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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
June 27
1912
Volume XII.
Number 470



WEALTH
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PRODUCER THEREOF



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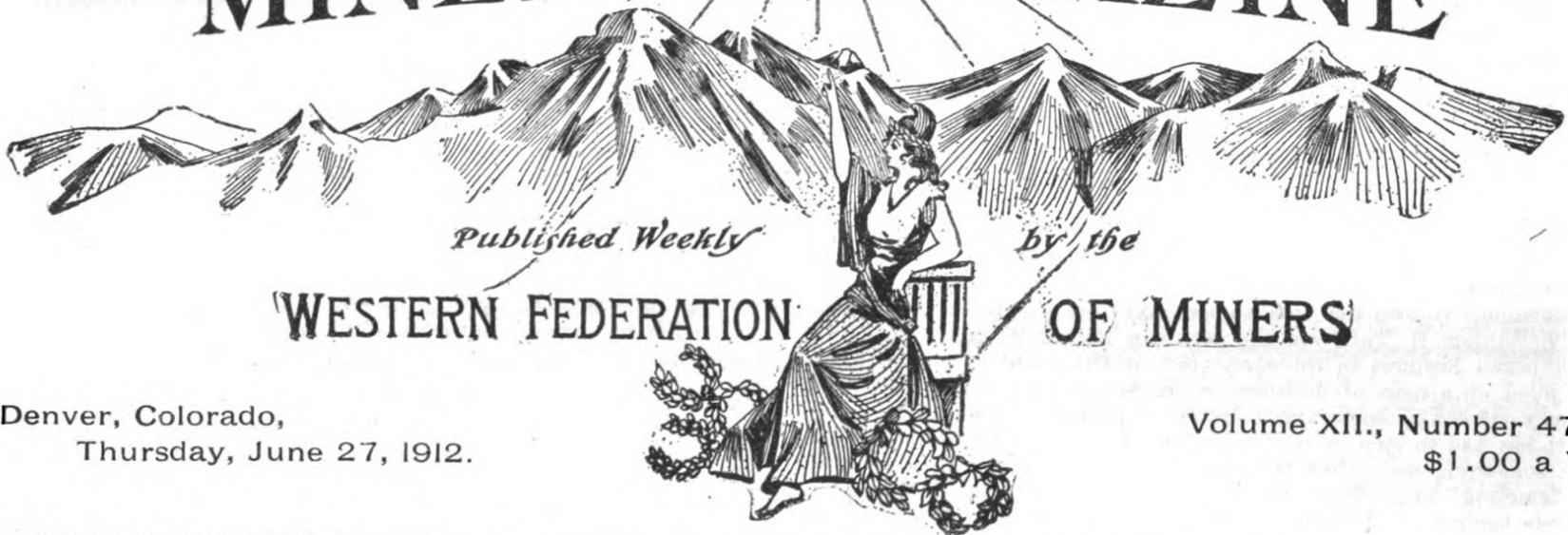
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, June 27, 1912.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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Department

able strength of character is demonstrated by the fact that he has retained his mental poise in the face of difficulties and persecutions which killed one man and drove another to virtual anarchy. Moyer is an unusual man."

THE INVESTIGATION of the coal trust, beef trust, sugar trust and all other trusts, is a burlesque, but the burlesque furnishes fat fees to lawyers. The people enjoy being robbed.

LONDON, ENGLAND, has had a hunger parade recently in which the wives, mothers and children of the striking dockmen and transport workers begged funds for the strikers. The hunger march of women and children is certainly a tribute to our glorious civilization.

IT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED that John D. Rockefeller is worth only \$900,000,000 and that his annual income is but \$40,000,000. The slaves must get up a little more speed in order that the gentleman with the hairless dome can boast of being the possessor of the trifling sum of a billion.

DURING the past several weeks Chicago has held her police force in readiness for strenuous work. From the headlines in the daily papers, bloodshed seemed imminent many times, and Chicago's police force was quietly instructed to be ready at a moment's notice to respond to a riot call.

It was not because Chicago was infested with such criminals as highway robbers, bank thieves, pickpockets, burglars, kidnapers, porch-climbers or foot-pads, but because the sages of the Republican party had met in Chicago and were in a death-grapple for spoils.

Let us give three cheers and a tiger for "law and order."

THE CHAMBER of Commerce of Seattle, Washington, adopted resolutions commending Judge Hanford's private character and endorsing his patriotism.

It was but natural that a body of men of the type which makes up the Chamber of Commerce should rush to the rescue of Hanford.

A judge upon the bench, who, by his decisions, shows servility to a master class, has always a *private character* worthy of the approbation of a Chamber of Commerce and the *patriotism* of a judge who disfranchises a workingman having Socialist convictions should merit the most glowing encomiums of praise from an aggregation of exploiters and parasites.

GEORGE WINGFIELD was appointed by Governor Oddie of Nevada as United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Nixon.

Wingfield is a mining magnate of the Sagebrush state, and as his bank account runs into the millions, his eligibility to the American "house of lords" cannot be questioned.

Mr. Wingfield is a worthy successor to the deceased Senator Nixon, and there is no question but that the gentleman who has been handed the Senatorial toga by the governor of Nevada will see to it that the interests of millionaires will receive his serious consideration wherever such interests are combatted by the common people. The Millionaires' Club at Washington will welcome Wingfield to membership.

"MILLIONS of working men in America will soon be shouting for the standard bearers of the Republican and Democratic parties. The candidates of both parties will be nominated on a platform whose planks will pledge loyalty to the interests of capitalism, and a few

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

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 EDITOR of the Miners' Magazine has again been called East, on account of the illness of his father.

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned to headquarters last week, after visiting the local unions throughout Michigan and Ontario, Canada.

GEO. W. PERKINS, former partner of J. P. Morgan, was one of Roosevelt's political manipulators at Chicago. Teddy is certainly a "trust buster."

THE LEAD BELT NEWS of Flat River, Missouri, in a recent issue, contained the following brief editorial comment on the results of the recent election of the Western Federation of Miners in that district:

"President Moyer's sweeping victories in the Lead Belt elections attest to the esteem in which he is held by the miners. Moyer's remark-

meaningless paragraphs will be inserted in both platforms as sops to the working class. Both platforms will uphold the profit system and wage slavery, and yet, millions of laboring men will march to the ballot box next November and cast their votes for the continued reign of a system that puts labor on its knees.

It is somewhat difficult to comprehend how laboring men, driven to desperation on the industrial field, strike against the tyranny of a master class, and then, on election day exercise their right of suffrage to perpetuate a system in which is bred the strike and lockout, the blacklist, and boycott.

THE AGITATION against the Federal Courts is making headway. Something will have to be sacrificed or else the whole system will have to go. Archbald and Hanford seem to be slated for the wolves, and now the Commerce Court must go. The House and the Senate have voted to abolish this court entirely. The Commerce Court was created by a reactionary Congress, at the behest of the railroads, June 18, 1910. It was primarily intended to clip the wings of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Among the judges appointed to this body by His Corporeity, William H. Taft, was the notorious Robert W. Archbold. The court began business in the early part of 1911, and in a short time had piled up a mass of decisions so outrageous that even persons ordinarily classed as conservative began to protest. Now the Supreme Court has had to step in and reverse its decisions. It will take, however, something more than the abolition of the Commerce Court and the "canning" of Archbald and Hanford to stop the tide of indignant protests against the Federal courts.—National Socialist.

THE PAID THUGS of the coal barons in West Virginia have instituted a reign of terror and the law and the constitution of the state have been suspended while the armed guards furnished by the Baldwin Detective Agency perpetrate every conceivable outrage to awe and intimidate the strikers so that the slaves of the mines may be driven back to work.

At Painter Creek the homes of the miners have been broken into at all hours of the day and night, and strikers have been arrested without warrants while their wives and children have been insulted and in some instances women have been threatened with outrage by the fiends and outlaws paid to suppress the strike.

West Virginia's coal fields are governed by imported thugs executing the orders of the coal barons, and the so-called *majesty of the law and constitutional rights* in the southern state are unknown, as the *thug* paid by the corporation has a license to kill with impunity.

Russia is becoming a *heaven* when compared with the *hell* in our boasted republic.

JUDGE FRATER of Seattle, Washington, has become a rival of Judge Hanford. Judge Frater during the latter part of May, admitted twenty-three applicants to citizenship, and after those applicants were clothed with citizenship, *His Judicial Majesty* made the following declaration: "You take a strong oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States. Now, if you are going out to try to change it at once, you are not supporting it."

The judge should have told the newly-made citizens of this country how long a time they must remain inactive and speechless ere they appropriate to themselves any right to raise their voice against any provision of our organic law. Frater manifests considerable nervousness in anticipation of what action naturalized citizens may take relative to that glorious document known as the constitution of the United States, but we heard of no judge on the bench howling with wrath and indignation, when our *native sons* wearing military uniforms in the state of Colorado, yelled: "To hell with the constitution!"

In the language of Post, "There's a reason."

GENERAL OTIS and men of his ilk have expended every effort to crush organized labor in Los Angeles, but regardless of all the energies put forth by corporations and the Manufacturers and Merchants' association, unionism has not only kept its flag unfurled, but organized labor is to-day stronger in Los Angeles than at any time in the history of that city.

Real union men do not wilt or falter under the fire of persecution. Brave men, struggling for the right, know that ultimately the justice of their cause must be recognized and that brutality, even though backed by armed power clothed with authority, must give way before the tireless efforts of men and women united in a cause to strangle economic slavery to death.

The men and women of Los Angeles permeated with the deathless spirit of unionism have shown that the word *surrender* has no place in their vocabulary, and with their faces to the foe, they are slowly but surely forcing a master class to realize that the labor movement has come to stay until the disinherited shall win industrial liberty.

UNION MEMBERSHIP in Flat River and other Lead Belt towns continues to increase with each weekly meeting.—Lead Belt News.

The miners and laboring people of the Flat River Mining district have reached the conclusion that they cannot afford to stand apart as individuals and expect that employers of labor will recognize the right of the working class. It is but natural that the employer should yearn for profit from labor, and the employer as a general rule seeks the cheapest labor market in order that his dividends may be copulent.

The unorganized worker is without protection and is in no position to maintain as an individual any scale of wages.

His power as an individual is never recognized by an employer, for the employer well knows that the laboring man outside the pale of unionism is practically helpless and cannot measure steel with an exploiter. The growth of unionism in the Flat River district is a tribute to the organizers of the Western Federation of Miners and is creditable to the men who have found hands to better industrial conditions and bring more of the material comforts of life to their homes and families.

THE LOWEST and the most pitiable of human beings is the scab. Denied by nature of all the higher virtues, courage, loyalty and strength of will, he weakens in the time of trial. He fails in the test which proves a true man's worth. Yielding to those who despise him, he sacrifices the last shred of self-respect and sells his soul for bread.

Starved in the mind and body, he eats the bitter bread of degradation, the dead sea fruit which "turns to ashes on the lips."

During the stirring moments of the strike he sees upon the faces of the passing strikers the look of inspiration. He hears their voices calling to each other in the warm tones of brotherhood.

They are marching, eyes forward, to a day when labor will have its own as a consequence of the courage and patience they now manifest.

But he—the Scab!

Through all the years of his life to come he will walk alone, forgotten by the master who bought him so cheaply, self-condemned, humiliated, despised.

Apart from men he will walk, a pariah, crying out in his loneliness for the answer of a comrade's voice, which he will never hear.—Chicago Daily World.

FOR THE PAST FEW MONTHS the reading and thinking people of this country have been watching the state of Arizona. The constitution that was drafted and adopted by the Territorial convention, ere Arizona was admitted to statehood, brought this Western territory into the lime light, and when President Taft absolutely refused to place his signature to the bill for statehood unless the people eliminated the recall of judges from the constitution, such repugnance to democracy on the part of Ponderous Bill gave to Arizona advertising of a national character and plainly in the minds of intelligent men and women the impression that the citizenship of Arizona were the most aggressive of any commonwealth in this country.

In the first session of the state Legislature the lawmakers disclose the fact that they are permeated with progressive ideas and are in touch with the people whose sentiments are arrayed against corporate rule.

The fact of the state Senate of Arizona passing a bill providing for submitting to the vote of the people a plan for the abolishing of the Upper House of the Arizona Legislature, proves that the masses of the people are demanding that upper bodies of legislation that have always been relied upon by privilege to thwart the enactments of radical laws, must be relegated to oblivion, and it is safe to predict that people who have given their approval to the initiative and referendum and the recall of judges will not hesitate to put out of existence the "Upper House" which in all states and at Washington has been used by combinations of wealth to prevent any bills becoming laws that would seriously affect the welfare of the interests.

ALTHOUGH the smelter employes at Murray suddenly broke ranks and returned to work last week, all getting their jobs back except fifty, who had left, the strike leaders in view of the present situation do not consider themselves defeated by any means, as the strike has resulted in a new spirit of organization that is rapidly sweeping all the Greeks and Austrians and the unskilled workers among the Americans into the Western Federation of Miners and placing the smelter employes in a position that insures them victories and better conditions in the future.

"We were not defeated by any means in the recent skirmish with the American Smelting and Refining Company, said General Organizer Crough; "But on the contrary did remarkably well, considering the raw material we had, and have laid a real foundation of strength out of what looks like a reverse. The men who came out were made up of different nationalities, knew little and understood little of each other, and were wholly unorganized and inexperienced in unionism. Out of such material there has been developed a genuine feeling of solidarity and the material foundation of a union. When many Americans went back to work, the foreign born strikers suddenly broke ranks and went back. Did they give up their union cards and forget their unionism? Not a bit of it. Since they have gone back they are organizing right along and the best of it is that this organization is coming from within and not from us organizers. They are talking unionism every day among themselves, making converts and getting into the union. We have 300 members now and will have a hundred more paid-up members pay day. Fifty members of the union left during the strike."—Inter-Mountain Worker, Salt Lake.

MRS. EMMA F. LANGDON has organized a local union of the clerks at Flat River, Missouri. The Lead Belt News of June 14th had the following to say concerning the organization of the clerks:

"Twenty-seven names of Flat River clerks will appear on the charter of the local clerk's union when that instrument is received from the international offices of the union the latter part of the week.

"The union was formally organized Monday night by Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, who has been at work on the matter for some time. Temporary officers were selected as follows: President, Saul Rubenstein, Secretary-treasurer, T. W. Dempsey.

"Another meeting will be held next Monday if the new charter and supplies are received. The charter members are as follows.

"Mrs. Cora Scott, Grace Kingsland, Wm. Howell, Vernor Wallace, Hozea Murrill, Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Cora Howell, E. R. Arnette, J. Sternberg, Chas. Brown, Ed. Mitchell, Lawrence Robinson, T. Dempsey, S. Rubenstein, L. A. Posten, C. Howell, Lulu Cunningham, Val H. Salting, Chas. H. Mitchell, Kenneth McCord, W. S. Hill, F. C. Woods, Anna Covington, M. Martin, Jesse Florence, James Poston, Minnie Alper.

"Locals will be organized in the other towns at once.

"The recent reform adopted and put into effect Monday, June 10, closing the stores at 7 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays and pay days was first considered when the preliminary steps to form a Clerks' Union were taken in April and while the union had not reached a state where it was able to send a committee as officially representing the local, yet it had been discussed by the ones first enrolling their names as members as being the first reform to be requested. Their wish and the original agitation grew and brought fruit and before the clerks had elected officers the business firms fell in line and signed a petition closing the stores at 7 o'clock, a reform appreciated by both merchant and clerk alike."

The above report in the Lead Belt News is gratifying and shows that other departments of labor outside the mining industry are recognizing the fact that men and women of the working class must unite to protect and promote their mutual interests.

Since the Clerks' Union has been organized at Flat River, the workday in the stores has been shortened by nearly three hours, and it is but a question of time when every clerk throughout the Lead Belt of Missouri will realize that in unionism there is strength, and that only through organized, concerted action, can labor achieve success.

MEN WITH A PURPOSE," very aptly describes the officers and active participants in the international organized labor movement.

Slowly but surely handicapped by all the powers of government and employing class institutions of every sort, faced with the grim fearfulness of dependency while working like mules, and poverty and starvation when there is no master having use for a few more slaves to pile up profit for him, the members of the world's working class are striving for a goal.

They are beginning to understand what must be done and how to do it.

Today thousands, aye, millions of propertyless men and women are uniting for a "purpose."

Primarily the struggle is not for more wages and less hours. This is by the way.

The "purpose" of the intelligent working class is to take such steps as will secure to those who create wealth the wealth they create; to enjoy the full product of the "business" they make possible.

The "purpose" is to be accomplished by constitutional means, if possible.

A careful analysis of the methods by which the present employing class, few in number, hold the world's working class at their mercy, reveals the line of action that must be pursued.

The key to the world's storehouse lies in the possession of the law-making and hence law-enforcing powers.

The "men with a purpose" are learning this at a rate that is causing a good deal of anxiety on the part of as ruthless a ruling class as ever trod this old planet.

And there will be plenty of need for worry on their part. Their days are numbered as industrial kings, holding the lives of men in a far more merciless position than ever was the lot of a chattel slave.

The countless industrial workers of the world are rapidly catching a glimpse of the "purpose" of their own movement, a movement that is as old as the race itself.

Necessity is compelling them to do the rest, whether they like it or not.

And thus the present-day membership of organized labor is a part of an epoch-making economic force that, as Wm. MacAdams would say, "will go clattering down the corridors of history."

Never was there a more interesting period in the international working class movement. This because of the men "with a purpose."
—B. C. Federationist.

Plutocracy Teaching Lessons

IN THE CITY OF Chicago thousands of children are sleeping in hovels. Thousands of overworked, underfed, dirty, diseased, uncared-for little children crawl into their beds in the dirty rags which they have worn in the streets all day. There is no care for these little children, no cleanliness, no clothes, no beds. They are the children of the poor.

Dainty beds, linen sheets, cleanliness and care are given to the dogs of the rich. Florence Hopkins of Menlo Park, California, provides her dogs with all of these comforts, while Miss Jennie Crocker has the teeth of her dogs brushed twice a day, each with its own brush. Miss Crocker is an heiress to \$10,000,000. Society cares more for her dog than for the thousands of little children suffering from neglected teeth.

Such is the estimate placed upon the value of the children of the workers by the powerful ones of our present society.—Exchange.

The above in an exchange is but one of the many pathetic pictures that are painted in the press that is fighting the battle of the working class. Society that revels in splendor and luxuriant magnificence, will not discommode itself to render relief to the poor and disinherited.

The luxury of the few is built on the degradation and wretchedness of the many, and until the many can see clearly the brutal infamy of

the profit system that puts more value on dogs than on human beings, this murderous civilization will continue to reign in all its loathsome phases.

The many are powerful, if they only know how to use their power, but being blind to the class struggle, they are victims of the system that put the *many* in hovels and the *few* in palaces.

Great, big, brawny men with ballots in their hands whose children are objects of pity and charity, walk to the polls on election day and exercise their right of suffrage to prolong the system that keeps labor in the chains of economic servitude.

All the agencies of capitalism are continually in ceaseless operation to drug the mentality of the working class, and it is only of late years that labor is showing symptoms of awakening from the opiates administered by the specious defenders of exploitation.

Labor is becoming more intelligent, and as labor grows in intelligence, labor becomes more united to fight the coming battle for industrial liberty.

Plutocracy tendering banquets to dogs, and bedecking brutes with diamonds, is teaching lessons to labor that must ultimately unite the working class in an army whose efforts will sound the death-knell of capitalism.

Industrial Organization

(Agnes Thecla Fair.)

THERE IS A STRONG undercurrent in all unions in favor of industrial organization, not a dual organization built on the shifting sands of inexperience as the new brand of so-called revolutionary unions.

The most intelligent workers in industry refuse to support in any way the seven kinds of industrial unionism or jingoism.

They largely subsist on free speech funds, defense funds, etc. This is proof positive that things are not as they seem. To hear an "organizer" of the dual unions speak to a body of workers the average mind is carried away by the glittering generalities pictured, for that is all that has been done to date is drawing pictures.

How can they do anything but "picture" the ideal organization when all they know of industry is what they read in two 10-cent pamphlets. The gist of their talk is to slam every man and woman in the labor movement who has been on the firing line twenty years before they started to discuss the difference between garage and sabotage.

How they can have the nerve to lecture men who have been thirty-four days on bread and water on the lack of sense of humor in their

dual unions when what those men needed was the big feed or something good to eat, is an outrage to the unskilled worker who flocks as sheep under their banners.

The labor movement is cursed with stupid but well meaning "reformers" who cannot show a single improvement in any industry or even attempted in any small way to educate the workers. These dual organizations leave all their affairs in the hands of lawyers who have the money and the dualists the experience.

Any body of workers who sail blindly under any banner are apt to have a sad awakening.

To have 20,000 workers in a hall to-day with a red, pink or blue card in their pocket and only twenty a week from to-day is not organization.

McKees Rocks, the lumber industry of Washington and Oregon and the latest "victory" at Lawrence are proof that it is not even a protest.

The workers find themselves after a great loss of life in a worse condition than before.

They are following the flag of those who have eyes that see not and ears that hear not.—The Liberator, Sedalia, Missouri.

Up Against the System

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL, under the head of "Cities Making Up," had the following editorial which may have a wholesome sound to men and women who never look beneath the surface, but to men and women who look for the *causes* that produce *effects*, the editorial of this journal will appear like the imbecile chatter of a gibbering idiot in a padded cell.

The editorial of the heavyweight logician of the journal is as follows:

The rousing of the cities is going on steadily. The political awakening of the last few years is now being followed by the realization that all the evils of city life are so woven together that an attack on them, if it is to have any success, must be made all along the line. The crusade against the social evil that has been inaugurated in Milwaukee is going on in other cities also. Already the reports of the Chicago and Minneapolis vice commissions have given excellent examples of what may be done. They have pointed the way for an intelligent and an increasingly aroused public, who love their city, to do it lasting good.

"Now comes a similar report from Portland, Oregon. The recall of Mayor Gill in Seattle last year was the same kind of reform, since he had been elected on a platform of maintaining a restricted district and was recalled because he had made Seattle a refuge for the criminal and the vicious. Philadelphia and Atlanta are the latest cities to appoint vice commissions.

"One reform leads to another. Corrupt politics was the most obvious evil. Then careful observers learned that evil political conditions were but the natural outgrowth of the life of youth in our cities. After that it was a natural step to provide playgrounds. From the medical side came another voice pleading that children might not be brought innocent into a world where they must suffer from blindness or disease, pleading that the sacrifice of their mothers might not be in vain because of the social standards that prevailed.

"The appointing of vice commissions, however, and the bringing out of carefully prepared reports, are not the only signs that give hope of a real uplifting of the cities from the shame of public prostitution and the crime that is inseparable from it. It is a still greater star of promise that instead of the nominal yielding to public demand that results merely in formal reports, a spirit has arisen that will push these reforms until a real change has been effected. Though they may not continue at their highest, these cities will never drop back to the depths which they have known.

"Social vice is inextricably enfolded with the other ills of society to-day. We must make a beginning by attacking it wherever it lifts its head, but we shall not get far unless we keep at it. Milwaukee has a

chance to be among the first in this great crusade. Let us keep up the effort that has been begun not only until the known vice districts have been destroyed, but until the city has become one of the freest from the grip of the social evil. So shall we clear our city's name of a heavy cloud and prepare the way for other better things."

It is somewhat surprising that an editor who places any value on his reputation as a journalist, would be guilty of penning such superficial statements as are contained in the above editorial on the social evil.

The crusade spoken of on the *social evil* has not suppressed it, nor has the social evil diminished through any reports that have been made by so-called vice commissions.

The report of the vice commission of Chicago uncovered such moral filth that the federal authorities refused to permit the report of the vice commission to go through the United States mails.

Will the Milwaukee Journal explain in what manner the crusade on vice or a report of a vice commission lessened the social evil?

Does not the editor of the Journal know that the social evil is bred from our industrial system?

Does he not know that starvation wages drive women to the brothel, and that any crusade that leaves unmolested the *cause* that forces woman to sell her honor will be futile?

The editor says: "Let us keep up the effort that has been begun not only until the known vice districts have been destroyed, but until the city has become one of the freest from the grip of the social evil."

The editor believes in war on the "known vice districts" but if these vice districts that are known are purged of their moral lepers, is that evidence that the social evil has been annihilated?

In other words, does the destruction of a vice district eradicate the social evil?

It may be that the civil authorities may abolish the "red light" district in Milwaukee, but the abolition of the "red light" district does not in any way destroy the *cause* that make inmates for brothels.

The editor declares that the cities are waking up. But why are the cities waking up? It is due to the fact that the social evil has reached such a magnitude that the people can no longer remain blind to the moral pestilence that affects every city, town and hamlet in America.

The people are beginning to realize that a million of women sentenced to lives of shame through poverty, are a menace to the moral standard of a nation, and they further realize that something must be done to remove the *cause* that breeds the scarlet woman.

Attacking effects or wiping out "red light" districts will have no effect in raising the moral standard of a nation.

The *cause* must be grappled with, for out of economic conditions is born the *social evil*.

Falsehoods Will Win No Battle

LAST WEEK'S Indiana Catholic refers to a "debate" (?) on Socialism, presumably held by the Y. M. I. council and says debate "was won by a unanimous decision of the judges by Raymond Mellin and Thomas Lennahan, who presented the negative side." They proved that "Socialism is the tattered dream of a madman, and a movement so immoral that no Catholic or any other believer in God can support it." Such debates must prove very tame affairs when the champions of the opposition know that their opponents are straw men and that the arguments that will be presented by them are built up purposely to be torn to pieces by the said champions. If the valiant debaters gain enough courage by their victories over their straw men to enter into a real debate we request them to let us know and we will be only too glad to do what we can for them.—Indianapolis Register.

It is somewhat strange that Catholic publications that are arrayed against the doctrines of Socialism contain so many editorial comments on instances where advocates of Socialism have gone down to crushing defeats before the convincing logic of those who look upon Socialism as "the tattered dream of a madman."

But it is significant that these Catholic publications do not give the names of the Socialists who have been worsted in intellectual combats with the opponents of Socialism.

The Catholic organs and the dignitaries of the Catholic church that are calumniating Socialism and slandering its doctrines, would congratulate themselves if Socialism were only "the tattered dream

of a madman," and they would indeed be jubilant if Socialism was "so immoral that no Catholic or any other believer in God can support it."

It is useless and but a waste of energy on the part of Catholic journals and the literacy of the Catholic church to deride Socialism.

Calumny and slander from sneering lips, will not strangle the sentiments that are being crystallized throughout the nations of the world for a civilization where slavery shall die and liberty shall live.

Four millions of voters in Germany are not clinging to "the tattered dream of a madman" and such a vulgar insult hurled at the intelligence of the world-wide army of men and women who stand in the van of economic thought, shows the desperation of the professors of superstition whose hoary philosophy is crumbling before the developing mentality of the working class, who scorn to live in slavery in order that *privilege* may riot in a carnival of revelry.

Socialism is not a *dream*, for if Socialism was but "the tattered dream of a madman" all the agencies of capitalism would not be arrayed against a *dream*.

Capitalism with all of its hirelings, recognizes the fact that Socialism is a *reality* and capitalism beholds in its doctrines the downfall of the profit system and the emancipation of the wealth producers of the world.

The great issue in every nation on earth is Socialism versus capitalism, and the ceaseless operation of the machinery of evolution, coupled with the growing intelligence of labor, makes Socialism inevitable.

Unconscious Benefactors

THE SAVING GRACE of injustice is its thoroughness.

That thoroughness makes conditions so intolerable that men are compelled to revolt.

The greatest enemies of mankind are not those who make unjust conditions intolerable, but those who try to make them tolerable.

Slavery was a bad thing for mankind. It degraded and demoralized both the slave-owner and the slave. It was good for the human race that slavery was abolished. But slavery would not have been

abolished for many decades if slave-owners had been good. It is just because most slave-owners were cruel and unscrupulous that slavery had to go.

The good slave-owner who sugar-coated slavery was therefore more dangerous to the interests of mankind than the slave-owner of the type of Simon Legree, whose actions showed the weakness of a system which made one man the undisputed master of another.

Even so it is with the wage system.

The wage system is wrong. It is wrong because it puts the

majority of men at the mercy of a few. It is wrong because it has cultivated its usefulness, and is responsible for panics, unemployment, crime, prostitution and disease.

Under the wage system there are good employers and bad employers.

The bad employers conclusively show the weakness of a system which puts in the hands of a few the power to oppress the many. The good employers sugar-coat the wage system, thus prolonging its existence.

Strange to say, the influence of the good employers upon the working class is even more degenerating than the influence of the bad employers.

The actions of the bad employer engender in his employes the manly qualities of rebelliousness and self-reliance. The actions of the good employer engender in his employes the qualities of submissiveness and dependence.

We have never seen a more submissive and spineless lot of workers than those in some of our so-called "model" factories.

The good employer who sugar-coats the capitalist system and consciously or unconsciously gets the workers to rely upon him, instead of upon themselves, is therefore a greater danger to the human race than the bad employer whose conduct plainly reveals the weakness of the system, and whose actions drive the workers together into an invincible phalanx which will abolish wage-slavery in the near future.—Chicago Evening World.

"Law and Order"

A NUMBER of months ago a man walked into a restaurant in the city of Denver and ere he emerged from the restaurant his hands were reddened with human blood.

One Louis Wechter, making the claim that he had entered the restaurant to see a woman, was suspected of being a hold-up and a party in the restaurant grappled with him and in the struggle was shot to death.

The circumstantial evidence against Wechter was strong and convincing, and a jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and Wechter was sentenced to the death penalty. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the state, but the highest judicial tribunal of Colorado refused to take any action that would lead to granting the condemned man a new trial.

Wechter, though friendless and penniless, seemed to be able to enlist the services of a number of people in his behalf, and those people directed their efforts towards securing a commutation of the death sentence by making an application to the Board of Pardons.

The man who was killed in the Denver restaurant was a man of some prominence and stood high in business circles. Ere the trial of Wechter had taken place, business men met in their respective associations and passed resolutions that pictured Wechter as one of the most cold-blooded murderers who had ever taken human life in the state of Colorado. Those resolutions were published in the daily papers and it is safe to assume that the resolutions adopted in condemnation of the crime committed by Wechter, had more or less influence with the verdict rendered against him.

But when a number of people became interested in Wechter and concluded to bring his case before the Board of Pardons, one of the leading business men of Denver canvassed the city, securing the signatures of merchants demanding that Wechter must pay the extreme penalty of the law, and making the declaration that should the Board of Pardons dare to commute the sentence of Wechter, that the business men would lynch the first murderer who was arrested in Denver in revenge for clemency extended to Wechter.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine in stating briefly the incidents connected with the case of Wechter, desires to show the contempt for law which a vast number of business men entertain, when the law is not to be administered or executed in their favor.

A Board of Pardons is clothed with certain powers and have the authority to extend clemency to a convicted felon if they feel that circumstances warrant the extension of clemency, and no business men or men of other pursuits or other occupations have any license to issue a threat that they will resort to lynch law to intimidate a Board of Pardons.

Wechter belongs to a disinherited class whose environment had probably much to do in forcing him to adopt the career of a criminal.

When he entered the restaurant he probably had no other intention except to commit robbery, but meeting with resistance and finding the avenue of escape barred by the victim whom he killed, he committed a crime, for which he is now awaiting the death penalty.

No honorable man will uphold robbery or will he approve of handling a murderer with kid gloves, but when business men thirsting for human blood issue an ultimatum that Judge Lynch shall hang the next murderer should a Board of Pardons commute the sentence of Wechter, it is about time for men who think seriously to ask themselves the question: "Whither are we drifting?"

It seems that Wechter previously had borne a good character and had not been involved in violations of the law.

In fact, it was shown at his trial that he had served as a soldier in Cuba and in two instances had been presented with medals for deeds of bravery.

But his patriotism in the field of battle was not considered by the business men who are now clamoring that he shall be murdered by the state.

The business men want revenge, because one of their number fell by the hand of a penniless wretch who but a few years ago stood beneath the starry banner in the role of a patriot and digested "embalmed beef" as a soldier.

He must hang or the business men will resolve themselves into a mob and mete out the death penalty to the next man whose hand becomes crimsoned with human blood. Should a business man kill an employe, or in other words, a wage-slave, the mandate will not be carried out, for business men are class-conscious and will only resolve themselves into a mob to avenge the death of one who is not a member of their class.

When business men can issue a dictum threatening mob-law to intimidate a Board of Pardons, it is idle and but a waste of time to preach about the majesty of the law or to appeal for "law and order," for the very class of men who are continually clamoring for obedience to law, come out in the open and declare that they shall be the judge, jury and executioner, should another murder be committed in Denver.

The Scriptural injunction: "Thou shalt not kill," does not appeal to these business men, enjoying the benefits of a Christian civilization, but the old Mosaic law: "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," meet with their approval.

Such human tigers should be caged like wild beasts.

The Masked Enemy of the Labor Movement

THE LOS ANGELES CITIZEN, published at Los Angeles, California, had the following editorial on the I. W. W.:

"Were it not for the humiliation and danger brought to the cause of labor by the presence of such an ignorant and contemptible crew it would be amusing, indeed, to watch the antics of the conspirators against organized labor and The Citizen in their secret campaign to discredit The Citizen and deliver organized labor into the hands of its worst enemies—the law, flag and decency haters.

"Men—no, creatures—drawing salaries for the work of organizing the unorganized workers and to help the workers improve conditions of labor and living, skunking from group to group, spreading the seeds of discredit to The Citizen and treason to the American Federation of Labor.

"Creatures pledged to the principles of organized labor and living off its bounty, utilizing their offices as generators of theories utterly antagonistic to the principles they are pledged to defend and promote.

"Has it come to a pass in the labor movement of California where to stand against collusion with elements opposed to everything sacred to labor and humanity, means that one is unfit to hold the confidence of organized labor? It seems so.

"The editor of The Citizen has listened with his own ears to the verbal assaults of representatives of the I. W. W. on the flag, Socialism and particularly the American Federation of Labor—designated by them the 'American Separation of Labor.'

"Representatives of The Citizen have listened to boasts by the same agitators that 'in six months the Labor Temple will be ours' and

that certain labor leaders would 'wake up next morning and say, "Good morning, Jesus."'

"As long as these individuals confined their activities to wasting their threats on street-corner air, The Citizen did not concern itself, but when they attempted to involve organized labor in a scheme designed for its destruction, then this paper resolved to frustrate such an attempt.

"When The Citizen saw members of the I. W. W. insinuate themselves into the councils of labor, making exaggerated and untruthful appeals to the organized workers and then go out and mock and revile and threaten the very organizations that responded to their hypocritical appeals, it resolved to absolve itself from all collusion with such persons and methods.

"When it saw the labor movement for the upbuilding of which it has struggled incessantly and with widely-known success becoming the prey of incompetent shysters, wife-deserters, flag-desecrators, anarchists and revolutionists, it raised its voice in warning and inaugurated a campaign of investigation that will result in showing up those who would use the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist party as shields and clubs with which to advance their despicable tactics.

"If this is grounds for condemnation as 'unfit to hold the confidence of organized labor,' then the editor of The Citizen will continue to occupy the position of unfitness.

"The time is 'ripe and rotten ripe' for a complete showing up of the traitors who are exploiting the struggling workers and undermining the institutions erected at infinite sacrifice for their protection and advancement."

The Situation at Blair, Nevada

THE STRIKE at Blair, Nevada, is still on and the miners and mill men, with but few exceptions, are standing firm against accepting a reduction in wages.

The men at Blair, Nevada, realize that the reduction of wages submitted at Blair, is but the introductory step taken to reduce wages in other mining camps of Nevada, and they feel that they must stand together to resist this reduction.

Mr. Flinn of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is heavily interested in the mining and milling company at Blair, and it is well for the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and organized labor in general to know that he is the same Flinn that came to Chicago to aid the "Terrible Teddy" in smashing the steam-roller of the Taft machine.

Flinn is a "progressive" but he believes in being a "progressive" at the expense of men whose labor produces wealth.

The following communication from Blair, Nevada, explains fully the situation and demonstrates beyond every question that the miners at Silver Peak and the mill men at Blair, could pursue no other course with honor to themselves than to refuse to accept the reduction as submitted by the company.

The following communication is interesting:

The strike of the Miners' Union at Silver Peak and of the Mill Mens' Union at Blair against a reduction of wages is still on and the outlook for victory is bright.

The reason advanced by the management for the reduction in wages is that the company finds it necessary to lower the cost of production and that the only way it can see to bring about a lower cost of production is to lower the wages of the men employed in the mine and mill.

This lower scale of wages was to take effect on the first of June, but the employes refused to accept the new scale and a strike was ordered and the men are now struggling to maintain a higher wage than the company wishes to give them.

During the time that elapsed after the notice of a reduction in wages and before it took effect, the representatives of the company claimed the living was as cheap in Blair as it was in Goldfield, and insisted that such was the case. The company has a "Pluck Me" store and prices are arranged in such a manner that at the end of the month the workers have very little to show for their month's labor. The men maintained that the cost of living was from 25 to 35 per cent higher in Blair than it was in Goldfield, this the company representatives denied and at the same time insisted that, as they were in charge of the store here, their word should be final, as they knew.

Wm. Flinn of Pittsburg, the political boss of that place and now manager-in-chief of Roosevelt's rapidly collapsing boom, is president of this company, and he, too, knew that the cost of living was cheaper in Blair, or at least as cheap as in Goldfield. The men in charge of the strike telegraphed him of the state of affairs here and told him of the difference in the cost of living here and in Goldfield and the following telegram is the reply of the "Easy Boss" of the Keystone state:

"Regarding the living at Blair, we buy all supplies for Blair and charge but a nominal profit, we buy as cheaply as they do at Goldfield and I know we sell as cheap, therefore there is no difference in the cost of living. Our returns on low grade ore at Blair are of such character as to prevent us from paying higher wages than they do at Goldfield. We have carefully gone over the matter and we believe we are fair in the proposition. If we could get additional values out of ore such as \$5.25 per ton, we would gladly pay the old wages. I regret I cannot agree with you.

"(Signed) WM. FLINN."

An answer was sent to the above telegram telling Mr. Flinn that he was mistaken in his opinion of the cost of living at Blair, and that if he wished, proof would be furnished him of the higher cost of living in Blair. But that disciple of Quay replied as follows:

"You cannot be right when you say that provisions are considerably higher in Blair than they are in Goldfield. This is not our intention. We buy as cheaply as they do and we can easily adjust the price of provisions to correspond with the Goldfield price. That is what we want to do and what we intend to do both in provisions and wages.

"(Signed) WM. FLINN."

Now, there is no rule of the company's that compels any of its employes to deal at the company store, but any of them who do not, do not work more than a few weeks, for some reason is always found for which to dispense with their services. Some have undertaken to have their provisions shipped in but they never were here long enough to send for the second order. And Mr. Flinn "knows that the cost of living is as cheap in Blair as in Goldfield," but here is an uncontrovertible proof that Flinn does not know anything of the kind. A bill of groceries bought at the company store in Blair was duplicated in Goldfield for over 22 per cent less than the Blair store charged.

Copy of prices, showing the difference in prices in Blair and Goldfield:

	Goldfield Price.	Blair Prices.
6 gal. blackberries	\$ 3.75	\$ 5.40
20 cans blueberries	4.00	5.40
12 cans pineapple	3.50	4.80
6 1-gal. peaches	3.00	4.80
6 cans asparagus	2.40	2.40
6 cans pumpkins	1.20	1.50
6 cans string beans .....	.75	2.00
6 cans apricots	1.50	2.00
6 cans cherries	1.50	2.00

1 gal. syrup	1.15	1.15
3 pkgs. coconut .....	.50	.50
1 pkg. gold dust .....	.25	.35
6 pkgs. currants	1.00	1.00
3 cases milk	14.25	16.50
24 pkgs. macaroni	3.00	2.50
24 pkgs. spaghetti	3.00	2.50
1 grape nut .....	.15	.15
1 case oranges	3.75	5.00
5 lbs. walnuts	1.00	1.00
1 lb. pepper .....	.40	.60
1/2 case corn	1.50	1.75
1/2 case peas	1.85	2.25
1/2 case pork and beans	2.65	3.60
1/2 case sweet spuds	2.40	3.00
1/2 case sauer kraut	2.40	3.00
1 case tomatoes	1.50	3.60
1/2 case spinach	2.40	3.00
1 sack sugar	7.25	8.50
29 lbs. butter	6.50	12.50
57 lbs. ham	11.40	14.85
31 1-2 bacon	6.85	9.50
10 lbs rolled oats .....	.60	.75
5 1-2 baking powder	1.85	2.50
20 lbs. lard	3.40	4.00
100 lbs. flour	3.90	5.00
10 lbs. lima beans	1.00	1.00
1 pkg. matches .....	.25	.25
1 case eggs	9.00	11.50
10 lbs. onions .....	.50	.70
10 lbs. rice .....	.90	1.00
300 lbs. potatoes	7.50	9.00
12 lbs. cheese	3.00	3.00

Total.....\$128.85 \$164.10

Some of the underlings of the company here claim that Flinn never sent the above replies, but that they were written in the office of the company in Blair. Be that as it may, he either sent the telegrams or authorized someone to use his name for the purpose of misleading those who communicated with him.

C. H. VARNEY,
TOM FULLER,
C. W. HOXEY,
RICHARD CULLUM,
ROY GEARY,
Committee.



NOTICE.

John Duffy, a member from Tooele Miners' Union No. 202, Tooele, Utah, lost his card at Douglas, Arizona. Secretaries and members be on the lookout and take up same.
JOHN L. GOLDEN,
Secretary No. 150.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of William Barton Stokes, who was last heard of in British Columbia about eighteen months ago. He was formerly a member of the W. F. M. at Silverton, Colorado. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Mrs. L. Stokes, 7 West Second street, Mount Vernon, New York.

REFUTES THE CHARGE.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society, Room 1210, 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City., Telephone, Bryant 4696.

Dear Comrade Editor—Kindly publish the following in your paper: In refutation to the charge that has gained some currency of late in Socialist circles to the effect that some members of the Harvard Socialist Club were said to have aided in trying to break the strike at Lawrence, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society takes pleasure in publishing the following statement from Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., president of the club: "No members of the Harvard Socialist Club helped to try to break the strike at Lawrence." Comrade Eliot further states that a number of the club's members endeavored to assist the strikers by contributions and in other ways.

TITANIUM AND ALLOYS OF STEEL.

Much experimenting with various alloys of steel has been carried on by railroads and rolling-mill operators to produce a rail that will give more satisfactory service than the ordinary rail now in use. One of the principal metals used in these experiments, according to the United States Geological Survey, is titanium. More than 250,000 long tons of rails were rolled in 1910 from steel to which ferro-titanium had been added. More than 150,000 tons of steel rails in which nickel or nickel and chromium were used as alloy were also made during 1910, and experiments were made with about 80,000 tons of steel rails in which chromium, manganese, vanadium and other metals

were used. Certain steel makers, according to the Survey, are now advertising titanium steel, claiming that although no titanium is left in the steel, the removal of gases and impurities effected by it greatly increases the good quality of the steel.

RESOLUTION FROM SANDON, BRITISH, COLUMBIA.

Whereas, There is now employed at the Cinderella mine, near Three Forks, a Chinese cook; and,

Whereas, Through the loyalty of its friends and the fidelity of its membership this union has hitherto been successful in maintaining a "white British Columbia," in so far as its local jurisdiction extends; and,

Whereas, Every friendly overture to secure a continuance of this state of affairs has been unsuccessful in persuading the management of the property in question to dismiss the Chinaman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, Sandon Union No. 81, of the Western Federation of Miners, vigorously condemns the employment of Asiatic labor in any capacity and calls upon its friends and members to use every lawful and honorable effort to secure the banishment of the present oriental and prevent the future introduction of a class of labor that can only result in lowering our present standard of living and injury to the moral, social and civic tone of the community; and, be it further

Resolved, That the sense of this resolution and a history of the reasons responsible for its adoption be circulated as widely as possible amongst the membership and friends of organized labor in this portion of the province of British Columbia.

A. SHILLAND, Secretary.

Sandon, British Columbia, May 28, 1912.

FROM FATHER TO SON.

James J. Hill, "the Inland Empire Builder," has resigned as head of the Great Northern railroad, and, according to the best information, his place is to be filled by his son, Louis W. Hill. Now this is the way it works. Jimmy Hill twaddled for many years about the "good and bounty" which his railroad system has done in the Northwest. Hill has acquired thousands of miles of the public land in this and other states. His railroads have practised discrimination against small shippers. The Hill fortune has been made through financial romance. But, according to Louis, the son, Louis has always been "the head office boy" in the enterprise. What do you think of that?

The head "office boy" who never righteously earned a dollar in his life now steps into the shoes of his father to dictate to American workmen what wages they shall receive. There are men in the service of Hill's roads who have been toiling for years—adding to Hill's power, pocketbook and glory. Hill is the most powerful man in the Northwest as regards railroads and finance. He's tired of the game. He has a fabulous fortune. But the money must remain in the Hill family, thus the "head office boy" will proceed to issue those phony papers with gilt stamps. How do you like it? Speaking of monarchy, can you beat it?

Speaking of his new job, Louis W. Hill is quoted in the Minneapolis Tribune as follows: "I only hope that the new office will not mean that I cannot travel as much as I had planned." This chap is not mentally fit to produce anything. He couldn't run a locomotive. He wouldn't soil his hands to fire an engine. Yet he will be head of a great railroad system (provided it doesn't interfere with his travel). The workers who have forfeited their lives for the Great Northern can't afford a Sunday excursion. These brainless fleas are digging for themselves a grave.

SMELTER FUMES UTILIZED.

Manufacture of Acid Phosphate Cheapened Through Use of Gases From Smelters at Ducktown, Tenn.

The revival of agriculture in the South owes much to the natural deposits of phosphate which are found in Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee. Experiments have shown that raw rock phosphate will stimulate plant growth, but the process is slow and the fertilizing element may be made available, more quickly by treating the rock with sulphuric acid.

On this account the successful manufacture of fertilizer from rock phosphate depends in great measure on a cheap source of sulphuric acid. A plentiful and cheap supply of sulphuric acid means a cheaper and a more readily available supply of fertilizers. The greatest demand for sulphuric acid is in the fertilizer industry, the greatest supply of raw materials for this industry is found in the Southern states, and the greatest demand for fertilizers also exists in this same section. Few industries, therefore, are of more importance to the South than the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The sulphuric acid plants at Ducktown, Tenn., were installed with the purpose of disposing of the objectionable fumes from the large smelters of the copper companies at that place. According to F. B. Laney of the United States Geological Survey, who describes these plants in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States for 1911," they have been very successful. They use what was, until their establishment, not only wholly a waste product of the smelters but also a menace to all the adjacent country. These acid plants have therefore produced at least three desirable results by furnishing a large supply of acid where it is most needed, by rendering valuable large supplies of sulphur hitherto worthless and by relieving the region of the nuisance of the smelter fumes, thus making it possible to continue operating the mines and at the same time to cultivate the surrounding lands.

A copy of the paper by Mr. Laney can be obtained by applying to the director of the Geological Survey at Washington.

COLORADO COAL PRODUCTION DECREASES.

Output for 1911 Is, However, Over 10,000,000 Tons.

The production of coal in Colorado in 1911 was 10,157,383 short tons, valued at \$14,747,764. Colorado is the principal coal-producing state west of the Mississippi river and ranks seventh among all the states. The grades of coal produced range from sub-bituminous coal to anthracite, though the supply and production of the latter, while interesting, are insignificant compared with that of Pennsylvania. Colorado's record in coal production was made in 1910, when it reached a total of 11,973,736 short tons. An unusually mild winter in 1910-11, a prolonged drought in the agricultural states of the Great Plains region, a decreased consumption of locomotive fuel, and the resumption of mining in the coal states of the Mississippi valley all contributed to a marked reaction from 1910, and, as in the other Rocky Mountain states, the coal production in Colorado fell off sharply. The tonnage won in Colorado in 1911 was less than the average of the five preceding years. Compared with 1910 the output in 1911 showed a decrease of 1,816,353 short tons, or 15 per cent, in quantity, and \$2,279,170, or 13 per cent, in value.

The number of men employed in the coal mines of Colorado in 1911 was 14,273, who worked an average of 207 days, against 15,864 men for an average of 236 days in 1910. The average production per man was 711.7 tons

in 1911, against 755 in 1910. The average daily production was 3.44 tons, against 3.2 tons.

Notwithstanding the decrease of 15 per cent in the total quantity of coal produced in Colorado in 1911 and a decrease also of 14 (from 256 to 242) in the number of mining machines employed, the production by the use of machines increased from 1,905,781 tons in 1910 to 1,967,401 tons in 1911.

It is gratifying to note from reports received by the Geological Survey, representing about two-thirds of the State's production, that the quantity of coal shot from the solid represented only 17 per cent of the total, the coal mined by machines 29.7 per cent, and that mined by hand 53.2 per cent.

There is a close agreement between the reports of coal production in Colorado published by the state coal-mine inspector and the figures compiled by the Geological Survey. The state inspector gives the total production in 1911 as 10,075,861 short tons. The returns to the Geological Survey show a total output of 10,157,383 tons, the difference (81,522 tons) being probably due to the production of small mines which do not come under the mine inspection law but whose output is reported to the Geological Survey. The production of coal in Colorado at mines which produced less than 5,000 tons in 1911 amounted to 84,986 tons. The practical agreement of the two sets of statistics bears witness to the accuracy of both.

THE BUTTE PARADE, BUTTE, MONTANA.

I landed in Butte on both feet the day of the big parade. It was, of course, the usual performance: Parades in the forenoon, promenades in the afternoon and "chase me around again, Willie," in the evening. After having a severe attack of ham and eggs, I wandered up in the direction of the big house.

"Have you," I murmured, "a piece of paper with my full title inscribed upon it known as the Miners' Magazine?" One of the genial officials, who throws his goo-goo eyes in your direction if you whisper "Currie," sighed and looked simple.

Later on in the day, after I had done a Sherlock Holmes stunt, accompanied by a bunch of slaves all full of the same desire, we surrounded a lonely Miners' Magazine. Before I had finished reading what O'Neill and several others have to say about the capitalistic classes and their political stool-pigeons, the performers began to perform, so I glanced down on the main street and began to rubberneck. Talk about the "dignity of labor!" The town was full of it. First in order came what is known as the Socialistic police force, and then the sons of toil; each and every one of them wore some kind of a smile; it's always nice to be able to wear something, and so smiles were in order, and why not?

Where were the shift bosses or the mucker bosses to disturb for a whole twenty-four hours. The independence of the horny-handed and the horny-headed sons of toil? And so they marched just in the same graceful way that the workers always march. "Lead on, Macduff;" "nuff sed."

Afterwards, when the march was a thing of the past, I wandered out to the garden to hear something about the future. They had turned loose one of the fortune-tellers and he was as busy as a hobo in a Christian town trying to find about 25 cents worth of Christianity to dine upon. When I struck the charmed circle, he is known in polite gatherings as Comrade Murray. He belongs, I believe, to the professional hobo class. He gave the slaves a lot of valuable information about how to make laws or unmake them, and he demonstrated clearly to them that that was about the only thing that they did not make. He was followed, after a short interval, during which a band of slaves rendered some "Love Me and the World Is Mine" music, by Comrade Bohn. Bohn came to his feet like a bird on the wing and proceeded to take a fall out of the capitalistic classes, the Amalgamated in particular, and he stayed with them right through to the finish.

Afterwards in the evening I wandered up into the Socialist headquarters, known as the Finn Hall. Comrade Bohn was busy there again, but the star performer was a freak from the Socialist-Labor party. He was full of trouble. He did not believe in political action, yet he had the gall to enter a political Socialistic meeting after he had been protected by a Socialistic police force from being killed by a bunch of Roman Catholic fanatics whom he had been busy balling out! More power to him to try to show us the error of our ways. Needless to say, we enjoyed the performance. How long, O Lord; how long! Speaking about the parade, I forgot to mention it was a great success and was greatly enjoyed by the master class; that is, according to their editorial tools. They simply gushed over it and were highly pleased to notice the absence of any red flags. There was nothing to it but "Old Glory," and it is old—old enough to be ancient. Its day is past. What we want to see now is the "New Glory." It may lose its place in one or two parades, but it will be there with bells on in the big parade. Yours in the change,

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.

UTAH JUSTICE ADMINISTERED TO A LABORING MAN.

Eureka, Juab County, Utah, June 17, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I would like to have you publish a write-up concerning myself and the justice of the peace of Eureka and his friend, the county attorney, as to how a hard-working miner was treated by these two officials who had appealed to them for justice.

On or about January 2 or 3, 1912, there was the sum of \$59.50 owed me for labor performed. The party refusing to pay said sum, I placed by claim in the hands of City Attorney C. E. Berry and Judge D. L. Lindsey of Eureka, Juab County, Utah, for collection. After receiving judgment from said judge for said amount, a garnishee was placed in the May Day Mining Company's office, of which the party was a leaser from that company, and I was working for said leaser. In due time a check came through the May Day Mining Company's office of Eureka for ores that were shipped by said leaser. The check remained in the company's office three or four days. It seems that there was a second garnishee held in Salt Lake City. On the same check, this notorious Judge Lindsey of Eureka, without notifying me or my attorney, released my garnishee, and said check was forwarded to Salt Lake City, to the second garnishee, ignoring my garnishee entirely. The party at Salt Lake took out their claim and forwarded the balance to the May Day Mining Co. office at Eureka, which was the sum of \$67.50, and was turned over to this said Judge Lindsey of Eureka. After holding said check from day to day and week to week, with the pretext of having a hearing to see who was to pay the cost of the court, a motion was filed by the attorney of the party that I had garnisheed for a change of venue. After four or five days this notorious Judge Lindsey of Eureka turned the papers of the proceedings over to the other judge and retained the check himself. But I did not know anything about it for five days, until my attorney told me about the affair and that he had given the check to the party that was garnisheed, and I never received one cent.

I at once applied to the county attorney of this county, whose name is T. L. Foote, who resides in Nephi, through my attorney for a warrant for this judge's arrest on the charge of embezzlement, but he absolutely refused to issue me one on the grounds that no crime had been committed.

After awhile I saw him in person here and he asked to see the docket. He made it appear that I had secured judgment before the time allowed by law, and declared the docket null and void and that this judge had a perfect right to do as he did. Now, these two men are very warm Republican friends

and one will uphold the other, no matter what the case may be, although I happened to think that the constable held some papers of the proceedings of the case and asked him to show them to me, which he did, and found out by them that there had been no mistake made in rendering judgment, as the docket must have been tampered with, as there was two different dates, and the same judge made out the papers and signed his name to same.

I wrote to County Attorney Foote at Nephi, telling him what I had discovered and asked for a warrant, but he ignored me as before and never answered my letter. Now, if such highway robbery is going to go on and be upheld by the county attorney, the same will continue, and every dollar of a workingman's money that has to go through his hands he will steal, as he is upheld by the county attorney and protected by him. It is no wonder that so many criminals are in the penitentiary for crimes. They know that it is no use to go to the courts for justice, and, therefore, take justice into their own hands and get imprisoned for the same, for well they know that the working class can't get justice.

That is about all. From a miner of the W. F. M. who has been wronged and robbed. Yours very respectfully, THOMAS BUCKINGHAM, Eureka, Juab County, Utah.

THE UNHOLY TRINITY.

By Joe E. Cohen.

It seems almost impossible of belief that at this late hour, when the class struggle has reached such gigantic proportions, anyone calling himself a Socialist could be found advocating such outworn, personal methods as sabotage, violence and crime. But such seems to be the case, which only goes to show that some of our supposed "revolutionary" fellows are farther behind than many pure and simple unionists.

For the pure and simple unionists are learning very rapidly that the old weapons are useless in modern warfare, and are turning in greater numbers to Socialist political action. What can be said, then, for men calling themselves Socialists who would advise the trades unionists to turn about face and pick up their discarded weapons?

Sabotage refers to underhanded methods of warfare. Sabotage is bred of the idea that the worker can improve his condition by stealth and secrecy. Sabotage is on a plane with the notion of the small shopkeeper who imagines he can become a millionaire by sanding his sugar; it is on a level with the idea of a small-fry manufacturer who can see himself becoming a great captain of industry by cheap adulteration.

We think the working class can do better than to go to the upper class for morality. The upper classes have none to spare of the right kind. The kind they have in abundance, the workers can do better without.

Violence and crime, indulged in by elements of the ruling classes in acquiring their accumulations, are equally reactionary when picked up by the workers. Violence and crime, of course, cannot be defended by argument; they are the absence of argument.

Sabotage, violence and crime are an unholy trinity that can serve only minorities. It is folly to imagine that a whole union, for instance, could employ this trinity without it dawning upon even the dull wits of the ruling class. Once it is publicly known, its serviceability passes away. Only parlor Socialists are permitted to suggest such practices publicly and be free from apprehension by the police.

Nor should it be imagined that the unholy trinity is part and parcel of industrial unionism, or even of French syndicalism. One can swallow a great deal of Bernard Shaw's plays and prefaces without following him in vegetarianism. In fact, most people would do better without going that far. And the unholy trinity is a direct refutation of mass action.

To engage in mass action, whether on the economic or political field, certain things are indispensable; namely, mass education, mass organization and mass discipline. It requires no organization to commit violence. Crime is the opposite of discipline. Sabotage sneers at education. The unholy trinity is a stab in the back at mass action.

Just to the extent that the workers unite into more compact masses, with more uniform programs, just to that extent will they abandon whatever sabotage, violence and crime they have ever indulged in. Herve seems to have learned the lesson that the German Socialists are miles ahead of the French syndicalists. And the French will follow along soon enough, for they travel fast. Let not our American movement be "the tainted wether of the flock."

Sabotage, violence and crime never were Socialist weapons. And it would take a fine hair-splitter to show the difference between them and "the propaganda of the deed" of physical violence anarchy.

In fact, some of the advocacy of the unholy trinity reads all too similar to the "Alarm" and other anarchist expressions before the Haymarket episode; some of it might pass muster for the minutes of the Molly Maguires, into which organization Pinkerton McPartland ingratiated himself to their undoing.

Let the Socialist party have none of the outworn, individualistic tactics. Victory is possible only through the open warfare of mass education, mass organization and mass discipline.

Bury the unholy trinity with the ruling classes that begot it.

WOULD SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY PRODUCE LAZINESS, FREE LOVE AND DECAY?

By R. A. Dague.

Rev. Mr. Thompson of California, some time ago, in a published sermon, among other things, said:

"Our government is strong, sure, wise and good. It is a precious inheritance. We have received it from thoughtful, moral and heroic forefathers and foremothers. Men and women thought, prayed, worked and died for our magnificent government. It is a grand and everlasting monument of human genius and achievement. It is our mightiest and best friend upon earth."

"Competition and co-operation exist together eternally. They are inseparable. What God has joined together let no man strive to put asunder. In the woods we see that trees of the same kind live and grow together; but they compete with each other for room, air and sunshine. Birds fly together in flocks, and yet as individual birds they fight with each other for the prizes of their lives and societies. Animals live together in herds, and they protect themselves against their natural enemies, and still they quarrel for the ownership of desirable things. It is just so in human society. As nations, we protect ourselves against other nations, but as individual citizens we compete with each other in the struggles for existence. Life is a battle, and it will always be so in this state of existence; and if anyone desires to succeed he must prepare for this battle."

After giving a definition of Socialism, which no Socialist, so far as I know, would admit as a correct one, Doctor Thompson says:

"This scheme of society would soon produce laziness, free love, stagnation and decay; and it is a demand for a form of government that would suit the worthless members of our present social order."

First—Progressive as Doctor Thompson may be in his theology, he thinks government has attained perfection in the United States. He says it is a "grand and everlasting monument as it is." Of course, then, it is perfect,

and cannot be bettered. The logical conclusion then is that women now disfranchised, should cease their effort for the ballot; Presidents and United States senators must continue to be elected by representatives of the people instead of by the people themselves; brute force and big armies must always exist, and that time foretold by Jesus, when "swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks, and nations shall learn war no more," shall never come, for Uncle Sam's government has already attained perfection.

If our system of government is perfect, then it cannot be improved, and Legislatures, and Congresses, and political parties should be abolished as useless, and all agitation and discussion should be stopped, for perfection cannot be made more perfect. We should all be standpatters, and insurgents and progressives should be suppressed.

Second—Co-operation and competition shall exist forever, but somewhat on the plan of a union of the lamb and the lion lying down together—the lamb on the inside of the lion. Yes, the good doctor says we must have co-operation, but like hawks and vultures and other birds, and, like animals, "must still quarrel for the ownership of desirable things." As nations, we must fight, burn, destroy, pillage and kill other people for the things they have which we want. General Sherman said: "War is hell," and Grant said: "Let us have peace," and Jesus said: "Love your enemies," but Thompson says not so. "Life is a battle, and you must fight, and it will always be so."

Third—The reverend gentleman then refines Socialism as a scheme gotten up for the benefit of lazy free-lovers to suit worthless characters. I very much doubt if Doctor Thompson has read much about Socialism except what was written by its enemies. Its fundamental doctrine is "equal opportunities to all." Does Mr. Thompson contend that this government, which he says is perfect, guarantees equal opportunities to all? Will he please explain how a young landless man can now become the owner of a farm or a factory, or a railroad, as easily as a Rockefeller or a Morgan's son could acquire them? A few billionaire trusts have secured the ownership of about all productive property and can and do crush all little competitors as easily as they could smash an egg shell.

Will Mr. Thompson point out to the young men just starting out with a few hundreds or thousands of dollars how they can succeed, if they engage in some small business? If he can do that he will win and merit the everlasting gratitude of millions of people and go down in history as the greatest statesman and philosopher of this age.

Workingmen are losing interest in the churches, and they ought to, so long as the pulpit teaches as gospel the cruel doctrine of "every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindmost." The trees, the reptiles, the wild beasts, the vultures, may be governed by the natural law of the survival of the fittest, but immortal man is infinitely above all these, and ought to be governed by a higher law—the law of kindness, of love, of mutual helpfulness, of pity and sympathy and justice for his kind. Every man is every other man's keeper.

I venture to suggest to the learned clergyman that this government will never be perfect till it becomes a government of the people, by the people and for the people; when an injury to its most humble citizen will be the concern of all. I venture to say, further, that the church will fall far short of its true mission so long as it caters to the proud wearers of rustling silks and flashing diamonds and to millionaire Shylocks, and exhibits so little real interest in the welfare of the great multitudes of toiling, half-starved, half-clad, disheartened men and women, whose waking hours are full of anxiety and sorrow because of their inability to honestly earn enough to feed and clothe their dependent loved ones.

The doctrine that the state must put no curb on the rapacity of the land-grabbers, the railroad wreckers, the stock gamblers, the slave-owners, because by so doing these "fittest men" might be reduced to the lazy class is unworthy the brain of any minister. It were better that a hundred of such schemers have a legal curb put upon them than to allow them and their kind to go on cornering the necessities of life, flooding the country with watered stocks, robbing millions of the just reward of their labor and converting this country into all people of millionaires and slaves.

Creston, Iowa.

HUSKY CITY FIREMEN DELIGHT IN WATCHING FERRET KILL RAT IN PIT; LIKE GAME OF MODERN BUSINESS.

By Carl Sandburg.

A fight to the death between a big rat and a common ferret took place in the basement window pit in front of the fire engine house No. 25, Third street and Auer avenue, Monday afternoon.

The actual fighting, from the time the ferret made the first leap at the neck of the rat, until the rat sank into unconsciousness, was about five minutes.

Rat in Panic.

As the two faced each other, the ferret made a leap for the neck of the rat. The rat ducked and circled the pit looking for a corner, a way out. Not a corner, not a hole for a rat's way to freedom or a fair chance for a running race before fighting.

The rat began to let out a low cry as it ran. Suddenly it swung desperately and flashed its teeth at the ferret. It was no use—the ferret had a fur and a hide that no rat's teeth could penetrate. So the rat again began running around with that low cry. It was the voice of the rat wailing to its own heart the fear of defeat.

Twice the ferret blocked the rat, grabbed it by the back of the neck and shook it. But the rat slipped away. Firemen looking on, said: "The rat is game; but it wouldn't have as easy a time if the ferret hadn't been fed just before the fight."

When the two animals first faced each other, the rat turned its head looking for a corner to escape. The ferret, furred like a squirrel and twice the weight of the rat, with broad jaws and glistening fangs, was the favorite of all bets.

Whimpers in Fear.

The ferret padded along slowly behind the circling rat a short time. Then he began blocking the rat, breaking its circles. He seized a hold at the back of the rat's neck. The rat twisted, got loose, slashed at the ferret with its teeth. The ferret each time got a new hold on the back of the neck.

The rat, whimpering its low fear cry, was losing its wind. Once it got loose and made a lunge at the ferret but fell short of the distance attempted.

The ferret got a firm hold on the back of the neck again and then swung and flopped the helpless body of the rat backward on the cement floor. Once the rat regained a little power and a squeak came from between the lips that were now stretched ghastly over the teeth. The ferret paused now and then to get a new hold on the wet, worn neck.

Sucks Life Blood.

The upper neck was bruised into a pulpy mush.

"Why isn't there any blood?" asked a spectator.

"He sucks the blood—he likes it," was the reply from a man leaning over the pit with eager eyes.

Lifting and thrusting and slamming the body of the rat, the ferret was driving and drawing the life out of it. The breath of the ferret was be-

gunning to quicken from weariness when the rat's hind legs stiffened. The life of it was gone.

The ferret walked around the still, motionless rat, sniffing.

As I turned and went down the street, my nostrils took in the fresh, sun-filtered air. I said to myself, "Come to think of it, that's a brutal, inhuman game."

Like Modern Society.

And then I stopped to think how much this game of the rat and the ferret, the fight to the death of two unequally matched individuals, is the story over and over again every day every day everywhere of modern society.

The ferret and the rat game I had just seen is the game of monopoly against the independent all along the line.

On Grand avenue are dozens of business men each of whom would like to be the ferret and have his rival be the rat.

President Taft would like to be the ferret and have Colonel Roosevelt be the rat. Also, vice-versa. Each wants the political death of the other.

The grappling classes of the war between labor and capital, each wants to be the ferret and have the other play the rat.

This point, however, should be stated clearly. Neither the ferret nor the rat make any claims at being Christians. They are free from the charges of hypocrisy. These animals of the glistening teeth and cunning eyes frankly and openly hate each other, and fight to the death. The winner drinks the blood of the loser.—Milwaukee Leader.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

(By James Lord.)

The labor movement, like every other institution existing today, cannot stand still. It must keep moving, must meet and adjust itself with the ever-changing industrial and economic conditions that surround it, the centralization of capital and industry, or it would become obsolete and useless. It must keep abreast of and be able to cope with present-day commercialism, or else find itself in the position the ox-cart or stage coach now occupies.

The reason for my giving expression to these ideas regarding industrial unionism is the great divergence of opinion existing in the minds of men and women who, generally speaking, want to be right, do right and bring to the labor movement its greatest efficiency.

And in giving expression to our different ideas there is bound to be some differences as to the methods and tactics. We may absolutely agree on what we want and advocate a hundred ways of securing it. And out of these hundred ways some one way is the right way.

In speaking of the labor movement I speak of the entire economic struggle of the workers, whether in "pure and simple" craft unions, or industrial unions, or any institution or body that has for its purpose the redemption of the workers.

No one can successfully deny the logic of the idea of industrialism. Industrialism is economically sound and correct. The best results cannot be obtained for the working class by one single branch of workers connected with any industry striking, and the remainder in that same industry continuing work. Everybody who has had any experience with, or has any knowledge of the labor movement, will agree to this. So the real question at issue is not so much the merits of industrialism or "organization by industry," as the best method of putting industrialism into effect with the least possible friction in the already organized labor movement. And organization by industry can be carried into effect with a great deal less difficulty, complications or cost than the present method of single craft unions that prevail in so many industries, and at the same time bring more industrial security, more lasting results, both economically and educationally, than can the single craft unions.

And it is not necessary to go on the outside of the American Federation of Labor to do this. There is no necessity of tearing up that which we ourselves have built because we desire to make a few changes or alterations in it. If every organized man or woman would lay aside what feeling or prejudice this question may have engendered and carefully go over the situation and notice the great difference, both in methods of procedure and organization of the different branches of the American Federation of Labor, it seems to me that they must come to the conclusion that the entire federated movement can be made anything the membership want to make it whenever they get ready to do so. The referendum method of election in the international unions and the American Federation of Labor itself would place within the power of a majority of the membership of the American Federation of Labor to do whatsoever they wished, both in regard to the personnel of the executive council and the policies to be pursued. And whatever conditions exist on the industrial field that are distasteful to us could, as on the political field, be remedied or changed as fast as we willed. We should not condemn or find fault with or try to destroy that which we have in our own hands and which we have built. Cutting off the foot would remove the bunion, but could hardly be classed as common-sense procedure.

No sensible United Mine Worker or member of any organization formed and conducted along similar lines, would go back to the single craft idea. We have over thirty different kinds of workers in and around the mines, and all take part in the same contract, all act together, either in war or peace, and the result is that we have built what is possibly the grandest and greatest organization the world has ever seen, and have made more progress in the way of increased wages, shorter hours, better conditions, and last but not least, educationally, than any other organization ever has.

And as we are such a tremendous power in the American Federation of Labor, our duty does not end in our own industry. We should use every endeavor, should bring all the pressure to bear we can, on the other branches of industry, to change their methods and work along the same lines that we have found so well adapted to our needs.

The tobacco industry, the farm implement workers, the railroad workers, etc., should be organized into industrial organizations as are the Mine Workers, the Brewery Workers, the Western Federation of Miners and similar organizations.

The tobacco industry is of gigantic proportions. If all the cigarmakers, the strippers, the packers, the stogie makers, and all other tobacco workers of every kind, were organized into "The United Tobacco Workers of America" there would be no limit to their economic power or the good they could do.

In the city of Canton, a few miles from my home (where the workingmen have elected a majority of the city council on the Socialist ticket against the coalition of the Democratic and Republican parties, and came within thirty-four votes of electing a Socialist mayor), there is a plow and implement manufactory, said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Thousands of men are employed here, skilled and unskilled, and there is practically no organization at all. To the stranger it would appear, with its gloomy structures and barred windows, as a monster penal institution. On North Adams street, in Peoria, is the Avery Harvester Works, a somewhat similar institution. Adjoining South Peoria are several large manufacturing concerns, where thousands of unorganized wage-workers are employed.

To attempt to invade these industries with craft unionism would, in my opinion, be as productive of results as sowing seed upon a rock. About the only change that could be brought about would be the organizing and sub-

sequent sacrificing of a few individuals who would respond and take a chance. But if all the workers in the P. & O. shops in Canton were organized into one industrial organization, all taking part in the same agreement, and the wages for each class of labor expiring at the same minute, all members of the "United Plow Workers of America" there would be an organization that could cope with any situation that might arise.

And if all other industries were organized along similar lines, organization by industry instead of by craft, how long would it take the plow industry, the railroad industries to get together for the collective or common good of each other when the occasion warranted?

And there need be no jurisdictional fights. The engineer in the plow shop, under the industrial arrangement, would receive not less than the stationary engineers' scale of wages. The molder would receive not less than the regular molders' scale of wages, and so on. Certainly some craft unions would ultimately go out of business, become assimilated by the industrial union, but so did the spinning wheel and the hand loom.

And here is where we have been asleep; that is, a great many of us have been asleep. We could organize the P. & O. shops to the man industrially, and then could not get an industrial charter granted from the American Federation of Labor. What should we do? Curse Gompers? Curse the executive council? Break up the American Federation of Labor? No. Blame yourself for the laws and usages of the American Federation of Labor, if they are not to your liking and you have done nothing to alter them. Remember that the United Mine Workers of America, like the American Federation of Labor, can be made anything that the membership want to make it.

Did you ever stop to think what a great and powerful industrial body the American Federation of Labor could be made? All the industries on this continent organized into one parent body. There would be no such complications as that which exists on the Illinois Central today, or in the city of Chicago, where one branch of the newspaper industry is striking and another part of the newspaper industry working and condemning the strikers and those publications that have sympathized with and lent their best efforts to the strikers.

I believe in industrial unionism, and I believe in it so much that I want to bring it about. Therefore I oppose those who would break or destroy the existing labor movement and join hands with those who would make it greater and better, who would extend its economic power, who would make the labor movement what it ought to be.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, June.—The committee on judiciary of the House of Representatives has decided that the sub-committee to investigate the charges made by Representative Berger against Federal Judge Hanford shall be composed of Representatives Graham of Illinois, McCoy of New Jersey and Higgins of Connecticut. The first two are Democrats and Higgins is a Republican. Graham, who is slated for the chairmanship of the sub-committee, conducted the recent investigation of the Controller Bay scandal.

The affidavit filed by Attorney John H. Perry of Seattle with the committee on judiciary, is said to be the most sensational that has ever been presented in any impeachment proceedings before Congress. In addition to the charges of business improprieties and illegitimate relations with corporate interests, Hanford is accused by Perry of being a libertine and a drunkard. Perry says:

"Cornelius H. Hanford has on many and divers nights remained out in various saloons and bar rooms in Seattle, indulging in drunkenness and immoral dissipation to such late hours after midnight that he rendered himself unfit morally, mentally and physically to perform his judicial duties the following day; that he is tyrannical, impatient, intolerant, unfair and unjust towards many clients and attorneys who have business before him.

"He is now and for many years last past has been a grossly immoral and dissolute man; that he is a libertine."

Perry goes into detail as to Judge Hanford's indulgences and recites relations with a woman, who for legal purposes is named as Jane Doe. These details, of course, are unprintable under the federal postal laws.

In one of the specifications made out against Hanford, Perry shows that this judge treated workmen unjustly and contemptuously. He cites the case of Eli Melovich, a workingman who brought suit against the Stone-Webster Engineering Company, on account of the loss of an arm while working about the machinery of this company. Melovich had won a judgment of \$12,262, but a firm of attorneys working in harmony with Hanford moved to set aside the judgment and during the argument Judge Hanford said:

"I would not hesitate to grant the non-suit in this case were it not for the number of times this court has been reversed by the Court of Appeals."

Another time during the trial Hanford said:

"He (Melovich, the workingman) was able bodied and lost his arm it is true, but in keeping with other causes he got fives times as much as he should, and this verdict is unjust."

Needless to add, Judge Hanford granted this company a new trial, explaining the use of the word "any" by himself in a previous trial as a reason Hanford said: "The fact that from weariness my mind was not as acute as it should have been at the time, and although no exceptions were taken at the time, it is a matter that appeals to my discretion and justice requires the granting of a new trial."

A photograph of Melovich with his arm ground off at the shoulder has been furnished to the committee.

In one of the concluding paragraphs, Perry characterizes Hanford as "a moral bankrupt by night and a judicial pervert by day." Evidence of this nature with a long list of witnesses is at the disposal of the judiciary committee.

Berger Introduces Suffrage Petition.

Petitions from 109,297 individuals and from organizations representing approximately 7,550 individuals—a total of 116,532—favoring a constitutional amendment enabling women to vote on the same terms with men were presented to the House of Representatives by Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.

Every state in the Union, including Alaska and Porto Rico, are represented in the four big packages of petitions presented by the Socialist congressman. California, the latest woman suffrage state, leads with 13,582 signatures. New York comes second with 13,178 names. Pennsylvania is a close third and Illinois is the only other state above the 10,000 mark. The smallest list of signatures comes from Georgia.

The petitions have been circulated by the national office of the Socialist party under the immediate charge of the Socialist Women's National Committee. The petitioners are men and women in all walks of life and of different political shades and beliefs.

The big woman-suffrage petition presented by Berger is composed of the following number of signatures:

Alabama, 215; Arizona, 649; Arkansas, 2,478; California, 13,582; Colorado, 2,339; Connecticut, 326; Delaware, 92; Florida, 358; Georgia, 65; Idaho, 3,825; Kentucky, 1,253; Louisiana, 190; Maine, 394; Maryland and District of Columbia, 360; Massachusetts, 2,186; Michigan, 3,572; Minnesota, 1,914; Mississippi, 104; Missouri, 2,359; Montana, 1,339; Nebraska, 947; Nevada, 1,327; New Hampshire, 204; New Jersey, 2,060; New Mexico, 537; New York, 12,178; North Carolina, 83; North Dakota, 1,862; Ohio, 4,989; Oklahoma, 3,824;

Oregon, 2,131; Pennsylvania, 12,096; South Carolina, 114; South Dakota, 265; Tennessee, 187; Texas, 2,154; West Virginia, 1,122; Wisconsin, 1,390, and Wyoming, 650.

Alaska and Porto Rico contributed 230 signatures. There were miscellaneous, 1,892, and unclassified, 3,672.

Labor Foes on Republican Committee.

There are six avowed enemies of labor on the Republican national committee, according to the official records of the United States Congress. They are:

Boise Penrose, United States senator from Pennsylvania; W. Murray Crane, United States senator from Massachusetts; Richard Bartholdt, representative from Missouri; Nathan B. Scott, former senator from West Virginia; James A. Tawney, former representative from Minnesota; Frank O. Lowden, former representative from Illinois.

Penrose and Crane, who are probably the two strongest men on the Republican national committee, have the two worst labor records in the reactionary United States Senate. On every labor question these senators voted in the interest of the ruling and exploiting class. Penrose not only votes against labor legislation on the floor of the Senate but for years has managed to kill such legislation in the committee room, he being a member of the committee on education and labor. Penrose is the successor of the notorious Aldrich, the Republican leader of the Senate.

The third man on labor's political unfair list, Richard Bartholdt, also voted against the railroad men's sixteen-hour bill. He voted on March 1, 1907, for one of the most notorious ship subsidy bills ever introduced in Congress.

One of the bitterest foes of labor who ever sat in Congress was James A. Tawney of Minnesota. As chairman of the committee on appropriations he always "economized" at the expense of labor employed by the government. Tawney is the man who had the eight-hour law repealed on the Panama canal. He also joined the reactionary Charles E. Littlefield in that infamous movement to repeal the law that compels ships entering American harbors to hire experienced pilots to steer them past dangerous shoals. Fortunately, that attempt failed miserably.

When Nathan B. Scott was a member of the United States Senate no friend of progressive legislation ever appealed to him to vote for such legislation. They knew it would be useless. Scott was a standpatter of the worst sort. The records show that he voted against the sixteen-hour law and also against the 1908 employers' liability law. Scott supported two amendments which crippled the child labor law for the District of Columbia.

Bowden was one of the most influential members of the House committee on postoffices and post roads. But he never used his influence in behalf of the oppressed postal employes. In fact, he always fought labor bills before his committee. Lowden's record is similar to that of Tawney, but with this addition. He voted for the notorious Dick military law, which puts every American citizen in the United States army against his will.

It would be a hard job for a person to pick out six persons with legislative records more shady from the standpoint of the worker other than Penrose, Crane, Bartholdt, Scott, Tawney and Lowden. In this respect they can't be beaten.

And these six men today wield tremendous power in the Republican national committee.



BATTLESHIPS SENT TO CUBA AT BEHEST OF SUGAR TRUST.

The annexation of Cuba is the next move desired by the sugar trust. It finds the payment of the tariff duties on sugar too onerous, and hence proposes to secure their abolition by making Cuba part of the United States.

At the time of the Spanish-American war, much twaddle was heard about the "greatness of this war which was undertaken, not in the selfish interests of conquest, but in the interests of human liberty and progress," etc., etc., ad nauseam. In reality this war was fought to give the sugar trust a safer, surer grip on the island.

Today Americans own a large part of the island, hardly a tenth being owned by the Cubans themselves. The peasants are in many respects worse off than under Spanish rule. The sugar trust has a firm grip on the entire industry of Cuba and have their own political party with M. A. Menocal, Cuban manager for the trust, as its leader.

The present negro uprising, it is charged, even at Washington, was incited and financed by the sugar trust for the express purpose of inducing United States intervention and the annexation of Cuba. That the uprising has been much exaggerated for this purpose is shown by the following dispatch which appeared in the Cincinnati Post of May 28th:

"Passengers in from Havana on the steamship Mexico, which left Havana last Friday, professed today to be amazed by the war preparations being made in the United States over the Cuban revolution. They declared that the rebellion in the island has been woefully over-estimated and that the talk of American intervention was unwarranted by the facts. They intimated that the intervention agitation could easily be traced to certain financial circles in New York and London."

It is about time that the American people are awakened to the real situation and that they demand that our Cuban policy be determined by something else than an obsequious desire to truckle to the commands of the sugar trust.—New Times.

THE LIMITS OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

If press reports are to be believed, and they should naturally be received with considerable reserve in all matters pertaining to disputes between labor and capital, there has been no extensive response to the call of the transport workers of Great Britain for a general strike. The reason given is that previous strikes have so exhausted the funds of the unions that they cannot obey until they have recovered somewhat financially. And as the sinews of war for this purpose can only be furnished by the wages received during employment, and these wages are little above the subsistence point, it is readily seen that the frequency of the general strike is thus strictly limited, a fact which has probably been to some extent overlooked by the most enthusiastic of the syndicalist exponents.

It sounds well, no doubt, to talk about "paralyzing national industry" if the demands of the workers are not conceded, but fortunately for the capitalist—and perhaps for the worker, too, in the long run—these paralytic strikes cannot be inflicted to order. Some time since a prominent British syndicalist asserted that the general strike was the natural method of warfare against capital for the workers, and that political action, though appar-

ently easier and calling for less sacrifice and effort, was unnatural and foreign to their psychology.

He probably forgot that, like the hero who claimed he could call spirits from the vasty deep, it may be an easy matter to call a general strike, but by no means so certain that it will come when called for. And while it cannot materialize for want of finance, the workers could do something for themselves perhaps by devoting their attention to political action in the interim.

It may be true that the capitalist system cannot survive a recurrence of general strikes, but at any rate, it has shown that so far it can survive as many of them as the workers have as yet been able to call, and united political action at least does not suffer by a comparison with the general strike method.

However, it is fairly certain that the absolute choice of weapons with which the workers shall fight the class struggle does not lie altogether with them. The weapon that can only be used now and then, and that is at times not available when wanted, must at least for the time being be abandoned in favor of one that is more available. It is true that political action can only manifest itself periodically, but those periods are fixed, are well known beforehand, and can be prepared for, while it is much more difficult to fix a period when great masses of workers in any industry will be prepared to engage in a general strike and will with a certainty respond when called upon. In the last resort it will be found perhaps that the easiest way is the most "natural," and that the fight against capitalist class rule and exploitation must be carried on mainly with the most available weapon and the one that can be wielded whenever required.—New York Call.

LAW AND RUBE OGLESBY.

Rube Oglesby, a vigorous, hardy young man, was a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific railroad. One day his train was smashed up in a wreck, due to rotted construction in a box car. Rube Oglesby was smashed up, too—crippled for life. He could never turn a brake wheel or couple cars again, or earn another dollar by manual labor.

He sued the railroad and got \$15,000—that is, a verdict for \$15,000. The law put its protecting arm around Rube Oglesby and said: "This young man through no fault of his own, in the performance of his duty, has been made a cripple. The railroad which crippled him shall pay him for his lost years of usefulness. This is fair, and it is legal."

But the money wasn't paid yet. The railroad appealed, carried the case to the Missouri Supreme Court—where the judgment was affirmed by six judges out of the seven. Still no payment. The railroad attorneys begged very earnestly and got a rehearing, and for the third time the law said, "Pay Rube Oglesby his money." Again the faithful railroad attorneys pleaded, the case was reopened and for the fourth time—the third time in the Supreme Court—the law said: "Pay Rube Oglesby for his crippled body, his crippled life."

These lawyers tell us frequently that the decisions of a court are sacred; that to question them is to violate the sanctity of the temple of justice. But in this case three Supreme Court decisions in a row were not sacred. The railroad attorneys went into another county and had the case reopened. A different judge and different jurors heard the testimony, and they, too, gave judgment for Rube Oglesby. For the fifth time justice triumphed.

And the railroad appealed to the Supreme Court. What, again? Assuredly. You see, more than ten years had passed since Rube Oglesby had been smashed up, the personnel of the Supreme Court had changed, and there was a chance that new conceptions of law—

That was it. The new judges on the Supreme Court bench smashed the sacred decision of their predecessors just about as badly as Rube Oglesby had been smashed. They said to the railroad, "You needn't pay him a dollar for crippling him." And, to clinch the sanctity of this decision, they refused Rube Oglesby a new trial. Five times the railroad had the case, won by Rube Oglesby, reopened. He couldn't get it reopened once. The final decision was handed down on June 15, 1903, nearly eleven years after the man had been crippled.

The public, of course, could not recall the decision. But they recalled Rube Oglesby, for they elected him railroad commissioner of Missouri, and his associates made him chairman.

* * *

Now this case of Rube Oglesby is precisely the kind of case which distinguished corporation lawyers have in mind when they tell us sternly that a legal decision is sacred, and that for the people to have anything whatever to say upon such a matter is "close to treason" and "laying the ax at the root of the tree of freedom."—Amalgamated Journal.

HOLY, HOLY COURTS ALMIGHTY.

Here is the way we do it in this proud land of the free:

In response to a loud and universal complaint about the extortions of the gouging railroads we establish the Commerce Court to protect the citizen.

Sanctified judges are appointed to deal out to us this brand of justice.

A plundered citizen has a grievance against the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

The case is heard by the sanctified court and a sanctified judge is selected to write the court's opinion.

He communicates with the attorney for the railroad company, asks the attorney's opinion about the case, receives in reply a 5,000-word letter mapping out for him a decision, and then hands down his own verdict, closely following the letter from the attorney, and, of course, knocking out the citizen and finding for the railroad.

Then the sanctified judge writes to the attorney for the railroad and with pride if not expectation points out what he has done.

So reads a chapter in the history of this court as brought out by the investigation of Judge Achbald.

Here are some extraordinary facts about it.

Extraordinary that such revelations should be made public and nobody seem to care very much about them, although they taint with suspicion the whole administration of justice—yes.

Extraordinary that with so many stores of this or a cognate kind a large class of boobies should still run at large insisting upon the sacredness of the courts and judges—yes.

Extraordinary that with these facts at our command we should tolerate the Commerce Court for another day—yes.

But here is something far more extraordinary than all of these.

In other countries men long ago perceived that the control of the highways was the control of the country, and, therefore, abolished private control of the country by abolishing private control of the highways.

For thirty years we have been stumbling and fumbling about with one piece of legislative imbecility after another, trying to maintain private public highways and yet to avoid the certain results of that vicious incongruity, and we haven't yet got into our boneheads what almost every other nation on earth knows like its alphabet.

Now and then, it is true, a faint and faraway voice reminds us that if we had government ownership of railroads we should be emancipated from infinite evils.

To such a one we give no heed, knowing him well to be a vile Socialist, and Socialism inculcates the pernicious doctrine of free love.

Somebody said we were a nation of villagers. Villagers! You let any impartial visitor run over the history of our dealings with the railroad ques-

tion and he will tell you that we are a nation of jays and thumb-handers and bunglers and incompetents and staring, open-mouthed easy marks that it is a virtue to rob.—Coming Nation.

TENDER SOLICITUDE.

The capitalist press is always alert to safeguard the interests of the labor unions against the insidious attacks of the Socialist element within their ranks. While careless and unobservant persons may indulge the fancy that though this Socialist element is the only really live factor in the movement of organized labor, it is by no means a threatening danger to capitalist interests from the trade union quarter, the astute press is not so easily fooled. Long practice at the profession of prostitution in the service of capitalism has trained its nostrils to an acute nicety in the scenting of danger to the interests from which it fattens, no matter from what quarter that danger may threaten.

The New York Times of recent date contains an editorial entitled "Socialism and Labor Strikes," in which a most tender solicitude is manifested for the dear trade unions as against the vicious machinations of the wicked Socialists. Such tender solicitude is touching in the extreme and should awaken the heartfelt gratitude of every "safe and sane" trade unionist, from a capitalist standpoint.

The editorial in question has evidently been called forth by the strike of hotel waiters in that city. Says this editorial squirt: "Keen observers of existing conditions have discovered a Socialistic tendency to foment and encourage hopeless labor strikes, . . . for the reason that defeated strikers are valuable recruits to the ranks of the discontented." No matter how great the ability of the scheming Socialists to "foment hopeless labor strikes," their wicked schemes are uncovered by "keen observers" and published to the world in order that good union men may not be drawn into a line of action detrimental to their highest and best interests, as interpreted by the prostitute press of their masters.

Of course, if the accusation be true that these wicked Socialists "foment hopeless strikes" in order to gain "recruits to the ranks of the discontented," their base purpose might be easily foiled by granting some concessions to the strikers. This would tend to "encourage" only hopeful strikes and thus bring to an end the recruiting of the "ranks of the discontented," according to the dastardly plan of the wicked Socialists. This simple plan to offset the machinations of the apostles of discontent seems to have escaped the notice of the "keen observers" altogether.

Further on in the same able editorial the accusation is made that the "pressmen's strike," in Chicago, "was engineered to increase the circulation of the Socialist newspapers at the expense of the strikers." The responsibility of this accusation is placed upon the shoulders of a Mr. Harding, whom, it is alleged, speaks for Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago. Be that as it may, however, it would seem that the Socialists are prompted by more than one motive. They, in one instance, "foment hopeless strikes" in order to "recruit the ranks of the discontented," in another to increase the circulation of Socialist papers. How many more vile purposes they have in stock is problematic, but will no doubt be disclosed by "keen observers" in course of time. The Times editorial spasm winds up with the following gem: "A clear understanding by all trades unions of the evil influences the Socialists can exert in the efforts of the unions to better the industrial and social conditions of their members is most desirable." The tender solicitude for the welfare of the unions is thus once more made manifest. The Times, like the rest of its tribe, is greatly interested in the efforts of the unions to better the "industrial and social conditions" of their membership. There is no doubt about that. Every union man, if he knows anything at all, knows how valiantly these capitalist sheets come to the assistance of his union when it is engaged in a struggle with the bosses over the question of wages and hours.

Every union man's heart should swell with gratitude towards the capitalist press that so fearlessly exposes the machinations of those wicked ones, who, by "encouraging hopeless strikes" and "engineering" other wicked schemes, would thwart the "efforts of the unions to better the industrial and social conditions" of its members. Such tender solicitude must not go unacknowledged. A vote of thanks is due the Times and all others of its kind that are equally solicitous in behalf of organized labor.

To be thus watched over and safeguarded against all "evil influences" is touching in the extreme. Out with the troublous Socialistic element with its wicked schemes and vile purposes. May we continue to be mothered under the sheltering wing of its tender solicitude.—Western Clarion.

THE UNANSWERED QUERY OF TASKMASTERS.

Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?—St. Matthew xx-15.

It was an employer of labor, according to the parable, who used these words. It was his answer to those who murmured against his paying the laborers who began work in the vineyard at the last hour the same amount he had agreed to pay them who had borne the heat and burden of the day. It was the same question the Pharaohs asked in self-defense and justification when the children of Israel protested against being compelled to make bricks without straw. It has been the eternal question those who employ men have offered in answer to the demands of labor and society that labor shall be sufficiently remunerated, shall be accorded treatment as humans rather than beasts of burden and shall be afforded opportunity of improving their condition in life by having both the time and the wages to devote to recreation, education and religious devotions.

Every revolution of the people, from the days when the children of Israel were led out of bondage down to the present moment has been a revolution of the laboring classes, a protest against the doctrine that the ruling classes have the right to do as they will with the classes that are governed.

The helots of ancient Greece were slaves; so were the Roman plebs. Feudalism stood for the ownership of the working classes by the lords. Not only was the labor and production of the workmen the property of the master, but the master also owned their bodies, and the bodies of their wives and children.

Every step toward democracy in England from the signing of the Magna Charta down through the times of Wat Tyler's revolution, until the recent overthrow of the house of lords by Lloyd-George has been the steady fight against the right of the employer to buy anything more than the free labor of the employé.

We have helped the fight in this country. The Civil War was primarily not a war against secession, but against slave labor and its encroachment upon the free labor of the north. Since the Civil War the fight has continued, but it has been transferred to legislative halls and the pulpit and the press.

Human greed is the same the world over and time without end. It is the same today as it was in Biblical times. Pharaoh ordered the Jewish midwives to slay all male children at birth. The modern industrial system accomplishes the same end by forcing the future and present mothers to work that renders them unfit for motherhood and precludes the probability of their offspring being physically or mentally equipped to do aught except

enter the ranks of unskilled labor at the earliest possible age and give up their lives to the taskmaster.

This is not pessimism or imagination. Look at the fight that was made in the Senate of these United States against the prohibition of child labor and women labor in the great mills and sweat shops of the country—a fight that was successful and defeated all virile laws proposed against the practice.

Within the shadow of Faneuil hall, where the voice of Wendell Phillips was raised in protest against human slavery, it has been discovered that women are working in foundries, doing the heavy work that is demanded of men, and forced, by reason of their environments to go almost naked while at work. This is in Boston! Today! And when the protest arose that naturally followed the publication of these facts, the factory owners said, in polite Bostonese, "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" Perhaps they did not say it; rather, they employed some lawyer to say it for them.

How far have we advanced since the days of the dynasty on the banks of the Nile? What right have we to feel superior to the European nations that permit women to be harnessed with dogs or goats or oxen and act as beasts of burden or help drag the plow or clumsy vehicle?

Are we a democratic nation? Is labor free and honorable? Are our institutions built on a firm foundation? Are we even a Christian people—when such conditions are permitted to exist? Was not Pharaoh's method of slaying the children at birth more humane than this method?

Can not the manufacturers' associations and such financial leaders as George Perkins, who are worried over the agitation of the masses, turn their attention to the elimination of such conditions with much more profit than passing resolutions and making addresses deploring the spirit of unrest that is abroad in the land?

"Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" asked the owner of the vineyard. What is the answer of the modern world and of this nation to that question.—Indianapolis Sun.

POETICAL

LOYALTY.

Whatever you did in the years that are gone,
In the year that is yours today,
Lift up your brow in the light of the sun,
Be loyal and brave, I pray.

Be true to the best that is in your soul,
And follow your high ideal,
And so, as the beautiful seasons roll,
You shall see your dreams grow real.

Be true and dare for the right, my friend;
Fear nothing and dread no blame;
In this brief life, all hastes to an end,
Save only the weird of shame.

The loyal heart is never alone;
There are ever comrades real,
Who will make the cause you love their own,
And stand by you, staunch as steel.

Steadfast, unswerving, and pure of heart,
Meet shadow and shine alike,
And shunning only the coward's part,
Learn when to wait, or to strike.

Have thou no care for the years that are gone,
The year that is ours today,
Wears fair on its front, the light of the sun,
We may labor, and hope and pray.

—Margaret E Sangster.

THE FREAK.

However much he knew, and he thought he knew it all,
He always shouted loudest on his own garden wall.
He was the Freak that fancied, when he landed with his gall
That the one who made the killing was the one who raised the squall.

He had dug, he said, in ditches—those days were past and gone—
Before he joined the bums, when he had coralled the coin.
It made him proud to think of this, the stars were bright that shone
On the ways when he was hoofing it all on his lonesome lone.

"I used to be a workingman," out swelled his manly chest;
"And I obeyed my masters—I did not dream or rest;
Them days were days of pleasure, the happiest and the best,
And the suns were bright that shone on me when mucking in the West.

"I saved my money and made good; we all have that show;
Some hug it like a mother and others make it flow;
But I'm the freak that watched the change the others had to blow,
And that's the way I'm roosting with my pockets full of dough."

Out spake his masters from on high; they had their eyes on him;
They had been watching Willie and his little bunch of tin;
They passed the word along the line to gather it all in,
And the Freak he tried to block it with a holler and a din.

He's digging some more ditches now, like he dug years before,
And the way that he is hitting it would make an angel sore;
He does not wear the golden smile he had in days of yore,
And he ain't a-boasting the working class, not much, not any more.

He talks of days when he was flush, when he had his little roll,
And he didn't have to rustle and he didn't have to toil;
And the glad rags that he flourished, he didn't have to soil;
'Twould make you weep to hear him speak about it all.

Those freaks they come and go, but still the scrap goes on,
But we're getting wiser, wiser, to the hot air and bull con;
Soon we shall take those pelders and murmur, "Get you gone!
Your dope ain't what it used to be, remember and atone."

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.

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LIST OF UNIONS

Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, Address. Lists unions from ALASKA to MINNESOTA.

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Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, Address. Lists unions from MISSOURI to WASHINGTON.

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Thanks for the Suggestion.

"Have you a spare cigar about you, old chap?"

"Certainly! But I thought you were going to stop smoking."

"So I am, but not so abruptly. I've already quit smoking my own cigars."

There is nothing harder to cure than a diseased imagination.

SACREDNESS OF MARRIAGE.

The sacredness of the marriage tie was vindicated recently in the German reichstag by a decisive vote, and by only two of the political parties. These parties were the centrum—the party of the Catholic church, and—the social-Democracy!

It is not so long ago that the Catholics of Germany have accused the Social-Democracy of having inscribed the motto of "free love" on its banners, and now find that the social-Democracy has a clearer conception of the value of the marriage obligation than the rest of the Socialist opposition.

The situation arose over the legalizing of the marriages in the German colonies between the whites and the natives. The whites occasionally showed a disposition to shake off all such relations on their return to the fatherland, and the advocates of German truth, German virtue, German ideals and German patriotism—and above all of German respectability—were generally willing to help them in this direction.

And it was the Catholics and the Socialists who entered the lists in defense of justice and morals, and for the validity of the black-white or the white-brown marriages.—Translated from the Turnerzeitung.

CHARITY UNDER CAPITALISM.

Bernard Shaw has no illusions about charity.

Asked by the editor of the Christian Globe whether he could suggest anything "to improve the administration of London charities," he replied:

"Yes; abolish them totally. Every charity is an excuse for a neglected social duty. When a respectable man steals £10 from the poor, he gives 5s to God to bribe Him to condone the theft. That is charity!"

He might have gone even further than that. It is by charity that the continuance of an iniquitous social order is rendered possible.

Were it not for charity, things as they are could not last a year.

Compassion is beautiful. To put out a hand and help raise the fallen is noble work.

To be kind to those who suffer, and gentle to those who err, and generous to those who need—these are among the highest virtues of which human nature is capable.

But how when they are used to bolster up an evil system? How when they get in the way of freedom and are degraded to the base service of tyranny?

The world is filled with preventable misery and pain. The sum of human wretchedness due to causes within the control of reason is an enormous one.

Given fair play in the social relations of men, it would disappear. And but for charity that fair play would very quickly be insisted on.

As it is, the happiness of the great masses of the people is sacrificed to the selfish excesses of the few, and the aid of charity is invoked to mitigate the resultant horror, which otherwise would be insupportable.

Asylums for the destitute sick, night shelters for the homeless, relief depots and soup kitchens for the hungry, work houses for the pauperized—these are the means by which capitalism renders tolerable the evils it produces, and maintains its insanitary dominance.

Under such conditions virtue becomes a public nuisance, and Charity a pander to Injustice.—H. Boote, in Sydney Worker.

"FREE LOVE;" ACCUSERS ONCE USED SAME CRY AGAINST CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The Catholic priest was a decent fellow and a most agreeable companion.

We were alone in the Pullman smoker, going from Medford, Oregon, to San Francisco.

It was the priest who raised the subject of Socialism.

"Please explain it to me," he said, and I tried my best. When I had finished, he opened fire.

"That is 'all very well, but what of 'Fre Love?' You can not deny that Socialism preaches that, can you?" Then he began to quote from a book written by two ex-Socialists, of whom the less said the better.

The good father thought that he had spiked my gun. His smile was really amusing—perhaps I ought to say pathetically amusing. But it did not last long. It wasn't one of the smiles which don't come off!

"Father, you are a Catholic," I began.

"Your church has suffered more from that ugly charge of 'Free Love' than any other institution or movement I know of. Is it possible that you have forgotten what the 'Ex-priests,' 'Reformed Monks' and 'Escaped Nuns' have had to say about the priesthood, about the convent and monastery, about the confessional? Does not every decent-minded man know that those charges are cruel libels upon millions of honest Catholic men and women? Why is it that you, son of this much maligned and persecuted church, now forget your own bitter experience and use against us the cowardly methods and tactics of the 'Father Slatterys' and others of the same ilk?"

"I had never considered the matter from that viewpoint," he replied frankly.

Next morning, as we parted at Oakland, the good father said, simply: "I shall never use Slattery methods against Socialism again. If I fight it at all, I shall fight fairly. Thanks for the lesson."—John Spargo in The Masses.

In Memoriam.

Leadville, Colorado, June 20, 1912.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Luigi Larcher; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Luigi Larcher this union has sustained a loss which is keenly felt by the entire membership, as his upright and manly treatment of his fellowmen endeared him to all; therefore, be it

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

CLOUD CITY MINERS' UNION NO. 33,
ED L. C. BRISNEHAN,
JOHN MAHONEY,
PAUL YANKL.

IN MEMORIAM.

Elkhorn, Montana, June 12, 1912.

Whereas, Death has claimed our beloved brother, Thomas Tonkin, who passed away at his home in Missoula, Montana, on June 8, 1912;

Resolved, That we, the members of Elkhorn Miners' Union 157, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in honor of his memory and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOHN TIMLEY,
JOHN CURNOW.

(Seal)

Committee.

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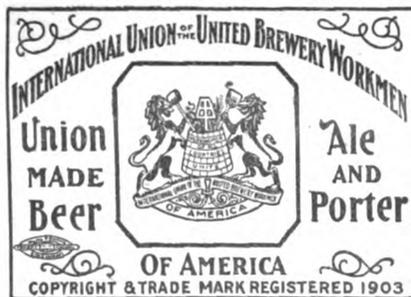
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