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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, MARCH 27, 1913  
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WEALTH BELONGS  
TO THE PRODUCER  
THEREOF

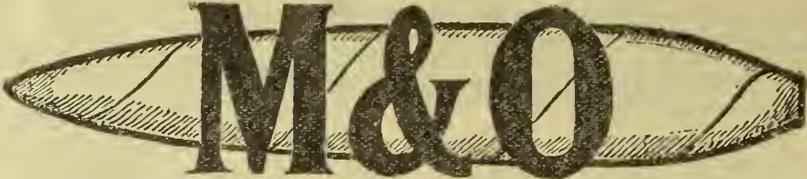
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS' MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, March 27, 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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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**

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## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement.

(This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

JOHN M. O'NEILL,

(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1913.

(Seal)

FANNIE M. PETERSEN,

My commission expires May 6th, 1915.

Notary Public.

**S**UBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription \$1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

**S**TAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

### 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.

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

**S**UBSCRIBE 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'.

**I**N THE INVESTIGATION of the great department stores of Chicago, the disclosures prove that *profits* are sacred and that *virtue* is cheap.

**A** NUMBER of cities throughout the United States (according to the daily journals) are "making war on vice." Nothing will be accomplished until society *makes war* on the cause of vice.

**L**ABOR has been voting for its *friends* and that is the reason that Labor has a begging committee supplicating every legislative body for *crumbs*.

When Labor votes for *itself* instead of its *friends*, Labor will get the *whole loaf* without playing the role of the vagrant.

**A** NUMBER of Chicago millionaires who are employers of women have reached the conclusion that a working girl can protect her honor on \$8 per week.

The question now arises as to the amount per week an employer of women should receive in order that his *honor* might not be jeopardized.

**T**HE MEMBERS of Castle Rock M. & S. Union No. 142, W. F. of M., at Salida, Colorado, were granted the eight-hour day in the smelter on March 15th. The company likewise granted a raise in wages of 20 cents a day to the roast machines, 15 cents per day to the furnace men, 15 cents per day to the wheel chargers and 10 cents per day to the firemen.

The employes of this smelter at Salida were determined to have an eight hour day and an increase in wages, and both were granted as a result of the local union backed by the Western Federation of Miners.

**A** READER of the Miners' Magazine residing at Belleville, Illinois, has written us a letter, in which he makes the statement that one Peter Collins delivered a lecture in Belleville against Socialism recently and in the course of his remarks declared that the Western Federation of Miners had scabbed on the United Mine Workers whenever and wherever the opportunity presented itself.

For the benefit of the reader of the Magazine who has written us this letter setting forth this charge made by Peter Collins, we must use the ugly word so often uttered by our friend Theodore, and brand Peter, the lickspittle and puppet of capitalism, as a brazen and shameless liar.

The Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers have amalgamated, into a Mining Department, and if the W. F. of M. scabbed on the U. M. W. of A., it is not probable that these two organizations would be found welded together through a Mining Department.

Such lies as Collins indulges in are, however, typical of prostitutes who sell themselves to prolong the reign of a hellish system that enslaves humanity.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM continues to make progress along rational and logical lines in Great Britain. The members of five of the principal trade unions in the tailoring and clothing trades are now voting on the question of amalgamating into one organization under the name of United Garment Workers' Trade Union. The organizations concerned are the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, the Amalgamated Union of Clothiers' Operatives, the Jewish Tailors and Tailor-Clothiers' Cutters' Trade Union, and the Scottish Operative Tailors and Tailoresses' Trade Union. Another industry in which amalgamation of the existing unions is being sought is that of transportation. A meeting of representatives was held at Hull a few days ago at which the proposition of consolidation was favorably considered and details are being worked out. It is certain that a combined stand will be made for a reduction of hours of labor and the abolition of overtime. The building trades also continue their efforts to combine, although it is officially stated that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners will take no further part at present in the scheme for amalgamation. This action on the part of the carpenters is not expected to interfere very greatly with the general plans laid down.—Cleveland Citizen.

JOSEPH J. ETTOR, the famous organizer of the I. W. W., who was recently saved from a determined attempt by the cotton lords of Massachusetts to railroad him to the gallows for a murder committed by a policeman was recently refused admittance to Canada. He was met at the international boundary by Dominion government officials, acting under instructions from Ottawa, and informed to that effect, the fact that he was a dangerous agitator being given as the reason.

That is the most sincere compliment that can be paid a member of the working class by the executive of a capitalistic state, and Ettor doubtless values it as such.

Now, how will those members of the I. W. W., who go into convulsions at the idea of using political action to fight the ruling class account for the fact that Ettor turned back on receiving that intimation?

How else, but on the supposition that Ettor knew that all the political machinery of the ruling class of Canada was behind the message delivered him?

Political power is no joke in the hands of a class that knows how to use it. Our masters are fully aware of its potentialities, and the sooner the workers are the sooner will they be able to accomplish something worth while.—Western Clarion.

DISTRICT ORGANIZER MARION COPE is making excellent progress in securing new members for the different local unions. As a result of the meeting at which the Musician's Union volunteer band of twenty-five pieces played, fifty-six names of men desiring to join the Webb City local was secured. The following week another meeting at Webb City secured forty-five more names, making a total of nearly three hundred new members for the Webb City local alone.

The Joplin local has also received a number of new members, as also has the Prosperity local. Meetings are being held weekly and Organizer Cope is working night and day. A request has been made that the general office at Denver send another man here to assist Mr. Cope, and, if possible, Miss Emma Langdon, the well-known organizer who became famous as a result of her work in the Cripple Creek district, may be sent here for a few weeks' organizing work.

Las Friday night a big mass meeting was held in Webb City at the Newland hotel hall, at which forty names were turned in for membership. Organizer Marion Cope, Editor C. W. Fear, of the Missouri Trades Unionist, and several local speakers addressed the miners, urging them to join the unions.

The fact seems established that the miners wish to join the unions and are awaiting an opportunity to show how they feel.—Missouri Trades Unionist.

The above report in the Missouri Trades Unionist indicates that the miners of the Joplin mining district have awakened to the necessity of becoming organized. With the miners of the Joplin district standing together, there is no question of doubt but that conditions can be vastly improved.

MR. ROCKEFELLER, JR. recently delivered himself of the following, relative to the social evil:

"As foreman of the special white slave grand jury, I came to recognize the extent and horror of the social evil.

"I believe it constitutes one of the great and vital world problems of the day.

"It is a business run for profit and the profit is large.

"In the vast majority of cases the woman is the victim.

"Less than 25 per cent of the unfortunate women in this country would have fallen if they had had an equally good chance to lead a pure life.

"Poverty, low wages, improper home conditions, lack of training,

craving for amusement and pretty things and men are responsible for their fall.

"Medical men regard the social evil, from one point of view, as the greatest single menace to the perpetuation of human life."

In the above statements Mr. Rockefeller fails to state how far he may be responsible for the conditions that have robbed countless thousands of women of their good name, Mr. Rockefeller is a wealthy millionaire, whose piles of wealth have been reaped through a system of exploitation that leaves the worker scarcely anything save the heritage of poverty. Rockefeller admits that *poverty* breeds this social evil, and the question arises, how many women have sold the pearl of purity through the greed of a Rockefeller for profit?

Rockefeller, as an individual, is no more to blame than the thousands of other mercenary pirates, to whom the dollars is more priceless than the honor of the female slave, but Rockefeller, "living in a glass house," can throw no stones at the other hyenas who are merciless towards woman in their mad gallop for dividends.

THE NEW YORK CALL has the following to say on "Class Legislation in Pennsylvania."

"Having just passed a bill prohibiting the carrying of the red flag in parades, the Pennsylvania Legislature is now confronted with another bill, drawn up by one of its number, which prohibits any person, on penalty of fine or imprisonment, from working any horse, ox or ass more than twelve hours a day, in cities of the first and second classes.

"It is to be hoped that this bill will be rejected, as it deserves to be, as its passing would open the way to class legislation of a most subtle and pernicious kind. The human live stock in the steel mills who now work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, and overtime when necessary, would undoubtedly demand to be placed upon an equal footing with horses, asses and oxen, if such a bill goes through the Legislature. And to subject a steel magnate to the threat of fine or imprisonment for working human laborers more than twelve hours a day, strikes at the basis of all our institutions and tends to undermine the very foundations of society.

"Such a bill is useless, mischievous and uncalled for. The animals themselves have put forward no demand for it, and have never objected to working twelve hours a day. They are apparently satisfied with their labor conditions, as is proven by the undoubted fact that they take no interest whatever in the activities of demagogues and agitators who assume to speak in their alleged interest. Besides, there is nothing to show that they are habitually and systematically worked over twelve hours a day.

"The rights, interests and welfare of the working cattle will be looked after, not by agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has entrusted the property of the country. If these wise words of one of Pennsylvania's most illustrious sons were heeded by those to whom the lawmaking powers of the state are entrusted, these superfluous and mischievous bills would never be brought forward to waste the time of a deliberative assembly in their consideration.

MAYOR GAYNOR of New York has recently taken a shot at some of the skim-milk reformers who are waging a sham battle against white slavery. Gaynor says:

"The chief cause of the social evil is to be found in our social and industrial conditions. If women and girls were paid a living salary there would be very few women on the streets. Here in New York some of those making the greatest noise on the subject are men who pay starvation wages to women and girls. One of the set of men who own three of the biggest department stores in this city, where girls are paid from \$2.50 to \$10 a week, is swagging around, saying how he is going to spend millions to stop 'white slavery,' as some people call it. My opinion is that he ought either to raise his wages or shut up."

Gaynor, in the above statements has hit the nail on the head. The social evil will not be minimized by what reformers promise to do, for the social evil is of such a magnitude that it will require herculean work to halt the pestilence that is spreading not only in America but throughout every nation of the world.

The claim of fossilized hypocrites, who lay claim to being Christians, that moral degeneracy is inherent in the countless thousands that are found in "redlight" districts, can no longer be supported by the facts and evidences that are revealed through recent investigations.

The very fact that proof has been established that a woman cannot protect her honor on \$5, \$6 or \$7 per week, explodes this fallacy of inherent criminal tendencies, and even the most biased and contracted believer in inherited frailties, is being slowly but surely forced to acknowledge that the social evil is an economic question and must be solved by removing the brutal economic conditions which force the poverty-stricken slaves of a master class to sell their honor for the necessities of life.

The people in all the large cities of the country are becoming aroused as never before, and ere the investigations that are now pending are finished it is reasonable to conclude that a blow will be struck in defense of the sanctity of the working woman.

“THE MOST DISTRESSING OF PROBLEMS is how the New York Sun describes the white slave investigation in Chicago, in connection with low wages paid in department stores and mail order houses.

The distress is occasioned by the fact that the old explanation of prostitution not being connected with or in any way caused by poverty, no longer convinces, and the employer who testifies that low wages and prostitution have no necessary relation, is coming to be regarded as a shuffler, an equivocator and a liar. The general result is to lead to the conclusion that the wage system itself is a vicious institution that produces vicious results. And that conclusion, in turn, necessarily leads to the perception that the wage system itself may become the object of attack. Hence the distressful outlook.

The Chicago employers who were examined out a rather despicable figure on the whole. Only one of them had the brazen effrontery to declare that low wages and prostitution had no necessary relation to each other, while at the same time he tried to leave the impression that he was paying a living wage. The others hedged and trimmed and dodged as best they might. They would not say definitely. While low wages might have something to do with the question, it was their opinion that a girl who got \$12 or \$10 a week was about as likely to go wrong as one who was paid \$8 or \$6. It depended upon “individual character and home environment” wages presumably having

nothing to do with either. They, too, however, tried to leave the impression that they were also careful to pay a living wage.

And all this dodging and squirming to avoid the establishment of a proposed minimum wage law, which, if they were really paying a living wage, they would apparently have no reason to oppose.

The conclusion they desire the public to arrive at is that women deliberately and freely choose prostitution and that economic necessity has little or nothing to do with the matter, only they are not bold enough to say so in so many words. But that is what it amounts to, as witness the universal and absolute repudiation of their position by the various women's leagues and other reform societies and their firm insistence upon “economic independence” for women as the first step in the abolition of prostitution.

It is, no doubt, a most “distressing” problem, but the distress of these Chicago vampires is occasioned much more by a threatened decrease in profits than by an increase in prostitution. The accumulation of their fortunes was only made possible by starvation wages, and the degradation and destruction of innumerable women and girls was its natural complement. They are forced into the unlucky position of having to assume responsibility for and defend the wage system, over which they have no real control, but dare not admit the fact. And they are not believed any longer. They have to attempt the impossible task of convincing the public that it is quite possible to defend the wage system and disavow all responsibility for its effects, and, as might be expected, they have failed.—New York Call.

## Will the Goods Be Delivered?

THE PEOPLE throughout the United States are anxiously awaiting that special session of Congress which is to so change conditions by legislation as to permit several millions of people to enjoy the bare necessities of life.

During the national political campaign, glowing promises were made as to the avalanche of prosperity that would swamp us, providing that Wilson and men of his political faith were clothed with official power and authority.

The people “delivered the goods” at the ballot box and the statesmen who clamored for places at the federal pie counter have realized their ambition and it is now up to these statesmen to make good the promises pledged from the political rostrum and incorporated in the platform.

The question arises: Will they make good? Men who have a comprehensive grasp of our industrial and commercial life will not hesitate to answer in the negative.

In the political campaign the pledge was made that the tariff would be revised downward and that such action would have a wonderful effect on the high cost of living.

But while tariff or no tariff will have but little effect on the material welfare of adversity of the working class, yet Congress will be confronted by the most powerful combinations of the nation to prevent any reduction in tariff that may affect the profits of a master class.

The industrial Czars of every state of the Union will combine in their United strength to maintain a tariff that will bring in the usual dividends to exploiters.

Should any members of Congress manifest an inclination to re-remember the pledges or promises made prior to election, they will be reminded of the fact that a few giants in the world of finance may precipitate a panic that may put the Democratic party in the hospital.

It is true that the gentleman from New Jersey has threatened panic promoters with a *gibbet*, but this threat has been qualified in such a manner by the *Professor* since uttered on a public platform that Morgan indulged in such boisterous laughter as to make it necessary for him to visit the Old World to be cured of his *risibilities*.

However, the people have not long to wait to behold their anticipations shattered by realities that will bring, from the deluded, execrations that will be more forcible than elegant.

## But Little Accomplished

THE LEGISLATURES of the various states are now closing their sessions and labor has but comparatively little to exult over. When the new year dawned, a number of labor journals pointed out various state legislatures that would have among the lawmakers members of organized labor who would work faithfully for the passage of such measures as would advance the interests of the working class.

It is true that representatives of state legislatures holding membership in the labor movement worked hard and faithfully, but these members were in a hopeless minority and their loyalty and energy were not sufficiently powerful to conquer the combined forces of the corporate enemy.

It is true that some legislation was enacted beneficial to the working class, but it is reasonable to assume that every law enacted that trespasses on the domain of profit will be dragged into the courts for judicial inspection.

The work of a legislative body, so far as the laboring people are concerned, will amount to but little, as long as the robed disciple of Blackstone, sitting on the bench, can use the judicial dagger to assassinate any measure passed by a lawmaking body.

It is somewhat singular that a legislative body made up of many lawyers, some of whom are recognized as brilliant attorneys before the courts, frame bills and enact them into laws, and then, some pettifogger elevated to the bench declares such laws *unconstitutional*.

The time is here when in state and nation amendments to the organic law must be adopted that will make it impossible for a scrub lawyer wearing the judicial ermine to nullify acts passed by our legislative bodies.

At present, we are living under a government by the judiciary, and the people are realizing rapidly that Czars upon the bench are as brutal in their despotism as the crowned tyrants of days of yore when royal dictums commanded mute obedience.

## The Press Is Muzzled

JOHN SWINTON was known as one of the great men in the profession of journalism. At a banquet held in Washington, D. C., Swinton was called upon to respond to the toast, “The Independent Press.” Swinton addressed the gathering at the feast as follows:

“There is no such thing in America as an independent press. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare to write your honest opinion, and if you would, you know beforehand it would not appear in print. I am paid \$150 per week for keeping my honest opinion out of the newspaper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things—and anyone who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinion would be out on the street looking for another job. If I allowed my honest opinions to appear in one issue of my paper, before twenty-four hours my occupation would be gone. The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon and to sell his

country and his race for his daily bread! You know this and I know it, and what folly is this to be toasting an independent press. We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks; as they pull the strings, we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes.”

No one who has been acquainted with the record of John Swinton will deny but that he was in a position to speak with authority. He knew that to respond to the toast, “The Independent Press,” was but a burlesque, for his experience as a journalist had taught him that a dependent for a job, whether in the field of journalism or anywhere else, was but a chattel who must yield obedience to his paymaster or be numbered among the unemployed.

If journalists were mortgaged in the days of Swinton, how much more subservient must they be now, when it is apparent that capitalism is concentrating day by day and that the wealth of the earth is gradually passing into fewer hands? It is utterly impossible for the

journalist to be fearless in the expression of his opinion for when he attempts to puncture with his pen the masked infamies that disgrace our civilization, he is no longer wanted by that *respectable element* that control the finances of a nation.

William Marion Reedy, in the St. Louis Mirror, in a recent article, shows the power behind the throne in journalism and contends that the man who commands the dollars dictates the policy of the newspaper. Reedy says:

"I have read a brilliant address by Mr. George S. Johns, of the Post-Dispatch, upon the ethics of journalism. It was delivered to the pupils of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in New York City last month. It is of felicitous expression literally. It is unexceptionable as to its moral purpose. But the able lecturer doesn't tell the student of journalism how he is to own a great daily paper. He can't lay hands on a million dollars or two by following Mr. Johns' excellent precepts. What man now owning a great daily paper follows the lines laid down by Mr. Johns? What man preaching and practicing what Mr. Johns preaches and practices now owns a great daily paper? What man like Mr. Johns is and describes owns such a paper? The man who lives up to Mr. Johns' ideal will have to work for someone else. Brave, upright, clear-visioned, high-purposed though he be, there is a point at which he must stop. That is the point at which the owner of the paper decides the paper's policy. And any plutocrat can own a paper and the students of the Pulitzer School of Journalism will have to work for such plutocrats or not at all. The ideal journalist is, like all other ideals,

a dream, but a dream hopeless of realization; for the ideal journalist wouldn't care for the business policy of a paper and a paper without a business policy would not last a year or a month. Mr. Johns tells us how to make ourselves into good journalists—yes. But he doesn't tell us how to get the power, the ownership of great papers, the money. Mr. Johns is the sort of journalist he describes. Where are Mr. Johns' millions? Maybe it would be well for a young man desirous of great power in journalism to absorb Mr. Johns' doctrines, then put them aside for a while, go out in the world and accumulate a few millions, and then start or buy a great daily paper. Then he would do well to look up the lessons he had learned from Mr. Johns. He would then probably sell the paper, for to run it strictly upon Mr. Johns' principles would involve the necessity of the paper's "going after" much of the proprietor's own past works and all the people with whom he had made his millions. Oh, no, Mr. Johns; the power in journalism isn't won on your high lines. Mr. Pulitzer didn't so win his power. He acquired most of his principles after he had acquired "the dough." The power in journalism is the money. Brains? Character? You can buy them. At least you can set a line of service beyond which the hired men of brains and character may not go. They can't go so far as to hurt the business office. The owner sets the limit of the journalist's activities. And no man can gain the power, the money in journalism by following Mr. Johns' excellent advice any more than he could do it by sticking to the Ten Commandments, the Eight Beatitudes and the Corporal Works of Mercy. For where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also."

## Another Game of Swindle

THE FOLLOWING under the head of "Denver Speech Fight" appeared in *Solidarity*, published at New Castle, Pennsylvania, an official organ of the I. W. W.:

"Denver, Colo., March 8.—Excitement is running high in Denver. Street corners are being blocked daily in the free speech fight. We need more men. All you ideal rebels march on to this town and help us win this fight. Fellow workers here are giving up their liberty.

"We can put this town on the map in a hurry. Police are two months behind in their pay. Looks like Cripple Creek scenes have been revived. But rebels do not fear jail.

"So on to Denver, you rebels! Don't hang back any longer. Weather is fine. Remember what it means to lose this fight! Come on in a body!

"Send funds to Peter Murray, Secretary, Local 26, 1850 Arapahoe street, and also you who do not come here send protests to Governor of Colorado, Denver, and to Mayor Arnold, protesting against the suppression of free speech. Remind the governor of his promise of a square deal for everybody. PRESS COMMITTEE, I. W. W."

It is a long distance from Denver to New Castle, and it may be

that "Solidarity" has been imposed upon by a *Press Committee* which consists of *Peter Murray*.

There are no streets blockaded in Denver on account of any *fight for free speech*. A few vagrants *blew* into Denver calling themselves members of the Industrial Workers of the World and launched a *revival* but when these "Wandering Willies" commenced to hurl their scurrilous vituperation against everyone and anyone who refused to accept their verbal slime and filth, the custodians of the peace in Denver gently seized the howling advocates of the "bunmery" produced them in court, charging them with vagrancy, to which they pleaded guilty, and at the present time they are recuperating on "mulligan" at the County hotel of Denver. The press committee, which consists of Murray, endeavors to make it appear that *war* is on in Denver for free speech but Denver has never been so peaceful. Murray, like all other swindlers of the I. W. W., "needs the money" and believes that there are still enough *dupes* and *suckers* in the labor movement to part with their money to make life easy for a professional loafer.

Hundreds of honest members of organized labor were swindled in the Spokane and San Diego fiascos, and it is about time that men with average intelligence, should ignore the lying appeals of irresponsible parasites, who do nothing save to "work the workers."

## An Appeal for Aid

Denver, Colo., March 15, 1913

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

Brothers:—It was thought that when Clarence Darrow was acquitted by a jury in Los Angeles less than a year ago, that his persecutors would retire but the merciless hyenas of the Otis type still yearned to convict a man whose only crime has been a defense of the Labor movement, and these hyenas without heart or soul, brought a second charge against Attorney Darrow in the hope that in some manner guilt might be fastened on a man whose defense of labor has earned him the deathless enmity of a Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

In the second trial, the jury disagreed. The third trial is set for March 31st, and it is probable that Darrow will still be hounded by the frenzied fanatics who have decreed that he must wear the garb of a felon. The two trials at Los Angeles have left Clarence Darrow in financial distress, and it now behooves organized labor throughout this continent to come to the rescue of this persecuted attorney, who has never flinched or faltered in giving the best that was in him before the courts of this country to protect Labor from the conspiracies of its enemies.

All local unions of organized labor and those in sympathy are earnestly urged to respond to this appeal for financial assistance, in order that Darrow may be equipped with such sinews of war, as will defeat his enemies.

CHARLES H. MOYER,  
President W. F. of M.

JOHN P. WHITE,  
President U. M. W. of A.

FRANK J. HAYES,  
Vice President U. M. W. of A.

ERNEST MILLS,  
Secy.-Treas. W. F. of M.

EDWIN PERRY,  
Secy.-Treas. U. M. W. of A.

A. G. MORGAN,  
President District No. 22,  
Wyoming U. M. W. of A.

JAMES MORGAN,  
Secy.-Treas., District No. 22,  
Wyoming, U. M. W. of A.

JOHN McLENNAN,  
President Colorado State Federation  
of Labor.

JOHN R. LAWSON,  
International Executive Board Member  
U. M. W. of A.

JOHN M. O'NEILL,  
Editor Miners' Magazine.

E. L. DOYLE,  
Secy.-Treas. District No. 15,  
Colorado, U. M. W. of A.

ADOLPH GERMER,  
International Organizer U. M. W. of A.

Send all donations to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

The above appeal for financial assistance has been sent out to organized labor in general, in order that funds may be secured to protect Clarence Darrow from the persecution of combinations that yearn to place him behind the walls of a prison. Mr. Darrow has been the leading attorney in many trials in which the members of the labor movement have been involved, and no lawyer in the United States has worked more faithfully in defense of his clients.

On account of his fealty and devotion to men in the labor movement whom "predatory wealth" had singled out for the scaffold and

imprisonment he has incurred the malignant hatred of labor's enemies, and the persecution visited upon him at Los Angeles, California, where Otis is Czar shows the vindictiveness of a Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Darrow has been subjected to merciless persecution, and the two trials have depleted his financial resources to such an extent, that he

is unprepared for the third assault that is to be made on his liberty on March 31st. Darrow, as a lawyer, has demonstrated that he is loyal to labor in every conflict, and the time is now, when labor can prove that the working class has not forgotten the services of a man, whom a mercenary and murderous mafia has decreed shall be deprived of his liberty.

## Minimum Wages for Women

IDA TARBELL, who gained considerable publicity because of her pursuit of Rockefeller's financial operations, has been directing her attention to the problem of the woman wage worker.

Miss Tarbell places the responsibility for the economic condition of women workers upon married women and girls who live at home. She condemns them as unfair competitors. It is their greed which is the cause of low wages. If they would stay at home, then the women who are compelled to work could get higher wages.

It is not strange that Miss Tarbell is now serving as an authority for those who desire to shift the responsibility from capitalism to the working class for existing wage conditions.

The working girls who live at home are to blame! They don't need to work. All they work for is to get finery and have a "good time." They are positively "immoral" in their love for clothes and luxuries!

It is true that a great many married women are engaged in industrial pursuits. It is true that a majority of the girls and boys who work in factories and shops and offices and stores live at home. Yet it is absolutely not true that because they live at home there is no occasion for them to work—that the head of the family is able to support, clothe and feed and educate children without sending them out to supplement the family income.

The married woman who works just to get fine clothes or the girl that works, not because she is obliged to work, but to enable her to indulge her taste for luxuries, is not the cause of low wages. They are comparatively few in number and where they do work they are casual workers. In the holiday season, when there is a demand for extra help, they work a few weeks, but they do not determine the wages paid to those who work regularly.

There is no warrant to say that a girl or woman who works steadily the year around, does not have to work and that she works because she is a silly creature who wants finery. The very fact that she works steadily, that she undergoes the discomfort of continuous employment, much of it nerve-racking, in itself is the very strongest evidence that she is compelled to work.

It is true that many, if not all of the girls and women employed as saleswomen, dress neatly and well. The very nature of their employment necessitates that they should dress well. Yet because a girl is not content to dress plainly, to live on rye bread or accept a stand-

ard of living such as we are accustomed to associate with poverty, and works so that the father and mother and brothers may not be submerged to the two rooms and a garret stage of existence, she does not justify the assertion that there is no occasion for her to work and that she is an interloper in industry.

Capitalism cannot shirk its responsibility. The entire system is at fault. The individual employer cannot be held responsible, though some employers have a great deal to answer for. The employer of the father, who is paid an insufficient wage, is quite as much at fault as the employer of the daughter, who receives less than a living wage. Both are creatures of conditions which are inherent in the wages system.

Profits are dependent upon unpaid labor. Whatever serves to shorten the hours of labor and increases its wages must serve to diminish profit, which includes the vast toll of interest and rent levied upon industry. It is for this reason that labor ever is striving for higher wages and shorter hours and the capitalist is ever opposing the efforts of the workers to get a larger share of the wealth which they produce and to invent and devise new means and methods to "speed up" and increase the output that the profit may not be diminished by the higher wage.

Wages paid to women cannot be separated and differentiated from wages paid to men. It is quite as essential that the father shall get a living wage as it is that the daughter shall receive a wage that will make her self-supporting. We doubt if the problem can be dealt with effectively by a minimum wage law for women, although we have no objection to the state or nation trying it out. We can perceive that such a law would drive the less efficient from the industries to which the law applied, but, in such event, they would be no worse off than they are now. Like water, the labor supply and wages seek a level determined by economic conditions, when the workers are unorganized.

The proposal to enact a minimum wage law for women has the merit that it is centering public attention upon the economic condition of the workers and the existing system of production. The more the system is tinkered with, the more apparent it will become that its evils cannot be ended without ending the system itself.

The problem must be dealt with in the end as a whole. It cannot be solved without including all of the factors in the equation.—Milwaukee Leader.

## The Western Federation of Miners

(Article written in response to a request from the Los Angeles Citizen)

A BARE STATEMENT of the reduction in hours and increases in wages secured through our organization for the workers in the metal mining industry would constitute an eloquent eulogy of the Federation, but it would leave the reader with a very inadequate idea of the services rendered to all the workers in the vicinity of the mines throughout the West and would leave out of account those changes in policy which show the trend of evolution. It is a great deal to attempt in the limits of a short article, but I shall endeavor to give the reader the facts necessary to judge of the benefits conferred and the place occupied in the labor world by the Federation.

The Western Federation of Miners is one of the youngest international labor organizations, having been organized in 1893, just after the disastrous strikes of the previous year in the Cœur d'Alenes had revealed the workings of the mine operators' association and demonstrated the necessity of unity in our forces—the miners having been organized in local unions prior to that time. The combination of dollars preceded the organization of men and made the latter necessary and inevitable.

When the Federation was organized the ten-hour day in the mines and twelve hours in the mill and smelter were practically universal. Today there is scarcely a state from the Rocky mountains westward in which the eight-hour day is not established by statute and to a large extent the law but confirmed what the miner had won. It was the pioneer organization in the enactment of eight-hour laws. The constitutionality of the law was bitterly contested in the states of Utah and Missouri, declared invalid in the lower courts. The Federation carried the cases to the Supreme Court of the United States and the law was sustained by that august tribunal. It has been proven over and over again in the mining industry that the eight-hour day does not increase the cost of production—it lengthens life and multiplies its enjoyments without lessening profits—but it is dangerous to the profit-system and is opposed accordingly.

Laws have been passed in every mining state for the safeguarding of the miners' lives, but their enforcement is in the hands of mine inspectors, frequently employed through the influence of mine operators careless of human life and without regard for their oath. If

they owed their appointment to the organization and were removable by it—but that is another story.

The early miners' unions were far removed from the centers of population, transportation was difficult, competition for jobs was slight. They established for that time relatively high wages, which they have in most instances maintained and in many cases increased. During the panic of 1893 the Butte miner held his wage at \$3.50 per day, while the iron miners of Michigan were working ten hours for \$1.35. The mine engineers of the west get from \$4 to \$5 for eight hours; their brothers in districts that neglected organization are working twelve hours and drawing approximately \$75 per month.

Mine operators have waged fierce wars upon us; some men have winced at the cost of assessments levied to sustain the organization. Just how well they have fared in comparison with men never called upon to pay an assessment might be instanced by the recently organized members at Owingsville, Ky. Thirty-three years ago the minimum wage was \$1.25 per day; they are on strike for an increased wage, the minimum having sunk to \$1.10 and the maximum but \$1.75. Eastern smeltermen are working a ten and twelve-hour day with a minimum as low as \$1.50. The smeltermen of Anaconda and Great Falls, Mont., have an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.25. Wage schedules will prove that in the mining industry a union card is the best investment that a worker can make.

Reports from secretaries of local unions on wage increases secured during the year 1912 showed the following results:

Increase of wages per month.....	\$ 286,852.50
Increase per year .....	\$3,412,230.00
Number of men benefited by increased wage.....	34,869
Average increase per man benefited, per month.....	\$ 8.23
Increase per man, per year.....	\$ 98.76
Total number of hours reduced per month.....	183,455
Total number of hours reduced per year.....	201,460
Total wages saved by reduction of hours at 37½¢ per hour, without reduction in wages.....	\$ 825,547.50
Sick and accident benefits paid during last fiscal year..	115,277.32
Funeral benefits paid during same period.....	27,069.47

Originally confined practically to the precious metal mines of the

West, the Federation is extending to every section of the United States and Canada where metals are produced or refined. For many years the constitution forbade any time contracts with employers; in theory we were always ready for a strike—in practice we were never prepared. The experience of our sister organization—the U. M. W. of A.—seemed to demonstrate that larger concessions could be secured and the organization placed upon a firmer basis by entering into contractual relations. Accordingly the last convention submitted amendments permitting time agreements; the membership ratified the proposed change.

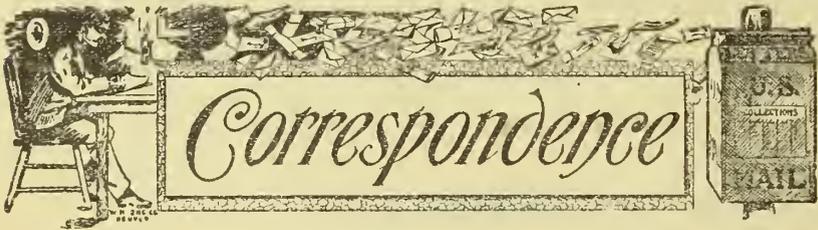
The necessity for unity of action was impressed upon the Federation in the fiercest industrial conflicts ever waged in this country. That experience undoubtedly led to our affiliation with the A. F. of L., not as payment of a debt of gratitude, but in an awakened and enlarged sense of opportunity and duty to the organized workers of the country. It may sometimes be necessary to criticise, but now it is imperative to unite; whether as teachers or workers the ranks of our fellows is the place for us. We are none the less devoted to the principles of Socialism and industrial unionism because of our affiliation. We have such confidence in their merits that we do not fear the tilts of their opponents, but are certain that experience will confirm our arguments and hasten the advent of a united working class.

We have been bitterly opposed and viciously maligned—"we did not come to hide the class struggle but to end it." We have great difficulties to overcome; our constitution is printed in eleven languages. We meet gigantic combinations of capital. The price of our products is fixed in a world-market and wage increase come from the employers' profits instead of the consumers' pockets. There are immense stocks of the metals on hand, so that when we stop work the effects are not felt in every home and industry, as with the coal miners. We have always made the most strenuous efforts to raise the wages of the lowest man—there are so many of them and the opposition is correspondingly great.

The days of "splendid isolation" when we were the "vanguard of the labor movement" have gone by, not because of any retrograde movement on our part, but because other organizations have advanced. He who bemoans that fact does so because of his love of notoriety and not because of devotion to the working class. He who stands alone from necessity, because none will stand with him, may be admired; but he who stands alone from choice, is to be pitied.

No history of the workers' struggles would be complete without a record of ours. In the future we shall continue to play a worthy part. Progress demands an ever increasing supply of the metals. The men who furnish that supply should have as large a part in molding the institutions of the future as they have in supplying present needs.

GUY E. MILLER.



#### 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

#### CARD STOLEN.

The Secretary of Manhattan Miners' Union No. 241 W. F. M., of Manhattan, Nev., has informed headquarters that Walter Powers while in Boise, Idaho, had his membership card and withdrawal card stolen. Withdrawal card was issued by No. 241 July 31st 1912, address William Hess Manhattan, Nevada.

#### DESERVES ALL CONSIDERATION.

Kansas City, Kansas, March 20, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary, Western Federation of Miners, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor of the 18th inst. received and noted and a better or more honorable object was never placed before the labor movement, as Mr. Darrow deserves all the consideration we can give him, as I am very much interested in his case, and I believe that he is being persecuted and not prosecuted.

I will lay this matter before our international president and will underline your appeal myself, as I believe it should be attended to without delay.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, with best wishes, I remain, Yours fraternally,  
WM. J. GILTHORPE, I. S. T.

#### FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PORCUPINE STRIKE FUND.

Chas. Hurst, \$1; E. S. Shillingford, \$1; Wm. Wheeler, \$1; Albert Saad, \$1; Frank Foisy, \$1; Geo. Kareem, \$1; Mat. Kostoloc, \$1; Atalla Kareem, \$1; John Crawford, \$1; Nicholas King, \$2; John Dick, \$5; R. A. Allen, \$1; Thos. Hughes, \$1; Richard King, \$1; Sam Cochrane, \$1; Ben. Kingsley, \$1; Arthur Perrault, \$1; Louis Cohn, \$1; Dan. Wilkes, 50c; E. L. Taylor, \$1; R. Whitmor, \$1; Walter Loudon, \$1; Nicholas Sparks, \$1; Jas. Hobin, \$1.50; Geo. A. Russel, \$1; Speers Bros., \$1; B. J. Schneider, \$1; Jas. Lowdon, \$1; Wm. Burke, \$1; Jos. O. Neill, \$1; D. J. McDonnell, \$1; Jos. M. Giroux, \$1; R. L. Speers, \$1;

Geo. Law, \$1; Geo. Thompson, 50c; Harry Hewitt, \$1; Harry Clifton, \$1; David Baprarie, \$1; Norman McKinnon, \$1; W. H. Craig, \$1; Jos. Perry, \$1; E. C. St. Paul, \$1; Harry Beauchard, \$1; Wm. Schmelzle, \$1; Alex. Mitchell, \$1; Yan Skrypnuk, \$1; Gmytr Kuckvauk, \$1; Peter Karalinski, \$1; Prospere Merion, \$1; Paul Bernier, \$1; Thos. Allen, \$1; Wm. Wigley, \$1; Andrew Taylor, \$1; Neil McKenzie, \$2; Geo. McMillan, \$1; Jas. McMillan, \$1; O. W. Haines, \$1; Archie Close, \$1; John Peddle, \$1; Arthur Begin, \$1; Wm. F. Coole, \$1; Ed. Stewart, \$5; Arthur Hardie, \$1; Thomas Bulloch, \$1; Irvine Marshall, \$1; Thos. O'Connor, \$1; J. Crouse, \$1; S. Stark, \$1; J. Burke, \$1; T. Agnew, \$1; Silas Davidson, \$1; B. Carmode, \$1; John R. Maiden, \$5; Jos. Pillion, \$1; Thos. Tackman, \$1; Kenneth Mathson, \$5; Gordon Wilder, \$1; John Kenty, \$5; Theo. Kallies, \$1; R. M. Gaudet, \$1; A. Agnew, \$1; E. Jackson, \$1; Fred. Black, \$1; John Wilson, \$1; J. C. Hewitt, \$1; Ed. Crmier, \$1; Leonel Desjardins, \$1; Mike Reid, \$1; A member, \$2; Jas. Keene, \$1; Frank Pickney, \$1; Andy. Radoski, \$1; Anton Marur, \$1; Jim. Lavandouski, \$1; Peter Karalinski, \$1; Alex. Sarabura, \$1; Roman Tquayrouki, \$1; Jek Frachuk \$1; Omer Cote, \$1; B. J. Schneider, \$1; M. Larmer, \$1; Yakub Lankowski, \$1; Thos. G. Wilson, \$1; Geo. M. Brown, \$1; Wm. F. Melville, \$1; G. H. Appleby, \$1; John D. McPhail, \$1; Dan Matheson, \$1; Berth LaRouski, \$1; R. H. Smyth, \$1; Philip McPhail, \$1; Murdoch Ross, \$1; Toni Piotvovski, \$1; J. M. Hunter, \$1; Wm. Simpson, 50c; Harry Hanmer, \$2; Neil D. Jamieson, \$2; G. H. Smith, \$2; Malcolm McPhail, \$2; Wm. Ragen, \$1; Victor Duford, \$1; Angus McLeod, \$1; total, \$282.50.

#### THE BLACKSMITHS APPEAL TO THE MINERS'.

Office of General Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Chicago, March 13th, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Pardon this intrusion upon your valuable time, but I am compelled by force of circumstances to place a matter before your organization which is of very great importance to the success of the labor movement, and especially to our organization, and that is the union label. For several years our organization has enjoyed conditions in the mining tool industry, and the relationship between employer and employé have been pleasant, and we naturally would like the same conditions to continue, and I feel safe in saying that your organization rejoiced with us, but recently a company known as the Fulton Tool Company of Canal-Fulton, Ohio, has entered the market, and furnishing mining tools of all descriptions at such low rates that it has materially effected the business formerly had by other companies, and these low prices are due entirely to the fact that the Fulton Tool Company is a non-union plant and pay ridiculously low rates of pay to their employés. Several efforts have been made in the past and just recently to organize this plant, but without results. The management of this company is antagonistic to the cause of labor and boasts openly that they do not need the union label on their goods to sell them to the miners. This company also sells a non-union made white duck miners pants which is also sold at a much less price than a union firm could afford, and we take this means of appealing to you and ask your assistance in trying to persuade the members of your organization to refrain from purchasing articles manufactured by non-union firms. at least until such time as they unionize their plant. They have been doing quite a large amount of business in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and we would earnestly request that a letter of instructions be sent to your members to be fair and purchase tools with the union stamp on it and thereby assist the members of our organization and the firms who are favorable to the trades union movement. Anything that you can do to assist us in this matter will be greatly appreciated, and we stand ready and willing to reciprocate at any and all times. Again thanking you, with best wishes, I am

Fraternally Yours,

WM. F. KRAMER,  
General Secy. & Treas.

(Seal).

#### ON THE LEISLATURE OF UTAH.

Bingham Cañon, Utah, March 21, 1913.

The lawmaking body of Utah has adjourned and unless something unforeseen happens the people of the state will for two years at least be relieved of this affliction, for which they should be truly thankful. If there was any need for them to convene it is not apparent, as little or nothing of progressive legislation was enacted. The members seemed to be imbued with the reactionary spirit of their predecessors and that it was incumbent upon them to uphold the banner of standpatism and the pirate flag of plutocracy. This they did with a vengeance. Bills that were of, for and by the interests and all harmless measures were passed with little or no opposition, but those that would ameliorate and make better and happier the lives of those who make living in the state possible received scant consideration.

The working class is entitled to no consideration from us, seemed to be the slogan of the lawmaking body, as they affixed the bayonets of corporation greed and proceeded to charge the labor measures and mutilate and kill them with little or no compunction.

This sign: \$\$\$\$\$\$ seemed to predominate during the entire session and in this sign the interests conquered. The siren song of capitalism in all of its seductiveness and the cadence of the Salt Lake Commercial Club were more potent in shaping legislation than the citizens of the state.

Besides showing their hostility toward all labor measures and their contempt for the working class, they even went so far as to repudiate certain planks in the party platform, among these the plank for the direct election of senators. So obsessed were they with their own intellectual superiority that they told the people of the state that they were inferior and not competent to pass upon the qualifications of a man for this lofty position, that they were the only ones fit for such a ponderous task.

In so doing they proved conclusively that they are not in favor of a government of, for and by the people, but in an oligarchy, and demonstrated clearly that pre-election pledges and party platforms are nothing but fakes and subterfuges to crawl into office on. So shameless did their actions become that the mouthpiece of the interests, that "safe, sane and conservative organ" of the Republican party, the "Herald-Republican," in tearful editorials pleaded with them to make some pretense toward keeping party pledges. But all the maudlin tears and the remonstrations of the Herald-Republican were of no avail, as the sinister influences had turned their hearts and minds into adamant, and they were, therefore, impervious to its appeals.

During the session an eight-hour law was introduced; this law prescribed that eight (8) hours should constitute a day's work in all underground mines surface workings, mills, smelters, ore reduction works, factories, etc. During the hearings held by the committee who had charge of the bill one eminent statesman, by the name of Austin, arose and delivered a profound dissertation, and tearfully informed the committee that if that bill became a law the factory men of Utah would not compete with outsiders and intimated that the factories of Utah would be compelled to close down.

Here we find the motive that blocks all progressive legislation; it is found in one word—"profit." The late Utah Legislature, instead of enacting laws that would conserve the lives of men, women and children and thus served notice that any industry that could not or would not concede short hours, a living wage and sanitary conditions, would be abolished, took the sordid ideal and decreed that profit is the essential thing and that long hours, low wages and insanitary conditions in mine, mill, factory et al. indus-

tries, is right, and that the lives of men, women and children are of minor importance.

But what else can be expected in Utah, the home of standpatism, the state where capitalism reigns in all of its pristine glory, the state where the people voted for the initiative and referendum—and the lawmakers, the servants of the people, refused to comply, thereby proclaiming themselves superior to the people; the state which, the Herald-Republican says, is "safe and sane and conservative." Yes, it is safe to the predatory interests, sane to a degree of fanaticism, and its conservatism is well and unfavorably known. Conservation is the proper word, as Utah desires no new innovations, no up-to-date laws (according to its statesmen (?) the laws and customs of a hundred years ago are good enough and cannot be improved upon. In the march of progress the conservative has never been a participant. He has always been a brake on the wheel and has at all times endeavored to thwart all liberty and all reform; therefore the contention of the Herald-Republican that Utah is "safe, sane and conservative," none will deny.

The late Legislature did nothing to retrieve Utah from the unenviable position it occupies in the galaxy of states. E. G. LOCKE.

#### A REPORT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Officers and Members of Dis. Association No. 6, W. F. M., Brothers:  
As delegate to the third annual convention of the B. C. F. of L., Victoria, B. C., I hereby submit my report:

The convention was called to order on Monday, Jan. 13, 1913, at 10 a. m. by Delegates Sheen, president Victoria Trades and Labor Council, who after addressing a few words of welcome to the delegates (78 in number) handed the gavel to President Wilkinson. President Wilkinson's report followed and it proved an interesting one, laden with food for thought on the problems confronting organized labor in this province. Of all the matters touched upon in the president's report, perhaps the most vital is the attitude shown by the present government towards the needs and requirements of labor as presented by the B. C. F. of L. convention last year. A commission has been appointed by the government to go over the province for the alleged purpose of inquiring into the needs of labor. I fail to see the necessity of such a step in view of the fact that labor brings its needs from all parts of the province and presents them to the government from year to year. This action on the part of the government would indicate either that they do not credit us with intelligence enough to know our requirements or that it is a graceful way of side-stepping the whole matter and at the same time giving fat jobs to a few friends; if the latter be true, then the wage workers must cease voting for these, who, when in office, take no notice of said wage workers or their interest. The question of united political action for the workers is unfortunately one on which we are somewhat divided at present, but we have reached the stage in the organized labor movement when we must unite on the political field; then and not till then shall we get what we are now demanding. And there is need of much legislation for the protection of the workers; the maimed and crippled victims of industrial life point out this need. If we have the welfare of these men at heart we must elect men of our own class to the law-making bodies.

Mr. J. H. Wallace addressed the convention as a fraternal delegate from the Washington State Federation of Labor. He explained the workings of the Washington insurance act, which is one of the best in the world. Under this act the injured workers receive as compensation the sum of \$700,000 where \$100,000, previous to the act coming into force, was received. And the state federation is now demanding legislation to make the industries pay for the hospital and medical treatment of all wage workers of the state. This should be of interest to the wage workers of British Columbia as our present compensation act is altogether inadequate in providing for the wants of the dependents of the deceased with the result that homes are broken up, perhaps never to be reunited. The greatest benefit is received indirectly by the workers as the act encourages the companies to be more careful with the lives of their workmen. Taking into consideration the deficiencies of the present act, it is my opinion that we should try for a new act similar to the Washington state act rather than seek to patch up our old one.

An important step taken by the convention was to secure a one-half interest in the British Columbia Federationist. This paper has been fighting our battles and expressing our political views and it was considered only right that we should give it all the support possible which was done by shouldering one-half of its burdens.

Mr. Parker Williams addressed the convention and it was indeed refreshing to listen to him. "British Columbia," he says, "is dominated by a certain financial group who are more greedy than a horse leech and more hungry than the devil; and yet the majority of workers line up on election day with such sharks. Is it any wonder that the premier takes no notice of our resolutions?"

Some one hundred resolutions were brought before the convention, all of which have been given space in the Federationist; all the resolutions forwarded from District No. 6 were passed and those calling for provincial legislation were presented to the premier.

President Wilkinson and Vice President McVetty, Grant and Pettipiece refused to stand for re-election. This is much to be regretted as we have no more able men than these in the labor movement.

The new officers are:

President, C. Sivertz, Victoria, B. C.; vice presidents, J. Kavanaugh, Vancouver, B. C.; J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.; J. Gray, Fernie, B. C.; Ferris and Burns, Victoria, B. C.; A. Watchman, Van Anda, B. C.; J. Cuthbertson, Greenwood, B. C.; secretary-treasurer, V. R. Midgley, Victoria, B. C.

The unionists of the coast are pretty well satisfied that the miners of the interior form the backbone of the B. C. F. of L. at the present time. A strong and determined effort should be made to have the railroad workers affiliate with the federation, particularly in view of the fact that their support would lend much weight to any efforts made to secure a new insurance for the benefit of all workers in the province. Only through the united efforts of the workers can we accomplish that which we are aiming for—the right of the worker to the full product of his toil.

#### REPORT OF R. L. LASHLEY.

As you have not heard from the Lead belt of southeast Missouri through any communication from any one directly connected with the work or organization for some time, I will endeavor to give your readers some information in regard to the doings of the past few months, and what appears to me to be an encouraging outlook for a decided improvement for the Western Federation of Miners here in the very near future.

I shall not attempt to review the history of the movement in this district, further than to say, that since the Western Federation of Miners was established here in 1905, there has been a continuous struggle on the part of a few loyal members to maintain the organization; but it has by faithful and persistent effort on the part of a few men been accomplished, and we are today looking forward for the accomplishment of greater things, that make for the comfort and happiness of the men who delve in the bowels of the earth.

The membership who read the Miners' Magazine, may have drawn the conclusion that unionism had passed out of existence in the Lead belt; but such is not the case; unionism is far from being dead at the present time, in fact a great revival of interest is at this time being manifested throughout the entire district. A few short years since there was practically no organization of any of the crafts or trades in this part of the country;

but at the present time most all of them are pretty thoroughly organized, and are being materially benefited by it. The engineers, firemen and machinists, on the M. R. & N. T. R. R. that handles the products of the mines, have since the perfecting of their organization almost doubled their wage scale, bringing the scale up from 17 cents per hour, to about 32 cents per hour, in less than five years without a strike, or the loss of an hour's time. And at times when the miners were forced to accept a reduction in wages, the railroad men held up their standard, simply from the fact that they at all times maintained a thorough organization.

The barbers, bartenders, telegraphers and retail clerks all have good, efficient working organizations, especially so with the clerks' union, organized Nov. 29th, 1912. Their headquarters are at Flat River, but their jurisdiction covers the entire Lead belt including the towns of Elvins, Desloge, Leadwood and Home Terre. They are now submitting their contract for a six o'clock closing hour; the employment of none but members of their union and other working conditions favorable to them. The different unions, of course, depend largely on the miners organization to enforce their agreements, and the miners have been able to keep their organization up to the standard where they have been of great benefit in that line.

All the locals mentioned above are also affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor and are assisting in the passage of legislation that is much needed by the miners in this district. Among the measures our legislative committee have before the Legislature at this session, at Jefferson City are a workman's compensation, a bill increasing the efficiency of the mine inspection, with five instead of one mine inspector to cover our district, which is at present entirely too large a territory for one man to get over and give the proper attention. An amendment to the woman's nine hour law has passed that makes the law applicable to all the industries for which the law was intended, the courts having declared the measure passed at the last session unconstitutional. Another bill being urged by the federation is the submission of an amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri for equal suffrage, to be voted on at the next general election in 1914. We also have the application of one of our members, Mr. John C. Haney, a member of Flat River local, for state mine inspector for this district with good prospects of getting the appointment for him, at least we will see what our new Democratic governor thinks about organized labor. The state federation has given him their endorsement; all the locals of the Western federation in the Lead belt. Also the coal miners of this state representing over 8,000 coal miners, in all 80,000, composing the different crafts and trades affiliated without state organization. A great many other measures, twenty-five in all, are being pushed by our legislative committee at the present time in Jefferson City. So we want it distinctly understood that we are not dead in Missouri yet; if there are any who have been misled in that belief we'll show you ere long that we are a pretty lively corpse.

I don't propose to worry the patience of your readers with a review of the organizing work that has taken place in the Flat River country during the past two years, for that has been recited from time to time in these columns during that period, and if I should attempt a rehearsal of it at this time the members' lip might charge me with a vain glorious attempt to cover myself with a wreath of bouquets, so I'll refrain from further comment on this phase of the situation in southeast Missouri. For I believe the membership can form a better idea of what is being done by the organizing force of the federation by watching the quarterly reports of the secretary-treasurer, yet the work that is being accomplished can not always be judged by the immediate returns in dollars and cents. There is a great educational work to be done before much organizing can be brought about.

In conclusion will say, that the outlook for a better and more thorough organization of the miners in the Flat River district was never better than at the present time. A spirit of harmony and good will seems to prevail, and if the unexpected doesn't happen you can keep your eyes on the "show me" state for results before the snow of another winter flies.

Hoping to hear a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the strikes now on at Bingham, Porcupine and other places, and with best wishes for the success of the Western Federation of Miners, I remain, as ever for the cause of unionism.

#### A REPORT FROM JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

Joplin, Mo., March 12th, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M., Brothers:

Pursuant to request by Secretary Mills as regards resolution by Randsburg local, No. 44, relative to Article 4, Section 9, constitution W. F. M., I, as your representative in the Joplin district, wish to submit this for your consideration.

First, I desire to say that in my opinion compliance with said section of constitution will be very beneficial to our organization by bringing about a better understanding of conditions existing in the different parts of the jurisdiction, thereby adding an increased interest not only to the membership, but to the organizers as well. I feel that from such reports I shall acquire information that will be very valuable to me in my work for the organization.

Now as to general conditions in the district. It is with pleasure that I feel I can report a great change for the better. I presume it is needless for me to call attention to the fact that the very name Joplin has been a stench to the nostrils of organized labor, and especially to the W. F. M. for many years. The Joplin district has been considered the chief recruiting station for the strike-breaking agencies. We all remember how easy it has been for them to come here and secure all the men needed to break a strike. Even at the time of Black Hills lockout they were able to ship men from here in carload lots. But conditions are somewhat changed now, as I wish to show by calling your attention to the fact that during the latter part of October, last an agent of the Utah Copper Company came here for the purpose of getting a shipment for Bingham, Utah. But he failed to meet with their customary success, and instead of getting men, he himself got in bad. After being here four days, carrying advertisements in all daily papers, and securing only fourteen men for shipment, three of them being boys under 17 years of age, we had him arrested for violation of a state statute and succeeded in getting him fined one hundred dollars and the costs, which he was unable to pay at the time, so was committed to jail. After enjoying the hospitality of our city jailer for the night thereby getting a little taste of the pleasures of the bull pen, he next day succeeded in getting the money to pay up and immediately left the district.

Another noticeable feature of the changing order is that a few months ago we had to meet a strong anti-union sentiment; it was almost dangerous for one to attempt to talk organization, while now we have a large majority of the men with us who are willing, yes, anxious to listen to the doctrine of unionism.

Also there is great changes taking place in the mining industry. The small, independent producer is rapidly disappearing, being swallowed up by the large companies and corporations. The American Davey Lead & Zinc Co., a Guggenheim concern, is rapidly acquiring possession of all the valuable properties in the district, and it looks as though it will only be a short time until the entire district will be under its domination.

At the present time the operators are thoroughly organized. Though their Ore Producers' Association which in reality is a Chapter of the American Mining Congress, they control the situation to the extent that they have been able at the present time to bring about a deplorable condition by shutting

down all the principal mines, and thus throwing thousands of men out of employment.

During the year 1912 the operators enjoyed an era of unprecedented prosperity, selling their ore at the highest price ever known in the history of the district. All the plants were pushed to their utmost capacity in order to increase the output. Consequently the first of the year 1913, found practically all the plants in a rundown condition. The ore market following its usual first of the year procedure began rapidly to decline, and in a very few days had fallen from \$64 to \$50 per ton. This the operators had anticipated, and taking advantage of the situation they ordered a general closing down of the mines—or in other words declared a lockout, giving as their reasons the low price of ore, claiming that it was impossible for them to operate their mines at a profit with ore at a \$50 base price, therefore it was necessary for them to close down in order to curtail production and force up the price of ore.

But the men are becoming skeptical and are asking the question, why it is without any increase in wages, and with all the modern improvements in the methods of production, the operators are unable to run at the present base price which is above \$50, but have been able to run right along up to this time, while for the past ten years ore has not averaged \$40 per ton? They are beginning to scent the African in the wood pile. They are beginning to realize that the main object of the shut down was for the purpose of giving the operators a chance to clean up and repair their properties, and to bring about a condition that would force the men to accept the cut in wages they are putting into effect all over the district. They are also beginning to understand if the operators through their organization can stop production and force up the price of their commodity—the ore, that the miners can through their union do the same and force up the price of their commodity—their labor power.

Taking advantage of this situation and conditions, we have been pushing the work of organizing to the limit of our ability, holding open meetings in the different camps of the district, circulating literature, and mixing with the men carrying on a general propaganda for the organization. The results have been very gratifying, especially in the Webb City district where we have been holding meetings twice a week, talking to from one to four hundred miners each meeting.

Now brothers, in conclusion, permit me to give it as my opinion that our days of conflict with the Joplin miner is past. No more will the bosses be able to use him for the purpose of breaking our strikes in other parts of the jurisdiction. But instead I predict that in the near future we will have strong militant locals of the W. F. M. in every camp in the district

Fraternally submitted,  
MARION COPEL  
Box 300, Joplin, Mo.

#### JUDICIAL CHOLERA IN PORCUPINE.

Judicial cholera prevails in Porcupine. The laws of almighty justice are used on behalf of the rich against the poor. It is known to the wide world that a strike has been on here since November 15, 1912. It is known that all the forces of government were used to crush the strike, which means that the poor workingman has no right to demand a little more of the wealth he produces, while the employers enjoy millions in dividends, produced by labor, while they lead idle lives.

Many have been shot, clubbed, imprisoned and intimidated; but nothing has been done so severe and dangerous to the community as what has happened in recent days. The provincial police have been recalled; thugs have changed their uniforms and appear as gentlemen, while in their pockets they carry arms.

But let us leave this and pass to something that is probably new in the history of this country while industrial conflicts between labor and capital—between rich and poor—between protected and unprotected citizens of this “free country” of Canada.

What I intend to bring before the public is: The authorities were kind enough to withdraw the police forces on learning that public opinion would not stand any more of their provocative actions on behalf of the mine owners, and therefore against the peaceable strikers. Yes, they learned that it would be impracticable and a lack of diplomacy of the present government; they have learned that by continuation of such provocation the people may put them out of the offices they occupy, so they recalled the police.

Let us see what is going on now: Wolves never have any mercy on lambs, and capitalist class government would not like to draw out its own fangs; therefore, if they withdraw the police force this, in my opinion, is more than certain to result in something new. Now the police are substituted by untrained gunmen. And who are they? Some of the strike-breakers are armed with the weapons of murder.

Now, let us see the nature of the judicial policy: The law provides that when any person gives sufficient evidences that his life or property is in danger he is entitled to carry arms or appoint some other person or persons who will protect them. The law also provides that no constable shall be entitled to carry a gun unless he is a householder or a resident in the vicinity.

Let us accept that such law is just. Yes, it is right. Strike-breakers are armed, mine owners try to protect their lives and property, and there and then request some persons sworn in as constables. Then all that they have to do is to protect their lives and property; but here, O good Lord, have mercy on the innocent strikers who are not armed, and who have decided to use the most peaceable ways and means in order to be successful, having learned from experience of the past that all the powers of government will be used against them. Armed strike-breakers, sworn in constables by Magistrate Thomas H. Torrence to carry the guns of murder and act to protect lives and property. But as we find it they are hunting like birds of prey after the innocent strikers to take their lives.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, March 11th, in the town of Timmins, about sixty armed strike-breakers made an invasion on the Union Hall and menaced with clubs and shouts the few strikers who were sleeping there, and tried to get them on the street in order to shoot them, which is nothing more or less than provocation. Nearly the same thing took place at Schumacher the night before, and at South Porcupine on Saturday, March 8th, a similar incident occurred.

If such provocation will continue; if armed men will be allowed to invade unarmed and peaceable strikers, then if any disturbance, riot and bloodshed takes place, who is to blame? Peaceable strikers who stand for their rights, or the judicial authorities, represented by Thomas H. Torrence, who is known from past experience to have no sympathy for or mercy on strikers? Who showed his fangs when passing judgment on innocent men, under false evidence for unlawful assembly, who passed sentence under the “Industrial Disputes Investigation Act” against two agitators, and one victim who dared to quit work against the will of his master; against one agitator by whose influence 500 strikers on December 2d behaved like peaceable citizens, when they had a full right to tear to pieces the gunmen, who, without any reason, shot into a peaceful parade of strikers marching on the public highway.

Now, let me ask the people of Canada what have the strikers to do when they are attacked by an armed crowd of men? What respect should they have for the powers of government which arm untrained men with guns? What have they to do while judicial cholera is reigning in the district? What liberty have we left if part of the people are armed and part unarmed, and the unarmed group is attacked by the armed group? What respect does the government deserve if unarmed citizens who have wives and families in this

community are assassinated by strangers, brought as strike-breakers from all parts of the world, who menace the lives and property of those who have their homes and families here and try to better their conditions in order to remain here? What has the government to offer in order to stop the coming protest of millions of rebels against injustice and tyranny? Oh, no doubt the remedy you would apply is the militia or police, which usually is applied by you when the workers stand for their rights. Oh, thank you, our grand redeemers; I know you are always ready to shed the blood of those on whose toil you continue your existence. However, let me tell you all the remedy that we want is that you shall not wound us any more; that you will not lead us into the valleys of sorrow and misery. Will you hear this, oh, you poor creatures of death? All we desire is that we have real liberty in a “free country,” where we have free speech and a free press. Let us continue sharing our ideas with those who are members of the working class, who have brains and conscience enough to see that our demand is their demand, our rights are their rights, our enemies are their enemies.

If we enjoyed this I do not think that there would be any reason for all that happened here. We know that many strikers-breakers were brought here under false pretenses. We know that there were many who were forced to go to work. We know that there are many who are ignorant of their own rights; therefore, we claim that if Canada is a “free Christian country,” why do you stop us from fulfilling the Christian doctrine, which says that “we have to enlighten those who are walking in darkness? Why, oh, you religious people, do you stop us from obeying the commands of the Lord? Why do you stop us from doing the duty which we owe to ourselves, to our wives, to our children, to humanity? Why, oh you authorities, are you so blind as not to see that your mission is to secure and execute equal rights to all? Well, you may say that their lives are in danger. Then what answer have you to offer when our lives are in danger. We are those who were working here before the strike; we are those who have our homes here; we are those who came to the conclusion that if we continued working for the same wages we are going to starve. I am turning to you authorities, not as if I would have any hope of your good will, oh, no; addressing you I just speak to my fellow men, to those who today or tomorrow will feel your iron hand—to those that you have jails for, to those who have to lead lives of drudgery, to those that create all the wealth, who are forced to be satisfied with adulterated food, shoddy clothing and to live in shacks and camps that your masters would not house their dogs in.

Oh, you whose hearts are throbbing to see the sun of justice, of manhood. Stand erect, speak out your sorrows. Call and the door will be opened. Your hope will come if you will act together, strike together, vote together and fight together.

Then let us act and the puppets of the capitalist class shall hear our voice, and then those that we wish to hear our motto shall hear it and so act as to prevent a wholesale butchery of human beings by “Judicial Cholera in Porcupine.”

WM. H. RADIX.

#### OF INTEREST TO LARGE CONSUMERS OF COAL.

Large users of coal will be interested in Bureau of Mines Bulletin No. 63, “Sampling of Coal Deliveries, and Types of Government Specifications for the Purchase of Coal,” which has just been issued. The Federal Government, which purchases \$8,000,000 worth of coal annually, buys more than half of it under specifications and has gone deeply into the question of sampling and analyzing coal. George S. Pope, the engineer in charge of such investigations and the author of the bulletin makes the following statement:

To determine with utmost accuracy the ash content and heating value of a quantity of delivered coal would require the burning of the entire quantity, and special apparatus arranged to measure the total heat liberated, or would require crushing the whole quantity, and reducing it by an elaborate scheme of successive crushings, mixings, and fractional selections to portions weighing approximately 1 gram, the minute quantity which the chemist requires for each determination. Either of these procedures is obviously impracticable if the coal is to be used for the production of heat and power.

The method actually employed is to select portions from all parts of a consignment or delivery of coal and to systematically reduce the gross sample, obtained by mixing these portions, to quantities that the chemist requires for making ash determinations or that can be burned conveniently in the calorimeter, and apparatus for determining the heating value. The gross sample should be so large that the chance admixture of pieces of slate, bone coal, pyrite, or other impurities in an otherwise representative sample will effect but slightly the final results. Increasing the size of the gross sample tends toward accuracy, but the possible increase is limited by the cost of collection and reduction. In reducing the gross sample by successive crushings and halvings or fractional selections, the object is to procure a small laboratory sample that, upon analysis, will give approximately the same results as the gross sample itself, or, in fact, the entire quantity of coal from which the gross sample was obtained.

Recognizing the importance of the method of sampling as being a definite commercial procedure and of having the method clearly set forth in the specifications to become a part of the contract, and recognizing also the desirability of insuring uniformity and similarity in the specifications used by the different branches of the Federal service for the purchase of coal, representatives of the executive departments and independent establishments of the government held a conference under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines in February, 1912, for the purpose of discussing these and other features of the specifications. At this conference committees were appointed to prepare specifications in accordance with the views of the members. It was recognized at the conference that in general specifications, such as were recommended, certain requirements had to be of wide application, as the specifications cover such a wide variety of conditions, not only as to character and quality of coal but as to type of furnace equipment, size of deliveries, methods of delivering, etc.

The specifications which were used for the purchase of coal on the heat-unit basis prior to the fiscal year 1912-13 were on the B. t. u. (British thermal unit) “as received” basis; that is, payment for delivered coal was directly affected by the moisture content of the sample received by the laboratory. This method was based on the assumption that the moisture in the samples collected at the time of weighing and delivery could be preserved with slight loss during the storing and subsequent working down of the gross sample to a quantity convenient for transmittal to the laboratory and in its later treatment in the laboratory. From experiments that have been made and from a large mass of data, it is known that the moisture content of coal does not remain constant, and that the moisture content reported by the laboratory may be as much as five to ten per cent. lower than that actually contained in excessively wet or high-moisture coal at the time of weighing.

\* \* \* As a sample loses moisture, its B. t. u. “as received” value correspondingly rises, with the result that the price for delivered coal determined on the “as received” value is, with rare exceptions, higher than that warranted by the quality of the coal at the time of weighing. As a general statement, payment based on the “as received” B. t. u. value will be higher than warranted, unless the sampling and laboratory work can be carried on under conditions that minimize moisture loss, as under freezing temperatures.

Recognizing the uncertainty involved in taking the moisture determination in the laboratory as representative of the moisture content of the delivered coal and the consequent possibility of payment of a higher price than is warranted, the Bureau of Mines recommended to the executive departments and independent establishments of the federal service that the heating value

In the coal specifications for the fiscal year 1912-13 be on the "dry coal" basis.

In preparing these specifications the fact was recognized that the amount of moisture contained in coal produced from day to day from the same mine, or group of mines working the same bed, is largely accidental, and is a matter over which the buyer and seller have only slight control. However, in order to place a negative value on high-moisture coals and to protect the government against the delivery of coals containing excessive amounts of moisture, the specifications require the bidders to specify the maximum moisture content in coal offered. This value becomes the standard of the contract.

If coal of a uniform B. t. u. "dry coal" value is delivered on a contract, the contractor receives the advantage on any delivery in which the moisture content approaches the maximum specified, because he is paid for the weight of water contained in the coal in excess of a normal amount, whereas if the coal is very dry, containing less than the normal amount of moisture, the purchaser receives the advantage.

\* \* \* As an example of the effect of a heavy rain on a car of coal in transit, a precipitation of three inches of water on a loaded fifty-ton car, area of top about 360 square feet, would increase the weight of the coal 5.01 per cent., provided none of the water drained out or evaporated. It is obvious that if this coal is weighed and delivered immediately, special samples for moisture determinations should be collected and prepared at once and sent to the laboratory, as a basis for equitable adjustment of payment on account of the excessive amount of water in the coal. As the weight of the coal was increased by the excess water, there should be a corresponding decrease in the price to be paid.

If a railroad car or wagon so rained on should not be unloaded immediately after weighing and special moisture samples should not be properly collected, prepared and sent hermetically sealed to the laboratory, it is obvious that the purchaser would pay a higher price than warranted, especially if the car or wagon stood for some time before sampling and some of the water drained out. Further, if the coal was not immediately unloaded and sampled or if the car continued in transit after weighing, then the coal at the top would soon dry; and in either case the effect of the three-inch rainfall, as indicated by the analysis, might be only a fractional percentage of the moisture contained in the coal at the time of weighing.

The determination of the moisture of coal delivered from stock piles is often of great importance, for the proportion of moisture contained in the small sizes, which are most abundant near the center of a stock pile and which absorb the rains and melting snows in districts of heavy snows, may be from ten to fifteen per cent. higher than when stocked. It is apparent, therefore, that special moisture sample determinations are necessary for equitable adjustment of payment on amount of excessive moisture in coal which is stacked in piles exposed to the weather.

The specifications provide for the collection of "special moisture samples" if, in the opinion of the government officials sampling it, the delivery contains moisture in excess of that guaranteed by the contractor. The "special moisture samples" are prepared in a manner to minimize moisture losses and may be taken and prepared independently of the gross samples collected for the determinations of heating value (B. t. u.), ash, and other specified data. If the analysis of the special sample shows a moisture content in excess of the contractor's guaranty, a proportionate deduction is made from the price to be paid for the coal.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

#### THE BRITANNIA STRIKE.

Editor World: The open letter enclosed has been sent to the Hon. Edgar Dewdney by O. A. Rowan, recording secretary pro tem:

"Room 216 Labor Temple Building.

"Vancouver, B. C., March 8.

"The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, President of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., and ex-Lieut.-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

"Sir: In The World of March 6th an article appeared bearing on the strike at Britannia Mine and Beach. Since evidently you are the person from whom the reporter received his information, I take pleasure in pointing out to you a few misstatements which you have either purposely or ignorantly made.

"You are quoted as saying, Mr. Dewdney, that the directorate do not intend to take any of the men back who participated in the recent strike; if this is so, why then has your mine superintendent already written letters asking some of them to return to work? (Of this I am fully aware.)

"You are credited with stating that the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company pay 25 cents more than any other mining company on the coast. Of course you are probably aware that this coast is rather extensive. The writer has worked on this coast and received \$6 and board, \$5 and board, and \$4 and board for the same work performed at Britannia. I admit it was not in this neighborhood, but Britannia, you must remember, is practically the only mine on the B. C. coast that is shipping ore to any extent. Marble Bay on Texada Island, is back in the prospecting stage; the Granby at Goose Bay is only doing development work, and at Stewart no ore shipments are being made that I am aware of.

"The latter place pays a minimum wage of \$4 per day. Your company, Mr. Dewdney, employs from sixty to one hundred Mongolians and the wages paid them are surely nothing to boast about.

"Late last fall all through the Boundary and Kootenay mining districts the mine operators offered a two-bit raise to the mine workers. Phoenix, Greenwood and Rossland were the principal camps which accepted, the majority of the camps refusing and demanding a fifty-cent raise. The operators refused the demands of the men, and a board of investigation was applied for, which has just lately turned in its findings. You will be delighted, Mr. Dewdney, to know that in this case the board decided in favor of the mine operators, or I should say the majority so doing.

"If the workers refuse to abide by this decision, it will be on the cards for you and all other important personages to point out what an undesirable citizen the miner is since he refuses to allow the government to settle his dispute.

"Before doing anything like this, remember that your company ignored the board's findings in the Britannia dispute, despite the fact that the minister of labor pointed out that it was the duty of all good citizens to abide by the result. One would really expect an ex-lieutenant governor to be a good citizen.

"You also say that no difficulty is being experienced by the company in getting men to replace the strikers. This statement might be true; but as I am now rather skeptical regarding your utterances, I refuse to believe, especially when I am aware that even so far south as Portland, agents are seeking men for Britannia, and misinforming the workers there of conditions in the latter camp. There are two men in this office now, Mr. Dewdney, who were hired in Portland, Ore., to work at Britannia mine. It may be that Mr. Moody and yourself are not kept informed as to what really occurs at your works. This must be so, when you state that the company was not aware of the reason for the 'walk out' until informed by a letter from the Labor Temple some days later. To show you why, I must go back a few months.

"In December, 1912, the union decided to abandon its office in Van-

cover and have its secretary and president right at the mine. Gill was elected president, and McNeil secretary. The men now had an opportunity to pay dues and become initiated at the mine, and at the end of January about 80 per cent. of the men were in the union. The meetings were held in a bunkhouse and at one of the meetings a committee was appointed to see Mr. Wylie, the mine superintendent, and try to arrange to use the club room for meeting purposes. This request was not much for any company to grant, since meetings were only held every alternate Saturday. After two or three days, Mr. Wylie, who had seen Mr. Moody, informed us that Mr. Moody was still of the same mind as he was last summer; that he would not allow the men to hold meetings at the mine. Naturally, this command of Mr. Moody's was ignored, the great majority of the men not having a reed in place of a backbone, became more determined than ever, being fully aware that they had both legal and moral right to hold meetings if they pleased.

"Shortly after this, McNeil, the secretary, was fired. As this was certainly a case of discrimination, a meeting was called to take place that night. At the meeting a committee was sent to see the mine superintendent, asking him if he would delay the night shift's departure to the mine for one hour as some urgent business was on hand. This was not unusual, Mr. Wylie having always delayed the shift when the club members had meetings, and in the summer time one shift had sometimes gone to work an hour earlier than usual, to make it possible for the two shifts to play a baseball game. Mr. Wylie refused to delay the shift, and said he did not recognize the Britannia Miners' Union. He stated that if we wanted to meet, we would have to go to Vancouver to do so. When the committee reported back, the men decided to allow the meeting to take its course. The same committee was later sent to Mr. Wylie to ask him if he would give any reason why he fired McNeil. It was pointed out to him that McNeil was secretary, and it looked so like discrimination that the men would like to know if he had other cause. Wylie's answer being unsatisfactory, being neither 'yes' nor 'no,' but evasive, the men, when the committee reported back, decided to take a strike ballot, which being done, showed a unanimous vote to strike. Not one man went to work that night, the tunnel and aerial tram stopping at 11 o'clock. The same committee that evening visited Mr. Wylie at his residence on the hill and told him that the strike was on, and that the reasons were the same as those that were awarded the union by the board of arbitration last summer.

"When you, Mr. Dewdney, make a statement to the effect that the company did not know the reason for the strike until some days later, you cannot blame the men. The fault lies with your associates at Britannia for not giving you all particulars. Your mine superintendent was informed less than thirty minutes after the strike was called, and the committee offered to see Mr. Moody when they were at the Beach, but Donohue, who I think is a director, and also secretary for the company, replied that Mr. Moody did not wish to see them.

"You say the men had no grievances. You are wrong. The men had many, but they are wise enough to know the only way a workingman can get redress is through organization. For this reason the men struck for recognition of the union. Furthermore, we have since learned that McNeil was fired simply because he was secretary, and the men are now aware that the mine superintendent had given orders for Gill and other men to be fired because they belonged to the union. Your elegant description of houses and accommodations may apply to the Beach, but it is pure tommyrot when applied to conditions at the mine, and it is astonishing how any sanitary officer has never insisted on improved conditions at that place.

"I am fully aware that all the statements you made were made with the intention of persuading the public that no strike exists at Britannia. It must be hard indeed to get men when a person of your standing will make, and allow to be published, so many misstatements. However, the Western Federation will probably make both you, Mr. Moody and Mr. Donohue realize that strikebreakers are not picked up like pebbles. It is to be hoped a less garbled account has been written to the company's head office in New York.

"In conclusion, I might inform you, Mr. Dewdney, that the Western Federation of Miners, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are all on strike against your company, and all men employed by you are unfair to organized labor. Yours truly,

"O. A. ROWAN."

#### BALLOTS VS. BULLETS.

By Job Harriman in March Metropolitan Magazine.

A new gospel of social emancipation has been much preached in this country within the last two or three years. It goes under the name of Direct Action.

"Discard political action. Abandon the patient and laborious methods of the Socialist party. Disregard the ballot. Cease to strive for labor legislation and immediate partial reforms. Cease to think of winning control of the public powers through the ballot and transforming society by peaceful and orderly means. Go direct to the goal. Take and hold the industries. All or nothing, in defiance of the law and all its powers."

This, in brief, is the advice that is being given to the working people in many quarters.

No doubt it appeals to some of the workers—especially to those least trained in organized thought and action. But it seems to have a special fascination for the idealists—for persons whose relation to the working class movement is one of sentiment and not of action, of sympathy and not of participation.

It is a suicidal policy that they counsel.

It means catching bullets from the muzzle of the gun—an impossible task. It will be a sad day for the working class if any considerable number of them are ever led to make the attempt.

Not for the sake of any sentiment or theory, but for the sake of the future welfare of the workers, I protest against the preaching with all my heart.

#### An Invitation to Disaster.

Will wisdom urge a host of untrained, unarmed men to such a task? Let us not forget that the capitalist class is possessed of tremendous power; the army, the navy, the militia, the police, the power to increase this force by conscription, the public treasury, the public credit upon which to borrow, the power to tax, the billions of wealth in the hands of the rich who stand ready with their cash in hand to deliver it when needed for their own defense; also the law, and the courts to set the machinery in motion.

Will they use this power? Have they not used it whenever occasion called? Is it not natural that they should? Will not every organism defend itself whenever its very vitals are being attacked? So long as democratic privileges exist in the form of the ballot, are they not acting under color of right?

Lead your more or less nebulous democracy up to the muzzle of the nation's guns, all of which are well equipped, organized, mobilized and directed with the greatest skill, and you will quit the battlefield in disaster, leaving it strewn with the dead and wounded, and with democracy defeated, and plutocracy better organized and more tyrannical than before.

When I think of the desolate field after the battle is over, and the still more desolate hearts and homes of those left behind, and how little would

be accomplished by such a cataclysm I shudder in amazement at what seems to me to be a short-sighted policy of impatient men.

Impatient! Are not the fields of industry sufficiently desolate?"

Indeed, they are. Better, however, that the fields of industry should be strewn with the suffering bodies of living men than the battlefields should be strewn with the bodies of the dead. In life there is hope and power to act, but the grave is silent and fruitless.

"But direct action does not mean a cataclysm. Passive resistance avoids this."

How childlike! How superficial! How ingenuous! Are we not told that we cannot vote into existence the desired change? How then can it be ushered in by passive resistance?

Will the cannon roar and the bullets pierce the political actionists, but remain silent and harmless when confronted with the passively resistant direct actionists?

Do not be impatient. Nature is no respecter of impatience nor of sentiment. She is prodigal of time and of her children. She respects only power, and only such power as is orderly and able to stand the test of endurance.

The feudal system was not extinguished in a day nor with one blow, but by the gradual development of more efficient industrial institutions and commercial methods. Likewise will capitalism be supplanted by such gradual changes in the methods of conducting both our industrial and commercial establishments and by inaugurating such needed industrial and business methods as shall be advantageous to the working class. Around such advantage alone will grow a more powerful and enduring working class movement.

Let not the direct actionist hug to his bosom the illusion that he alone proposes to overcome his difficulties by mass action. Mass voting also is mass action—the same mass, the same power, the same interest, the same goal, but a better method.

#### Which End of the Gun?

The other follows the pathway that leads to the muzzles of the nation's guns, and while there proposes to act in violation of law.

The other follows the pathway that leads to the breech of the guns, and while there proposes to change the law, and thus open the way to, and make lawful, the desired changes in industrial and commercial methods.

"But our people are disfranchised."

Is this the excuse? This begs the question. The vast majority of the voters now belong to the working class. By voting together they can bring about such legislation as will enfranchise all disfranchised persons by permitting them to vote wherever they may be. We strike at the very foundation of democracy whenever we refuse to vote and to abide by the rule established by the majority. Is it possible or even probable that the working class will pursue such a course? Or is direct action merely the nightmare of temporary despair? Will not every class develop in the direction of its greatest efficiency? Are the workers not strongest in democracy and the capitalists strongest in militarism?

Do not the capitalists proceed upon the theory that they have an unquestionable right of absolute control over the property to which they hold title? In this theory lies hidden the germ of a monarchical form of government. Every capitalist is a little tyrant within his own little realm. Every trust is a federation of little tyrants in a more extended realm; and a federation of trusts, under private control, would mean a monarchical tyranny co-extensive with the government over which such federation held sway.

In the business affairs of the powerful capitalists there is no democracy. In their political platforms there is no tendency toward democracy. Absolute control over property is the parent of monarchical ideals and institutions. In corporations stock votes. In politics the heavy owners of stock stand for property qualifications. Their property is their power house. By it they are able to force others to work for and contribute their energy to the increase of capital, and thus they multiply and extend their power, their privileges and their luxuries; and their ideas and theories of government flow therefrom and conform thereto.

Among the middle class an opposite tendency is developing. They have met the large combinations of capital, are fighting industrial and commercial battles, and are losing in the struggle. The balance is gradually shifting from the credit to the deficit side of their ledger. Their property is being absorbed by high interest, high rents, high freight rates, high prices for the products of monopolized industries, while they are ever receiving lower prices for their own output. Seeing their inability to pit their small power against the enormous financial and economic power of the trusts, they are beginning to rebel and are refusing to abide by the rules made by the large capitalists, and are advocating a more extended democracy. In many states they are beginning to champion woman suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, the recall.

Thus we see the germ of democracy developing as the individual loses control over his own property, or is being dominated by property in the hands of others.

#### The Roots of Democracy.

Among the propertyless class, democracy is the rule of action. There being no extraneous power by which their affairs can be dominated, the voice of the majority necessarily prevails. So also must democracy reign supreme whenever the interests of those in control of property are equal and mutual. In such case no other means can be devised, because each vote has equal weight, being supported by equal power.

Industrial development, by expropriation of small owners, has forced democratic institutions and methods upon the working class, and is now forcing the same upon the middle class; while directly the opposite results are being produced among the more powerful and opulent capitalist class.

Mobilized capital will ever be more efficient than scattered capital; hence trusts will continue to form and democracy to spread.

If the present industrial and commercial methods are pursued, the economic power of trustified capital must eventually meet face to face in a titanic conflict with the democratic power of the dispossessed.

Upon this hypothesis the direct actionists proceed, assuming that the climax is here and the cataclysm is taking place.

The fact is, the climax has not arrived, and the cataclysm is not present and will never develop.

Democracy, being a product of industrial evolution, will of necessity keep pace with it, and be forced onward by it.

Already woman suffrage and direct legislation have become powerful issues, not only of the dispossessed but also of the middle class. They are becoming issues because we see in them a means of defense against the very economic power that is forcing the issues upon us.

It is by means of these democratic methods that our forces are being mobilized. By their use we are discovering our more general mutual interests and are learning how to act in unison regarding them. Ability to act in unison leads to the discovery and adoption of such industrial methods as are productive of the greatest benefit. Having discovered the most beneficial methods we cling to them with all the tenacity of life, and thus the mobilization of democratic forces takes place.

By direct legislation we can force issues to public attention; take over or establish industries; divert funds from the trust to the public treasury; and thus turn to our benefit the forces that have been devouring us. Around and by means of these benefits will the apparently nebulous democratic force rally, organize and grow. By this normal process we eliminate the elements of a cataclysm and set in motion the elements of evolution; we get behind the guns and at the same time avoid the necessity of using them; we mar-

shal our democratic forces around permanent advantages and our mobilization becomes as permanent as are the advantages gained—and the capitalist class bows in respect and obedience to this power.

Who ever heard of a water company using the police force to resist the citizens while in the act of voting bonds with which to take the water plant? "But the courts resist."

Then let us recall the judges and elect better ones. How far is it from the water plant to the woolen mill?

"But the people will not vote to take the woolen mill."

If that be true, they will not take it by any other means.

"But the law forbids public management of such industries."

Then let us initiate and pass new laws.

"But they will use the army to prevent such action."

Then will they not use the army to prevent the direct actionist from seizing the mill contrary to law? In the former case we will be in power and the army will be ours; in the latter case the reverse is true.

"Then you would do away with the strike and the boycott? They are direct action."

No, they are not direct action within the proper meaning of that term. The strike and the boycott were employed long before the term "direct action" was coined. The workers propose to better their conditions in the factory by the strike and boycott, and at the same time to build up their power by political action; the direct actionists propose sabotage and the taking possession of the factory by force.

"Do we propose to bond and buy and pay interest?"

Well, we have usury laws. It is unlawful in some states to charge more than 6 per cent per annum. May the maximum rate not be reduced to 4 per cent or to 3 per cent or to 2 per cent? Do you not see where this leads? Being in power, can we not also employ the income tax? Do I hear you say "unconstitutional?" Then amend the constitution, or take from the courts the power of annulling laws, or recall the old judges and elect new ones. Will not this lead to a haven of peace rather than a cataclysm drenched in blood?

Impatience brings nothing. We can not move faster than our power to move develops, and the organization and efficiency of our power will develop no faster than perceived possible advantages can be made to accrue.

#### Patience Means Power.

Though temporary, superficial, and conflicting interests make difficult the task of organizing and mobilizing this ever increasing and somewhat nebulous democratic force, yet we must not forget that this task must be accomplished or else democracy will fail and plutocracy, will remain on the throne. However great the potentialities of democracy, yet while the producers remain in divided camps they exert their power, for the most part, against one another and are easily defeated by the common enemy. A small power well mobilized and directed is more efficient than a larger, dispersed power.

Capital rushes to the defense of all favorable interest, rent and profit laws, as naturally as a flower blooms, for it is by these methods that it is fed and nourished and by which it has grown into the veritable monster that it now is.

Interest, rent and profit are the avenues through which human energy—in different forms—pours in a constant stream through the various industrial and commercial establishments into the coffers of capital. The strength of those from whom it flows is diminished by the process, while the power of capital is multiplied. This ever-increasing fund constitutes the great reservoir upon which the capitalists draw for military support.

Take warning, Direct Actionist.

Plutocracy's greatest power and advantage is in the bullet. Democracy's greatest power and advantage is in the ballot.

They organize the army by diverting funds from us. We organize democracy by diverting funds from them.

We are strong in peace. They are strong in war.

The plutocrats never fight. They hire the workers to fight. The workers will quit fighting whenever it becomes more profitable to live in peace.

Let not democracy be pitted against the shot and shell of a plutocratic mercenary army. Let us not pit force against force in an open field of battle, but turn our backs upon the paths that lead to cataclysms, bloodshed and disaster, and take shelter in the irresistible and abiding evolutionary processes.

Do we conserve our forces, the lives of our people, by warfare?

Democracy and altruism are the essential products of the labor movement; democracy, because the power of each individual is limited to himself; altruism, because the efficiency and hence the advantage of each, is increased by combining with his fellows:

Individualism and militarism are the essential products of capitalism; individualism, because the power of the capitalist is co-extensive with his capital; militarism, because the efficiency of the army is co-extensive with the military fund.

Our task is to prevent the accumulation of this fund in private hands. This fund grows by the assimilation of the products of the working class.

Individuals and classes grow by nourishment and not by warfare. Sometimes warfare becomes necessary in order to get nourishment. But the processes of growth are checked and sometimes even stopped and decay sets in during the period of warfare.

By co-operation and direct legislation the producers will yet learn how to turn the fruits of their own labor from the coffers of the rich to the common or public treasury. Around this common treasury or surplus fund the forces of democracy will gather and feed and grow and organize and function as naturally and as efficiently as does capital now grow and function upon the same food. It is by the exercise of democratic privileges alone that democracy can learn to conserve its power and to organize and mobilize into an abiding and growing civilization. By such a process every individual, having adjusted himself to the new institutions, may not only rise into a position of abiding comfort, but may bask in economic and social opportunities unknown to the fondest dreams of plutocracy. The elements of war will disappear from a democratic organism which develops upon the foundation of mutual economic interests. But such an organism must be the result of growth, of evolutionary processes, and not of a cataclysm.

A child can not leap into manhood nor a movement into maturity. Movements, like man, must grow.

#### PUBLIC LAND CLASSIFICATION.

United States Geological Survey Issues Report Describing Methods of Procedure.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century the spirit of the public land laws in the United States was settlement and development. With a public domain of one and a third billion acres, acquired in the preceding half century—1803-1853—by purchase, discovery, exploration, and cession, and with another third of a billion acres in Alaska, constituting a later purchase, the nation felt that it could be lavish with its lands. The wilderness called for pioneers of every type, and large premiums were held out to capital enterprise and individual initiative. Development was desired whatever the cost in lands that were intrinsically of little value without settlement. But with the most and the best of the nation's land already alienated, the national duty is now to put to its best use what remains.

Utilization of lands for their greatest value necessitates the determi-

nation of that value, which is, briefly, land classification; and, to be adequate, land classification must be based upon first-hand acquaintance with the particular land under consideration. With a national estate including country ranging from salt-encrusted deserts to valleys knee-deep with nutritious grasses or giant forests almost impenetrable because of luxuriant undergrowth, no general statutes that may be enacted can be made so definite as not to require the exercise of well-informed judgment in their execution. To this end examination and classification of the public lands constitute an initial step in their disposition for development and settlement.

To insure appropriate disposition and to secure highest use of the nation's lands, scientific land classification by the United States Geological Survey has been made an integral part of the public land administration. The purpose of land classification is highest utilization, and to attain this end it has been necessary to coordinate the work of scientific investigation with the administrative functions of the Department of the Interior. The large participation of the Geological Survey in the public land administration has naturally presented problems involving changes both in office and field organization and in executive and scientific methods. For these changes there has been little or no precedent. Scientists and public men of older countries have been outspoken in their interest in this new application of science to governmental administration, and requests have been made for more detailed information on the subject than is available in the references appearing in administrative reports of the Secretary of the Interior and his subordinates. To meet this demand the Survey has just published a bulletin covering the subject—No. 537.

The introduction, on the purpose of land classification, is contributed by the Director of the Survey, and the other sections of this publication, describing the procedure employed in the work, are written by members of the Survey who have originated for the most part the methods that are so essential to successful and authoritative classification. The development of the Survey's organization for land classification is described by W. C. Mendenhall, who as chief of the land-classification board has been directly responsible for the preparation of the bulletin. The history and legal basis of classification are discussed by M. W. Ball; the classification and valuation of coal lands by G. H. Ashley and C. E. Leshner; Mr. Leshner also contributes a short section on the preparation of data for classification. Field methods in coal, oil, phosphate, and potash classification are discussed by E. G. Woodruff, C. H. Wegeman, R. W. Richards, F. R. Clark, and H. S. Gale, all of whom are geologists of wide experience in field work leading up to land classification. J. D. Northrop has contributed the section on classification of oil and gas lands, and A. R. Schultz the section on classification of phosphate lands. Potash-bearing lands and their classification are treated by Messrs. Schultz and Gale. E. H. Finch has contributed the section on miscellaneous non-metalliferous lands, F. C. Calkins the discussion of metalliferous minerals, and G. S. Rogers a section on "By-products of mineral land classification." The discussion of classification in relation to water resources has been prepared under the direction of N. C. Grover, chief engineer of the land-classification board, M. O. Leighton, Herman Stabler, E. C. La Rue and W. B. Heroy collaborating.

A full statement of the policy of land classification and a detailed description of the procedure and methods so far found necessary to carry out that policy, in the stage of development already reached, are presented in this report, which covers nearly 200 pages. This information is believed to be of value both to students of government and to geologists and engineers interested in the application of scientific investigation to practical business. The historical and legal phases of the discussion may be of greatest interest to the citizen concerned in his country's highest development, and the description of field methods should be of immediate value in indicating new requirements imposed upon scientific education, for details of this business policy of the government are already being adopted in private and corporate land examinations.

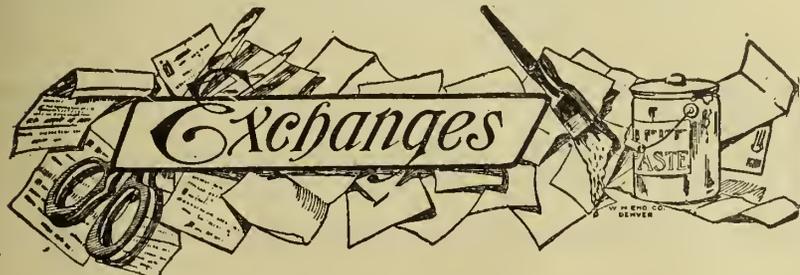
A copy of the bulletin (No. 537) may be obtained free on application to the director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

**MOUNT MAZAMA WAS POSSIBLY HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.**

The highest mountain in Oregon is Mount Hood, 11,225 feet above sea level. Compared with Mount Whitney, to the south in California, and Mount Rainier, to the north in Washington, each rising well above 14,000 feet, Mount Hood does not appear as a skyscraper. However, according to the geologists of the United States Geological Survey and other authorities, Oregon had at one time, probably before the dawn of life upon the earth, a great volcano which towered as far above Mount Hood as does Mount Rainier, possibly even several thousand feet higher. This was the great Mount Mazama. But thousands of years ago this mountain disappeared into the bowels of the earth and all that is left today is the huge rim around Crater Lake.

Crater Lake is the caldera of this extinct and collapsed volcano and is nearly six miles in diameter. The inside walls of the rim of the ancient mountain are in places nearly 4,000 feet high and almost perpendicular. The lake itself is in places 2,000 feet deep and parts of the wall rise above its waters another 2,000 feet. A restoration of the mountain in fancy, using as a basis the angles of the lower slopes, which still remain, shows that the apex could not have been far from 15,000 feet in height, so that Mount Mazama was one of the most lofty and majestic peaks in the United States.

The director of the Geological Survey at Washington has a fine topographic map of Crater Lake and vicinity for sale at the nominal price of 10 cents. This map has on the back an illustrated description of Crater Lake and an account of its formation from the ancient mountain.



**MORE COMBINATIONS.**

The innocent persons who believed that the tide of concentration had about reached its crest have been undeceived by the recent census bulletins. The figures for 1909 show that the combinations predominate more than ever. In 1904 nine-tenths of 1 per cent. of the factory establishments turned out 38 per cent. of the total product, while in 1909 1-10 per cent. turned out 43 and 8-10 per cent. of the product. In the mining, quarrying and petroleum and gas industries, 7 1-10 per cent. of the operators turned out 84 6-10 per cent. of the product.

The large establishments are of course mostly held under the corporate forms of ownership. All of the establishments engaged in the smelting and refining of lead in 1909 were operated by corporations, and more than 90 per cent. of the blast furnaces, steelworks and rolling mills, cotton-seed oil

mills and establishments manufacturing steam railroad cars. The corporations, says the census report on factories, turned out 73 7-10 per cent. of the total product in 1904, and 79 per cent. in 1909. "Even during this short period of five years," reads the report, "the corporate form of ownership increased so greatly that it represented an appreciably larger proportion of the manufacturing interests of the country in 1909 than in 1904."

This development is exactly in line with what the Socialists have been predicting. It follows an economic law, and no legislative prohibition or executive and judicial meddling has seriously impeded it. In spite of the Bourbon notion that it can be retarded, it will continue until organized society is ready to assume the ownership and democratic management of the industries.—Metropolitan.

**WHICH SYSTEM DO YOU PREFER?**

**Under This System**

The men who make the fabrics wear rags.

The men who build houses live in rented hovels.

The men who make the automobiles walk.

The men who build the railroads tramp between the rails, seeking work.

The men who till the soil eat the refuse and sell the best so they may buy some soil.

The men who work the hardest have the least.

The men who have transformed the world have legally no right in the world.

**Under Socialism.**

The men who work will get their full product.

Every man can afford to own a good home, clear of all indebtedness.

No man will be enabled to live by working others.

Every laborer will be enabled to travel and see the world.

The world will be transformed into a thing of beauty and will belong to those who made it.

The producer, the farmer, will have the best of everything, and will no longer be in debt for the land he works.—Exchange.

**SHORT AND SIMPLE.**

**Paragraphs Pointing Out to the Workers That They Must Overthrow Capitalism.**

The life that is destitute of noble ideals and the necessity for activity for their fulfillment is a wasted life.

Somewhere there must be a reason for poverty, crime, disease, and squalor. Have you ever tried to find the reason?

You may hasten or retard the triumph of the movement for the emancipation of the working class, but you can no more stop it than you can tomorrow morn forbid the rising of the sun.

A man can't be overwhelmingly happy when he has to look at each side of a sixpence before he spends it.

The loafer will have a cold time under Socialism.

Many people now loaf on rents, dividends, etc.

Others loaf because the boss's eye can't be always on them.

When all the workers are co-operators, the loafer will be the cynosure of all eyes.

Socialism is coming to revive individual initiative and enterprise, which are being destroyed under the present system.

Individuality cannot possibly be developed under capitalism where the selfish scramble for wealth develops only callousness and greed.

Wage-slavery means the degradation not only of the masses, but also of the class which brutally keeps them down.

Socialism will represent the conscious and successful attempt of the masses to uplift themselves, and overthrow their alleged masters.

No man ought to be expected to shout himself hoarse hurraing over a 10 per cent. increase in wages when prices on the necessities of life have gone up from 20 to 50 per cent.

A policeman should be as keen to get evidence of his prisoner's innocence as he is of his guilt. This is impossible to expect while promotion is given to the officer who has been instrumental in securing the largest number of convictions.

Old ideas die hard, but progress is a merciless headsmen, and gets them all.

The tendency of the world's progress is peaceful, which seeks the betterment and not the butchery of mankind.

There are many national flags, but only one international flag of red, which is the emblem of human brotherhood and peace.

The wealth-makers, who are many, have to struggle tempestuously to secure the wherewith to buy back sufficient of their own products to keep them.

The ownership of the tools of production is the first and chief cause to be settled for the good of man.

A distinctive feature of Socialism is its fight in behalf of the children. Capitalism merely regards children as so much cheap labor.

The toilers should know better than to trust the parties of capitalism.

An English medical authority says that "vegetables have a soothing effect on the nerves." We don't think he would find it so if he had to buy vegetables at the present high prices ruling everywhere.

A Parisian doctor says that people dwelling in hot climates would "get no more wrinkled, dry or shriveled than those who live in cool, damp countries if they were to live largely on fat." This may be so, but the reason most people become "wrinkled, dry or shriveled" in cold countries or in hot, is because Fat lives largely on them.

It is said there are 10,000 barristers on the Law List in England. Poor England!—Maoriland Worker.

**DRINK CENTENNIAL BEER**

**Just Out and It Is Fine**

**Try Some and Be Convinced**

**ORDER A CASE**

**430 Centennial Brewing Company, 1430 Butte, Montana**

# POETICAL

## "ONE REASON WHY!"

(W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.)

I left the glare of the "Great White Way,"  
For the streets where the Magdalens dwell,  
and entered a so-called den of vice—  
Which the godly call "Doors of Hell;"  
As I looked on the noisy and drunken men,  
At the faces of girls once fair,  
I asked of one who was still a child,  
The reason that she was here?

"It was not by my will that I've fallen,  
Besmirched my body and soul.  
I was grist in the mill for profits,  
Where woman pay virtue as toll,  
To keep from dying of hunger,  
For a shelter from rain and cold  
As the wage we get will not suffice,  
We barter our bodies for gold,

Perhaps you think as you see us here,  
That we've neither a soul nor heart,  
But oft while we sip the red, red wine,  
And sing,—we are acting a part.  
Men pay for smiles and not for tears,  
And laughter and ribald song,  
It is what we are, and not what we were  
Before we joined this throng.

Our eyes that shine with a luminous light,  
That is caused by the fumes of wine,  
Are often dimmed by scalding tears,  
Of which revelers see no sign.  
Oh the thoughts we harbor, the sorrows,  
That God and us only know,  
And the silent prayer we offer to Him,  
To show mercy to us in our woe.

Our lips that utter a jest or an oath,  
Once prayed at a mother's knee  
While you think us callous and reckless,  
'Tis the part we wish you to see,  
We are only creatures you men have made,  
'Twas by man's injustice we fell,  
In return for a shelter and food to eat,  
We are guards at the Gates of Hell,

The flames may burn and heat will scorch,  
But no worse than the pain we bear,  
While we cajole and coax men into the web  
By alluring arts that ensnare,  
Our red, red lips and melting glance  
That you take as a right that is just,  
Is a story that never an ending has,  
Until mankind turns to dust.

The world grows old, the world grows young,  
But in every land 'neath the sun,  
Are sisters of yours, and sisters of mine,  
Who perhaps this race have begun,  
But if you can say to the wide, wide world,  
With a fearless voice, "all is Well"—  
For no deed of mine ever sent a soul,  
To guard the Portals of Hell."

## "YOUR FLAG AND MINE."

(W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.)

You may cheer for your Flag of Freedom,  
While I bow to the Banner of Red,  
For under the folds of the flag I love,  
The first blood for freedom was shed.  
'Twas the flag at the Battle of Lexington  
That gave courage to those that fought,  
And gave birth to the thought for freedom,  
And fostered and strengthened that thought.

When Washington showed his defiance,  
To laws that were English bred,  
The flag that they carried in battle,  
Was the "now hated banner of red;"  
And then when the conquest was over,  
Back to England the enemy fled,  
The banner that floated in triumph here  
Was the "now hated banner of Red."

When the fields had been ploughed by battles,  
And sown with thousands of dead;  
And the harvest it brought had flourished,  
"Stars and Stripes," superseded the Red;  
For centuries "Red" was the emblem,  
That united all men in one fold,  
"Equality's symbol of justice,  
As onward the centuries rolled.

Your banner is emblematic,  
With its stripes of white and of red,  
The white is the scars of the lashes,  
On the backs of the slaves that bled;  
And the red,—is the blood set flowing,  
For the Master's power and gain,  
When you praise your much vaunted banner,  
Just glance at the truth which is plain.

"The Stars and Stripes gave you freedom?  
"No,—Never,—That fact I deny;"  
"Tis the banner for wars for profits,"  
Under which the ignorant die.  
"You say 'tis Equality's emblem,"  
Yes,—for those who reign supreme,

Who throttle the voice of justice,  
And for those who fondly dream,—

That fighting for God and a country,  
In which they can have no share,  
And giving their lives to a "Master Class,"  
Who give never a thought or a care,  
To the mass of ignorant, willing tools—,  
Whom these masters class as "Slaves,"  
These shed their blood on the battle field.  
For the "Flag,"—and a nameless grave,

"Awake! Awake from your dreaming."  
"And look at the "Red, White and Blue,"  
And answer me one simple question,  
What has the Flag done for you?  
Has it bettered your life or condition?  
Has it lightened your burden of toil?  
Has it given you more than subsistence?  
Do you no longer labor and moil?

Has it added in wealth one dollar?  
Has it given to you a home?  
Has it tempered the storms of winter?  
When you are compelled to roam,  
Trying to find occupation—,  
Fighting the battle for bread?  
Hurrah if you must for "Old Glory"  
Bear in mind, "there's a Banner of Red."

## THE MONEYLESS MAN.

Is there no secret place on the face of the earth  
Where Charity dwelleth where Virtue has birth?  
Where bosoms with mercy and kindness will heave,  
Where the poor and the wretched shall ask and receive?  
Is there no place at all where a knock from the poor  
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?  
Oh, search the wide world wherever you can,  
Is there no open door for a moneyless man?

Go look in your hall, where the chandelier's light  
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night;  
Where the rich hanging velvet in shadowy fold  
Sweeps gracefully down with its trimmings of gold,  
And mirrors of silver take up and renew  
In long-lighted vistas the 'widering view;  
Go there at the banquet and find, if you can,  
A welcoming smile for the moneyless man.

Go look in the banks where Mammon has told  
Its hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;  
There, safe from the hands of the starving and poor,  
Lie pile upon pile of the glittering store.  
Walk up to the counter, and there you may stay  
Till your limbs grow old, till your hair grows gray,  
And you'll find at the bank not one of the clan  
With money to loan to the moneyless man.

Go look to your judge in his dark flowing gown,  
With the scales wherein law weighteth equity down,  
Where he frowns at the weak and smiles on the strong,  
And punishes right, while he justifies wrong,  
Where juries their lips to the Bible have laid  
To render a verdict they have already made.  
Go there in the courtroom and find, if you can,  
Any law for the cause of the moneyless man.

Go look in yon church of the cloud-reaching spire,  
Which gives back to the sun his same look of red fire,  
And the arches and columns are gorgeous within,  
And the walls seem as pure as the soul without sin.  
Walk down the long aisle, see the rich and the great,  
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate,  
Walk down in your patches and find if you can  
Who opens the pew to the moneyless man.

Then go to your hovel; no raven has fed  
The wife who has suffered too long for her bread;  
Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the death frost  
From the lips of the Angel your poverty lost.  
Then turn with your agony wherever you will,  
Your poverty smites you and curses you still,  
And you will find at the end of your life's little span  
There's nothing but hell for the moneyless man.

—Exchange.

## In Memoriam.

Miami, Arizona, March 9, 1913.

Whereas; The murderous machine of capitalism has deprived the membership of Miami Miners' Union of a faithful brother, Murry T. Shelp, killed by cave in mine March 7, 1913, and

Whereas; The untimely death of Brother Shelp is deeply regretted by the membership; be it

Resolved; That Miami Miners' Union extend its sympathy to his relatives and that its Charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and further

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

KENNETH CLAYTON  
A. E. HUGHES  
J. A. LILES

(Seal).

Committee.

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

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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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 WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia  
 GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

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

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rihlonen		Hibbing
<b>MISSOURI</b>						
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright	Preston Shunake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum					
	Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		Mine La Motte
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Manuel Mcenedez	7211	S. Bdw, St. L
232	Prosperity		Sam Belkedge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton, RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstroker		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	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
			John Hartigan, Rec. Secy.	Fin. Secy.		
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.		Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett		Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W	2-4 Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Wynston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow		Whitcomb
<b>NEVADA</b>						
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
285	Eureka	Tnur	William Gbson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaff	75	Millers
263	Ploche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Ploche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke		Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S.	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M & S	Tues	John Wright	Joe C. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smlth	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski		Perth Amboy
				747 State St.		
268	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
<b>ONTARIO</b>						
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAff	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
145	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
154	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
<b>OREGON</b>						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sanford	J.		

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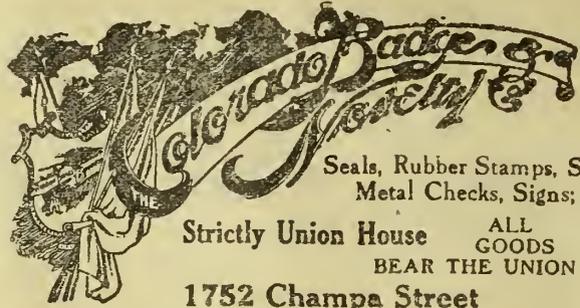
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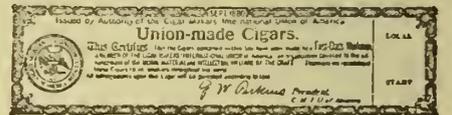
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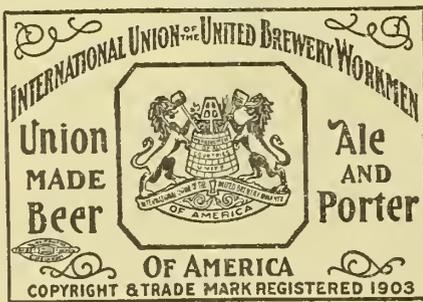
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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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