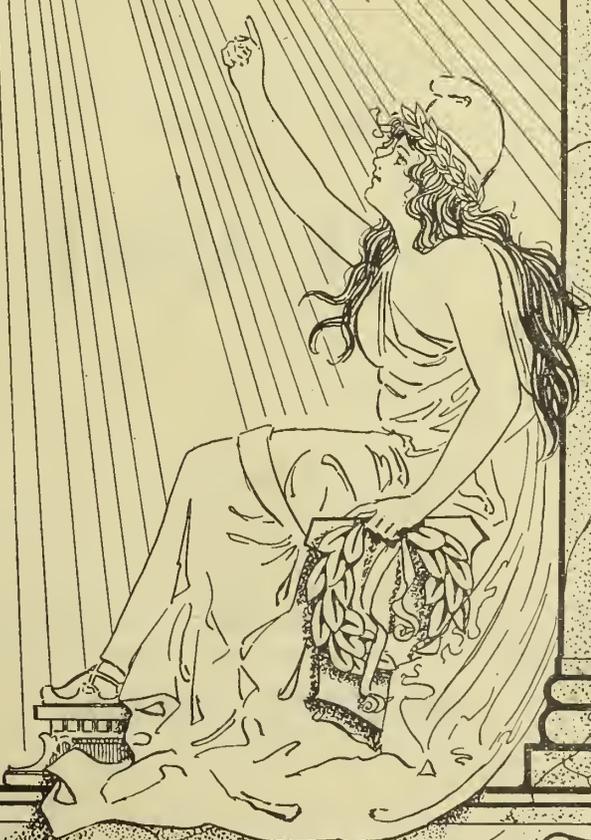


LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, MARCH 13, 1913  
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, March 13, 1913.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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**John M. O'Neill, Editor**

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

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.

HIGH FINANCE is responsible for the slaughter in Mexico. The murders and assassinations can be laid at the door of Wall street.

DURING the year 1912 more than 1,000 men were killed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Such is the toll demanded by profit.

CARDINAL GIBBONS opposes granting independence to the Philippines. Strange that the cardinal, who is looked upon as a religious man, should take the same position as the exploiters.

THE LEGISLATURE of Michigan is considering a measure which provides for a State Constabulary. The bill is drafted from the Pennsylvania law and is being backed by almost every rabid exploiter of Michigan. The bill provides for 100 armed men to be used during strikes and to be paid for by the state.

The labor organizations of Michigan are fighting the bill and hope to kill the infamous measure that provides Cossacks for industrial oppressors.

THE GENTLEMAN who was known as President Taft, is now Howard Taft and has retired to private life.

The laboring people of this country will not regret his departure from Washington.

LABOR sometimes starves to death, but no one ever heard of capital going hungry.

The "identity of interest" gag is becoming so ancient and ludicrous that even numbskulls cannot swallow such false philosophy.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Socialist party has lost "Big Bill." The membership of the Socialist party by a vote of 22,500 to 11,000 has declared that Ponderous William, with his "direct action" and "sabotage," can no longer use his official position in the Socialist party to minister to the I. W. W. and at the same time gather a few ducats for himself.

THE FOLLOWING is taken from the B. C. Federationist, relative to the Britannia miners' strike:

"The miners who are on strike from the Britannia mines report that the situation remains unchanged. At the meeting held last Monday in the Labor Temple steps were taken to carry on the strike and to receive reports from pickets, etc. It was further stated that all unions having members working at Britannia Beach have withdrawn them. The mine and the tunnel camps are now practically deserted with the exception of six shift bosses. The company has had no success in trying to get men to take the places of the strikers, in spite of the fact that they are being actively assisted by the employment agencies in the city."

A FEW WEEKS AGO the daily press contained a number of reports concerning members of the Legislature of West Virginia who accepted bribes for the election of a United States senator. That votes were bought was not even denied, for the debauched members of the Legislature were caught with the goods in their possession. It was thought for a time that all the guilty parties would be prosecuted, but the principal witnesses cannot be found and it is said that the prosecution will be dropped. The question now arises, who bribed the principal witnesses?

The same agencies that bought legislators and used the militia of the state to terrorize striking coal miners, made it worth while for the principal witnesses to disappear.

THE PROFESSIONAL PARASITE with distorted face who reels along the street seeking opportunities to quench his thirst, and the fashionably-dressed lady in an automobile, whose tapered fingers were never soiled by honest labor, are both the products of the capitalist system.

Socialism would remove the drunken tramp and the workless maiden, but such a change in our boasted civilization meets with the most vigorous opposition from press and pulpit.

Why?

Simply because press and pulpit have been subsidized by the economic power of those great combinations whose dictums are laws to things in human shape who lack the stature of real men.

TWENTY-FOUR of the twenty-nine defendants of the National Cash Register Company were convicted under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Fines and jail sentences were imposed on these promoters of monopoly, but no one has noticed any serious expression on the faces

of those gentlemen who have refused to respect the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

They have appealed to a higher court, and people who are sane and have watched judicial tribunals dealing with law-breakers with bank accounts, will not for one moment entertain the opinion that the convicted plutes will pay any penalties. "Equal before the law" is one of the most ghastly jokes that can possibly be perpetrated on men of ordinary intelligence.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of the State of Illinois in annual convention in Peoria, made a donation of \$100,000 in aid of the striking coal miners of West Virginia. Such a generous contribution shows the mettle of the union coal miners of Illinois. The coal miners, as a whole, are men of courage and determination and in every instance where a conflict reaches serious proportions, the sturdy men of the United Mine Workers never hesitate in responding generously to an appeal for aid.

The United Mine Workers propose to win the fight in West Virginia and will empty the treasury of every local union in the organization if necessary, to wipe out corporate despotism and thug-brutality in the coal fields now ruled by martial law. The coal barons, when the battle is over, will know the cost of the fight.

THE MANY FRIENDS of James Kirwan, who was formerly a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and who has served the organization as secretary-treasurer, will regret to learn that his wife has passed into the Great Beyond.

Mrs. Kirwan had lived in the Black Hills since her girlhood days, and was most highly esteemed by a host of friends. Since her residence in Denver, she had endeared herself to all who came within the range of her acquaintance. She was a domestic woman, fond of home and an ideal wife and mother.

She leaves three little children to mourn her loss, and the thousands of miners throughout the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners will sympathize with the husband who must reconcile himself to his loss and summon all his courage to fight the battle of life for his motherless babes.

FOUR CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS of New York were arrested a short time ago, charged with the crime of murder. Their names are as follows: Max Orenstein, Max Weisberg, Louis Weinstein and Abraham Fiolkoff.

Abraham Steinberg, the business agent of the Buttonhole Workers' Union, was murdered because of his activity during the clothing strike and one Harry Wagner, who was hired to commit the crime, has confessed. Wagner in his confession declares that he was promised \$500 to kill the business agent, but that his paymasters gave him only \$70.00 of the amount. Wagner had forged some checks and the clothing manufacturers threatened him with imprisonment, unless he yielded obedience to their demands that he should remove the business agent.

The near future will reveal some interesting developments concerning the killing of Abraham Steinberg.

IT IS REPORTED that in the State of Pennsylvania fifty thousand children under sixteen years of age are at work, consequently deprived of a seat in our public schools. A statistician says: "Of all the children in the United States up to sixteen years of age, only twelve per cent are in schools."

Such a showing reflects but little credit on a nation that boasts of freedom and lauds the conditions under which the masses of the people live. It is the children of the laboring millions that are denied the opportunity to develop themselves mentally. The paltry wage of the parent and the increased cost of living, snatch the boy and girl from the schoolroom to become slaves in the prisons of profit, where childhood is slowly murdered to coin dividends for that class of privilege, that scorns to recognize the rights of common humanity.

When will labor strike a blow for *real liberty*?

WEST VIRGINIA has been Russianized by the authorities who are merely the puppets of the coal barons.

"Mother" Jones, C. H. Boswell, editor of the Argus, John W. Brown, Charles Batley and Paul J. Paulsen were practically kidnapped and brought into the territory that was under martial law.

"Mother" Jones was in Charleston, some twenty miles outside the strike zone, but regardless of this fact, she was seized by official hirelings, who are but agents of the mine owners, and rushed into the territory covered by martial law, in order that a military court might bring in a verdict against her.

When the powers of a state are prostituted to wreak vengeance against a woman who has reached the eightieth milestone in life, it is no wonder that men and women of the working class are losing confidence in the so-called majesty of the law and reaching the conclusion that under the lawless reign of capitalism, *Justice* has become a corpse.

THE GARMENT WORKERS of New York have scored a victory, that while not complete has served notice on the manufacturers that organized labor is becoming a power, and that men and women who stand together for justice can force relentless greed to weaken and concede some rights to which human beings are entitled.

The Garment Workers have made a stubborn fight, and though confronted by biased courts, though terrorized by thugs and awed by policemen pledged to aid a master class, yet these dauntless men and women, who were the victims of fines, imprisonment and brutal insults from thugs and uniformed ruffians, stood their ground until haughty industrial czars reached the conclusion that men and women of the working class were worthy of more consideration than had been paid to them in years gone by.

The solidarity of the Garment Workers paralyzed the clothing industry in New York and forced tyrants to acknowledge the strength of *real unionism*.

IN THE STRIKE of the Garment Workers of Rochester, New York, a garment worker by the name of Ida Brayman was shot dead by her employer. Six thousand of her associates marched in the funeral procession and paid their last tribute of respect to her, as her lifeless remains were lowered into the bosom of Mother Earth. What became of the employer who foully murdered this penniless slave who was engaged in a struggle with her associates to secure a wage that would make it possible for her to live? Her employer was investigated by a grand jury, but as this grand jury was made up of exploiters whose foreman was the leading banker of Rochester, it was found that Ida Brayman was killed through the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her employer.

Had Ida Brayman, as a striker, shot her employer, a grand jury in Rochester would not have stretched its imagination to such an extent as to find her guiltless of murder.

The old *chestnut* that "we are all equal before the law" is receiving some severe jolts in these days, when the *Dollar is God*.

THE EMPLOYMENT of boys as messengers, which has necessitated their visiting the segregated districts in our large cities, was condemned by the Chicago vice commission, but your capitalist is little concerned about morality save when his profits are endangered. Then he is terribly distressed over the immorality of "confiscation."

Boys are still delivering messages and in some of our larger cities girls are employed. Mrs. Mae-Wood Simons tells us that in Chicago, girls are employed as messengers, both night and day, at risks which we need not enumerate.

When the Western Union Telegraph Company persisted in its partnership with the New York pool rooms, the only way by which it could be reached was in holding its directors personally responsible. When they found that their partnership with the lower order of crooks and blacklegs could no longer be concealed, they had no difficulty in dissolving it.

The directors of the corporations which are employing girls for messengers should be pilloried along with the procurer and white slave dealer.

There is a way.—Milwaukee Leader.

MAYOR GAYNOR of New York who has posed as a *Democrat* and who believed in *Democracy*, has forwarded a letter to the Kansas Legislature denouncing in vigorous language the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall.

The attitude assumed by Gaynor on such measures has aroused the indignation of some labor editors, who entertained the opinion that Gaynor believed in a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

But these labor editors who are now gnashing their teeth in rage against Gaynor, have forgotten that the Chief Magistrate of New York was once a judicial autocrat whose decisions could scarcely be looked upon as being based on justice. Gaynor believes in a *Democracy* that will not threaten the fortress in which Big Business is entrenched. A Democracy in which the people rule is repugnant to the sentiments of a jurist who looks upon the common people as a *mob*.

Gaynor "hears his master's voice" and speaks and acts in such a manner, as to win the approbation of that element in society whose wealth is drawn from the labor of a class, that is just awakening to the brutality of an industrial system, that holds labor in the chains of slavery.

THOMAS SLADDEN was State Secretary of the Socialist party of Oregon. "Tom," as he was familiarly known, could make some noise with his mouth, and when "Tom" meditated on all the wrongs and cruelties inflicted on labor by heartless Capital, there streamed from the slit in his mug a torrent of denunciation that shook empires and threatened the fall of nations.

"Tom" was a revolutionist of the "red" brand and he believed in "direct action" and "sabotage." His frequent bursts of eloquence in support of tactics and methods that were deemed in violation of the Socialist programme, separated "Tom" from his job, and he disappeared from Oregon to seek other fields, where his enthusiasm as a revolutionist and a "red" might be better appreciated, but "Tom" is not lost, as he has recently been uncovered as a detective for the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

His friends who have reverence for direct "action" and "sabotage" may be pleased to learn that his home is at Sacramento, California, and that Tom, who was once a Socialist, a "red" and a booster for the I. W. W., is now drawing a regular salary as a spotter and sleuth for the Southern Pacific.

Pass the limburger!

CARDINAL GIBBONS in a late address denounced the Recall of Judges as "an insult to the dignity, the independence and the self respect of our judiciary."

The Cardinal, when delivering such a condemnation, must have had in mind such *honorable jurists* as Hanford, Grosseup and Archbald. Every judge on the bench who has received a *bribe* for a *decision* will declare in thunder tones that the Recall is "an insult to the dignity, the independence and the self-respect of our judiciary." It is somewhat strange that the attitude of judges on the Recall with shady reputations, are in complete harmony with one of the most exalted prelates of the Catholic church in America.

Baer, the industrial tyrant of the anthracite regions, will give his unqualified sanction to the sentiments of the Cardinal, and J. P. Morgan and Hairless John of Standard Oil, will approve of the *sanity* of that learned theologian and expounder of the Scriptures, who looks upon the people as a *mob*. The Guggenheims, the Frieks, Carnegies, Coreys, Schwabs, Belmounts, and every brigand and pirate in finance an commerce, will applaud the stand taken by the Cardinal, but every man who believes in Democracy and feels that the people should be the sovereign power, will repudiate sentiments that do but little credit to a man who prates about Christianity.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION is now in power. Professor Wilson has seized the reins of government and the people who expect so much from a Democratic administration are now on the anxious bench, waiting for results.

The eloquent spell-binders of the Democratic party were profuse with promises during the national campaign, and as the people aided the statesmen of the Democratic party to reach the goal of their ambition, it is now up to the *statesmen* to "deliver the goods."

The people were told that the high cost of living was due to the tariff and that when Democracy became clothed with authority that the tariff would be so *revised downward* that it would be possible for our humblest citizen to satisfy his needs.

Again, that great statesman, William J. Bryan, who for more than sixteen years has had aspirations for the presidential chair, will be the chief counselor of the Princeton Pedagogue, and "the boy orator of the Platte," who has grown wealthy as a peddler of "hot air" on public rostrums, has been presented the opportunity to do some execution. The people will discover that there are some orators who lack statesmanship, and fears are now entertained that "Billy of the Platte" will fail to "make good."

William has been "busting" the trusts with heated atmosphere belched from a platform since 1896, and now that he holds the most prominent place in the official family of the President, acts must take the place of oratory.

HON. R. A. DAGUE now of Creston, Iowa, who has been a contributor of many articles to the Miner's Magazine and other publications, is of that type of man that commands the admiration of men who are struggling to make this old earth a better place in which to live.

Dague sprang into prominence as a resident of California and served as a State Senator. As an editor in his days of vigor and strength, he was recognized as a writer of rare ability, but above all, Dague always commanded the confidence of his fellow-men. Standing on the threshold of young manhood, he heard the cannon's roar at Fort Sumpter and he became one of the hundreds of thousands who braved the fire of shot and shell to preserve the nation as one, and to destroy the auction block, that relic of mercenary barbarism, from which was sold men, women and children of the African race. But while Dague was a soldier in the days of his youth, yet, to-day, he is a man of peace and believes that every question that affects the race can be settled without drawing the sword from its scabbard.

During the last two years of his life, he has been almost a helpless invalid, but though he is suffering from an illness that holds him a prisoner in his home, yet, his mind and pen are active, and with the hue of death upon his, face, he is still giving the best that is in him, to plant in human hearts, those seeds of fraternity that will yet bloom and blossom into the Brotherhood of Man.

Such men are greater heroes in *peace* than in *war*.

UNDER THE HEADING, "Toilers Get Nothing," The Labor World of Spokane had the following editorial comment:

"The largest pension bill ever passed by Congress was railroaded through the House last week, carrying appropriations aggregating \$180,000,000. This enormous sum is paid out to 'veterans' and their relatives for work of militarism. This bill and the enormous amount carried with it is the creation of the corporation lawyers and representatives of the big interests seated in Congress who feel it is their "patriotic" duty to look after men and their dependents who did nothing

but life-destroying, property-wasting work. No pension was granted to the soldiers of industry who do the productive work of the world. Oh, no! They may die in the poor house, they and their wives and children may starve for want of a little food, proper clothing and decent shelter. They are not considered although they are the real producers—in fact produce these \$180,000,000 which go to pay these pensions. Yet not one penny does Congress appropriate for their benefit. When, oh, when will you ever awaken, ye men of labor!"

The laboring people of this country *get* what they vote for. The Labor World of Spokane is slightly in error, when it takes the position that the "Toilers Get Nothing." The *toilers* get all the *burdens* that are wrapped up in an appropriation of \$180,000,000. From the sweat of the *toilers* will come the values from which such appropriations are paid.

As long as the *toiler* votes for his master, he is entitled to all the injunctions that come from courts, all the brutalities that are heaped upon him by police and militia, and he should not complain when he gets what he has voted for.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in an Associated Press dispatch:

"San Francisco, March 1.—D. C. Jackling, a Salt Lake City copper magnate, who has come to San Francisco to live, has leased the entire twelfth floor of a new wing to be added to a fashionable hotel, for a period of five years. Jackling plans to entertain his friends during the year the Panama-Pacific exposition and his headquarters, according to terms of the least signed today, will cost him \$24,000 a year, or \$120,000 for the five years. He will furnish the rooms himself, and said he would spend \$100,000.

"Jackling entered the hotel yesterday and asked for the manager. "My name is Jackling," he said. "I want to lease the top floor of your new wing for five years." Architects at work on the plans for the addition were summoned. Jackling told them how he wanted the rooms finished, and the deal was concluded in less than one hour. He left for Salt Lake City, where the plans will be forwarded for his final approval."

The above needs but a little comment. A man who refuses to recognize organized labor and who looks upon a worker as unworthy of any consideration, can receive considerable space in daily journals relative to the lavish manner in which he squanders wealth. Jackling can afford to spend \$120,000 in rent for the upper floor of a fashionable hotel and he can likewise afford to spend \$100,000 to furnish the rooms of that upper floor in such regal style as to command the admiration of his friends.

The \$220,000 that Jackling will pay for rent and furnishings will not be earned by him, but by the thousands of pauperized slaves who work for this despot.

Men of the Jackling type will continue to live in "indolent splendor" as long as the mentality of the working people remains blind to the infamies that grow out of an industrial system that feeds a parasite and starves a slave.

EUGENE V. DEBS in an article to the Terre Haute Tribune on the "early days of unionism" in that city gives some interesting history. He shows how difficult it was for the champion of unionism to reach the class that needed assistance.

In those days the man who spoke for labor was branded as an *agitator* and an agitator was looked upon as a criminal.

Debs closes his lengthy article in the following hopeful words:

"There has been a tremendous change in labor unionism since that early day when half a dozen attendants in an obscure back room was regarded as a great meeting. In that day the standing of a union in the community was at a low ebb and the "agitator" was looked upon as a mischief-maker and a nuisance, and a good many people haven't changed their mind about him to this day.

"But with all that has been accomplished in the way of organizing the working class the movement is still in its childhood. It is the greatest movement ever organized since The Carpenter aroused his fellow-workers in Judea against the slavery and oppression of the Roman empire. Its field of operation embraces the habitable globe. It knows neither race, nationality, color, creed or sex. It knows only the working class, the class which through all history has fed and clothed and sheltered the world, while itself has been housed in humble cottages, clothed in shoddy, subsisted upon crusts, and worn the badge of servitude.

"Wendell Phillips with his keen insight and prophetic vision saw that labor unionism was the foundation of the only real democracy and declared that the labor movement was the hope of the world.

"Upon ten thousand battlefields organized labor has fought the fight for the right to live, the right to enjoy, the right to be free. At last the world is beginning to recognize its power and its portent and the labor movement is hailed by all thoughtful men as the movement of humanity itself toward a *higher freedom, a grander civilization and a diviner destiny*."

## The Miners of Joplin Are Getting Active

THE JOPLIN MORNING TRIBUNE contained the following report of a meeting of the Western Federation of Miners, held at Centerville, Missouri:

"An open meeting of the Western Federation of Miners was held at the city hall in this city last night. Many miners who are not mem-

bers of this association took advantage of this opportunity and attended. The meeting was largely attended and was very enthusiastic, as much interest was displayed.

"At promptly 7:30, the meeting was called to order by James Houseman, president of the local lodge of the federation. Short ad-

dresses were made by Frank Murch of Lakeside, and Clyde Berry of Joplin. Their speeches were concerning the value of the federation. The main speech of the evening was made by Marion Cope of Joplin, an organizer of the federation. Mr. Cope, during the course of his address, stated the desire of the federation was to protect the interests of the workingman, as in union there was strength. They favored forming a strong union which could control the amount of wages.

"A minimum wage of \$2.50 was suggested by the federation, with a sliding scale of increase in wages according to the increase in the price of ore. However, no member of the federation would work for less than \$2.50 per shift. After the address, which was well received, Mr. Cope gave an offer to take the application of any for membership. He also announced that on next Tuesday, at the regular meeting of the lodge, applications would again be received."

The Joplin Tribune likewise contained the following report of a meeting held at Webb City:

"At an open meeting last night of the Webb City local of the Western Federation of Miners, held at the Newland hotel, the existing shutdown of the mines was made the theme of addresses appealing to the miners to become better organized.

"Marion Cope of Joplin, district organizer, made the principal address. He said that the mine operators, through their 'union,' had decided to show down for the purpose of curtailing production in order to force up the price of ore. That was their privilege and they were not to be blamed for doing it. 'But,' he added, 'we must emulate the example set us by the operators. We must organize and through our union work to protect our own interests.'

"The speaker said the shutdown would undoubtedly be followed by a cut in wages and unless the miners organize themselves they must expect to accept whatever rate the operators feel able or willing to offer them.

"The meeting was attended by about 150 miners, and resulted in more than forty new applications for membership. The present roll of members of the Webb City local was stated to be over 200 and there are also locals at Cartersville and several of the smaller camps.

Similar meetings of the federation are to be held tonight at Cartersville in the city hall, and on Wednesday, in Federation hall at Joplin."

The above reports in the Joplin Tribune indicate that the miners of the Joplin district are realizing more than ever that standing apart as individuals means that the men of the mines will remain as victims of the ravenous greed of operators who know no rights that conflict with profits.

The Western Federation of Miners for many years has sent some of its ablest organizers into the Joplin mining district and at times it appeared that their efforts would be crowned with success. But when success seemed near at hand, something would occur which practically nullified what was accomplished in the way of organization. The miners of the Joplin district must realize that ere the Western Federation of Miners can help them to obtain a higher scale of wages and more favorable working conditions, it is absolutely necessary for the miners of Joplin and vicinity to put forth an effort to help themselves.

No man can help another unless the party needing assistance is willing to make an effort to help himself. If that is true of an individual, it cannot be successfully disputed when applied to men collectively.

There is no valid reason why the state of Missouri should not be thoroughly organized, and there is no reason why the miners of Missouri should not command a higher wage, when they once stand together as a solid body, determined to receive a larger share of the value of the product of their toil.

## Legislation in California

CALIFORNIA Assembly Bill No. 1306, introduced by Mr. Finnegan, January 31, 1913. Referred to committee on mines and mining.

An Act to protect the health of underground workers in mines and tunnels, and regulating the use of drills driven by mechanic power and the forcing out of underground mines and tunnels smoke and gases generated by blasting powder and other explosives; and the ventilating of said mines and tunnels and prescribing penalties for the infraction of such regulations, and declaring that such infraction constitutes gross negligence in case of actions for damage to health of employes.

*The People of the State of California do Enact as Follows:*

Section 1. All drills used for drilling in underground workings in quartz mines or gravel mines or tunnels in this state, which are driven by steam, electricity, water power, compressed air or by other means, except hand power, shall be equipped with a stream of water, which stream of water shall be forced through a hollow cave in said drill or be made to play upon the collar of the drill hole in which said drill is being worked, so that said stream of water shall subdue and thoroughly saturate all dust that may be thrown by said drill.

Sec. 2. After each blast fired in any underground quartz mine, gravel mine or tunnel, where the drill holes for said blast have been made by a drill or drills equipped with steam, electricity, water power, compressed air or by other means, except hand power, before any employé in said mine or tunnel shall be set to work at the place of said blast or in the vicinity thereof, the gases and smoke caused by said blast shall be forced out by means of suction, air fans, or other means of ventilation, and no employé shall be set to work in said mine until

the air has been diluted with pure air and rendered wholesome and proper for human breathing.

Sec. 3. Any mine owner, manager, superintendent, foreman or other person in charge of a mine or tunnel who allows any drill as set forth in section one of this act, to be operated without being equipped with a stream of water sufficient to thoroughly saturate all the dust thrown by said drill, or, who after a blast has been fired from a hole or holes driven by such drill, and before the gas and smoke caused by said blast has been forced out of said mine or tunnel, or the air has become wholesome for human breathing, sets an employé or employes to work where said blast was fired, or in the vicinity thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 nor less than \$100 for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any employé who suffers any damage to his health because of the failure to equip said drills in any underground mine or tunnel with said stream of water, or to force out the gas and smoke after said blast, as above set forth, shall, in addition to the above penalty, have a right to collect indemnity therefor, and failure to observe the above set forth resolutions shall be taken by the court in which the action is tried as proof of gross negligence on the part of the owner or owners of said mine or tunnel, the party or parties responsible for the proper conduct of the same.

Sec. 4. The provisions of the above act are to be regarded as cumulative to the laws now in force for the protection of the lives and the health of those employed in underground mines and tunnels, and not as repealing any such now in force.

Sec. 5. This law shall take effect on the first day of November, 1913.

## The General Strike

### XIII.—THE VIEWS OF TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST LEADERS.

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

"WHEN ONE DOES NOT WANT to play upon words," says Van Kol, the veteran Socialist of Holland, "the general strike is but an anarchistic Utopia, an idea that springs up in countries where the Socialist movement is feeble or still in its infancy. It is a dangerous fantasy of badly organized workers. For a general economic strike demands a powerful class organization, an immovable solidarity, an invincible discipline, and with that powerful trade unions, commanding large sums of money as well as numerous resources of rich co-operative societies. And the day when the proletariat possesses all these means of combat, a general strike would be the worst of methods because it would possess other weapons which are more efficacious; less dangerous to the working class and more to be feared by the capitalist class. As long as the bourgeoisie can dispose at will of the armed forces—of the police, of justice and of legislation—this

anarchistic dream will not be realized, and still less will one ever succeed in replacing by this means capitalistic production by the Socialist regime, which is a result of long social transformations, of an economic evolution more or less hastened."

"Let us then repudiate," continues Van Kol, "with all our might the general strike, that harmful and murderous weapon for the working class, condemned in advance to defeat; let us repudiate this method of combat which increases the misery of the proletariat, decimates its forces and afflicts it with powerlessness. Let us repudiate the general strike as well when it has an economic end in warring against the capitalist class as when it will have a political character and will be a question of the conquest of the state. Let us cast far from us this ill-fated idea which dislocates all Socialist democratic action and stakes all on a throw of dice—all to lose or all to gain—with the certainty of losing.

"When the day will at last dawn when we shall have with us the majority of people, even without having a majority in the parliament and in the government, when the working class organizations shall form an invincible revolutionary phalanx, in that day we shall know how to conquer without a general strike, which becomes superfluous as soon as it is possible. For as soon as we shall have such a force, the working class will reorganize the state and the means of production,

the hour of deliverance will have rung. But in awaiting that hour, which must come, we must not resort to a device which is sonorous but empty, which dates from the earliest times of the working class movement and causes its efforts to diverge from our old methods of warfare that have withstood the test of fire. It is our duty to unmask this anarchist method, this ill-omened tragedy, and to warn the working class against this dangerous weapon that is harmful and powerless."

"I do not know if I may be considered an authority on this subject," says Vliegen, also of Holland, "because I have been a member of a committee which proclaimed and directed a general strike. In any event, I shall put aside this peculiarity, forget it as much as possible. In my opinion, however, it is already remarkable enough that this experience transformed me into an adversary of the general strike—I who was a partisan to it. It is significant, furthermore, that my opinion is not determined by the secondary circumstances which caused the loss of the strike in which I played a part, but it is based upon facts which appertain directly to the general strike itself, and which will consequently repeat themselves in every general strike."

"What is the general strike? How does it intimidate the dominant class? They answer us: By the arrest of production. When production ceases, all social life becomes impossible. No article of food is placed upon the market, navigation and communications by railroad are interrupted, famine appears. If it is in winter, there is no more fuel. And so on."

"Yes; but who will be the first to suffer from the famine? The proletarian. And who from the cold? The proletarian. Evidently it is society as a whole that struggles in such a terrible crisis. But as in all kinds of crises, it is the proletarian that suffers from the beginning and the most severely."

"We saw that at Amsterdam, in April of the preceding year. The dockers were on strike, and the transportation of provisions by railroad was completely paralyzed. The bakers were unemployed. What followed? The bourgeois sent their servants to buy provisions even into the working class quarters, and the wives of the workers saw around them the prices of food supplies mount alarmingly. The gas fitters were on strike. The reserve of gas being almost exhausted, provisions of petroleum and candles were made. But who was able to make these provisions, and who, on the other hand, remained without light?"

"Here is what one might say as a resumé: If the general strike renders life impossible for everybody, it menaces first the proletarian. Whatever branch of production one may care to look at, if it immobilizes itself, it will hurt the proletarian first of all. For its own salvation, the proletarian will be obliged to resume work."

"I consider the general strike," says H. M. Hyndman, the veteran English Socialist, "as a remedy proposed by men who have never reflected upon the economic situation and upon social conditions. It is a kind of sentimental attempt to hasten arbitrarily the development of humanity. And, like all sentimental tendencies, this one also in vain."

"Organization and discipline," says Harry Quelch, also of England, "are indispensable to the success of all strikes, but a general strike would necessitate the most vast and the most perfect organization, and the strictest military discipline, if it should succeed in a serious struggle."

"In a general strike," he continues, "if a minority of workers persist in remaining at work, that will suffice to paralyze the whole movement. With only a minority organized, the danger is that it may be the majority who may want to remain at work. That would be fatal, because it would be necessary to the success of such an enterprise that there be a complete organization capable of making work cease completely on a given day, with whatever end in view, if that were possible and I doubt it! It would be magnificent. But when the workers shall be sufficiently organized, determined and disciplined to make such a declaration and to execute it in that manner, there will be no need for a general strike—they will be the masters of the situation. That is why I think that although we should not discard the general strike as a possible weapon for the future, it is very probable that we shall never have occasion to use it."

"I am of the opinion," says Keir Hardie, "that a strike, even when it is prepared, may only constitute a last resort, and—I insist again upon this point—it can only be an auxiliary to a political movement strongly organized. The failures in the attempt at a general strike, for which Holland and Belgium have been the theaters in these last years, prove that the strike is a weapon with two edges, a weapon which is shortsighted, and unskillful hands can inflict serious wounds on whosoever uses it."

"I am persuaded," says Hueber, the Austrian Trade Union leader, "that a general strike of the workers in one branch of industry is possible with the end in view of trying to obtain by means of a most intense struggle and by the complete interruption of production, an amelioration in the conditions governing the duration of work and salary. But, in order to be sure of victory, it is necessary that the Trade Union organization in question be strongly centralized, that it should unite 60 per cent of the workers of its branch of industry, and that its adherents should have taken care to prepare for themselves in time of peace a very rich treasury of war."

"To the question of knowing if the general strike is good to bring about the social revolution and consequently the Socialist regime of production, I answer plainly with the negative. The social revolution is not a war cry, a fashionable byword; it is the ultimate manifestation of a phase of economic development, a phase toward the achievement of which we are working in the breast even of the capitalist world."

"Let us create," he continues, "for all the trades, powerful centralized organizations, fit to overcome all obstacles; let us occupy ourselves in joining the trade unions to the co-operatives; let us see, to begin with, that the co-operatives resulting from this union are able to satisfy the daily needs of our adherents, and let us strive, at the same time to rally to us the associations of rural producers. We shall thus have facilitated the passage from the present regime of exchanges to that which the future promises us. Let us agitate at the same time on the political field. Briefly, let us take possession of all the positions that offer themselves as useful and accessible, and we shall in this way have got through a great deal of the revolutionary Socialist work in acts and not in words."

"The Socialist Congress, assembled at Dordrecht," says Vanderelde, the Belgian, "last Easter, voted, as we know, the following resolution:

"The condition necessary to the success of a strike in mass is the strong organization and the severe discipline of the proletariat."

"The absolute general strike, in the sense that at an appointed moment all workers abandon work, is impracticable, because it would render all existence impossible, commencing with that of the proletariat. The emancipation of the working class cannot be the outcome of this sudden rising of all forces; but it is possible that a strike, spreading over a large number of industries, or over industries particularly important for the economic life, may be an extreme means of obtaining important social transformations or of defending oneself against reactionary attacks."

"It is to analogous conclusions that I arrive, basing my views principally upon the experience which we have gone through in Belgium since the constitution of the working class party."

"A general strike, in the exact sense of the words," says Destree, another Belgian, "is the concerted suspension of all work whatsoever. It is useless to demonstrate that a strike of this kind is radically impossible. If such a strike could even speculatively be conceived, it would be evidently useless, because the day when the proletariat would be powerful enough, enlightened enough, organized enough, to realize such a strike, with a view toward a determined end, it would not need to have recourse to this roundabout method, but would be strong enough to accomplish directly the object of its will."

"The question is," says Anseele, also of Belgium, "if Socialism should aspire to organize the general strike in order to snatch from the capitalist regime that which it cannot give us at this moment. Evidently no. We do not want any Utopian general strike; we know whither we are going, we want to go there surely and stoically, with the consciousness of the difficulties which may arise on our way."

"In my articles on the new party program of 1891 (Neue Zeit 1890-1891, No. 50, page 757)," says Kautsky of Germany, "I pointed out the possibility that 'under certain conditions when a great decision is to be made, when great events have moved the labor masses to their depths, an extensive cessation of labor may easily have great political results.'"

"Naturally, I am not using the idea of a general strike in the sense that the anarchists and the French Trade Unionists use the word. To these latter the political and especially the parliamentary activity of the proletariat is to be supplemented by the strike, and it is to become a means to throw the social order overboard."

"That is foolish. A general strike in the sense that all the laborers of the country at a given sign shall lay down their labor presupposes a unanimity and an organization of the laborers which is scarcely possible in present society, and which, if it were once attained, would be so irresistible that no general strike would be necessary. Such a strike would, however, at one stroke render impossible the existence not simply of existing society, but all existence, and that of the proletarians long before that of the capitalists, and must consequently collapse uselessly at just the moment when its revolutionary virtue began to develop."

"The strike as a political weapon will scarcely ever, certainly not in any time now visible, take on the form of a strike for all the workers of a country. It can also not have the purpose of displacing the other means of political struggle, but only of supplementing and strengthening them. We are now entering upon a time where opposed to the overwhelming power of organized capital an isolated non-political strike will be just as hopeless as is the isolated parliamentary action of the labor parties opposed to the pressure of the capitalistically dominated governmental powers. It will be even more necessary that both should grow and draw new strength from co-operation."

"Toward this abyss of a revolutionary general strike," says Jaures of France, "the proletariat is feeling itself more and more drawn, at the risk not of ruining itself should it fall over, but of dragging down with it for years to come either the wealth or the security of the national life. If the proletarians take possession of the mine and the factory, it will be a perfectly fictitious ownership. They will be embracing a corpse, for the mines and factories will be no better than dead bodies while economic circulation is suspended and production is stopped. So long as a class does not own and govern the whole social machine, it can seize a few factories and yards if it wants to, but it really possesses nothing. To hold in one's hand a few pebbles of a deserted road is not to be master of transportation. The working class would be the dupe of a fatal illusion and a sort of unhealthy obsession if it mistook what can be only the tactics of despair for a method of revolution."

Such are the opinions of a few notable leaders of the working class movement in Europe. There is not one veteran in the International Movement who dissents from the view that the general strike will be a dangerous and perhaps futile weapon in the struggle for working class emancipation.

# Haywood's Letter to Moyer

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 22, 1913.

Chas. H. Moyer, President Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado.

Sir:

IN THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Western Federation of Miners, issue of February 6th, there appears a statement under the caption "A Near View of Bill Haywood." The same purports to be from Adolph Germer; it could only have been written with your connivance and approval; you know that what he sets forth as facts regarding the collections made by me in behalf of Steve Adams are contemptible and malicious lies.

You have in the office of the Western Federation of Miners my report of all collections made and expense account incident to the same. You know that it was not I that failed of an accounting and you further know that up to this time though nearly five years have passed, the Western Federation of Miners has failed to make an adjustment.

In view of my standing with the working class I am entitled to a hearing and vindication. It is not for you, the jealous enemy, to condemn me ex parte. The Socialist party and organized labor generally are entitled to know the truth in connection with these charges, and to this end I demand that a representative committee be authorized to make a complete investigation and report of my stewardship of the finances of the Western Federation of Miners, this investigation to cover the entire period of my official connection with the Western Federation of Miners. You are to name two of the committee of five, I will name two who will be in all ways satisfactory to the Socialist and labor movement, the four members thus appointed to select the fifth member of said committee. This committee to have free access to all documents, papers, books, minutes and files of the organization.

You must agree to this investigation or stand branded of guilt worse than that of which you would convict me.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

## Moyer's Answer to Haywood

Denver, Colo., March 6, 1913.

Mr. William D. Haywood, General Organizer, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

IN REPLY to a communication under date of February 24, 1913, signed by you, in which you refer to a certain statement which appeared in the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, issue of February 6th, which purports, as you put it, to be from Adolph Germer, permit me to say that Mr. Germer is the best authority as to whether he is responsible for the statement, and knowing the gentleman as I do and as you do, I have no doubt, and I feel confident that you have no reason to fear, but what he will inform the public as to whether he assumes the responsibility for the statement, and also whether the same was written with my connivance and approval. Therefore, my only purpose in taking notice of your contemptible communication, which you for reasons best known to yourself, caused to be published in a miserable sheet edited by a so-called labor organization which has done everything in its power to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, an organization to which you owe your undying allegiance, before it had time to reach me, is to inform you, first, that I have no knowledge as to whether you received the collections which Mr. Germer charges you with having received or not. Second, that when you say that I know that what he states as facts regarding collections made by you in behalf of Steve Adams are contemptible and malicious lies, that I desire to hurl the lie back into your teeth and challenge you to prove that I have any knowledge whatsoever of the collections referred to by Mr. Germer. Third, I admit that there is in the office of the Western Federation of Miners certain reports from you of collections made and expenses incident to the same, but whether all, as claimed by you, I am not informed. Fourth that when you infer that the Western Federation of Miners has failed to fairly adjust any business matters as between you and the organization, you again resort to that contemptible and malicious lie which you are so ready to hurl at me. Fifth, when you charge that you have been condemned by me, you speak without authority or evidence, and as to being jealous of your standing in the Socialist movement, the labor movement, or elsewhere, I will only say that the human being who would aspire to follow in the path which you have followed, which is known to those who know you best, would be a freak only second to yourself. Sixth, I fully agree with you that the Socialist party and organized labor generally are entitled to know the truth in connection with the charges made by Mr. Germer, which as I understand, are in effect that you collected certain moneys for the defense of Steve Adams which were not forwarded by you to the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, and when you demand of Mr. Germer,—who is making the charges, and not myself,—that he furnish the proof or stand branded of guilt worse than that of which he would convict you, and Mr. Germer requests of the Western Federation of Miners such evidence as they may have regarding this particular matter, he will be furnished with the same, but this is to give you to distinctly understand that the present officers of the Western Federation of Miners will not sur-

render the headquarters of the organization to you or any committee you may select to have free access to all documents, papers, minutes and files of the organization, and no one knows this better than you do,—and no one is in doubt as to your purpose in making a demand that you would not consider for one moment were you still occupying the position which at one time you occupied in the Western Federation of Miners. As to the books, they are in the custody of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Ernest Mills, as you well know, and you will have to consult him as to whether he will surrender them to any one other than the Executive Board or an auditing committee of our conventions.

In conclusion, permit me to say that your attempt to involve me in this matter, as you have, will not appeal to fair-minded men, although it will undoubtedly cause great rejoicing among the small coterie who have stopped at nothing during the past five years to poison the minds of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners against me, but having failed in their contemptible work, would destroy an organization of which you, of all other men, should be proud.

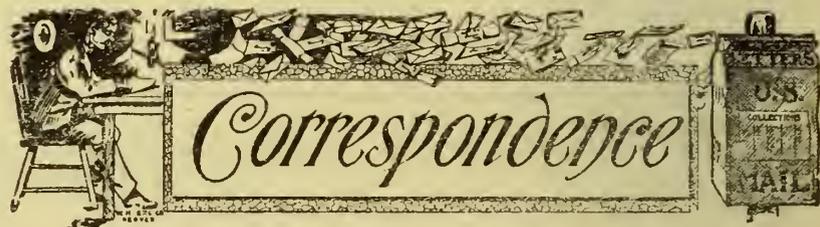
As to conniving with Adolph Germer, or any one else, in making charges against you, if you will permit your memory to go back a few short years, I believe you will remember that I was not backward in expressing my own views. I have not changed and should I at any time accuse you, as has Mr. Germer, I shall stand ready to furnish satisfaction in any manner you may desire, but until I do so I shall expect and demand that you discontinue the publishing of such letters as appeared in the Industrial Worker of Spokane, which was undoubtedly furnished by you and which appeared in the said sheet, as I have stated, before the original had time to reach me through the mails.

CHARLES H. MOYER.

President Western Federation of Miners.

P. S. While it has not been customary with me to transact either organization or personal business through the public press, yet, as you have resorted to that method by having published a letter which should have been considered personal, by you at least, until such time as I either failed or refused to acknowledge the same, my answer shall be given to the United Mine Workers' Journal and the Miners' Magazine.

C. H. M.



### 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. 4t

### PROTEST RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The editors of the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper published at Girard, Kansas, has been made a subject of constant persecution by Attorney Bone and associates, and believing that the present prosecution of that paper is only an exhibition of official spite and a fight against a free press in a free country, and if the officials of the Department of Justice are persecuting a free press they should be brought to account for their actions. We demand fair and impartial dealings with all, regardless of opinion; therefore, we, the members of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, of the Western Federation of Miners in its regular meeting held February 23, 1913, do file this protest through the United States senators and representatives from Arizona, and urge that they use every honorable effort in bringing about an investigation of the apparent injustice displayed in the case of the Appeal to Reason and its editors.

Attest:  
(Seal)

PATRICK H. FINN, President.  
G. S. ROUTH, Secretary.

### FEDERAL COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES.

Washington, Feb. 28.—A bill to provide compensation for employes of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment was introduced in Congress today by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania and Senator Kern of Indiana. This bill has been drawn after careful investigation by the American Association for Labor Legislation and is to supplant the present law which among other weaknesses embraces only one third of the 350,000 federal employes, grants no relief for incapacity lasting less than fifteen days, and as the most liberal benefit grants only one year's wages even for total blindness or death.

The Kern-Wilson bill includes all government employes, it reduces the waiting time from fifteen days to three, and grants 66½ per cent of wages during entire period of disability. Special provision is made for the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases in navy yards and government workshops, and a new feature is compensation for occupational diseases, such as lead poisoning. If Congress passes this bill Uncle Sam will come much nearer being a "model employer" and America will have one compensation law up to the standard set by England, Switzerland and Germany.

THE TRUTH-SEEKER.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Strength and honor are her clothing and she shall rejoice when the workers are wise.  
She openeth her mouth in wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness.  
Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain, but a woman that loveth the truth shall be praised.  
All children shall rise up and call her blessed.  
Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king.  
Wisdom giveth life to them that have it.

SAFETY VALVES.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

It is a law of mathematics that you cannot take nothing from nothing. Those who look for cheap clothing usually get what they are looking for. No one knows it all, but some know more than others.  
Bankers and workers have nothing in common.  
Land, liberty and the pursuit of potatoes is the war cry of Mexicans who labor.  
Flowers for the living, let the dead rest.  
The pay check of tomorrow is knowledge.  
Jealousy comes from the snake family and is inherited by their kind.  
Sunshine, fruits, flowers and shorter hours carry your pocketbook in your head.  
Custom makes cowards of us all.  
Clean minds and clean bodies are synonyms.  
Dare to think—all apprentices do time.

AGNES FAIR SAYS:

Unless there is peace and harmony there can be no union.  
That those afflicted with jobitus are apt to get a corresponding disease called Slavebitus.  
Bullets cannot solve problems brains can.  
What you save today the bankers and "liars" will spend tomorrow.  
Some politicians are a cross between a preacher and a pinkerton.  
There are no society belles all are society "shells" who if they thought seriously would have fractured skulls.  
That the little college runt who received his education doing the begging stunt, (as all college men do) cannot solve the workers problems even tho he does occupy the presidential chair.  
\$\$\$ are not a sign of brains, but rather pauper's remains.  
That no worker should rely on anyone but himself.  
Some who lecture are scabbing on the parrots and ought to be out in the fields raising carrots.  
Like producers like slaves versus slaves.  
We want results not "hot air"  
Rigid in the extreme capitalism pile up profits for your boss.  
Don't be fooled, Democrats know nothing of Democracy.  
In a class by himself the agitator works automatically wisdom.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Johannesburg, Kern County, California, Feb. 23, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

After reading the article on Progressive Legislation proposed in Nevada, as published in the Miners' Magazine of Feb. 13th.

Am sending you for publication in the Magazine a copy of a bill introduced in the Assembly of California, by Mr. Finnegan. An act to provide for sprinkling attachments to drills operated by power, and the ventilating of mines and tunnels in the State of California.

Mr. Finnegan has also introduced Assembly Bill No. 752. An act creating the office of inspector of mines; fixing his duties and powers; providing for the appointment of a deputy and fixing the compensation of both; requiring certain reports and notices of accidents to be made to said inspector, and defining the duties of the Attorney-General and District Attorney in relation to suits instituted by the inspector of mines.

I am sure by publishing the bills in the Miners' Magazine it will be of interest to our members in the State of California, and I hope will help some of our members to take a greater interest in labor legislation, and the W. F. of M.

Fraternally Yours,

W. H. SWIFT

Member of Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, W. F. M.

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH MAKES AN APPOINTMENT.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, March 3, 1913.

A few weeks ago the daily press announced that Governor Spry had selected his military staff. The Salt Lake "Tribune" gave it a write up on the front page and featured it with pictures of the satellites, among the rest was that eminent friend (?) of labor D. C. Jackling.

That Jackling's appointment was due to his ability as one versed in the art of war—not industrial war as he is a past master in grinding out profits from the sweat of industrial slaves—none I believe will have the temerity to affirm.

The appointment, therefore, must have been made for some ulterior purpose. Some who profess to know, claim the overnor has been the recipient of certain emoluments which if true—and the writer beleives it is—may account for the Governor's action in this and other matters pertaining to the "Interests" and may account for the assertion that the Utah Copper Company controls the State and County officials.

Not since the days of Peabodyism in Colorado, has the Chief Executive of any state had the effrontery to appoint a notorious labor crusher to a position of prominence, and Governor Spry in appointing D. C. Jackling an avowed enemy of labor and the representative of the predatory Guggenheim has not only insulted the working class of Utah, but has sullied the morals of the state.

If the Governor is not acquainted with a certain "Mr. Jack" episode of two or three years ago he might profit by an investigation.

Throughout the United States there is a growing contempt for the militia. The people are beginning to realize that it serves no good purpose and no longer view it with awe and admiration, and that if there ever was any excuse for the "tin soldier" that day has long since passed.

Particularly is the working class being impressed that the only service rendered by the "tin soldier" is to shoot down working people in time of strike and all the pomp, pageantry, guilt braid, etc., will not cover up the deception, and the action of Governor Spry in his appointment will accelerate the movement that will sweep the "tin soldier" and the satellites into oblivion.

In the meantime, or until the "tin soldier" and man like target officer D. C. Jackling are consigned to innocuous desuetude all honorable and liberty loving men will shun the militia as they would a pestilence.

E. G. LOCKE.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Akron, Ohio., February 24, 1913.

To All Organizations Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

For two weeks a part of the 23,000 Rubber Workers of this city have been on strike against intolerable conditions existing in the rubber factories. Some of the men are compelled to labor thirteen and one-half hours; others ten and one-half to earn a low wage. Reductions of 40 per cent have been forced on the workers with the past three months, resulting in a revolt which now involves 12,000 or more, definite figures being difficult to secure. The last reduction is approximately 35 per cent. In addition to the decrease in wages, the Taylor system (speeding up) was put in force with all its most objectionable features, making the task imposed almost beyond human endurance. This last exaction will greatly increase the 400 per cent dividends now being paid the stockholders of the various rubber companies located in Akron. Some of the factories are closed, while all of the thirty are badly crippled. Unless the strikers can be induced to return to work, those now partially operating will be closed for want of stock. Wages range from 50 cents for girls to \$3.50 for skilled men, ten hours and upward being exacted.

The strikers are badly in need of financial assistance, and the sooner it is forwarded the better the chances we will have of securing a speedy victory. The strikers have public sympathy and have so far conducted themselves in a peaceful, orderly manner. The rubber companies have heretofore bitterly opposed the formation of unions, and efforts have been made to organize the workers by the American Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union, but because of this opposition our efforts were without results. If recognition is secured, it will lead to the formation of an International Union and the organization of 75,000 people now employed in this industry and their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Make all postoffice orders or checks payable to Ed. S. Shatzer, 15 East Long St., Akron, O., Treasurer of the Akron (Ohio) Central Labor Council, who will receipt for same.

At the termination of the strike an accounting will be rendered to each contributor, specifying for what the money was expended. The money will be paid out under the supervision of a relief committee of the strikers and the Central Labor Union.

G. W. THOMAS, President of the Central Labor Union.

B. PENCE, Secretary of the Central Labor Union.

American Federation of Labor Organizers: CAL WYATT, HENRY STREIFLER, J. L. LEWIS.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

That is the question that some of the members of the Federation ask one another. Some of the members ask such a question from an earnest desire to know what is being done in the way of organization and what progress we are making, all of which the members of this organization are entitled to know and such members are really to be commended for wanting to know.

Who is meant by we? Of course the members of the Executive Board and organizers of the Western Federation of Miners. What are we doing? that is the question. A question that when made in good faith deserves a frank and straightforward answer; unfortunately such question is too often asked in bad faith and for ulterior motives. Be that as it may, I write this for the benefit of the membership of the Western Federation.

As one of the organizers of this organization I arrived in the Ely District on September 26th last; A strike was called here on October first and lasted about four weeks, of which, full account has been published in due time in the official organ, the Miners' Magazine.

Being that the strike was called off on the best terms obtainable, and owing to the fact, that the district was never at any time well organized, one of our locals in the district was practically wiped out of existence.

Upon resuming operations after the strike was declared off, the company, contrary to the agreement, began to discriminate against the membership of Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen's Union 233, with the result that the union went under in fact, if not in name; notwithstanding the effort made by Executive Board member Miller and myself to maintain it.

About November 30th I was called to Salt Lake and Bingham for a few days returning to this district December 12th, taking in charge the funds and property of Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen's Union, as all officers, with the exception of the vice-president, were gone.

I then started the uphill work of rallying together the members still left working at McGill, with the object in view of electing new officers and place the local in good working order once more. This was no easy task to do. Time and again I was in the act of sending in the charter of that local, but inspired with determination I kept on trying until I succeeded to get enough members together and elected a new set of officers to take the place of those that were gone, some of whom, were compelled to seek employment elsewhere on account of being blacklisted here. Now 233 is still on the map doing business at the same old stand, and while it has not a large membership, the prospect for the future is a little brighter then it has been for some time.

Lane Miners' Union is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of between 600 and 700. The membership of this latter union are to be congratulated and commended for their activity.

By reason of the strength of our locals in this district, the companies operating here, have not revised the wage schedule, as they said they would at the time they were compelled to give a 20 and 25-cent raise, which was last fall. This revision was to take place when copper dropped below 16 cents a pound. Well, copper is now down to 15 cents, but no notice of a revision has been given as yet, and we are of the opinion that owing to the experience the company had by the late strike, no reduction in wages will be made by them at this time. If a reduction to the former scale is made it would mean a loss of about \$50,000 a month to the wage workers of this district. At this writing there is about 3,500 men employed in the district and a large number of men rustling around the mines. It is not advisable for miners to come this way at this time. Experienced mill and smeltermen would stand a better show of getting work than others.

Fraternally yours,

TOM CORRA, Organizer.

A REVIEW OF THE STRIKE IN BINGHAM CANYON UTAH CONTINUED.

Bingham Canyon Utah 1913.

On Oct. 25, 1912, there occurred in the vicinity of the United States, Mining Company property what purported to be a riot between the strikers and the scabs, who were attempting to operate the old Jordan mine, but which later developed in to what is generally believed to be an attempt on the part of the mining camps to pull off a shooting affray among their deputies, for the purpose of getting the union men on strike involved in a criminal conspiracy. There were quite a number of shots exchanged between the deputies in the canyon and the deputies on the hillside their aim being in the main directed toward the candle house which is situated close to the mine entrance. As a result of this shooting one Greek scab fell mortally wounded and soon afterward died, also a deputy was slightly wounded.

On or about November 2, 1912 there also occurred a raid similar to the one previously mentioned, this time on the inmates of the Acropolis Coffee house another Greek establishment situated almost in the heart of the red light district, better known as the "bad lands" of Bingham. There were about forty Greek strikers sitting around the various tables some drinking coffee

a few playing cards and otherwise amusing themselves while others were casually talking over the strike situation. Suddenly there appeared on the scene about fifteen or twenty of these boot-licking knee-crooking scorpions of oligarchy, somewhat resembling human beings, called deputies. This bunch of grimcraks headed by one of the most ghastly specimens of humanity that was ever mentioned in all of the world's criminal history (one SCHWEITZER by name) invaded this quiet and peaceful resort, ordered the inhabitants out of the place, and also immediately proceeded to drive those innocent men to the Bingham and Garfield R. R. Depot, for what purpose no one seemed to know. During the march to the depot in question, those boys were subjected to the most nefarious oral attacks that ever germinated in the dome of, or emanated from the oral cesspool of any putrid ogre of humanity.

They not only drove the inmates of the coffee house to the railroad station, but also every other Greek that happened to fall in the line of march.

On their arrival at the DEPOT, there assembled about seventy-five MEN. It soon developed that the purpose for which all this trouble was brought about was merely to find out if three men who were suspicioned of being implicated in a shooting (formerly mentioned) at the U. S. Mine were amongst this bunch of undesirable citizens.

They finally selected from amongst the bunch three boys who could not even speak one word of the English language and immediately railroaded them to the county jail where they were afterwards released on a plea of insufficient evidence to convict.

It later developed, however, that the real purpose for which this stunt was pulled off, was to precipitate a riot.

With the object in view of compelling the governor to send the soldiers to Bingham thereby compelling the people of Utah to assume the obligation of protecting the mining companies in their fight against labor, as said obligation was very costly to the companies involved.

On or about one o'clock on the morning of November 15, 1912, two notorious GILA MONSTERS (one called TEX the other one whose name could not be learned, but who was reported to be a man who had served a term in the pen for WHITE SLAVERY), were participating in a debauch in one of the brothels of the red light district almost opposite the Acropolis Coffee House. It seems that these two desperadoes were mixed up in some kind of a quarrel, for it was only a short time until they both came tumbling out of the brothel in question and on landing on the sidewalk opposite the coffee house, they immediately began to yell and holler. It seemed as if they wanted to arouse somebody nearby or else calling for assistance, for it was not very long until about twenty-five more of their cossacks pals arrived. At this juncture they began calling on the inmates of the coffee house demanding that you union s— of b—, come out and go to work, and at the same time began shooting into their ranks. This immediately aroused the union men who immediately began to rush into the street in the face of the deadly fire of these capitalists criminals. Not until three or four of their number fell victims to this vicious and unexpected attack, did the union men attempt to use their arms, for protection. The shooting being continued by the cossacks. In the meantime a few of the union boys fired several shots, but done no damage whatever. Out of the four union men who were more or less wounded one succumbed, the others we are informed are still in the hospital from which it is expected they will emanate feet first.

The purpose of this disturbance still remains a mystery, as it would be impossible for the writer to portray in details all the atrocious crimes committed by the more than six hundred cossacks employed by the mining companies to shoot down innocent and defenceless union men. Will next proceed to give you an idea of how the Utah Copper and other companies involved attempted to resume operations on their properties

BEN GOGGIN,  
Organizer W. F. M.

(To be continued.)

BY ORGANIZER ANTON A. LASSICH.

Leadville, Colo.

Thinking that the members in other parts of the country would like to know something of existing conditions where I have been working, I wish to state that when I first began organizing for the W. F. M. in March 1911, President Moyer ordered me to take up the work in the Flat River district of Missouri. I worked there steady every day, and Sundays for almost 17 months. In June, 1911, Sister Emma F. Langdon was sent by President Moyer to the Flat River district, and from that time until I left Missouri in July, 1912, Sister Langdon and myself worked together every day, regardless of whether it snowed or rained, and we made a success, by doing some of the hardest work for the W. F. M. that anyone could think of, by driving many miles to local meetings on bitter cold nights over the darkest roads (as there are no lights of any kind in that part of Missouri); the only light the people enjoy there is when the moon happens to shine. The Flat River district being a very large one, with locals situated from one mile to eight miles apart, Sister Langdon and myself traveled every night; we were always present at some local meeting on their regular weekly meeting night, no matter how great the distance or how bad the weather. On Sundays I held meetings for the foreign-speaking men, so I could talk to them in their native language, there being only four Sundays to each month, I held meetings in four different locals on Sundays. First Sunday of each month I held meeting at Benne Terre, Mo. Second Sunday at Flat River. Third Sunday at Desloge. Fourth Sunday at Leadwood. I am glad to say that those Sunday meetings were very well attended, and very successful. At every meeting from ten to twenty men joined our organization, and some Sundays more than that number. (There are great many foreigners working in that district in the mines.) In March, 1912, in company with Sister Langdon, I went to Herculaneum, Mo., where we were successful in organizing the smelter there with a long list of charter members at the start. I continued to work on between Flat River and Herculaneum, never missing a meeting of Herculaneum local every Thursday. At each meeting from 15 to 25 men joined until the membership reached over 300 in about three months' time. In July, 1912, I attended the convention in Victor, Colo., having been elected delegate from Local 225. At the close of the convention President Moyer gave me orders to go to Leadville, Colo., and take up the then President Moyer sent me back to Bonne Terre, Mo., to speak on Labor Day, the several locals of W. F. M. having joined together in holding their Labor Day picnic at Bonne Terre, Mo. Executive Board Member Guy E. Miller and myself were the speakers that day. After Labor Day I visited all the locals, remaining one week, then came on to Denver, and after a short stay there, I received orders from our president to go to Ely, Nevada. I worked there during the strike with Brother Guy E. Miller, our executive board member, and Brother Tom Corra. After the strike became somewhat settled, there being no further need for three men to remain there, Brother Miller and Corra remained, and I went on to Leadville, Colo., to continue the work I had left. That was about the end of November, and I have remained here since, working hard every day, and meeting with very good success in organizing the men, considering the great opposition I have to fight here. During the month just ending (February) I have added many new members to this local, and I hope to add many more in a very short time.

I held a general mass meeting at Stumptown, Feb. 16, 1913, which was very well attended by both men and women. I organized that day with the assistance of members of Cloud City Miners' Union, Ladies' Auxiliary of W. F. M. No. 14. The ladies take great interest in our organization, and I feel certain that from now on the women will have great influence in inducing the

men working in and around mines here to join with the W. F. M. On Feb. 25 the Ladies' Auxiliary held another meeting. I installed the officers and I am glad to say that this auxiliary gives promise of a great help to themselves, and to this local union from now on, and I know they will.

The smelter here is one of the many owned by the Guggenheims, and they show their hatred for organized labor here the same as they do elsewhere in this country wherever they own and operate different smelters. There is one McDonald here who makes himself very busy among the men, telling them that if they join the union the smelter will shut down; also if they find out that any man joins the union he is told to leave the smelter, and leave Leadville also or else if the worker is willing to deposit his union card in the company office, he is promised a (good) job in the smelter. I know this is being done here, and I also know the purpose in doing such things is only to scare other men from joining our ranks. But in spite of all this, said McDonald has done and is doing, I am still on deck here, holding mass meetings and taking in new members at each regular meeting. Although McDonald wants me run out of Leadville, I want to say right now that it will take a bigger and better man than McDonald to run me out of Leadville before I am ready to go myself.

The men are working here in the smelter ten hours a day for \$2. Surely if ever men needed to organize to better their condition they need to here, and I am glad to say that men are beginning to realize this fact; and, taking everything into consideration, the future looks good here for a strong organization of W. F. M. I am doing all I possibly can to help our organization here and will continue to use my best efforts to get all the men I can enrolled under the banner of the W. F. M., where they rightfully belong.

Wishing success to the W. F. of M. in all parts of the country, I remain as ever, Yours in unionism,

A. A. LASSICH.

Organizer W. F. of M.

Leadville, Colorado.

#### A REPORT ON THE STRIKE AT THE BRITANNIA MINES.

Last summer the Britannia Miners' Union, Local 216, of the Western Federation of Miners, applied to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa for a Board of Arbitration.

This action was taken by the union when the Britannia Mining & Smelting Company refused the Miners' Union secretary the privilege of visiting the men at the mine.

The mines of this company are on Howe Sound, thirty to thirty-five miles from Vancouver. Transportation to and from the mines is afforded by steamboat from Vancouver to Britannia Beach. The mines are about four miles distant from the latter place, at an elevation of about four thousand (4,000) feet. At Britannia Beach the company has their offices and mill. The ore is carried from the mine to the mill by means of an aerial tram.

The secretary of the union, A. C. Webb, was in the habit of going to the Britannia mine to visit the men once a month. Last summer Mr. Moody, the general manager, stopped him and would not allow him up the hill, claiming that the property was private and that the company did not wish to be bothered by visitors.

The Miners' Union maintained an office in the Labor Temple in Vancouver and had in their organization most of the hard-rock men working near Vancouver. The secretary acting as delegate visited the various camps every month.

The Board of Arbitration was granted and George Heatherton represented the men, W. E. Burns the company, and J. A. Harvey the government. The men demanded:

1. The right of the secretary and duly authorized officials to visit the men for the purpose of transacting union business and holding meetings.

2. Recognition of the union.

3. That the company live up to the provincial health act.

In regard to the men's demands the company said that:

1. They deny the right of the secretary or any other official of the Miners' Union as an official to go upon their property.

2. If the demand for recognition of the union is that there shall be what is known as a "closed shop," the company deny the right of the men to demand it.

The company makes no difference between employment of union and non-union labor.

3. As to the demand that the company comply with the provincial health act, this the company is and always has been willing to comply with.

The board held meetings in August and visited the scene of the dispute. Finally Harvey and Heatherton handed in a majority report in favor of the men, and Burns naturally presented his minority report in support of the company.

The company refused to accede to the decision of the board. Early last fall steps were taken by the union to thoroughly organize the mine. One of the men working there was given power to initiate men and collect dues. This being necessary as it was, hardly to be expected that new members would travel thirty-five miles to be initiated. The movement was kept as secret as possible, and on Christmas morning about 3 a. m. the first meeting was held. Officers were elected for the ensuing term, Kerr McNeil being elected secretary and Al Gill president. It was also decided to abandon the office in Vancouver and have the union headquarters at the mine. By the following pay day about 80 per cent of the men at the mine were members of the local.

On February 1, at a meeting held in one of the bunkhouses, a committee was appointed to see Wylie, the mine superintendent, and request of him the use of the club room for meeting purposes. The club room was really the most suitable place on the hill and was, of course, company property.

The committee saw Wylie and the latter, after seeing Moody, told the committee that Mr. Moody was still of the same mind as he was last summer: that he would not allow the men to hold meetings on the hill. A meeting was held that night.

To handle a larger amount of ore a tunnel was being driven about 1,500 feet lower than the mine. The grade from the tunnel to the Beach being fairly good, a railroad would connect the two. A shaft would, of course, be sunk between the tunnel and mine, and one of the compartments being used as an ore chute would greatly facilitate the handling of the ore and eventually abolish the aerial tram.

To initiate some of the men working at this camp, Gill, the president, accompanied by one D. H. Cameron went down one day and organized the camp. Cameron failing to report for work that night, was promptly fired.

The following day McNeil, the secretary, was dismissed. The latter case being undoubtedly one of discrimination, a meeting was promptly called to take place after supper.

The night shift at the Britannia mine start work at 7 p. m., the time of office generally opening at about 6:30 p. m. When the meeting was called, the first proceeding was to appoint a committee to see Wylie and try and postpone the shift going to work for an hour, Mr Wylie always being willing to delay the shift when the club members held meetings. This time Wylie refused the men's request and further stated he recognized no Britannia Miners' Union.

The committee also asked Wylie if he would give any reasons for firing McNeil, the secretary of the union. Wylie refused to give reasons for McNeil's dismissal. He stated he had the right to fire anyone at any time. After making their report back to the meeting it was moved that a strike ballot be taken. This was eventually done, and when counted, was found to be unanimous.

A committee visited the boys at the tunnel camp and those working on

the aerial tram. By 11 p. m. the mine, tunnel and tram were deserted. The following morning the loggers and saw-mill hands refused to go to work.

Everyone left the trail for the Beach en route for Vancouver.

At the time two shifters, a powder man, one blacksmith and a hoistman were the only ones who started. The mine foreman, boss blacksmith and boss mechanic all quit.

It was learned from one of the shift bosses who came out that the day McNeil was fired Wylie had given this shift boss orders to "can" Gill, the president, and another, saying he intended to get rid of the union men.

When in town the strike committee got busy and as a result of their efforts the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (machinists), the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers called a strike on the company, the result being a tie-up at the Beach, where the power plant, compressors, etc., are located.

The employment sharks in Vancouver are doing their best to hire scabs. Their efforts so far have been practically futile, most of the scabs in this locality being busy on Vancouver Island, trying to break the coal miners' strike at Cumberland, where for the last six months a strike has been conducted by the United Mine Workers. The strike at Britannia involves from 500 to 600 men.

#### THE LAST GRAND COUNCIL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PAGEANT.

##### America's Greatest Educational Pageant.

To unroll before the world a living page of Rome at the height of her power and glory, to present as a great picture, instinct with life, Antioch in her pride, would be an achievement before which the civilized world would stand amazed.

Yet this is Colorado's ambition—to reproduce, in all its unique details, the life of the North American Indian when he still roamed the plains and dwelt in tepees—to present for the enlightenment and admiration of the world a spectacle that encompasses in one picture the history of a race for untold thousands of years.

The Last Grand Council of the North American Indian will be held in Denver in 1915.

That such a wondrous idea should have come to the people of the Queen City of the Plains at this particular time, is nothing short of inspirational.

According to the reports of the United States Census the Indian is rapidly becoming absorbed into the white man's civilization. In fact Chief Durand of the United States Census Bureau has given it as his opinion that never again will the Indians be enumerated as a tribal race. The judgment of such men as Louis W. Hill and Rodman Wannamaker and The Indian Rights Association, which has so long labored against heavy odds to ameliorate the condition of the Indian, is at last vindicated. The Indian, who for so many centuries has been bewildered, weak and helpless, driven before the overwhelming hordes that poured into this country from Europe, is finally swinging into the current of modern progress. The young men of the Indian race of today know but little of the rites and ceremonies of their forefathers. They are more interested in the white man's arts of peace than in the savage life of their nomadic ancestors. The ancient warriors of the race alone preserve memories of the days when the vast, sparsely settled West was the Indian's hunting ground.

Each day death takes his toll from the ranks of the red man and in a few years all the chiefs and braves will have been gathered to Ke-Shav-Manito, who dwells in the Indians' "Happy Hunting Grounds." The mysterious race of whose antecedents there is no historical record, is fast passing.

The pioneer settlers, the scouts, the trappers—all the characters who played a part in the unfoldment of the great west, will also soon become but an historical memory.

The people of Colorado will gather all these representatives of a dramatic period in history into one great council. For the last time, as long as the world shall endure, will the brave, who fought back the pioneer every inch of the way, meet in council his hereditary foe. In Colorado will be staged during 1915 a spectacle which has never had a parallel in history—an all—but—extinct race will present a pageant which will epitomize their life—their occupations, their customs, their pleasures and their religious ceremonies.

Many thousands of Indians from Arizona to the Canadian border, from New York to the Pacific Coast, will be brought to Colorado to take part in The Last Grand Council of the North American Indian. The Sioux, the Nez Percés, the Apaches, the Black-feet, the Navajos, the Crows, the Pawnees, the Snakes, the Delawares, the Moquis, the Modocs, and numberless other tribes will form the vast encampment. The various tribes will form one great village, each tribe being allotted its particular place to establish its homes and exhibit its peculiar handiwork. Suitable schools will be provided for the children and provision made for the holding of religious services by all the denominations.

Some of the most ancient relics of past civilizations will be reproduced, such as the crude architecture of the mound builders, the houses of the Cliff Dwellers and Indians' graves. The Indians will be permitted to lead their lives in their own way as far as possible so that they will be happy and contented during their stay in Colorado. The more highly educated Indians from New York, North Carolina, Michigan, and Wisconsin will undoubtedly aid in initiating the Blanket Indian into the ways of a higher civilization. A sharp contrast will be made between the past and the present modes of life, which cannot fail to convince the thoughtful observer of the future awaiting the civilized Indian and the importance of extending to the weaker the helpful hand of the stronger race.

It is believed that the government will send representatives of every branch of the army service and suitable provisions will be made for them, in order that all minutiae of military maneuvers may be given for the entertainment of the visitors.

An old-time western post with its settlers' store, pack-trains, six-mule teams and other things of interest pertaining to the life of the pioneer soldier will be represented.

Closely connected with the life of the Indian was that of the trapper whose daily life in all its details will be shown—the manner in which he set his traps, dried his pelts, etc.

The Pioneer—that commanding figure of indomitable courage, perseverance and endurance, who blazed the trail for the civilization and prosperity of the present day—will occupy a prominent place in the picture. The pioneer will again wind over the plain with their camp-wagons, horses and outfits. They will prepare their meals by the campfire, and in fact occupy themselves in the manner in which the pioneers did in the '60's.

An ox-team composed of eight yoke of cattle and three old Conestoga wagons, which the freighters of the plains used in 1860, will be a picturesque part of the pageant.

The cow-boy who came later, after the enterprising men of the plains had driven herds of cattle in from Texas, will have his ranch house made of logs, and also his corrals and ponies.

No picture of western life would be complete without the miner, and his cabin will reproduce faithfully the log homes of the thousands who sought the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Stone for drilling contests, and evidence of placer mining will give a truthful touch to the scene while the primitive gold pan will hob-nob with the last mammoth dredge. The faithful burro, "the canary-bird of the Rockies," loaded with his pack, must of course round out the picture.

One of the most important features of the exhibition will be the model

farm. A suitable tract of land will be selected for this purpose—a highly cultivated, irrigated farm, showing all the different agricultural products of the State of Colorado. Thus will be illustrated what can be accomplished by irrigation and dry-farming. The finest and best developed herd of cattle, about 100 head, will be permitted to roam about the farm.

One of the most interesting plans of those who are at the head of this movement is that for an Indian Museum, which will probably be a permanent structure, (in fact it may be converted into a National Museum.) Before long the Blanket Indian will have disappeared and a collection of relics pertaining to him, and articles of his handiwork will be of inestimable value to future generations.

During the Last Grand Council the Auditorium will be open and noted Divines from all parts of the world will be invited to Denver to speak.

A pageant such as we have outlined, carried out along educational and historical lines, will be of untold benefit to thousands of school children. It will be a remarkable experience which they will remember all their lives and which will transform the history of the west from that of a printed page into a living picture.

#### FREE SPEECH OR ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM; WHICH?

(By R. A. Dague.)

The Abolition Party and the early Republicans prior to the war between the states in the sixties, insisted on the right of free discussion of all questions relating to government or religion. John C. Fremont was the first candidate of the Republican party for the presidency. In the platforms of that party the declaration was made with all emphasis, that there must be no abridgement of the right of free speech and a free press. On the Republican banners in the campaign of 1856 were inscribed these words: "We are for Free Speech, a Free Press, Free Soil, Fremont and Victory." And the campaign songs contained the same words and were sung to the tune of the Marseillaise. The early Republicans were as noisy and as "revolutionary" as the noisiest Socialists of today.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and other able honest statesmen in all their speeches, declared there must be no interfering with free speech or a free press, and that no serious harm could come to a nation in which there was freedom of debate. That great man, Wendell Phillips, said:

No matter whose lips that speak, they must be free and ungagged. Let us believe that the whole truth can never do harm to the whole of virtue; and remember that in order to get the whole truth you must allow every man, right or wrong, freely to utter his conscience, and to protect him in so doing. Entire, unshackled freedom for every man's life, no matter what his doctrine—the safety of free discussion, no matter how wide its range. The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves.

In these latter days it is well to recall the utterances of the statesmen of the past and of the noted champions of free speech. Within the past few years in many cities of the union, meetings of Socialists and working people were broken up by the petty officers of the town for discussing at the street corners questions affecting the working people. If Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, Gerrit Smith, or any of the old time liberty-loving statesmen were alive their denunciation of the little petty town officers in clubbing Socialists and working people for exercising the right of free speech, would be vehement and effective.

When that time comes that free discussion of public questions is prohibited, then the people of these United States will be no freer than are the citizens of Russia, or other despot countries: then will the working people be slaves indeed. Let every lover of liberty firmly protest against the effort of the capitalistic would-be-tyrants to prevent the people from exercising one of their most sacred rights.

Let them understand they cannot change this republic, faulty as it is, into an absolute despotism without a terrible struggle. There are some sacred rights that have been given to people by their creator worth fighting for and one of them is the right to think and to express those thoughts.

CRESTON IOWA.

#### "IF THIS IS SOCIALISM, IT OUGHT TO BE CAST INTO HELL."

The "Rush Springs (Oklahoma) Herald," (J. L. Wilemon, Editor) Recently said:

"Socialist speakers and socialist writers in general have a knack 'of saying things which grate upon the ears of the people of the south. A fellow living in the great state of Iowa, whose name must sound something like Dago, has an article in the Grady County 'Socialist, denouncing the execution of negroes in the south for 'nameless crimes. He takes the position that the negro fiend who 'forcibly destroys the virtue of southern womanhood ought to be 'given a nrison sentence, where he should be treated kindly and educated out of his criminal desires. He further says that he considers 'every human being and every negro as his brother.

Now, Mr. Dago, or whatever you call your pseudonym, we are 'perfectly willing for you to claim relationship with the coon. In 'fact, we believe that only a man in whose veins courses the blood 'of African descent would utter such contemptible rot as that expressed in the article referred to. You are undertaking to denounce 'the punishment of a crime that horrifies and maddens any man in 'whose veins courses the blood of the Caucasian race. You would 'have the innocent victim of his beastly lust made the target for law-'vers who care nothing for the modesty of our womanhood, and 'would sell it for the paltry dollars and cents of commerce. You let 'the assailant spend a term in confinement, cared for by the people 'of the state, while the grief stricken victim shuts herself up from 'society, to brood over the monstrous injury done her. Great God! 'Is this what socialism stands for? If so, it ought to be cast into 'hell, with all the traducers of the southland, who harbor in their 'breasts such contemptible sentiments!"

Answer to the Above.

Mr. Editor:

I am the author of the article to which the "Rush Springs Herald" objects. It was entitled "Shall Negroes be Burned at the State?" Owing to the length of that contribution, I cannot, in this article, restate in full what I then wrote. Those who read it will know that the "Rush Springs Herald" does not state my position correctly.

I said that the negro who would assault a woman is a degenerate; he was born a mental and moral cripple, probably the fruit of lustful white ancestors who assaulted their female slaves. I said burning him alive is a horrible, atrocious act; that he should be shut up in prison and treated kindly, but where he could do no further harm. I said that the public burning of a human being by a mob of men who are themselves in a temporary, insane frenzy of mind, often intoxicated, sows the seeds of hate, revenge, and murder that, later, will produce a luxuriant crop of crimes which will curse the community a thousand fold, because it is a law of nature as certain as the

law of gravitation, that hate begets hate and violence leads to greater violence. Brutality and savagery indulged in by individuals or communities put in motion powerful, silent forces for evil.

I said that I was opposed to burning negroes by mobs in a civilized country where we had courts of justice, for many reasons. One reason is that negroes have been burned alive on a mere suspicion of assaulting white women, when the fact was later ascertained that the assault was made by a white man blacked up. I said I have no prejudice against the people of any part of our great country, and that I regard every human being as my brother.

Now, I might have stated that the "Chicago Tribune" is quoted by the "Cleveland Gazette" as saying that the statistics show that not one-third of the lynchings or negroes is for assaulting women, but the larger number of them are for trivial offenses. I read not long ago of the burning to death of a colored man who was charged with the killing of a white man, but the negro said it was done in self defense. The black man was chained to a tree, and a slow fire started at his feet. The victim broke his chain and started to run. Several men rammed pitchforks into him and dragged him back to the tree. Other men got sticks having fire on their ends. With these they punched out his eyes, and one man rammed a burning stick down his throat.

Brother Wilemon, would you have enjoyed seeing a man being treated in that fiendish manner? Would you have pierced him to the heart with a pitchfork, or jabbed out his eyes with a burning club? Oh, I hope that there is no editor on earth who could be so inhuman. I would not, myself, take delight in seeing a dog or even a rattlesnake burned alive. No socialist will ever be found howling with fiendish joy about a human being while he is being burned at the stake by a lawless mob.

I ask my brother editor if it is the color of a person's skin that determines when he is a good citizen or otherwise. I will venture the statement that Frederic Douglass and Booker Washington both negroes, were more desirable citizens than John Wilkes Booth or Giteau or Czolgosz, the white assassins.

No, Brother Wilemon, I have no negro blood in my veins. I am an editor. For twenty years I published old party newspapers. I wore a Union soldier's uniform in 1863. I am an ex-commander of the "Grand Army of the Republic." I once thought war and killing was right. Being a lawyer and a literary man, an editor and an author, and progressively inclined, I carefully investigated socialism. I found that its corner stones are "justice, reciprocity, a universal brotherhood, and universal peace." It proposes to establish a co-operative commonwealth in which every adult shall be a worker in some useful pursuit, intellectual or manual, and receive the full value of his labor. Its mottoes are: "Every one shall be rewarded according to his deeds." "An injury to one is the concern of all," "Of one blood are all the peoples of the earth." It opposes war and injustice of whatever kind. It is the only national party that proposes equal suffrage. It would take the children out of the mills and mines and put them in school. It would not smash the trusts, but says, let the nation own the trusts and operate them in the interest of all the people. Socialism would put a stop to stock-watering, and guarantee to all equal opportunities and a fair race in life. It would establish courts of arbitration and settle all disputes, national or individual, in a peaceful manner. It would lynch neither whites nor blacks, for to do that would be anarchy and barbarous, and socialism holds to high ideals and peaceful methods. It champions public schools, free libraries, pensions for the aged, and hospitals for the sick. It does not propose to abolish all private property, but the private ownership of public utilities. It does not propose to establish either social or intellectual equality, but equality of opportunity.

Now, Comrade Wilemon, do you still think such a movement as that, with such high ideals, ought to be cast into hell?

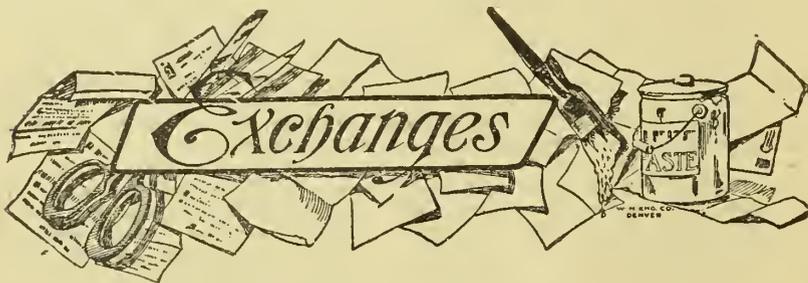
I am an old man past three score and twelve. I love everybody, including the poor negro degenerate who was cursed before he was born by the white man. I am a brother to him and to the Chinaman, the Indian, the Hindu, to every human being. I am a hopeless invalid. Propped up with pillows by a loving wife to write this reply to the "Rush Springs Herald" criticism, I will venture to say to Brother Wilemon, that, as editor and parent, do not, I beseech you, sow in the minds of tender children hatred, revenge, and murder toward colored people or anybody else. Teach them to be kind even to animals. Be assured that sometime, somewhere, here or hereafter, you will confess that this little preachment was as true to the right as is the needle to the pole. Yes, the negro is not only my brother, but your brother also. "As ye sow so shall ye reap." "If ye sow to the wind, ye shall reap the whirlwind," for

"Ever the truth comes uppermost  
And ever is justice done."

With charity to all and malice toward none, I am yours for the betterment of all human beings, white, black, yellow, and red.

Creston, Iowa.

R. A. DAGUE.



#### WANTED AN INJUNCTION.

Seeking redress for domestic troubles, a negro woman who resembled nothing so much as she did the "before taking" half of an anti-fat remedy, appeared at the office of one of the local judges a few days ago.

"I've a wronged woman," she hissed in a give-me-back-those-papers-Jack-Dalton voice.

"What's the trouble?" inquired the sympathetic judge.

"It's about ma ole man. He's done been carryin' on high wif a lot uv dees young niggah gals, an it's got so baad twill I don't see him more'n once a week. Sompin's got t' be done."

"You are seeking a divorce—a legal separation?" he questioned.

"Go 'long, man! Divorce nothin'. Think I'm gwine t' gin 'im what he wants and 'low dat man, who despite all his cussedness, is de handsomest niggah in Willow Tree Valley, t' go skyhoofin' 'round 'mong dem gals? No, sah! I doan want no dovo'ce ner dat legal septitition yer's talkin' 'bout. What I wants is an injunction!"—Exchange.

#### VICTIMS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

"Where there is suffering there is sacred ground. Some day humanity will understand what this means." This is a poet's thought, of course, and therefore hardly deserving of any serious notice from the sober, level-headed, rational thinker; nevertheless, it is more suggestive than many an indubitable bare fact. We certainly cannot wish to depreciate the value of clear logical thinking, for it is the foundation of all rational and correct acting,

but we find that the poet's vision is not without its use in explaining man's experience.

You must have been a sufferer yourself and become conscious of the fact that you were compelled not only to pay the penalty for your own folly, but also for other people's ignorance and other people's misdeeds, in order to grasp in some way the poet's meaning. It depends largely upon the particular way in which you are looking at things, and this is determined by our conception of life in general.

To realize that he who suffers bears the burdens of others, that he suffers for the sins of society, that he suffers on account of his disability to escape the consequences of the inter-relationship of social factors, is to regard him as a victim of conditions which it is the duty of civilized society to abolish. The sufferings of men bear witness to the fact that some law of nature or some man-made law has been violated, but it is not always easy to determine whether such violation has been the consequence of pardonable ignorance, of compulsion under the stress of circumstances, or of deliberate folly, or whether the social law which has been broken is an unjust one, putting a helpless man in a position where he cannot help breaking it. Even the convicted criminal worrying his soul away in a prison cell, or paying with his life the misdeeds of a wasted youth, even he in most cases would be justified in saying that he was more sinned against than sinning.

We believe ourselves free from all illogical sentimentality in regard to criminals, but who can hide from himself the obvious fact that as every human being physically and mentally and morally is the product of his environment, of forces beyond his control, criminals are no exceptions in this respect. They, too, suffer for the sins of others, for their inability to escape from the conditions that made them what they are. In every suffering human being, human nature cries out against the social forces which forced upon it relations detrimental to its own interest and well-being.

Thus life of man is made a tragedy. The one is suffering for his ignorance which he has had no means to overcome, another pays with physical or mental pains for the brutal selfishness of others; still another becomes a victim of our social order which compels him to violate the laws of nature in order to obey the arbitrary laws of a ruling class, and all of us are suffering because we are the slaves of the things we have been making—capital, money, material interest of all kinds.

To escape those conditions we have to join hands in a resolute effort to do away with the social causes of our suffering, ignorance, moral cowardice and the exploitation of man by man, and to create wholesome social conditions based on the solidarity of the human race.—Buffalo Socialist.

#### SUCH CHARGES ARE FALSE.

##### An Answer to Mons. Walsh.

The lectures recently delivered by the Rev. Monsignor John Walsh of this city at St. Peter's church described and pictured Socialism as the horrible monster of the Twentieth Century, and showed the "evils" that would arise if such a form of government was adopted.

Now, the Socialist positively has no selfish motive; his only aim is to bring man up to a higher state of civilization and humanity, nor does he look for favors, neither from a religious or political standpoint. What do we find in the present form of government? Men occupying positions of honor who were elected to their office by corrupting the voters by the power of the mighty dollar. In assuming their offices they take an oath to honestly and faithfully fulfill their obligations and duties, so help them God. How many of them are there who do not commit perjury? Is not perjury a crime, and why not enforce the law?

Why not?

In Socialism you find neither race nor religious hatred, for such things are the seeds of ignorance and schemers are ever ready to continue to sow them with the kind assistance of the pulpit and the press.

The great world, we are told, was made by God for the good of man, and he to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, according to the teachings of the theologians of the different denominations, and if this be true, what then?

Some years ago there came to my office a gentleman who was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and asked me to give him one hundred (\$100.00) dollars and to make one of my sons a life member of the association. My reply to him was, "No." Civilization and Christianity has so far failed to raise man above an animal. He said, "You do not mean it?" My reply to this was, "Yes, and I will prove it." Suppose there were a million acres of grazing land and its gates were opened to the cattle of the world, and after they had entered what would be the result. They would have leaders, but would never deprive one from feeding and would feed side by side until the last blade of grass had disappeared and at last die side by side.

Suppose we take another million acres of land and open its gates to civilization and Christianity, Catholics, Protestants, Jews and to all known races and religious sects known to man. What would they do after entering thereon? How long would it be before some of the scheming element of the different races and religious sects would combine, and see how to extract from their fellow-men the result of their brains and muscles, and it would make no difference what became of him, his wife or child as long as they could grasp it and hold it. The gentleman said, "The animals knew no better." My reply was, "So much more shame to civilization and Christianity, for they certainly do," and at this we parted.

Last summer a friend of mine asked me how business was. I answered that it was fully as good as last year, although on account of recent Democratic gains through the country, business on the whole seemed rather depressed and it appeared that the manufacturers were not very eager to push things, but would be inclined to impress the working class that Democracy could not be trusted with the reins of the government. To me both the Democratic and Republican parties appear like twin brothers. They both worship at the same altar; first the Almighty Dollar, next comes the Almighty and last comes the public, or rather, the people, and as the late William K. Vanderbilt said, "The people be d—d." Yet, if a man cannot see with his eyes wide open let him go blind, for he will pay the penalty for it.

As to no unanimity of the teachers of Socialism that may be, but they all strive to elevate man to a higher position than man has ever occupied before. In the year 1898 one William Muldoon of Brooklyn, New York, published a book called "Mark Hanna's Moral Cranks," wherein he gives the opinions on Karl Marx of such men as Dr. Lyman Abbott, also of Brooklyn, New York; Professor Hadley of Yale, Professor Yates of John Hopkins University of Baltimore, Professor Gates of Iowa State College, Professor Connors of Stanford College of California, and all of these men are educators of the highest standards, and they all pronounced the work of Karl Marx the greatest work on political economy that has ever been written by the hand of man. This book of William Muldoon quietly disappeared from circulation, and there was probably a reason. John Stuart Mill, the recognized authority on political economy, writes in his second volume, page 265, chapter 7, on the probable future of the working classes. He said the working classes have taken their interest into their hands, and are perpetually showing that they think the interests of their employers are not identical with their own, but opposite to them. Some among the higher classes flatter themselves that these tendencies may be counteracted by moral and religious education, but they have let the time go by for giving an education which can serve their purpose, for the poor will not much longer accept morals and religions of other people's prescribing. As to Henry George and the late Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, advocates of the single tax—in order to gratify one of the worst corrupt politi-

and rings in the city of New York, a late Archbishop, also of New York city, was willing to sacrifice the Reverend Doctor and have him excommunicated from the church.

The Rev. Monsignor Walsh said in one of his lectures that Socialism would be the destruction to morality and Christianity. It is impossible for me to see it in that light. When every child will have an equal opportunity of obtaining an education and to obtain knowledge such as only the child of the wealthy parents can enjoy at present, will not higher education of the masses produce greater and grander men and women?—D. Zeiser, in Social-Democratic Herald, Troy, New York.

#### AM I, AS A CATHOLIC, A GOOD CITIZEN?

By William Clancy.

The Catholic hierarchy, Catholic publicists and the Catholic press stoutly maintain that Catholics make good citizens of this republic.

Certain virulent anti-Catholic papers and individuals maintain just as stoutly that Catholics do not make good citizens of this or any other republic.

They declare that the logical political complement of Roman Catholicism is an absolute monarchy like Russia, since a highly centralized and graduated authority, military in nature, is the cornerstone of Catholic church organization.

In justification of their position they cite the bitter opposition of European clericalism to European republicanism. They point out the active opposition of our American Catholic church to the public school system.

We Catholics, on the other hand, defend our European co-religionists on the ground that European republicanism is atheistic. We justify our opposition to the public school system on the ground that it is Godless. We maintain that since we assume a goodly part of the burden of public education through our parochial schools, the state is bound by the dictates of an exact justice to reimburse us for our expenditures.

To this defense the anti-Catholic press replies that since we Catholics voluntarily assume the burden of educating our children in our own way, we have no right to ask the state for financial assistance. It is argued by this anti-Catholic press that since Catholics call their own educational tune we ought to pay the piper.

There are those, neither Catholic nor anti-Catholic, who believe that there ought to be more religion in the schools. There are also those, neither Catholic nor anti-Catholic who believe that there ought to be more religion in the churches.

We are confronted on all sides by a maze of conflicting opinions and assertions. If one asks the question: "Do Catholics make good citizens?" and one tries to answer the query, one is face to face with an intricate task.

The question naturally arises: "What is a good citizen?"

Would a protestant minute-man of the American revolution be called a good citizen?

Would a free-thinking sansculotte of the French revolution be called a good citizen?

Would a Roman Catholic Irishman of the Irish rebellion of 1798 be called a good citizen?

On the other hand, could we call an inoffensive, non-resisting, obedient Breton peasant a good citizen? Does absolute obedience to constituted authority at all times make a man a good citizen?

Do good citizens ever fight any established order; do they ever become revolutionists?

Speaking purely from a patriotic standpoint, we must confess that the protestant minutemen of '76 were good citizens and good revolutionists. And we must also agree that the Catholic Irishmen of '98 were good citizens and good revolutionists, although some Catholic clerics at the time would have denied such an assertion.

After all, it seems that religion has very little to do with the quality of a man's citizenship, since a protestant, a free-thinker and a Roman Catholic, as history proves, can be good citizens at a time when citizenship demands a lofty devotion and, perhaps, a vicarious sacrifice.

It is evident, however, that when our Roman Catholic publicists assert that Catholics make good citizens they do not intend to convey, for obvious reasons, the impression that Catholics make good revolutionists such as our minutemen were. They deny that there is any reason for revolution. It is true, they diligently admit the existence of certain abuses in modern society, but they maintain a beautiful isolation from any of the movements organized to correct these abuses, thereby feeding the fires of revolution.

They are irrevocably pledged to annihilate Socialism, but apparently they have nothing tangible to offer as a substitute for Socialism or as a corrective for modern social ills. A cardinal, an archbishop, a bishop or a priest here and there talks with delightful abandon of fair wages and just wages, but they never explain what constitutes a fair wage or a just wage.

The working class movements organized to bring a greater measure of justice along the wage route receive scant support from the clergy. The International Typographical Union, which maintains for its stricken members the best sanitarium in the world at Colorado Springs, could name innumerable pieces of printed matter gotten out by Catholic authorities on which the union label is screamingly conspicuous by its absence. At least one cathedral in America, dedicated to the worship of the Carpenter of Nazareth, was not built by organized labor.

I presume our Catholic leaders think it sufficient to remind the workers that the church is the historic friend of labor; to remind us of all the church did for the workers during the Middle Ages.

If I were ill and in the market for a health-giving medicine and a druggist were to be as indefinite in describing his cure as our Catholic leaders are in prescribing for our social ills, I should tell the druggist to dump his remedy in the sewer.

Our Catholic clergy do not want revolution. They have never wanted revolution. The clerical advisers of Louis the Sixteenth, however, did not lift a finger to prevent that holocaust in which the heads of aristocrat and priest dropped into the same gruesome bucket.

Let us have more action and fewer sermons, fewer retreats and fewer prayers. God will await our veneration until we shall have solved our pressing social and industrial problems.—Milwaukee Leader.

#### YEAR OF GREAT PRODUCTION.

##### The 1912 Mineral Output Largest in History of Industry.

Large figures, some of them clean record-breakers, have been attained in the mineral output of the United States for 1912, according to the specialists of the United States Geological Survey. The figures of coal production are the most sensational, all previous records having been surpassed by about 50,000,000 tons, an increase equal to the total production of the country forty years ago. The production for 1911 was 496,221,168 short tons; the estimate for 1912 is 550,000,000 tons, and the final figures may even reach a still higher mark.

The production of copper was also the largest in the history of the industry, the high-water mark reached in 1911 being handsomely surpassed. According to the statistics and estimates received by the Survey the output of blister and Lake copper was 1,249,000,000 pounds in 1912, compared with 1,097,232,749 pounds in 1911, the respective values being nearly \$200,000,000 and \$137,154,092. The production of refined copper is estimated at 1,560,000,000

pounds in 1912, compared with 1,433,875,026 pounds in 1911. The production in Arizona may have exceeded 350,000,000 pounds, not only a record output for Arizona but a record for any state for any one year.

The gold-mining industry of the United States was generally normal in 1912, but the Survey estimates indicate the smallest production since 1907, when the output was valued at \$90,435,700. That for 1912 is estimated at \$91,685,168. In 1909 the gold production reached very nearly the \$100,000,000 mark.

Alaska's mineral output in 1912 is estimated at \$21,850,000 in value, an increase of \$1,200,000 over the figure for 1911. Of the total for 1912 the gold production was valued at \$16,650,000. The total value of Alaska's mineral production since 1880, when mining began in the territory, is stated in round numbers at \$229,000,000, of which \$202,000,000 is represented by the value of the gold output.

In silver production in the United States in 1912 the indications are for a possible output of 64,000,000 fine ounces, the highest figure since 1892, when the production was estimated at 63,500,000 ounces. The high prices generally paid for silver, copper and lead in 1912 stimulated production. The average price for silver for the year is stated at 60.9 cents an ounce.

In lead the preliminary figures of the Survey show a small decline in 1912 from the high record figures of 1911, the output of refined lead, desilverized and soft, from foreign and domestic ores, being 480,965 short tons in 1912 and 486,976 short tons in 1911. The value of the 1912 output is stated at \$43,286,850. The domestic production of lead ore is stated to be about 20,000 tons greater than the 1911 output of 441,187 short tons.

In the zinc industry the figures show a phenomenal activity. The production of primary spelter in 1912 is estimated at 323,961 short tons from domestic ores and 14,669 tons from foreign ores, a total of 338,630 tons, valued at \$46,731,000, compared to 286,526 tons, valued at \$32,663,964, in 1911.

Quicksilver production in 1912 shows a heavy gain over the 1911 production, which itself showed a great gain over that of 1910. The 1912 figures are stated at 25,147 flasks of 75 pounds each, worth \$42.04 a pound, or \$1,057,180.

The production of iron ore in 1912 was, according to Survey estimates, from 25 to 32 per cent greater than that of 1911, the figures for 1912 being between 54,500,000 and 57,500,000 long tons, against 43,550,633 tons in 1911. It is believed possible that the record figure of 56,889,734 tons produced in 1910 may be exceeded by the 1912 output.

The United States continued to lead the world in petroleum production in 1912—in fact, produced more than all the rest of the world—and is estimated to have about maintained the tremendous record of 220,449,391 barrels made in 1911. The Geological Survey's estimate for 1912 is 220,200,000 barrels. The estimated value of the 1912 output, however, is much greater than that of 1911, the figures being \$150,000,000, against \$134,144,752.

#### URANIUM AND VANADIUM MINING IN 1912.

The figures for the production of uranium and vanadium ores during 1912 have not been very satisfactorily reported to the United States Geological Survey, and the output has therefore been partly estimated by Frank L. Hess from various data in his possession.

The shipment of uranium and vanadium ores during 1912 has been in the hands of about a dozen persons and firms, and as in previous years the ores have come mostly from southwestern Colorado, with a smaller production from southeastern Utah, between the San Rafael Swell and the Colorado line.

The production of uranium appears from preliminary estimates to have been equivalent to a little less than 26 short tons of uranium oxide, or approximately 22 tons of metallic uranium, a slight increase over 1911, when the production was equal to about 25 tons of uranium oxide or 21.2 tons of the metal. The vanadium output of 1912 seems to have been equivalent to a little less than 300 tons of metallic vanadium, a somewhat larger quantity than that of 1911.

The uranium-bearing ores were all varnotite, a variable compound of uranium and vanadium with other elements, found with several vanadium minerals in sandstones of Jurassic-Triassic age in the high plateau region of Utah and Colorado. So far the richest and largest deposits found are in Montrose County, Colo., in Paradox Valley, Long Park, the McIntyre district, and adjacent territory, extending into San Miguel, Dolores and Mesa counties. In the Utah deposits mined are in Emery and Grand counties. Deposits which were unproductive during the year occur in Rio Blanco, Routt and Moffat counties, Colo., and in Uinta and San Juan counties, Utah.

The percentage of uranium oxide (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) in the ore varied from 0.5 to 6.32. The percentage of vanadium oxide (V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) in the same ores varied from 1.42 to 13.63. The relation between uranium oxide and the vanadium oxide was likewise variable. At one extreme was an ore that carried 8.15 per cent V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 1.54 per cent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>; at the other extreme was an ore that carried 5.79 per cent V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 6.32 per cent U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

Of the more widely known uranium mineral, pitchblende or uraninite, a few hundred pounds were mined near Central City, Gilpin county, Colo. It was all sold as specimens and to laboratories, probably for experimental work. A few pounds partly altered to gummite and other secondary minerals were found in mining mica near Penland, N. C.

The larger part of the vanadium ore produced was a sage-green sandstone colored by the vanadium-bearing mica, roscolite. It was mined near Newmire, San Miguel county, Colo., and the vanadium was obtained in the form of iron vanadate at the local reduction plant of the Primos Chemical Co. The iron vanadate is shipped East to be smelted into ferrovanadium.

Vanadium ores, probably volborthite and calcivolborthite, were prospected on Pass Creek near Malachite, Huerfano county, and southeast of Silver Cliff, Custer county, Colo., but no production was made.

No vanadinite is known to have been mined for vanadium in the country during the year.

Prices varied much, but 25 to 30 cents a pound for the contained vanadium oxide and \$1.30 to \$1.50 a pound for the contained uranium oxide where it exceeds 21/2 per cent seem to have been the rule. The prices were considered too low by some producers, and their ore was stored awaiting a rise.

Most of the ore goes to England and Germany and is said to be wanted especially for the radium content.

The price of metallic vanadium was much below former years and from \$4 or \$5 a pound it fell to \$2.50 and \$2 for the contained vanadium in ferrovanadium, undoubtedly owing to competition between American firms.

The imports of roasted sulphide ore from Peru were large and the production of ferrovanadium was probably the largest to date.

The use of vanadium steel in locomotives, automobile, and similar machinery seems to be growing rapidly. No extensive uses for uranium are known to have been developed, but the glass, pottery and chemical trades use small quantities.

## POWER, AND "THE BALANCE OF POWER."

Twenty Republicans, twenty Republicans and one Socialist have been elected to the Kansas Legislature, and, in making the announcement, the capitalist press declares that the one Socialist "rules" the body, because he holds, what is called in political jargon, "the balance of power."

It may be bad manners perhaps to look a gift horse in the mouth, but when "victories" of this kind are conceded to us by the opposition they will always bear examination, even if such a practice is not in accordance with conventional etiquette.

If there was any real difference between Republicans and Democrats in essential matters, this "balance of power" might be worth having. But as there isn't, its value is at least considerably depreciated.

It isn't much for a Socialist to have the deciding vote on some matter which Republicans and Democrats may happen to disagree upon. He might toss up as to which side he would throw his vote, and he could not make any great mistake.

In all probability, that Socialist only got there because the Republicans and Democrats foolishly neglected to combine against his election, and he therefore slipped through.

But they can remedy the oversight—if such was the case—by combining against him in the Legislature—and they will.

Let him bring in some bill intended to help the working class in its struggle against capitalism, and he will instantly see that combination in working order arrayed against his measure. There will be in such case no twenty Republicans on one side and twenty Democrats on the other to give him a chance to carry the measure through with his deciding vote. There will be no "balance of power" on a matter of that kind.

Yet unsubstantial and empty as that "balance of power" is, they don't even want to see him in nominal possession of it, and next time there is an election they will combine to deprive him of it, as they have done in numerous instances in the election just over.

The "balance of power" between two groups of representatives of the exploiting class means little or nothing to a Socialist. Socialism gains nothing by securing it, and loses nothing by losing it.

What Socialists are after is power, not the "balance of power." When they secure the power, they will willingly leave the "balance" to the other fellows, knowing that it will do them as much good as it does the Socialist now.—New York Call.

## KENTUCKY OIL AND GAS FIELDS.

## Investigations by United States Geological Survey.

A report on "The Menifee gas field and the Ragland oil field, Kentucky," by M. J. Munn, has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey as Bulletin 531-A. The geologic investigations on which this report is based were made in co-operation with the Geological Survey of Kentucky in October, 1909, and in 1911. These investigations were part of a general reconnaissance examination of the oil and gas fields of the southern Appalachian region, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, a report on which is in course of preparation. The two fields discussed in Bulletin 531-A are in the northeastern part of Kentucky. The Menifee gas field is situated in the southwestern part of Powell County. The Ragland field is in the extreme southeastern part of Bath County and the adjacent portion of Rowan County.

The principal object of this reconnaissance work was to determine approximately the structure or dip of the "Corniferous" limestone, which is the oil and gas bearing "sand" in these fields, and to see if these fields have any structural relationship not only to each other but also to the Campton oil fields of Wolfe County, which had been described in a previous report (Bulletin 471-A-1). The results show that the three pools closely resemble one another in structural arrangement, and the deductions to be made therefrom should prove of much value to oil and gas men interested in the development of other pools in this general region.

In his report Mr. Munn says, in part, that "The syncline which crosses the triangle between the Menifee gas field and the Irvine and Ragland oil fields is probably unproductive, the 'Corniferous' limestone being saturated with water. The Irvine and Campton fields are probably on the same anticline, which may prove to be the westward extension of a fairly definite anticline observed at a number of places in Morgan County."

It is interesting to note that months after the manuscript for this report was prepared a well was completed at Cannel City, Morgan County, which is reported to have started flowing at about 600 barrels a day and which is probably on the anticline observed in Morgan County by the geologist who made the report.

Copies of this report may be had free by addressing the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

## SPELTER PRODUCTION IN 1912.

## Large Increase Over Figures for 1911.

The Geological Survey has just issued its advance statement of spelter production and consumption in 1912. This statement, prepared by C. E. Siebenthal, gives the final figures of output by the zinc smelters for the year, distributed both by states producing the ore and by states in which the ore was smelted, thus giving a measure of the zinc-mining industry as well as of the zinc-smelting industry. The zinc ore made into pigments is not included in this statement, hence the full extent of the zinc-mining industry is not covered. The imports and exports of spelter, zinc dross, and zinc ore are also given, as well as a list of smelters and their capacity, revised to the close of 1912, together with additions being built during the first months of 1913. A long chart shows graphically the fluctuations for the last seven years in the price of spelter both at St. Louis and at London and in the price of 60 per cent zinc concentrates at Joplin.

The production in the United States of spelter made from ore, both domestic and foreign, was 338,806 short tons, an increase of 52,280 tons, or 18.2 per cent, over that of the previous year and by far the largest output in the history of the industry. The final figures show that the Survey's estimate of production given out January 2, 1913, was too low by only 176 tons, or five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. The spelter made in the United States from foreign ore in 1912 amounted to 14,899 tons, almost exactly the same as in 1911 and considerably less than in 1910 and several preceding years. The production of spelter from secondary sources such as skimmings and drosses also made large gains, being estimated at 50,000 tons, of which 21,000 tons was re-distilled, partly at the regular zinc smelters using ore and partly at plants devoted exclusively to the redistillation of secondary materials. The consumption in the United States of spelter made from ore was 340,372 tons, an increase of 60,313 tons, or 21.5 per cent, over that of the previous year. The increase in consumption was made possible by the large imports of spelter. For the last four months of the year the average St. Louis price of spelter was more than 1½ cents above the London price. It was during this period that the larger part of the 11,115 tons of foreign spelter was imported.

The list of smelters shows a total capacity of 107,948 retorts at the close of 1912, with additions of 12,216 retorts under construction. With the exception of 576 retorts, the additions are all in Illinois. It should be borne in mind that all of this capacity will not be effective for smelting ore, for several of the plants listed are devoted partly or exclusively to the recovery of spelter from secondary materials.

## POETICAL

## SOLILOQUY OF A FALLEN WOMAN.

I have dodged the sergeant's graft paw,  
Have fought the cold, defied the law,  
Have tramped the dreary, long night through,  
Stopped countless men and pleased a few,  
And now I stand to greet the morn  
An object vile, a thing forlorn—  
A creature void of love, of truth,  
A mock'ry to my virgin youth.  
Scores of passionate lips I've felt,  
And to as many my kisses dealt;  
All men's hirelings I have been  
The "pure" with me have left their sin.  
I've been embraced by arms of fame,  
Have been the mate to brutes of shame,  
I've proved the toy to men of wealth,  
Walked hand in hand with those of stealth.  
For such must be the harlot's lot—  
A sponge to dry up virtue's blot.

O life, as I look back, I see  
What I was, and am, and still must be—  
Far back, far back, when life was new,  
When joys were many, cares but few,  
When mother lived—O mother dear,  
'Tis well, 'tis well you are not here.  
Speed on, O Time, erase, erase  
Of that sweet day each mark, each trace;  
Nor pause too long on later scenes—  
The curtain draw upon my 'teens.  
I cannot—dare not—view the past;  
Enough! 'tis vanished in the blast.  
And now, the now in which I drown,  
Where all seem glad to help me down,  
Where not a hand is stretched to me,  
Where not a friendly soul I see,  
Where not a beacon-light will guide  
Me o'er the shoals or maddening tide.

I'm mad to talk like this;  
What right have I do to hope for bliss?  
I who must trade my soul for coin,  
Who for my bread the vilest join.  
I, the damned, the vulture's prey.  
A courtesan of the Great White Way.  
Ere long I'll be a cast-off shell,  
Waiting alone for the call from hell—  
A useless jade and shoved aside  
For all to sneer at, rail, deride;  
No longer fit my form to yield,  
A prospect for the potters' field;  
But now I'll seek a bed, for when  
The sun has reached the west again,  
The moon awake, stars brightly set,  
Fresh and fair I must be "to let,"  
For e'en when there's no soul to save,  
There's a mouth to feed and thirst to lave.  
O God, that they who trample me  
Should wear the crown of chastity!

## In Memoriam.

Whereas, the grim reaper has again entered our ranks and removed from our midst, our dearly beloved brother Edward Pritchard, whose trials on earth were drawn to a close on the 20th day of February, 1913, reminding us that though today we may be in the midst of life, tomorrow we may be called upon to step into that Great Unknown from which no man returneth; and

Whereas, By the death of brother Edward Pritchard the Wallace Miners' Union has lost one of its most faithful members and the community a highly esteemed citizen; Be it

Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to our official organ, The Miners' Magazine.

HERBERT JOHNSON  
WM. GOGGIN  
J. S. McLEOD

(Seal.)

Committee.

## IN MEMORIAM.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, March 3, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst Brother John McGoff, who was killed while at work at the Nipissing mines, Cobalt, on February 17, 1913; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother John McGoff Porcupine Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful worker in the interests of organized labor and the uplift of humanity; therefore, be it

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

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

(Signed)

WILLIAM THOMPSON,  
BRUCE B. CRABBE,  
J. C. NICOL,

Committee.

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

OFFICERS.

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

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 GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
<b>ALASKA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downes	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Kulk M. U.	Wed	Paul E. White	Frank Boyer	53	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J. J. Wachuthelm	er. Albert Braton	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe	252	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	Pinto Creek	Wed	C. L. Johnson	P. J. Breslin	446	Belleuve
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling	26	Superior
156	Swansea M. U.	Wed	John Duke	N. Knowles	26	Swansea
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
216	Britannia	Sat	Albert Gill	K. MacNeil	124	Brita. Mines
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleening	M. P. Villeneuve	106	Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	C. 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	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat	A. Shilland	K. Sandon	85	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Terada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Joseph H. Parker	26	Van Anda
105	Trail 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	5	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
65	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	37	Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark	248	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	355	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	16	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	C. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
<b>COLORADO</b>						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penafuna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S	Mon	John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloddy 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	9	Dunton
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	933	Denver
41	Eight Hr. M & S U	Wed	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Bonanza
34	Kerber Creek	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ourray
15	Ourray	Sat	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
43	Pueblo S. Union	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
36	Rico	Sat	James Diegman	T. D. Bailey	168	St. Elmo
40	St. Elmo M. U.	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	278	Silverton
26	Silverton	Sat	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	178	Telluride
63	Telluride	Wed	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
59	Ward	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
10	Burke	Fri	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
53	De Lamar	Mon	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
11	Gem	Tues	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Mullan	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. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell	804 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	102 C	Collinsville
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Cerilo Blanco, Sp	American Secy	102 C	Sandoval
218	Blue Rapids M & M	1-3 Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd	146	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.	Sun	George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.	Sun	John Morrison	W. J. Green	74	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren	323	Owingsville
<b>KENTUCKY</b>						
245	Craigs M. U.	Sun	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
204	Bessemer	Wed	Peter Jedda	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
203	Copper	Suam	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
196	Crystal Falls 1st & 3d	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
177	Iron Mountain	Sun	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
153	Ironwood	Sun	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista	207	Negaunee
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	V. B. Mason	Fable Burman	441	Iron River
128	Negaunee	Sun	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
209	Palatka	Sun	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly	74	National Mine
196	South Range	1-3 Sat				
223	Winthrop M W	Mon				

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
155	Hibbing M. U.	Wed	Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
<b>MISSOURI</b>						
231	Bonne Terre	Sat	Fred Wright	Preston Shumako	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	Sat	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams	236	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	Sat	M. O. Walker	A. C. Leonard	574	Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum	Sat	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	27	Mine La Motte
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Daniel Menendez	7211	S. Edwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	Thur	Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton, RR N	0. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	Thur	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	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	John Hartigan, Rec. Secy	Fin. S	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald	O. H. True	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.	U.	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain	U.	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett	1720	Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	John McMullan	John McMullan	567	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	567	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & DW	2-4 Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	Tues	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney	137	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Whitcomb
<b>NEVADA</b>						
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Tue	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	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	28	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McOall	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	J. F. Witt	W. J. Burke	56	Ploche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke	56	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 O. Yeager	338	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. Smith	J. K. Henderson	1	Wonder
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S.	U.	Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	747 State St.	Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U.	U.	Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski	747 State St.	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U.	U.	Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien	747 State St.	Wharton
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						
32	Mogollon M U	U.	H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
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.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	446	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	521	Silver Center
<b>OREGON</b>						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	Sat	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gamba	52	Bourne
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
12	Black Hills D. U.	Wed	J. Norman	Thos. Gornian	51	Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford	51	Maitland
<b>UTAH</b>						
156	Alta M. U.	Wed	Joe			

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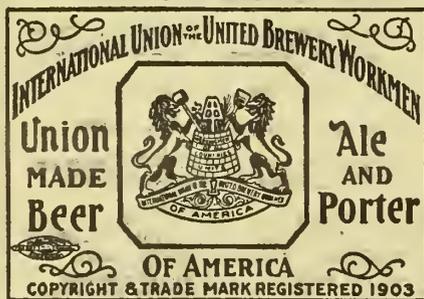
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of the

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