute to the rights and liberties of citizenship, yell “paternalism,” and such a bill is smothered to death and placed in the morgue as a souvenir to keep alive the delusion that “we are all equal before the law.”

A jurist serving on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States becomes enfeebled with age, and the law makes provision that he shall retire on a comfortable salary. Though his services as a jurist have brought him an annual salary that made it possible for him to enjoy not only the necessities but the luxuries of life, yet the law hands him a further legacy that will endure until his eyes are closed in death.

But the man who has fought the good fight, whose brow has been wet and wrinkled by years of incessant toil and who worked on and on until tired nature worn out, refused to respond, is thrown on the scrap-heap without a pension to provide for old age, and is left to die haunted by all the tortures that are inflicted by the skeleton fingers of merciless want.

Yes, “we are all equal before the law.”

He Has Had a Dream

THE OKLAHOMA LABOR UNIT, a weekly journal published at Oklahoma City, which declares itself devoted to the interests of organized labor and the Farmers' Union of Oklahoma, under the heading “Cut It Out,” had the following in a recent issue:

“Cut out what? Why, all this talk about a ‘dull year’ because it is going to be presidential campaign year. There’ll be just as much money in the country this year as there was last. There will be just as big a demand for foodstuffs and clothing as there has been. We’ll need as many shoes. It doesn’t make a bit of difference who is elected, Taft, LaFollette, Clark, Harmon, Wilson, Roosevelt or Tom Jones—we’ll need food and clothing and shelter just the same. And there is no reason why the supply and the demand should not meet just as of yore.

“There is a whole lot of poppycock about this ‘campaign year’ dullness. Also a whole lot of uselessness. We’ve groaned about it until we actually believe it. If we will just forget that line of dope and begin telling ourselves that this year is going to be a good year—the very best one ever—it will be a good year.

“Quit your whining!

“Brace up and look pleasant. A man’s a fool for worrying about the things he can’t help, and a bigger fool for worrying about things he can help.

“Of course we’ve been plunging for several years, and it is only natural that there should be an accounting. But to talk about hard

times and a panic is all foolishness. Let’s talk about good times and prosperity.

“Anyhow, if we can’t talk cheerfully, let us go into seclusion when we feel that we must emit some lugubrious wails.”

When the despondent man whose heart is weighted with the burden of despair reads the above, he will behold a rosy hue crimsoning the cloud of gloom that casts a shadow upon his life. The verbal tonic administered to hopeless men through the editorial columns of the Unit, will cause the barren imagination of the penniless and hungry to bloom and blossom with anticipation and the stars of hope that have been obscured by adversity will burst through the clouds and shine with a radiant splendor that will even baffle the pen of the editor of the Unit for a description. Gulp down the “dope” handed out by the editor of the Unit, who prescribes for “the weary and heavy laden,” and huts will resolve themselves into palaces and “chuck-steak” will become as tender and as palatable as a porterhouse. A few doses of the invigorator furnished by the Unit taken by the homeless, jobless and impoverished will change nightmares into dreams and pauperized outcasts will be aspiring to dine at the Waldorf Astoria, ride on special trains, sport yachts at seaside resorts and decorate dogs and monkeys with diamonds.

An editorial in a labor paper painting *adversity* with the rosy tints of *prosperity* gives a fullness to an empty stomach, and makes poverty discard its rags to robe itself in silk and satin.

Mr. Editor, please pass the limburger!

Would Christ Become a Strike-Breaker?

THE FOLLOWING, under the caption, “Citizen Volunteers Thanked,” is taken from the Liverpool Weekly Post, published in Liverpool, England:

“At the monthly meeting of the city council, Sir Charles Petrie, on the proceedings of the tramways and electric power and lighting committee, stated that he wished to say something regarding the great services rendered recently by certain gentlemen of this city. They were very much indebted to some 500 gentlemen, including nine clergymen, who volunteered and acted as stokers at the power station, thus keeping up the supply of electric current all over the city. But for the magnificent work of these citizens Liverpool would have been plunged into darkness, the trams would have been stopped, and electric power generally would have been cut off. Again, if it had not been for these gentlemen some £3,000,000 worth of perishable goods in the cold storages of the city would have been destroyed. He felt, therefore, that he was only echoing the universal sentiment when he expressed high appreciation and gratitude for this splendid display of civic patriotism (hear, hear). He also paid a high tribute to the special con-

stables who had guarded the power station and prevented interference, which might have been disastrous (applause).”

The above address from a gentleman bearing a title which indicates that he belongs to the royal crust of society, shows conclusively that treason to the interests of the working class, no matter by whom committed, is appreciated by those who live on the surplus proceeds that are coined from the misery of ill-paid labor. The most significant part contained in the clipping extracted from the Post is the statement that nine clergymen became *volunteers* to serve in the capacity of strike-breakers. These clergymen were not forced through brutal necessity to take the places of strikers who were fighting against unjust conditions, but they were *volunteers*, willing and eager to serve a master class against a slave class.

These clergymen are presumed to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. They are presumed to preach the doctrines that were enunciated by Christ nineteen hundred years ago. They are supposed to yield obedience to that Scriptural dictum: “Love thy neighbor as thyself” and to not forget the injunction contained in the Golden Rule:

"Do unto others as ye would that others do unto you," but these clergymen, who converted themselves into strike-breakers, were as heartless as hyenas and as soulless as snakes, when they donned the livery of labor and prostituted their manhood and honor to render service to combinations of exploiters that placed a higher value on dividends than on the conditions of slaves whose labor made it possible for them to live in indolent splendor.

If these clergymen serving as strike-breakers have been actuated in their conduct from what they have learned from the Word of God;

if in resolving themselves into Hessians to war against labor, fighting for justice, is in harmony with the life of that great Man who castigated the money-changers in the temple and lifted up his voice for the poor and oppressed, then Christianity is a farce and religion is but a mask to cover the infamy of saintly degenerates. These nine clergymen were strike-breakers, but if Christ were on earth and in England during the time of the great strike last September, it is safe to conclude that Christ would not have dishonored himself by becoming a *stoker* and a *strikebreaker* to aid capitalism in subjugating the poor and oppressed.

The Proof of Class-Consciousness

SINCE THE DAY when the electric wires flashed the news throughout the country that the McNamaras had made a confession, the *class-conscious* press of capitalism has used all its brains and energy to poison the public mind and to covertly impress upon the people that the confessions of the McNamaras involved organized labor as an institution that sheltered conspirators and laughed at crime whenever such crime was perpetrated against the economic interests of employers. Nearly every prominent man in the labor movement has been attacked and indirect aspersions cast upon his honor for no other purpose but to weaken the trust and confidence of the rank and file, who have looked upon organized labor as the fortress, behind whose walls their individual interests as workers are protected from the ravenous and insatiable greed of an industrial oligarchy.

The attacks and assaults upon labor officials were indulged in with the ultimate object in view of so weakening the confidence of the membership of organized labor that the vast majority would desert the standard of unionism and with comparatively no fortification on the industrial field, labor would become an easy prey to the rapacity of the oppressors of the toiling millions. When men are murdered on railroads, in mines, factories and mills, through the culpable and criminal negligence of corporations, there is but little protest or denunciation from "the moulders of public opinion," but when the brain of a member of organized labor becomes fired through desperation and his arm becomes nerved to strike a blow at his adversary or combinations whom he believes to be tyrannical, a howl goes up from the sheets of capitalism, clamoring for the blood of the miscreant, who took the law into his own hands to avenge the wrongs committed by masters against slaves. Immediately "law and order" becomes the slogan of the subsidized organs, but observation has taught intelligent men that shrieks for "law and order" by the mouthpieces of capitalism are as insincere as the affectionate declarations of a libertine towards the woman whom he has conspired to drag from the pedestal of virtue.

If this cry for "law and order" was sincere, then why did not the

daily press of America hurl its editorial condemnation against the following, which appeared a few months ago in the columns of the Los Angeles Times?

"And soon—it has begun to happen already—the plain citizen of every country will form a combine. Its object will be the suppression of sedition and anarchy in the persons of professional agitators. Theirs will be a big, powerful, effective but unostentatious revolt. It will work quickly, surely, silently. The first thing the plain citizen combine will accomplish is the quiet removal of these gentlemen. They won't be blown up; they will just quietly disappear from human ken. There will be a little inquiry at first, but it will die down ever so quickly, for of all the people in the world the professional agitator depends entirely upon his presence and his glib tongue to maintain any sort of interest or influence his followers. His impassioned rhetoric is his only asset.

"The idea of the plain citizen combine is not being mouthed abroad and it is not seeking members or subscriptions. But it is growing rapidly nevertheless, and it is a very real and tangible thing. With the itch removed the great disease of unrest will soon be cured, and the world will settle down for another half a century."

The "plain citizen combine" mentioned by the Times was to be an organization of assassins, whose mission was to remove every man whose eloquent tongue portrayed the wrongs inflicted on labor. The man who lifted his voice for justice for the working class was to be branded as a "professional agitator," and to be an "agitator" was to be a criminal in the eyes of an organized band of murderers who were pledged to "remove quietly" those defenders of labor who incurred the enmity of the Mafia of capitalism.

The daily press was silent relative to the "plain citizen combine" launched by General Otis, and the reason of the silence of the daily press was due to the fact that the press that speaks for an employing class is class-conscious and class-loyal.

For labor to be class-conscious is a *crime*, but for capital to be class-conscious is a *virtue*.

He Is Blind to the System

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS a certain element of the city of Denver have been afflicted with moral spasms and have hurled their denunciations against the depraved wretches who reap profit from the income derived from the degradation of the gentle sex, who are forced into dens of shame and forced to contribute to the comfort and well-being of the moral lepers, who room, board and dress upon the proceeds of unblushing women of the brothel.

Rev. I. A. Humbert, who has recently arrived in Denver and taken charge of the People's Tabernacle, has been rushing into print and heralding to the world his crusade against the white slave traffic and his firm resolve to purify the moral atmosphere of the "Queen City of the Plains."

In looking over the daily journals of Denver we find the following statements made by the evangelist, who has issued his proclamation of war against the social evil:

"We know that there is a tremendous work to be done in Denver along these lines and I intend to start it systematically and continue until I get what I want. My first ambition is to have the neighborhood around the tabernacle cleaned, so that my other work may not be handicapped and so that my parishioners can attend church unmolested."

Mrs. S. B. Shaw of Chicago, an evangelistic worker in the slums of Chicago, declared at the preliminary meeting held in the People's Tabernacle to arrange for the campaign against white slavery that she has found conditions as bad in Denver as in Chicago.

Mr. Humbert intends to clean out the district adjacent to the tabernacle with as much facility as he can muster.

"I am going to carry on this campaign until I accomplish three things," he said. "I shall, with the help of the city authorities, clean up the district immediately surrounding my church. The conditions here are really very alarming and I find them a great handicap to my church work. It is not safe for a young girl to go out alone at night, even to church, and older women and married ones, with their families, are accosted in this neighborhood by drunken and depraved men who do not discriminate.

"There is a great system of white slave trade in the immediate neighborhood to my church. It is political, industrial and social, and

I need the co-operation of the municipal authorities and the men who own property adjacent to the tabernacle, to help me.

"It is not generally known that houses of ill fame and evil resorts are operating outside the redlight district, but they are on every hand, and right under the very eaves of my tabernacle. Of course, these houses are not protected by the city, because they are out of the district, but they are protected by the police, who only casually remonstrate with the women when found operating on the streets, by saying, 'Run along home, sister,' or 'Don't make so much noise around here, and move along.'

"For these unfortunates I have only the deepest heart sorrow, and I intend campaigning among them and doing all in my power to save them, and this will be a part of the work I have planned."

The above extracts in the daily press, which are quoted as the statements of the pastor of the People's Tabernacle, will bring but a sneer to the lips of the student of economic conditions, from which are bred the white slave traffic and the "redlight" districts.

This preacher, blind to the *cause* of white slavery and prostitution, makes war upon the *effects* of the damnable system that drives women to the brothel and makes it possible for human vampires, in the shape of men, to live upon the earnings of shame. This preacher in his declaration of war upon white slavery and prostitution, displays about as much judgment as a board of health declaring war upon an epidemic of typhoid fever, while leaving unmolested the unsanitary conditions that gave birth to the disease. The moral pestilence that seems to irritate the mind of this preacher cannot be banished until the *cause* which produces the moral pestilence is destroyed.

This preacher and his lieutenants, who have recently invaded Denver, came from Chicago, but no one has heard that Humbert and his saintly associates were able to fumigate the morals of Chicago, and such being the case, how can this coterie of campaigners against slums and moral malaria, expect to be able to provide disinfectants to raise the moral standard of a city, which they claim is as bad as Chicago. If Chicago is still bad, after the presence of these holy evangelists, then by what peculiar method of reasoning can they lay claim to being able to accomplish more in Denver than they did in Chicago? The Rev. Humbert seems to be anxious that the immediate neighborhood surrounding his church shall not be afflicted with the virus that has a

"Do unto others as ye would that" with insolent contempt on the clergymen, who converted themselves into writers of the Catholic Light puts the less as hyenas and as sou'wester of hope when he says: "Ere they die of labor and prostitution men may be received back into the bosom of the to combination, how consoling such an ultimatum? If the church disowns than on siders sinners while they live, then why should such sinners have to yearning to crawl back into "the bosom" of such a church when their eyes are closing in death?"

The Catholic Light insults Christianity, and is bereft of that charity that is appreciated by men in the darkest hours before the dawn.

The crimes for which the McNamaras are disinherited by the church are based on the following: "They drank in the destructive tenets of revolutionary Socialism." What are the tenets of Socialism that are destructive? It is strange that such an inspired writer as the smug hypocrite who daubs the editorial page of the Catholic Light should have failed to be more explicit, in order that the readers might have a clearer conception of those tenets of Socialism that are held responsible for the crimes of the McNamaras. Since the McNamaras never "drank in the destructive tenets of Socialism," the professional

slanderer of the Catholic Light will have to seek elsewhere for the "destructive tenets" that fired the hearts of the McNamaras to use dynamite to satiate their lust for revenge against the industrial masters, who waged war against the Structural Iron Workers. Not a single tenet of Socialism gives sanction to violence, and as the McNamaras were Catholics and voted the Democratic ticket, it is but an outrage on truth perpetrated in broad daylight for the Catholic Light to bring in a verdict against Socialism.

Socialism relies upon the ballot instead of dynamite to redress wrong. The weapons of Socialism are stacked in the armory of intelligence, and the man grounded in the tenets of Socialism knows that any movement that is not guided by intelligence means nothing for the economic freedom of man.

Countless chapters of the world's history are red with deeds of violence, but the violence of every age has failed to strike from the limbs of labor the chains of industrial slavery. The Socialist is against war; opposed to the taking of human life; against the destruction of property; for the Socialist believes with all his heart and with all his soul in the eloquent words of one of the world's greatest orators: "Education and slavery cannot exist together in one land."

The Colossal Power

THE POWER of accumulated capital is a very great force in the world. Conservation is a great force—the disposition of many men to oppose progress, the control of the world's press by which every day millions of people are misinformed and misled is a great force. The two great political parties are a great force, dividing the government between them and diverting attention from real issues by means of fake contests and shows.

Militarism is a great force.

The control of the courts is a great force—the power to interpret laws and to evade them.

The control of employment is a great force—influencing the votes of millions of men by the threat of disemployment.

The united railroads are a great force, exercising their influence upon their employes and upon the public.

The power of the united banks is a great force, compelling retail merchants to take such political action as will please the men that control the banks.

The universities and colleges are a great force, discouraging new ideas and educating young men to serve the masters with gladness.

The Associated Press is a great force, poisoning the news and directing the unconscious beliefs of the world.

Social prestige is a great force, ostracising all persons that do not hold conventional views and sedulously upholding the established order.

The church is a great force, condemning the workingman to patience with his lot and working industriously as the handmaid of capital.

Chauvinism is a great force, constantly teaching that whatever is done in our country represents the best possible achievement and blinding all eyes to the progress made abroad.

Prejudice is a great force, closing the ears against the arguments of any movement that may have been misrepresented or lied about.

The power to create panics at will is a great force, terrorizing small business and workingmen with a constant threat of ruin unless affairs are managed to the satisfaction of the persons that hold the strings.

The control of the nation's money supply is a great force, insidiously and secretly influencing the actions of men.

The control of political preferment is a great force, showing young men that only by doing the bidding of the masters can ambition be realized or distinction attained.

The process of business consolidation and combination is a great force, always reducing more men to the condition of servants subject to the whim and caprice of the masters.

All these are great forces in the world.

But there is one that is far greater than any of these and greater than all of them combined.

It is the power of a moral idea.

* * *

The phrase is misused so much and bandied about by canting orators that one hesitates to lay hold of it; and yet it is perfectly good and represents a tremendous truth.

What I mean is that the greatest power in the world, incomparably the greatest, so much the greatest that all the rest are but pigmies, is the power of a protest against a fundamental wrong. I mean that but one man, standing by himself and steadily protesting, even if he protest unheard, is a greater force in the world than money and armies. I mean that nothing can stand before such power. I mean that it is like the microscopic jet of water, no bigger than the finest needle, that works its way unseen under the embankment and presently neither great stones nor masonry nor iron can withstand it, and the whole structure goes out.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE PROTEST.

About seventy-five years ago two or three obscure men in this country began to say that chattel slavery was wrong.

The very few that heard them laughed aloud. Chattel slavery was the established institution, rock-rooted and eternally based. If anything could be regarded as fixed and determined forever it was that chattel slavery was an inseparable part of the American republic.

"The foundation of the republic is slavery," said the ablest of Southern commentators, and no one, except the two or three obscure mad men, ever thought of disputing the doctrine.

All classes of men accepted slavery as inevitable and unchangeable even when they did not think that it was divinely ordained and anybody that criticized it was an impious and profane wretch.

All the forces that I have enumerated diligently supported slavery and served it on the bended knee. Politicians, clergymen, educators, editors, statesmen, professional men, students, lawyers, judges, public officers, leaders of society, eminent persons in all walks of life, engaged in contests to see which could crawl the farthest before slavery, the supreme. A man's social rank and prestige was gauged by the extent of his services and devotion to slavery's great cause. To keep human beings in bondage was regarded as the most laudable aim of life, and any person not avid in its pursuit was looked upon as an undesirable citizen.

Against all this overwhelming tide, two or three obscure men stood and uttered protest. When they were not to be silenced by scornful laughter, the angered slave power began to shoot them, tar and feather them, and drag them through the streets of Boston and other places, with ropes around their necks.

They never ceased to protest.

Men called them pestilent agitators, denounced them as vile disturbers of the social order, broke up their meetings, chased them from one hiding place to another, called upon all patriots to assist in ridding the country of these public enemies. All the power of all the forces I have mentioned was exerted against them year after year. No respectable person would so much as listen to them. In the eyes of all right-thinking men they were a blot upon the country and a disgrace to its flag. But they never ceased to protest.

They had no money, they had no standing, they had no influence. They did not belong to the dominant parties, nor stand well in church. In the great world of business they were scoffed at and hated. A million men of greater strength drowned their feeble voices. And yet these few obscure ones steadily drove the entire nation before them. With nothing but their protests they forced the country to think. Year after year they went on, never accepting compromise, never yielding a point, always insisting that as slavery was morally wrong there could be with it no terms of peace, always protesting.

The time came when one of them cheerfully laid down his life on the gallows for the sake of his faith.

Then the world began to see that here was something vital, eternal, indomitable, basic, not to be escaped; that it must be settled and it could be settled but in one way, and that was on the ground of the moral issue that it raised. For fifty years foolish persons have said foolish things to the effect that the guns of an army shot slavery to death. Others have loaded with praises the memory of this military hero or that. These had nothing to do with it. The power that ended chattel slavery in America was the power of the protest made by the few obscure men that continued always to say without ceasing that slavery was morally a great and hideous wrong.

Between eternal right and eternal wrong there can be no truce. When the Abolitionists had carried their agitation to the point where in spite of all the powers of darkness they were being heard, dough-faced persons wanted to compromise. "Let us get together for something that we can win now," said these worldly-wise ones. "Let us stand for a law limiting the extension of slavery, because we can win with that." And the Abolitionists replied that they recognized nothing as a victory short of the total extinction of the thing on which they declared war. And never ceasing to protest they went their way until at last they carried the conscience of the nation with them.

AN ASSURED RESULT.

It has been exactly so in every instance where there was a moral idea protesting against a fundamental wrong. Always the established order has received with scorn and contempt the suggestion of a change.

"Do unto others as ye would that ye would have done unto yourselves" affecting the interests of the miners less as hyenas and as souls by the convention, including the advisability of labor and prostitution in minimum wage scale within the jurisdiction, and to combination of labor and prostitution. The "joker" in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The general opinion expressed among the delegates was that the B. C. Federation of Labor had been started off under auspices that make for success. Confidence in its rapid growth and its potentiality to benefit wage-workers was an emphatic note of the discussion.

The miners' convention decided upon a distinct innovation when it was agreed to recommend to all affiliated unions that wives and children over 16 years of age of members be admitted to union meetings for the purpose of acquainting them with the problems with which the family bread-winners are confronted.

Woman suffrage was also endorsed unanimously.

The extension of the eight-hour day law to include work on government operations, stone and lime quarries, glory holes, and in and around smelters, was advocated.

A general policy of aggressive organization work among the unorganized was decided upon with a vim that betokens results, viewed from the record of the miners.

The closing session of the convention was characteristically enthusiastic, with plans already in the making for the fifteenth annual convention next year.

The following officers were elected:

President—Wm. Davidson, ex-Socialist member for the Slocan.
Vice-president—M. P. Villeneuve and W. M. Ross.
Secretary-Treasurer—Andy Shilland.
Delegates to the B. C. P. F. of Labor—James Roberts, Moyie, B. C., and George Casey of Rossland.
Fraternal Delegate to District 18 of the United Mine Workers—George Heatherington.

President-elect Davidson will act as an alternate to the Victoria convention if necessary.

The decision of the miners to come into the B. C. Federation of Labor will make history in the organized labor movement of this province.

For the last two sessions of the House at Victoria, no concessions have been secured by labor.

With a convention such as will convene at Victoria on the 22nd of next month, the story will be different or there will be a demonstration that will make several stories.

A new era in the history of the organized labor movement in Western Canada has been ushered in: one that will materially assist in bringing nearer the emancipation of wage labor.

AN ANSWER TO CHLORIDE MINERS' UNION.

Phoenix, Ariz., January 4th, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

We would ask insertion in your valuable paper for the enclosed letter in answer to one sent you for publication, a copy of which was also sent us by the Chloride Miners' Union, No. 77 W. F. M. This we think is only fair to us union men of Phoenix, whose intelligence has been somewhat impugned.

To Chloride Miners' Union, No. 77 W. F. M., Chloride Arizona:

1st. If you refer to resolution sent out with call, you cannot fail to see that the first object of that call was to try and form a state federation of labor and so unify the whole of union men insofar as Arizona is concerned.

2nd. The conference is to take into consideration and finally arrive at a decision as to the best and yet lawful method of having our desires placed in the hands of the legislative body, stating fully what we wish to have embodied in the new laws. Lobbying in any way has never entered into the subject except by yourselves. Yours is the first mention of same, and we fail to see why you thought so, no matter how far we stretch our imagination.

3rd. The conference is called for January 20th, not February 1st, 1912. Undoubtedly the Democratic body appropriated and carried to victory the progressive propaganda of the labor party at the convention some eighteen months ago. The motive now is to try and get laws placed on the statute book to make labor sections in the constitution effective. The idea is not to maintain a lobby, but to come together on the 20th of January and formulate some definite laws to be brought to the attention of the legislature on the floor by members of that legislative body of whom we know some are favorable.

As to the expense, we, the committee, limited the delegates to the conference of union men to three, but of course, it speaks for itself, any union wishing need only send one, and such delegates or delegate would in all probability only be in Phoenix two days. We (union men) do not wish to cast any imputations of incapability or selfishness on the part of those elected, but we (union men) would ask you to consider what has been done in other states for us, unless our interests were watched and guarded very closely by those, (their delegates) who had the authority of unionism at their backs through those favorable to their desires, and we feel that now the commencement of the new state is the time, and not wake up a month or so afterwards and say to ourselves, "What a confounded lot of fools we have been." There is no doubt as to the wish for the "Spirit of fairness to all," but it is well known to all working people that the capitalistic class is always on the job—whether it be in legislature or elsewhere—therefore it behooves labor to be active or shall it wait for its desires to be granted without the asking?

Various matters of importance to miners in the shape of resolutions have been received by unions in Phoenix from the miners' unions of Bisbee and fully endorsed by them and referred to the conference called for the purpose of forming a state federation of labor.

The committee would undoubtedly like to see at least one delegate with us from your union, as we feel assured by your letter to us that you are well posted, and therefore could be of great assistance to the conference during their delegations.

We further inform you, that in fairness to ourselves, whose intelligence has been somewhat impugned by your committee, we have sent a copy of this communication and asked for its publication in the Miners' Magazine in the same issue as your own letter.

Yours fraternally,

WM. ED. GRIFFIN,
Chairman.
H. P. GREENE,
Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Its Efficiency Contrasted With Craft Unionism's Impotence.

There are two kinds of unionism appealing to the working class of the world today. One belongs to the past. The other belongs to the present—and the future! One stands for disintegration, for weakness, just where strength is most required. The other is based upon principles that make

for the organization of work class might. One is conservative, inasmuch as it conserves the blunders that the toilers have made in the past—the tragic past! It like wise conserves a system of society that makes possible the ghastly tragedy of toil. The other is scientific and revolutionary. Scientific, because it is based upon a recognition of economic facts; revolutionary, because it recognizes that nothing short of a complete social transformation can bring permanent relief to those who toil and moil!

The different points entertained by these opposite forms of unionism are reflected in their actions. One seeks relief in an arbitration court, stone blind to the fact that this is one of the many pieces of mechanism under the control of the master class, and is used by them to subjugate the workers! The other form of unionism faces the master class upon the industrial field with courageous mien! It declines to condone the moral wrong of exploitation by attitudinizing before a tool of the capitalist class, arrayed in barbaric vestments, called gown and wig! One believes that the working class, when not engaged in "Arbitrating," should fight in sections for a little more of the wealth that labor produces; the other believes in united action, and by such action will wring all that can be obtained from the master class today, and take the full fruits of its toil tomorrow! One is the old-time craft unionism; the other is a manifestation of class-conscious industrial unionism.

Craft unionism grants a license to its membership to scab. Industrial unionism declares, in language unmistakable, that "An injury to one is an injury to all." Craft unionism believes it can see a harmonious relationship existing between the leech and its victim. Industrial unionism is out to abolish the conditions that make leeches possible. Craft unionism cries peace! in the midst of a hot-as-hell war! Industrial unionism cries: Fight! Up and at an infamous system of legalized theft.

Freakish political parties are born of the old-time muddled and mixed unionism. Political parties that betray, mislead and dishearten the workers; political parties that with open arms receive the riff-raff, the dregs of bourgeois society!—"parsons without pulpits, storekeepers without customers, lawyers without clients"—all alike are embraced!

The unionism that is stamped with the hall-mark of science declares that the political army of labor must be the reflex of a class-conscious revolutionary industrial organization. Revolutionary? Yes! REVOLUTIONARY! How the Socialism-by-the-back-door folks love to frighten the half-baked with a word! Revolutionary! Could the capitalist class own and control the tools of production today if they had not Revolutionist Feudal Society? Start thinking!

With muddled brain and palsied hands, craft unionism faces the gigantic crime of wage slavery! Its idea of working class economics is worthy of an old felt hat! When it attempts to fight, it only succeeds in making itself appear ridiculous. It is simply a back number in working class methods of organization! Scientific militant economic organization is the great need of the hour; without it, the ballot box is as useless as a throne. "Without economic organization, the day of labor's political triumph would be the day of its defeat." We need industrialism in our skirmishes with capitalism today. It will be indispensable in the work of transformation that awaits us upon the morrow. ALL HAIL THE UNITED HOSTS OF THE PROLETARIAT! LONG LIVE INDUSTRIALISM!!

SEE! WITH MAJESTIC STEPS THE WORKERS WHO HAVE LOCKED MIGHT TO RIGHT MARCH TO THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC! THEIR ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATES THEIR PREPAREDNESS FOR THE SOCIAL CHANGE! THEIR ORGANIC SOLIDARITY IS INDICATIVE OF THE COMING TRIUMPH.

Behind! aye, far behind! stands Craft Unionism, immersed in the muck and mire of Capitalist Society.—Auckland Socialist.

STAGING ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL FARCE.

There is an interesting task in store for the historian of the future, who will endeavor to fit into the evolutionary process the place of the innumerable inquiries, probes and commissions of investigation which now mark the decay of the capitalistic era.

At present it looks as if the only possible social service these things perform is to demonstrate the utter helplessness of the ruling classes when confronted with the industrial Frankenstein their system has created—that the forces of production have passed from their control, and they are powerless to even mitigate the evils they bring upon society, or avert the danger they threaten to the present form of industry.

Anti-trust legislation, trust probes, investigations, congressional inquiries and trust prosecutions we have had for years, and yet the trusts have steadily grown greater and more powerful, just as if nothing whatever had been done. Peace conferences and the checking of expenditure for armaments have likewise come to nothing.

It is a notorious fact, too, that the same impotency has resulted from inquiries, investigations and commissions appointed to deal with the minor evils flowing from the same source, prostitution, the white slave traffic, child labor, divorce, intemperance, etc., and those matters on which local "reformers" generally expend their activities.

Undaunted by these palpable failures, however, the question of the cost of living is next to be subjected to the usual probing. Recognizing the fact that it is a world, rather than a national question, a commission is proposed whose composition shall include the leading economists of all European countries and those of the United States, to "study the causes of advancing prices and suggest remedies."

"The cost of living," says the proposer of the conference, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, "and the deep public interest therein, is expressing itself in many ways, such as resentment against taxation, strikes, bread and meat riots and other demonstrations of discontent. So far as most of the alleged causes of high prices are concerned, each agent in the industrial world is trying to shield himself and accuse his neighbor. As the Massachusetts report shows, the farmer accuses the middleman, the middleman the jobber, the jobber the wholesaler, the wholesaler the retailer, the retailer the consumer, the consumer the trust, the trust the labor unions, and the labor unions the tariff. Almost equally diverse are the suggestions as to remedies. At present the whole world is puzzled as to the situation. This suggests the advisability of creating an international commission to get at the exact facts."

From this summing up, the situation does not look encouraging for either finding the "exact facts" or having them universally accepted when found. But this commission at least cannot fail worse than any of its predecessors. Not a single commission of inquiry, national or international, within the memory of man has ever succeeded in definitely settling any question as important as this or even one-tenth as important.

The assumption upon which these inquiries are started is that the mode of production is controlled by the ruling class, when in fact it controls them. To harmonize those warring elements that Professor Fisher describes is as impossible as harmonizing the interests of exploiter and exploited. The "individualism" of these elements, so much be-praised in other matters, is

the obstacle which stands in the way, and which, in its turn, is based on individual ownership of the means of life, the struggle for individual profit, and its watchword of "devil take the hindmost." All apparently deplore high prices, but at the same time all want to secure them, and blame one another for their existence.

That the commission will find the "exact facts" in the existence of capitalistic exploitation is almost as impossible as that they should suggest the "remedy" as lying in its abolition. And inconceivable as such a finding and proposal would be, it would be still more inconceivable to imagine it being accepted and acted upon.

In all probability, the increased gold supply and the tariff will be presented as the cause, things that are either outside the power of warring capitalist groups to control or agree upon. There will be much wasted eloquence and many impossible suggestions, and then the commission will disband, and the press will try to hoodwink the gullible public into believing that something has been done or is going to be done, and that a second commission should be appointed to see about doing it, to be followed perhaps by a third or a fourth or as many as are necessary until high prices are lowered and the cost of living brought down to the point where everybody will be contented.

In the meantime, things will go on about as usual, such things, for instance, as high prices, increased cost of living, strikes, bread riots, meat boycotts, resentment against taxation—and last but not least, the propaganda of Socialism.—New York Call.

A GREAT LABOR WAR THREATENED.

By J. L. Engdahl.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 13th.

One of the biggest labor wars the world has ever seen threatens with the opening of the annual convention of the United Mine Workers convention here on Tuesday.

In this country the wage agreements of both the bituminous and anthracite miners expire at the same time, midnight of March 31, the first time that has happened in some years.

In spite of the fact that this is a presidential year the coal operators seem desirous of forcing a strike, and to crush the workers who are the backbone of the American labor movement.

At the same time the miners organization, never in a better condition throughout its long and brilliant career, stands determined to demand big concessions from the exploiters of labor in the coal pits of the land.

The anthracite miners have already practically decided on the demands that they will make. They want a twenty per cent. increase in wages, recognition of the union with the coal companies collecting the union dues by the check off system, and eight hour day instead of a nine hour day without loss of pay, payment by weight instead of by carload for the coal that is mined in the upper section of the region, the abolition of the conciliation board which was created by the strike commission in 1903, and has been in existence since then, and several minor concessions.

The demands to be made by the bituminous miners will practically be determined at the convention which opens here next week. Both the miners and the operators are now busily preparing for a coming struggle.

The past year has been one of great growth in the big organization, which has not a peer in the new world, and is only surpassed by the metal workers' union of Germany in the old world.

The mine workers officials, both district and international, have been energetically increasing the membership of the union, placing more money in the treasuries of the organization, and doing what they could to increase and extend the union spirit, especially in the unorganized and poorly organized districts.

While this condition exists in the United States, a similar truce reigns not only in Great Britain but also among the miners on the European continent.

On Tuesday, the day that the miners' convention opens here the coal miners of the British Isles will be voting on the proposition of calling a strike.

It is declared that if two-thirds of the men vote in the affirmative an industrial war, which will practically involve all of the English and Welsh collieries and embrace more than 200,000 men, will be declared on or about March 1st.

The main point at issue is the miners' insistent demand for a higher minimum wage rate. Similar conditions prevail on the continent.

With both the American and British miners on strike it is inevitable that ocean traffic should be tied up, creating a condition worse than that existing at the time of the seamen's and dockers' strike of last summer, followed by the English railway men's strike.

The spirit among the railroad workers in this country, as shown in the fight of the shopment on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines, is also likely to have a strong bearing on the situation in this country.

The conditions are certainly opportune for the workers to voice their protest against conditions that result in starvation wages, and continuous mine disasters with their great toll of death, in comparison with the continued increase in profits for the mine owners. These questions will no doubt be uppermost in the minds of the 1,200 to 1,400 delegates who will gather here next week, although there are other numerous problems that will also come up demanding immediate recognition.

The annual reports of President John P. White and Vice President Frank Hayes are expected to be of great interest, giving in detail the things that have been accomplished during the past year.

It is more than likely that the miners' convention will instruct its delegates to the next convention of the A. F. of L., to meet in Nov. at Rochester, N. Y., to work for and demand the initiative and referendum in the election of the A. F. of L. officials. This method of election has been in vogue in the miners' organization for many years and has been a great factor in the growth of the union.

Plans for the development of the miners' department in the A. F. of L. and closer affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners, now affiliated with the A. F. of L. will also come up for discussion.

The official announcement of the result of the recent annual election in the miners' organization will also be made, but this is creating little interest as it is admitted on all sides that the entire present administration has been re-elected.

There is some interest, however, in the election of the delegates to the A. F. of L. The tellers started work early and they may possibly be able to announce the result of their work on the first day of the convention thus eliminating the suspense that has existed where this matter has been delayed into the second week of the meeting.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, Jan.—Referring to the Socialist party as a "treasonable movement," the Navy League of the United States announces that it has secured a slush-fund of many thousand dollars for the purpose of counteracting

"the systematic attacks of so-called Socialists on the navy in discouraging enlistments and encouraging mutiny and desertion."

The Navy League calls itself "a non-partisan patriotic society." Its purposes, according to its officers, is "to awaken public interest and activity in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop the efficiency of the navy."

Most of the prominent capitalists and old party politicians are members of this league. Needless to add, the manufacturers of murder machines and powder are strong supporters of this "patriotic society." J. P. Morgan and Henry C. Frick of the steel trust and T. Coleman du Pont of the powder trust are honorary vice presidents of the Naval League.

Cardinal Gibbons and Rev. Lyman Abbott give this organization a refreshing religious air. Probably they are the authors of "God's Test by War," one of the many pamphlets circulated by the Naval League in its "educational campaign."

One of the demands of the Navy League is "a naval militia, subject to the call of the President in time of war." With this demand goes one for subsidies to American shipowners, some of whom are prominent members of the league.

Among the various objects of the Naval League is one to secure legislation to compel "proper respect for the uniform of the soldier and sailor." The Navy League boasts that it is carrying on an extensive correspondence with debating societies of various schools and colleges, supplying them with "data for the affirmative side of naval subjects."

It is significant to note that the treasurer of this "patriotic society" is J. P. Morgan, Jr., the heir apparent to the throne of capitalism.

That the league has come into the possession of a large slush fund is evidenced by the increased activities of this organization. On January 13th the Navy League will give a dinner in honor of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop. Every Washington correspondent has been invited to this banquet. The feeding and wining of newspaper men is an old and cheap trick to get free advertising. However, the capitalist press does not have to be bribed to boost the Navy League's patriotic and plutocratic game.

Admiral Evan's Funeral.

The popular hero "fighting Bob" was buried in Arlington with most elaborate pomp and expensive circumstance. Corps of valiant marines marched through the windy, bitter cold streets of Washington escorting the gun-carriage. Accompanying the funeral train was a hospital service wagon which was badly needed, for there were many frost bites and accidents on the trip. But officials of the government who rode in automobiles and carriages to the cemetery, congratulated themselves upon "our" efficient sailor boys who looked so brave and fine.

From the point of view of militarism, however, the demonstration was not altogether successful for none of the spectators crowding the streets envied the freezing puppets of the navy in the least.

Scientific Sweatshopping.

"The Taylor system of shop management is making slaves of the men employed in the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal," declared A. W. Johnson, an employe of that arsenal before the House committee which is investigating the Taylor system.

"The workers are speeded up abnormally," Johnson continued. "As a result of this speeding up a number of our men are now members of the great army of unemployed. No man can stand the pace very long."

"When they installed the Taylor system the superintendents went to one man and told him that his number would be henceforth 'T Y X No. 1' and to the next man 'T Y X No. 2,' and so on down the line. I asked, 'Are we in the penitentiary?' But they just grinned and thought it very funny."

The Taylor investigating committee is composed of Representatives Wilson, of Pa.; Redfield of N. Y., and Tilson, of Conn. Redfield is a rich manufacturer and Tilson is a reactionary Republican. Both of these men seem to favor scientific sweatshopping, otherwise known as the Taylor system.

Machinists of the Norfolk (Va.) have been forced to strike in order to register their protest against the Taylor system. The Washington machinists are also contemplating similar action. This means that scientific sweatshopping won't get the government's stamp of approval without a good fight from Uncle Sam's employes.

How Workers Are Exploited.

How the billion dollar steel trust exploits its workers will be exposed in minutest detail by the federal government in the lengthy report of the bureau of labor, shortly to be made public. Special investigators have been working for months past collecting information showing how the steel corporation kills, maims and swindles the big army of toilers who make it possible for Judge Gary to buy his wife million-dollar necklaces.

The facts as collected by the government's experts will show that the trust is making more out of each man than it ever did, and that the conditions which it imposes upon its workers, its suppression of the right to organize, its crushing of labor unions and certain and cruel and unusual practices, all combine to give steel the prize of inhumanity among American trusts.

Joker Boosts Judges Salaries.

All the justices of the United States Supreme Court are looking very happy this happy new year, for they have had their wages raised. Chief Justice White now draws down \$15,000 for writing decisions which make the people think that the trusts are "busted," and each of the other justices pulls in \$14,500 per annum.

The history of the raise in pay is typical of the way Republicans and Democrats do things in congress. For some years the Supreme Court judges have found the high cost of living, or the cost of high living, bothersome, and so from time to time, friendly congressmen introduced bills to increase their salaries. But every time such a howl went up the friendly congressmen thought it prudent not to force the issue.

At last, however, a way was found. The increase was included as a kind of a joker in a bill for the reform of the judiciary, and as the public didn't notice it, it slid through silently. In this fashion, the friendly congressmen gave the infallible judges more dignity and cash.



DIVES AND LAZARUS; NEW VERSION.

There was once a rich man who clothed himself in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. And in the same place there also lived a poor man, called Lazarus, who daily crouched before the rich man's door, and would have liked to appease his hunger with the crumbs from the

rich man's table, if anyone had given them to him. In this manner many years passed. But one day the rich man suddenly appeared at the threshold of his door, and said:

"Why dost thou live here before my door, thou poor fellow? Come in with me and eat thy fill!"

And this happened for many days. Every day the rich man appeared at the threshold of his door, asked poor Lazarus to come in, and had him feed most lavishly with meat and drink.

But one fine day the rich man again appeared at the threshold and shouted:

"What art thou doing here, thou miserable scamp? Go and work, thou lazy rogue!"

It must be explained that the general election had taken place the day before.—"Vorwärts."

WAS HE REALLY A COWARD?

He had dared Death in many forms and no man had ever seen him tremble or show signs of fear. At a score of soul-harrowing crises he had faced the oncoming charge of the enemy with undaunted front and never had he blenched or stepped aside for fear of Death. In gallant charges his figure had ever been to the fore and many a time and oft the shrinking lines had been valled to heroic charges by the very example of his valor. One could tell by a single glance at the cold calm face with the chilled steel blue eyes and the carved chin that he was made of the clay from which came Richard Couer de Lion.

And now he was being put to the test and men watched him with ever increasing interest. Would he weaken and show himself a craven, or would he again prove the possession of courage that had made his name illustrious in three wars?

The silence was oppressive. The calm-faced warrior was struggling to choke down the fear that was slowly overmastering him. His eyes roved restlessly here and there but the cruel gimlet eyes of his foe was ever on him. Twice the hero essayed to silently escape and avoid the issue but there was no chance. He had made his last stand; had drained his coffee to the last drop, dropped his napkin and paid his check. He looked to right and left in the hopes of evading the test but it was not to be, and those who had banked on his bravery felt their hearts sink when they saw him yield, drop the silver quarter in the outstretched hand of his waiter-conqueror and silently slink away.—Buffalo Republic.

BANK CLERKS.

The following interview with a Chicago bank clerk is interesting, in view of the advertised fact that Chicago banks are paying profits of from 20 to 50 per cent. yearly to their owners.

This aristocratic wage slave has evidently analyzed present day conditions and tendencies.

He explains his position, saying: "But my plight is no worse than thousands of other bank clerks working for starvation wages. A bank clerk must make a neat appearance. This costs money. He must live in a good neighborhood or he does not come up to the standard exacted by his employers.

"Why, I know a man who worked for a bank over 40 years. This man has a wife and children. Several years ago he was at his height in the banking world, drawing over \$100 a month salary. Today, instead of being retired on a pension, he is being gradually pushed down to the bottom of the ladder and in a very few years will be where he started, a bookkeeper.

"The bank in which he works employs over 600 bookkeepers. Out of this number not more than forty make \$65 a month; 500 receive from \$45 to \$60 a month. A large number of these men have families to support and I do not wonder that the bank clerk responsible for millions of dollars sometimes falls."

If the bank clerks in the city of Chicago would break down the prevailing castes which exist among those who make a specialty of always wearing clean linen it might be possible for them to organize a union of their fellows for their physical and moral betterment, as today they are getting very little of the bankers' swag.

However, intelligence is spreading in the minds of those who work for wages and it would not be at all surprising, considering the unrest which exists in the minds of the free born American of today, to find that the bank clerks would decide to eventually raise themselves to the level of the drivers of garbage and coal wagons.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

BRYAN'S POLITICAL RHEUMATISM.

By Val. Stone.

For pure, unmixed troglodyte logic, William Jennings Bryan's Commoner usually beats the world. The following gem, entitled "Inviting Socialism," is clipped from Bryan's sheet:

"When trust magnates say that competition cannot be restored between big corporations they invite Socialism. If the doctrine thus contended for is ever accepted by the public, then the only remaining question will be whether the profits of monopoly shall be enjoyed by a few favored individuals or by the public. The Democratic party is opposed to Socialism, and it, therefore, stands for a restoration of competition. It may be difficult, to unscramble eggs, as Mr. Morgan suggests, but is better to separate the members of a trust to endure either private monopoly or its legitimate offspring—Socialism."—From the Commoner.

Right, Mr. Bryan. "Whether the profits of monopoly should be enjoyed by a favored few only or by the whole people will be"—may is—"the only remaining question." It remains a "question," however, only in the minds of the mentally or morally deficient.) But the astounding thing is that any journalist having gumption to see the point as stated, can yet be fatuous enough to contemplate a return to competition. It is almost unthinkable that any person of average intelligence and experience could fail to realize that competition, commercial or financial, follows an invariable law of process, it proceeds to eliminate (and always under conditions of the most sordid misery and strife), its competing elements, unit by unit, in the order of their weakness, until monopoly is again reached.

And since you concede Socialism to be "the legitimate offspring of private monopoly," and seeing that private monopoly has already reached the age of puberty, why not recognize the course of nature and prepare for and welcome the coming birth? Even as there is no known formula for "unscrambling eggs," so, likewise, there is no known method by which the course or process of gestation can be reversed; and any attempt to interfere with, to resist or to set back the order of things can have no result but to protract and aggravate the birth-pangs.

Since the natural process works one way only: from competition to monopoly—never from monopoly to competition—it is obvious that any change from monopoly to competition can only be made by violent or artificial means. It involves a dislocation and an arbitrary harking back to a point from which the agonized struggle monopolywards must at once recommence. In God's name, Mr. Commoner, what's the use and where's the sense in going back to start again and agani over the same old stretch of hard thorny path, when the way is open before us into the promised land? Do try to be rational and kwitcheerkicken!—St. Louis Labor.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL SUCCESS.

Failure of a business enterprise is by no means so infrequent as to cause wonder, when it is considered that some ninety-five per cent. of all new enterprises started are doomed to failure.

But when a publication with the ambitious and inspiring title of Success goes into bankruptcy, the event is worth at least passing notice.

This particular publication was founded principally to exploit the theory so assiduously preached to the workers, and used as a "come-on" by business men with specially developed cannibalistic propensities, that success is invariably attained by paying strict attention to business, and practicing energy, thrift, perseverance, order and a host of other business virtues too numerous to mention here.

Its editor was Dr. Orison Swett Marden, a gentleman who was peculiarly gifted with the ability to produce and serve out this dope in assorted sizes and various grades of quality. Some of what were considered the most inspiring of these productions were printed on cardboard with ornamental lettering and permanently hung up in countless business offices and even tacked on roll-top desks so that the inspiration might be always under the eye of the consumer.

The effect produced was that of a gentle but never-ending financial jag, in which visions of modest but certain wealth constantly unfolded themselves before the mental gaze of the faithful observer of the rules inculcated. There was nothing of the "get-rich-quick" characteristic about them. They preached the gospel of hard work, and raised no hope in the minds of the disciples that there was any royal road to wealth or that it was possible to cut across lots to reach success, as measured by its only modern criterion—the gold standard. Steady, persistent, tireless plodding, slow but sure, was the only way to reach the desired and desirable goal. The financial kingdom of heaven was not to be, and could not be, carried by violence.

It was a perfectly legitimate and highly respectable theory—but it would not work. At least it did not in the case of the preacher. And if the preacher could not make it go, what is to be expected from those who guided their business lives by his preaching?

The ancient taunt of "Physician heal thyself," might be appropriate to such a situation if addressed to "Doctor" Marden. We have no desire to mock the unfortunate expounder of Success. We leave that to his disciples if they so will. But we could easily repeat the expression "Physician, heal thyself," in another way and as an admonition instead of a taunt.

For Mr. Gilbert, vice president of the bankrupt Success company, rightly attributes the failure to the fact that "general business depression killed the magazine, which would have succeeded with big capital back of it."

There is more sense in that utterance than in all the inspiring dope written by Dr. Marden during the twelve years' existence of Success. Big capital. That is the one thing lacking; the one thing which more than any other tends to insure success in general and the success of Success in particular. Curious that the worthy doctor failed to notice this indispensable ingredient.

But it is not too late. He may make a new start, after supplying himself with the one thing lacking—if he can find it. The process of making it is to slow, and while the grass grows, the steed may starve.

But the admonition may be made good by the change of only one letter. Then it would read:

"Physician, heel thyself."—New York Call.

PRAYER FOR DAILY USE.

(By R. W. Papke.)

O Lord, we beseech Thee to arouse the enthusiasm and energy of our good ministers and direct their intelligence so they may understand the cause that undermines and destroys the virtues and morals of Your children; cause them to see, O Lord, that, when the blood is diseased, the blood must be treated instead of the eruption that may appear on the skin. Further direct our spiritual advisers to study Thy laws of nature as well as the laws of the Jews, so they may become better qualified to cope with the problems of the world as they present themselves.

O Lord, we pray Thee to enlighten the professors in our colleges and universities who have not only failed to act as intellectual guides for their fellowmen but, on the contrary, they have stood as look-outs for the money-changers and financial dare-devils that Thou didst drive out of the Temple as they plundered the people with a game of credit—"Heads, I win; tails, you lose."

And, O Lord, we further pray that Thou mayst remind the editors of our great daily papers that, ultimately, we all rise and fall together, so they may abandon their peculiar philosophy, whereby they claim that a lie well told and stuck to is equivalent to the truth and even better for pecuniary purposes.

We beseech Thee, O Lord, to anoint the eyes of our saloon keepers and show them the great annual national inventory so they may see that their assets consist of sour stomachs, red noses, empty beer kegs, a ruined conscience and wrecked homes, and so they may understand that the whole liquor traffic does not add to the world's stock of commodities and that saloon-keepers are the parasites that feed on the back of society, and that they may reflect and close the doors of their dives as well as the doors of their sporting stalls which they politely call wine-rooms so as to mislead and trap the young and inexperienced.

Correct those, O Lord, who flirt with virtue and likewise entertain a peculiar doctrine, namely, that all men (and especially traveling men) are natural born polygamists and, therefore, not responsible for ruining one's daughter, and that women must defend and protect their virtue and chastity. This double standard of morality, O Lord, has depraved Thy dear children to such an extent that they are drifting in countless numbers down the gutters into the river of oblivion.

O Lord, forgive the Republican party hidebounders, standpatters, progressives and all, also their less fortunate stepbrothers, known as Democrats, member of the same tribe, all of whom are seeking for truth but are afraid of finding it. We now realize, O Lord, that the high standard of living maintained in the past was entirely due to Thy unlimited resources and not to the Republican administrations, as claimed, and that the credit belonged to Thee and not to them; and we further realize, O Lord, that those who have lied to us have also stolen the resources Thou hadst given us and have divided the plunder among themselves—one took the iron, another the coal, another the timber and another the railroads, etc. Part of the plunder is used to build monuments for the plunderers, part to lend to their victims at a high rate of interest, the rest is distributed among the poor on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, but great care is taken, O Lord, that not more than two baskets go to one family in one year because the plutocrats known by experience that overeating is not well.

O Lord, guide the demagogues, chalatans, blather-skites and all other political guessers, and half-baked politicians to become economic thinkers so they may realize that a nation cannot long endure half monopolists, half competitors, because, O Lord, the monopolists have plundered competitors until the price of civilization has gone so high that the task of obtaining it has become harder than the life of the savage.

O Lord, we beseech Thee to forgive Uncle Sam and his favored sons, the national bankers and their prodigies and all other magicians and sleight-of-performers, who claim that they can lend one dollar to eight different people at the same time. O Lord, cause all such magicians to understand that borrowing from one man to lend to a third party at a profit is an

endless chain and the practice must ultimately terminate in a panic, and let Thy light so shine upon men, O Lord, that we may all learn that eight dollars made out of one and one dollar made into eight is too elastic, and that this elasticity of our credit system sways us from one price level to another and therefore is the underlying cause of most of our political ills.

And, O Lord, a certain wise man from the east, a captain of a rubber plantation, Nelson Al-rich by name, proposes to make our system of credit more elastic so our high priests of finance can make sixteen dollars out of one or one out of sixteen, as business conditions require. O Lord, quicken our understanding so we may learn that a system of finance should be as uniform and stable as the ocean, so the price level can change no more than the height of the mountains when measured from the level of the sea.

And lastly, O Lord, we pray Thee to so guide us that we may learn that we must labor instead of loaf and save instead of borrowing and learn as well as listen, so we can understand that in the last analysis and, in its broadest sense, the key to the bread box opens the door to a higher and nobler civilization.

Amen.—The New Times.

"NOT GUILTY" IS THE VERDICT IN THE TRIANGLE CATASTROPHE.

"Not guilty!"

Harris & Blank, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company factory, where 147 human beings were either burned alive or met death by jumping from the tenth floor of the Asch building, have been pronounced innocent of any crime by a jury of their peers and fellow manufacturers. The disaster was one of the most horrible that ever shocked this city, and the fact alone of the number of deaths that occurred, the swiftness with which the fire spread and the appalling scenes that surrounded it, showed that the building was a fire trap, that exits were inadequate and that practically no appliances were at hand for fighting a fire. But still those who owned the factory and employed the workers are not guilty of any crime.

It is impossible in this instance to go beyond the findings of the jury that heard the case. There was evidence of a locked door, before which were found the charred bodies of many women. The door was proven to have been locked. But that was merely a precaution on the part of the thrifty employers. They wished to make sure that no worker should get through that door with a bit of lace or a spool of thread. All workers had to submit to search before leaving the building.

Evidently the jury decided that locking the door was a providential action, one that could easily be explained, and if it resulted in death for many persons, nevertheless no blame could be attributed to those who locked the door.

The stairways of the building were narrow and winding. The elevators were utterly inadequate. The fire escapes were practically worthless. Even the one that could be reached by the women ended at the bottom of an airshaft, and at the bottom of the airshaft were found the bodies of many dead.

But all this was deemed righteous by the jury, for it was merely another manifestation of thrift on the part of those who owned the building as well as on the part of those who occupied it. Thrift and economy must prevail at all hazards, even though they cost of the lives of untold human beings—if those human beings are workers.

It took the jury only a short time to make up their minds as to the guilt or innocence of the accused men. The minds of the jury worked almost instantaneously and automatically to the conclusion that any business men, who were merely trying to save money, could not be guilty of any crime. As business men themselves, they understand that the workers must be held in check, must be spied upon, and that too much money cannot be spent in making safe the place where the workers labor.

That conclusion was almost self-evident and inevitable.

Under no circumstances can the workers expect decent conditions unless they force them. Under no circumstances can the workers expect any consideration other than what they exact. Every advance made, every improvement demanded, even the simplest and most humane, must be fought for with might and main. The employers have not and will not have any consideration for the workers. They will not grant anything that is not wrung from them.

They are in business for the sole and simple purpose of making money and they will ruthlessly oppose anything that might tend to take money away from them. They live on the sweat and blood of the workers, and they sacrifice the lives of the workers with as little compunction as they exploit them.

If ever there was a glaring instance of the opposition that exists between workers and employers, it is in this case. If ever there was an instance in which was shown the steadfastness with which employers recognize their mutual interests, it is this one.

After the fire occurred and the bodies of over a hundred women and girls were lying in the morgue, there was a great cry of vengeance against those who were responsible for the horrible disaster. When tens of thousands of workers marched silently over the muddy streets of the city in the great memorial parade, practically every one in New York sympathized with the great sorrow they manifested. When the weeping mothers, bereaved children and others mourned, the authorities of this city vowed that the guilty should be punished.

But there are no guilty. There are only the dead, and the authorities will forget the case as speedily as possible.

Capital can commit no crime when it is in pursuit of profits.

Of course, it is well known that those who were killed in the Triangle disaster are only part, or a small part, of those murdered in industry during the passing year. There were only 147 incinerated and mangled. But there were thousands of others who met a similar agonizing fate during this year of 1911.

The whole capitalist system is based upon such unspeakable systematic murder, and those who defend the capitalist system defend those murders.

Perhaps the men on the jury had no thought of condoning murder, but that is what they did. They freed of the punishment legal guilt might bring two men who profited by the conditions that made such a disaster inevitable. They did it because they recognized the basic fact that their own interests were involved in such an action. They stood by their fellow manufacturers and set them free.

But the verdict of the jury in this case by no means settles it. There is another jury that considers the matter, and it is not made up alone of the stricken relatives of the murdered women. It is made up of the entire working class. For that horrible murder in the Asch building was one that concerned the whole working class because it was typical of the conditions under which they must gain their daily bread.

And the verdict of the great jury undoubtedly is that not only are Harris and Blanck guilty, but that the whole class to which they belong is guilty, and is foul with the blood of the workers.—New York Daily Call.

THE KING IN INDIA.

Lloyd-George has declared that there are twelve millions in England on the verge of starvation, and two millions actually starving. Nevertheless, King George, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India,

was crowned amid scenes of extravagance and waste that rivaled those that ever disgraced a barbarous despot of Asia. India is in the grip of famine and plague. King George has traveled there and the magnificence and waste displayed in his coronation as emperor of India delighted his eyes and made sad the hearts of millions of his white subjects.

King George was crowned at Delhi (the name of the city means "Unstable"). The description of the pomp and magnificence was telegraphed to all the British empire. A few facts will be of interest.

A hundred and fifty barbarous Indian potentates did reverence to King George as the arch despot of India. They were protected by fifty-one thousand troops.

The twenty-four silver trumpets used at the ceremony cost \$2,400.

Sixty miles of railway had to be laid for the durbar, costing \$500,000. (Millions in India are crying out for bread.)

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of fireworks were burned up in celebrating the event. (The average annual income of an Indian worker is \$8).

King George had forty-two automobiles with him, many of them contained gold linings. (The recent government of Bengal declared in Toronto at the Layman's meeting that the average Indian farmer used implements for cultivating the land that you could buy for \$2.)

Four thousand musicians furnished sweet music to the assembled parasites. (During the first six months of the present year 620,000 people in India died of plague and hunger.)

Hotel rates in Delhi were \$80 and \$100 a day. (Poor children in Canada have been sending their hard-saved pennies to feed starving children in India.)

The king and queen were crowned on the site of the bloodiest fight of the 1857 mutiny. This is sufficient comment upon the statement that India wants George.

King George announced what he called boons.

He is going to give a million and a half dollars to popular education in India. The durbar drained Indian workers of many times this amount. You have heard of ladies' missionary meetings where they had a \$5 tea and sent 50 cents to the missionaries. That is like King George's durbar. And the gift was not altogether disinterested. The English capitalists have started to exploit Indians in mills and they find that the Indians need more education to become more profitable slaves. King George will help educate the Indians. This pleases the capitalists.

Debts due to the Indian government by people who can not pay because of poverty will be forgiven. This is a wonderful boon. Being interpreted this means, "We can not collect debts, therefore we won't."

Many political prisoners will be released. These are mostly in Bengal, and as the capital is to be removed from Calcutta in Bengal to Delhi in the Punjab, there will be little danger to the high rulers from letting the Bengal political prisoners out.

A half month's pay is granted to native soldiers and non-commissioned officers and to subordinate civil servants. This will set economic determinism at work and make the native soldiers more willing to bayonet their starving fellow Indians, and it will make the civil servants more willing to grind taxes out of the Hindoos.

Finally, and as the last great boon, the capital is to be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

Already there is wild land speculation on in Delhi, people are going bankrupt in Calcutta, and Indian securities are falling. It will take \$25,000,000 to build the new buildings and shift the government. Millions for the change, while 6,000 people die of plague and hunger each week. Those \$25,000,000 could save those 6,000 a week from dying.

But they must die, for the king is gracious and is pleased to honor Delhi by making it the capital. Traditions cling around Delhi and the glory of the ancient capital must be restored. Besides Bengal is full of sedition and it is good for the rulers to remove themselves. Delhi has the traditions of past rulership. That is where the old Mogul rulers used to rule and have hooks on the outside walls. If the subjects did anything the great Mogul did not like, he would have them caught and thrown alive over the wall where they would be impaled on the hooks. There they would hang till they died. That is the glorious tradition of Delhi rulership. The good King George chooses Delhi as his capital as a boon to his subjects. Verily hath George acquired the eastern potentate's method of looking at things.

While the memory of the silver trumpets and the booming cannon and the cloth of gold and the precious gems and the fluttering banners is fresh in our minds, let us read these verses from the writings of that imperial poet Rudyard Kipling. They are part of a poem, the "Masque of Plenty," which he wrote in India before the weight of being an empire's poet and getting an income of \$40,000 a year stifled his genius.

Our cattle reel beneath the yoke they bare—

The earth is iron and the skies are brass—

And faint with fervor of the flaming air

The languid hours pass.

The well is dry beneath the village tree—

The young wheat withers ere it reach a span,

And belts of blinding sand show cruelly

Where once the river ran.

Look westward—bears the blue no brown cloud-bank?

Nay, it is written—wherefore should we fly?

On our own field and by our cattle's flank

Lie down, lie down to die!

The Delhi durbar, surfeit amid starvation, waste amid want, pomp amid woe, boon gifts to the people that benefit the rulers, cynical flaunting of rulership in the eyes of misery, these will be summed up in after history and read with such indignation as now we read the tales of the reign of Nero.—Cotton's Weekly.

In Memoriam.

Oatman, Arizona, Dec. 29, '11.

Whereas, Death has invaded our Union and taken from our midst our beloved brother, Eric Long, whose death is sincerely mourned by this Union and his many friends in this district; therefore be it

Resolved: That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in honor of our deceased brother; a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Union, and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

ULRICH GRILL,

THOS. AMOSAN,

J. F. VANDERPOOL,

Committee.

(Seal)

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

OFFICERS

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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YANCO TERZICH... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
DAN D. SULLIVAN... 112 W. Broadway, Butte, Montana
FRANK BROWN... Globe, Arizona.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Ontario, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Ontario, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Columns include No., Name, Meeting Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C. ... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Flat River District Union No. 3, W. F. M., Flat River, Mo. ... R. Lee Lashley, Secy

AUXILIARIES.

Rossland Woman's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C. ... Ida M. Roberts, Sec.
Independence Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, Central City, S. D. ... Mary Trenboth, Sec.
Elvins Ladies' Aux. No. 9, Elvins, Mo. ... Mrs. Stella Ratley, Sec.

The Following Firms Are Boosting Home Industry in the Lead Belt by Advertising in the Miners' Magazine

Miners Lumber Co.

LUMBER YARDS IN FLAT RIVER, ELVINS, DESLOGE, LEADWOOD AND BONNE TERRE.

Large and Complete Stock of Building Material. Homes Built on Monthly Payments.

G. B. GALE, President and Manager

A. GORDON & CO.

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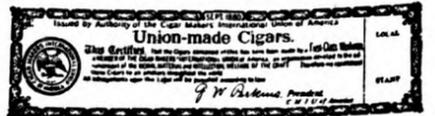
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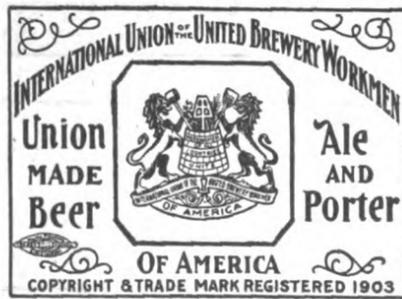
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