

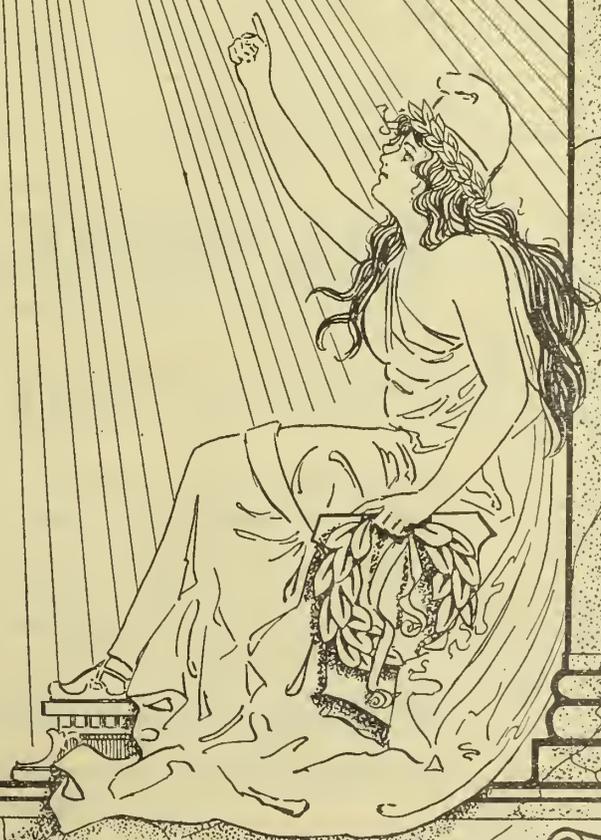
31-03  
MIN Econ

LABOR  
PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, MARCH 6, 1913  
VOLUME XIII. 24  NUMBER 506.

WEALTH BELONGS  
TO THE PRODUCER  
THEREOF



— THE COLORADO HOUSE —

**W. H. KISTLER**  
Stationery  
Company

1539 TO 1543 LAWRENCE STREET  
DENVER, COLO.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING,  
ENGRAVING, BLANK BOOKS.



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

*Underhill*

UNION MADE.

**OVERALLS**  
THE BEST FOR MINERS

THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN  
WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.  
THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM  
The **BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co.** --- Denver

**Price List of Supplies**

Charters .....	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards .....	\$.01 each
Rituals .....	1.00 each	Membership cards .....	.05 each
Warrant Books .....	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp .....	.65 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals .....	3.00 each
Constitution and By-laws, per copy.....	.05 each	Delinquent Notices .....	1/40 each
Notification Blanks ...	.01 each	Application Blanks .....	7c each

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

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

**JOSEPH RICHARDS, INC.**  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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

**O'Rourke Shoe Co.**  
**SHOEMAKERS**

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST.                                      BUTTE, MONT.

Boost Your Home Town by Boosting  
**HOME INDUSTRY**  
We Employ Skilled Labor. UNION LABEL on All Our Products.  
**COZIAN BAKERY, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.**

\*\*\*\*\*  
BUY A UNION HAT—\$2.00—NO MORE  
**DOYLE HAT CO.**  
1025 Fifteenth St.—“Just above the Loop.”  
All Styles—Label in Every Hat.                      Denver, Colorado.  
\*\*\*\*\*

**BUTTE MONTANA      HENNESSY'S      CORNER GRANITE AND MAIN STREETS**

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

**Pure Food Groceries**

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

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

**WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN**  
The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

**The Choicest Fresh Meats**

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

— DRINK —

**CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER**

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

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

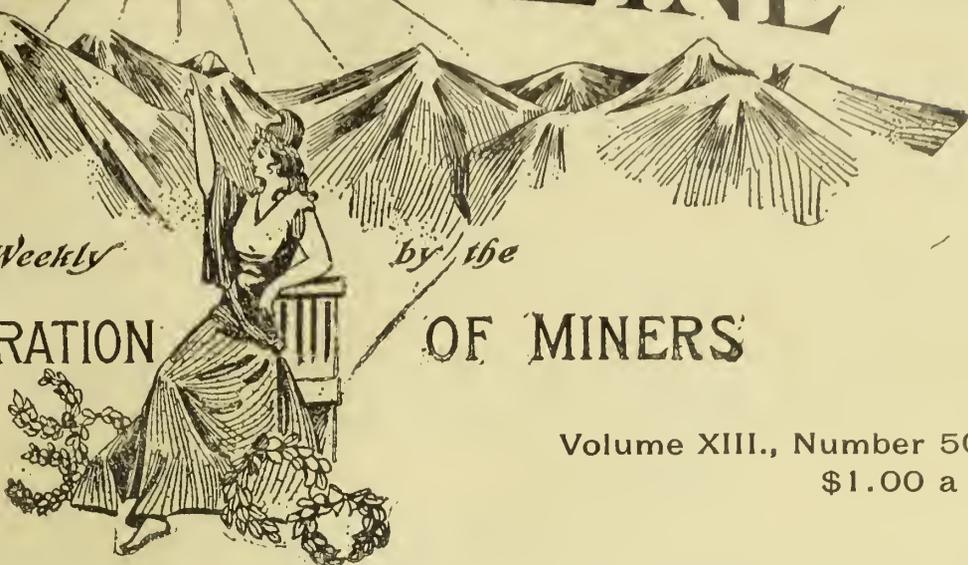
# MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, March 6, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 506  
\$1.00 a Year

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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription \$1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

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

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

#### NOTICE.

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

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.

J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SOME PEOPLE are yelling for peace, while the steel trust continues in the business of manufacturing armor plate.

THE DISCONTENT and unrest of labor are the absolute proofs of the growing intelligence of the working class.

THE EMPLOYES of the Gould system bought diamonds for Helen Gould as a wedding present. The fool-killer has work to do.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRES who rob labor, and then on Thanksgiving Day or Christmas, throw a few bones to the hungry, are called humanitarians and philanthropists.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYES of Great Britain have amalgamated under the name of "The National Union of Railway Men." The new organization, under an industrial form, starts out with a membership of 200,000.

THE DURANGO DEMOCRAT declares that the people of Egypt should congratulate themselves that Morgan, while sojourning there, did not take anything but indigestion.

WHILE THE CORPORATIONS were using the militia to suppress the striking coal miners in West Virginia, these same corporations were bribing the Legislature to elect a capitalist representative to the United States Senate.

THE GARMENT WORKERS have put up a stubborn fight in New York, and regardless of the outrages committed by thugs and prostituted policemen, the strikers are slowly but surely forcing the bosses to step from their lofty pedestal and recognize the fact that labor has some rights which cannot be ignored, even by economic tyrants.

JOSEPH D. CANNON, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, who has had charge of the strike at Mineville, New York, has been sued for \$20,000 damages. This trifling amount is wanted by John J. Navin, a justice of the peace, who has been imposing penalties on strikers that meet the approval of Witherbee, Sherman & Company.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has had a commission investigating the cause of prostitution.

The commission labored strenuously for many months and finally came to the conclusion that the cause of prostitution was poverty. The question now arises, will John make any effort to abolish poverty, the cause of prostitution?

THE WORKING CLASS has been voting for "friends of labor" since labor was permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, and yet the laboring people are still groaning in the misery of poverty and want.

When labor votes for its class interest, the labor movement will be drafting fewer resolutions of protest against industrial slavery.

THE FIGHT in Mexico is a battle of commercial brigands for the spoils of capitalism. The common herd, garbed in the livery of labor, is paying the death toll. Men who sit in cushioned chairs in gilded dens in Wall street will reap the golden harvest from the carnival of slaughter. The laboring class has not yet learned to yield obedience to that injunction which commands: "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

THE REFORMERS of Denver are endeavoring to purify the moral atmosphere, but morals require something else besides denunciation from pulpits and tracts circulated by religious peddlers to make it possible for a woman to command a wage for her labor that will enable her to live, and morality will rise from the gutter and soar towards the stars. A wage that merely prolongs a miserable existence, will never elevate the moral standard of the woman made desperate through want and hunger.

THE UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY has 1,100 retail stores in the United States and the gross earnings for the past year reached the colossal sum of \$32,000,000. During the year 1913, this giant in commercialism will establish 200 more retail institutions and it is claimed that the revenue for the present year will reach \$40,000,000. The man of limited capital is foolish to make an attempt to

compete with a combination that covers a continent. How about America being a free country.

THE AUTHORITIES in West Virginia under instructions from their masters, the coal barons, arrested "Mother" Jones and held her as a prisoner in a box car. But the authorities fearing an uprising on the part of the striking miners released the woman of four-score years, who knows no fear when fighting for human rights.

An industrial system that demands that a woman in her eightieth year shall be held as a prisoner in a box car guarded by State Militia, should be consigned to eternal oblivion.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the legislature of Pennsylvania has enacted into law a bill making it a crime to carry a red flag in a public procession. It is strange that the great statesman of the Pennsylvania legislature did not frame a bill making it mandatory on the Federal government to eliminate every vestige of red from the Stars and Stripes.

The far-seeing solons must have thought that making it criminal to bear a crimson banner in a public procession, must certainly be a death blow to Socialism, but these corporation-owned liek-spittles will discover in due time that every *knock* from the mortgaged chattels of a master class, is a *boost* for socialism.

THE United Mine Workers of Illinois, in state convention at Peoria, passed a resolution to the effect that 82,000 miners of the state of Illinois would declare a strike in case war is declared either by or against the United States.

The resolution is to be forwarded to the International Workers' convention for adoption.

When the workers who do the fighting, realize the import of such a resolution, there will be less widows and orphans to mourn the death of husbands and fathers, who have been swept off their feet by patriotism. Those who breed the quarrel should bear the brunt of battle, for the workingman should be interested in no fight save the struggle to throw off the yoke of capitalism.

UNDER THE HEADING, "Opposing the I. W. W.," the Iron City Trades Journal, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., has the following editorial comment:

"The American Federation of Labor is engaged in a fight to the finish with the Industrial Workers of the World, and it is no wonder, because the Federation represents the best intelligence of organized labor, while the Industrial Workers declare that they are ready to burn, slay, cheat, rob, commit any sort of crime in fact, in order to destroy the present form of society and build a new one on its ruins.

"Naturally, the Federation is opposed to that kind of program, and so is the rest of the world except a few that are enlisted in that terrible organization that wise men everywhere object to and feel that it is a dangerous combination of men more intent upon an evil than upon a good purpose, or, at least, profoundly intent upon a certain purpose and ready to resort to any, even the wickedest means, to compass it."

THE CHURCH, through its preachers, has posed as "the friend of labor." The ministers of the church declare that they are doing all in their power to bring capital and labor together on a Christian basis. The effort of the church to bring capital and labor together, is to blind the vision of the worker to the fact, that the exploiter and exploited can no more be brought together on a Christian basis, than the robber and the robbed, the lion and the lamb, the fox and the chicken. The exploiter is doing the same thing as the church for every grabber of dividends is taxing all his ingenuity for arguments to convince the worker that he is a partner with his boss.

The intelligent slave, struggling with poverty, clad in rags and existing in a hovel, knows that his interests are not identical with a master, who is robed in broad cloth, rides in an automobile and who lives in a mansion.

*Labor and capital will get together when labor has in its possession all that labor creates.*

"BILLY" SUNDAY, ex-baseball player and now evangelist, has been in Pennsylvania for some time, carrying on revivals for revenue.

Some of the ministers of the gospel have criticised Sunday severely and "Billy," with that meek and lowly spirit which characterized the Nazarene, has branded them as "lobsters."

"Billy," in a recent revival, while having a religious fit, declared:

"The doctrine of the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is the worst rot that was ever dug out of hell, and the minister who first preached it was a liar."

If the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is the worst rot that was ever dug out of hell," then it is about time that the dupes who are putting up the funds to keep this freak on the rostrum should lock their coffers and notify this dispenser of "hot air" that his services are no longer needed.

"Billy" is not to be blamed for getting the "mazuma," but there is something the matter with the *noodles* of men who gather to witness this contortionist go through his stunts.

"WHY DO YOU OBJECT to Socialism?" asked the section hand of the blanket man who had stopped to rest by the side of the railroad. "It will destroy the home," he said, as he threw his home onto the ground and sat down upon it to continue the conversation. "It looks like you ought to destroy that home and get a new one," said the section man, contemplating the ragged blanket. "Do you think it would destroy any homes if you were to employ one who wished to work and give them the full value of the product?" "That would destroy our incentive, and besides there would be nothing left to reward the capitalist for his hard work and abstinence. It is not right to make the people divide up, anyway."

The section man looked at the wanderer for a few minutes in astonishment and then said: "You have nothing today because you have always been forced to divide your product with the capitalist class. We, the Socialists, want to stop dividing with the fellow who refuses to work and insists that we shall provide him with all kinds of luxuries. The trouble with you is that you have a capitalist's code of morality and a blanket stiff's position in life."

The wanderer gathered up his home and moved slowly off saying something about the necessity of having some law passed to stop this agitation, as it would destroy the churches and make people immoral to listen to it.—Oakland World.

CHARLES POST of Battle Creek, Michigan who has beggared the English language for invectives and epithets to hurl at organized labor, is now the only member of "The Trades and Workers Association" which was launched by "Gripe Nuts" some two years ago.

The saw-dust promoter, after fighting organized labor for years concluded that he would establish a rival organization that would ultimately supplant the American Federation of Labor, and accordingly, secured a four-story building with splendid hall and equipped with shower baths, electric lights and library as headquarters for an organization whose principles were to abolish strikes and lockouts, blacklists and boycotts.

But, alas, the dream of the maker of mysterious cereal compounds has collapsed, and now, the building in which "The Trades and Workers Association" was to formulate plans to bring about the Brotherhood of Labor and Capital is empty, and calling for a tenant.

Old "Postum" and "There's a Reason" is a failure as an organizer, for regardless of the verdancy of countless thousands of "Rubes" who can be caught by almost any kind of a bait, there were but few who were so brainless as to be duped by the bunco-game of the genius who discovered the health-giving ingredients of pulverized peanut shells.

It is now up to John Kirby to take hold of Post's failure.

AN EXCHANGE, under the head of "Labor Notes," had the following:

"The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen pays out approximately \$2,000,000 a year in the United States and Canada to satisfy death and total disability claims.

"In the first four factories investigated by the New York committee of safety out of the list of thirty furnished by the striking garment workers, doors connecting with stairways were found locked where workrooms were crowded with operatives. In every case the law was plainly violated.

"The latest report of the American Federation of Labor shows that its membership has increased about 77,000 in the last six months. It is planned to have workers in America send pamphlets to their friends and relatives in foreign countries who are contemplating coming here to earn a livelihood, pointing out the advantages of unskilled laborers joining the ranks of the federation.

"The United Mine Workers of America spent nearly \$750,000 for strike benefits during the year ending December 1, 1912. The total expenses incurred during the year aggregated \$1,108,991.09, of which \$269,036.35 was for salaries and \$22,000 for printing. There is in deposit in banks \$238,902.50, and outstanding checks aggregating \$17,640.05, making a balance on hand on December 1, 1912, of \$221,262.06"

THE ANTI-TRUST BILLS passed by the Legislature of New Jersey with the approval of Governor Wilson, have met with the objection that they outlaw labor organizations. The New York Times, which was one of Mr. Wilson's principal supporters, says that "it is fairly evident that Governor Wilson's bill No. 1 will call for wholesale indictments of the labor unions of New Jersey."

We see no occasion for surprise that Mr. Wilson's anti-trust program includes labor organizations with combinations of capital. Mr. Wilson has made it quite plain that he favors the freest competition. An organization of workingmen to increase wages and shorten the hours of labor is as repugnant to the laissez faire theory to which he holds as a restraint of trade by monopolies.

The individualists have not pressed their opposition to labor organizations openly for the reason that they have deemed it inexpedient. They have relied upon court interpretations of anti-trust laws and the writ of injunction to accomplish their purpose.

When you hear a man condemning Socialism because "it would destroy the freedom of the individual," you may be sure that if he had the courage of his convictions he would denounce organizations of labor as a denial of the right of contract and an invasion of the liberty of the citizen to do as he pleases.

The labor union is based on the theory of co-operative effort. The ideal of individualism is every man for himself.—Milwaukee Leader.

WHILE JOHN H. PATTERSON, president of the National Cash Register Company, and a number of other officials of that institution were fined and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year down to three months for violating the laws of the United States, it will be noticed that there was no unseemly haste demonstrated to railroad them to jail while appeals were taken to the higher courts, as was the fate of the defendants in the Iron Workers' case at Indianapolis, the conclusion of which was followed by a very pious comment on the part of Attorney General Wickersham, that prince of political frauds, to the effect that the laws are enforced against the rich and poor without any discrimination.

Nor should anyone lose any sleep in trying to estimate the approximate time that will elapse before those famous open shoppers of Dayton begin to serve their prison terms. Patterson and his fellow conspirators have announced that they will carry their cases to the United States Supreme Court for a final decision, and there are many, many loopholes in the law, particularly for rich and distinguished persons who employ high-priced attorneys to defend them.

However, the working people of the country will probably gain one immediate advantage as a result of the conviction of the National Cash Register Company officials, and that is they will most likely not be compelled to listen to any more lectures from John H. Patterson and his crowd about what a lawless lot the laboring men really are.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE LARGEST PENSION BILL ever passed by Congress was railroaded through the House on the 18th inst., by a vote of 219 to 40, carrying appropriations aggregating \$180,300,000. This enormous sum is paid out to soldier "veterans" and their relatives for work of militarism, for non-productive, for property-wasting, life-destroying work. The great army of veteran laboring people who have been maimed, crippled and disabled in the service of productive work, in the process of wealth creation, they are not considered by the capitalist Congress in Washington. The old veterans of labor may starve, die in the poor house, in the insane asylums—what does it matter to the corporation lawyers and corporation lickspittles who make up the great majority of the United States Congress? But to appropriate hundreds of millions for militarism is considered part of their so-called patriotic work.—St. Louis Labor.

The above shows that labor is getting what it voted for. If labor votes for *liver*, labor must not expect to receive *porter-house steak*.

Labor supports an industrial system that demands an army and navy to maintain it, and should file no complaints when millions of money are appropriated for machines of murder to prolong a profit system that impoverishes the multitude and enriches the few.

When the working man casts a ballot for himself, instead of his master, Congress will cease to squander money for Gatling guns and cannon on the land and floating steel-clad monsters on the seas.

Labor is voting for *war*, instead of *peace*, and furthermore, labor does the fighting.

JACK BRITT GEARITY, writing under the head of "The Mother of Tomorrow," says:

"There are two words in our language forever sacred to memory—Mother and Home! Home, the heaven upon earth, and mother, its presiding angel." In these golden words 'Gene Debs pays tribute to the woman who bore him and so multitudes of men think of their mothers—as of the sweetest memory of life.

And within the heart of every normal woman stirs the instinct of motherhood, the thing over which men sing epic songs, of which they paint gripping portraits, and yet most men alone indulge in smutty sex stories, treat their wives shabbily and fail to see any reason why woman should have the ballot.

But he who stops in his masculine conceit long enough to give a moment's thought to the matter, must realize that we can never have a free race, never a healthy, clean-minded race of men and women until woman is free, economically as well as politically. Water never rises above its source, and the race can progress only as fast as its mothers progress.

Woman's sphere and woman's work may be in the home, but the home is as wide as the world today, and her influence as deep as life itself, which springs from her. There is no subject which in any affects her children—education, pure food, clean streets, leisure for life—in which she is not quite as deeply interested as any strutting lord of creation.

The fullness of life, the joy of labor and love and leisure shall be the heritage of the whole race when, as Robert Blatchford dreams, the time comes—

"Yes. Mother is politics, religion, drill sergeant, elementary school and many much better things, all rolled into one."

MRS. LIBBY MAC DONALD, a short time ago in Chicago, delivered an address on the subject of "Race Suicide" and her ideas will certainly not harmonize with that blustering braggart known as "Teddy, the Terror."

The following extracts taken from the address of Mrs. Mac Donald shows that she is a woman of advanced thought and has a broad grasp of the economic problem.

"The butchers want more children to feed cannon; both the army and the navy chiefs are clamoring for more; the great industrial barons want more children born to keep up the full quota in the ranks of the army of the unemployed, thereby maintaining competition among the laborers and thus keeping wages at a minimum.

"Why should proletarian women continue to breed victims, whose only inheritance will be toil and misery? The French women understand the situation and the great decrease in the birth rate in France is spreading a well founded alarm among the heartless exploiters.

"There is no race suicide in refusing to bear children. There is no crime in this refusal, as hireling priests are instructed by their capitalistic employers to preach. The crime is on the other side. It consists in adding to and augmenting the amount of human suffering already existing by bearing more children to suffer.

"Women suffragists are mothers, and mothers do not believe in that absurd system of militarism which demands that men die for their country. We want our men to live for their country, and until the system is abolished every wife should refuse to bear progeny.

"The Boy Scout movement is the latest crime against women that the state has perpetuated.

"Refuse to bear another child until you are assured that that child will not be sacrificed upon an altar of bloody war. Race suicide rather than furnish food for the cannon's insatiable mouth!"

The above sentiments expressed by Mrs. Mac Donald will receive the hearty approval of every woman who is not blind to the infamies of an economic system that places profit above human flesh.

The gentler sex have it within their power to declare a *strike* against furnishing material for the battle-field.

EUGENE V. DEBS penned the following in honor of Woman's Day, February 23rd, 1913:

"Had I at my command the fabled horn of Gabriel, whose blast is to summon earth's dead on resurrection morn, I would be tempted to mount high Olympus, crown this hour and proclaim to all the world the emancipation of womankind.

"Until that hour strikes, in which the womanhood of the world is freed from economic and political slavery, this earth can never know the meaning of liberty.

"In its final analysis, every burden, every wrong, every injustice of our so-called civilization rests at last its crushing weight upon the womanhood of the world.

"For many centuries this condition has obtained. Man has been born of woman enslaved, and he has, in turn, suffered enslavement.

"The most glorious feature of the present world-wide revolution and its most potent feature for the weal of mankind is the millions upon millions of women who have bravely and boldly shattered the social and economic shackles of the ages and who are inviting their sisters of every state and clime to join with them in demanding their freedom and enfranchisement.

"With the power and responsibility of the ballot will come a mental awakening such as the womanhood of the world has never known.

"Intelligent consideration and discussion of the mighty problems of this age will become a part of the mental life of every man and woman to the great and permanent profit of the race.

"Once unlock the fetters that for countless ages have cramped and warped and starved the soul of woman and you have opened the very doors of heaven.

"The political enfranchisement and the economic freedom of women means the birth of a race of freemen.

"No event in the upward, onward, Godward course of the race was ever fraught with such portentous meaning as is the emancipation of the womanhood of the world.

"And the Socialists of the world welcome their sisters in revolt. With souls aflame and hearts afire we face the rosy dawn of a new civilization, and we welcome woman's emancipation as the harbinger of the glad new day.

THE FOLLOWING appeared recently in a dispatch of the daily press and had for its object the laudation of President Wilson as a courteous gentleman:

"Princeton, N. J., Feb. 22—Although within the next ten days he will become the first citizen of the land, with \$25,000 a year to spend for traveling expenses, President-elect Woodrow Wilson today put in two hours rubbing shoulders with a crowd of the plainest citizens, and, incidentally, bearing his share of the discomfort of travel on an overloaded train of day coaches that stopped at every way station between New York and Princeton, whither he was journeying.

"I wish you would tell the man who manages this road," said the president-elect to the conductor, who took his ticket, "that it is very badly managed."

Governor Wilson started for Princeton on the Pennsylvania train that left New York at 12:12 p. m. The coaches were packed so the governor and his secret service guard went into the smoker, where a seat was found for him. His presence in the smoke-filled car caused animated curiosity, but as he had to change trains at Newark he didn't mind the attention he attracted or the short ride in the bad air.

"But the next train was more crowded. Governor Wilson stood in the aisle of a day coach with men, women and children packed about him. A seat was out of the question:

At Elizabeth the crowd thinned slightly and the president-elect got a seat beside a stranger. The train had hardly started when a little boy stepped up to him and said:

"I want to shake hands with the president-elect."

Governor Wilson smiled, shook hands and said:

"How old are you, my boy?"

The boy said he was 6, and just then the governor observed the child's mother, who was standing in the aisle. Rising quickly, he removed his hat and said:

"Take my seat madam."

She protested, but Governor Wilson insisted and again had to stand in the crowded aisle until more passengers got off and a seat became vacant."

The above statements in the dispatch contained in the daily press, is complimentary to President Wilson, but in the act of the president of the United States giving his seat to a mother, he did nothing more than is done by thousands of men every day whose chivalry towards the gentler sex finds no place in the columns of our daily journals.

The fact that Woodrow Wilson has been selected as the "first citizen of the land" does not exempt him from according to woman that deference which every true gentleman pays to "the hand that rocks the cradle."

President Wilson in tendering his seat to a mother and standing in a crowded railway coach, merely performed an act of courtesy that is typical of every man, who has not forgotten the respect that is due to womanhood.

**J** STITT WILSON, the Socialist mayor of Berkeley, California, recently delivered an address at Los Angeles, taking for his subject: "Jesus, the Carpenter, Hero of the Common People." The following extracts are taken from Wilson's address to show that the mayor of Berkeley, California, is cognizant of the fact that many ministers of the Gospel who pretend to follow in the footsteps of the Carpenter, are glaring frauds and worship at the shrine of Mammon:

"His whole life shows His devotion to the common people, and His antagonism to the ruling classes, and these later were responsible for His mock trial and ignominious death.

"There have always been at least two distinct classes in the civilization of the world. We find these classes in patricians and plebians, lords and serfs, masters and slaves, and in our own day in the capitalist class and the working class. So it was in the day of Jesus. And non adequate or rational interpretation can be given to the place of Jesus in history or the significance of His teaching that ignores the historical setting of His career.

"When over and over again in history, we find religious bodies that bear His name, championing the cause of the mighty, defending the interests of the powerful, silent in the presence of great social wrongs that beat and bruise the people, it is time to repeat with tremendous emphasis the simple truth that any religion or so-called gospel that does not espouse the cause of the people against social injustice cannot know God, but taketh His name in vain, and denies the spirit of the great Brother of Men.

"The Socialist wants life for the people; abundant life; complete life. The Socialist wants a social condition that our minds will have a chance to expand and develop, and find joyous expression in a condition that will let the love for man find a daily outlet in the actual affairs of our life, instead of a mere profession of love one day in the week.

"Somehow or other, the Socialist movement is at this very moment glorifying and exalting human life as no movement has ever done since the appearance of Jesus. It does not say: 'God bless the High and Mighty,' it say: 'Bless and free the Sweated Woman, the toil-broken masses.'

"Give us this day our daily bread;' the Testament say. Indeed, the Socialist movement scarcely is so bold. It prays, 'Give us the chance to earn our daily bread, and save us from exploitation at the hands of the capitalist class, when we have produced that bread'

"When I think of religious teachers and religious bodies, and members of churches, using that sacred name and memory with which to bolster up and make honorable and just the brutal, greedy, mammon-worshipping capitalism, a pain seizes my heart, I feel tears in my heart too deep to shed, for Jesus of Nazareth belongs not to the titled and robed and revered defenders of capitalism but to the tired, wounded, bleeding and struggling common people, whose cause he championed, whose lives he loved, and for whose freedom he died."

**F**OUR HUNDRED MEN have declared a strike on the Britannia mines, British Columbia. The B. C. Federationist gives the following report of the strike:

"All the miners, carpenters and loggers are out on strike from Britannia mines. For some time previous to last summer there was friction between the official of the Britannia mines and the miners. The trouble arose because the mine officials objected to the miners being organized, and because they refused to allow the secretary of the miners to visit the men during the men's time. Finally matters reached a climax and a board of arbitration was appointed by the minister of labor under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The board reported in favor of the men, but the company refused to accept the finding of the board, and from then on the miners' secretary was not allowed to visit them because the company would not allow him to go on their property.

"Things looked very black for the miners, but anyone who knows anything of the history of the Western Federation of Miners will realize that matters must be very bad indeed if they give up a fight. After the setback of last summer, the miners kept their organization together in secret, and finally, at 4 o'clock on Christmas morning last, they held a meeting and elected officers, among them being Kerr McNeil, who was chosen as secretary. The company learned of their action and trouble again began to brew. Finally, matters again came to a head, and last Tuesday night, Mr. Wilie, the superintendent, told

McNeil that his services were no longer required. The men held a special meeting at night. Those who were supposed to go on at 7 p. m. asked permission to lay off until 8 p. m. in order that they might attend the meeting, but they were told that if they did not go on shift they would be fired. The 7 o'clock shift went to the meeting. A committee was appointed to visit Mr. Wilie and ask why McNeil was fired. Wilie replied that he could fire whom he liked, and refused to reinstate McNeil. The committee reported back, and on a vote being taken the miners decided unanimously to strike. The result is that about 400 men quit work, including the carpenters, and the loggers who cut the timber for props, etc., in the mines.

"A preliminary meeting of the striking miners from Britannia was held last Thursday afternoon in the Labor Temple, Vancouver. About 150 men were present, which was a good attendance, considering that the meeting had been hurriedly called.

Mr. C. Pattinson of the United Mine Workers of America was present from Nanaimo, and upon being asked to address the meeting, did so. He reviewed the circumstances which had led up to the coal miners' strike which, he said, was for recognition of the union and the right to organize, a protest against discrimination and for better working conditions.

"He further stated that the coal miners were just as firm as ever, after five and a half months' strike.

"Arrangements were made to spread a knowledge of the strike amongst the men who might otherwise be persuaded to go to work at Britannia, and to inform labor bodies in surrounding cities of the situation.

"The headquarters of the miners are at room 216, Labor Temple, Vancouver, and all members should report there, both to give and receive the latest information. The secretary will be on duty."

**T**HE FOLLOWING appeared in the local columns of a Denver daily journal last week, and demonstrates that after 1900 years of Christianity, we are about as brutal as the savage who lays no claim to civilization:

"Three hundred women, many thinly clad, left the restricted district on Market street yesterday in compliance with the order of Mayor Arnold and the fire and police board. The edict, published Saturday night, directed that Denver's redlight district be permanently closed and that all women of Market street houses leave that section of the city at once.

"Many of the women begged the police pitifully to be permitted to stay in their abodes until they were able to obtain money enough to enable them to leave the city or to hire rooms in uptown lodging houses. Only a few had sufficient clothing to protect them from the cold.

"One girl, scarcely more than 18 years old, who has been to the county hospital for the past month, was driven from the 'crib' in which she lived, wearing bedroom slippers and a dress of cotton. She went to a cheap lodging house on Larimer street, where hundreds of other women were forced to go. Several of the women were unable to pay the expressmen who hauled their trunks to other parts of town.

"The evacuation attracted a crowd of several hundred to the district, who viewed the general exodus with evident interest. A feature of the closing was the generosity of a truckman, who donated his services all day to the unfortunate women, and carted their baggage to the uptown rooming houses free of cost.

"One of the women came to me and asked for money to rent a room," said a patrolman, who walks a beat near the district. "The women are all down and out. It was one of the most pitiful sights I ever saw."

"Not all of the women waited until yesterday to be forced from their quarters. Some left the district Saturday night, when the closing order became known. Those who remained were the poorest of the district's residents.

"In many instances the girls cried when they were told that the order was final and that they must leave the street by night."

The above statement of facts in a Denver journal is not creditable to the people of any city.

The abolition of the "redlight" district was demanded by what is known as the "Christian Citizenship Union" of Denver. This so-called "Union" of Christians is made up of bigoted maniacs and feverish fanatics, who are never enjoying happiness unless they are throwing brick-bats at poor, unfortunate wretches. Christ, whom they pretend to follow, would never have demanded that "Mary Magdalenes" be driven out of their hovels into the cold of a wintry night.

The "Christian Citizenship Union" has been dominated by a few imported evangelists from Chicago, whose shrieks against moral malaria for the past few months, has unbalanced the mentality of other psalm-singing freaks, who have but little conception of the cause that drive women to dens of shame.

Were the members of this so-called "Christian Citizenship Union" permeated with the spirit of real, genuine Christianity, they would have made some provision for the social outcasts, but no, these "Holier than thou" people left the evicted wretches "to paddle their own canoe" as best they could. The Burlington Railroad Company is about to be granted a revocable permit to build its tracks through the "redlight" district, and it may be, that some of the evangelists are in the employ of the Burlington to make tenantless all property in the "bad lands" so that a railroad company may become the beneficiary in purchasing property at depreciated values. "Nuf ced."

# The Law of Human Brotherhood

(By W. E. G.)

EVERYWHERE one is oppressed with the mania for reform, which largely finds its expression in wordy resolutions, and the enactment of laws, freakish, foolish, childish and otherwise that fail to cure.

We have laws innumerable to regulate most every action and phase of life, their enforcement is about as productive of desired results as Don Quixote's assault on windmills.

For the most they go no deeper than to remove effects of causes which are continuously at work producing more effects, hence more fool laws, and so on *ad infinitum*.

We are governed by Universal Law, which we as individuals, as a people, or race cannot ignore without causing effects which can only be removed by living conformably to the law.

Nature is kind and beneficent and in no hurry, "serenity in action tranquility in motion" mark all her operations from the unfolding of a flower, the growth of a man, or the development of a race.

The law of gravity, like all her laws is so continuous in its operation that we are almost unconscious of it.

Things are continually dropping out of our hands, and falling to the earth, a knife, a fork or coin eludes our grasp, or the elusive collar button rolls under the bed.

Many, many times a day do each and every one of us unconsciously observe the ceaseless operation of this law of gravity. Wouldn't it be farcical if we were to advocate laws prohibiting collar buttons from rolling under the bed, or coins from falling to the floor, and furthermore tax ourselves to maintain salaried officials for their enforcement? Yet this is on a par with most of our reform legislation.

You might seemingly defy the law of gravitation by holding a feather above your head, but only for a moment of time, the hand that holds the feather must come down in obedience to law.

As the law of gravity could for a time be defied by holding up a feather, so the law of social oneness has been ignored and the race through selfish ways of life built up an artificial civilization which is about to fall through its own emulative ponderosity. As the feather ultimately falls to the earth, so we as a race will have to come finally, through knowledge, to a realization of the great Universal Law of oneness and human solidarity.

We have revolution and uprising in every part of the earth; the progress of days in every civilized country is marked by violence; in the midst of abundance we have dire poverty. All of our so-called human institutions for the care of the poor, the insane, the halt and the blind; our systems of police and espionage, our armies and navies are but evidences of something fundamentally wrong in man's world. The earth was made for man's habitation, and not for merchandise for a few.

Stop! Consider, think it over.

You and I were born into this world, bountiful to prodigality, was there one spot in the remotest part of the inhabitable earth where we could say here will we work and laugh and live? No! Human greed has fenced it round with ownership. Just lift up your eyes and see how very little of the earth is really used, and how productive that little is, we deny each other access to the remainder and spend our lives in paying each other rent for the privilege of living upon it.

What is all this higher cost of living but added rent; added on every bit of food, raiment and shelter.

In America we have millions of manless acres and hordes of landless men; we have a tremendous industrialism based upon a wrong principle of individual profit instead of service to all.

It is tragic that men barter the soil of earth for gain and operate all industry for profit, thus bringing disaster to millions, who, deprived of their birthright to live as men with homes and as useful members of society, become the very menace of the social order, competing with each other for an intermittent wage, and forced as workers, out of the circle of home builders, into the army of the non-attached whose unnatural, abnormal manner of life, create the environment fertile for prostitution, vice and crime.

Everything in our world operates through the law of cause and effect. Just now the forces of reform in every large city are trying to stamp out prostitution, which is simply the effect of wrong living made possible through unnatural conditions that have their roots in the ignorance that persists in ignoring the great Universal Law of Human Brotherhood which we are not living, and until we do, the evils will increase. There is an intimate relation between the real estate signs that mark the lots, plats and acres owned but unused land that one sees on every hand (nourishing weeds instead of men) and the slums of our cities with their dens filled with the women of shame. There is an intimate relation between the violence and poverty that stalks over man's world and the great sky scrapers and great factories where all industry is directed and operated for profit of the few.

Man was made for BROTHERHOOD and not for EXPLOITATION. There is the law of desire for companionship, fellowship and cooperative brotherhood which is as ceaselessly operative as the law of gravity. No fact in life stands out more clearly than this need of social brotherhood.

Men cannot live alone.

In our mutual work for bread and search for happiness we are compelled to co-operate; in our failure, through greed and selfishness to live conformably to the great law of our being can be traced all of the social evils from which we suffer.

No external application of rules, regulations or laws will ever cure these evils; understanding of and conformity to this fundamental law of HUMAN BROTHERHOOD is the only remedy.

## The General Strike

### XII. THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of the National Socialist.)

A DELEGATE to the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in 1904 records the fact that the Congress took no interest whatever in the discussion of the General Strike. All the leaders were in special committee formulating a resolution on the compromising tactics of some of the French Socialists. Millerand had entered the French Cabinet, and that real departure from political class action entirely overshadowed the utopian proposition of the General Strike. When some one urged that the committee take a recess from its special work to deal with the important matters before the Congress, Bebel's patience, it is said, gave way. "Nonsense!" he said, "Trifles! All Trifles! A rump (Congress) can attend to all that! This here is the real issue!"

This fairly expresses the attitude taken by the chief Socialists of Europe as well as the attitude of the International Congress on the subject of the General Strike. So far as I can discover those who attend the International Trade Union Conferences have not thought the matter worthy of even a moment's discussion, while the International Socialist Congresses have always treated the discussion of the General Strike with some disdain.

At Paris, in 1889, a resolution in favor of the General Strike was defeated after having been briefly combatted by Liebknecht. The latter declared the General Strike impossible because to his mind the working class would never attain a sufficiently powerful cohesion, organization and unity. The Congress of Brussels in 1891 did not discuss the matter, but limited itself to voting a motion upon strikes in general, declaring them "two-edged swords." The Congress at Zurich in 1893 did not take up a resolution, which was voted in committee, urging the political and economic organization of the working class in order to utilize if possible the General Strike. At London in 1896 the Congress voted the following resolution:

"The Congress considers strikes and boycotts are necessary weapons to attain the objects of Trade Unions. What is immediately essential is the thorough organization of the working class; as the suc-

cessful management of a strike depends on the strength of its organization."

A minority report was brought into that Congress urging that the workers make a study of the important question of the General Strike and that it be considered at the next Congress. Guerard, a French Trade Unionist, declared: "On behalf of the minority I wish to protest against the action of the majority on the Economic Commission, who have not once allowed any discussion on the question of a General Strike, although the French workers attach the greatest importance to this question. We know it is now too late to discuss it in this Congress but the matter ought to be discussed later. The General Strike is the most revolutionary weapon we have. Will the Congress at least recommend the workers everywhere to study the details of the question until the next International Congress so that at the next Congress they may be in a position to come to a definite resolution on the General Strike?" Despite this appeal, the Congress declined to adopt the minority report evidently of the utter impossibility of an International General Strike.

At Amsterdam, in 1904, the discussion came up upon a resolution presented by the Socialists of Holland. A special committee was therefore formed to prepare a resolution and to present it to the entire Congress. The Hollanders, the Belgians and the Germans stated in the committee that the General Strike, if one understands by that the stoppage of all work at a given moment, is impossible, although they were all of the opinion that a strike which extended itself to include several crafts could, in certain circumstances, gain some political end or prevent some reactionary assaults upon the rights of the workers. The French alone were vigorous in their support of the General Strike, and Briand, the master-orator and self-styled father of the General Strike, came in person to capture the Congress. Briand, however, appears to have made little impression, and finally the committee recommended to the Congress a resolution, part of which follows:

"Whereas it is desirable that Socialists declare themselves upon the General Strike,

"Whereas the conditions necessary for the success of an extensive strike are strong organizations and the voluntary discipline of the workers, the International Socialist Congress declares:

"That the General Strike, if one understands by that 'the com-

plete stoppage of all work at a given moment,' is impracticable, because such a strike would render the existence of the proletariat, as of every one else, impossible."

This definite conclusion of the Congress did not, however, prevent it from expressing the belief that the General Strike might in time become a very powerful weapon in the hands of the workers. But the Congress did not accept the belief that "the emancipation of the working class could be the result of any sudden effort." It, therefore, warned "the workers not to let themselves be influenced by the propaganda of the General Strike of which the Anarchists make use to deter the workers from the real and incessant struggle—that is to say, from political, trade union, and co-operative action;

"And invites the workers to augment their power and to strengthen their unity in developing their class organizations, as upon these conditions will depend the success of the political strike, if this, one day, should be found necessary and useful."

The above resolution states the position of the majority of those who discussed the question. Briand, of France, and Dr. Friedeberg, of Germany, were the chief advocates of the General Strike. The latter had issued a pamphlet on the subject which had been distributed at the Congress, but it was shown that the doctor was quite alone among the Germans in the advocacy of this proposition. Despite the fact that few, if any, speeches were made against Briand and Friedeberg, the Congress overwhelmingly voted the Holland resolution.

A short time before the Amsterdam Congress, the French Socialists had held their Congress at Lille. The General Strike was there discussed at length. Lafargue, Guesde, Vaillant, Delory and others made brilliant speeches. "A resolution in favor of the General Strike," declared Guesde, "would not augment the influence of the party among the working class. It would destroy it, as it would be the condemnation of political action." "Who are the advocates of the General Strike?" asked Lafargue. "They are Briand and Pelloutier, who have sought to found a party in opposition to the Socialist party."

Some of the French delegates, seeking to gain favor for the idea, urged that no matter how foolish the General Strike is, the workers had been fascinated by the idea, and it would be the part of wisdom for the Socialists to indorse it. Osmin answered this argument by saying: "Henry IV., wishing to captivate Paris, said 'Paris is well worth a Mass,' and he turned Catholic. There are people here who wish to captivate some Paris workers and so they say, 'Paris is well worth a General Strike Resolution.'" Chauvin touched on the same question when he said: "If there were only some strong Trades Unions in Paris that would be the end of the General Strike agitation." "It is a dream," said Guesde; "it is unbelievable that millions of workers should be ready to die of hunger for their class, when for their class they will not even trouble to vote."

Immediately after the Congress at Amsterdam the Germans held their Congress at Bremen. Under the influence of Friedeberg, a few Socialists had demanded that the question of the General Strike be discussed at the next National Congress. Very little time was given to the discussion of this resolution, but Karl Liebknecht, who believes that the General Strike may be useful at times as a political weapon, utterly demolished the Anarchist conception of the General Strike.

"I separate myself from the ideas of Comrade Friedeberg with all possible energy. His ideas run foul of the most fundamental interests of the party. They are in opposition to everything the party has done up to this moment. Anarchy is the logical consequence of Friedeberg's ideas. The General Strike understood in this manner deserves the words of Auer: 'General Strike; general helplessness.'"

It is, of course, of little importance to most Americans what the decisions of Europe may be on any matter. And certainly no international decision should be the means of prejudicing our minds against any weapon that may prove of value to the working class. It should, however, be made known to Americans that nowhere else in the world can one obtain so accurately the opinion of the working class upon any subject as at the International Socialist Congresses. The National Socialist parties always restrain themselves from entering upon the field covered by the trade union organizations. But at present the trade unions have no international congress and millions of trade unionists are directly represented at the International Socialist Congresses. The resolution above given is, therefore, not only the opinion of "political" Socialists, but also the opinion of the overwhelming mass of trade unionists.

It is to be regretted that such organs as the International Socialist Review and such Socialists as are affiliated with the I. W. W. constantly misstate the position of the international movement. They advocate direct action, including the general strike and sabotage, claiming at all times that they represent the opinion of the international movement. As a matter of fact, they represent tactics which have been condemned so many times in Europe that it is utterly impossible even to record the instances. Direct action has never appeared in the movement as a companion of political action. It has invariably presented itself as a rival, fundamentally antagonistic to political action. Whether advocated by Bakunin, Niewenhuis, Merlino and other anarchists, or by the distinguished doctors Friedeberg, Lagardelle, and Sorel, the theorists of French syndicalism, direct action has invariably been presented as antagonistic to political action.

"The worker who turns away from the party to become a convert to the general strike, thinks that he has become more revolutionary," says Guesde, "and they ask us to strengthen with our own hands this fantasy, to destroy our own work, and to undermine our own party. I cannot conceive of it."

## The Legislature of Arizona

THE GENTLEMEN who have been honored as lawmakers of Arizona are in session, and as usual, there is manifested considerable difference of opinion as to what measures are most conducive to advance the interests of the newly admitted state.

That the Legislature of Arizona has among its numbers devoted disciples of corporations and employers of labor, cannot be doubted for a moment, when such a bill as the following passed the Senate of Arizona:

"An Act for the employment of prisoners in jails.

*"Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:*

"Section 1. Whenever any able-bodied male person is confined in the county jail of any county or the jail of any town or city, having been convicted of a misdemeanor or of the violation of an ordinance of such town or city and being confined in punishment therefor, the sheriff of such county or the marshal or chief of police of such town or city shall, when possible, compel such person to work at hard labor eight hours of every working day; provided, however, that the provision of the sections shall not apply to any cases where there are less than three persons so confined in jail or jails at any one time.

Sec. 2. Whenever any able-bodied person is so confined in the county jail, having been convicted of the non-support of his wife or minor children, the county shall pay toward the support of such wife or minor children not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar per day for each day such person shall so work, provided that such wife or minor children would otherwise be a public charge.

"Sec 3. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

The above measure is a vicious act, and could only be drafted and adopted by men who look upon the working class with contempt.

Laboring men are about the only people who are sentenced to jail, as the upper strata of society is generally so fortified by bank accounts that *wealth* is seldom found in prison.

The above measure was drafted and passed by the State Senate

of Arizona for no other purpose, save to furnish hungry employers with cheap labor.

The second paragraph of the bill was inserted, to hide to some extent, the infamy of the first paragraph. The second paragraph was inserted in order that a deserted wife struggling to support herself, through neglect of a callous husband, would become a pathetic picture for the law-makers to contemplate, and through sympathy for impoverished wives and children, it was presumed that the members of the Senate would lose sight of the real intent of the bill.

Under this act strikers could be arrested and sentenced to jail, and as soon as they became inmates of a prison, they were eligible victims for greedy contractors.

The act, however, which passed the Senate of Arizona met its death in the house, and its death was brought about by the labor committee selected by the labor organizations of Arizona, which committee is doing splendid service for the labor movement of the State.

The following bills introduced in the Arizona legislature show that the labor movement is awake to the interests of the working class, and though both bills will meet the opposition of the corporate interests, yet, the labor committee entertains strong hopes that both measures will receive favorable consideration.

### AN ACT.

Defining and prohibiting blacklisting and unlawful interference with laborers, and providing for the punishment thereof and the recovery of damages therefor and defining what shall be accepted as evidence in blacklist cases.

*"Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:*

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known as the Arizona Blacklist Law

Sec. 2. A blacklist is hereby defined and declared to be any understanding or agreement whereby the names of any person or persons, lists of names, description or other means of identification shall be spoken, written, printed or implied for the purpose of being communicated or transmitted between two or more employers of labor, their bosses, foreman, superintendents, managers, officers or other agents whereby the laborer is prevented or prohibited from engaging

in a useful occupation. Any understanding or agreement between employers, their bosses, foremen, superintendents, managers, officers or other agents, whether written or verbal, and it will make no difference whether the employers, their bosses, foremen, superintendents, managers, officers or other agents act individually or for some company, corporation, syndicate, partnership or society and it will make no difference whether they are employed or acting as agents of one and the same or of different companies, corporations, syndicates, partnerships or societies, will come within the meaning of this Act.

Sec. 3. Any employer, boss superintendent, manager, officer or other agent of any company, corporation, syndicate, partnership or society who shall allow, command or persuade any person to give a photograph or to fill out any written or printed form or to make any verbal statements or any other method or means of identification as to who his or her former employer was, or any employer, boss, superintendent, manager, officer or other agent who shall discharge any person or persons on account of his or her affiliation with or membership in any corporation, organization or society, or because of former discharge of or because of any blacklist of any former employer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not more than one year, and shall be liable in damages to any person or persons injured by such violation to the amount of not less than one thousand (1,000.00) dollars, to be recovered by civil action.

Sec. 4. The violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be taken as prima facie evidence of a blacklist.

Sec. 5. Each individual violation of the provisions of this Act shall constitute a separate offense; that is, this section shall be taken to mean that any individual, company, corporation, syndicate, partnership or society who shall blacklist more than one person is guilty of a separate and distinct violation of the provisions of this Act for each and every person so blacklisted.

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

## AN ACT.

To prescribe a minimum wage in hazardous mining operations, and to provide for the punishment of persons violating its provisions.

“Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Sec. 1. That all underground work, all work in open pits and open cuts, all work in operating smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorinating processes, mine saw mills, cyanide processes, and all other work wherein machinery, powder or dynamite is used or employed under or above ground, in the mining industry, is hereby declared to be hazardous.

Sec. 2. That the minimum wage to be paid to all persons employed in any hazardous work as hereinbefore defined is and shall be four (\$4.00) dollars per day.

Sec. 3. That any corporation, partnership, company, association, firm or person engaged in mining, and employing any person or persons in any hazardous work as such work is hereby defined, and every boss, foreman, superintendent, manager, agent, or other officer or representative of such corporation or person, who shall contract to pay or pay less wages than four (\$4.00) dollars per day to any person for doing or engaging in any hazardous work as hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, the jury to fix the punishment in all cases of trial by jury; otherwise such punishment is to be in the discretion of the court; and each day during or for which such violation continues or such wages less than four (\$4.00) dollars per day is contracted or paid and each individual paid less than four (\$4.00) dollars per day, shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

## An Editorial from the Metropolitan Magazine

THE MOST SERIOUS difficulty that The Metropolitan Magazine has had to contend with in its editorial policy is the almost incorrigible ignorance of the general public on the subject of Socialism. We hope we have done something in the last six months to dispel that ignorance. Yet we know that our own small efforts are constantly nullified by the strenuous and misleading attacks of the capitalist press all over the country. A month or two ago Colonel Roosevelt was shot by a lunatic. The newspapers stated as a matter of course that the man was a Socialist. Later on they were forced for the most part to retract this falsehood. But the impression was already created; and a good many of the most ignorant of the editorial writers left their readers to suppose that if the poor wretch was not a Socialist he ought to have been; he was certainly, as the New York Times put it, an anarchist, which was practically the same thing. A few weeks later came the election, and the Socialist party doubled its vote. Such a result was the more astonishing because the campaign of Colonel Roosevelt appealed to the most progressive element in the country and did undoubtedly win over thousands of those who in other circumstances might have voted the Socialist ticket. The effect on the press has been to make it misrepresent the aims of Socialism more violently than ever.

### *Socialism a Power for Peace.*

When leading newspapers publish editorials which any intelligent schoolboy would be ashamed to write, you cannot blame the average citizen, who is generally too busy to think for himself, if he swallows a good deal of the rubbish as gospel truth. It is fortunate, therefore, when events occur which enable us to point out that Socialism is the very antithesis of anarchy; that the Socialist thinker so far from being a destructive, dynamiting force, is the most peaceful, most practical, most civilizing agent in the world today. For the last two months Europe has been hovering on the brink of war. The correspondents of the great dailies have described the statesmen of the leading powers as struggling impotently to avert the terrible disaster. Nearly everyone has taken the danger for granted. And yet no one can explain for the life of him what there is for the great nations to fight about. We all profess to regard war as a relic of barbarism, yet the leading statesmen of Europe and the leading journalists of two hemispheres regard it as quite natural and inevitable that France and Germany and Austria and Russia should fly at one another's throats just because a little conflagration has started in the Balkans. The Socialists are the only people in Europe who see the utter absurdity of the whole situation, and they are the only people who take practical measures to prevent war. They hold a meeting in Switzerland and declare that they will not allow the powers to fight. And they are strong enough today to make war among the great nations almost impossible. In France and England and Germany Socialism dominates organized labor. And labor can prevent war by paralyzing the nations that threaten hostilities. In Europe the power of labor is a recognized fact in the life of the nation. And in the long run labor, when thoroughly organized, must be all powerful. Socialism has won over labor in Europe, and Socialism is opposed to war; and therefore war among the great powers will become an impossibility. While the Carnegies are talking, the Socialists are acting. What the trained diplomats are unable to accomplish, Socialism can and will accomplish in a very short time. The so-called upper classes of England and Germany, backed by the capitalist press of both countries, have done their best

to make an Anglo-German war inevitable. They have failed so far to accomplish a war, and they will fail in the future, because the Socialists will not permit a war. If war became really imminent, the Socialists would call a general strike in both countries, and the armies could not stir a foot. For the first time in the world's history, a peace movement has become practical; and Socialism has made it practical.

### *Rational Aims and Practical Remedies.*

In America, Socialism is still very far from dominating organized labor; but every day the two movements are coming closer together. If our Socialism had reached the point which it has reached in Europe, there would have been none of the dynamite outrages which have recently been exposed to view and have thrown distressing discredit on the labor element in this country. What the average citizen has to realize, and the sooner he realizes it the better, is that labor is a huge power which is just shaking itself free from its chains. It is composed of many elements, some of which are extremely dangerous to the peace of the community. Our future prosperity and happiness depend largely on the actions of this new and tremendous factor. The problems are not insoluble, but they are full of difficulty. The main object of the Socialist party may be described as the desire to guide the workers in their fight for better conditions, and to provide remedies which will give them what they must have without a bloody revolution. Socialism, so far from being a menace, is the one hopeful and constructive factor on which we shall all have to rely more and more in future. And there can be no greater harm done to the country at large than is done by the ignorant writers in the press who wantonly lead the public astray by pretending that the Socialist party is aiming at anarchy. The time indeed is not far distant when our business men will realize that the Socialist party is the one firm rock that stands against anarchy.

Another thing that the average citizen is slowly beginning to realize is that government ownership, which is a cardinal feature of Socialism, is far more practical than he has heretofore been willing to admit. There is a popular belief that government ownership necessarily means dirty politics and unlimited graft. That is because graft and politics are closely connected in the public mind. But the truth is that graft chiefly flourishes where private ownership of great industries has conflicted with public interests. It is precisely the great private businesses that have created graft on a large scale. The Harrimans and the Archbalds of the business world (to go back no farther than our own generation) have been the original sources of all great corruption. If Standard Oil and Union Pacific had been owned by the government, there would have been no room for the Penroses. The prime reason for graft is the fact that private owners of large enterprises desire to do things which the government of the people forbids; in order to do these things it is necessary to purchase the assistance of government officials who thereby betray the people. If the government itself owned these enterprises, there would be no need to bribe government officials. And as a matter of fact, nearly all government enterprises are carried on without much graft and with great efficiency. In our own United States the postoffice is perhaps the most efficient organization in the country. It is so efficient that one ceases to wonder at it. Compare the postoffice, which practically never fails in the matter of punctual service, with the privately-owned express companies which are guilty of constant delays and miscarriages, and you realize at once how greatly government management

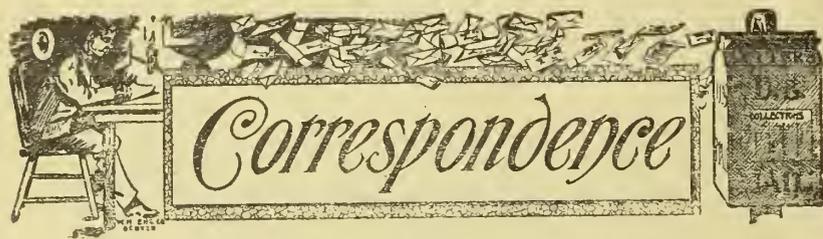
exceeds in efficiency private enterprise. It may be said without exaggeration that government ownership and management is in all countries the most successful kind of ownership and management. By far the most efficient service in Russia is the railroad service, which is entirely in the hands of the government. The Russian railroads may not be as well equipped as our own; but nothing in Russia is so highly developed as it is in America with the exception perhaps of music and painting and literature. In mechanical contrivances, Russia is a long way behind us; yet her railroads are much cheaper than ours and just as comfortable, and, except in the matter of speed, just as efficient as ours. Because they are owned by the government, they represent the highest state of efficiency in the country.

*The Profits in Railroad Wrecks.*

The fact is that, mechanically speaking, we are the most efficient people in the world, and yet we have not nearly reached the state of development which we might have attained if we were not hampered by selfish private interests. We boast of our railroad system; yet our railroads kill more people in the year than all the railroads of Europe put together. We have become so accustomed to the preventable accidents that we forget to realize how much they are to our discredit. Indeed, our railroad efficiency is largely a myth. Look at the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. There is one of the oldest roads in America, constructed at small expense, running through the most thickly populated district in the country, which nevertheless has produced the most appalling accidents in the last few years, caused or aggravated by careless methods and obsolete rolling stock. Casual outsiders complain that the high price of labor and government restrictions make it almost impossible to operate railroads at a profit. This is pure rubbish. In spite of bad management, and in spite of high cost of labor, the New Haven can and does earn more than ten per cent. on its real valuation today. But its earnings have been watered down, and its finances crippled by the purchase of competing trolley lines at double their true value. The private individuals who run the New Haven know little and care less about real railroading and real development. All they want to do is to establish a complete monopoly at ruinous cost; and they are not above destroying commerce in doing it.

*Not the Man But the System.*

It is inconceivable that New England could be worse off if the people, through their government, owned the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads. It is inconceivable that they would not be much better off. They would then run their own monopoly, and they would have only themselves to blame if trade were stifled and passengers were needlessly killed. And that is the only remedy for the present deplorable state of affairs. It is a waste of time to call Mr. Charles Mellen a crook. Probably he is no more a crook than any of us, whether we be capitalists or labor leaders. He is simply the product of his environment. He has been brought up in a stupid, inefficient school, and he conducts his business in a stupid, inefficient way. But the people of New England would profit very little by the removal of Mr. Mellen. The opportunity for an equally stupid man to do mischief would always be there. That is why what is popularly called muckraking is so futile. It is a mere waste of time to call individuals crooks. Generally they are not crooks at all. It is the system that is wrong. If you or I, dear reader, had been brought up in the game as Mr. Mellen has been and were given his opportunities, we might act very much as he has done. And there will always be Mellens as long as the railroad business is left to irresponsible individuals. When the average citizen maintains that the proper way to get railroad efficiency is to leave the roads in the hands of private corporations which are dominated by the banking interests, just ask him to pause awhile and consider the Erie road and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.



**INFORMATION WANTED.**

The partner and friend of James Daly, who worked with him in Park City, Utah, in 1892, desires to know his address. Address Box 742, Tonopah, Nevada.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Bingham Canyon, Utah, February 28, 1913.

Information wanted of Mike Harrington, who transferred to Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 February 11, 1911, from Round Mountain, Nevada. Last heard of was in Mullan, Idaho, February 12, 1912. Address John Strasser, Box N, Bingham, Utah.

**\$25.00 REWARD.**

A reward of \$25.00 will be paid by Mrs. Linnie Lankford for information leading to the present address of her father, Duran Cheesman, who left Centerville, Iowa, about thirty-six years ago. He is now about 64 years of age, and it was rumored that a man answering his name resided in Idaho Springs, Colorado, a short time ago. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please write to George Duckworth, Centerville, Iowa. 4t

**PSALM OF THE ARCH-ENEMY OF LABOR.**

I am the avowed friend of labor; the solace of those who toil.  
To the oppressed I say, "Partake of me. 'Forget your poverty and remember your misery no more.'"  
I take the hard-earned dollars of the workers and give them nothing of value in return; the money given me yields only misery and wretchedness.  
I claim to nourish the hungry, while I take the bread out of the mouths of their children.  
I claim to satisfy the thirsty while I create an unquenchable thirst.  
I claim to heal disease while I undermine the health of my victims.  
I claim to stimulate the mind, while I dethrone the reason.  
My slaves boast of their personal liberty, while the fetters with which I bind them grow constantly stronger.  
Under my influence the loving husband and father may take the lives of those whom he holds dear; for I transform a kindly affectioned man into a very fiend.  
All these things I do for the glory of the great god Profit, whom I serve continually.  
I am the chief vassal of Profit. I am Alcohol.  
—Ada M. Stimson, Holly, Colo.

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

W. W. Wilson, November.....	\$ 5.00
Cobalt Miners' Union, December 21.....	311.05
Cobalt Miners' Union, December 26.....	106.75
Silver Center No. 148, January 6.....	25.00
Individuals from Cobalt, sent through secretary, January 23.....	149.25
Donations from Pearl Lake mine employes.....	
James Keon, January 25.....	5.00
Jerry Daoust, January 25.....	2.00
George Stingle, January 25.....	5.00
Ben Miron, January 25.....	3.00
Theodore Rosine, January 25.....	2.00
Lou Marshall, January 25.....	5.00
J. B. Bissonette .....	2.00
Jacob Toktar .....	3.00
Hubert C. Murray.....	3.00
Thos. Temple .....	5.00
Mike Soroski .....	2.00
Peter Cirka .....	1.00
W. H. Humphrey .....	1.00
Dave Edwards .....	2.00
Nick Kirin .....	5.00
James Murray .....	5.00
Wm. Danskin .....	5.00
Santo Candusso .....	3.00
W. J. Dwyer.....	2.00
D. R. Lloyd.....	2.00
J. T. Labelle.....	.50
Cordova No. 147, January 28.....	16.00
Nap. Signin, January 30.....	1.00
J. R. Sloan, January 30.....	.50

**February Donations.**

Feb. 5—S. D. P. of Canada, through H. Martin of Berlin, to Frank Dogue, Secretary Local 32, S. D. P. of Canada.....	\$117.69
Feb. 7—F. H. Sangster, Stouffville, Ont.....	3.00
Feb. 10—From Pearl Lake Employes.	
Theodore Rosene .....	2.00
Hubert C. Murray.....	1.00
Mike Soroski .....	1.00
John Batineau .....	1.00
Jerry Daoust .....	1.00
James Murray .....	2.00
Jacob Toktar .....	2.00
Wm. Danskin .....	2.00
David Edwards .....	5.00
Thomas Temple .....	1.00
L. J. Marshall .....	3.00
J. H. Brennan .....	1.00
Feb. 11—Arthur Stingle .....	3.00
D. M. Boomer .....	3.00
Geo. Stingle .....	2.00
Nick Kirin .....	5.00
J. B. Bissonette .....	1.00
Damin Montaja .....	3.00
James Keon .....	3.00
Ben. Miron .....	3.00
Santo Candusso .....	5.00
Frank Labelle .....	1.00
J. T. Labelle.....	1.00
D. R. Lloyd .....	5.00
Arthur Adamson .....	2.00
Feb. 11—F. H. Sangster .....	10.00
Feb. 12—C. E. Bonsall .....	1.00
Feb. 13—Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146.....	100.00
Angus E. McDonald .....	5.00
J. H. A. Lepage, Secretary Local 119, B. of L. E. and F., Rivere Du Loup Station, Quebec.....	1.10
Feb. 15—F. Hough, Secretary Local 55, Cigarmakers, Hamilton, Ont..	5.00
Feb. 16—Robt. Sweeny, Cobalt, Ont.....	2.00
A. R. McDonald, Cobalt, Ont.....	1.00
J. F. Whalen, Cobalt, Ont.....	2.00
Feb. 18—R. Lochead, Secretary Local 43, S. D. P. of C., Port Arthur, Ont.	5.00
Feb. 19—W. E. Buckle, Fed. Assn. N. of L. C., Regina Sask.....	10.00
Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen, Local 240, London, Ont....	5.00
Feb. 20—Int. Ass'n. of Machinists, Welland, Ont.....	3.00
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 206, Berlin, Ont.....	5.00

**THE CLASS WAR IN ONTARIO.**

One of the successful weapons used by the workers in their industrial disputes with the capitalist class is the strike. In other words, we can see that to make the capitalist class yield to the demands of the workers, the strike is the weapon that shows them that the labor power of the workers produce the wealth of the world, and when they refuse to work no profits can be made.

Now let us turn to Ontario. Here we may see at first glance a serious war raging between the above classes. On the one hand are the poor workers, who own nothing but their labor power; on the other side are the idlers who enjoy the fruits of the labor of the workers.

The workers at the present time are forced to live on cheap food, wear poor clothing, and withstand a climate which reaches to 60 degrees below zero. And still they would feel that they were citizens; that they are sons and daughters of free and prosperous Canada, if they were allowed to con-

time their conflict without the interference of the powers of government in behalf of the kings of industry.

Warned by previous conflicts between labor and capital, that, to be successful in the struggle, it would be necessary to conduct the strike in the most peaceable manner; therefore in the conduct of the strike the most peaceable methods were adopted.

But what happened? The enemies of labor saw that if the strike is conducted in the manner in which the strikers are conducting it, it will end in success for the enemies of capital.

So they began their tactics of provocation. On December 2nd, the police shot into a peaceful parade of strikers, without the least reason for the police to use their guns. Next, thugs armed with police powers began to use all means to intimidate the strikers; arrests were made for simply walking the highways. Innocent men were haled before the court by Thiele gunmen; their only crime was that they were working men and appeared to be strikers. Many of these men were held in jail without bail and finally liberated without a trial, or dismissed for lack of evidence against them. Some were forced to leave the country in desperation, some were forced to go to work by the "peace officers" with threats of long terms in prison if they refused; but if they would be good strike breakers they would be liberated.

Then came December 20th. The crowd was present as usual at the South Porcupine station on the arrival of the train. On this day no one was expecting anything unusual to happen, especially the strikers were careful so as not to give the police a pretext to call the gathering an unlawful assembly. However, the police did not need any pretext; they boarded the train and proceeded to throw off the traveling public who were going about their usual pursuits. Four men were beaten and arrested. Their crime consisted of being present at the station, and not understanding the English language. They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor by Magistrate Thomas Torrence. These four victims have to suffer imprisonment for six months, not for any crime they committed, but as a warning to scare others, as the magistrate said when passing sentence upon them.

Oh, where are you, oh Justice? How long will we be treated in this vicious manner by men who are paid good salaries to watch that every one is protected in their rights?

Now let us turn to something else. On January 21st sentence was passed by the same magistrate on three men whose crime appears to be a violation of the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." These victims were Wm. Holowatsky, an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, and Peter Cleary, a member of the local union convicted of inciting to go on strike, and fined \$500 or three months in prison, and Percy Croft, convicted of going on strike, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or sixty days in prison. Their cases were appealed. Magistrate Torrence, willing to serve the master class against the workers was anxious to send them to jail at once. Perhaps three months in his majesty's boarding house would kill them. The united protest of the working class compelled the government to release these men on parole, pending the hearing of the appeal.

In conclusion, let me illustrate to all those whose thoughts and sympathies are with the working class, and who wish to prevent more drastic measures being taken to stop the awakened rebels of Porcupine in their demand for their rights: A strong protest is required, and the conditions demand that prompt action be taken if we wish to be treated like men, and not like chattel slaves.

A general strike in the mining industry of Ontario would be the best and most effective way to get the demand of thousands who are suffering, while the Canadian and American "Reckefellers" enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Let us act and act quickly. No law which brings us back to the days of chattel slavery should command the respect of fear of the working class. All laws are subject to change and should be changed when they prove unjust to the majority. The "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," when put into operation, interferes with the liberty of the individual and of the organized working class.

Although the act appears to be two-sided, appears to protect the capitalist and the wage slave, when we study its workings we see that it favors the rich against the poor. The "Lemieux Act" provides that those who declare a lockout, and those who go on strike without first giving thirty days' notice, are guilty of a breach of the law. Employers who declare or those who incite a lockout or go on strike, are subject to a fine of from \$50 to \$1,000; those who go on strike to a fine of \$10 to \$50 for each day or part of a day they are on strike. Now when we compare employers and employes, we come to the conclusion that even though the employers and the employes were equal before the law, the law is still severe on the working man, who may be fined such a heavy penalty that he must be put in jail for being unable to pay it. It is very easy for the employer to pay a fine when he exploits the workingman every day out of four-fifths of what he produces, so that the employer never is sent to jail; he never will know what prison life is.

The "Lemieux Act" simply gives the employer the opportunity to fill up his industry with new men, and discharge all those who are most active in a demand for better conditions. The act provides for thirty days' notice; this gives the capitalist an opportunity to break a strike before it is declared according to law.

Therefore we must apply the natural law, the law of self-preservation, the right to exist. When we see that our destinies are menaced, when we see the best opportunity to better our condition, the time and the place at which an industrial war would be to our advantage, is the time for us to make our fight, and not give the enemy time to prepare to conquer us.

Be courageous and loyal to your class interest, so that your enemy must yield to your demands. Now is the time for action; do not wait until the enemy is armed against you with all the weapons at his command.

Action has to be taken, and must be applied soon if we wish to help the Porcupine miners in their struggle, which is one of the world-wide struggles of the working class.

PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, W. F. M.  
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

## REVIEW OF THE STRIKE SITUATION IN BINGHAM CANYON, UTAH.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, 1913.

On July 13, 1912, a meeting of Local No. 67, W. F. M., was held. This being the regular meeting, the members present discussed pro and con the industrial situation in and around the mines in the Bingham district, and finding said conditions were intolerable, decided to call a meeting of the membership for the purpose of devising plans and arranging a wage scale for future consideration.

Unfinished business July 27, 1912. At this meeting a wage scale committee consisting of the following brothers: Newton, White, Jacovich and Locke, was appointed.

August 10, 1912.—Ex-Board Member J. C. Lowney arrived from Denver and took charge of the meeting, and arranged for further meetings to be held at the Highland Boy mine, and also at Upper Bingham. There was at this time, also, a similar campaign being carried on amongst the various craft unions, the International Association of Machinists, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Molders' Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Build-

ers, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, and the associated Union of Steam Shovelmen in the district (as a result of the deplorable industrial conditions), each having their investigating committee in the field also. All of the unions involved having their committees duly appointed by this time, it was found necessary to call a mass meeting of all concerned in order to arrange for a joint action, as it was shown this method would be much more effective in dealing with the mining companies involved. At the mass meeting that followed, this action was taken and the various joint committees were also appointed to act in the future. A scale of wages was presented by the committee in charge, demanding a flat increase of fifty cents per day over the prevailing scale of August, 1912, the price of copper being at this time close to eighteen cents per pound, which scale was agreed to and also adopted unanimously by the members with the insertion of recognition of their union, all the other unions having taken similar action, and at a joint committee meeting which followed later, it was decided to present to the management of the various corporations involved their joint ultimatum; this action being duly carried out, and as a result it developed that the various mining interests absolutely refused to countenance or to treat with organized labor of any kind, but that they would be willing to talk the matter over with a committee composed of their employes, this action being satisfactory to the organizations involved. It was next decided to approach their lordships as a committee of bona fide employes, but when they again appeared on the carpet for a further hearing, they were informed that as there was nothing in common between the two interests, and as their time was too valuable to be used up in entertaining labor agitators, the door closed at this juncture, thus ending any further attempt on the part of labor to further interview the muckworms of plutocracy. The joint committee reported their findings back to their respective organizations, and as a result a strike vote was taken and the ballots cast showed over nine to one in favor of a walkout. On September 17, 1912, a mass meeting was called for the purpose of taking final action, and also to decide on whatever date the walkout was to take place; there being present at this meeting also a number of eminent labor leaders; one of these, and not the least prominent in the movement, was our venerable president, Chas. H. Moyer, of W. F. M., who, in a masterly address, pointed out that in case this strike was finally decided on as a last resort, "that you men who will vote here tonight, and not myself, will be responsible; that on you, and you alone, depends the outcome of your action here tonight. In the event you finally decide by your ballots to strike, you may rest assured of the support of the W. F. M. and organized labor in general, both moral and financial," and after a few final remarks concluded by stating that if the enthusiasm and solidarity which is so apparent here this evening is any criterion, there can be no doubt as to the outcome and that victory full and complete would surely crown our efforts in this controversy.

At this juncture a motion was placed before the body that a strike be declared to take effect on the following morning (September 8), at 8 a. m. Motion carried unanimously. A call for a rising vote was also adopted, and when all those who were in favor of the motion were requested by the chairman to rise to their feet, out of more than 1,200 members present not one remained in his seat. This important matter being disposed of, there simply remained the carrying out of the plans pursuant to said action, and as soon as the indicator pointed to the hour prescribed, every industrial gun in the strike zone was at a standstill, spiked as if by magic; or, in other words there was nothing doing. The enormous profit that was the boast of most of the mining interests involved, was also cut off for some time to come. You see, it is absolutely necessary that labor must be constantly employed in order that dividends may be continually forthcoming. The strike continued, however, there being no attempt made by the companies involved to resume operations. On October 8th there had been circulated a false report, to the effect that the strike was settled and that the former employes were returning to work. On that very same day the members of the steam shovelmen's organization held a meeting and voted unanimously to affiliate with the strike movement and with a firm resolution never to return to work until a settlement satisfactory to all concerned was positively assured.

On October 9th, the Highland Boy Company attempted to resume operations with a small force of scabs and about twenty-five so-called deputies, consisting of seasoned thugs and high-grade assassins. These mercenary hirelings are also of the brand that has been known to have prodded pregnant women with their bayonets, and knock down little children with the butts of their guns. On the same day, a few of the organizers happened to be walking along the county road, which passes through the company property and close to the mine entrance. On observing a few men coming along with their lunch buckets as if going to work, Organizers Alferovich, Jakovich and myself approached within hailing distance, and was about to speak to them when at that moment there came thundering down upon them one of those degenerate maniacs by the name of Sage, with eight or ten of his kind, with the brand of Cain all over them, and demanded of Goggin what right he had to interfere with persons going up and down the road.

I again tried to inform this leper that I was not interfering with or obstructing any one, and also that the road in question was the property of the public and that I was merely exercising the right which is secure to every citizen. "Right be damned," was the rejoinder, and at the same time hitting me over the head with his gun and knocking me down. No sooner did I get up, than again I was knocked down, and just as soon as I pulled myself together, I was ordered to immediately leave and not show up again if I did not want my head blown off. The party, however, started back down the cañon in obedience to the mandate received, but did not get very far until they were accosted by another one of those groveling Jackals of plutocracy, named Sweitzer, who had been riding up and down the cañon terrorizing the inhabitants and howling like a roaring lion seeking whom he might devour. "What in the h—l are you fellows doing here?" he yelled out to the boys on their way down the cañon, "By G—d, let no S— of a B— interfere with any man that wants to go to work." At these words, O'Berto of Oregon W. F. M., resisted, and at that juncture was told that if he, O'Berto, did not close his mouth, he would put him where he belonged. While this ignominious recreant was thus heaping his virulent maledictions on those innocent men, another specimen of a similar type also appeared by the name of (S-T-E-A-L). This notorious wanderer, he, too, like his consort, began to purge himself of his squalid oratory, but the boys were gone by this time and whiskers were left to cool off and also replenish his oral cess-pool for future use.

October 11, 1912.—By this time, the Utah Copper Company had collected from all over the civilized as well as uncivilized world, a lot of most dreadful and vicious-looking human criminals that ever came down the avenue, who were also dubbed deputy sheriffs, composed mostly of white slavers, panderers, thugs, yeggmen, procurers, second-story men, safe crackers and the like.

On the morning of the day in question, a number of these so-called human ghouls were turned loose to terrorize the inhabitants of this otherwise peaceful settlement, nearly all of whom were Greek laborers, formerly employed by the Utah Copper Co. who were living collectively in their elaborate mansions of various styles and sizes, composed of powder boxes and other debris gathered from the scrapheaps and dumps of the surrounding community. In a few minutes there came thundering down upon them this notorious band of marauders, howling and yelling like mad men, without warrant of law or justice, breaking into houses, driving the inhabitants to flight, devastating their property, breaking into their trunks and boxes, stealing

their money and other valuables, and carrying on such a reign of terror the like of which was unheard of in any civilized country.

One young Greek boy (Mike Katrakis), who was fleeing for his life from this horrible scene of trepidation, was called upon to halt and on extending his hands heavenward, in compliance with the mandate received, was shot through the leg, which member was afterwards amputated, in order that the boy's life might be saved.

Several others, non-combatants, being more or less seriously wounded, were taken to the various hospitals, where they could remain while on strike for a living wage, and to heal if possible the wounds inflicted on them by those hired assassins of plutocracy. It will be necessary to call your attention to amendment four of the constitution of the United States of America in this connection, to-wit: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue. But upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

BEN GOGGIN, Organizer W. F. M.

(To be Continued.)

#### AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(From Robert F. Wilson.)

Washington, February.—On March 4, 1913, the term of Representative Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist ever sent to Congress, will be at an end. Thereafter, for the next two years, the party of the working class will have no representation in the national Legislature.

Berger will stay at his desk here until the last minute of his term, which will be the minute before 12 o'clock noon of March 4. On March 5 he will leave for Milwaukee and for the next two years will divide his time between his duties as editor of the Milwaukee Leader and traveling to the far ends of the country, lecturing and urging the working class to return a strong delegation of Socialists to Congress in 1914.

That Berger has achieved an extraordinary record in Congress is conceded even by his bitterest opponents in the capitalist parties. One of his chief accomplishments has been to break down a great deal of prejudice against the Socialist party, held by millions of bourgeoisie of the country. To these people the Socialist was a sort of cross between a horned devil and a red-handed assassin. Berger's bills, resolutions and speeches have opened the eyes of these people and have won throughout the country a sympathy for his most radical proposals that would have been deemed impossible two short years ago. Purely as a matter of advertising the term of Berger in Congress has given the Socialist party and Socialist principles more publicity and a better and more effective publicity than the party could have secured by spending millions of dollars.

"I have really accomplished more than I ever dreamed or expected," said Berger, as he was closing his office. "But if a single Socialist could accomplish so much, twenty-five Socialists in Congress could not only prevent a great deal of capitalistic legislation, but they could compel the other parties to pass much of our own legislation. For that reason the Socialists must make a great effort during the next two years to return a large delegation to the Sixty-fourth Congress."

The principal concrete benefits of sending a Socialist to Congress have been the securing of the Lawrence investigation, which resulted in a settlement of the strike; the Hanford impeachment, which resulted in the resignation of Judge Cornelius N. Hanford of Seattle shortly before he was eligible to retire on a pension; and recently, the introduction of a resolution which undoubtedly had a big effect in causing the fifty-four eastern railroads to accept arbitration under the Erdman act for their differences with the Brotherhood of Firemen.

Indirectly, equally large benefits have been assured. Socialist principles have been expounded upon the national stage in Washington, from where they were heard by millions of Americans not otherwise reached with propaganda. More than 2,000,000 copies of Berger's speeches have been distributed, and 100,000 copies of the Socialist platform of 1912, which was printed in the Congressional Record, were mailed to all parts of the country under Berger's frank.

The Milwaukee man has been more than the representative of the Fifth Wisconsin district. He has been Congressman-at-Large for the working class of the United States. His mail has been so heavy with appeals to right wrongs in all parts of the country that much of the time he has been compelled to hire three clerks to keep up with it. He has settled individual cases by the hundreds, and on several occasions has been able to suggest and have adopted departmental reforms which have benefited thousands. Much of Berger's success in Washington has been due to his genial personality which has universally made friends for him and for his party, but back of this has been the consciousness in the minds of members of Congress that Berger, the man, was but the representative of a million voters.

#### The Present Session.

Berger's record in Congress up to the present session has been thoroughly analyzed and published. But, during his last days in the present Congress, he has completed a record which stands unequaled in its benefit to workers. Although during much of the present session he was tied down to the investigation of fire insurance companies in the District of Columbia—largely a local question—nevertheless, he found time to keep up his work as representative at large for the Socialist party of America.

On December 16 he introduced a resolution for the government to take over and operate the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, on the ground that it constitutes a complete transportation monopoly in New England. Berger took advantage of the general dissatisfaction against the New Haven which was rife at the time, and thus gave to this Socialist measure a very wide publicity.

On January 27 he introduced a resolution asking for an investigation by a special committee of the New York Garment Workers' strike. In this resolution, Berger argued that the strike is one warranting federal interference on the ground that the garments produced in sweatshops and carried in interstate commerce menaces the health of the entire country. He forced the rules committee, to which this resolution was referred, to put itself on record as refusing to consider this working class measure and also showed up the so-called union labor representatives, not one of whom offered any support to the resolution, and thus showed the country that the working class can place no dependence on old party representatives whether they claim allegiance to the working class or not.

On February 13 a resolution was submitted by Berger demanding an investigation of the postoffice censorship, which is being used arbitrarily by minor officials to limit and harass a free press. The particular instances which brought forth this resolution were the indictment of the editors of the Appeal to Reason for that paper's expose of conditions in Leavenworth prison, and a very recent case in which the postoffice suppressed an article in the New York Call dealing with sex hygiene.

The Firemen's strike resolution, authorizing the confiscation of the fifty-four eastern railroads and their operation by the postoffice until a department of railroads could be created, submitted on February 15, was the culmination of Berger's legislative record. It is undoubtedly true that this resolution had much to do with the decision of the railroad officials a day or so later to accept arbitration under the Erdman act, the point on which the

strike was threatened. While the resolution had no concrete value until a strike was called and continued for a week, nevertheless its moral effect was tremendous, and it unquestionably would have been seized upon by millions as to the solution for the economic distress which would have been produced by any prolonged tie-up of the railroads. The railroad owners realized this, and so did capitalist editors generally, and the following editorial from the reactionary Springfield (Mass.) Republican was a typical expression of this feeling:

"Congressman Berger, the Socialist, is taking advantage of what is probably his last opportunity as a representative, in introducing his resolution regarding the threatened railroad strike. No one just now will regard it seriously, but within two weeks after a genuine tie-up of the fifty-four railroads east of Chicago by the firemen, the Berger resolution might seem to millions of people to embody the vital necessity of the hour. Seizure of the roads by the President of the United States, with directions from Congress to operate them, would be drastic, but, on the other hand, any prolonged tie-up would bring many cities face to face to starvation. Under the conditions of distress and general business dislocation that would prevail, the people would stop at nothing to relieve the intolerable situation. The railroad companies and the firemen have this to think of, while disputing over the forms of arbitration."

His service on the sub-committee which investigated the fire insurance companies in the District of Columbia did not give Berger much opportunity to be of national service, except as it enabled him to bring out some samples of typical capitalistic finance by which millions of people are robbed of huge sums of money. But in the course of this investigation Justice Ashley M. Gould of the District Supreme Court, a director in one of the companies under investigation, was called to the stand and this gave Berger an opportunity to tell this typical federal judge what the working class think of jurists who ally themselves with business. Berger's examination horrified the other members of the committee—all of them lawyers—and brought beads of perspiration to Gould's brow, especially when Berger cited the cases of Hanford and Archbald to show what is beginning to happen to judges who allow their business instincts to run away with them.

Berger also this winter was successful in acting on the appeal of settlers adjoining forest reservations against the great lumber companies operating in these districts and paying the homesteaders starvation prices for their timber. Going directly to Chief Forester Graves, Berger suggested a plan whereby the government in auctioning off its excess timber to the lumber companies might include in the parcels the timber of the settlers, thus acting as sales agent for the homesteaders in securing better prices for them. While this matter is still pending, the solution is regarded favorably by the forest service, and indicates what can be done by a representative whose point of view sees the interests of the individual rather than the petty regulations acting as a protection to the plundering activities of big business interests.

#### Past Sessions.

Berger's activities for the Socialist party began from the day he reached Washington, April 4, 1911. From that day on his activity has been unceasing. He drew up a resolution (which was introduced April 5), demanding the withdrawal of American troops from the Mexican border. Immediately afterward he introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to call a constitutional convention, and followed it with a resolution demanding an investigation of the kidnapping of John J. McNamara. On April 27, 1911, he introduced his famous resolution for a constitutional amendment abolishing the Senate, the veto powers of the President and the invalidating powers of the courts. A number of other Socialist measures preceded his bill providing old age pensions, his joint resolution for a commission to report on old age pensions being introduced July 31.

The first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress began December 4, 1911, and on that day Berger put in a bill repealing the anti-trust act and providing for the co-operative ownership and operation of monopolized industries. His principal measures during this session were:

January 16, a resolution for a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage; January 16, another old age pension resolution, directing the commissioner of labor to investigate the question; January 31, a bill providing for federal ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express companies; February 1, a resolution to investigate the strike on the Harriman railroad lines; February 5, a bill giving self-government to the District of Columbia; February 7, the Lawrence strike investigation resolution; April 24, bill adding wireless to his government ownership bill of January 31; June 7, the Hanford impeachment resolution; July 10, a bill providing for the employment of all unemployed persons who desired work. This was one of the most radical and far-reaching bills ever introduced into Congress.

Berger's speeches have been one of the most important phases of his service. He has spoken on many subjects on the floor of the House and has thus given the country a well-defined idea of the Socialist attitude on most of the present-day problems. He first acquainted the members of the House of Representatives with some of the fundamental principles of Socialism in his speech on the wool tariff, delivered June 14, 1911. At the conclusion of this speech members of the House fired a number of questions at Berger, similar in all respects to the questions encountered by the soap-box Socialist orator on the street corner. His principal speech of his service was one delivered July 18, 1912, in which Berger took up the complete Socialist position on the collective ownership of the resources of the earth, the tools of industry and the facilities of transportation, and showed to the capitalist parties that the working class must have its own party to give expression to its own class interests. This was the only purely Socialist speech delivered by Berger, excepting one a few days later when he gained permission to print the Socialist platform in the Congressional Record; his other speeches, while upon Socialist doctrines, being directed to some specific matter of legislation before the House.

Lively debates followed most of Berger's speeches and he is always granted very close attention by the House, members usually flocking in from the cloakrooms when he began to speak. The capitalist legislators seemed eager to learn Berger's views on national problems, but three or four clashes in which the wit and keen analysis of economic conditions by the Socialist representative came out victorious, members of the House have been very chary about arguing political questions with him on the floor.

Other speeches delivered by him include an argument for the old age pension, one favoring an eight-hour day on government contract work, one warning "insurgents" that they cannot accomplish results by remaining in the old parties, one criticising starvation wages of workers in the District of Columbia, his speech on the Lawrence outrages, his address favoring a citizen soldiery, and his speech advocating the Hanford impeachment resolution.

In addition, Berger's standing as the representative of a great mass of voters has given him great influence in the different departments of the government. He has taken up and carried to a successful conclusion a number of immigration cases in which exclusion orders had been issued by the secretary of commerce and labor, the most prominent being that of Theodore Malkoff, who had been one of the crew of the cruiser Potemkin, which had joined the mutiny. Except for Berger's interference, Malkoff would have been returned to Russia, where he would have been executed.

Berger secured from the postoffice department an order permitting mail

carriers to wear cool blouses in warm weather, thereby adding much to the comfort of this body of workers.

This sketch of Berger's record does not by any means include all of his work but has simply touched the high spots. His record is one to which every Socialist and progressive workman can point with pride. He has fulfilled all of the promises made by the Socialist party and has demonstrated that the hope of those who toll for their just share of the benefits of civilization lies in the political party of the working class—the Socialist party.



#### CALUMET MINERS' UNION HOLD SUCCESSFUL PROPAGANDA MEETING—W. J. TOUPIN MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR ORGANIZATION.

Calumet Miners' Union No. 203 held a rousing educational meeting last Sunday evening in Wilmers hall. The crowd packed the hall to the door and standing room was at a premium. It is estimated that fully 399 people were turned away. The most remarkable feature was that all had to pay ten cents admission. This is quite a contrast when not even two years ago they were unable to even get a score of people to listen to a speaker when it was free. The secretary of the union reported that there were people present speaking seventeen languages and dialects. All nationalities were present, even Cornishmen. The only ones who were not present were Americans and blue-bellied Yankees.

It must have been with a sad heart that the spies reported Monday that the hall was filled to overflowing and no incendiary remarks were uttered by the speakers. It is needless to say that no one said that capital and labor are identical. All the speakers were agreed that labor was entitled to all it created and the capitalist had to take his place in the ranks or go hungry.

W. J. Toupin showed it was useless to strike without organization; he showed that the strike was an obsolete weapon, that when the workers were all organized, they need not resort to a strike; that they could demand what they wanted, when they wanted it and get it.

Further, the speaker showed how the different crafts scabbed on one another in the past, but through the organization and education the workers are shown that we are all brothers and that the boss skins all alike regardless of religion or nationality. He further showed that we are obliterating religious and nationality lines and that we are making headways in battering down race hatred. He declared that when we had the anti-Japanese agitation a short time ago, it was none other than that splendid militant organization, the Western Federation of Miners, that showed them the solution of the race problem. "Take them into your union and pay them union wages, and if the boss does not want yellow labor, hire white labor, but pay all the union scale." Presto! the jingoes hushed their voices. The workers got on to the capitalistic war scheme and the plutes crawled into their holes. He also showed how organized labor is handling the negro problem in the same way, by referring to the molders admitting colored men into their unions. Mr. Toupin declared that the workers had to either lift the poor workers up, or the poor workers would drag them down to their level. Space forbids any further comment, but the address should be printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the thousands. In closing, the speaker urged the voters to vote for the party that stood for the working class; that was financed by the working class and intended to serve none other than the working class.

John Välimäki addressed the audience in the Finnish language. John can always be depended on giving something of great educational value and this address was up to the mark. Thos. Strizich addressed the audience in Croatian, Mor Oppman in Hungarian and Anthony Romano in Italian. At the end of each address the speaker was greeted with long and loud applause.

The Carl Marx orchestra, the pride of Calumet Socialists, furnished the music. It will be a surprise to our readers to learn that about one-third of the audience was made up of ladies.

At the next educational meeting of the miners, the speakers will be asked to discuss the union label and a special effort will be made to get out the women. The different unions realize what a tremendous advantage it would be to get the women educated to demand the union label when they do their shopping. After Easter a label dance will be given in which all organizations, such as cigarmakers, tailors, shoemakers and all crafts known as the label division of organized labor, will be urged to attend.

At the close of the speaking refreshments, consisting of coffee cake, apples, oranges and carbonated drinks, were served free.—Weekly Call, Hancock.

#### TO CONQUER THE WORLD.

##### Self Education on the Workers' Part Is Essential.

Almost all ages have attached some importance to general education and have left recorded ideals—the most sublime—often sufficiently inspiring to induce many an earnest dreamer to endeavor to remodel the world according to them. The question ultimately forces itself on such: "How is it that the present life of misery, led by the mass of humanity, is all the result?" Surely, the ages tell us, not from lack of knowledge.

No! But this knowledge, this immense power, in whose possession has it been? It has been held by the privileged few, whose instruments, all governments, religions and parties have been, in turning it to their profit and in keeping in ignorance, and consequently in subjection, the masses. For the few have those grand ideals, the highest cultivation of every human faculty, the pursuit of knowledge for the love of it, and of all that makes life beautiful, been possible; and that they might have the necessary leisure, the limits of the education of the many have been circumscribed by immediate utility.

Examining what passes for education in our public elementary schools, we find that the aim, divested of all its trappings, is merely to provide a suitable groundwork for further technical training; that the conditions under which it is carried on make almost military discipline and repressive methods

inevitable (what more fitting preparation for our future wage slaves?), and the false notions with regard to their true interests and position in society are implanted during the most impressionable age. For the better the system is fashioned to the tastes of his masters, the greater is their power over him when a man. Later, he has to fit into some particular groove in the workshop, for which a little specialized training may be requisite. This for many completes the system. Nevertheless, the results of such technical, specialized education have been by no means negligible, and are becoming less so as capitalism, in turning every scientific invention and discovery to its use, demands more specialized and less general skill on the part of the artisan.

Knowledge begets a desire for more, and the workers are forming a habit of acquiring what is not exactly of immediate use to their masters. Indeed, of what may be the very reverse. This, combined with the increasing hardships of their lives, is urging the workers to claim not only the world of knowledge and science, but also the world of material things as their due heritage.

A true understanding of his real position by a worker trained in the ordinary way, presupposes a deal of destructive work, for early false notions often develop into almost ineradicable prejudices, and he enters the fight, if not terribly embittered, at least tamed and saddened at the thought that he has only realized what to live for when his life is well nigh spent. While never relaxing in our struggle to make such a waste of life impossible, before that end is accomplished, it is surely wise to economize effort by making the way easier for those whom we hope will enter our ranks. This is done by giving instruction in scientific Socialism, part of which task is undertaken by Socialist study classes. They should all through aim at counteracting the effects of ordinary school teaching in as far as they are evil, and at dispelling the illusions there conjured up, by instilling a thorough knowledge of the true history of society. In these lessons the lives of the people of our class, the growth of their institutions and their progress under repression, receive due prominence, and dry-as-dust lists of dates, battles and names of uninteresting personalities are relegated to their proper place. Those who have watched the efforts of the child mind to retain disconnected facts and grapple with abstract dogmatic teaching, will look forward with hope to the effects of systematic lessons of this sort. The real position of the class they belong to and what constitute its true interests can not fail to be brought home.

As a preparation to the children for what is in store for them, descriptions by workers engaged in the various industries of the actual conditions under which they work are invaluable. While useful information is given about all kinds of materials and processes, the pressing need to change existing conditions is emphasized, and the failure for this purpose of the present form of organization according to craft is shown.

Instruction in all that goes to make useful units of a great working class organization is given, and the simple duty of spending what leisure time one has in social service is impressed.

The combined result of such teaching should be a recognition by the worker of the mission of his class as the greatest, the noblest that any class has ever been called on to fulfill, and a determination to do all in his power for the emancipation of his class.

The other purposes which these study classes serve have already been dealt with—how they may be made to minister to our aesthetic needs and serve as a means of quenching "that constant thirst among us for fuller and truer social intercourse."

Visits to art galleries, museums, theaters and picture halls we would substitute for the bands-of-hope, work parties, Boys' Brigades, etc., of Church Sunday Schools. In short, we would "acknowledge and investigate every reality in the universe and admit no phantoms," and although we are conscious that this is pursued often in haphazard style by methods halting far behind, still, is it not an ideal worthy of our best efforts?

To women especially would I appeal. Too often are they content to wail sentimentally over existing conditions.

"But now there sounds a cry that asks not tears,  
Stern silence now and fixed resolve were fitter."

They must realize that just as they have had their full share in the heritage of slavery and serfdom of the ages, so must they take their share in overcoming it, and that the might of all of us thrown into the struggle will hasten the assured victory.—C. F., in Glasgow Socialist.

#### WHICH SYSTEM DO YOU PREFER?

Under This System.	Under Socialism.
The men who make the fabrics wear rags.	The men who work will get their full product.
The men who build houses live in rented hovels.	Every man can afford to own a good home, clear of all indebtedness.
The men who make the automobiles walk.	No man will be enabled to live by working others.
The men who build the railroads tramp between the rails, seeking work.	Every laborer will be enabled to travel and see the world.
The men who till the soil eat the refuse and sell the best so they may buy some soil.	The world will be transformed into a thing of beauty and will bring to those who made it.
The men who work the hardest have the least.	The producer, the farmer, will have the best of everything, and will no longer be in debt for the land he work.
The men who have transformed that world have legally no right in the world.	

—Exchange.

#### PORTLAND CEMENT IN 1912.

##### Estimate of United States Geological Survey Shows Increase of Three and One-Half Million Barrels.

According to returns received by the United States Geological Survey up to January 15, 1913, it is estimated by Ernest F. Burchard of the Survey that the total quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1912 was approximately 81,941,998 barrels. It is believed that this estimate is within 1.5 per cent. of the exact figure. This quantity represents an increase of 3,413,361 barrels over the 78,528,637 barrels manufactured in 1911, or 4.3 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement during 1912 are estimated at 84,750,291 barrels, compared with 75,547,829 barrels in 1911, an increase of 9,202,462 barrels, or 12.2 per cent. The production in 1912 was thus held in check sufficiently to permit a material reduction in the stocks of cement at the mills at the close of 1911, which amounted to nearly 12,000,000 barrels.

The continued increase in the production of Portland cement is significant in view of the fluctuations in the output of other leading mineral products such as coal, iron and copper. The curve of production of Portland cement, although not now rising at so rapid a rate as during 1909 and 1910, is still pointing upward and has yet to take its first downward drop.

##### Business Conditions and Prices.

Practically all mills report having to contend with adverse business conditions during the first six months of the year. Prices were lower than the average for 1911 during this period, and some plants reported the lowest prices for which they had ever sold cement. After the middle of the year, conditions improved materially, and generally during the last four months of 1912 the demand for Portland cement was sufficient to keep most mills running at full capacity. In the Lehigh district, production was curtailed

slightly, in order to diminish the accumulated stocks. Production and shipments in New York show the greatest proportionate increase of all districts. In the southeastern states the increase in production and shipments was gratifyingly large, as it was also in the vicinity of Chicago, and in Iowa and Missouri. Certain plants in Kansas were much hampered by the failure of the supply of natural gas, and were obliged to shut down temporarily while installing coal-burning devices. This feature contributed to the decrease in production in the great plains states. In the Pacific coast states and in certain of the Rocky Mountain states, production did not keep pace with that of 1911, owing to the lack of demand for cement for large public works.

The average price for the whole country of Portland cement per barrel in bulk at the mills will probably show a slight decrease when complete returns are received, although at the close of the year prices were much better than they had been during the last two years.

#### Production by Districts.

In addition to estimating the total production and shipments of Portland cement during 1912 it is possible to present fairly complete statistics of production and shipments by districts.

**Lehigh District.**—Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which together form the leading Portland cement manufacturing district of the United States, produced approximately 24,449,523 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 25,972,108 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 1,522,585 barrels, or 5.9 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 25,905,257 barrels, compared with 25,192,464 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 712,793 barrels, or 2.8 per cent. There were 20 mills reported as active in 1912, against 24 in 1911.

**New York.**—Mills in the state of New York produced approximately 4,490,180 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 3,314,217 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 1,175,963 barrels, or 35.5 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 4,547,195 barrels, compared with 3,058,463 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 1,488,732 barrels, or 48.7 per cent. There were seven mills reported as active in 1912 the same number as in 1911.

**Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.**—In Ohio and Western Pennsylvania there were produced approximately 7,239,775 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 6,756,313 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 483,462 barrels, or 7.2 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 7,400,885 barrels, compared with 6,654,269 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 334,348 barrels, or 11.9 per cent. Three mills were reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

**Michigan and Northeastern Indiana.**—This district produced approximately 4,449,274 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 4,519,726 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 70,452 barrels, or 1.6 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 4,451,838 barrels, compared with 4,550,896 barrels shipped in 1911, a decrease of 99,058 barrels, or 2.2 per cent. There were twelve mills reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

**Kentucky and Southeastern Indiana.**—Mills near Ohio river in Kentucky and Indiana produced approximately 3,071,467 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 2,818,820 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 252,647 barrels, or nine per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 3,134,874 barrels, compared with 2,800,526 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 334,348 barrels, or 11.9 per cent. Three mills were reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

**Southeastern States.**—Mills in the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama produced approximately 4,664,454 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 4,049,063 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 615,391 barrels, or 15.2 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 4,961,662 barrels, compared with 3,723,183 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 1,238,479 barrels, or 33.3 per cent. There were nine mills reported as active in 1912, against eleven in 1911.

**Iowa and Missouri.**—The output of Portland cement in Iowa and Missouri amounted to approximately 7,557,090 barrels in 1912, compared with 6,067,449 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 1,489,641 barrels, or 24.6 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 7,792,163 barrels, compared with 5,932,856 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 1,859,307 barrels, or 31.3 per cent. There were eight mills reported as active in 1912, against seven mills active in 1911.

**Great Plains States.**—In Kansas, Oklahoma and central Texas approximately 5,760,938 barrels of Portland cement were produced in 1912, compared with 7,010,396 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 1,249,458 barrels, or 17.8 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 6,152,378 barrels, compared with 6,332,698 barrels shipped in 1911, a decrease of 180,320 barrels, or 2.8 per cent. There were fifteen mills reported as active in 1912, against seventeen mills active in 1911.

**Rocky Mountain States.**—Colorado, Utah, Montana and western Texas together produced approximately 2,298,649 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 2,124,930 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 173,719 barrels, or 8.2 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 2,234,766 barrels, compared with 1,994,790 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 239,976 barrels, or 12 per cent. Seven mills were reported as active in 1912, and the same number in 1911.

**Pacific Coast.**—The states of California and Washington produced approximately 7,258,542 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 7,278,274 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 19,732 barrels, or 0.3 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 7,483,852 barrels, compared with 6,770,242 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 713,610 barrels, or 10.5 per cent. There were eleven mills reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

## In Memoriam.

Cobalt, Ont., Canada, Feb. 25th, 1913.

Resolutions of condolence re death of William C. Langley.

Whereas the Grim Reaper has once more invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, William C. Langley, who passed away suddenly on February 11, 1913, and

Whereas, in the death of Brother Langley, Cobalt Miners' Union has lost a true and valued member and the labor movement a valiant champion, who ever stood in the forefront of the fight in the battle for human freedom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

MIRTON BEAN,  
A. N. GAUTHIER,  
JOSEPH GORMAN,

(Seal.) Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.

Committee.



## POETICAL



### "ONLY A MINER."

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.

He's nothing but a miner, an easy-going mutt,  
Who swings a pick and shovel; he's added in the nut;  
For if he knew his value, just take the dope from me,  
He'd see the supes and bosses damned to all eternity.  
He's the man who does the stoping, the one who digs the ores;  
The shafting and the mucking has a lot of copper sores.  
Sometimes the most complacent man that ever can be found;  
To him seasons mean but little, half the time he's underground.

If he works like "hell and blazes," never has a word to say;  
Is contented with conditions, don't want advance in pay.  
If he does the work of two men with a shovel number two,  
With a head-piece that is numbered five and long ago was new,  
He's just the man the company will give a chance to work,  
They know that they can dictate, and he will never shirk;  
And when election day comes round, the "boss" down in the stope  
Will tell this "citizen" how to vote, and fill him full of dope.

Of how this "generous company" have his interests at heart;  
They want to "better his condition," for this is but a part  
Of their pre-election tactics to make a "one-man town,"  
And they know the dub who falls for it is a contented clown.  
"Obedience to the master class" is taught him by his church,  
Tells him not to read nor reason, "it will leave him in the lurch."  
So with a hat—a number five—and a shovel number two,  
His "masters" own him hide and hair, and know what he will do.

But there are a lot of miners whose hats are No. 8;  
They're doing lots of thinking, and just as sure as fate  
In their time they may have handled a shovel No. 2,  
But the number fast is dwindling—there are only left a few,  
And all the "boys"—the miners—Irish, Dagos, Finns and Micks,  
Choose the very smallest shovels and the very lightest picks;  
They profit by experience—with their thumb up to their nose;  
Give the hand a turn significant, to the bosses when they pose.

As friends of toil and labor, their talk that sounds so fair,  
The miner knows is nothing only "rarefied hot air."  
The church has now enlisted to help the "master classs,"  
But what they aim and hope for will never come to pass;  
Both curse and damn the Socialists, are sorry, sick and sore,  
But instead of killing them, by their acts are making more.  
Wait 'til they wise the miner, who handles shovel No. 2,  
They'll make a Socialist of him, and he'll know what to do.

Heart and soul, I'm with the miner, 'twas he who made the town—  
Some who profited the most by him would kick him when he's down.  
Give a smile and kind word to him, when you pass him on the trail,  
Though he may not be a picture, with his old tin dinner pail.  
He and all the miners like him handled shovels No. 2,  
And made this town "a good old town" for folks like me and you.

### "EQUALITY."

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.

I roamed through the "Underground Kingdom,"  
Where we all are equal at last,  
And saw what we all will come to  
When days of Life's journey are past.  
And all around me were scattered  
Little mounds of damp, brown earth,  
All alike both in size and color,  
And equal alike in worth.

This mound, it once ruled a kingdom,  
Was a prince at the hour of birth;  
And I pondered and gazed in wonder,  
For it now was a mound of brown earth.  
What availed all his kingly splendor?  
All his fame—'twas a passing breath;  
He left his possessions behind him,  
And obeyed the command of King Death.

And not far away lies another—  
Who was it—a Pope or a King?  
It was neither—a poor, lowly beggar,  
Who had naught to the "kingdom" to bring.  
He had known what it was to suffer  
Every day of his life since birth;  
But behold! he is now the king's equal—  
Has returned to a mound of brown earth.

And between them a mound that is smaller,  
But with odor and color the same;  
And imagined it might be some "princeling,"  
Or some hero of glorious fame.  
And then—as in mist came a vision,  
As sunlight that sifts through a fog—  
And answered, "'tis neither king, pope nor beggar,"  
It once was the poor beggar's dog.

Is it wise to boast of our wisdom?  
To look on God's poor with disdain?  
Is it noble to gloat o'er our power—  
Court honors both empty and vain?  
Is it wise for those in position,  
To enslave the toilers at birth?  
For when Life's little day is over,  
We are only mounds of brown earth.

True—in life we may not be equal,  
But 'tis man—not God has said so;  
We all travel the self-same highway,  
And in time to the same Kingdom go.  
And the one who rules over a Kingdom,  
And the one who's an outcast at birth,  
In the underground realm commingle—  
For all become "mounds of brown earth."

# Directory of Local Unions and Officers--Western Federation of Miners.

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

**EXECUTIVE BOARD.**  
 J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana  
 VANCO TERZICH ..... 695 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado  
 WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia  
 GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

**LIST OF UNIONS**

**LIST OF UNIONS**

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O.	Address
<b>ALASKA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M. U.			Frank Boyer		Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J. J. Wacheulheim	Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
<b>ARIZONA</b>						
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Plato Creek	Wed	C. L. Johnson	P. J. Breslin		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNell		Brita. Mines
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Howe Sound
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	O. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Roseland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Roseland
81	Sandon M. U.		A. Shilland	K. Sandon		K. Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Joseph H. Parker		Van Anda
106	Trall M & S.	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trall
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAff	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Grantville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Grantville
97	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark		N Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
<b>COLORADO</b>						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophlr
142	Castle Rock M&S		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M & S U		Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
8	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
86	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
<b>IDAHO</b>						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
<b>ILLINOIS</b>						
210	Alton S. U.	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell	804 S.	L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Krelder	102 C	Collinsville
<b>KANSAS</b>						
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		Sandoval
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
<b>KENTUCKY</b>						
245	Craigs M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren		Owingsville
<b>MICHIGAN</b>						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Mattl Kevvari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jedd	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls, 1st&2d	Sun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen		K Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun.	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fable Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3Sat	Arvid Vitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W.	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly	74	National Mine

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O.	Address
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rilhonen		Hibbing
<b>MISSOURI</b>						
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum					
	Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Daniel Mcnedez	7211	S. Bldwy, St. L
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstircker		Neck City
<b>MONTANA</b>						
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Chas choberg	57	Nelhart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
			John Hartigan, Rec. Secy.	Fin. S		Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.		Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett		Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	567	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & DW	2-4Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow		Whitcomb
<b>NEVADA</b>						
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
285	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaff	75	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz	56	National
263	Ploche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Ploche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke		F Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S.	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright	Joe C. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smlth	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski		Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
<b>ONTARIO</b>						
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAff	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
<b>OREGON</b>						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Maitland
<b>UTAH</b>						
156	Alta M. U.	Wed	Joe McMillan	Harry Kemp		Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	John Strasser	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S	T				

Three different kinds of tobaccos carefully blended are in Dry Climate Cigars.

They are made by skilled, satisfied union labor.

You will like the rich, pleasing aroma and the delicate, mild flavor of

# Dry Climate Havana Cigars

The Solls Cigar Co., Maker, Denver.



## SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER YEAR

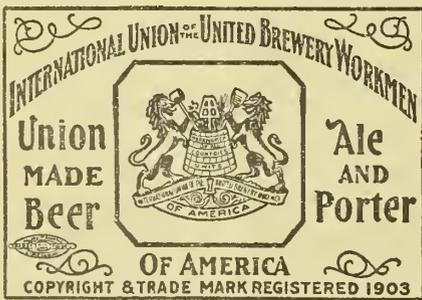
Address

Miners' Magazine  
605 Railroad Building  
DENVER, COLO.

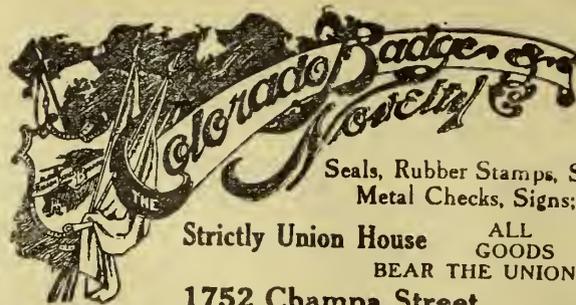
PATRONIZE YOUR FRIENDS BY PATRONIZING OUR ADVERTISERS

### B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published weekly at Vancouver, B. C. Owned jointly by the B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. R. P. Pettipiece, Editor. Only labor paper in Western Canada west of Winnipeg. Send for sample, \$1.00 per year. Address Labor Temple, Vancouver.



DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL KEGS AND BARRELS AND ON ALL BOXES OF BOTTLE BEER.



## BADGES BANNERS

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

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

## HOT LUNCH FOR EVERYONE SIMPLEX LUNCH OUTFIT



The Greatest Innovation of the Age

Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original SIMPLEX BOTTLES, which keeps liquid BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS. This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every WORKINGMAN or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

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

Theo. Petri Co., Importers  
1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## EMANUEL BROS. 1110 Sixteenth Street

The only store in Denver that gives the Union Label a square deal

Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

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



CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, N. C. 129, DENVER.

## UNION MADE CLOTHES

PHILIP DeWILDE. ONLY PHONE MAIN 6233.

## The Correct Clothes Shop FOR MEN

\$15

We Save You Ten on Suits and Overcoats

WE PAY NO RENT.

800 15TH ST., COR. STOUT ST. DENVER, COLORADO.

# Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

## The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price \$1.00 A YEAR