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"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."

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, June 13, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 468  
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

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**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..

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Occupation

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Signed

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Department

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### NOTICE TO THE FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE CLARA SWANSEA CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF ARIZONA.

THE CLARA SWANSEA Consolidated Mining Company at Swansea, Arizona, has reorganized and is now paying its labor claims. All former employes holding time checks against said company can secure full information by writing to Henry Wischmeyer via Borise, Swansea, Arizona.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Charles H. Clark, who, when last heard of by his wife, was in Silverton, Colo., Aug. 25, 1911. It is reported that he transferred into Ouray Miners' Union September 15, 1911. His description is as follows:

Height, 5 ft. 8 in.; dark complexion; black eyes and black hair. Anyone knowing his present address will please notify Creede Miners' Union No. 20, W. F. of M., Creede, Colo.

THE STRIKE is still on at Murray, Utah, and all workingmen are requested to stay away from Murray until the strike is settled. If

ALL LABORERS and miners are requested to stay away from Hurley, Wisconsin, as the employes of the Montreal mine are striking against starvation wages.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

THE PLUTES of New York have been suffering on account of the strike of the waiters in fashionable cafés and hotels. Hot birds and cold bottles have been missed by the aristocracy.

THE INCOME of John D. Rockefeller is \$140 per minute. Oily John does not earn it, but as long as the workers permit themselves to be worked, John will enter no protest against being the beneficiary of such gratitude upon the part of slaves for a master.

THE WAITERS in the aristocratic hotels of New York went out on strike and the management of the hotels sent notices to Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other famed institutions of learning that students would be given employment as waiters to break the strike.

When aristocratic colleges become strike-breaking agencies it becomes evident that our cream of society has degenerated into skim-milk.

ROOSEVELT recently declared: There is just one candidate whom it is possible to nominate against the bosses and that is myself."

Such a declaration coming from Roosevelt proves that the cranium of the Rough Rider is expanded to the bursting point with vanity.

Roosevelt cannot name a single boss that he dethroned while occupying the presidential chair for seven long years.

Roosevelt is becoming a ludicrous joke.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the directors of the White Star Lines shows dividends to the amount of 60 per cent. for the year 1911.

The White Star Lines owned the Titanic and greed for profit buried the Titanic in the bosom of the sea. The loss of life is immaterial to the White Star Line and all other lines, but the people should file but little complaint as long as they vote for the supremacy of a system that makes a God of the dollar.

POST of Battle Creek, Michigan, has his organizers on the Pacific coast doing missionary work to form locals for his National Trades' and Workers' Association. Any movement established by Post will receive the unanimous approval of every labor skinner in the United States, and any man or woman who becomes a member of such an organization is either ignorant of the duplicity of Post or else yellow-streaked mongrels, who are strangers to manhood and womanhood.

SOME JOURNALISTS are declaring that Theodore Roosevelt is crazy. If that is true, then his paymasters on magazines for which he has written and drawn a princely salary are more crazy than Teddy. Again, the "interests" that are backing Teddy for the Presidency of the United States are crazy, the political party that nominates him is crazy and the people who vote for him are sadly afflicted mentally.

If Teddy is crazy, there seems to be "cunning in his madness."

THE SUPREME COURT of the state of California has upheld the constitutionality of the eight hour law for women.

The law was fought on the grounds that it was Class Legislation and the Employers' Association engaged the ablest attorneys to nullify the act that organized labor for years struggled to place upon the statute books of the Golden State.

The decision from the highest judicial tribunal of California is hailed as a great victory for labor when the fact is taken into consideration that practically all the exploiting interests of the state have consolidated their forces to shatter the labor movement on the Pacific coast.

THE PUBLISHERS of Chicago are fighting a battle to destroy the printing trade in the "Windy City." The Allied Printing Trades must stand together to win this fight, for if the open shop is established in Chicago another large city will be selected as the battle field to make war on the printing trades. The Typographical Union cannot afford to ignore the pressmen, for if the pressmen go down to defeat through indifference on the part of the other unions connected with the printing trades, then it is only a question of time until the publishers will be masters of the situation in every city of this country.

Craft lines must be wiped out and regiments of labor brought together to stand under one flag until victory is won.

IN MILWAUKEE more than 100 business men protested against the city authorities taking any action that would interfere with the "red-light" district.

These business men receive considerable patronage from the inmates of brothels and protested against anything being done that would curtail their profits.

As *profit* is more priceless to the majority of business men than the moral standard of a community, it is probable that the "red-light" district will not be molested even though the homes in close proximity to the *bad lands* may be affected by the social pestilence.

The protection of virtue or the preservation of innocence become of secondary importance when measured against dollars and cents.

All hail to our Christian civilization!

VIRGINIA CITY MINERS' UNION No. 46 W. F. M., is making arrangements to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the local union.

Virginia City Miners' Union was launched July 4th, 1867, and is one of the oldest miners' unions in Western America.

In the palmy days of Virginia City, the local union was a power in the state of Nevada, and some of the brainy men of the West who have climbed to positions of trust and prominence lay claim to membership in the pioneer labor body of Nevada.

Virginia City Miners' Union has probably the finest library of any labor union of America, and during its life of 45 years, has been able to adjust all differences with but little friction between employer and employe. The editor of the Miners' Magazine feels a keen regret that circumstances will not permit him to accept the courteous invitation of No. 46 to participate as orator of the day on July 4th, 1912.

WORKERS can never take their place in society unless they have time to study and think.

Intelligent action is only possible when men know how to handle their mental faculties. The doctrine of force appeals to the slum, because this element knows no other weapon. It should be the constant aim of trade unionists to lessen ignorance, for the coming battle of organized labor will be hard enough with every member possessing a knowledge of the things they want.

No man can handle himself in the turmoil of social changes unless he is educated.

Knowledge is the track on which the car of progress runs.

For this reason alone we should continually agitate a shorter work day. Every one should be a missionary constantly expounding the gospel of eight hours.

In the shop, the factory, union hall and market place, this story should be sung.—Toledo Union Leader.

THE EDITOR has received a letter from Bisbee, Arizona, signed "A Member of the W. F. M.," in which letter the writer refers to an article which recently appeared in the Miners' Magazine relative to the Irish leaving Ireland through the offensive methods of Capitalism. The writer at Bisbee seems to be offended because the editor permitted such an article to appear in the columns of the official organ, but as the gentleman at Bisbee lacked the courage to even disclose his identity to the editor but used the mask "A Member of the W. F. M."

to hide himself, the editor is inclined to lean to the suspicion that the writer at Bisbee is one of those unmentionable types of humanity mentioned in his letter and merits the vile epithet which he hurls at the English.

A man who claims to be a member of organized labor and permeated with the spirit of Unionism, who is still suffering from race and creed prejudice, belongs to a barbaric age and has failed to avail himself of what little refinement and culture that can be secured from our present civilization.

The editor has nothing but contempt for pusillanimous creatures who shoot from ambush or use daggers in the dark, but has some admiration for the man who stands out in the open to give battle in defense of his convictions, even though he may be wrong.

THE CHICAGO PRESSMEN and printers do not appear to have any more sympathy with each other than they might have for a bunch of farmers trying to get seven dollars a bushel for wheat. The Chicago newsies have shown themselves men in the struggle of the pressmen for justice, while the printers and linotypers have acted more like a pack of spineless spaniels and scabs than like manly union men. It looks to the writer as if the rank and file of the Chicago printing fraternity is today in the hands of mercenary mountebanks. It also strikes us as if that man Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, has outlived his day of usefulness as head of the union. Besides drawing a fat salary from the printers, he probably also "draws" liberally from the Publishers' Association. We are finding no fault with Lynch for advising the printers to respect their contracts with the publishers; but we blame the head of a union for the existence of contracts that will compel the printers to work when an association so closely related as the pressmen are struggling for justice. Every union printer and other hireling in any way connected with the getting out of a newspaper should be directly interested in the pressmen winning a victory in their struggle. Until all producers stand together in one solid body against the drones and loafers, organized labor will meet defeat in every conflict. When every man, woman and child who labors for bread, unite in one grand army of Industry against idleness, then can they enforce justice. Not until then.—Donham's Doings.

AMAZING is not too strong a word to apply to the act of Federal Judge Hanford of Seattle, annulling the citizenship papers of Leonard Olson because he is a Socialist. Hanford's zeal as a reactionary in former decisions has been notable. He recently took the side of the Seattle street car corporation on an issue of trolley transfers after the state supreme court had ruled for the people, though he had neither jurisdiction to act nor statute to sustain him, but this latest decision outranks in lawlessness any in the history of the federal bench.

There is no law to warrant it, and Hanford does not even pretend to twist any statute to his reasoning. He merely issues a dictum that a man holding theories not in conformity to established customs cannot have a vote. Under this ruling if the Rev. R. J. Campbell, Europe's foremost preacher, or Bernard Shaw, Europe's most eminent writer, or Jaures or Briand, French statesmen, or Bebel, German statesman, who are Socialists, should come to America they could not be naturalized.

But if they are revolutionaries, what is Hanford—for the Socialist party has received sanction on thousands of official American ballots? Liberty of thought under this ruling is a thing of the past. *Jesus* advocated revolutionary views. So did Thomas Jefferson. So did Wendell Phillips. So did Henry George. Every single taxpayer is a revolutionist; every prohibitionist is one, for he opposes a custom that has legal warrant.

It is a waste of time seriously to discuss Hanford's astonishing dictum. It can't possibly stand. It is worth considering, however, as an example of how far a court can go, without a scintilla of right, to usurp the people's power of making law. Its only effect will be to increase the widespread belief that many of our federal judges, owing their places to entrenched predatory interests, are serving them to an extent that not even a Russian judge would dare to do.—Labor World, Duluth.

## His Vision Is Clearer

THOMAS WATSON is becoming aroused against the system and in his magazine is throwing some verbal shells against effects.

In a late number of the Jeffersonian, Watson relieves himself of the following:

"For President and vice president the national convention of the Socialist party has nominated Eugene Debs and Emil Seidel.

"They are good men. There is not a word to say against the character of either. They are men of very decided ability.

"They will not be elected, but will probably poll the heaviest vote the Socialists have ever rolled up.

"When the idle rich give extravagant luncheons to ugly and useless little dogs, at the most expensive hotels in New York, Socialists are made—especially when human beings are starving to death within a few steps of where the dogs are being waited on by jewel-bedecked women of our rotten plutocracy.

"When Congressional committees are afraid to summon Rockefeller

and J. P. Morgan to the stand as witnesses in trust investigations, Socialists are made.

"When two such men as Taft and Roosevelt go into the market, and openly buy votes, each abusing the other with the most acrimonious billingsgate, discontent is increased and Socialists are made.

"When a prelate says that Socialists are mad dogs, who ought to be shot at as mad dogs are shot, and when the civil and ecclesiastical authorities refuse to rebuke the inciter to murder, more Socialists are made.

"When a few billionaires can pay fabulous prices for old pots and old pictures at a time when millions of people are unable to purchase, with labor or money, a loaf of bread, Socialists are made.

"When the governments of the 'civilized' world bleed the taxpayers white, to uphold the most outrageously expensive military establishment that ever existed—and at the same time call themselves Christian—Socialists are made.

"When such a monster as J. P. Morgan says brutally that the

working people must continue to submit to starvation wages, or starve, Socialists are made.

"It seems to me that the Few that have used the powers of government to transfer wealth from the Many to themselves, are mad.

"That the government should have accepted, at the time it did, such an infamous measure as the Payne-Aldrich bill, shows how drunk on power the victors may become.

"That President Taft—just one man out of 90,000,000—should have arrogated to himself the right to kill such reasonable reductions of crushing taxation as were embodied in the Underwood bills of last year, is one of the mysteries of politics.

"Sometimes, it occurs to me that both Roosevelt and Taft are utterly ignorant of political economy, and of the effects of laws upon the people.

"Both of them were born to wealth and ease; both have been salary-pullers all their lives, and neither of them has the slightest sympathy for the poor.

"I hope that Debs and Seidel will make an active campaign, and will help us stir the pool.

"After awhile the American Socialists will drop some of their extremes and some of their extremists.

"When they DO—but here's where we get off.

"P. S.—But in no event can any political party elect two men who are named, respectively Eugene and Emil. If one or the other were named Algernon, now, it might be different."

The above taken from the editorial columns of the *Jeffersonian*, shows conclusively that the Southern gentleman who has been a prominent member of Congress, who was once a power in the Populist party and who has attained a national reputation as a writer, is beginning to more fully realize the brutality of an industrial system that bequeaths to millions of human beings legacies of hunger and want while a privileged few revel in the magnificent splendor of opulence.

It will be remembered that Hon. Thomas Watson a little more than a year ago, wrote a series of articles in which articles he expended all his literary genius in painting word pictures of the awful calamity that would befall the nation should the people ever become seriously infected with the virus of Socialism.

Mr. Watson at that time plucked from the English language the most vigorous words to bombard the doctrines of Socialism and his seathing denunciations were quoted in the leading capitalist journals of America.

But a change has come over the *Wasp of Georgia*, and he is now visiting his caustic sarcasm on an element of society that has been bred from our system and whose heartlessness towards oppressed and suffering humanity is causing Socialism to assume a world-wide magnitude.

Mr. Watson's denunciation of the callous-hearted acts of plutocracy will not cause "predatory wealth" to halt in its impositions on starving labor, but purse-proud arrogance will become more insolent until labor will rise as a giant and end the system that is loaded with sighs and moans and wet with tears and blood.

## A Victory for Labor

THE SENATE of the United States, the highest law-making body of the nation, passed the eight-hour bill which prohibits any contractor to work employers more than eight hours a day on any government work.

The following, sent out in a press dispatch from Washington, D. C., has been hailed by the labor movement as heralding the time when the "Millionaires' club" will not dare to ignore the sentiments of labor on legislation that has for its object the making of a better manhood and womanhood in America:

"Washington, June 1.—By the decisive vote of 45 to 11 the Senate passed the house bill extending the eight-hour principle to contracts involving labor on government work. The negative votes were cast by Senators Bradley, Dillingham, Du Pont, Gallinger, Heyburn, Oliver, Page, Root, Sanders and Wetmore, Republicans, and Percy, Democrat.

"The measure had been before the Senate on several occasions and had been fully debated. On this account the discussion to-day was brief, consisting of statements by Senator Borah, in charge of the measure, and by Senator Bailey of Texas, and Senator Sanders of Tennessee.

"Bailey and Sanders opposed the bill, the former on the ground that the government has no right to restrict any man in the matter of labor, and the latter on the plea that private concerns could not continue to take government work with the time limit imposed.

"The principle involved in the measure has long been contended for by the labor interests. It provides that every contract hereafter adopted for the government requiring the employment of laborers or mechanics

shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in one calendar day. A penalty of \$5 is imposed for every violation of the provision."

The eight-hour bill enacted into law by the United States Senate indicates that "the American house of lords" has its finger on the pulse of organized labor, and realizes that the sentiment for a shorter workday must be considered even by that patrician body of legislators, who for years have been looked upon as the champions and defenders of privilege.

Organized labor may seem slow to members of the labor movement whose patience has been sorely tried by the many jolts administered by representatives of trusts and corporations, but the tireless and determined efforts of men in the labor movement who know no such word as *fail* or *surrender*, will ultimately conquer the stubborn obstinacy of greed to make concessions to the working class.

It may be said that the eight-hour law as passed by the Senate will be dragged into the courts and that such a law will be arraigned on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and that the judiciary as usual will nullify the law.

It may be true that the courts will assassinate the *law*, but if the judiciary puts the eight-hour law in the morgue, the courts are hastening that time when *all the people* shall have absolute control of the courts through the recall.

The Senate of the United States has been forced to take cognizance of this demand of labor and the *courts* will be forced to yield obedience to a sentiment that cannot be crushed by all the powers on earth.

## What John D. Altgeld Said

MY FRIENDS, let me cite you a parallel: George William Curtis and other writers of his day have described the slave power back in the fifties.

They tell us that slavery sat in the White House and made laws in the capitol; that courts of justice were its ministers; that senators and legislators were its lackeys; that it controlled the professor in his lecture-room, the editor in his sanctum, the preacher in his pulpit; that it swaggered in the drawing room; that it ruled at the clubs; that it dominated with iron hand all the affairs of society; that every year enlarged its power; every move increased its dominion; that the men and the women who dared to even question the divinity of that institution were ostracized, were persecuted, were vilified—aye, were hanged.

But the great clock in the chamber of the Omnipotent never stands still. It ticked away the years as it had once ticked away the centuries. Finally it struck the hour and the world heard the tread of a million

armed men, and slavery vanished from America forever. Note the parallel, to-day the syndicate rules at the White House and makes laws at the capitol; courts of justice are its ministers; senators and legislators are its lackeys. It controls the preacher in his pulpit; professor in his lecture room; it rules at the clubs; it dominates with a rod of iron the affairs of society. Every year enlarges its power; and the men and women who protest against the crimes that are being committed by organized greed in this country—who talk of protecting the American people—are ostracized, are vilified, are hounded and imprisoned. It seems madness to even question the divinity of the American syndicate. But, my friends, that great clock is still ticking—still ticking. Soon it will again strike the hour and the world will see not 1,000,000, but 10,000,000 free men rise up, armed not with muskets, but with free men's ballots, and the sway of the syndicate will vanish from America forever.—Exchange.

## Four Dollars Per Week

TWO YOUNG GIRLS in San Francisco, discovered that \$4 per week was below the hunger line and rather than die from the pangs of starvation, concluded that the sea afforded a refuge for human beings whose sky of life had no star of hope and whose future was shrouded in the gloom of despair.

The story sent out by the Associated Press from San Francisco is as follows:

"San Francisco, May 30.—Tilly Colden and Catherine Anderson, Finnish girls who spoke no English, leaped from a cliff into the sea here

yesterday because they despaired of living on \$4 a week. Tilly was drowned. Catherine told the story at a hospital, where she was revived.

"The two girls, who had been life-long companions, came to America from Finland four months ago and to San Francisco two months ago. Their funds were soon exhausted, but when they had reached the point of desperation two weeks ago, Catherine secured work at a bakery at a wage of \$4 a week. The girls occupied a room in a cheap lodging house and much of the time they were hungry.

"'When we settled up for the week last Saturday night,' said

the girl, 'we had nothing left. I did not have to work Sunday, so we decided to end the struggle and planned to do so Monday, but could not bring ourselves to do it. Last night we put on our white dresses and went to the beach. We took off our shoes and stockings and let down our hair and then we embraced and leaped into the sea.'"

The above story is not only pathetic but is a sad commentary on a civilization that is being upheld by gospel expounders and that press that boasts of moulding public opinion. These girls who courted death in the billows of the sea, left the home of their nativity, believing that on the soil of a republic they could not only earn the means of life, but save a surplus for a rainy day in a land where the crushed and downtrodden of the Old World, are taught to believe that honest labor can carve out a comfortable competency.

These girls of a foreign land, not only supplied themselves with the necessities of life in Finland, but were able to accumulate sufficient funds to pay their transportation to the New World, where they thought opportunity would open the gates to a broader and happier life than the country in which their cradle was rocked.

But these friendless and disinherited girls of the working class

soon discovered that capitalism in America rules with a mailed fist, and that the exploiter beneath our boasted emblem of liberty is as ravenous for profit as the most exacting Shylock who ever lived beneath the pirate flag of royal parasites of Europe or Asia.

They discovered that in a land of Bradley-Martin balls, where monkeys are wined and dined and dogs banquetted by the *pillars of society*, virtuous women garbed in the livery of labor are paid wages that bid for dishonor or which court death in the waves of the sea.

They discovered that America was not an *Eden* but a *hell*, where human beings fight with desperation to keep the wolf of hunger from the hovel, and where capitalism was as cold and as unfeeling as an iceberg in the frozen North.

The man or woman equipped with a vote who would cast that ballot to uphold a system that pays a wage that tempts a human being to seek rest and peace in suicide is either ignorant of the brutal infamies that grow out of the system, or else is as soulless as the system that concedes but \$4 per week for the labor of a woman.

The capitalist system will yet go down in history as the most brutal that ever cursed the earth and the most heartless that ever outraged humanity.

## Violence Begets Violence

**D**URING the past few months the strikes that have taken place in various parts of the country have been marked with more violence than usual, and a number of daily journals have been somewhat vigorous in their condemnation of resistance on the part of strikers. These daily journals can see no lawlessness or anarchy on the part of deputized hirelings who use gun and club on men and women who refuse to submit tamely to unbearable conditions imposed by employers, but can readily discern symptoms of anarchy and coming revolution when poverty-stricken wretches goaded to desperation are forced to defend themselves by weapons of force when assaulted by supposed upholders of the law garbed in uniforms and whose official conduct seems to be under the direction of a master class.

The man in uniform and wearing the badge of authority has no more right to outrage law by wreaking vengeance on strikers in obedience to the will of exploiters, than the most lowly and unknown citizen, and when those supposed to uphold the *law* trample the *law* under foot, it is unreasonable to presume that the victims of lawlessness will remain passive to the infliction of outrages simply because such outrages are perpetrated by outlaws in uniform.

Violence begets violence, and when thugs clothed with authority do the bidding of capitalism and attempt to subjugate strikers by vio-

lence, they are courting violence and hastening the time when the victims of industrial oppression will lose every vestige of confidence in established authority.

Labor will never submit to be outraged by physical assaults on the part of the so-called constituted authority, nor will labor waive its constitutional rights of free speech at the command of a police force, governed by combinations of wealth.

Constituted authority would do well to calmly survey the situation and learn now as well as later that the working class of this country is not made of mute and speechless slaves, willing to lick a master's boots, but made up of men and women panting for *liberty* and resolved that *liberty* shall prevail at all cost.

The warm, red blood that rose in rebellion against king rule on the bosom of a New World still flows in the veins of the men and women of this country, and the sentiment that destroyed chattel slavery still lives to tear from the limbs of labor the chains and shackles of corporate bondage.

Labor is fighting a bloodless battle to achieve economic freedom at the ballot box, but if the missionary work of labor is to be halted by violence on the part of so-called constituted authority established by capitalism, then the pages of history in the very near future will tell the story of the battle of all the ages for human liberty.

## Those Boy Scouts

(Butte Inter-Mountain.)

**A**N OFFICIAL slip from the Boy Scouts says that Lieutenant General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, recognized scout leader of the world who encountered socialistic opposition in Portland, Oregon, a month or so ago, is much gratified with the success he had in that meeting. He answered the questions of the Socialists thoroughly and went over many of them. Discussing that incident he points out that the aim of the boy scout movement is near that of the Socialistic party. He points out that the boy scout movement seeks not as does Socialism to cure present evils, but to prevent their reappearance in the present generation.

"Our attitude in the boy scout movement," he writes, "is that we do not wish to be in conflict with any political, educational or religious body, but we are very glad to have their advice or suggestions.

"Our aim is to be at peace with all, and to do our best in our own particular line, which, as it happens, is in its intentions as near that of the Socialists as any.

"Probably the majority of us are in sympathy with the Socialist aim, though we may not altogether see with the same eye the practicality of some of its details or its methods.

"We in the scouts desire, not so much to cure present social evils, as to prevent their recurrence in the rising generation; to try and lessen the great waste of human life, now going on in our city slums, where so many thousands of our fellow-humans are living an existence of misery through being 'unemployable.' This is not always from their own faults, but simply because they have never been given a chance.

"Our main effort is to attract those boys and to beckon them on to the right road to success in life; we endeavor to equip them—especially the honest—with character and with craftsmanship, so that each of them may at least get a fair start. If after this he fails, it is then his own fault, and not, as at present, the fault of us who are in a position to give a helping hand to our less fortunate brothers.

"Socialists and others who have taken the trouble to examine our scheme are entirely sympathetic, friendly and helpful. They realize that the militarism urged against us is wholly a got up charge.

"Not only Socialists, but all others who examine the movement must favor it. Opposition to the boy scouts must be based upon misapprehension of their aims. The movement has accomplished nothing

but good, and no party or organization or coterie of such can hope to retard its growth."

The above editorial has been sent to us by a reader of the *Miners' Magazine* with the request that we comment on the same.

When Baden-Powell attempts to impress upon the public that Socialists are in sympathy with the boy scout movement, he is making a statement that he cannot support with facts.

The Socialists and Socialist press took the initiative in arousing the people to the fact that the boys of America were being organized for the purpose of ultimately making soldiers of them, and the volume compiled originally by Baden-Powell and Thomas Seton proved beyond every question of a doubt that the boy scouts are to be the coming military power of the country.

Mr. Baden-Powell in his tour around the world in promoting the boy scouts, called upon the czar of Russia, and the monster by *divine right* whose throne is reddened with human blood, was delighted with the plans and methods of the military conspirator, who so cunningly attempts to conceal the real purposes of his movement.

The czar of Russia has no interest in boyhood save in that development to a brutal stature that will make more secure the reign of royal despotism.

Powell and Seton revised the original volume governing the boy scouts but with all their spacious sophistry, enough remained in their work to expose the masked purposes of a movement that is intended as an ally to support an industrial system that enslaves the wealth producers of the world.

Powell and his lieutenants have used every influence to bring to the boy scout movement the sanction and indorsement of religious bodies but capitalism does not hesitate to prostitute religion, for in the days of chattel slavery religion was outraged and pulpits subsidized to hold the black man in the chains of bondage and to protect the auction block where human flesh was sold to the highest bidder.

The fact that some religious bodies have given their approval to the boy scouts movement has nothing to do with the merit of such an organization, for history proves that religious bodies are not infallible but have been guilty of some of the gravest blunders and errors of any organization on earth. The very fact that the boy scouts have the support of industrial oppressors and royal despots, should brand such an organization as inimical to the best interests of boyhood and treasonable to the rights of common humanity.

# Interesting Correspondence Sent to the Miners' Magazine

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS and communications have grown out of the following card sent out by Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union indorsing Thomas Reilly as a candidate for secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. The resolutions which have followed the card sent out by Anaconda Smeltermen's Union will enable the membership of the federation to realize the bitterness and dissension that are bred by electioneering for office in a labor organization.

## CARD.

Thomas Reilly, who is indorsed by the following locals of the W. F. of M., is deserving the support of all its members: Anaconda, Cobalt, Butte Miners, Silver Peak, Lead City, Judith Mountain, Gowganda, Elk Lake, Wallace, Silver Center, Mullen, North Moccasin, Porcupine, Marysville, Basin and the Butte Engineers.

Brother Reilly has held the office of recording secretary and business agent of this local; also secretary-treasurer of Montana State Union for two years, and is now our honored vice president. He represented this body at Denver in 1907-08. Knowing his ability, experience, integrity and long service in the cause, we cheerfully recommend him for your support. Yours for the W. F. of M.

## ANACONDA MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION NO. 117.

Vote for Thomas Reilly for secretary-treasurer W. F. of M.

JOHN J. GILMORE, Recording Secretary.

B. McCARTHY, President.

(Seal)

(Please Post).

## RESOLUTIONS FROM SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 28, 1912.

To the Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, A card, with a woodcut of Thomas Reilly and an eulogy of his GOOD qualities has been received by the secretary of this local, the evident intention of such advertising being to influence votes for said Thomas Reilly for secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners in the pending election; and,

Whereas, Such methods of advertising and soliciting votes are foreign and contrary to the principles of true unionism because the contestants for the various offices should stand on their own honesty, integrity and ability as being qualified to fill the office without the boosting or influence of any individual or local union; and,

Whereas, We believe this method of electioneering in behalf of any candidate for office by Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen No. 117, W. F. M., will not alone create confusion, but also ill feeling and disgust amongst the rank and file of the organization; and,

Whereas, Such methods savor so much of the rotten and prostituted politics of the old political parties where each tries to discredit his opponent; and,

Whereas, We believe the spirit of brotherly love and justice we obligate ourselves to practice, each to the other, in the Western Federation of Miners, is being grossly abused by such electioneering methods; therefore, we, the members of Salt Lake Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 201, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, denounce and condemn the method employed by Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117, W. F. M., in trying to influence votes for Thomas Reilly for secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners.

Per order of Salt Lake Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 201, W. F. M.

(Seal)

ARNOLD LARCKER,

JAMES BRIDGES,

C. H. BARTON,

Committee.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ANACONDA MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION NO. 117 AT A REGULAR MEETING HELD MAY 31, 1912.

Whereas, a circular has been received by this union from the Salt Lake Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 201, W. F. M.; and,

Whereas, Said circular is a contemptible and unwarranted attack on our union, No. 117, inasmuch as it accuses this union of unfair methods in trying to secure the election of Thomas Reilly to the position of secretary-treasurer of the W. F. of M.; and,

Whereas, The said circular is unjust in its attitude, slanderous in its attack and vile in its insinuations in regard to the said Thomas Reilly; and,

Whereas, The said Thomas Reilly has been always loyal to the true principles of unionism and earnest in their advocacy; and,

Whereas, He has been absolutely aboveboard in every action of his concerning his candidacy for secretary-treasurer of the W. F. of M.; and,

Whereas, This union has unanimously endorsed Thomas Reilly for the position for which he is aspiring; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117, direct that the vile and abusive circular above referred to be sent back to the Salt Lake Mill and Smeltermen's Union; and, be it also

Resolved, That we stigmatize the charges in said circular concerning Thomas Reilly as venomous and reckless assertions, based upon dastardly and scandalous assumptions; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the scurrilous circular referred to above

be sent to the Miners' Magazine and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Salt Lake Mill and Smeltermen's Union and to the Miners' Magazine. Endorsed.

THOS. J. MURPHY,

F. J. GIBBONS,

FRANK FITZPATRICK,

Committee.

B. McCARTHY,

President.

JNO. J. GILMORE,

Secretary.

(Seal)

## AN ANSWER TO THE ANACONDA RESOLUTIONS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 4th, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 117, Western Federation of Miners.

Greetings:

We are in receipt of copy of the resolutions adopted by Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117, W. F. M., on May 31, 1912, and beg leave to make the following reply to same.

Your resolutions committee informing us: That a circular has been received by this Union from the Salt Lake Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 201, W. F. M.

We admit mailing a circular to Local No. 117, and are glad to know it was received by that Union.

Your resolutions next state: Said circular is a contemptible and unwarranted attack on our Union No. 117, inasmuch as it accuses this Union of unfair methods in trying to secure the election of Thomas Reilly to the position of secretary-treasurer of the W. F. M.

We fail to see where our circular is a contemptible and unwarranted attack of Local Anaconda. When Local Anaconda sent out a card with a picture and eulogy of an individual who was running for the office of secretary-treasurer in the organization, we plainly saw said card was sent to local unions for the purpose of soliciting and influencing votes for said individual. We raised our voice in protest against such a method of electioneering as we had a perfect right to do. Local No. 117 has not denied our statements. However, should we be wrong, will Local Anaconda kindly inform us "why they went to the trouble and expense of sending those cards broadcast throughout the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, if it were not for the purpose of soliciting and influencing votes for Thomas Reilly?"

We assert this method is contrary to the principles of true unionism, where each should act honestly and justly towards his fellow worker. We know were such tactics employed by every local union of the Western Federation of Miners they would create confusion, ill feeling and disgust amongst the membership. The rank and file of the W. F. M. want to see fair play, justice and honesty and brotherly love rule supreme. We fail to see any justice, honesty or brotherly love in the singling out of any one candidate for office and soliciting votes for him. We ask Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union, "If the candidate they are boosting and advertising is more honest, more capable of filling the office, more conscientious or a better union man than his opponent?" If such be the case we are willing to be shown. Can Anaconda local show us?

The membership of the W. F. M. are well aware that nothing would be more pleasing to the various mine owners' associations and the enemies of our organization than to know that distrust, ill-feeling and dissension were growing rampant in the Western Federation of Miners. For years the mine owners have tried to create dissension amongst our members that they might burst up the organization. So far they have failed. We do not intend to assist them in any way so when we believe that certain tactics will create dissension and distrust we will not remain silent, but will come out fair and square with our opinion and we will do so without using the abuse indulged in by our Anaconda brothers.

Local Anaconda does not refute a single one of the statements made in our circular. Local Anaconda admits sending out said cards with picture of Thomas Reilly, calling the attention of the membership to his certain good qualities. The only inference we can draw is that Brother Reilly's opponent is not endowed with certain good qualities to the same extent that Anaconda thinks Brother Reilly is endowed. There is, where we find the vile insinuation and not in any statement contained in the circular of Salt Lake Mill and Smeltermen's Union. It is on this account we claim Anaconda had a purpose in sending out said cards and that purpose was the soliciting votes.

Because we do not agree with Anaconda, in their tactics and voice our opinion to that effect, our action is called a contemptible and unwarranted attack on Local No. 117.

We are also informed our circular is unjust in its attitude; slanderous in its attack; and vile in its insinuations and several other things to said Thomas Reilly.

We defy Anaconda to point out where we have made any attack on Thomas Reilly. We have not charged Thomas Reilly with electioneering. We have not even insinuated that Thomas Reilly had anything to do with the acts of Anaconda. There is not an accusation or insinuation in any statement contained in the Salt Lake circular, against Thomas Reilly. As to the loyalty or truth of Brother Reilly we have said nothing. We have always presumed Brother Reilly was a union man and as such would be loyal and true to union principles. There is nothing surprising in this as we know thousands of our

brother members have just as good a reputation and are just as true to their organization. Because of this fact, when a local union informs the membership they ought to support a certain candidate because of his loyalty and truth we can only infer his loyalty and truth are greater than his opponents and such insinuations we denounce and condemn.

The Anaconda resolutions further informs us that they unanimously endorsed Brother Reilly. We ask Anaconda No. 117 to tell us what their membership is and how many were present when this brother was unanimously endorsed. We are well aware the word unanimously is being much abused of late and while we do not accuse Anaconda of a misstatement yet the mere wording of their resolutions telling us of the unanimous endorsing of Brother Reilly is not sufficient proof.

We were of the opinion the referendum system of electing officers was adopted by the Western Federation of Miners so that the rank and file should express themselves as to whom they considered best qualified to fill the various offices; or in other words the rank and file should rule. We fully believe the rank and file of the Western Federation of Miners are competent to judge for themselves as to whom they want for officials without being pestered with an eulogy of any candidate by any local union. We want the membership of the W. F. M. to be the rulers. We want their opinion to be final on all matters. We want their honest opinion, and we will continually keep going on record as opposed to any methods that will tend to influence that honest opinion, and we again denounce and condemn the method employed by Anaconda in trying to influence the vote of the membership.

The Anaconda resolutions end with the following: That we stigmatize the charges in said circular concerning Thomas Reilly as venomous and reckless assertions, based upon dastardly and scandalous assumptions.

Why does Anaconda keep asserting that we are charging Thomas Reilly with some crime. How can any charges be venomous and reckless assertions, when no charges were made. How could charges be based upon dastardly and scandalous assumptions, when there were no charge. Does Local Anaconda intend to hide itself behind Thomas Reilly. Local Anaconda does not deny the truth of the statements in our circular. Those statements are true and Local Anaconda knows they are true, so instead of replying to our statements they try to hypnotize themselves into the belief we are attacking and slandering Thomas Reilly. We again say to Anaconda we are accusing them of using methods that we denounce and condemn. That they are using tactics we consider dangerous not alone because of the expense it would bring upon the organization if adopted by local unions, but more particularly because of the ill feeling and dissension it would create amongst the membership.

Should Local Anaconda wish to use the Miners' Magazine to air their fancied grievance we wish to assure them we invite such publicity. We are perfectly willing the membership of the Western Federation of Miners should decide whether or not it is a good policy for a local union to turn itself into a political machine and spend a part of its finances in electioneering, boosting and soliciting votes for any aspirant for office.

SALT LAKE MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION NO. 201, W.F.M.

A. LARCKER,  
CARL M. BJORK,  
ED BOLSEY,  
JO BRIDGES,

Committee.

(Seal)

## The Coming Issue

THE ELECTION of Roosevelt delegates by the Republicans of New Jersey drives home another nail in the coffin which is being prepared for Mr. Taft's presidential candidacy.

A year ago all the wise prophets of politics were agreed that the tariff would be the issue in the presidential campaign. The Payne-Aldrich act had met with popular disapproval. Mr. Taft had vetoed the Democratic bills to reduce duties on wool and woollens and cotton goods and farm machinery. Everyone was talking tariff.

With Roosevelt nominated we shall hear little of the tariff. The Democrats will tremble violently for the safety of their country. The dread menace of Caesarism will excite their orators to splendid bursts of eloquence. We shall hear much of American history. There will be a harking back to the fall of Rome. The peace of Mexico will be disturbed and we shall be reminded of the danger of despotism which is invited when a Diaz is exalted to executive office. The man on horseback will dash to and fro. The French revolution will be discussed vaguely and inaccurately and the Reign of Terror and the guillotine flaunted in the faces of the timid.

A great many American citizens will be alarmed. The republic will be shaken to its foundations and our glorious institutions will hang uncertain in the balance.

The glib patriots of politics, such as were found yesterday taking a

pot shot at Socialists in the expectation that they will be rewarded with offices in the fall, will make the welkin ring.

One squad will recount the colonel's valorous deeds. A patriot who whipped Spain, defied the money power, crushed monopoly and awed the malefactors of great wealth, his election would bring larger liberty to the people and establish equal justice for rich and poor, permanently in our national edifice.

The opposing squad will croak to weird music or make shrill and impassioned plea to the sacred heritage bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic. The memory will be invoked of the brave men who have perished in all ages that liberty might be freed from the tyrant heel of the oppressor.

While all this uproar is going on, there will be a fly in the capitalistic ointment. Socialists will be appealing to the men and women who are creating the nation's wealth to cease taking seriously the hippodrome and to give heed to their own interests and the welfare of their children. A million men who have been enslaved by the chains of prejudice and ignorance will be emancipated—a million men will be freed from the thrall of Democratic and Republican tradition. One million six hundred thousand men—possibly two million men—will cast their ballots for Debs and Seidel. Then the sham fight will cease. A real issue will have arrived.—Milwaukee Leader.

## Must Suspend the Rules

THE FOLLOWING appeared last week in one of the leading daily journals of Denver and is worthy of more than passing notice:

"The conductor employed on the Thirteenth avenue line, from whose car Judge Greeley W. Whitford of the District Court was ejected Monday afternoon because he carried nothing smaller in currency than a \$5 bill, is to be discharged. It was not the conductor's fault that in enforcing the oppressive tramway rule he required Judge Whitford to walk fourteen blocks, but that is of no consequence.

"In the opinion of several prominent tramway officials who called on Judge Whitford yesterday and offered apologies, the anger of the judge must be appeased at all costs, and the conductor will walk the plank.

"The ejection of the jurist occurred Monday on his homeward trip. The judge had a severe toothache and was anxious to gain his residence quickly, so that he might be afforded relief. When the conductor appeared he reached into his pocket and produced the \$5 note.

"'Can't change that!' said the tramway employé. 'It's against the rule to change so large a bill.'

"'I know,' replied the jurist, 'but you'll have to forget the rule this time because it's all I've got.'

"The conductor was obdurate.

"'Nothing doing,' he said. 'You'll have to get off and walk!'

"And Judge Whitford did.

"It was fourteen long blocks to the judge's home, and the judge's tooth pained excessively.

"In order to reach the court house yesterday morning Judge Whitford was required to borrow a nickel from Mrs. Whitford."

The conductor was obeying the rules established by the Denver

Tramway Company—but it seems that the rules of the tramway company are not to be enforced against a gentleman who occupies a seat on the bench.

Had the conductor ejected a washerwoman or a ragpicker, or had he forced an ordinary citizen to take his exit from the car, on account of presenting a bill of such denomination, that conductors must refuse to make change for, the tramway company would have sent no representatives to make apologies for the act of the conductor, but would have told their salaried slave that his obedience to the rules established by the company was commendable.

But Greeley W. Whitford is a District Judge, and looked upon by corporations as a valuable man, whose dignity must not be wounded by such a menial as a conductor.

The Tramway Company remembered that during the strike in the Northern coal fields of Colorado the mine operators made application to Judge Whitford for an injunction and the same was immediately granted, and the tramway company likewise remembered that under that injunction, striking coal miners were charged with contempt of court and sentenced to jail for periods of six months to a year.

The tramway company likewise owns coal mines and refuses to permit its slaves in the mines to organize and likewise refuses to permit its conductors and motormen to belong to a union. Such a company can thoroughly appreciate the services of Judge Whitford, and no conductor, even though obeying the rules established by the company, can slight an injunction judge and escape with impunity!

The conductors in the employ of the tramway company must *suspend the rules*, when judges that are appreciated by corporations enter cars without the legal coin demanded by this company.

# Unanimous Support Means a More Powerful Organization

THE LOCAL UNIONS of the Western Federation of Miners have expressed their choice of officials for the next two years. The sealed returns of election are now coming to headquarters, and will be officially canvassed by tellers at the convention to be held at Victor, Colo., during the month of July. The results of the election will not be known until the official count is made by the tellers and announced to the delegates of the convention. But whatever may be the results of the election, it is to be hoped that disruption and dissension will cease, and that every member of the organization will feel it incumbent on him to bow gracefully to the will of the majority.

Previous to the election of officers, some acrimonious discussion had been indulged in, but every intelligent man realizes that such discussion can in no way strengthen the organization or promote the best interests of the membership.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine, previous to the nomination of candidates, expressed the hope that the official organ would not be made the medium for the dissemination of personal animosities, or covert intimations, but regardless of his plea, he was forced, much against his will, to reply to communications that questioned the integrity of candidates, who had for years been identified officially with the organization.

Wounds inflicted by acrimonious discussion do not heal in a day.

Censure and criticism have their sting, and no matter how generous and magnanimous the men may be who have been assailed, yet they

feel the injustice of reflections on their official acts when they know that they have complied with the spirit and letter of the by-laws and constitution that govern the organization, and are conscious of the fact that they have labored faithfully to discharge their duties as laid down by the organic law of the Western Federation of Miners.

The constitution and by-laws of the Western Federation of Miners is the expressed and supreme voice of the membership speaking to its officials, and officials who dare to ignore a constitution adopted by the membership are not servants, but masters, of the organization.

Members of the organization who are swept off their feet by zeal or impetuous feelings and who feel that the organization is not moving forward with the stride of a militant organization, will learn in due time, that "Rome was not built in a day," and they will further realize that an organization is only strong as its membership become intellectually developed and know the class struggle and the interests of the class to which they belong.

Spasmodic efforts aroused by hatred of capitalism are not as effective as energies directed by cool and calm deliberation, and invectives against despotism will be harmless without intelligent action against the infamies that grow out of a heartless profit system. The editor trusts that whoever may be the officials elected to serve the organization for the next two years will receive the support of the entire membership as long as such officials are guided in their deliberations by the law and constitution of the Western Federation of Miners.

## A Deserving Tribute

REV. WILLIAM J. KERBY, of the Catholic University, in a recent address said: "The law has long since recognized the principle that laborers may form unions for purposes of mutual protection. Organized labor has rendered to modern society services of which it may be proud. It has awakened discipline and educated laboring men when none of the other social forces could reach them to do this work."

The above from Rev. Kerby is a compliment to the intelligence of the labor movement and a tribute to the principles which have held men together in the battle for justice. The labor movement of the world is the most powerful agency on earth, and the work of organized labor is even being recognized as the most humanitarian by countless thousands of men whose position in life makes it possible for them to touch elbows and rub shoulders with a membership of a movement, who stand as tireless advocates of human rights.

If through any power it was possible to annihilate the labor movement and sweep it out of existence, it would not be possible for the most comprehensive intellect to have a conception of the awful situation that would confront humanity.

The labor movement has calmed the temper of men and taught the working class that no real, permanent amelioration of unjust conditions can come save through a united economic and political power, guided by intelligence.

Christian pulpits have been filled for centuries with the representatives of Christ preaching the doctrines enunciated by the "Prince of Peace," and yet, the church, with all its potent influence, has been unable to achieve the results that are being accomplished today by the determined men and women of a movement whose vision is focused upon economic liberty for the race.

Promises of harps and crowns in the kingdom come have failed to subdue the brute in man, but the work of the labor movement, in slowly but surely removing the conditions which make brutes of men, will usher in the time when civilization will hail the dawn of that glad morning when the Brotherhood of Man and the Sisterhood of Woman become a living reality.



OUR BOASTED "CIVILIZATION."

By S. A. Nelson.

When one reads the accounts of the atrocious torture of human beings by the "Christian" authorities of "civilized" states in a "free" republic, such as the whipping post of Delaware and the strangling of men in Chicago, it is scarcely possible to realize that this is the twentieth century. Any human being who can read the shocking accounts of Chicago and Delaware without growing sick at heart, and revolting against it with all the white-hot indignation of an outraged soul, is still in the barbaric stages. Oh! What a shame, what a revolting atrocity, what a foul damning blot upon our civilization.

Let us look at the state of Pennsylvania where the authorities send the state constabulary to shoot and murder innocent men, women and children; where the courts have imprisoned innocent men for twenty years; where men have been burned at the stake; where the courts hang and strangle men to death; where women in the mines are murdered every day, and I ask, in the name of all that is right, where is there a state in our Union that these crimes do not exist. And all this going on while Christianity with folded arms looks on.

If you kill one, you are called a murderer, if you kill 1,000 you are regarded as a hero. Is then murder murder?

Let us consider: A person who becomes a murderer, if caught, is arrested, brought before the court to be tried. First comes the prosecuting attorney, the prosecuting witnesses, the jurors, the court, and last, the sheriff who springs the trap, and in a few minutes a soul has been sent into eternity, not by a frenzied mob, but by the help of our "honorable courts," our "learned attorneys" and our "great detectives."

Was there anyone who witnessed this cruel murder? Yes, we find as a rule our "leading citizen," "reverends" and doctors standing with folded arms viewing the dangling, convulsed, quivering body, and when the body is light in weight, and death not instantaneous, you will find a doctor ready to leap to the quivering body, "aiding death." What a damning blot on civilization.

Allow me to ask: Which is the darkest blot on a state, to burn a guilty man at the stake or send an innocent man to prison for twenty years?

The first deed is done by a frenzied mob, who don't seem to realize at

the time that they are doing wrong. The second deed is done by our most "learned" judiciary. Again, who is the worse murderer, the man who in a moment of passion seeks to get revenge by committing murder or the man who deliberately commits another murder by "legally" hanging the man the court has convicted, or the President, King or Czar who sends an army to destroy and murder thousands of innocent men, women and children.

Then well may you say: Where does all this trouble originate, and who is responsible? Why, the voter! Who has made the "whipping post" legal? The voter! Who gives the state "cossacks" the right to murder men, women and children? The voter! Who made the hanging at Chicago legal? The voter! How, then, is it possible for any person who calls himself a Christian, when he sees and reads about such crimes (and thousands not mentioned) being committed every day in a supposed "civilized" country, stand idle, and furthermore, will, at the next election vote for the continuance of such a system. Oh! how foul and damning! He should blush with shame.

Open your eyes, Mr. Voter, and you will see your mistake, and as soon as you do, denounce the system that makes all these things possible, and vote for the co-operative commonwealth.—Political Action.

### A CIRCULAR FROM BUTTE, MONTANA.

(For publication in the Miners' Magazine).

May 1, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

Brothers and Fellow Workers—In the face of so many disastrous failures to supply the undoubtedly existing popular demand for a practical means of solving the great problem, the question naturally suggests itself to many: "Which is the best form of organization for the wealth producers?" We unhesitatingly answer: "The organization of the working people, by the working people, for the working people—that is, the trade unions."

It is true that single trade unions have been often beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of organized capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected local unions into national unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all national and international unions in one grand federation, in which each and all trade organizations would be as distinct as the billows, yet ONE as the sea.

The Christian Endeavor will found local or federal labor unions under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor so as to afford an opportunity for the unskilled workers to become identified with the organized labor movement of the country, and will aim to unite all classes of wage-workers under one head, through their several organizations to the end "that class, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished and that support—moral

and financial—may give to each other, and also promote the welfare of the toiling masses by improving all trades and social conditions, thereby elevating the plane of citizenship, and by assisting each other in all matters relating to our industries, having for our policy, "Do unto others as you wish to be done by" and for our motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all," notwithstanding the fact that this campaign is conducted of our own free will and without hope or reward except the consciousness of performing a sacred duty to our fellow workmen.

**Our Mission.**—By the authority vested in our enterprise by the charter in our midst and the formal consent of all labor institutions we are pledged to the emancipation of our class from poverty, ignorance and selfishness. This we endeavor to accomplish by education, organization and fraternity.

Organization is necessary for the sake of education; education is necessary to organization, and fraternity is the cause and effect of unity. In union is strength, so while we cannot hope to be successful when working or striking individually, by combining our efforts the most skillful and beneficent results may be attained.

Our locals or federal labor unions are direct chartered from the A. F. of L., and when we reach a combined membership of 3,000 a convention will be held for the purpose of electing international officers and adopting constitution, and when our next general convention convenes we will pull for "one big union, one universal label and one international brotherhood."

Our federation with all its co-operation, co-ordination and discipline instead of getting out on strike, will go out on sectionalism; it is the embodiment of democracy; it knows no creed, rank, nor title; it scoffs at the cheap snobbery of wealth and rejects its charity for the self-styled "sets" and "upper tens."

It will have a healthy contempt, and upon the tinsel and brass of their striped defenders, "Christian Endeavor," it will bestow its scorn. Our union is of the people; we glory its achievements and we love its principles.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and, within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the A. F. of L., and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.

Yours in the cause of labor, CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

(Spanish literature send on request. Address Rev. L. J. Trujillo, 68 West Broadway, P. O. Box 5, Butte, Montana).

**WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN.**

Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1912.

To Officers of Local Unions and All Organized Labor:

Fellow Trade Unionists—We need your help. For many years the organized seamen have petitioned Congress to make changes in the maritime laws necessary to safeguard life and give to seamen a chance to secure justice for themselves.

On May 2, 1912, the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the House of Representatives, reported favorably the seamen's bill, H. R. 23673 (formerly H. R. 11372) which had been introduced by Congressman William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania. It now awaits action in the House and Senate.

The terrible Titanic disaster aroused a public demand for such legislation. But the public forgets sometimes, and there now appears to be a disposition on the part of some congressmen and senators to be satisfied with a few more lifeboats, without requiring that there be any experienced seamen on board each ship to properly handle the life boats and other life-saving appliances.

The seamen's bill, H. R. 23673, requires, among other things, that all steamers at sea or on the Great Lakes must carry a percentage of experienced seamen in the deck crew. Without experienced seamen the life boats and other appliances are of little use.

**We Need Your Help—Immediately.**

We ask you to at once write to your congressman and senators, urging immediate and favorable action on the bill, H. R. 89673. It has been reported favorably, but there is still danger that Congress will fail to act during this session.

We ask you to write personally at once, and also to ask your organization to take action.

For nearly four years the seamen carried on the strike against the steel trust and the Lake Carriers' Association without asking for help. They fought their own battle and made their own sacrifices.

Now we ask you to write a couple of letters to your congressman and to your senators urging the passage of our bill immediately, and to have your organization act. That is all. Will you do this for us. There is no time to be lost. Fraternal yours,

V. A. OLANDER,

Secretary.

N. B. Enclosed is a brief description of the seamen's bill, H. R. 23673. It has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and a very large number of State Federations and city central bodies.

**The Seamen's Bill in Congress—H. R. 23673 (Formerly H. R. 11372)—A Brief Description of Its Main Features.**

The bill should be enacted into law for the following reasons:

First—To benefit the traveling public. It will promote safety of life at sea.

Second—To benefit the sailor. It will give him freedom, an opportunity to secure justice and greater safety of life.

Third—To benefit the nation. It will tend to build up the American merchant marine and to bring into existence a greater body of native American seamen.

It will promote safety of life at sea and on the Great Lakes by providing that a percentage of the deck crew on all vessels must be able seamen of three years' experience on deck. Forty per cent in the first year, increasing 5 per cent each year until a maximum of 65 per cent is reached. It provides that 75 per cent of the crew in each department must be able to understand the orders of the officers, and that passenger vessels must carry a crew sufficient to man each life boat with two men with a rating of able seamen or higher.

It will give freedom to the seamen by repealing the laws and treaties under which American seamen on American ships in ports in the foreign trade, who quit their jobs, are now treated as runaway slaves, captured and forced to work against their will, or sentenced to a foreign jail as though

they were criminals; and whereby foreign seamen in American ports are subjected to the same degrading treatment.

It will promote the upbuilding of the American merchant marine far more than any ship subsidy scheme ever can or will, and that without taxing the public. It will do this by recognizing the right of all seamen in American ports to ownership in their own bodies, giving them the right to quit their jobs when the vessel has arrived at a safe harbor. The economic effect of this will be to equalize the cost of operation as between American and foreign ships coming to American harbors will have to come up to American standard in order to keep their crews.

The bill has the endorsement of the International Seamen's Union of America, the American Federation of Labor and of many State Federations of Labor and city central bodies.

Write to your Congressman and Senators at once, urging the passage of this bill, H. R. 23673, without further delay. It has been before Congress many years. It is time Congress acted. Now! Before this session adjourns.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION.

**KEEP AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.**

Editor Miners' Magazine: On May 6, 1912, the Pittsburg-Silver Peak Gold Mining Company distributed several letters serving notice on their employes that wages would be reduced on June 1st. This reduction affected the members of Blair Mine and Millmen's Union No. 252, W. F. of M., and Silver Peak Miners' Union No. 253, W. F. of M. The following is a copy of letter sent out by the company:

Pittsburg-Silver Peak Gold Mining Company.

Blair, Nev., May 6, 1912.

To the Employes of the Pittsburg-Silver Peak Gold Mining Company:

It is with considerable regret that the management finds it necessary to place the proposition of a reduced wage scale before you. The matter has been considered for some time, the step having been delayed from month to month with the hope that something would occur whereby the reduction could be avoided. As you all know, this property is low grade, and, if it was not for the excellent equipment that we have, it could not be operated successfully, even upon a reduced scale of wages. The company requests all employes not working on a salary basis to express through the medium of the ballot their opinion regarding this matter, all votes to be in the Blair office not later than the fifteenth of May. The new schedule will take effect on the first of June, 1912. The following will be the new scale of wages:

Old Scale.		New Scale.
\$4.50	Miners and machine men .....	\$4.00
4.00	Muckers, trammers, nippers and chuck tenders .....	3.75
4.50	Skipmen .....	4.00
4.50	Timbermen .....	4.50
4.00	Timbermen's helpers .....	4.00
4.50	@ \$4.00 Grizzly men (this rate to be regulated by the foreman) .....	\$3.75 @ 4.25
5.00	Motormen .....	4.50
4.00	Trainmen .....	4.00
5.00	Compressor and hoistmen .....	5.00
6.00	Head blacksmith .....	5.50
4.50	Head blacksmith's helper .....	4.50
5.00	Second blacksmith and tool sharpener .....	5.00
4.00	Second blacksmith's helper .....	4.00
4.50	Janitors .....	4.00
5.00	Pumpmen .....	4.50
5.00	Head amalgamator .....	5.00
5.00	Amalgamators .....	4.50
4.50	Night watchmen .....	4.00
4.00	All outside labor, having no relation to mechanics or mechanics' helpers .....	3.50
4.00	All mechanics' helpers .....	4.00
4.00	All outside labor that at times consists of helping mechanics or working in the mill .....	4.00
4.50	Crushermen .....	4.50
5.00	Tramway brakemen .....	4.50
5.00	Linemen .....	5.00
5.00	Lower terminal men (day shift) .....	5.00
5.00	Lower terminal men (night shift) .....	4.50
4.00	Tramway yardmen .....	4.00
6.00	Carpenters and machinists .....	5.50
4.50	Pipemen .....	4.50
4.50	Cone house men .....	4.00
5.00	Solution men .....	4.50
6.00	Electricians .....	5.50

Any employe of this company, whose position is not mentioned in the above list, their wages will not be changed.

To make the change as co-operative as possible, the company agrees that when the mint returns gives \$5.25 per ton of ore treated for two (2) consecutive months, wages for a like period will be on the present scale and will continue so as long as we are able to get \$5.25 mint returns per ton of ore treated. The company also agrees to pay the doctor his entire salary, thereby making the assessment of \$1.50 unnecessary.

The management asks you to consider this question carefully and to give a fair and liberal expression of opinion in answer.

PITTSBURG-SILVER PEAK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Per WM. F. BRADLEY, Gen. Mgr.

A special meeting was called, and it was unanimously agreed that no member cast a ballot through the company office.

A committee was also appointed to notify the company that the proposed reduction would not be accepted.

Each local elected a committee of three to act in conjunction with the

executive board member, said committee to have full charge of affairs in connection with the present controversy in regard to wages.

This was considered the best way to handle the situation, as a vote had already been taken, authorizing a strike, in case wages were reduced.

Several conferences were held with the general manager, Bradley, in an effort to adjust the differences, but without results.

A wage scale was presented on the request of Bradley, which would be satisfactory to the employes, but he refused to consider the payment of a higher wage than is now being paid by the Goldfield Consolidated, notwithstanding the fact that in this camp the cost of living is approximately thirty per cent. higher than in Goldfield.

We agreed to accept the Miller scale for millmen and the Tonopah scale for miners; but, as no agreement could be reached, all men were called out on the morning of June 1, 1912.

We have reason to believe that we can win this fight in a short while and now request all union men to assist us in keeping men away from the Silver Peak mining district until the trouble is settled satisfactorily.

CHAS. H. VARNEY,  
ROY GAREY.  
CHAS. W. HOXSIE,  
D. B. LAXTON,  
ROY CHANSLOR,  
EVERETT SHANDS,

Committee.

(Seal)

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, June 3.—"The politics of Samuel Gompers is a continual trade of trades union men with politicians. It means selling out to the highest bidder. It leads to dishonesty and demoralization!"

This is the reply of Socialist Representative Berger to an editorial in the June Federationist, bearing the signature of Samuel Gompers. This editorial sneers at the tactics and principles of the Socialist party and lauds in extravagant terms the so-called "Union Card" men in Congress.

"Gompers published that editorial in the desperate hope of keeping his followers from joining the advancing and invincible Socialist movement and instead to have them become the tailend of the Democratic party," declared Berger. "There have been so many desertions from his reactionary camp that he thought it would be wise to cook up a list of imaginary achievements by his impotent 'Labor Group.' Anybody in Washington who knows anything about Congress knows that the record he published of these labor politicians is pure fake!"

"Outside of the American Federation of Labor office nobody knows that there is such a thing as a 'Labor Group' in congress. The so-called 'Card Men' are neither fifteen nor a group. Never since I have been in Congress have the 'fifteen card men' taken an independent parliamentary position. They do not sit together, nor do they stand together. They are scattered, and act according to the dictates of the capitalist party to which they belong within and without the House. They have no representation on committees either as a party or as a group. They have no spokesman. They are simply in Congress and they want to be re-elected. And Gompers knows this. He helps them to get re-elected. They help him to fool gullible trades unionists."

Berger pointed out in his statement that no list of the so-called union card men and their union affiliations is printed in that editorial. He declares that with two or three exceptions, who have been union officials, these congressmen have been lawyers, merchants and real estate men before they were elected to office. Some of them, he said, hold only honorary union cards such as have been presented to Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft. And even then Gompers could not count ten men," said Berger.

"To claim that these men, Republicans and Democrats, each obeying his respective bell-wether, should have accomplished that long list of legislation is ridiculous," continued Berger. "It is in itself the best proof that Gompers has issued a campaign statement for his own re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor. Judging from Gompers' pronouncement one would think that all acts of Congress, passed by nearly five hundred members, have been passed because Sam had his fifteen 'trusties' on the job.

"Here are some of the things which Gompers arrogantly claims as being the legislative fruits of "my policy":

"The resolution for the election of senators by the people.

"The law against the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

"The law establishing the Children's Bureau.

"How ridiculous! The first measure certainly is a popular measure, advocated in this country by all classes of people for more than forty years. The 'phossy jaw' law was furthered mainly by the American Association for Labor Legislation and the Diamond Match Company. The Children's Bureau law was passed by Congress only after it had been modified a great deal by the National Child Labor Committee, its sponsors.

"As to the eight-hour bill, no one will assert that this measure is something original or new. The present eight hour measure is simply a revision of statutes existing since 1868. These needed correction because of frequent court decisions. And a Democratic House and a Republican Senate passed the measure, because it was neither new nor a radical request.

"It is interesting to note that most of the 'great achievements' consist simply of favorable reports by the labor committee of the House. But it is a far cry from a favorable report of an unimportant committee to the placing of the Presidential signature on a new law."

Referring to Gompers' remarks regarding the passage of the Clayton anti-injunction bill by the House, Berger said:

"The bill shows on its face that it is a campaign document. It was held back by the Democrats until the eleventh hour and then passed by all, because they knew that it would never pass the Senate. The vote of 243 to 31 proves conclusively that Democrats and Republicans alike seized upon this measure as a means to corral labor votes. The Clayton bill was not satis-

factory to Gompers. It will not remedy the injunction evil. And Gompers accepted it because it was all he could get.

"By the way, even a tyro in national politics knows that real labor measures will not and can not be passed by the present Congress. And Gompers is not a tyro in politics. He has been playing capitalist politics for years while to Socialists he yelled: 'No Politics in the Union!'"

"His gratuitous remarks regarding 'political faddists and theorists' are easily understood. Gompers knows, and so does everybody else, that these 'theorists' have, to date, prevented him from carrying out his desire to deliver the labor vote bodily to the capitalist politicians that dominate the Democratic party.

"This is the cold fact. And it also explains the following bit of advice of Gompers, who would like to sell the working class for a mess of pottage:

"'Don't be deluded by fanciful political programs that assume to transport the labor movement to some Utopian land of promise. Strive for the better day today. Material and actual results constitute the ethics of trade unionists.'"

"The material and actual results accomplished by Sam Gompers and his satellites are mere bombast. Courts still issue injunctions against organizations of the working class. Labor is still the helpless prey of the exploiters. Millions are still out of a job. And these conditions will continue so long as American workingmen will follow tactics which have been repudiated by the workers of all civilized nations simply to provide Sam Gompers with a job."

#### Berger Confident of Victory.

That Milwaukee will send two Socialists to Congress next fall is the confident prediction of Berger. The Milwaukee Socialist movement is stronger than ever and conditions are most favorable according to Berger, who has just returned to Washington after a short visit to the Wisconsin metropolis.

"The old parties have been very much disappointed by the failure of the Wisconsin Legislature to pass a law permitting fusion for candidates for Congress," said Berger. "However, they may yet form some sort of a combination. They may have only a Republican running in the fourth Congressional district and a Democrat in my district. But even then we shall carry the day in both districts. We are strong enough to beat them even if they have this clumsy combination."

#### HOW SHALL WHITE SLAVERY BE FOUGHT?

(Social Democratic Herald.)

Unremitting war on the social evil and the white slave traffic, 99 per cent of the victims of which are drawn from the working class, was urged before the national Socialist convention at Indianapolis.

The question will hinge to some extent on the problem of abolishing the segregated vice districts in American cities, it being charged this is in no way a solution of the evil.

This question has aroused considerable controversy, not only in the United States, but in the countries of Europe, and may result in a lively discussion. The solution before the convention was as follows:

#### Slavery for Young Girls.

"Whereas, The houses of infamy which are protected by the capitalist governments of the cities of the United States, are not only destructive of physical health and moral conscience of the people, but are the means of a most shameful slavery for young girls as well; and,

"Whereas, It has been shown by official investigation that large numbers of young girls are taken into these places by lures, tricks, frauds and even force. That the hunting, deluding, entrapping and capturing of working girls, solely for inmates of segregated districts of vice, has become a regular established business, followed by large numbers of men in the country. That while such business is forbidden by law, it is protected by the officials who, for the protection, share the profits. That while capitalist officials boast of standing for 'law and order' and for making all things constitutional, they, at the same time, establish those districts where not only the statutory law and the constitution of the land is broken, but every noble law of the human conscience is violated.

"Whereas, The attempted hygienic value of such segregation and regulation has been shown a failure, the highest medical authorities here and in Europe condemning it in unstinted terms, (as Dr. Prince A. Morrow of New York; Drs. Lesser, Neisser and Blaschko of Germany; Drs. Maurice and Fournier of France, and the highest medical authorities of England and the Scandinavian countries); and,

#### Working Girls Victims.

"Whereas, It is distinctively a class question, as working girls form 99 per cent of the victims, and as the 'segregating' consists in appointing an area in the very poorest districts of the city, the evil may go on with official help for keepers and procurers, thus becoming a constant menace to the poor who must live in such districts; their children, girls and boys alike early falling victims to this worst of capitalist protected vices; and,

"Whereas, The men engaged in this traffic combine with big business for protection and big business protects them in return for the votes, fraudulent, or otherwise, that they give to the machine; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the National Socialist Party of America, in convention assembled, do hereby proclaim our unremitting hostility to such institutions; that we urge our members in all cities of the land to make insistent and urgent protest against such segregation and despoliation of helpless womanhood. That we demand the enforcement of law and the protection of helpless womanhood; and, be it further

"Resolved, That where Socialist administrations be elected in cities they immediately abolish such districts, extend care and protection to the unhappy women inmates, and prosecute vigorously all keepers, procurers and others engaged in this most infamous business; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we use our power to secure legislation requiring physicians to report all cases of venereal diseases alike in men and women, and that a public record be kept of the same, and also making it a felony for any person not a regularly licensed physician to treat such diseases."

Agnes H. Downing of Los Angeles, Cal., has taken considerable interest in this problem, and urges several arguments in favor of the above resolutions.

**Worn Out Arguments.**

"This segregation of vice has been defended by those favoring such regulation on the ground of public health," she says. "It is urged that by hygienic regulation of such districts that it will greatly lessen the spread of venereal diseases."

"This theory is now disproven by physicians who are authorities on this subject. They are also disproven by the history of regulation. In France, where regulation has been tried longest, for more than 100 years, venereal diseases are more widespread than in any other country."

"Dr. Prince A. Morrow, who is the best authority in the United States on venereal diseases, is opposed to this regulation. He gives the following reasons why it cannot succeed:

- "1. The medical examination fails to detect disease.
- "2. The detention in a hospital is insufficient for a cure.
- "3. Those cured are incessantly reinoculated.
- "4. Not more than 10 per cent of public women can by any possibility be subjected to sanitary surveillance.
- "5. It entirely ignores the masculine spreader of contagion.

"The key to the solution of this problem is not to make prostitution safe, but to prevent the making of prostitutes."

"In Germany men, who because of their great study, investigation and discovery along the lines of the very diseases that it is sought to combat—men like Lesser, Neisser and Blaschke—declare that the attempted regulation is worse than useless. While Fournier, the great French authority, declared that venereal diseases have grown worse with regulation."

**Removed to Hospital.**

"The reasons given are that in making a segregated district with medical regulation, people are led to believe that all diseased women are removed to hospitals and that the places are free from disease. Now most, if not all, the women inmates are suffering from the diseases and only a few are removed at a time. With the false appearance of security the houses are more patronized and the diseases are spread more rapidly."

"Again, the places of the few that are removed are immediately filled with healthy girls. These are soon infected. Those who are sent to the hospitals are detained a few weeks or at most a few months. That is not a sufficient time to cure the diseases. Soon they are cured, returned, and where you had ten diseased women before, you have twelve now. You have more spreaders of disease."

"Soon the diseases grow chronic and incurable, but always the sham goes on of sending a few to the hospitals, and the places are increasingly patronized. Dr. Prince A. Morrow says: 'Practically all the public women are diseased.' In the name of public health we should work with all the powers we can command to abolish the segregated districts."

"Again, the segregated district is the market place for the white slave traffic. Hence, even if by regulation such districts could be made healthy for the men who patronize them, I contend that they should be opposed for the same reason that we would oppose a slave market for men, for helpless young boys, even though it were quite healthy for those who patronized the slavery. The right of life for the girls is stronger than the secondary, though deep, passion of sex for the men."

**Demands Better Conditions.**

"Besides, men should demand better conditions that they may have normal lives instead of demanding women victims. Hence, for right and justice for the girls of the working people, and for the other reason of health and happiness for the whole race, we stand and we must stand for abolishing the segregated districts of vice."

There is a wealth of material on this subject as the result of extensive investigations in all parts of the country. Perhaps most of the detailed report was that made by the Chicago Vice Commission on "The Social Evil in Chicago."

Several Socialist publications have issued special editions devoted to picturing the conditions resulting from the spread of the social evil and the practically unhampered existence of the white slave traffic.



**WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.**

"Judge" lately offered a prize for the best ten reasons why women should vote. Fifteen hundred replies were received from every corner of the globe. The ages of the contestants ranged from 15 to 86. The following reasons won the first prize:

1. They are citizens and, therefore, entitled to a voice in making the laws by which they are governed.
2. They are taxpayers, forced to help support the machinery of government. History upholds their contention that "taxation without representation is tyranny."
3. They are home-makers, and need the ballot to protect the home from adulterated foods, diseased meats and germ-infested clothing.

4. They are mothers, and, therefore, fitted by nature to set the standard by which the public shall treat children. To make their child-welfare work effective, they must have the ballot.

5. They are wives, and realize the necessity for social purity. They need the ballot to help elect candidates who favor strict vice regulations.

6. They are sweethearts, and interest in their future homes prompts the desire to aid actively in securing fair wages, decent working conditions and an eight-hour law for men.

7. They are daughters, and rightfully minded of their parents' welfare. They need the ballot to swell the ranks of the humanitarians who will vote for old-age pensions.

8. They are women, and for centuries have been condemned by convention to confine their activities within the walls of home. They need the broadening influence of active interest in local, state and national affairs.

9. They are workers, and have entered the industrial world to stay. They, therefore, need the ballot to protect themselves.

10. Actual experiments in the equal suffrage states has proved the stock arguments against woman suffrage to be groundless, for women have not lost their womanliness nor their love of home or family, while they have shown their fitness to vote for the best interests of humanity.—Exchange.

**THE LABOR LEADER.**

Men with red blood, men of iron, men with brains, men with vision, men that dare do right though the heavens fall.

The business is too serious and there is too much at stake to entrust Labor's interest to any but clear-headed advisers.

It is all right to be a good fellow and it is a good thing to be popular with the boys, but when a man is only that he soon loses his grip, for no labor organization can continue to be prosperous on good fellowship alone.

Preference will be given to peace-makers not strike-breakers. Not that a labor leader should never call a strike. God pity him if he has not the nerve when the time comes to do so.

The right to protest should belong to every man, but the best and most valuable labor leader, the man that calls the fewest strikes because he has the tact and sense to trouble without an industrial conflict. We need men who regard the job as a proposition that requires the exercise of the good grey matter. A brainy fellow who can make as much money as he can on the job.

It is no cinch. It is easier to work in a shop at a day's wages than spend the long hours of the day and night into the striving to convince the non-union heroes and the man who allows his dues to run behind.

If a labor leader is honest he will nevertheless be slammed occasionally by both sides, but he will have the comfort of a clear conscience and he will have the satisfaction of some day knowing that he will be given due credit for sincerity of purpose. If he is dishonest he will be found out sooner or later and will be held in contempt by all classes, including himself to the end of day. But while the job presents difficulties there are in it great possibilities.

There never was a greater chance for leadership, but the demands are more exacting, the qualifications more numerous and the things to be obtained more various than ever before.—The Shingle Worker.

**WILL THE COURTS TAKE A TUMBLE.**

Chief Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin State Supreme Court sees clearly the rock upon which the American judiciary is being split. With a written constitution, which is so difficult of amendment that it cannot be amended, excepting through the stress of great upheaval, such as prepared the way for the "war" amendments, the judiciary, assuming, as it does, the function of guardian of the constitution, must bear the brunt of public criticism and dissatisfaction when great changes are taking place in our industrial, social and political life.

History is repeating itself. Prior to the war of secession the courts were the storm center of the conflict over slavery. If the slave holders had not precipitated the issue there is little question that the energies of the Republican party would have been directed to revolutionizing our form of government to the end that the federal judiciary might be stripped of its political power.

With the nation plunged into war, events made it necessary to challenge the judiciary's power. The executive and legislative departments in the exigencies of civil war became supreme and the judiciary was elbowed out of the way with scant courtesy.

The nation was fighting for its life and no court was permitted to obstruct or hamper the executive department. Court writs where they interfered with the prosecution at the war were treated as so much waste paper.

Men were seized and imprisoned in defiance of law and the constitution. We had what Mr. Seward called the "higher law."

In South America the same thing results when the reigning Dictator "suspends the constitution."

At the conclusion of the war the power of the judiciary was at a low ebb. The constitution was amended—by carpetbag legislators backed by bayonets. Reconstruction legislation was enacted—and the Supreme Court forbidden to take jurisdiction.

Justice Winslow would have the constitution made more flexible and responsive to the needs of the present rather than to serve as an eighteenth-century strait-jacket. Unless a method may be devised for amending it to conform to the needs of our civilization, the courts must continue to invite suspicion and be weakened in their judicial function.

They are now placed in the position where they approve or disapprove policies of government and exercise arbitrary political power. No legislation is final until it has been tried out in the courts, a long and tedious and expensive and exasperating procedure that is in striking contrast to the direct method employed in our industrial life.

Every day machinery is being "scrapped" in our industries, so that greater efficiency may be attained, but in our political life we are content to permit lawyers to haggle indefinitely to determine what is and what is not law.

It is absurd that a people who will scrap their machinery of production to increase their economic efficiency will continue much longer to permit the courts to harass and obstruct and hamper their efforts to conform their political institutions to the changed conditions of their industrial life.

The courts are powerless to protect what President Taft is pleased to call the minority, when the executive and legislative departments are riding roughshod over the laws and the constitution, in the stress of civil war or insurrection or great industrial disturbance.

But as the final arbiters of questions of political policy they are admirably equipped, with no safety valve appliance whereby the will of the people may be given expression, to give rise to national disorders or create an explosion, such as followed on the heels of the Dred Scott decision.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

#### WITHOUT CHRIST.

"Every church would close, every free hospital would shut its doors, every beneficial and philanthropic enterprise would come to a standstill, all art, literature and business would deteriorate."

What a calamity, and how many really believe such a statement? To claim that religion is the inspiring motive of life is ridiculous in the extreme. Was it not man himself who created this religion and is it not he who changes religious thought from age to age. That business would deteriorate because of the removal of this element prompts the enquiry, What effect it has on present day business. The application of the Golden Rule in business would without doubt tend to the more rapid centralization of wealth, and it is for this reason that the little business man guides himself by the practical everyday, ethics of business of "Buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest," introducing a little sentiment now and then and with a view to his self-preservation to counteract his rapid extinction of himself as an important factor in the system of distribution. That the playing upon sentiment does have some effect we do not deny, but it is not the essential factor that is the cause of our having so many free hospitals, etc. It is the problem of disposing of some of the surplus values created by the workers, which must be the means of creating such institutions. Otherwise, if the humanitarian side of men was such a factor in present-day society there would be no need for such things as "free" hospitals, etc. They would all belong to the people, whether or not Christ was in our city. In fact, this question of Christ in our city also suggests the query as to what would become of Him should he re-appear. That He would not be welcome in our churches is only too apparent when we glance about us and see who are the professed followers of His philosophy, and how well they carry, or even attempt to carry, out His ideas. He was the champion of the poor, not an apologist of the rich.

How often do we hear the "Prince of Peace" referred to, and yet during the past year the majority of the Christian nations have had such confidence in His teachings that they could not trust one another to dismantle their armaments. To the workers it must be a very significant fact that it was the working class alone that raised in no uncertain tone their protest against war. No other class in society had the temerity to do this, and when they raise their protest against the present system of exploitation who can prevent their final victory. When are they going to turn their thoughts to the interests that to them are of supreme importance, whether or not they be labelled "Materialistic?" When they (your intellectual advisers) turn you off to supernaturalism, beware, for upon your sentiments they will work, knowing your weakness. Use your own common sense and you cannot go very far wrong, for it is the neglect of the use of this faculty that has enabled the workers to be led hither and thither with vain hopes.

The movement tending to the emancipation of the workers supplies a greater incentive than any abstract speculation on ethical systems, and the slogan of "Each for all, and all for each" cannot possibly be more than a vain cry to those who cannot imagine the realization of this object in the hands of practical men and women. Leave ethics to speculative thinkers and get busy on practical lines, and the combined efforts of the intelligence of the workers must result in their overthrow of this system by which they are mere commodities on the market whilst alive. Their soul does not cut any figure in a bargain over wages. When they have settled their bargain they usually turn somewhere for a little consolation as to the inhumanity of their brother men, and build up hopes on some reward hereafter to compensate the injustice under which they suffer here.

The many antagonisms between religious ethics and present-day business is so apparent to those who will trouble to do a little thinking, and their explanation so easily to be understood. Some readers might be inclined to think this is written in a spirit of bitterness. Such is not the case, however, and the only inclination to bitterness would be for the workers who refuse to open their eyes to grasp the underlying reasons for the hypocrisy that should challenge their spirit of inquiry.—By a Casual Contributor for The Critic.

#### HURRAH FOR FRENZIED POLITICS!

At last the situation is saved. Thomas Lawson, who, in his exposé of Frenzied Finance, put a few kinks in the "system" and incidentally introduced a vacuum into the pocketbooks of various credulous investors, is out for the United States senatorial toga in the sovereign state of Massachusetts, the Old Bay state, which stands there, with Lawrence to her credit, with half a million overworked women and children, and with the comparatively greatest and worst-paid productive population in the United States. But there is hope! Lawson has rushed to the rescue.

Far be it from The Call even remotely to suggest that he is of the legislative race of Clark, once of Montana, now occupant of the weird and costly Fifth avenue mansion; of Guggenheim of Colorado; of Stephenson of Wisconsin and others who took up the arduous duty of looking after the welfare of

the people after they had taken from the people as much as they possibly could. The Call would never suggest that the marvelous whipsawing, double-crossing, flimflamming, double-dealing game that Lawson pulled off in his fight with the "interests" has given him sufficient money calmly to devote his great native talent to affairs of state. We always liked the latter phrase, because it has appeared in so many biographies, and particularly concerning some successful robber.

Mr. Lawson is out for the people, and he has every reason to love the people. They have been good to him. They gave him Dreamworld, the Lawson pink, a string of horses, a string of banknotes, an assured income, a fine residence in Boston and lots of other things. Those who had them have nothing now. He has. So it is all right.

He is out for Roosevelt, and he celebrates his coming out in just the same way he celebrated his fight against the "system." He goes in for advertising, for display and for fine, crisp, crumpled, direct sentences that sound mighty well and mean nothing. He begins with apology. He had promised not to run for office. Times have changed. It looks now as though he might get office. So he has reconsidered his declaration, and he is running, and out of the earnings of his fight against the system he is paying for the preliminary advertising.

He says in four short paragraphs: "I had agreed to stump our state in the event of Roosevelt's nomination. He is to be nominated. Either Theodore Roosevelt or the Democratic nominee (in my opinion, Bryan) will be elected our next President. Whoever is elected will be pledged on the one great question of the age—HIGH COST OF LIVING—HOW TO SMASH IT."

Lawson, personally, solved the high cost of living by fighting the "system." He got plenty of the means whereby the high cost could be met. But those who helped him to it, those who followed his advertising, those who believed that he was really out to smash the "system," as he now says the President to be elected will smash the cost of living, have something less with which to meet increasing prices. But that, of course, is a mere matter of individual concern, up to a certain point.

Lawson considers himself qualified for the job because he has always been a Republican. So are Henry Cabot Lodge and W. Murray Crane, so is Elihu Root, so are all the other leaders of plutocracy. They have never wavered in their allegiance to cash any more than Lawson has. The only difference is that they have received office and he has not, as yet. But he probably has the necessary qualifications. But had he said, "I have money, lots and lots of money; I am willing to help fill the campaign barrel, I expect to get in on the still bigger fleecing game that is being conducted under the leadership of Roosevelt, I am willing to share with insiders. I stand for the further looting of the common, the wise and the cultured peepul, so vote for me," he would have made a much better appeal.

In taking Lawson for senator there would be no change in policy for the state. He has always been a Republican. You bet he has. Tens of thousands of ruined investors, get-rich-quickers and others can testify to the fact. His career has been somewhat literary. But it has, in other respects, been simply that of the financial business man. Massachusetts, if it does not turn to Socialism, deserves him. He will be a fit mate for that other literary man, Henry Cabot Lodge.—New York Call.

## POETICAL

"PAPA, WHAT WOULD YOU TAKE FOR ME?"

By Eugene Field.

She was ready to sleep, and she lay on my arm,  
In her little frilled cap so fine,  
With her golden hair falling out at the edge,  
Like a circle of noon sunshine;  
And I hummed the old tune of "Banbury Cross,"  
And "Three Men Who Put Out to Sea."  
When she sleepily said, as she closed her blue eyes:  
"Papa, what would you take for me?"

And I answered: "A dollar, dear little heart,"  
And she slept, baby weary with play;  
But I held her warm in my love-strong arms,  
Oh, the dollar meant all the world to me,  
The land, and the sea, and the sky,  
The lowest depth of the lowest place,  
The highest of all that's high.

All the cities with streets and palaces,  
With their people, and stores of art,  
I would not take for one low, soft throb  
Of my little one's loving heart;  
Nor all the gold that was ever found  
In the busy, wealth-finding past,  
Would I take for one smile of my darling's face,  
Did I know it must be the last.

So I rocked my baby, and rocked away,  
And I felt such a sweet content  
For the words of the song expressed more to me  
Than they ever before had meant,  
And the night crept on, and I slept and dreamed  
Of things far too glad to be,  
And I wakened with lips saying close to my ear:  
"Papa, what would you take for me?"

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

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Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original **SIMPLEX BOTTLES**, which keeps liquid **BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS.** This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the

user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every **WORKINGMAN** or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

Size of outfit, 11x8x3 1/2 inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

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**Blunt & Blunt**  
Dry Cleaning Hats Blocked  
**CLOTHES WITH THE LABEL**

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Brewery Gulch Bisbee, Ariz.

The French Way.

"I'm going to ride at the country," said a Frenchman, whose English was not very perfect to a friend in town.

"You should say ride in the country," remarked a friend.

"Ah, yes—very good," responded the Frenchman; "and when I come back I will knock in your door."

**THOSE BOY SCOUTS.**

Now comes the representatives of the boy scout movement averring that "the organization was designed for the character-building of boys, the teaching to them of self-help and helpfulness to others, and in no manner hostile to organized labor," claiming that the bad movement is the American boy scout movement, which is of a military character.

Of course there is not a workingman in the country with one scintilla of brains in his cranium that will swallow such rot as that. If James E. West, "chief executive scout's" movement is and stands for anything but SCOUT, then let him change the name. Webster defines the word "scout" as follows: N. (of escoute, scout, spy, fr. escouter to listen, L. auscultare to hear with attention). 1. One sent out to gain and bring in tidings. 2. A reconnoitering. (colloq.) v. t. and i. To spy out; to reconnoiter.

There is a "scout movement" in Tucson. If any workingman wants to learn something regarding its influence, economic and otherwise, it will be

time well spent to be on hand in front of the hall house or anywhere near their "armory" on play days. We happened along there some time ago, just in time to witness a concrete illustration of "economic influence," character-building, etc. One of the boys was dressed in civilian's clothes; he was a striker; and out he came, throwing up his hands as if drunk, and shouting: "I am a union man; I am a striker; hurrah for the union." Whereupon he was set upon by the boys dressed in uniform and armed with sticks and other weapons with which they engaged in a clubbing, character-building contest a la San Diego.—Voice of the People.

**JUDGE-MADE LAW.**

Scarcely a day passes that the courts do not declare some law which is designed to promote the welfare of the working class to be null and void because it is—UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Indeed it seems almost safe to predict that any law which is of much value to the working class will be vetoed by the courts on some legal technicality. We do not profess to be experts on legal technicalities; but frankly, we are sick and tired of being ruled by a group of irresponsible, reactionary judges who in many cases are the servile tools of the corporations.

If the courts continue to use the constitution simply as a means to block progressive legislation, we will soon have a good sized group of anarchists advocating the abolition of the constitution altogether.

In a government like ours, composed of national, state, municipal, and other legislative and administrative bodies, we recognize, of course, that it is necessary to have certain provisions governing the jurisdiction of the various authorities. Moreover, it is desirable that all the people should be safeguarded in certain fundamental rights, such as freedom of speech, against hasty action by any legislative authority. Such provisions should very properly be in a constitution, and that constitution should be strictly enforced, providing it represents the will of the people.

But our national and state constitutions have come to be something more than a reasonable arrangement to avoid confusion in legislation or to protect the rights of minorities as well as majorities. Our constitutions, as now interpreted by the courts, are bulwarks of the corporations, and are used almost entirely to defeat the will of the people.

The remedy for this evil does not lie in the abolition of our constitutions although they should be simplified in some cases and made more easily amendable; the real remedy lies in limiting the power of the courts in their interpretation of the constitution.

The Supreme Court of the United States, for example, should have no authority to declare any act unconstitutional which has passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President. We do not care to get our legislation from dead men or the courts.

Secondly, while it may be necessary for the federal courts to decide whether state legislation is in harmony with the national constitution, it is not necessary for any court to decide whether state legislation is in harmony with these state constitution.

In general, the constitutionality of legislation should be reduced to the minimum. The American people have no desire for judge-made law.—Chicago Evening World.

**In Memoriam.**

Rossland, British Columbia, May 29, 1912.

Whereas, In the wisdom of the Exalted Ruler of the Universe, the wife of Brother John Chenoweth has been removed from this earthly sphere to the Great Beyond; and,

Whereas, Mrs. Chenoweth was an earnest and sympathetic member of our Auxilliary, attentive to her duties and faithful in her endeavor to carry out the precepts of charity and sisterly love; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M., extend to the relatives of the deceased sister our deepest sympathy in the loss of a kind and loving wife and mother; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, one sent to the relatives and the local press, and also to the Miners' Magazine.

"Ah, no; henceforth my own desire shall be  
That He who knows me best should choose for me,  
And so whate'er His love sees good to send,  
I'll trust its best, because He knows the end."

JAMES ANSEN,  
F. A. MALCOM,

Committee.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Rossland, British Columbia, May 29, 1912.

Whereas, Almighty God has summoned unto her heavenly reward the beloved wife of Brother John McColm; and,

Whereas, Mrs. McColm was a devoted wife and a kind and loving mother and held in affectionate remembrance by all who knew her; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her sorrowing relatives in their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and one sent to the relatives and the local press and to the Miners' Magazine.

"There is no death; what seems so is transition;  
This life of mortal breath  
Is but a suburb of the life elysian  
Whose portal we call death."

JAMES ANSEN,  
F. A. MALCOM,

Committee.

# Dry Climate Havana Cigars

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Why? It is milder and has fine aroma and taste.



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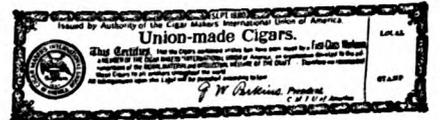
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