

— THE COLORADO HOUSE —

W. H. KISTLER

Stationery Company

1539 TO 1543 LAWRENCE STREET
DENVER, COLO.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING,
ENGRAVING, BLANK BOOKS.



MADE BY THE **CUBAN CIGAR CO.** DENVER, COLO.

Underhill

UNION MADE.

OVERALLS

THE BEST FOR MINERS

THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN
WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.

THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

The **BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co.** --- Denver

Price List of Supplies

Charters\$10.00 each Rituals 1.00 each Warrant Books 1.00 each Federation Emblems .. .50 each Constitution and By-laws, per copy..... .05 each Notification Blanks01 each	Withdrawal cards\$.01 each Membership cards05 each Cancelling Stamp65 each Seals 3.00 each Delinquent Notices 1/4c each Application Blanks 1/2c each
--	--

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

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

JOSEPH RICHARDS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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

O'Rourke Shoe Co.

SHOEMAKERS

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST. BUTTE, MONT.

DON'T BE A SCAB

DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA

Where members of Organized Labor are Locked Out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:

"I am not a member of any labor Union and in consideration of my employment by the **HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY** agree that I will not become such while in its service."

BUTTE MONTANA

HENNESSY'S

CORNER GRANITE AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

Pure Food Groceries

Nothing but the best. Prices the lowest consistent with Quality.
Everything for Everybody.

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

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

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

The Choicest Fresh Meats

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

— DRINK —

CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

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

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, March 7, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 454
\$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.

Lead, S. D. 19..

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.
Occupation

Signed

Department

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS OF THE W. F. OF M.

Local unions of the Western Federation of Miners having copies of the Constitution of the Western Federation of Miners for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1900 and 1904, will please forward copies of these years to headquarters for the purpose of having a complete file. Address

ERNEST MILLS,
605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

For the last four or five years an unscrupulous scoundrel going under the assumed name of Ernest Meier has been preying upon the members of the different craft organizations all over the country, and obtaining large sums of money here and there under the false pretense that the same would be refunded by Local Union 1397 of West Bay City, Michigan.

The cards are printed by an establishment in Chicago. The seal and signatures to the card are forgeries—evidently the seal was made, and is a little different from the one used by the Bay City local union.

I am endeavoring to get a minute description of this smooth duck, so that we may locate him sooner or later; and I will appreciate it as a favor if all trade journals would copy this article for their own as well as our protection and assist us in the capture of this man.

About ten days ago he received \$10 from a local union of Slate Makers, at Bangor, Pennsylvania, and, a week later, he was found at Horton, Kansas; and we are under obligation to a local union of Car Workers at the latter place for taking the transfer card presented by the individual in question, and forwarding the same here.

Fraternally yours,
EDWIN PERRY,
Sec'y-Treas. United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE STATE CONSTABULARY of Pennsylvania is now drilling regularly in preparation for the threatened strike of the anthracite miners.

IN LAWRENCE, Massachusetts, the strikers are being taught lessons at the point of the bayonet. Cossack rule is supreme and the Constitution is dead.

PORTLAND, Oregon, is suffering from a deluge. The deluge consists of 14,000 idle men. The Central Labor Council of Portland has sent out circulars urging mechanics and laboring men to stay away from Portland.

O. N. HILTON, of Denver, who is recognized as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the West, has just completed two volumes, entitled "Hilton's Wharton on Criminal Evidence." This important work in two volumes on criminal evidence can be secured for \$15 from Callaghan & Co., 401-409 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

WALL STREET has issued a threat to the effect that if the money trust is investigated, there will be a panic! Any government that can be intimidated by a threat of financial pirates should be abolished and upon its ruins should be built a government that stands for justice, "though the heavens fall."

THE INSURGENCY OF LA FOLLETTE has collapsed. The Wisconsin Senator flashed for a moment like a meteor, and then fell like a rock.

Lightning produces effects, but thunder is harmless. La Follette made a noise, but left but little impression on intelligent minds.

WITH AN INQUIRY pending in regard to the "Money Trust," another merger has been formed that consolidates the Bankers' Trust Company and the Manhattan Trust, with a capital of \$200,000,000. The merger belongs to the Morgan interests. Pierpont knows that a Congressional inquiry is always harmless when such inquiry is directed towards financial pirates who donate to national political campaigns.

AN INVESTIGATION has shown that the steel trust controls eighty per cent. of the steel industry and that the net profits for the past nine years have reached the enormous sum of more than \$1,000,000,000. The investigation likewise shows that J. P. Morgan received \$70,000,000 for his work in the reorganization of the steel trust.

It is no wonder that poverty has gripped millions of people in this land of liberty!

MEXICO will be ultimately annexed to the United States. Capitalists of America with more than \$800,000,000 invested beyond the Rio Grande are instructing their official agent at Washington to mobilize the federal troops with the object in view of hoisting the starry banner over Mexico. The capitalist of America has discovered that the Stars and Stripes, the flag which we hail as the emblem of liberty, fully protects the piracy of a master class.

Let us sing the beautiful anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner"!

ORGANIZED LABOR of San Francisco has sent out a report to the effect that more than 50,000 are without employment in the coast city. The enemies of the labor movement are still placing advertisements in the Eastern press endeavoring to lure idle men to the West in order that wages may be reduced and organized labor shattered in California. The West is already swamped with idle men and every town and city of importance throughout the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Slope has its idle army with no prospect of employment in the near future.

PRESIDENT TAFT appointed Chancellor Pitney of New Jersey to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, and Big Business gives its unanimous approval to the wise selection made by "Injunction Bill."

A few labor unions have filed protests against the appointment, but as the vast majority of laboring men on election day forget the outrages that are perpetrated against the working class and confiscate their ballots to enslave labor and enthrone capitalism, the protests will receive about as much consideration from "servants of the people" as the yelps of an orange-hued canine from a Bengal tiger.

DR. VLADIMIR M. SENSINOW, of St. Petersburg, has been sentenced to serve five years at Ruskoje Usye, Siberia. This village of five huts, to which Sensinow has been condemned to serve five years, is supposed to be one of the most lonesome spots on the borders of the Arctic Sea, the winter being one long night with an average of 70 degrees below zero.

Sensinow became famous as a professor of philosophy, but became a criminal when he announced his faith in Socialism.

The Ruler by Divine Right, the "little father," must be respected.

THE RAILROADS in all parts of the country have been selling transportation at reduced rates in order to flood California with idle men, to enable the employers to reduce wages and destroy organized labor on the coast.

When the idle man from the Eastern state arrives in California, he discovers that there is no employment for him, and he likewise discovers that it will cost him just double the amount to return to his home, that he paid to reach California. At this writing, San Francisco is swamped with idle men, and the mayor has given a letter to the press, urging employers to employ none but "Native Sons."

LAWRENCE has been Russianized. Mill owners, police, thugs and state militia have crucified liberty in the name of "law and order." Capitalism reveres no country and respects no flag. Capitalism has no heart and no soul. Its religion is *profit* and its God is *gold*. Our boasted constitutional liberty beneath the folds of Old Glory is as dead as a corpse, and *law*, administered by the henchmen of capitalism, has become the *lash* by which human beings are whipped into absolute slavery.

The signs of the times indicate an awful reckoning in the day of retribution, for capitalism will pay the price of its infamy.

AN EXCHANGE sums up the situation at Lawrence, Massachusetts, as follows:

- Military law reigns in Massachusetts.
- Habeas corpus denied in Massachusetts.
- Free speech throttled in Massachusetts.
- Unusual bail and fines in Massachusetts.
- Free assemblage outlawed in Massachusetts.
- Unlawful seizure of persons in Massachusetts.
- Unwarranted search of homes in Massachusetts.
- Right to bear arms questioned in Massachusetts.
- Militia ordered to shoot to kill in Massachusetts.
- Militia hired to break the strike in Massachusetts.
- Innocent people killed by Militia in Massachusetts.
- Mill owners resort to dynamite plot in Massachusetts.
- Corporations corrupt and control administration in Massachusetts.

WHEN PRESIDENT TAFT, likewise honorary member of the Steam Shovelers' Union, appointed Pitney of New Jersey to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, he insolently slapped organized labor in the face.

Pitney, as a jurist, has already handed down a decision holding that an employer has a property interest in the continued employment of an employe, or, in other words, the master has a property interest in the slave.

Chancellor Pitney likewise declared that members of organized labor who go out on strike or issue a boycott are liable for damages in civil action.

Pitney likewise showed that he was "safe and sane" when he declared from the bench that "all picketing, whether peaceful or otherwise, is unlawful!"

The corporations selected Pitney and Taft gave him the appointment.

When labor becomes as class-conscious and as class-loyal as the capitalists, the courts will know no Pitneys.

THERE HAS BEEN considerable oratory in Congress during the past few months over our country's lack of battleships in case proud America was challenged by a foreign foe. A number of Congressmen have been so earnest in their appeals for larger appropriations for floating machines of murder that a suspicion has crept into the minds of a number of American citizens that our representatives in Congress have a *peculiar interest* in the manufacture of armor plate and an *interest* worthy of admiration in the welfare of shipbuilders.

The manufacture of armor plate means dividends for the steel trust and the building of Dreadnoughts at \$10,000,000 per Dreadnought means a golden harvest for the shipbuilders, whose political pulls can capture the contracts.

But our patriotic representatives whose hearts beat for the honor and perpetuation of our glorious republic could scarcely be suspected of prostituting their fervid eloquence to subserve the interests of shipbuilders or the steel trust, or, if there are in Congress men who have become callous to a high sense of honor, such grand characters as Joe Cannon and "Billy" Lorimer would rise in their wounded indignation to protect the *interests* of the people.

JOHN LENNON, former national secretary of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, has now got a job with the "Men and Religion Forward Movement."

John has taken on a saintly appearance and has become an evangelist in a movement that has the financial backing of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Though Morgan wrecked the steel workers and is now lining up all his allies to destroy the Structural Iron Workers, yet the former national secretary of the Tailors feels no scruple of conscience in becoming a soldier in the army of Morgan to suppress the rising sentiment that is demanding an industrial democracy.

Lennon was thrown on the scrap pile by the membership of his craft, because men of discernment realized that he had outlived his usefulness as a labor official.

Lennon was dumped none too soon, and the conduct of a number of other labor officials is being so closely observed that they, too, will be forced through circumstances and conditions, to stand firmly on their feet or be found in the discard. When ex-labor officials pull on the mask of religion and accept their salaries from Morgan, it is about time that Judas should be denied a monopoly on execration.

THE STRIKE at Lawrence, Massachusetts, has revealed the cold-blooded brutality of capitalism. In years gone by the outrages that were perpetrated on the impoverished and oppressed victims of Russian despotism brought forth resolutions of protest that burned with condemnation, and the red-handed Czar of Russia, in conjunction with his uniformed professional murderers, was denounced in language the most scathing that ever fell from tongue or pen. But there is no need to look beyond the seas to witness atrocities that chill the blood and freeze the marrow in the bones. There is no need to rob the English language for words of denunciation in order that the fiendish acts of crowned royalty in the Old World may be portrayed to arouse the indignation of the justice-loving people of the world, for here, in America, in one of the New England states, liberty and justice have been stabbed to death by bayonets in the hands of the "boys in blue."

Governor Foss of Massachusetts has even dimmed the lustre of the memorable Peabody of Colorado and has shown by his servility to the mill owners that he is owned, body and soul, by economic masters.

But the strike at Lawrence, with all the infamies and outrages that have been inflicted upon the striking slaves of the mills, is teaching lessons to the working class in every part of the country, and is hastening the day when labor shall break forever the shackles forged by a master class.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, which refused to nullify the initiative and referendum in a suit brought by the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Companies, has brought forth editorial comment in nearly all the journals of this country, and nearly all men who are looked upon as prominent in public affairs, have expressed their opinions.

The fact cannot be ignored, but that the Supreme Court had its finger on the pulse of the people and the Court realized that the people (the "mob") were looking at the judiciary with an expression that was bereft of that reverence that was once paid to jurists who were looked upon as infallible in administering justice.

The infamous decisions that have been handed down by courts in later years have stripped the judiciary of its sanctity and the "mob" is slowly but surely discerning that *lawyers*, resolved into *judges* by trusts and corporations, do not live in an atmosphere where corruption and bribery dare not tread.

The Supreme Court, in its decision, has thrown the responsibility on Congress to pass legislation which may question the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum; but if Congress shall attempt to nullify the will of the people, then the "mob" will be able to bring about the political death of the national lawmaker who dares to prostitute himself to serve Mammon.

A NUMBER of *scientific* men are asking that a commission be established to inquire into the *cause* of the *unemployed*. Such scientific men must have some relatives or friends to whom they feel under obligations and are anxious that a commission of inquiry be estab-

lished in order that such relatives or friends might secure a place on the commission.

Any man or woman gifted with average intelligence knows the cause of unemployment.

The owners of mines, mills and factories do not need the labor of those who are idle.

The warehouses are filled with the products of labor, and until the congested warehouses are relieved of the products of labor, there will be but little chance for employment. Again, the productive capacity of the machine is greater than ever before, and its ever-increasing productive capacity is continually adding to the idle army.

The genius of man is perfecting the machines of production and distribution, and as perfection in production and distribution increases the less wage slaves are required to supply the markets of the world.

If the machines of production and distribution were collectively owned by all the people, and utilized for the use and benefit of the human race, instead of being operated for profit, there would be no unemployed problem.

As long as the few own the jobs, through the private ownership of the tools which the many must use in order to earn the means of life, there will remain the cause for the unemployed.

THE BONNE TERRE STAR in a late issue had the following significant editorial under the caption, "The Best Guarantee":

"Again the reports are in circulation that the workingmen of this county, through their unions, are going on a strike, and the timid and uninformed are scared, and in that connection, and with good reason, the business man with his all invested in merchandise is pretty easily scared.

"Knowing intimately the workings of unionism as at present organized, and being besides familiar with the laws and practices of the Western Federation, which is becoming strong in this district, the Star has no hesitancy in saying to the business men of Bonne Terre and the lead belt that there is no strike possible anywhere in the near future, and we know that the talk of the strike is *not* coming from men who belong to or are friendly to the unions.

"Under the binding and unbroken laws of the Western Federation the matter of ordering a strike is a process that requires a long time and if one should take place the business community of the district would have ample notice. The best guarantee that independent property owners and business men could possibly have that there would be no sudden industrial disturbance from the men, is the fact that the men are quite generally joining the Western Federation, and it is to the vital interest of every business man in the lead belt to guard against the possible harmful result of some hairbrained agitator, which can be effectually done by advising every man to join the Western Federation and listen to the advice and guidance of President Moyer—and above all not to go on any strike until Mr. Moyer officially orders such action.

The strike danger in the present situation is that certain companies will repeat the trick of two years ago, and employ some firebrand to start trouble."

GOODWIN'S WEEKLY, in a recent issue, had the following editorial under the heading, "The Destitute":

"The appeal from China for help for the starving is most pathetic. Three millions of human beings without food and without hope, slowly dying of starvation, is something too terrible for words. The bare statement makes an appeal that no generous soul can ignore.

"But, it is likewise true that there are delicate women, in this city, who do not get enough food every day on which to live. There should be more organized charitable organizations here and more vigilant search for the destitute, for more of our fellow men and women would die of want without making a sign than we imagine.

"There should be a man in every ward whose sole work should be to look up the destitute and report them, and a perfectly organized system of relief under the city's charge and supported, if necessary, from

the city's treasury. We do not mean to gather in the "vags" and administer to them, but such people as would work if they could get work, they and their wives and little children. It is more bitter than death for a mother to tell a hungry child that she is sorry but that she has no food for it."

The above is an editorial from the pen of a journalist, who, as a writer, has won a national reputation.

There is a cause for the poverty that afflicts millions of human beings in every part of the earth, and if Editor Goodwin, when urging temporary relief for the needy, would use his pen in attacking the cause that breeds hunger and want, he would be rendering great service to the countless thousands of men, women and children, who groan in misery and wretchedness.

Charity will not cure poverty, that is bred from wrong economic conditions.

Alms to the poor are like drops of oil thrown on the troubled ocean of human misery.

Charity is but the palliative to placate justice that has been outraged by an industrial system that has made thousands of millionaires and millions of tramps.

Editor Goodwin, when suggesting remedies for effects, should not hesitate to turn his vision on the cause that produces such effects, that are "too terrible for words."

P. H. SCULLIN, condemned as a pious old fraud by the American Federation of Labor, an expelled and discredited member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, exposed as one who should be arrested for securing money under false pretenses by the recent convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor at Victoria, is once more at large; this time in the vicinity of the Capital City.

After appealing to the lieutenant governor of the province and securing the consent of his good offices, Mr. Scullin called a few persons into session and organized what he has been pleased to term an Industrial Peace Association. Of course, the wageworkers were never consulted nor any of them represented among the drawing-room aggregation. Things have only been developing fairly well for Mr. Scullin. With such a flimsy excuse for getting the money—the employers not being so easy to fool as the parsons—Mr. Scullin has found it necessary to start something.

With the assistance of a "delegation," Mr. Scullin has recently interviewed the Provincial Executive Council with a view to having the government inaugurate a miniature Lemieux Act in this province; one that will furnish Mr. Scullin with an opportunity to get next to a government seat. Attorney General Bowser will hardly fall for such a swindle. Pending the decision of Premier McBride, it might be just as well to appoint the long-promised commission to inquire into the conditions surrounding the production and sale of coal in this province. If the conditions of the coal miners of British Columbia were made known, it might be somewhat easier for the duped persons associated with Mr. Scullin to understand why it requires more than a Peace Association to solve the labor problem. Mr. Scullin should be asked to do here what he has been compelled to do in his previous haunts, across the line, among the "foreigners."—B. C. Federationist.

The old fraud and flimflammer, who is now working his graft in Canada, was for several years in "the land of the free and the home of the brave," endeavoring to gather filthy lucre under the pretext of establishing an Industrial Peace Association. Scullin has been struggling to establish this Peace Association for many years, but the only interest that Scullin has in a Peace Association is the revenue he may be able to secure from the unsophisticated.

Scullin was in Denver, Colorado, a number of years ago, and his operations in the "Queen City" brought him into the courts. Scullin was so vigorously denounced that he was forced to take his departure from Colorado, while a number of dupes who fell for his *dope* mourned the loss of current coin of the realm.

A footpad or a sandbagger is a more desirable citizen than the swindling promoter of the Industrial Peace Association.

He Has Been Measured

COLONEL ROOSEVELT in making a recent speech in Columbus, Ohio, has shown that he has not lost his ability to play to the galleries.

His speech is a bid for the Presidency of the United States, and he feels that being in harmony with aggressive sentiments of the people, the trusts and corporations will hesitate to ignore him in the national convention of the Republican party.

Roosevelt in his Columbus speech came out in favor of the initiative and referendum and recall, and it is somewhat strange that such an astute statesman as the Sagamore Hill politician and editorial writer for John D. Rockefeller's Outlook, should be in the rear of the "mob" that has been clamoring for these constitutional amendments for a number of years.

The man of intelligence would entertain the opinion that a political giant of Roosevelt's proportions would lead instead of following the sentiment expressed by that element of the people whom patrician orators and journalists designate as the "mob."

But Roosevelt has realized that the sentiment expressed by the "mob" is becoming powerful, and that the aspirant for political honors who stands in opposition to a sentiment of national magnitude, is doomed and becomes numbered with the dead, politically.

But it is somewhat singular that Roosevelt, while seated on the White House Throne, never realized the necessity for the people having a direct voice in legislation and never expressed the opinion that the "mob" should be equipped with the power to snatch a debauched judge from the bench.

Roosevelt "sees the handwriting on the wall."

He knows that the people (the "mob") are coming together to give battle to "predatory wealth"—and upon the sentiment that prevails among the masses of the people, the Turbulent Teddy wants to ride into office.

It is a foregone conclusion that Teddy as a candidate will be bombarded from various quarters. His record of seven years in the White House will not merit the admiration of that element in our citizenship who can detect the ring of the genuine metal from the counterfeit.

The bombast of Roosevelt on the platform will be confronted by his acts in official life, and "hot air" will suffer when weighed on the same scales as his official conduct.

Teddy may be able to flimflam the thoughtless, but intelligent men have measured him long ago and they realize that he falls short of the stature of the statesman who can grapple with conditions in the solution of problems that confront the American people.

Western Conditions

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN men were arrested on the charge of vagrancy, in Portland, Oregon. When searched, 25 cents was the total amount found in their possession.

Each was fined \$100 and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse—with a choice of sentence being suspended if they left the city within twenty-four hours.

"Get out, or go to the workhouse!"

If they take a freight, they are liable to imprisonment. If they walk to the next town they will be ordered to move on. "Get off the earth, or make goods in prison!" seems to be the actual sentence.

If you were in their position, what would you do?—The American Flint.

The above appeared in the February issue of the official organ of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, and the closing line, which asks a question, is worthy of the most serious consideration on the part of those whose position in life makes it possible for them to be looked upon as criminals in the eyes of the law.

It has often been said that "poverty is not a crime," but in the face of the fact that 127 men are ordered to take their exit from Port-

land or go to jail for thirty days and pay a fine of \$100, invalidates the declaration that "poverty is not a crime."

The question: "If you were in their position, what would you do?" should appeal to every citizen of America whose uncertainty of employment may subject him to such a penalty from a court.

That question should be answered at the ballot box.

The industrial system that brings the victim before a court to be jailed, fined or deported, because he lacks the "visible means of support," should be overthrown, by the united power of the class that suffers the misery and wrongs of merciless exploitation while employed, and judicial insolence when pauperized through involuntary idleness. The judge upon the bench who feels no clemency for the poor, shivering shelterless victim of penury who can find no master, is a callous-souled monster, whose heart never felt the moisture of "the milk of human kindness," and when he dies, no eye should feel a tear, that his carcass no longer moves upon the surface of the earth. Some day, the laboring people of America will answer this question asked by The American Flint, and, when the question is answered intelligently, labor will not be jobless and subject to the penalties of a hyena on the bench.

Taft Knows His Class

PRESIDENT TAFT, while recognized as a man who is loyal to the rule of plutocracy, must be admired for his brutal frankness.

No one except a mental invalid will accuse "Injunction Bill" for having a warm spot in his heart for organized labor, and few there are who will attempt to prove that "God Knows" has any particular interest in the welfare of the masses of the people.

The "Father of Injunctions" is class-conscious and class-loyal, and his public utterances from the platform leave no room for doubt in the minds of intelligent men but that Taft stands for the rule of that class, whose economic power make them industrial masters of a continent.

In a speech recently before an association of lawyers in New York, the President expressed himself as follows:

"We of the bar are called upon to say whether we are going to protect the institution of the judiciary and continue it independent of the majority or of all the people."

It requires no sage to interpret the meaning of the above language

used by Taft in an address before the legal fraternity of New York

In that address, Taft practically appealed to the lawyers to unite and resent the sentiment that demands that the *majority of the people* shall exercise control of the courts.

The *people* shall be permitted to pay the salaries of the judges on the bench, but the *judge* shall be *independent* of his paymasters.

The judge shall stand upon such a lofty summit that the *majority of the people* shall not reach him; but it is probable that when Taft made such a speech in New York, he did not mean that the *minority of the people*, who are able to bribe courts and give banquets to judges, should be barred from interviewing our judicial autoocrats, who must be kept aloof from being swayed by the influence of the "mob."

For the *majority of the people* or *all of the people* to control the judiciary, would render impotent that class of people who reap millions from the sweat of labor and who, in the language of Baer, hail the courts as "the bulwarks of American liberty."

Will the Resolutions Be Remembered?

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of Illinois, in convention at Springfield, passed the following resolution in behalf of the strikers at Lawrence, Massachusetts:

"In the great struggle that is now going on in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, where men, women and children are on strike for their rights, an outrage has been committed that is so revolting in its nature as to cause every lover of freedom and liberty to blush with shame and to cause the blood of every worker and self-respecting, decent, American citizen to boil with righteous indignation; and,

"Whereas, The damnable outrage perpetrated by Colonel Sweetzer and Marshal Sullivan, by forcibly preventing those interested from providing for the poor, defenseless children by refusing to permit them to be taken to other cities where they could be provided with food, clothing and shelter, is the most dastardly outrage yet resorted to by any band of heartless, mercenary Cossacks in the interests of the robber barons, in any stage of industrial progress in this, a supposedly free country, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the United Mine Workers of Illinois, in convention assembled, representing 70,000 mine workers, view with alarm and suspicion this recent outrage of capitalist hirelings, and condemn their action as un-American, uncivilized and as having no place in this enlightened civilization.

"By such acts as these are the McNamara outrages prompted, and those in charge of the officers, as well as the mill owners, should be charged with the most contemptible of crimes, which will hasten the day of the torch and the bomb, if the enlightened people do not rise up in their might and at once and for all put an end to these brutal, Russianized methods."

The above resolution is strong and vigorous and was adopted unanimously by a rising vote of the delegates.

Every labor organization throughout America will not hesitate to give its unqualified indorsement of the resolution that was adopted without a dissenting vote in the convention at Springfield.

But the question arises as to what percentage of the membership of organized labor well remember the resolution of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, when time ushers in the month of November.

What percentage of the labor movement will march to the polls at the next election, and deposit a protest in the ballot box against the hellish system that tears children from the arms of mothers, outrages womanhood and clubs and shoots strikers into subjection?

The memory of the average workingman is, unfortunately, short, and he seems to forget in a brief period of time the wrongs from which his class suffered at the hands of every combination that flourishes on the slavery of toiling humanity.

During the political campaign that immediately precedes the day of election, thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of victims of wage slavery will listen attentively to the hired orators of capitalism, and, becoming hypnotized and drugged by verbal opiates administered by political specialists of the Democratic and Republican parties, will strut to the polls on election day and cast again the same old ballot that has kept labor chained and shackled beneath the yoke of industrial tyranny.

It is about time that labor should realize that a Democratic Foss of Massachusetts is as much an enemy to labor as was a Republican Peabody of Colorado.

A Call to Political Action

THE FOLLOWING was drafted and adopted by the legislative committee of Local Union No. 418, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and has been sent to the labor press for publication.

The call is as follows:

"To All Laboring Men and Women in the United States, Greeting:
"Abraham Lincoln, in his second message to Congress, said:

"Let them, the laboring people, beware of surrendering a political part, which, when surrendered, will be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities against them."

"The message was very brief, and was devoted entirely as an admonition to the working people in matters affecting their individual political future.

"As we look back over the past and recount what has taken place

since the Great Emancipator wrote that simple message, we realize the importance of being *more* careful in the exercise of our rights of suffrage; believing that the time has come for all workingmen and women to lay aside their party affiliations and work together for the common good of all who work for wages.

"The mere fact of going to the polls and casting your vote does not avail, but *you* must go into the *primaries* and work for the election of delegates whom you know will go into convention and nominate men for office who are friendly to your cause no matter to what party they may belong, and when elected, will carry out the will of the people and not the will of the trusts only.

"The labor unions may be composed of 'undesirable citizens,' yet we appeal to you to *muster all the courage and force you have in the coming national campaign*, to the end that we receive more equitable and just rights in this 'land of the free and the home of the brave.'

Fraternally yours,

"LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

(Seal)

"Local Union No. 418, U. B. of C. & J. of A."

The legislative committee that drafted and adopted the above circular letter, which has been sent out to the Labor and Socialist press, is permeated with the right spirit, and that spirit has been moved by the continued outrages that have been inflicted on labor through an employing class controlling all the functions of government.

The legislative, judicial and executive departments of government are directed by economic masters, and before labor can expect to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," those departments of

government must be wrested from the hand of capitalism by the working class.

The circular calls upon "all workingmen and women to lay aside their party affiliations and work together for the common good of all who work for wages."

The circular should have said that "all workingmen and women should break the political affiliations that uphold an industrial system that holds the working class in subjugation, and *affiliate* with that political party whose platform stands for the economic liberty of the race."

Again, the circular reads: "Work for the election of delegates whom you know will go into convention and nominate men for office who are friendly to your cause no matter to what party they may belong, and, when elected, will carry out the will of the people and not the will of the trusts only."

That kind of political advice has been given to the laboring people for years, and the laboring people have been voting for "friends of labor" regardless of what party to which they belonged, and yet nothing substantial has been accomplished by those officials "friendly to your cause," simply because the "friends of labor" found it more remunerative to yield allegiance to the political platform on which they were elected than to remain friendly to a class whose ballots have always been scattered and divided on election day.

The circular of the legislative committee, of Greeley, Colo., should have called upon the workingmen and women of the nation to rally beneath the banner of Socialism, for only in the political party of the working class, by the working class and for the working class, can real freedom become the heritage of humanity.

The Universal Working Card

JAMES ROBERTS, a member of Moyie Miners' Union of Moyie, B. C., who was a delegate representing District Association No. 6. Western Federation of Miners, at the British Provincial Federation of Labor convention, held at Victoria during the month of January, has made a report on the work of the convention to the District Association which he represented, and the report shows that Delegate Roberts is clear-cut in his conclusions and that he is equipped with more than ordinary ability.

One paragraph of his report contained the following:

"We now come to number two, which is one of the most important questions confronting labor unions today. That is the crying necessity of some arrangement whereby there can be a free interchange of working cards between all unions, or, as it is sometimes called, the Universal Working Card. Too long have the different unions been building up tariff walls between one another in the way of high initiation fees, etc., and placing obstacles in each other's way. The time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary for labor to close up its ranks. There is no longer any room for sectionalism or small units amongst the workers. The introduction of modern machinery is leveling things up; the skilled mechanic of yesterday becomes the ordinary laborer of to-morrow; therefore the need of more harmony and solidarity, and the adoption of an Universal Working Card will help to bring this about."

The above paragraph in the report of Delegate Roberts will be approved by every man in the labor movement who is yearning for the day when a united working class can wrest victory from the iron hand of corporate despots.

Men of intelligence in the ranks of organized labor who are earnestly struggling to build a fortress behind whose walls labor may be protected, have reached the conclusion that the "Universal Working Card" must receive favorable consideration from every labor organization throughout the world.

Men in the labor movement, as a general rule, do not change their vocation from choice, but in the most of instances, grim necessity forces the workingman to accept any kind of employment that affords him the opportunity to earn the means of life. The labor movement, as at present constituted, insists that the member of organized labor who is forced to accept other employment than that which is found in his particular craft, trade or calling, shall again pay initiation fees, and this initiation fee which he is called upon to pay on account of being forced to accept employment outside of the jurisdiction of his trade or calling is nothing more nor less than a *fine* imposed upon him for his loyalty to the principles of the labor movement.

When a laboring man pays an initiation fee that admits him to the fellowship of organized labor, that fee should be sufficient to place in his hands a card that would be recognized by every labor organization in lieu of initiation fees. The labor organizations cannot afford to lock the doors and become close corporations. The doors must be opened wide, and the admission of the working class to membership in organized labor must be made so easy that no man or woman who works for another can afford to remain outside the pale of the labor movement.

Mill Murderers of Massachusetts

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 24, 1912.

Lexington, Mass., April 19, 1775.

THE BLACKEST PAGE in all the 400 years of American history was written February 24, 1912. Russia has its Bloody Sunday, and the United States now has its Black Saturday.

On that day the police under orders issued by a Republican mayor and the soldiers under orders issued by a Democratic governor, by command of the Republican and Democratic mill owners of Lawrence, Massachusetts, assaulted the working class mothers of that city, clubbed them until the blood flowed, tore their children from their arms, threw them, shrieking with fright and terror, into patrol wagons, and carted them to the police station and jail for seeking to save their offspring from starvation.

That is the story of civilized inhumanity flashing all over the wires and which has no parallel in all the pages of history.

The 25,000 men, women and children, working in the cotton and woolen mills of Lawrence, Massachusetts, victims of these Republican and Democratic slave pens, have long been on strike and literally starving by inches.

Pitiless as savages, the mill owners applied the hunger lash, sparing not even the babes, demanding the unconditional surrender of the slaves.

In the very last extremity, and in sheer desperation, an attempt was made to save at least the little children who were shivering in the cold and crying for bread. Sympathizers, strangers, in near-by cities, roused by the heart-rending scene, opened their hearts and homes to the little boys and girls that were being tortured and murdered by the Lawrence mill owners, arranged for their transportation—after securing the consent of their heart-broken mothers and fathers—and pre-

pared to receive them—when the news was flashed to them that the enraged mill owners, who scented possible defeat in the removal of the starving babies—had commanded the police and militia to assault the mothers at the railway station, tear their children from them and force them back into the black holes of famine and death from which they were about to escape.

That assault upon American working women at Lawrence was upon every workingman, woman and child in the United States!

That assault revealed in a flash the Republican and Democratic parties to the working class!

That assault was the Lexington of the American Social Revolution.

Working men and women of the United States, arouse as if these cruel blows had fallen upon your own heads and your own starving children had been torn from you by armed brutes let loose by the ruling masters!

What shall be your answer to these cowardly assaults upon your brothers and sisters and their helpless children?

Will you, can you, dare you, be so craven, so slavish, so degenerate as to turn a deaf ear to their appeal?

Have you in your veins one drop of red blood, in your heart one spark of feeling, in your breast one particle of manhood?

Then rise as if you had been stung by the lash of a scorpion!

Let a million American workers this very hour strip themselves of their Republican and Democratic badges, and swear by the manhood that is in them that Black Saturday at Lawrence ends forever their allegiance to the political parties responsible for that monstrous outrage upon their class!

In no city where a Socialist mayor has charge of the police power would that revolting crime against labor have been possible.

In Schenectady, in Milwaukee, in Butte and a score of other Ameri-

can cities where the workers have control of the police power the police do not dare not, commit such an assault upon the suffering mothers and starving children of the working class.

Remember Lawrence, the Lexington of labor's struggle for liberty!

Remember Lawrence and close up the ranks of the workers from the Atlantic to the Pacific!

Remember Lawrence and Black Saturday on election day at every ballot box in the United States!

The Attempt to Peonize California

(By Austin Lewis.)

UNEMPLOYMENT is rife on the Pacific Coast, and particularly so in San Francisco.

Tens of thousands walk the streets of that city without work; in many instances without food. They are for the most part strangers in a strange land. In the words of our present governor, "they must eat." Hence, crime increases rapidly, the social conditions of the city grow worse in every way, and riots, with consequent bloodshed, will supervene unless steps are taken to meet the condition.

This mass of unemployed is produced artificially by the employing class for the purpose of crushing labor on the Pacific coast and reducing the economic position of the workers to the same or even to a lower level than that of the eastern cities.

Everywhere all over this country and Europe the message has been sent by flaring, lying advertisements in the columns of the prostituted press that there is plenty of work here at high rates of wages.

Men, struggling for a living elsewhere, have listened to the cry and have come in their thousands. They are not to be blamed. Starving, they have followed instinctively the road to better feeding grounds, even as our nomadic ancestors moved from valley to valley.

They have arrived, and are now confronted with desolation and misery.

The capitalist has brought them, to crush the working class.

The working class must organize them to crush the capitalist; they were brought here by the capitalist; he must be made to keep them now they are here.

The cause of the worker and the unemployed is identical. The worker of today will certainly be the unemployed of tomorrow.

Therefore it is the duty of the working class, and particularly of that portion of the working class for which the World speaks, to organize these unemployed; to parade their massed misery, and proclaim to the world the fact of their existence here and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast.

The lies of the prostitute press must be met by the actual truth, and it must be proclaimed far and wide that the Pacific Coast, and particularly San Francisco, is an excellent place for workingmen to keep away from at present.

These laborers are brought here for the express purpose of lowering the standard of living and destroying the organization of labor. It is to be lamented that the present form of labor organization is such that it can offer only very unsatisfactory resistance to capitalist attacks of this character. It is therefore all the more the duty of the industrialists to take the forefront in the unemployed question and to supply the initiative in which the craft unions are obviously deficient. This attack of the capitalist must be met by the organization of the unemployed and by converting into a weapon of labor the instrument by

which the destruction of labor was to be compassed. The presence of the unemployed must be taken advantage of by the workers. The unemployed must be organized into a force which, instead of threatening the bread of the worker, will threaten the continued existence of capitalism and give the capitalist state and the capitalist municipal government all the trouble possible. This is but just. Unemployment is a by-product of capitalism; without capitalism, no unemployment; it is meet, therefore, that capitalism should be made to fully realize the vices of its own offspring, and to pay the bills.

It is manifestly the intention of our capitalistic masters to deluge local labor with a flood of outside laborers whose standards are lower than our own and who are compelled because of helplessness to accept pay even below their own low standards.

The influx of eastern unemployed is the first deliberate step in that direction. But what is happening now is merely a summer shower to the deluge which is to follow.

Southern European immigration, with the construction of the Panama canal, will assume colossal proportions. Already the steamship lines are establishing themselves here for the purpose of importing Southern European labor at \$35 for the trip from Mediterranean ports. The climate and surroundings are particularly suitable to this class of immigrant, who, coming with a very low standard of living, will necessarily threaten our existing standards.

A member of a Chamber of Commerce said to me a few days ago:

"It is not the purpose of the local business men to make a prosperous community where all will share in the prosperity. They are determined to Peonize California!"

That is true. They want to make California the home of a poverty-stricken, miserable population, the life of whose members will be spent in piling up profits for eastern investors and bondholders. In this enterprise the very climatic advantages, of which we are so proud, are in favor of the capitalist. Wages will necessarily become low under the conditions. A working class which does not require warm housing, much fuel, large quantities of woolen clothing and a heavy meat diet, may be driven to work for very little, under the lash of necessity and competition for employment.

We are on the slope of the abyss. A slip and we are doomed. But there is still a chance to dig our feet into the turf and to begin the backward climb.

An industrial form of organization is the prime labor necessity. It must and will be made.

The most important and pressing need is to organize the unemployed and to formulate demands for them.

There is a measure of public sympathy on our side in this matter of which we should make use, for the Californian has not yet become calloused to human suffering. Of this we should take advantage and gather behind our unemployed organization all the diverse elements of strength which the community can yield.—The Oakland World.

Weapons That Are Unfair

A NUMBER of prominent men identified with the hierarchy of the Catholic church are now making a bitter fight against Socialism.

As every organ of the capitalist class is likewise waging war against Socialism, it is only reasonable to presume that the clerical spouters who are bringing indictments against Socialism are being well paid for their services.

These saintly gentlemen who have stepped out of their pulpits and taken the public platform to denounce and condemn Socialism, have advanced no logical arguments against Socialism that appeal to the intelligence of thinking men and women. The day has gone by when the mandate of a Catholic priest will have any effect upon the minds of people who are close observers of industrial conditions and who have uncovered the infamies of a system that has murdered hope and planted despair in the human heart.

The fact that priests and higher dignitaries of the Catholic church, who are robed in the livery of religion, assail the doctrines of Socialism, will not deter or halt determined men and women from making an investigation.

Anything that will not stand investigation will be discarded, but if the Catholic clergy who are arrayed against Socialism entertain the opinion that communicants of the Catholic church will submissively yield obedience to clerical dictums, simply because such dictums are issued by potentates of the Catholic church, they are much mistaken, and they will discover that even Catholics will refuse to permit their mentality to be shackled by any member of a robed fraternity, who in the name of the church commands Catholics to renounce the philosophy of Socialism.

Some Catholic priests in their tirades against Socialism seem to take a special delight in pointing out the frailties and infirmities of certain men and women identified with Socialism, and use those per-

sonal frailties and infirmities as arguments to portray Socialism as a menace to civilization.

The crimes of individuals connected with the Socialist party should not be charged to Socialism no more than the crimes of Catholic priests should be charged to the Catholic church.

An exchange gives the following record of crimes committed by Catholics:

"1865—President Abraham Lincoln, murdered by J. Wilkes Booth, Catholic and Democrat. Mrs. Surrat and others concerned in the conspiracy were Catholics.

"1881—President James A. Garfield, assassinated by a Catholic and a Republican, Charles Guiteau.

"1893—Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, fell by the hand of a Catholic and a Democrat, Prendergast.

"1901—President William McKinley, assassinated by Leon Czolgoz, Catholic and Republican.

"1910—William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York, shot by John J. Gallagher, Catholic and Democrat.

"1911—John J. McNamara, Catholic, Democrat and Knight of Columbus, and his brother, James B. McNamara, Catholic and Democrat, plead guilty to the most gigantic dynamiting conspiracy in the history of the nation.

"Ortie McManigal, their 'pal,' was also a Catholic."

If the Socialists should hold the Catholic church responsible for the crimes of the above named individuals, there would be a howl of indignation on the part of the Catholic clergy, and they would be justified in denouncing the effort of any bigot to bring in a verdict against the church, simply because members of that church had outraged law and reddened their hands with human blood. But if the

Catholic clergy continue to use the degenerate traits of Socialists as arguments against the philosophy of Socialism, then let not the Catholic clergy complain when Socialists use the same weapons to cast reflections on the teachings of the Catholic church.

The Socialist, if forced, can use the microscope to detect the criminal traits of many pretended disciples of Christ, and some of the clergy, if forced to take doses of their own medicine, will find it somewhat nauseating.

Political Optimists

A LARGE ELEMENT in the Republican party are now grooming Theodore Roosevelt for a presidential nomination, and the only Teddy has signified his willingness to accept the honor thrust upon him.

Teddy is somewhat modest and does not wish the public to believe that he hungers for such a political plum, but if the people become hysterical through clamoring for him to serve his country at \$75,000 per annum and perquisites, he will sink his personal interests to grab the sceptre of a nation and make history as a statesman.

A large number of people have declared that Teddy is the only man that can arouse the country from industrial paralysis and commercial stagnation, and that his *strenuosity* will prove a tonic to the business depression that seems to prevail from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But these people who are so optimistic as to the ability of Roosevelt seem to lose sight of the fact that in 1907, when the only Teddy was an incumbent of the White House there was a financial crash that was felt in every state of the Union. They seem to forget that Roosevelt had seven years at Washington to give evidence of his statesmanship, and yet, those who are not mentally dizzy, failed to discern those supernatural powers that are credited by some people to the founder and promoter of the Ananias Club.

Roosevelt is equipped with a blustering bravado that appeals to the galleries, but noise very seldom achieves anything in the interests of the masses of the people. Teddy was once hailed as a "trust-

buster," but men with brains and who have given thought to economic questions are positive that trusts cannot be dissolved. But if Teddy was a "trust-buster," then why has he never been able to demonstrate that he was worthy of the name?

Why was it that under his administration as president he permitted the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to be absorbed by the steel trust if he is possessed of those peculiar accomplishments as a statesman to paralyze trusts?

A man who could secure more than a quarter of a million of dollars from insurance corporations, railway magnates and other potentates in finance and commerce in the state of New York for a political campaign will not throw any disastrous bombs to explode the trusts.

The editorial scribbler of the Outlook who owes the Pennsylvania railroad lines more than \$100,000 for special trains and who permitted Harriman, the departed railroad wizard, to scan his message before submitting the same to Congress, will not shell the trusts by suggesting to national law-makers any disastrous legislation.

The trusts cannot be "busted," and the thoughtless people who are clamoring for Roosevelt for president of the United States, with the idea that he will harness or shatter the trusts, will be sadly disappointed.

If Roosevelt is nominated his campaign expenses will come from the coffers of trusts and corporations, and the beneficiary of such funds cannot be expected to put any brakes on the progress of the trusts, unless he resolves himself into a shameless ingrate.



A CLASS-CONSCIOUS RESOLUTION.

Box 2178, Bisbee, Arizona, February 27, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert the following in the Miners' Magazine:

We, the members of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, unanimously resolve that: Whereas, The coal miners of Great Britain are about to be engaged in a gigantic struggle with the master class, and realizing the necessity of concerted action along industrial lines; therefore we ask that the executive officers of the W. F. M. to communicate with the United Mine Workers of America to the end that no coal be mined for or shipped to Great Britain during the impending strike.

Be it further resolved that a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the labor press throughout the country for publication.

B. P. COUGHLAN,
GEORGE POWELL,
J. CARROLL,

Committee.

E. J. MacCOSHOM,
Secretary No. 106.

(Seal)

FROM AN ADDRESS OF CHARLES SUMNER IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON CORRUPT JUDGES.

Let me say here that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect. But I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of frailty.

Alas, alas, the worse crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment.

It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Saviour barefooted over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath His cross. It was a judicial tribunal which, against the entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave—which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle of the Gentiles and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which, in the name of the old religion adjured the saint and fathers of the Christian church to death, in all its most dreadful forms; and which, afterwards, in the name of the new religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amidst the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move around the sun.

It was a judicial tribunal which in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent herself to be instrumental of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth the un pitying accessory of the un pitying guillotine.

Ay, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII., from the unjust divorce of his queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fire of persecution that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley, and John Rodgers, which after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden, which, in justice and humanity, sent Sydney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan fathers persistently refused to obey; and which, afterwards, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder—even with the blood of innocent women.

Ay, sir, and it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem; which affirmed the consti-

tutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished "jurors and the people" to obey, and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the Fugitive Slave Law.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, February.—Determined that the federal government shall take steps to secure the rights and liberties of American citizens to the striking textile workers of Lawrence, Massachusetts, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative, declared that he would press the passage of his resolution for a congressional investigation with all might and main.

"The Democrats are responsible for legislation in the House," said Berger. "I intend to put the issue right square up to them."

Berger has received the following telegram from the striking textile workers, signed by William Yates, Edward Reilly, Archibald H. Adamson, William D. Haywood and W. E. Trautman:

"Twenty-five thousand striking textile workers and citizens of Lawrence protest against the hideous brutality with which the police handled the women and children of Lawrence this morning. Carrying on the illegal and criminal orders of the city marshal to prevent free citizens from sending their children out of the city, strong men knocked down, choked and clubbed women and mothers who were trying to protect their children from the onslaught of the police.

"We demand a congressional investigation before the mill owners succeed in perverting the law courts and all the forces of government and making their crying outrages the admitted law of the land."

On reading the accounts of the Lawrence outrage in the Washington newspapers and before receiving the above telegram, Berger gave out the following interview to the capitalist press:

"It is the old story. No matter how peacefully the workmen conduct a strike, the militia will find some pretext under which to use force and turn the strike into a riot. That is exactly what has happened in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The strikers behaved in such a way that the chief of police did not see any reason to molest them or interfere with them. He was therefore removed as inefficient, and another man was put in his place for the purpose of creating trouble. With the militia he of course succeeded beautifully.

"But the pretext is simply an outrage. The strikers, and especially the women, were manhandled and beaten because they tried to send their children away to another city. It is absolutely nobody's business whether or not the strikers send their children away, so long as these children can be well taken care of. To compel the children to stay with their parents, where they would have to starve, is a tactic that has not been used in history since the days of Genghis Khan.

"It is foolish for any American to declare that this act of the police chief is anything else than unconstitutional, outrageous and barbaric. It would not be surprising to see the strikers, in the face of such provocation, use any kind of weapons against both the militia and police. They deserve the admiration of the country for their self-control."

Workers everywhere are urged to write letters to the House committee on rules, Washington, D. C., and to demand immediate consideration of Berger's resolution for an investigation of the Lawrence strike. Organizations adopting resolutions should send copies to their respective congressman and also to the house committee on rules.

"Put the issue right square up to them!"

Berger Ridicules Hobson.

Ridiculing the demand of Representative Hobson of Alabama for an investigation of the charge of cowardice made against him by Representative Hay of Virginia, Berger took the floor during the discussion that ensued and suggested that the House ought better take up the subject of unemployment and trace its cause as well as provide a remedy.

"If the gentleman from Alabama wants to spend money to investigate something I shall give him a subject worthy of investigation and spending money," said Berger. "According to the report of the Employment Bureau of the state of Illinois there are 125,000 men out of work in Chicago alone. Let us investigate the cause of widespread unemployment and want. We have no right to spend money to investigate any harm that possibly may have been done to the gentleman from Alabama.

"I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Alabama ask for a court-

By I. Tarkoff, Montrose, Colorado.

martial to clear himself. The members of the House belong to a civic body. We are representatives of the people. We are not officers of the standing army. We have no military code of ethics different and separate from the civic code of ethics. Moreover, this is not Russia, Germany nor Japan. We are not going to fight duels in this country—not even French duels where nobody gets hurt."

After wasting nearly three hours trying to find out whether Hobson was really a coward, as Hay had charged, the principals "kissed and made up." Hay apologized and shook hands with the Alabama "statesman" while the House members and spectators in the galleries enthusiastically applauded.

But Berger's suggestion to investigate unemployment was ignored.

Votes Against Chemical Bill.

Berger voted against the Democratic bill to revise the chemical tariff schedule. This is the first time the Socialist cast his vote with Republicans on a tariff measure. Berger voted against the bill because he believes that it is really a revision upward. The Democrats voted for the bill like sheep.

Telegraphers Want Government Ownership.

Congress is being petitioned by thousands of telegraphers to take over the commercial telegraphs and make them a part of the postoffice system. A petition signed by fifty American telegraphers now employed in Winnipeg, Manitoba, has also reached Congress.

The signers of the petition from Canada declare that they have been blacklisted by the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies on account of their union affiliations, and that after being compelled to wander over the United States seeking employment they were forced into exile in order to earn a livelihood.

The exiled Americans urge Congress to establish government-owned telegraphs according to the recent recommendation of Postmaster General Hitchcock. The only bill before Congress providing a comprehensive plan for the purchase and establishment of postal telegraphs is the one introduced by Berger this winter.

"It is Socialistic."

A New York organization has recently written to every congressman urging him to vote against parcels post legislation. "We believe," says the writer of the letter, "that it is wrong in principle—that it is Socialistic, and that such a step ought not to be taken."

Berger also received this letter. He replied: "As I am a Socialist and an upholder of Socialist principles and measures, I presume that your communication has been sent to the wrong address."

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Written Expressly for the Miners' Magazine by William E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

Is it worth while to simply live,
Labor and suffer and never give
A single thought to the simple cause—
Why this world with its myriad laws
That are good for the rich, for the poor unjust,
Who seemed doomed to serve as they ever must
The whims of the class that are rolling in wealth
Gotten by knavery, pillage and stealth,
And must ever be ruled by the rich when they smile?
Are we living for this? Is this worth while?

Is it worth while that the poor are given
Hell on earth and a promise of heaven?
After we've suffered, toiled, hungered and bled
To be sent to a heaven after we're dead?
And enjoy a new life of endless bliss,
While hell is all we know in this?
The preacher in language cheering and fair
Tells us what glories await us there,
And the poor are content to imbibe this quile.
Are we living for this? Is this worth while?

Is it worth while to toil and slave,
Give our lives to the rich and end with a grave
Out on Poverty Flat where the burning sun,
Called forth by Him whose "will is done?"
Contented have you been day after day
To listen to what the masters say.
They have eaten the loaf; you are given the crumb,
And true to tradition are servile and dumb
And willing to bask in the rich man's smile,
While he yokes you closer. Is this worth while?

Cast aside the yoke and break your chain!
You have suffered enough privation and pain.
You have no master who thrives on pelf;
You are master of all—you are master yourself.
No one was ordained by Him on high
To rule your destiny till you die.
Less was it ever to any man given
To dole hell on earth with a promise of heaven.
Break your chains, answer back with a smile,
"Labor is master, and that is worth while."

Labor makes wealth, but labor has none.
Life is labor from sun to sun.
Labor has ever been made to feel
In the loom of life it was only a wheel
For the rich to own and to safely guide
And always at dictates of wealth to abide;
For wealth is wisest and surely knows best—
What is good for the poor, as their deeds attest;
But the time will come, you will ask with a smile
Of the wakening world, "Was it not worth while?"

Oh, World of Labor, it is worth while
To strip this class of power and quile.
In your hands rests the power and might
To dispel this hideous dream of night—
A night of oppression with never a dawn,
Which hides this demon and all his spawn.
Pull back the veil so the world may see
You acknowledge no master, for you are free!
Free as you were at the hour of birth—
Free as the best who walk the earth,
And the world will look brighter, you'll say with a smile,
"We have suffered long, but it's worth the while."

In my first article I have shown that the main mission of capitalism is to absorb and concentrate all property in the hands of the few through legalized exploitation or profit, rent and interest.

In the second article I have shown that the main mission of Socialism is to outlaw and ABOLISH all exploitation, or profit, rent and interest, thus knocking the props out from under all capitalistic values of property and placing all values on all property on a "service" or "use" basis, instead of a profit, rent or interest basis.

Now the question arises as to the incentive for anyone to do their best under a system which does not hold out profit, rent or interest as a reward. We certainly must reward those who are doing their best for humanity and hold out such reward as the incentive for honest and useful efforts of toil.

What is that reward? First of all we must honestly investigate and find out whom the present capitalistic system rewards through profit, rent and interest. Is it brain and brawn, the real leaders of society? Take the recent American history of their great men: Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Paine, Ingersoll, Adams, Monroe, Lincoln, Emerson, Whittier, Browning, Markham, Wells and thousands of others. Are they, or were they, our rewarded millionaires? Take our great inventors. Are they our rewarded millionaires? For every cent a real inventor received from his inventions, corporations made thousands of dollars. Are the hundreds of millions of toilers, mechanics, journalists or professional men the rewarded millionaires? If not, who are those whom we have so over-richly rewarded? What great work or function in society are they performing? We find that from the foundation of the world foolish, burdensome and grossly material rewards were bestowed on that class of society which the rest of the people finally had to unsaddle and get rid of in some way. They were the slaveholders, the feudal barons, the pirates, the highway robbers, the Czars, the Emperors, kings, the abandoned soldier, brutal statesmen, tricky politicians, usurers, grafters, monopolists, trust magnates; and now it is the captains of industry, most of whom do not even know where their property is located, let alone how to run it. Most of our rewarded millionaires do not even take the trouble to clip their own coupons. That is the class the world has always rewarded with more than was good for them in material wealth. If you like this picture and reward of toil and brain necessary for the welfare of humanity, just keep ignorant and prattle away the little foolish, stale high-sounding phrases always put in the mouths of the "skinned and defrauded," and glory in the greatness of the "lords" which you will surely have to worship pretty soon, unless you get a "hunch" on yourself and unsaddle them and throw them on the scrap pile with the rest of the discarded foolish social parasites of old.

Now what is the reward Socialism holds out for brain and toil and honest effort for the welfare of humanity? Just read this social message of Socialism: "We hold that all wealth is produced by brain and toil, and all wealth belongs to the producers thereof." This is all the incentive held out by Socialism as a material reward for the wealth producers—brain or brawn; and no reward at all for non-wealth producers. (The subject of "Who is a wealth producer?" will be taken up later). Is that a sufficient incentive to advance the world?

Let us see from the following figures from United States reports what we are doing at present:

First, the material incentive of 50 per cent of all the people in the United States who toil with brain or brawn is not over \$500 per year.

Second, the incentive of 25 per cent more is not over \$900 per year.

Third, the incentive of 15 per cent more is not over \$1,500 per year.

Fourth, the incentive of 5 per cent more is not over \$2,000 per year.

Fifth, the incentive of 3 per cent more is not over \$2,500 per year.

Sixth, the incentive of the other 2 per cent is from \$5,000 to out of sight.

From government reports we also learn that even under the present wasteful methods of production (of which agriculture is the most disorganized and wasteful of all), there is produced annually over \$2,500 for every man, woman and child actively employed in productive industry with brain or brawn. Now, just ask the first five classes of society mentioned above whether that reward (the results of their own toil) will be any incentive for them to continue their labors? And furthermore, ask them how much it is worth to them to be **GUARANTEED** that as long as they are willing to render useful services to society their income is safe, sure and uninterrupted by sickness, old age or disability of any kind, and that their children after them will have the same opportunity, or better, than they have. (As society improves those opportunities by organizing all industry on the largest and most economical scale possible and for the benefit of those engaged in industry). Yes, just ask those people who are 98 per cent and all our useful population what they think of such a proposition?

Here is a proposition where every toiler can use all his earnings for wholesome living, enjoyment, recreation and education, while at present he must use it for all kinds of uncertainties and mishaps to himself and his dependents. And some of them try to become capitalists, only to fall down and be trampled upon by those above them, and in that way lose even their opportunity for HALF decent life.

"How can Socialism guarantee such rewards to toil?" you ask. Will we not have governments to run, schools, hospitals, roads, courts, jails, penitentiaries to maintain, the sick, the young, the old, to support; failures in crops, crime, fires, floods, etc., etc., which cost ever so much to remedy? Must that expense not come out of the wealth produced by toil? I must inform you "No;" positively "No." Nature or God has so richly endowed the world that it can stand all this expense without taking even a farthing from honest toil. You ask me how?

I must ask you:

First—To whom belongs the forest not produced by anyone?

Second—To whom belongs the grass and other wild growths on all the hills and valleys, not produced by anyone?

Third—To whom belongs all the fish in all the oceans, lakes and rivers, not produced by anyone?

Fourth—To whom belongs all the minerals, coal and oil in the bowels of the earth, not produced by anyone?

Fifth—To whom belongs all the power in all our waterways, high tides, canals, etc., not produced by anyone?

Sixth—To whom belongs all the land and surface of this globe we live on, not produced by anyone?

Those are all the heritage and free gift from God or Nature to the human race. What have we done with them up till now? We divided them up among the pirates of the human race. Rockefellers take the oil, Baers take the coal, Guggies take the gold and silver, Huarhausers take the forests, Armours confiscate all the grass, the fish trusts and canneries take all the fish and the landlords take all the surface of the globe, etc., etc. The pirates have capitalized God's free gift and are drawing rent, interest and profit from them. A fine disposition this is of the free gift of God to all his people. How do you like it? The Socialists would use a very small part of this free gift from God for maintaining government, the young, the old, the sick, and to cover all natural losses of crop failures, fires, floods, etc., etc. Not one farthing need be taken from useful labor for any such purpose.

The foundation of the Socialist incentive to labor and to enjoy the fruits of one's labor is laid deep in the laws of nature, and nothing can hinder the human race from getting its own, except the ignorance of the people, shown by putting their faith in Mammonism instead of Socialism.

TRADE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

III. The Political Union.

By Robert Hunter.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was an attempt to form a trade union movement on a partisan political basis. It was an effort to build up an economic movement, submitting itself to the decisions of a political party.

Previous to 1893 the Socialists had developed great strength in the Knights of Labor. In fact, in that year they had obtained control of the New York District Assembly of that organization. They were largely instrumental that year in the defeat of Powderly for re-election, and their influence in the order was so great that G. R. Sovereign, the newly-elected master workman, promised to appoint a member of the Socialist Labor party to the editorship of the Journal of the Knights of Labor.

The promise was not kept and gave rise to a heated controversy between Sovereign and Daniel De Leon, the leader of the Socialists in the order and editor of "The People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor party. As a result of this controversy, the annual convention held at Washington in December, 1895, refused to seat De Leon as a delegate. The New York District Assembly then withdrew and all connections between the Socialist Labor party and the Knights of Labor were severed.

In July of 1896 a national convention was held of the Socialist Labor party. Some Socialist trade unionists had, just before, launched the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a rival to the American Federation of Labor and to the order of the Knights of Labor. At the convention of the National Executive Committee presented in its report the outlines of the new organization. It consisted chiefly of bitter denunciation of the existing trade union movement, and the hope that the national convention of the party would endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Hugo Vogt made to the convention the statement of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance:

"The fact," he said, "that an economic movement which can at times marshal an army of 500,000 men is composed of schemers directly opposed to Socialism, cannot be a matter of indifference to us. No influence must be allowed to thus overshadow the influence of Socialism. There are no two ways about it. The whole of this labor movement must become saturated with Socialism, must be placed under Socialist control, if we mean to bring together the whole working class into that army of emancipation which we need to accomplish our purpose.

"We want you to understand," he continued, "that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance considers itself an ally and supplement of the Socialist Labor party. The recent convention of the alliance, in adopting a constitution, provided that we request and invite all sections of the Socialist Labor party to be represented in the central bodies of the alliance . . . in the same manner as the various unions are, but without paying any dues to the national organization or taking out any charter.

"In order to make it impossible for any masked swindlers to obtain influence in the alliance and to swing it back to the conservative side, we have provided that every officer . . . shall take a pledge that he will not be affiliated with any capitalist party, and will not support any political action except that of the Socialist Labor party. We have also provided that when the National Executive Board shall find any such officer using his office in the interest of any political party other than the Socialist Labor party, he shall be expelled."

These are the chief lines on which was founded the only strictly political trade union that has ever, so far as I know, been launched in this or any other country. It is well known, of course, that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance never had the slightest influence in the labor movement other than to injure Socialism, and there would be no reason for reviewing its history now except to serve as a bitter lesson.

The organization came up again for discussion at the Socialist Labor party convention of 1900. As practically every Socialist who opposed the trade union policy of the Socialist Labor party had left that organization, not one word of opposition was uttered in that convention against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. It will be remembered that in all the branches of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance the Socialist Labor party was to have its representatives, but when Delegate Schulberg made a motion that three fraternal delegates from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance be seated at the Socialist Labor party national convention, the motion met with considerable opposition.

Delegate Reid declared that "we should not try to draw a parallel between the fact that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance allows the Socialist Labor party representation in their convention. That is no argument that we should have Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance delegates to the Socialist Labor party convention. The Socialist Labor party is the force, is the party that must dominate the alliance, that must guide the alliance, and for that reason it was wisely put in the constitution that we should have delegates from the Socialist Labor party to act in an advisory way and to influence the convention of that economic organization. I do not think at the present time this convention should pass any motion inviting fraternal delegates."

At the same convention Delegate Myer offered the following amendment to the party constitution:

"If any member of the Socialist Labor party accepts office in a pure and simple trade or labor organization he shall be considered antagonistically inclined towards the Socialist Labor party and shall be expelled. If any officer of a pure and simple trade or labor organization applies for membership in the Socialist Labor party he shall be rejected."

During all the discussion which followed we find the party driven beyond the position of seeking to destroy capitalist political parties to that of seeking to destroy all rival labor organizations. It was of course an inevitable result of its position. The Socialists who had broken away earlier had prophesied that it must come. Now there was no longer any attempt to conceal the intentions of the Socialist Labor party to ruin the trade union movement. Delegate Dalton says: "We call upon the Socialists of the United States to get out of the pure and simple labor organizations and smash them to pieces." "If you believe," says Delegate Schulberg, "that the social revolution is more important than a petty job in a pure and simple union you will step down, you will tear up your card, if necessary, and fight for the Socialist Labor party first, last and all the time."

Not content with declaring war upon the labor movement of America, the delegates decided to instruct their representatives to the International Socialist Congress as follows: "To declare absolute and uncompromising war on British pure and simple unionism, and in every form and in every country."

Delegate Hickey also moved a resolution condemning the Western Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners, and demanded that "our comrades in the West should strain every nerve to build up a powerful miners' organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

To make this tragic-comedy more complete, this remarkable assemblage of the class-conscious reached its climax by accepting the recommendation of the committee on constitution, which reported adversely on the resolution of Delegate Connelly, that no employer be admitted to membership in the Socialist Labor party.

The class war was on. And that organization which considered itself the sole representative of the working class in America, found itself at last in the peculiar position of slamming its doors in the face of the working class and opening its doors to the employer.

Such was the beginning and end of that curious and eccentric phenomenon—the one and only partisan political trade union the world has known.

It is little wonder that the actual leaders of the working class for years denounced Socialists and Socialism. The anarchists were forced out of the international Socialist movement for the very same reason that the Socialists have been denounced by the American trade union leaders. De Leon's policy of rule or ruin was the policy of Bakunin in the international. For the sake of working-class organization, the anarchists, with their ruinous and disruptive tactics, had to be annihilated. And no sane Socialist can blame the trade union leaders for declaring war on all those who threatened to destroy the trade union movement. They were forced into that position to save and protect their organizations, just as the Marxists were forced to exclude anarchists to save the Socialist movement.

Consider one moment the situation. Every labor union was denounced as a tool of capitalism, the Western Industrial Unions along with all the craft unions of this country and Europe. And this was done by a party that never had one-tenth as many members as any one of several international unions, and in the name of a trade union that could not muster more than a few hundred members. Consider also that this was done by a party that had committed the greatest crime known to the labor movement of this or any other country—that of dual unionism. As the clericals of Europe have been justly denounced for forming unions on religious lines, thus dividing and injuring the working class, so were the Socialists of the Socialist Labor party justly denounced for forming unions on political lines.

If the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was a fair sample of the political union, then Marx was never wiser than when he said: "The trade unions should never be affiliated with or made dependent upon a political society. . . . If this happens it means their death blow." Nor was August Bebel less wise when he said: "Party politics and religious discussions must be kept out of the unions." All of which means, "Workers of the world unite,"—not only Socialists, or Catholics, or bricklayers, but all—with out distinction as to color, race, creed or doctrine. There is no place in the labor movement for the rival union or the scab.

We have seen how Marx and Bebel condemn the policies upon which the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was founded. We know how the Socialist Party of America has also denounced these policies. It remains for us to see how the entire international Socialist and trade union movements have refused to sanction the policies of the Socialist Labor party, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Industrial Workers of the World. Suffice it to say this week that, born in hatred, suckled in dissension, the sole partisan trade union that ever arose to deny the principles and policies of international Socialism came to destruction by its own venom, not, however, until it had implanted the poison of its spirit into the Industrial Workers of the World.

GOD DID IT.

(By Phillips Russell.)

A New York jury, composed of capitalistic cockroaches has absolved Harris and Blanch of the murder of 147 young workers in the Triangle shirt-waist factory fire of March 25, 1911.

Harris and Blanch, the two bosses, were tried for the death of one girl worker, according to the crooked ways of capitalist courts, and since "it couldn't be proved" that they were responsible for this one girl's death, they were freed.

A member of the jury afterward expressed himself as follows:

"I can't see that anyone was responsible for the loss of life, and it seems to me that it must have been AN ACT OF GOD."

Poor God! The capitalists have got him just where they have the working class—cornered! They tell us He can do all things. But there is one thing God can't do, it seems—He can't answer back. Else the moment this pitiful squirt uttered these words He would have rent the sky open, would have hurled his scepter aside, thrown off His robe, stepped down from His awful throne, taken this petty capitalist croaker by the throat and rammed his statement back down him again.

Hasn't God any manhood at all? How long will He continue to allow Himself to be made the goat for the capitalist crimes? Or is His eternal silence a confession of guilt? If so, then it is time we were knowing. Is it God who has been up to the deviltry of all these years? Is it God who traps the worker in blazing factory or buries him in tomblike mine without providing him with even one means of escape? Is it God who sends the sailor abroad in a rotten hulk of a ship and drowns him before he can leap from his foul bunk? Is it God who hurls the iron worker from his lofty perch a thousand feet to the stones below and mangles the breakman and the machine hand into an unrecognizable mass, telling the weeping wives and children that He is very sorry but the dead men were guilty of contributory negligence? Is it God who takes into His tender care all that the worker produces and hands him back just enough to live on?

The capitalists say so. Their priests and preachers, their professors and editors, their teachers and other men say so.

But we have begun to suspect. We have begun to see that the capitalists have created God in their own image. And He is running up a terrible account which some day He will have to settle with the working class of the world.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

"PREACHERS KEEP TO THE BIBLE."

"Preachers should keep to their Bibles and let politics alone." That is a remark commonly made—and usually by those who resent the activities of preachers in public affairs, when that activity tends to prevent or check the corrupt schemes of spoilsmen. Little do the gentlemen who thus advise the preachers realize that the closer the preachers "keep to the Bible," the more pronounced would be their activity in all matters concerning the public life and the public welfare.

In the Bible it often happens that the religious leader and the political head are one and the same person. Religion and politics, politicians and preachers were not separated in Bible times. Religion and politics were not only mixed but were inseparable. Moses the first great religious leader—dabbled in politics pretty deeply. He faced the Egyptian monarchs and demanded that the Israelites be set free from their slavery. And when Pharaoh refused he headed a great bloodless rebellion.

Samuel was another priest, or preacher, who meddled in politics to such an extent that he became a king-maker. And when the time came that the political head and the preacher were different persons, even then the preachers—or prophets, as they were called—did not become silent or inactive in matters that were more political than anything else. Jeremiah soundly berated the office-holders and bluntly accused the king of evil-doing. Rarely did one of the prophets open his mouth save to proclaim against public as well as personal wrongs. Amos preaches against those "that put far away the evil day, and cause the seat of violence to come near." And Micah calls upon the "princes of the house of Israel to come near and listen, while he arraigns them for building up Zion with blood and Jerusalem with iniquity." And when he continues his arraignment of the judges who "judge for reward, and the priests who teach for hire, and the prophets who divine for money," it looks as though the preacher had strayed into politics. In truth, the preachers of the Bible always were meddling with politics. If Christian preachers followed biblical example they would be active in politics all the

time. Not party politics to be sure, but always trying to purge the public life from the evils which infest it.

It is natural that some men should resent the preachers' intrusion in public matters. Perhaps the preachers do not realize it, but the fact remains that the men who seek to enrich themselves at the public purse fear the preachers more than they fear any other class of men. The men who are designing corruptly against the rights and welfare of the people do not worry about the success of their plans so long as they can keep the preachers quiet, keep them from exposing the wickedness of the scheme.

The movement to federate some of the churches of Albany will be a welcome addition to the life of the city if it leads the clergy really to stick closer to the Bible, and not singly but unitedly to emulate the bold speaking of the prophets on matters pertaining to the public weal. The unanimous adoption by the clergy within the federation of resolutions concerning certain evils will have no influence for good unless it be supported by the plain speech of every preacher in his own pulpit. It is the fashion in some quarters to belittle the influence of the preacher. The preacher is without influence in the city's life always and only when he is afraid to speak the truth as he sees it. In getting together in this federation the preachers should realize that they have great power to accomplish good. By all means, clergymen of Albany, stick to your Bible!—From the Knickerbocker Press.

"THE REIGN OF ROBBERY"

Several energetic, enterprising, bold robbers, all men who have undoubtedly applied the efficiency system to the task of relieving people of their money by force, have recently managed to furnish a vast amount of good copy to the newspapers. They dispute the columns with such questions as whether or not Roosevelt can come back or is back, who will be the next Democratic candidate, and what Hearst and Bryan will do to that candidate.

The New York Times the other day pointed out that this crime wave washes the shores of every nation. There is no such thing as immunity from it. But while other countries may have their robberies, while they may boast of their violence and murders, we assuredly have everything in these lines far superior to the others. Our murders are more cold blooded, our robberies more daring, our bandits are the limit of audacity, and the financial results of all these crimes are far in excess of what any country in Europe may have.

Across the border in Canada there are some criminals busy, and the same is true in Mexico. But while this is nearby competition, we need not fear it.

In this country we have the conditions that breed the very finest possible brand of thugs. No other nation has any that quite approach them. Whatever has been discovered or done in the past, we do and practice now. For instance, we send a man to jail, as in the case of Brandt, for thirty years for a crime that was not proven against him. A labor leader, as in the case of Ettor, is obnoxious to the manufactures. He was doing too much for the hungry strikers in Lawrence, and he is imprisoned during the crucial days of the strike. An anti-labor judge, one known for his vicious hatred of the whole working class and his opposition to progress, as in the case of Pitney, is put on the Supreme Court bench. Fifty-three labor leaders, at one swoop, are rounded up and thrown into prison on charges that are not yet defined. A petty city official, like Edwards, throws out of employment an efficient force of street cleaning men, and we now have the dirtiest, filthiest streets New York ever had.

In higher circles the same condition prevails. The Standard Oil Company is torn asunder, dismembered, reduced to fragments, and those who had it in the first place grow richer.

The cost of living soars, and some men grow rich. Thousands of destitute men and women roam the streets. Yet never was there a time when the really exclusive, high priced hotels had more guests, when art treasures brought a higher price, when rare jewels were more in demand, and when desirable building sites in millionaire neighborhoods commanded such sums of money.

Europe may try to boast of its criminals, and the New York Times may moralize on the increase in crime. But we here in this country have the nice, little social conditions that breed the most desperate of all criminals.

The hold-up of a bank messenger, the robbery of a financial institution, breaking and entering a business establishment, highway robberies, the murder and robbery of saloon keepers, the picking of pockets, defalcations and all other forms that this particular line of enterprise takes, are seen in all their perfection here.

At the bottom there is one cause and only one—hunger or the fear of hunger. With all its wealth, with all its resources, with all its possibilities, this is a nation of human beings always threatened with hunger and destitution. It is not because there is not enough. But in our wisdom we waste more than enough to feed us, to house us and clothe us. So those who are pushed to the wall, scourged by desperation, become that brand of operators known as criminals. Most of them are blind to the fact that their crime is merely a form of protest against the general criminality of the capitalist system. They would humbly take their hats off before a banker or a speculator or a food manipulator, not knowing that the latter are the ones responsible for the existence of crime.

Crime is one of the worst forms of insanity, and the capitalist system, in all its operations is so clean daffy that strenuous efforts must be made to put an end to it. Otherwise the earth will harbor nothing but criminals.—New York Call.

MINE INSPECTOR TELLS OF FIRE IN BELMONT.

(Ely Daily Mining Expositor.)

Though required to make an annual report to the governor, which he has done for the year 1911, State Mine Inspector Ryan is not able to furnish copies of his report because the law only provides for printing the report every two years. In 1911 Inspector Ryan was called to two mines where serious fires occurred underground and where lives were lost—the Belmont mine at Tonopah, February 23, and the Giroux mine at Ely, August 23. Seventeen lives were lost in the Belmont and seven in the Giroux. The responsibility for the Belmont loss of life was clearly on the management which ordered the men into the mine and never ordered them out; the responsibility for the deaths at the Giroux may never be as definitely fixed but may be by the coroner's jury now in session.

In reviewing the Belmont fire in his report Inspector Ryan gives due credit to the brave men who took their own lives in their hands in effort to rescue their comrades and of the verdict of the coroner's jury he says:

"It would require one skilled in the weighing of evidence to, with any degree of accuracy, form a complete story of just what did happen on that fatal day (of the fire) for a considerable conflict was found in the evidence."

He then recites the facts, as he gathered from hearing the testimony after assisting in the extinguishing of the fire, as they appeared to him and tells of the measures taken to preserve the property and continues:

"Up to this time the men on the 1100 had felt no bad effects from the smoke although it was somewhat hazy. On the 1166 it was quite warm and some of the boys started for Number 3 winze to go to the 1100 on account of feeling badly, when suddenly the current seemed to change and the smoke came in great volumes, it was then the men realized they were trapped. They were not terror stricken; the life of danger daily followed by the miner,

equipped them to meet this terrible ordeal as only brave men can. The evidence shows that when the smoke and gas was so bad that men were falling all around, men stayed at the top of Number 3 winze to assist their less fortunate companions who were compelled to climb ladders. The weak were encouraged by the strong: 'Come on boys we are going up' frequently came from the lips of the few who were able to talk in order to encourage others. In one instance one unable to stand crawled onto the cage and pulled on a companion who was overcome. Glidden whose presence of mind and courage was something marvelous, refused a chance to get on the cage, that others less able to stand the smoke and gas might go, he waiting for the next one.

"When Fitzgerald reached the station he did not rush for the cage that he might get to surface, but searched around for a valve on a connection leading from the main air line, that he might turn air into the station and thus save the men, but the fates had decreed otherwise: the valve could not be found."

In conclusion the inspector says:

"This accident again emphasizes the unforeseen dangers that daily lurk in the pathway of the miner when on shift. Here is a mine with every level connected, and between the 1000, and 1100 and 1166 there are four different ways through which men may go and there are four different outlets to the surface; it also has telephone connections with the surface on the 1000 and 1100 in the Belmont and the 1000 on the Desert Queen side; and one would scarcely think it possible with ordinary care for men to be trapped by fire. We may also wonder why they went in there and why they stayed after going in.

"Here was a crowd of faithful employes suddenly called upon by a superior to do a particular act requiring immediate attention; it cannot be supposed that they would weight carefully the consequences which might accrue to them by reason of something out of the ordinary, and of which they had no means of knowing anything about. They are called upon to act with promptness and dispatch and it is unreasonable to suppose they would use the same thought and care generally exercised when they have time for observation and deliberation. Neither do we expect those in charge to be endowed with an extraordinary sensibility which would enable them to scent danger which an ordinary man would not detect. But it does seem in contemplating work in extraordinary cases like this which might cause some one to expose himself to a danger he does not anticipate, it was their duty to take care that such exposure did not prove injurious to them. It does seem that, when Burke, a trusted employe and a skilled miner, sends word direct from the scene of trouble for only part of the timbermen to come down the mine and then to a certain place where they were to be met by him, that the management should have been guided by his judgment, at least until they themselves had investigated, and not ordered all hands to go down. The men were subordinates; their duty was obedience. They relied on the judgment of their superiors to warn and protect them and they were allowed to reach a point from which they were unable to extricate themselves.

"The jury found that thirteen of them came to their death by asphyxiation and that four came to their death by falling from the cage ascending the East Belmont shaft while they were in such a weakened condition from partial asphyxiation resulting from said fire, that they were unable to retain positions of safety on the cage. They also said, 'we believe from the evidence adduced that the management and bosses showed a lack of knowledge and experience in such emergencies, also inability to foresee or realize the serious danger which might arise from a mine fire.'"

A VERY REMARKABLE GATHERING—THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS LOCAL GIVES FIRST ANNUAL CELEBRATION LAST FRIDAY NIGHT AT MOON'S HALL.

Splendid Flat River Union Band Comes Over—Drill Team of Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary Wins Applause and Praise From Large and Enthusiastic Gathering of Representative People.

The members of Bonne Terre Local No. 231 of the Western Federation of Miners may well feel proud of the remarkable success of their first annual celebration held last Friday night at Moon's hall.

The clans of unionism began gathering at an early hour in the evening and by 7 o'clock every seat in the hall was occupied, and still came the union men and their families and the Bonne Terre business men, who were present in goodly numbers, and it was then decided to send out a scouting party for seats, which were finally secured from the old airdome. Even then the immense crowd could not be seated and anterooms, the hallway and the stairway was crowded, and many went home because they could not get in.

There was a delay at the start on account of the Flat River Union band and the Ladies' Auxiliary drill team not having arrived, but when that enthusiastic delegation did arrive at about 8 o'clock things began to move in A-1 shape.

The meeting was ably presided over by Mr. Fred Wright, president of Bonne Terre Local No. 231, and the courtesy and ability shown by Mr. Wright as a presiding officer proves that the union boys have made a good selection in their president.

Antone A. Lassich, the accomplished representative of the Western Federation, who is doing such splendid work for his organization in bringing the foreign-born people into fellowship in the union, was the first speaker, and although suffering from a very heavy cold, Mr. Lassich made a splendid address on "Unionism," laying special stress on the fact that only through organization could the laboring man hope to get better conditions, giving hope to those who were already in the union and splendid reasons why those who were not members should join.

Mr. Lassich was followed by Mr. F. A. Benham, a boy who grew up in the Bonne Terre mines and who is just graduating from the law school of the State University. Mr. Benham reviewed general conditions and related his experiences as an officer and active worker in the first union in Bonne Terre, also giving the union boys some splendid advice based on the experience he had while in the ranks. Mr. Benham and Mr. Lassich were both roundly cheered.

The Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary drill team under the leadership of Mrs. Johnson followed with a pretty drill in the several formations, working out the letters W. F. M. amid much applause.

Mrs. Joenson was called on and expressed her pleasure at being able to be present and to assist in the work that the women were trying to do in lending encouragement to their husbands in the mines.

George Stanfil read a carefully prepared speech advocating incorporation for Bonne Terre, and he said that he hoped everyone there would study well over the question.

J. H. Wolpers, being the next on the program, explained why he did not use the union label and expressed the sentiment that the men in the mines here did not get all the wages they deserved.

I. L. Page submitted a few remarks which might have been appropriately termed "The Industrial Outlook," in the course of which he called attention to the fact that recent investigations in Congress and out of it, had clearly demonstrated that the plan of corporate trust control of great industries was an industrial failure, that any business was limited to the capacity of one man, and when in the case of the great combinations there occurred the death of the master mind, the business disintegrated. Attention was called to the fact also that congressional investigations had brought out the fact that trusts not only did not encourage betterments of the industries, but were unable to hold their own except through unlawful price agreements with the

HERVE ON GERMAN VICTORY.

By Gustave Herve—Translated by A. M. Simons.

(The following is the leading article by Gustave Herve in the current number of his paper, *La Guerre Sociale*. Herve is the most prominent direct actionist and syndicalist in the world. Sometime ago he was sentenced to two years imprisonment for his anti-military activity. While in prison he continued to edit his paper and has since been sentenced to nine more years for articles written while in prison. He was at one time a member of the central committee of the French Socialist party, but finally resigned because, as he said, he felt that his advocacy of direct action was injuring the party. In view of these facts his comment on the German election is most significant.)

"While we may consider the vote as of only secondary importance as a revolutionary weapon we can not deny the importance of four million and a quarter of suffrages.

"Without giving offense to any one, it seems to me that even if I were an anti-voter (a mania with which I have never been tainted) I still could not repress a certain jubilation when I see the magnificent slap in the face that the German Socialists have administered to the Kaiser, and to the united Protestant and Catholic clericals.

"I have formerly jeered at the German Socialists somewhat. I believe that I even said once to its face—to be sure it was only for the purpose of spurring it on—that it was only a machine for gathering votes and dues.

"When last summer our German comrades made their splendid manifestation against war, and when, in France, we had shown so little of brilliancy—then it was that I recognized that this formidable machine for the gathering of votes and dues might transform itself, if the Kaiser became too brutal, into a formidable machine with which to smash him and his supporters. Then, I began to wish that we had such a machine in France.

"And I wished this all the more when I came to see that the Socialists were moving further and further from dogmatic doctrinarism into actual life.

"Now that the German Socialists have turned from metaphysics to practical tactics it is time to quit smiling, my emperor.

"Do you know of what this continuous, irresistible march reminds me?"

"It recalls to me the great enveloping movement of the army of the royal prince of Prussia in August, 1870, against the unfortunate army of Napoleon III., and the forced marches which ended at Sedan.

"But this time it is not the army of Napoleon III. that is being surrounded and besieged. It is that of Kaiser Wilhelm. The Catholic center still resists like the infantry of marines at Bazailles. But this center, recoiling upon itself, is losing hold, and one feels that its resistance will soon have an end.

"The heavy batallions of the Socialists march methodically forward, making no mistakes, no false movements, but occupying one by one the cities, investing one by one the villages.

"A new imperial Sedan is impending whose end will be a new republic—the German republic.

"The Kaiser knows this. He well knows that any European war, no matter what might be its result, might easily precipitate the catastrophe. He knows that he can not, with impunity, put arms into the hands of a military people which has this superiority from the revolutionary point of view over the English people, that it was trained in the barracks to use the rifle and the cannon. He knows that he can not, with impunity, put arms into the hands of a people, even though peaceful, who have given proof of their bravery on a hundred fields of battle, and who have in their past, perhaps, the greatest revolution of modern times—the Protestant reformation.

"The electoral triumph of the Socialists is not alone a victory for German liberty; it is a victory for international peace.

"Do we in France know enough to draw from the victory of our friends in Germany the lesson of organization, of method, of discipline, of harmony that we need?"

"We certainly have need to attend their school for a little while. They have attained to a cordial understanding between the Socialist party and the unions; they have created within the bosom of the German working class two formidable organizations, one political, the other economic, marching ever forward in harmony, hand in hand, giving to the German people faith in themselves and that enthusiasm which moves mountains.

"We, on the contrary, whose political life is further advanced than that of the Germans, we have, by means of our internal dissensions, our sterile discussions of personalities, developed a party on the one hand and a general federation of labor on the other, equally stagnant, with equally ridiculous inefficiency, treasuries without money, journals without readers, and have engendered demoralization, skepticism and disgust.

"In truth, I begin to ask myself if, with our great phrases of insurrection, direct action, sabotage and 'chasing the foxes,' we are not, after all, from a revolutionary point of view but little children beside the Socialist voters of Germany."—Exchange.

TABLE OF WATER EQUIVALENTS.

United States Geological Survey Prints List of Various Units of Water Measure Employed in Irrigation, Power, Mining, Etc.

The United States Geological Survey prints in many of its water supply papers a list of convenient equivalents for use in hydraulic computations.

The following is the most useful portion of the list:

- 1 second-foot equals 40 California miner's inches (law of March 23, 1901).
- 1 second-foot equals 38.4 Colorado miner's inches.
- 1 second-foot equals 40 Arizona miner's inches.
- 1 second-foot equals 7.48 United States gallons per second; equals 448.8 gallons per minute; equals 646,272 gallons for one day.
- 1 second-foot equals about 1 acre-inch per hour.
- 1 second-foot for one day covers 1 square mile 0.03719 inch deep.
- 1 second-foot for one day equals 1.983 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 28-day month equals 55.54 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 29-day month equals 57.52 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 30-day month equals 59.50 acre-feet.
- 1 second-foot for one 31-day month equals 61.49 acre-feet.
- 100 California miner's inches equals 18.7 United States gallons per second.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches for one day equals 4.96 acre-feet.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches equals 2.60 second-feet.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches equals 19.5 United States gallons per second.
- 100 Colorado miner's inches for one day equals 5.17 acre-feet.
- 1,000,000 United States gallons per day equals 1.55 second-feet.
- 1,000,000 United States gallons equals 3.07 acre-feet.
- 1,000,000 cubic feet equals 22.95 acre-feet.
- 1 acre-foot equals 325,850 gallons.
- 1 cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons.
- 1 cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds.
- 1 horsepower equals 1 second-foot falling 8.80 feet.

To calculate water power quickly:
 Sec.-ft. x fall in feet
 ----- = net horsepower on water wheel realizing 80 per cent of theoretical power.

independents who were springing up and found themselves able to make profits and do business on less than the trust was able to do and pay dividends on its watered stock. It was predicted that in a few years the era of trust control would fall of its own weight. Attention was also called to the thousands of columns of "advance agent" newspaper copy supposed to have come from grand juries directed against Sam Gompers in connection with the Los Angeles dynamiting; also to the fact that in contrast those newspapers gave about six lines to the fact that Mr. Gompers was completely exonerated. Contrasted also were the actions of the court officers who handcuffed and brought before the bar of justice as a felon the man who stole a loaf of bread, but officers by their actions apologized for bringing before the bar the beer trust and bathtub trust magnates.

Organizer Lee Lashley closed the speechmaking with a short address.

During the evening splendid music was furnished by the band composed of members of the Flat River local.

Mr. Bert Ferguson, an accomplished "heel-and-toe" artist, did some of his fancy steps and responded to an encore, although he was laboring under difficulties, as he had no music.

The Misses Effie Limbaugh and Mattie Beers drew rounds of applause when called to the piano for a duet which was splendidly executed.

One of the most pleasing and appreciated features of the evening was a dialogue by Master Anton and little Miss Katie Lassich, son and daughter of Organizer Lassich. The little folks occupied the center of the stage and little Master Anton proceeded to tell his sister why he was a union man and how he wore union-made clothes, hats, shoes, all with the label and he was always careful to buy only those things which bore the union labor and thus he knew he was helping a union man somewhere.

The little girl did not see anything about that to feel bad about because she too, wore shoes and hats with the label and when she bought ready made dresses insisted that they should carry the label so that she was then sure that they had not been made in a sweat shop under diseased conditions and all those things used about the house from brooms to newspapers she insisted should have the union label.

Taken altogether it was a big crowd, full of enthusiasm, orderly, we never saw so orderly a big crowd in Bonne Terre, and everyone had a splendid time.—Bonne Terre Star.

PITY THE WOMAN WITH THE DIAMOND-SET SLIPPERS.

She Does Not Know Any Better, But the Workingman Can Learn a Lesson as He Watches the Dancers.

A Washington society woman appeared at a White House reception Tuesday wearing slippers studded with diamonds. "After Us, the Deluge," but fortunately this time it will be a deluge of ballots.

The lady with the diamond slippers is really to be pitied. She is suffering from an excess of wealth. She probably knows nothing of the problems of life. She probably can not conceive of a state of society in which such wastefulness of the products of labor would be impossible.

She probably can not even understand that her diamond-studded slippers represent so many hours of hard toil by an army of workingmen. With her mind limited to the small, foolish world in which she lives, she can not understand that her absurd display of wealth looks to those who furnish the wealth as cruel and heartless as though she were walking upon the prostrate bodies of wornout men, women and children.

It is not worth our while to condemn such poor creatures. It is not important to mention her name here. We only call attention to the incident, that the workingmen themselves may learn a lesson from this demonstration of the use of wealth wrung from labor.

The only excuse any man might have for the personal control of vast quantities of the products of labor, in other words, wealth, is that he intends to use it to enable labor to produce more wealth for labor's own benefit.

That is the theory upon which capitalism has justified itself, but the time for capitalism, and consequently for the application of this theory of justification, is passing away. Capitalism is proving that it can not use the products of labor for the benefit of labor.

Only a new social order can bring about that justice. Power possessed by the individual leads to abuse and extravagance. The men who have possessed the power to say what shall be done with the products of labor have turned the greater portion of those products into extravagant displays and wasteful living for themselves and their women, and in such illustrations as the appearance of the diamond studded slippers on the ball room floor, the workingman finds indisputable evidence that capitalism fails to do him justice.

Let the dance go on and let the workingmen watch until it dawns upon them that they are paying the fiddler. Then they will stop the fiddler's pay. That is all.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

ORGANIZATION—THE WORKER'S TOOL.

As the old Greeks used the word, organization meant an instrument, engine, machine or tool for making or moving anything. As workers, organization is our instrument for enforcing just dealing, adequate return for service, safe and decent conditions of labor. Organization is the engine for driving home the human rights of labor, for protecting it against exploitation by the financial interest. Organization is the tool by which wages are increased and hours shortened. This tool will yet pry the locks from fire trap factories and even jack up the courts to a sense of social responsibility.

By using this tool—organization—we break the tyranny of the tools we work with. Organization is our machine to prevent "speeding up" by the employers' machine. We count for something more and for something else than the last "appendage of the machine." Our human skill is no longer a mere cog in industry—a piece of mechanism to be bartered for, used or discarded to suit the convenience or profit of some "captain of industry." By organization we assert and enforce our human interests as against mere considerations of business profit.

By organization we take a little from the liberty of each in order to give back freedom to all. In industry there is no longer "freedom of contract" for the individual worker—the learned courts to the contrary—but only for organizations of workers. Organization furnishes us with our only protection. If unorganized we cannot report violations of a fire ordinance without risking our jobs. Hence we risk our lives rather than our jobs.

Great as the service of organization has been and will be in maintaining and advancing our rights, that is only a part of its service. Organization performs its great work in enabling us to realize ourselves, in providing an effective way for the expression and expansion of our own powers. Organization disciplines us, helps us to work together, batters down prejudice, submerges foolish whims, drives out settled selfishness. Organization fuses us into a compact body, conscious of common needs, aims, conflicts and achievements.

Organization is our only hope. Others may help us by their good will, counsel and courage, but our real strength lies in combining our own numbers and forces. With organization all things are possible to us; without it nothing is attainable.

What organization really stands for to us is the right to labor on terms of freedom and to experience life in its fullness. Out of completeness of organization must inevitably come these twin rights, to labor and to live in freedom.—Exchange.

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

OFFICERS

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

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY.....450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
 YANCO TERZIOH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 DAN D. SULLIVAN.....112 W. Broadway, Butte, Montana
 FRANK BROWN.....Globe, Arizona.

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Lillestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	H. R. Raffleson	G. E. Paup		Sulzer
240	Nome	Sat	Henry Sethman	A. S. Embre	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Geo. Wagner	C. F. McCabe	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Sun	R. A. Campbell	E. J. MacCoshen	2178	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Fred Berndt	C. A. Parisia	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S			D. J. Debb	145	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	P. C. Renaud	A. J. Bennett	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Sat	H. W. Trembley	J. E. Allen		Stockton Hill
79	Jerome	Thur	J. A. Kroonman	Walfrid Holm	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	H. T. Gregory	Edwin Casson	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	Denver Davis	J. A. Gibson		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Thur	F. A. Shuck	C. S. Proestel	446	Goldroad
156	Swansea	Thur	R. A. Brooks	H'nry Wischmeyer	66	Swansea
110	Tiger	Thur	Fred Erickson	F. A. Barnard	13	Harrington
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Neil Haney	A. O. Webb		Vancouver
CALIFORNIA						
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Wilson Fleming	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Bert de Wiele	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	E. C. Hines	M.P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Ernest Garrett	Chas. H. Short	12	Ferguson
71	Moyie	Sat	Jos. McLaren	James Roberts	35	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Q. Work	Doney Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal		C. Davis	Wm. Fraser		Portland
38	Rosland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rosland
81	Sandon	Sat	Ronald Stonier	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City			D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	T. T. Rutherford		Van Anda
106	Trail M & S.	Mon	R. P. Moore	J. A. MacKinnon	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	J. M. O'Conner	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	James Paull	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	Sat	T. J. Simpson	Wm Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Stephen Jones	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley					Grass Valley
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	H. C. Evans	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Haddy	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. Delany	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Frank Moore	T. Zeigler	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo	Ed. Climo	101	Stewart
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	C. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Alter nate Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
33	Cloud City	Mon	Owen Lane	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Fri	Cash Powers	Geo. Fultz	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
86	Garfield	Sat	James Smith	Jno. N. Murphy	452	Salida
197	La Platta M. U.			A. J. Stephens		Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	A. M. Pryor	1111	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. W. Smith	1019	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union		Steve Carlino	Sam G. Ferraro	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli	French Faoro	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	Howard Tresidder	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad	Sun Morn	Robt. Ulich	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
IDAHO						
10	Burke	Fri	John Powers	Owen McCabe	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	James H. Hore	Wm. Coombs	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	A. H. Carver	Richard Chesnut	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	John T. Ward	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. Brownlow	Sam Kilburn	107	Wallace
KANSAS						
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville, Okla.
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	2-4 Su	Victor Peltonen	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	W. M. Wilkinson	Matt A. Johnson	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls, 1st & 3d Sun		Ivari Maki	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun.	John W. Steinback	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Einar Tossava	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	John Aro	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sat	Antti Luttinen	John Maki Labor		Temple Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fable Burman	441	Iron River
176	Princeton M. W.	Sun	William Gishia	Alex Alexon	185	Gwinn
196	South Range	Sat	Hyalmar Siivonen	Frank Snellman	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M. W.	Mon	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Riiponen		Hibbing

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright		Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Geo. Robertson	231	Carterville
229	Desloge	Sat	F. M. Monroe	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.		Del Cole	Rufus Blaylack	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
217	Joplin	Thurs	O. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart		Joplin
				1905 Wall St.		
236	Leadwood	Tues	M. H. Mathes	E. M. Davis	191	Leadwood
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City		C. E. Paxton	C. W. Bonner	323	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstircker		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	166	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Carl Schenck	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	George Curry	Joe McKinnon	1407	Butte
			Rec. Sec. Joe Little	Financial Sec'y		
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	H. A. Kinney	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
157	Elkorn	Tues	Geo. Bryant	Wm. Plummer	12	Elkhorn
82	Garnet	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Romeo Saurer	A. B. Pettigrew	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	John Loughlin	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Supersor
107	Judith Mountain			M. M. Dryden		W. G. Allen
112	Maryville M. U.	Sat	T. J. Shea	Barney Moran	114	Maiden
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Frank Roben	E. J. Holder	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	John T. Taylor	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W.	2nd & 4th Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		Ben Stabler	Fred Slavens	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Peter Rush	Raymond Snow		Zortman
NEVADA						
30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	O. P. Bakka	8	Austin
252	Blair M & M.		Jas. Ardetto	J. R. Funkhouser	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	John Gavin	Jno. N. MacGuire	38	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d & 4h Mon	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCaul	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Tom Reid	Frank Crews	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	B. G. Smith	John T. Moore	95	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	F. F. Duprey	Joe Hutchinson	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz		National
263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	B. Duncan	C. A. Carmiencke		Olinghouse
244	Rawhide	Fri		V. C. Timson	44	Rawhide
247	Round Mountain	Fri	R. J. Ryan	Geo. Reinmiller		Round M'tn
164	Searchlight	Thur	Frank Hoine	Owen Short	71	Searchlight
92	Silver City	Tues	Jacob Holm	J. W. Hickey	72	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steploe M & S.	Mon	Lee Pearson	Edw. A. Redwanz	338	McGill
121	Tonopah	Tues	Alex Main	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Ben Trembeth	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
256	Vernon	Wed	O. P. Rossmore	John Kelly	2	Seven Troughs
46	Virginia	Fri	M. A. Holcombe	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S.		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	Franklin Furnace
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M U.		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	H. A. Emdin	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
140	Elk Lake	Sun	Albert Pardon	Len Wyatt	348	Elk Lake
164	Gowganda	Sun	Nicholas King	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	Chas. McGuire	Jas. D. Cluney	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	H. J. Murphy	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
OREGON						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	M. A. Christensen	Chris Schneider	6	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gamba		Bourne
SOUTH DAKOTA						
3	Central City	Sat	E. Flow	Jas. Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S		Henry S. Poole	George Thomson		Hill City
84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	M. J. Foley	337	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	J. H. Gardner	51	Deadwood
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	Thos. J. Ryan		Lead City
2	Lead	Mon	Wm. Christiansen	John Sanford		Maitland
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sanford	J. C. May	174	Terry
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson			
UTAH						
159	Alta M. U.		Maurice Walsh	Jno. Edenstrom		Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. Jurgens	E. G. Locke		N Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S.	Tues	Matt Alfirevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District	Sat	John Milligan	J. W. Morton	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	Wm. Treloar	Albert T. Mills	415	Mercur
144	Park City	Thurs	Maurice Lowney	John T. Leahy	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	L. P. Des Aulniers	F. C. Bentley	226	Tooele
WASHINGTON						
168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	A. B. Crary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
WISCONSIN						
213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Felice Barbaconi	A. C. Rossi	24	Pence

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. 9, W. F. M., Flat River, Mo. R. Lee Lashley
 Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
 San Juan District Union No. 3, W. F. M., Silverton, Colo. C. R. Waters, Sec'y
 Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. John Maki, Sec'y, Negaunee, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

Rosland Woman's Auxiliary No

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.

THE HOME OF UNION LABEL

BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI. **Better Clothes for Less Money**

"BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE"—So says the philosopher but he didn't mean just ordinary bread, he meant good, wholesome, nutritious bread, such as you can make with **"CAPITOL HIGH PATENT FLOUR."** Are you using it? If not, your grocer will supply you with it. Manufactured by **MORAN BROS., Bonne Terre, Mo.**

RINGER & HOPSON DEALERS IN

Clothing, Shoes and Gents' Furnishings

BONNE TERRE, MO.

UNION MADE GOODS A SPECIALTY

BONNE TERRE PHARMACY CO.

Druggists and Pharmacists

Two Stores: **BONNE TERRE PHARMACY.**
WEST END DRUG STORE.
BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI.

FOR LADIES' Ready Made Clothing and Furnishings always at the lowest prices see MRS. J. SPENCE

BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI.

Good Goods at Honest Prices. Everything as Represented or Your Money Refunded. On the Merits of This Proposition We Solicit Your Business.

WELLS MERCANTILE CO.

BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI.

LEAD BELT BANK

Bonne Terre, Mo.

CAPITAL \$15,000 -- SURPLUS \$15,000

UND. PROFITS \$15,000

F. I. TETLEY, President H. D. EVANS, Cashier

NEW RIGS—GOOD TEAMS.

L. G. WILLIAMS

Livery and Baggage Stable. HACKS TO ALL TRAINS.

Special Attention to All Patrons.

PHONE 27, BONNE TERRE, MO.

The Lead Belt Furniture Co.

HANDLES EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.

Boost Your Home Town by Boosting

HOME INDUSTRY

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

COZIAN BAKERY, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.

ALWAYS AT THE TOP

Flat River Hardware and Furniture Co.

QUALITY HIGH—PRICES LOW.

Phone 35

G. V. WHITENER, Mgr.

IT'S MORGAN'S.

The Outlook has been speaking its mind on the subject of third terms for presidents of the United States.

The Outlook is a periodical which once held quite a high place in the literature of the day because of the fact that the eminent preacher Dr. Lyman Abbot was its editor.

Dr. Abbot having lost some of his virility with the passing years, the managers of The Outlook concluded to raise it to high eminence by inducing the versatile colonel, bear hunter, broncho "buster," soldier, statesman and rough rider, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, to become associated with its editorial staff.

The Outlook now ranks with the Commoner as a vehicle of political comment and unoriginal thought.

There is no surprise, then, to learn from The Outlook's discussion of third terms that they have ceased to menace our liberties. We are told:

"Those who still think it unsafe to elect a president for a third term should recall the fact that the objections to a third term were formulated against a third consecutive third term . . . A man who leaves the presidency and is re-elected after a lapse of four or eight years has no body of office holders behind him, does not possess the power of patronage, and therefore stands on the same footing as any other private citizen."

Mr. Roosevelt's colleagues have made a substantial and respectable argument in his behalf. A third term for Roosevelt would be in the nature of a first term for the ex-president.

It's all very simple. And it doesn't matter much, either, for a second term for Taft or a third term for Roosevelt would be merely a continuation of the policies of government by which the few have been permitted to appropriate the nation's wealth and confiscate the fruit of labor's industry.

It doesn't make any difference—the people lose.—Milwaukee Leader

FAITH IN THE WEST.

When the working class history of America is at last written it will show this curious but undeniable fact, namely, that from the West always from the West, come the first shots in the battle for economic freedom.

Bleeding Kansas, at that time in history a Western state, produced John Brown, who fell in the first deadly skirmish in the war on chattel slavery.

Wyoming first emancipated women at the ballot box.

The Western Federation of Miners was the first great international labor organization to adopt an industrial formation for all the men that worked in the mines.

San Francisco was the first city of size to be captured, politically, by the working class.

Los Angeles was the first city to recall a public official—this was done under the direct guidance of the trades unions and Socialists.

Arizona was the first state to demand the recall of the judiciary.

And again, Los Angeles was the first city of size in America to weld together in one political body the trades unionists and Socialists.

Fundamentally the reason for the West's great initiative and democratic tendencies is plain, for the West is made up of those who have broken away from old homes, old ties and old customs and are prepared in their pioneer experiences to adopt quick action that will lead to quick results, final and decisive.

It was the democracy in the Socialist party tactics adopted in Los Angeles that won over the trades unions in a solid body to our political, working class army.

Organized labor functioned in the campaign, nominations and management of the Socialist party.

You cannot kill success, and the working class tactics that have won in the West will be retired in the East on the great battle fields of congested labor.

There will be Socialists, like Daniel DeLeon, who will attempt to block labor's way with sophistries that smack of the anarchist school. And, like DeLeon, these men will be left behind, monuments of failure.

There will be Socialists who see in the new formation the loss of their small power in the party. These leaders—leaders for the sake of leadership—are even now preparing to fight any alignment with organized labor, for while they appeal to wage workers unorganized and individually to join the Socialist party, they fear and secretly oppose the coming of organized labor within our ranks.

But whatever the opposition, the end will be the same. For the organized working class will just as surely become one with the Socialist party as it will finally take possession of the means of production and distribution.—California Social-Democrat. 5 5 15 5

In Memoriam.

Leadville, Colorado, February 26, 1912.

Resolutions of condolence re the death of Brother Harry Barnes:

Whereas, Death has again entered our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Harry Barnes, who passed away in the hospital at Ranquilla, Mexico, on February 25, 1912, a victim of pneumonia; and

Whereas, Through his death, Cloud City Miners' Union loses a true and faithful member; therefore, be it

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

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy be sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
M. F. GALLAGHER,
AXEL E. LIND.

Cloud City Miners' Union, Leadville, Colorado, February 26, 1912.

Dry Climate Havana Cigars



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

are made in a sanitary, well ventilated factory by skilled union workmen.

A blend of three choice kinds of Havana tobaccos, wrapped in the finest, silkiest Sumatra leaf, makes Dry Climate Havana Cigars the best your heart can desire.

A Cuban writes: "I am a Cuban by birth and smoked cigars costing 10 to 30 cents each made in the famous factories of Havana. During the last few years I have lived in the West and I enjoy Dry Climate Havana Cigars more than any others I have ever used.

Antonio Gonzalez."

THE SOLIS CIGAR CO., MAKERS DENVER

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER YEAR

Address

Miners' Magazine
605 Railroad Building
DENVER, COLO.

B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Owned and published by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, with which is affiliated fifty-two unions, embracing a membership of 8,000 wage-workers. Managing-Editor: R. Parmater Pettipiece. Address: 2349 St. Catherine Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

James M. Brinson

Attorney at Law,
811-814 E. & C. Bldg.,
Phone, Main 5255. Denver, Colo.
(Attorney for the Western Federation of Miners.)



BADGES BANNERS

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

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

Patronize Your Friends by Patronizing Our Advertisers

TAYLOR BROS. CO.

Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Organs, Stoves, Ranges Hardware
Crockery and Glassware
PROVO AND EUREKA

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



CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 129, DENVER.

DON'T BE A SCAB

DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA

Where members of Organized Labor are locked out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:

"I am not a member of any labor Union and in consideration of my employment by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service."



DEMAND THIS LABEL

ON ALL KEGS AND BARRELS AND ON ALL BOXES OF BOTTLE BEER.

Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
\$1.00 A YEAR