

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.
OCT 11 1909



LABOR
PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH



THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO
October 7th.
1909.
Volume XI.
Number 328



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



THE COLORADO HOUSE

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Warrant Book's 1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp65 each
Federation Emblems50 each	Seals 2.00 each
Constitution and By-Laws, per copy05 each	Delinquent Notices 7/8c each
Notification Blanks 1c each	Application Blanks 7/8c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.
Officer's Bond Blanks and Quarterly Reports Blanks Furnished free.

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

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, October, 7, 1909.

Volume XI, Number 328
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

STRIKE NOTICES.

Strikes are on in the following places. All miners and others are requested to stay away until a settlement is reached.

**VETERAN MINE, Near
Ely, Nevada.**

Douglas Island, Alaska.

Fined and Declared Unfair.

Globe, Ariz., Sept. 22, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine.—At a regular meeting of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, held on Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1909, the name of John Gaffney was ordered published in the Miners' Magazine and a fine of \$25.00 placed against him for refusing to pay his dues, and publicly denouncing the W. F. of M., thereby showing himself unfair to organized labor.

By order Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M.

(Seal)

M. H. PAGE, Sec.

Victor, Colo., Sept. 24, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine.—This local at last meeting placed a fine of \$25.00 against K. J. Brown, Roy Fackler, C. H. Sitts, Peter Pressler, Henry Johnson, Robert Whitney and John Wogan, and ordered their names published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor for refusing to pay dues to this local.

Fraternally yours,

J. TURNEY, Sec'y 234., W. F. M.

Lucky Boy, Nev., Sept. 24, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine.—At the regular meeting of Lucky Boy Miners' Union No. 248, Sept. 23, 1909, Otis Stuart, blacksmith, Ed. Sheridan, miner, Dan Wilson, miner, Jim Brown and Ed Brown, engineers, were each fined \$25.00 and declared unfair to organized labor for leaving the jurisdiction of this union without reinstating and paying back dues.

The action of the union provides that they be compelled to return to Lucky Boy Miners' Union No. 248 and pay said fine and back dues before they shall be again considered fair to organized labor.

By order of Lucky Boy Miners' Union No. 248, W. F. M.

(Seal.)

JAS. T. SULLIVAN, Sec. No. 248.

Rico, Colo., Sept. 27, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine. At a regular meeting of Rico Miners' Union No. 36, W. F. of M., Sydney Organ, a miner of this camp, was declared to be unfair to organized labor for refusing to join our union, and it was ordered that his name be published in the Miners' Magazine.

By order of Rico Miners' Union No. 36, W. F. of M.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

CHRIS WOLD, Sec.-Treas. No. 36, W. F. of M.

Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 21, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine. At the regular meeting of Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, W. F. M., held Sept. 21, 1909, the following members' names were ordered published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to all labor organizations, and fined \$25.00, and all back dues and assessments placed against them, and will be considered unfair until fine and back dues are paid to Goldfield M. U. No. 220: Hugh Loftus, miner; William Bishop, miner, (for refusing to deposit his card); Thomas H. Hayes, miner; John B. Williams, miner; Mike Haenovich, miner, and Bruce Jones, miner.

By order of Goldfield Miners' Union No. 229, W. F. M.

(Seal)

J. J. MANGEN, Sec.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, Sept. 29, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine.—At the last regular meeting of local No. 67, W. F. M., the following members of the local were declared unfair and fined \$25.00 for refusing to place themselves in good standing: William Hawke, Samuel Copp and George Copp; also Alec Hill, a member of Goldfield, No. 220, for refusing to turn in his card, was declared unfair and fined \$25.00. This last named person claims he is a member of the Socialist party, but how he can be a good Socialist and not a good union man is beyond us.

(Seal)

BINGHAM MINERS' UNION, NO. 67, W. F. M.

E. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

Rawhide, Nev., Sept. 25, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine.—At a regular meeting held Sept. 24, 1909, the following were declared unfair to organized labor for working for less than the scale adopted by this union: C. B. Hawley, J. Branch, Garrett, Fred Getchel, Mart Corns, Frank Burgoyne, Fred Getchel, C. B. Hawley, Frank Burgoyne, were fined \$25.00, as they have been members of organized labor and knew the penalties for breaking rules of their union.

By order of Rawhide Miners' Union No. 244.

(Seal)

BY NEIL McGEE, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE.

Eureka, Utah, Sept. 21, 1909.

This is to notify all union men that the following named brothers have paid all arrearages and have been declared fair and are to be treated as brothers: Julius Brandt, Orris Jerman, George Horton, Jr., John Pila, George B. Moore, Thomas Dunn, Jack Evans, Alex. Blight, Charles Taylor.

By order of Eureka Miners' Union No. 151.

(Seal)

J. W. MORTON, Sec.

SOME PEOPLE WERE SURPRISED when they found that the the universe was not buried with Harriman's body.

THERE IS A BIG DIFFERENCE between forgetting what we ought to know, and knowing what we ought to forget.

THE FIELD AGENT of the Miners' Magazine, Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, is meeting with the greatest success in the Black Hills, where she has been for a week in the interest of this paper. She has informed headquarters that she has secured a subscription from every member of Terry Peak Miners' Union, about 500 in all. Evidently the boys in the hills are giving her the "glad hand."

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN ought to be ready to defend freedom of thought, whether expressed by tongue or pen, with all the power at their command.

EVEN SOME CLASS-CONSCIOUS Socialists literally "tear their shirt" to have their name and picture in some capitalist sheet. Verily, they have their reward.

THE ILLINOIS ITINERARY of John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, was attended with the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the workers in that state. He has captured the sons of toil in the Mississippi valley completely with his logic and eloquence.

PRESIDENT TAFT SAID in a Chicago speech that if "he was a working man he would be a trade unionist." But being a judge and a capitalist, he is not a trade unionist, because the clear recognition of his economic interests lies in another direction. Yet there are some workingmen and trades unionists who think they belong to the same party with Taft.

A CERTAIN manufacturer inveighs against the "labor trust" and speaks of it as being unpatriotic because it would have men boycott firms that do not use the union label. He forgets that the American revolution began with a national boycott against tea that came from England, and that the Boston tea party has come to be regarded as one of the glorious features of the patriotic war for liberty.—Appeal to Reason.

EVERY RAISE IN THE PRICE of meats seems to bring a corresponding decrease in the wages of the persons who are engaged in the meat industry. Just recently the large packing houses in New York have discharged men and replaced them by employing women in the sausage industry, paying them at the rate of \$5.00 to \$7.00 a week, whereas the men previously employed in such places were paid from \$12.00 to \$18.00 a week. Later when the wage paid to these women is too high they will be displaced by children, who will work for less. That's the American system of encouraging trained workers.

LABOR UNIONS OF CHICAGO which have caused a strike on unfinished buildings and delayed operations for three weeks have decided to settle their differences by means of arbitration. Two men will be chosen by each of the interested labor unions and an umpire will be selected. During the deliberations the men who have been on strike will probably return to work. The details of the arbitration plans were to be completed today. Under the arbitration terms agreed upon the umpire is required to give a decision in three days on the right of the elevator constructors to install elevators under present conditions. The Building Trades' council took up the quarrel of the elevator constructors who left their work at the Otis Elevator company last May.

AN UNUSUAL THING OCCURRED in the Federal court in Wichita, Kansas, last week. United States District Attorney Bone refused to use C. R. Oakfield, editor of the Socialist paper at Deerfield, Kansas, as a witness in a night-rider case, because the Socialist editor had written articles on other subjects which did not meet with the approval of Mr. Bone, not as district attorney, but as a private citizen. It was taken for granted that the attorney for the government knew why he wanted Mr. Oakfield as a witness, and that his testimony in the case was supposed to be of some value. The fact that the man was excused simply because he is a Socialist, is, to all appearances, quite unusual in court proceedings. This Attorney Bone is the same man who is responsible for the persecution of Fred Warren, of the Appeal to Reason. And yet we can afford to rest easy. It's but another nail

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR MEN, classed as vagrants, were seized last Tuesday by the police and sent to do six months each in the workhouse. They were not criminals or professional crooks, the vicious product of a vicious social system. The police admit that the unfortunates were not even accused of crime or misdemeanor. Their sole offense consisted in being poor, out of work, and lacking friends in Tammany Hall. They were guilty of that which in our social order is regarded as the crime of crimes, that of neither owning property nor producing profits for the capitalist class. This outrage against humanity was not committed against a solitary individual, in an out of the way place, by an incompetent policeman or judge. In the light of day, in the presence of crowds of onlookers, these workingmen, broken in body and spirit by the juggernaut of capital, were seized and hustled off. Without counsel, without trial, without a thought for their rights under our boasted constitution and laws, these social outcasts were dragged to prison like wild beasts to their cage. There they will languish while the public festivities proceed, the city of New York puts on its gala attire, and merry visitors from every part of the country throng its streets. Ashamed of its egregious failure to conduct the business of society in a decent way, respectability seeks to hide its hideous deformities during the period of universal pleasure-seeking. Thoughtful workingmen, mindful of this outrage upon their helpless brothers, will take not the least part in the celebrations.—New York Call.

TIMBER KING WALKER, the largest individual owner of timber in the world, recently said: "Don't tax the rich; tax the poor." Sure. Tax 'em. They're no good. They have only muscle and brawn. That never produces anything. Only capital produces—it ought to have all the benefit and receive all the protection. Money gives men jobs. And then Walker is said to have gone out and proceeded with his great industry of acquiring more of the timber land of the country for his private use. Walker should be encouraged to talk some more. He's liable to wake lots of sleepy fellows up, who will then get busy.

HERE IS A LITTLE MATTER that it will be well for the printing trades to take to heart. In St. Louis is printed and published a paper known as the Woman's National Daily. In a recent issue Mr. E. G. Lewis, the owner, publishes a statement to the effect that hereafter all the women employed by the concern will be given the entire day on Saturdays as a holiday, believing that two days of continuous rest and recreation will "be conducive to greater efficiency, health and happiness." Further on, though, Mr. Lewis says: "The new hours will not apply to the large force of men whose hours are governed by their unions, such as compositors, pressmen, etc., but practically every woman in our employ will have the two days' rest."

REVIVALISTS OF THE COUNTRY have formed an organization—a union. The purpose of the organization is said to be to eliminate the "fake." The "fake" revivalist is bringing disrepute on the honorable occupation, hence an organization has been effected which will keep the public informed on "who's who" among those claiming to be the truly good. This may sound a little strange. It may shock us a little to learn that there are degrees in goodness. We have the good, better, best, so to speak, as well as the bad, worse and vile, as it were. All this, however, is but another outward expression of the fierce struggle for existence that is confronting the human family. Men literally "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in."

WHILE THE MAJORITY of people regard the death of E. H. Harriman as a tremendous loss to society, it is really nothing of the kind. It is really a blessing, and if every so-called capitalist was to shake off his mortal coil it would help to equalize the social conditions for a time, unless his property was placed entail to increase perhaps in value for the benefit of his heirs or legatees. The wealth of most great capitalists does not consist in money, lands and other tangible property, but in bonds, watered stocks, franchises and other legalized means of robbery.

As long as people or the worlds regard such men as Harriman, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Jim Hill, and every other financial brigand, philanthropists and public benefactors, this class will multiply and double. All such should be looked upon or considered public enemies, and until they are regarded as such, it is folly to expect better social and industrial conditions.

The corporation, man or private individual that builds up a great estate at the expense of the people in general, has more than justly belongs to him, and society should have some way of protecting itself from being exploited or robbed by that class, or certainly should, in event of his death, have some means of righting the wrong that has been inflicted upon it. Restitution is not confiscation. In the smaller affairs of life, when a thief is found with the goods in his possession, it is evidence that a wrong has been committed, and some times they are restored to the rightful owner. But in the great commercial robberies and legalized thefts of the present time the robbers are permitted to retain their spoils, especially if they will whack up in the shape of a library, school or a donation to some divine institution. That pacifies the people and is absolution for every wrong perpetrated.

J. B. M.

PRESIDENT TAFT in his Denver speech made at least one significant, if not revolutionary, statement. He said:

"It seems to me now, as it did then, that the proper authority to reduce the size of fortunes is the state, rather than the central government.

Let the state pass laws of inheritance which shall require the division of great fortunes among the children of the descendants and shall not permit a multi-millionaire to leave his fortune in trust so as to keep it in a mass, make much more drastic the rule against perpetuities which obtain at common law, and then impose a heavy and graduated inheritance tax, which shall enable the state to share largely in the proceeds of such large accumulations of wealth which could hardly have been brought about save through its protection and aid."

It will be observed here that the president advocates taxation by states of large fortunes for the purpose of diminishing the pile of riches, a thing that has never before been advocated by any old party man of prominence. Usually about all that you can get out of them is a plan of taxation for "revenue." The Socialists have long taken the position that the wealth taken from the working men be returned to those who produced it. At this the plutocrats have held up their hands in holy horror. But now we find no less a personage than the president himself advocating practically the same thing, only in a lesser degree. Well may we ask, if capitalist government may help itself to a part of swollen fortunes for the public good, what becomes of the argument that a working man's government would outrage civilization by seizing the whole?

IN THIS STRUGGLE for economic freedom it is necessary to look at the whole working class as the victims. Neither the individual worker nor the individual capitalist can or ought to be looked at or cited. Such a course only creates confusion.

THE NAMES OF THE THREE French battleships, sent to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration are significant of the artistic way in which French capitalists are preparing to murder their competitors, when occasion arises, says the New York Call. Justice, Verite (Truth), and Liberte imply profound regard for fine talk. We surmise that the armored cruisers Faith, Hope and Charity are laid up for repairs. The same good taste is displayed in the welcome given to French prisoners on entering their public home. On the doors of the prison are inscribed the words, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

THE SCENE WAS an inspiring one. A solemn hush fell upon the assembled multitude. The judges, in black robes, announced the verdict—juries were abolished. The judgment was death to the Socialists! Then the frenzied joy of the mob broke loose. Silk hats were thrown in the air. Perfumed handkerchiefs were waved, gold-headed canes thumped, and kid gloves were split with applause. The scene in the millionaires' court was a frantic, joyful one. "Death to the Socialists! Hurrah! We are saved—we need never to go to work and earn an honest living! Hurrah!"

WHEN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS are overcrowded, and when there is not enough room in the buildings to accommodate all the pupils, it's always the children of the workingmen who are left out in the cold. School facilities are always ample for the rich. The poor can shift for themselves.

THE BREWERY INTERESTS in Chicago have sent in a hot protest against General Fred Grant because he appeared in a prohibition parade in that city. The liquor interests are kicking because the presence of the general in uniform apparently committed the government to prohibition, whereas they believe the government should remain neutral and keep hands off. Notice how active the liquor interests get when their economic interest is at stake. And have you noticed how silent these same fellows are and how silent they have been when this same government puts its soldiers at the head of an army of unfair men to take the places of strikers in labor contests that are similar exactly to the contest between the saloons and the prohibs? The government wins about every labor contest for the corporations by throwing the weight of its soldiers on the side of the employers and against the striking citizens, exactly the same as the government would put the breweries out of commission if it sides with the prohibs. The cases are as alike as two peas.

Troubles In Butte Quickly Settled.

THE COMPLETE SETTLEMENT of the troubles in Butte is a cause for much gratification on all sides. The outcome is a complete victory for Butte Miners Union No. 1, and for the Federation, and incidentally another step forward in real, practical industrial unionism.

The miners have returned to work, and all engineers employed in the mining industry in Butte are members of Butte Engineers', No. 83, of the Western Federation of Miners.

A detailed statement is now in course of preparation and will be printed in next week's Magazine.

From newspaper statements it appears that the contest was conducted without much confusion, and even the Butte Daily Miner praised the Butte miners, as will be seen from the following editorial under the heading, "Entitled to Credit," in its issue of Sept. 25:

"There are few cities in the United States in which 10,000 men could suddenly become idle without resulting lawlessness, but in Butte this thing has happened and everything is peaceful and quiet as though the town were celebrating the Fourth of July.

"Naturally there are larger crowds upon the streets than usual, but the miners appear to be taking their vacation in good part, and are seen dressed up in their Sunday clothes.

"In many Eastern cities under similar conditions the proper authorities would order the saloons closed, but nothing of this kind has been found necessary here, and the records of the police department do not show any increase in drunkenness or other minor offenses. This, of itself, gives a good idea of the high character of the miners of this great industrial center.

"There have been no unusual disturbances of any kind and the men are certainly deserving of credit for this fact, and of having public attention called to it."

Sheriff John K. O'Rourke, in the columns of the Butte Inter-Mountain, thanks the miners in his own name, for their conduct at the Gagnon mine on the night of September 23, during the excitement there.

"The level-headed men among the miners averted trouble," said the sheriff. "They did exactly as I asked them to do: they saw that

the miners who had been working in the Gagnon were taken to the Miners' Union hall without violence.

"They are splendid fellows, these men, honestly anxious to avoid violence, and in the event of future difficulty, they are the men I shall call on first to help me preserve the peace. I want to express my thanks to them through the press."

The sheriff further stated that he believed the unruly spirit manifest on several occasions during the present dispute could not be traced to the miners' union, whose leaders discountenance violence and are doing all in their power to preserve order. He is confident, he says, that these men will see that no union man forgets himself, and will, in addition, be glad to aid the authorities in preventing any further breaches of the peace.

The following, taken from the Butte Reveille, will show that about everybody in that city attended strictly to their own affairs:

"Despite a labor trouble which has increased the street crowds more than 3,000, set everybody's tongue to wagging, thrown a gloom over the city, and filled the public with anxiety, the city jail at 2 o'clock this afternoon was empty, and no arrests had been made during the day. There had been two negroes in the jail for disturbance, but Judge McGowan and Barney Lavelle told them to clean up the place and get out; the doors swung open and remained open, and nothing was stirring in the jail but a little breeze which managed to sneak in the windows.

"Rumors flew thick and fast about the streets until the News extra was issued, when the facts stated therein gave food enough for thought. Before long rumor was busy again with stories of a riot at the Gagnon, of fights and collisions on the street but still the jail remained empty and the jail doors open. There was nothing to the rumors.

With no one to watch, Jailer Lavelle handed the keys over to Patrol Driver Jones, in case some one should demand entrance to the city bastille, and went out on the street to hear what might be doing.

"It is several months since the jail has been empty. Early this spring the jail was clear of prisoners for a few hours, and several times there have been but one or two prisoners, but the emptiness of the jail on an occasion like this is considered remarkable by the police."

Lincoln the Emancipator.

FIVE SCORE YEARS AGO there was born in the wilds of Kentucky of obscure but noble parentage one whom we may designate the Great Emancipator. In boyhood he laid the foundations of an exalted character and suffered the hardships that enabled him to develop into a sturdy manhood. In early manhood he rebelled against the "inhumanity of man to man" and became imbued with the idea that freedom in action and equality in opportunity were the fundamental principles underlying all just government. In the full fruition of manhood he carried to a successful issue his unwavering purpose to deal justly with all and to preserve the Union; and thus bring to pass the resolutions that "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In 1858 Lincoln said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently one-half slave and one-half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect they will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other." In 1865, after having settled the question of slavery and after having

accomplished his purpose to perpetuate the Union, he had one other great object in view which was expressed in those undying words: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

Abraham Lincoln was the Emancipator of a race from the shackles of slavery and lived to see freedom irrespective of race, an accomplished fact. He believed in humanity and did more to establish the supremacy of the people on the basis of fair dealing than any other one person has ever done. If they surrender that right it will be because they have departed from both the better and the spirit of his teaching. He stated the relation between labor and capital in these words:

"And inasmuch as most things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced

them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

Many now will subscribe to his views on the relation between labor and capital. But he was misunderstood when he was doing his greatest work and will be till human lives are governed by the more divine spirit which shone through Lincoln's life. Even Wendell Phillips

said of him in 1862, "Of no mind whatever;" "neither insight nor prevision nor decision;" a "first-rate second-grade man;" as "honest as the measure of his intellect and the circumstances of his life allow." But the close of the first century after his birth glories in the almost unanimous approval of what he did, and the centuries to come will learn to appreciate and put into practice the principles relating to human affairs which he so often expressed in such cogent language.—From address by Dr. E. R. Booth, delivered at Lebanon, Ohio; reported by the Journal of Osteopathy.

A Compilation of Some Interesting Facts.

The average yearly wage of the individual workers employed in manufactories of the United States is \$439—less than \$1.50 per day.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 people in the United States are constantly on the verge of poverty.

There are 1,750,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years employed in the mines and factories of the United States.

A multi-millionaire recently had a house built in New York city which cost him \$4,000,000. It would take a laboring man earning \$4 a day 3,300 years to receive that in wages.

The income of one of our most prominent men is estimated to be \$50,000,000 per annum. The President of the United States, whose salary is \$50,000 per annum, would have to hang on to his job 1,000 years to be paid that amount out of the public treasury.

In 1890, according to government statistics, 1 per cent of the families of this country received nearly one-fourth of the total national income; the wealthiest 10 per cent of its families receive about the same total income as the remaining 90 per cent; one-eighth of the families received one-half of the total output of wealth in that year, and the richest 1 per cent received a larger income than the poorest 50 per cent.

In the United States \$600,000,000 is spent every year on advertising. Advertising would be almost unknown in the co-operative commonwealth.

Five thousand persons in the United States own nearly one-sixth of the entire national wealth; that is, control about one-sixth of all money, land, mines, buildings and industries in the country.

More than 4,000,000 families in the United States, or nearly one-third of the nation, must get along on incomes of less than \$400 annually; more than one-half the families get less than \$600; two-thirds of the families get less than \$900, while only one family in twenty get an annual income of more than \$1,000.

Over one-half of the farms in the United States are mortgaged.

The aggregate capitalization of the great trusts in the United States exceeds \$20,000,000,000, or nearly a quarter of the total wealth of the country.

Six of the great railway systems control over 90 per cent of all railway mileage, and a half dozen men can fix the freight rates for the whole of the United States.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 persons are constantly out of work in the United States.

In 1900 the United States census showed that 250,251 persons, or three-tenths of 1 per cent of the population, owned \$67,000,000,000 out of a total national income of \$95,000,000,000, i. e., 71 per cent of the country's wealth.

The voting strength of Social Democracy throughout the world exceeds 7,000,000

In 1906 there were 405 Socialists in the national legislatures of various countries out of 5,718 representatives.

Throughout the world there are 638 Socialist magazines and newspapers; seventy-seven of these are dailies.

In 1888 there were 2,000 votes cast for Socialism in the United States; 36,000 in 1896; \$22,000 in 1900, and 408,000 in 1904.

In London one person in every four dies on some form of public charity. In New York one person in every ten is buried in the Potter's field.

In the United States 60,000 people are killed, and 1,600,000 persons seriously injured every year. These accidents are largely preventable.

Consumption is a curable and preventable disease, yet 100,000 persons die of it every year in the United States.

Such is the failure of marriage under capitalism that 50,000 divorces take place annually in the United States.

The total value of all property in the United States is \$100,000,000,000, which, if divided equally among the people, would give each individual \$1,250 worth of property.

Of 700,000 people who died in Great Britain during 1907, there were 617,879 who left no property whatever. Thus it would appear that capitalism has already abolished property as far as the masses of people are concerned.

Profit is unpaid labor. Between 1895-1900 the Carnegie Steel Works realized \$130,000,000 in profits. In 1901 alone they cleared \$40,000,000. The annual profits of American railroads are approximately \$300,000,000. In 1902 the Standard Oil company paid 45 per cent dividends on its invested capital.

It is estimated that John D. Rockefeller is realizing about \$2,000 every hour from his stocks, real estate and mines. Carnegie reaps an annual income of \$15,000,000 from his investments in the steel industry.

Only one-half the children born under capitalism live to reach 20 years of age.

ACCORDING TO HISTORY Thomas Jefferson was regarded with as much hatred and abhorrence by the Tory, or capitalistic element of society of his time as the Socialist agitators and speakers are at the present. The reason was that he labored for the interests of the people or their common interests—those of the great majority. Alexander Hamilton was working for the sole interests of capitalism as it existed at that time. Hamilton sustained about the same relation to the public of his time as that Taft, Cochran, Cannon, Bryan, Bailey, and a host of others, do at the present time. They represent certain class interests and not the public welfare.

As long as the administration of our public affairs remains in the hands of the two old parties we can never expect to have what is termed Justice and good government. The fact is, the great majority of American people do not realize or know what constitutes good government. We have endured the present, or slave, system so long and have been so miseducated by our capitalistic masters that we, as a class, are blindly ignorant of our own social and industrial conditions. We prattle of our liberties and freedom like children at play, and are terror-stricken if Socialism and Anarchy are discussed. We are born cowards and slaves. Our heredity, environment, education, laws and customs all tend toward making us servile, lawabiding and submissive. As long as this sentiment or spirit dominates the mind of man so long will we have wage slavery and exploitation of the laboring class. Capitalism is stronger and better organized at the present time than at any period in the world's history. The overthrow of the present system and the establishment of the Co-Operative Commonwealth is the only remedy.

The farming interests would be just as much benefited by Socialism as the wage workers or proletariat. No class of citizens is more robbed by private ownership of public utilities than the agricultural class, and the sooner that class recognizes this fact and help to correct the wrong, the better for all classes. Now they realize from one-fourth to one-tenth of what they produce; under Socialism they would have the entire product. Now Wall street, the railroads and the boards of trade make the price; under Socialism the people who produce the necessities of life would control the price and the markets. All that is necessary to success is proper organization. J. B. M.

The Secret of Success.

(BY ROBERT HUNTER.)

THE NEW YORK EVENING WORLD is publishing some articles by distinguished capitalists upon the secret of success.

They tell us to have industry, perseverance, truth, sobriety and economy.

A salaried editorial writer on the Morning World suggests that the great capitalists have overlooked at least one secret, and observes, quite rightly, that all successful capitalists "work for themselves."

Labor receives wages and works for others; capital receives profits and works others. Do you see the difference?

Had the first of the Vanderbilts been old Adam himself and worked at a salary of \$30,000 a year and saved all his money, bequeathing it from son to son, the money accumulated would not at this day amount to the fortune left by William H. Vanderbilt.

Yet there are many American capitalists of the passing generation who will leave more money to their descendants than even Mr. Vanderbilt. These vast millions were acquired by making THE NATION WORK FOR THEM.

Had these men worked for themselves as miners, farmers or stock raisers they could not at best have made more than a few thousand dollars. What they did was to make OTHERS WORK TO PRODUCE WEALTH FOR THEM. That is the secret of success.

Nearly all rich men have cunning. That is the common characteristic of all great capitalists. The shrewd Carnegie, sly old John, fox-like Harriman, stealthy Uncle Russell, tricky Lawson—these are the terms used to describe our most successful men.

The man of greatest cunning is he who is able to get the largest number of men to work for him. When his cunning enables him not

only to master the labor of millions, but also to have the legislatures, the courts and the government work for him, he becomes a Rockefeller.

The man who buys a city lot gets a city to work for him.

The man protected by the tariff gets the law to work for him.

The man who buys a street railways gets straphangers to work for him.

The man who acquires a monopoly puts a nation in bondage to him.

The man who owns the factories and tools which the workman must use, forces the workmen to work for him.

A man who owns a railroad gets the nation to work for him.

The farmer who cultivates a little bit of land works for himself, for the man who holds his mortgage, for the companies that insure his barns, for the harvester company which sells him tools, for the commission merchant who sells his produce and the railroad which transports his produce.

The worker works for himself and for the profit of his boss. In spending his wages he works for the Coal Trust, the Gas Trust, the Beef Trust and the Land Trust.

As a matter of fact, there are just two classes of men in this country. One class is made up of those who own capital and through the power of capital make others work for them and buy from them; and the lords who own land and make others rent from them. The other class neither owns land to rent nor capital from which to profit.

Many *wildly extravagant* men have become rich. Many *drunken, lying* men have become rich. Many men without either *perseverance or industry* have become rich.

Had any of them sought employment at wages, most of them would have died paupers. Had any of them worked for themselves—that is to say, tried to produce with their own hands their own wealth—most of them would have died paupers.

But those who own land and capital *must* become rich because the rest of mankind must work for them. Those who are prudent, industrious and persevering will become richer than other capitalists and lords who are lazy, shiftless and drunken. That's all there is to that.

But those who neither own land nor capital never become millionaires, no matter how hard they work, how persevering they may be, or how sober their habits. As a class they must remain in bondage to the others, slaving and producing for the others profit. They can no more climb out of their abyss by working for wages than could the slaves of the past climb out of their abyss by working as slaves.

Those wage workers who are sober, industrious and persevering will be better off than the others who are drunken, lazy and shiftless.

A few may rise out of the lower class and ascend into the upper class, but they can do so **ONLY BY REFUSING TO WORK LONGER FOR WAGES**.

For the workers of the world there is only one hope. They must as a class do what the captains of industry have done as individuals. They must refuse to work for wages—that is, refuse to produce \$2 of wealth in return for \$1 in wages.

In other words, they must as a class abolish the wage system, which is the cunningest, shrewdest scheme ever devised for the robbery and enslavement of the mass of mankind.

The secret of success will not be revealed to you by what the great capitalists tell you. It will be revealed to you by doing what the great capitalists have done.

You must decline longer to be robbed and exploited and demand for yourselves as a class the ownership of lands and the tools of production to be used for your own profit.

Friend, when you get this *secret* into your heads, we shall write a new Emancipation Proclamation.

They Believe In Labor Unions.

Mr. Taft believes in labor unions and says if he was a working man he would in all probability join a union. Annie C. Muirhead more than five years ago described the kind of a union that Mr. Taft and his class believe in:

"I believe in labor unions," said the College President.

"But I think I could improve upon their rules.

If with what the masters chose to give, the members were content:

If they handed the non-unionist their tools,

And patted him, like brothers, where his backbone ought to be,

And said, 'Pray take our job for what you'll get,

For our rights are non-conflicting in this country of the free

We're just as free to starve as you to sweat;

If they strained their every nerve to turn out piece-work by the heap,

Till the masters in alarm cut down the rate;

If they welcomed in apprentices to do work on the cheap--

Why, then I think trade unions would be great!

With these few and slight restrictions, which are well and wisely meant, I approve of labor unions!" said the College President.

"I believe in labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock,

"Provided that they do not go too far;

For the violence that boycotts and injury does to stock

Is only fair in military war.

Let nation threaten nation (if the last's of smaller size):

Let them righteously maraud and murder, too;

But unionists should never let their angry passions rise

For that is such a naughty thing to do!

They should strike in white kid gloves and patent leather dancing shoes,

And take little mincing steps to gain their ends,

If they'll behave like gentlemen, of course I'll not refuse

To be among the staunchest of their friends.

If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will shock, I approve of labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock.

"We believe in labor unions," say the Editors of fact,

Provided they are always nice and good;

For the working man's an angel; like an angel he must act,

And not like ordinary flesh-and-blood,

Although his sick wife freeze, he must be silent as a clam—

Strong words, of course, would never be polite;

He must bear the worst injustice with the meekness of a lamb,

That so he may be always in the right,

If the widow's mite be grabbed from her, she must not make a fuss,

For that is hardly ladylike, you know!

She must show an equanimity such as you see in us,

As cheerfully we bear our neighbor's woe!

If they never make mistakes, and will always take a hint,

We approve of labor unions," say the Editors in print.

Where the Socialist Party Is Effective.

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED by those most familiar with the Socialist movement in America that there are two spots on this continent where that movement is most feared by the capitalist class and most valued by the working class. Those two places are Milwaukee, Wis., and British Columbia, Canada.

There are other places that will rival these in some respects, but at the risk of rousing a storm of jealous and righteous rivalry we believe it safe to say that these are the two high points.

At first sight it would be hard to find two places apparently more divergent in their principal characteristics. One is exclusively urban, the other largely rural, with small towns. They are under different flags with different election machinery.

Moreover, when the respective movements are studied directly the contrast is apparently accentuated. The Wisconsin movement is popularly reported to be "opportunist," "conservative," and its enemies say "compromising" in character. The British Columbia Socialists boast of their "revolutionary," "uncompromising" character, and their enemies call them "impossibilists." We shall not attempt to say whether any of these badges or epithets are deserved. We are concerned only with results.

The important fact is that in both places there are representatives of the Socialist party in legislative bodies, that these representatives are feared and hated by the exploiters and looked to with hope and expectation by the exploited. In both places every struggle between employers and employes revolves around the Socialist movement. The hottest point in every battle is the Socialist organization.

Here, then, is the thing which they have in common: **THEY ARE IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE.**

In neither place are they standing one side talking, writing, discussing. At least these are not their principal occupations, and the mere fact that they are diametrically opposed on some theoretical points is of very little importance when both are doing practical work.

The United Mine Workers of British Columbia look upon the Socialist party as the political expression of their organization. Their official organ, the Fernie Ledger, shows that. This paper pays little attention to discussions of Socialist policy and philosophy. It is directly concerned with the class struggle and takes it for granted that the Socialist members will do what the rank and file of the workers wish them to do.

In the local parliament the Socialist representatives are engaged in fighting day by day for the measures that are demanded by the working class. They undoubtedly have their opinions on matters of theory and fight for them when needed; but they realize that the fundamental fight is the class struggle between capitalists and laborers.

The same thing is true in Wisconsin. There, also, the trade unions, as a matter of course, look upon the Socialist party as their political expression, and look to its representatives to fight their battles in legislative halls.

A little examination will show that in whatever spot the Socialist party becomes an especially effective force it is because it has sunk itself in the great class struggle. The Socialist movement of New Castle, Sharon and McKees Rocks, Pa. has just been attracting attention by its live vital character. Its work in distributing literature, conducting meetings and all other expressions of Socialist activity have been especially noticeable. Here again there is a diversity of opinion on tactics from that found in either Milwaukee or British Columbia. But once more the thing which this locality has in common with both the others is that the Socialist party has gone into the actual fight. It was the Socialist party that furnished the nucleus of workers that made

such a magnificent fight at McKees Rocks, and it was that party that has been mainly responsible for stirring up the entire country to sympathetic action with those strikers.

Everywhere we will find the same lesson.

The Socialist movement springs from the class struggle. Its only reason for existence is to fight the battles of that struggle. It lives only when it is DOING SOMETHING. It dies when its work disappears, or when it fails to take up its work.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

It's the Same In Other Labor Centers.

LOCAL UNION, NO. 17, of the Western Federation of Miners, desires to call to the attention of the people of the Cœur d'Alenes the fact that the last chapter in the Harry Orchard case has been enacted by the allowance by an insurance company of \$12,954 to the proprietor of a building in San Francisco which Orchard swore he blew up, and the insurance of which the insurance company contested on the strength of Orchard's testimony. This allowance by the courts is additional proof that Orchard lied in his efforts to convict the Western Federation officials. It is a further proof that the case was an infamous conspiracy by the Mine Owners' Association and their hirelings, to disrupt the W. F. of M. The defenders of that plot can now drink their gall and wormwood, though it may be consolation to them that they succeeded in compelling Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to spend a part of their lives in prison cells, and also in depleting the treasury of the organization. But we can point with pride that we came out of the fight victorious and are now stronger financially and numerically than ever before—and this, too, with all the combined capitalist powers, from the smallest constable flunkies and prostituted scribblers of the Mine Owners' Association up to the President of the United States, arrayed against them.

This victory is one which organized labor may well be proud of. We are not boasting, however, and to rejoice is not our object—only to continue organizing and educating. There are many evil conditions existing, and we do not blame individuals, except in so far as they support the profit system, which is the root cause of the fight between capital and labor, which we realize will continue to exist until the principles of the W. F. of M. shall prevail, and Labor, the producer of all wealth, shall receive all it produces. At present it is necessary to continue to organize in order to prevent soulless corporations from further encroaching upon the liberties of the working class. We want to ask you men, of the Cœur d'Alenes, who are not yet in the ranks of organized labor, what powers have you to right your wrongs, as individuals? It needs no argument to show that the result would have been had Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone been fighting their cases as individuals, instead of members of organized labor.

If you can exercise your individuality in your present unorganized state, why did you not come out of the federal mines and mills and join your fellow workers in the celebration of Labor Day? We state it as an irrefutable fact, and challenge contradiction, that it was because of fear of losing your jobs. How can you say with consistency that

you are a freeborn American citizen, when you dare not observe a legal holiday for fear of being discharged by the very people who are such sticklers for law and order? Did you have any doubt that these law and order people would have violated the law had you celebrated Labor Day instead of working? If it was a case of involuntary servitude on your part that day, look in the dictionary and see if you are not a slave. If you have to work for wages, which is only part of your labor, for corporations or individuals, are you not a wage slave? If it is in the power of anyone to prevent you from providing for yourselves and your families, are they not your masters? These are but a part of the degraded conditions that Labor is subjected to in the Cœur d'Alenes. Is this not a deplorable condition—and only too true?

The Western Federation of Miners is organized to change these conditions for the better, but the progress depends principally upon the length of time you non-union men continue to ride upon the backs of organized labor by staying out of the union, and thereby helping your masters to further enslave you. You stand as individuals subject to discharge at any moment, and for any cause whatever. You cannot protest; you have no powerful organization, no treasury, to back you up, so you must go down the line, and if you are fortunate enough to have any money, you must spend it hunting another master. It's no concern of the corporation how much expense you are put to, or how much trouble or anxiety your wife and family may have to endure.

With these facts in mind it ought to be convincing evidence to any working man that he cannot expect any voluntary concessions from a corporation whose object is more profits. For concessions, whether they be in the form of better working conditions, shorter days, or higher wages, mean less profits, which is contrary to the interests of capital. But harder working conditions, longer days, and smaller wages, means more profits for capital, which is not to the interests of Labor.

These are not mere theories, but facts. Again, we challenge any of the defenders of the present so-called civilization to point out, if they can, the "identity of interests" of capital and Labor. We can see no ground for harmony until the present system of industrial anarchy is abolished. We ask you, Mr. Non-Union Man, to stop crawling before these corporations. Stand up and be counted as one! Join with us and help to hasten the day Labor will be a badge of honor, instead of one of servitude.

Wallace, Idaho.

SAM KILBOURN, Secretary.

Current News and Comment.

The Preacher as a Policeman.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Methodist church, complains because preachers are not better supported by their congregations. As the climax of its argument it offers the following:

Many of our people look upon the pastor not as a social necessity with accompanying obligation, but as just one more opportunity for the exercise of the benevolent emotions. Though he is admittedly indispensable to the proper policing of a community, he does not rank with the civil constabulary for whose support the community is taxed.

No Socialist ever made a balder accusation of the class character of the modern church than is claimed by this religious organ. That the preacher ranks with the "civil constabulary" is information that ought to start a revival in the neighborhood of McKees Rocks, where that same constabulary have been trampling the wives and children of workingmen under the feet of their horses.

We read something in an old book about a carpenter who sometimes preached on the hills of Palestine. So far as we can recall there is little mention of the salary he received, and little evidence that it was extremely liberal. But we are quite sure that he never tried to secure a raise by claiming to be of assistance to Caesar in maintaining the subjection of the Jews.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

School Books and the Label.

Because the approved school book companies have refused or failed to comply with the requirement that their books in Oklahoma bear the union label, the state superintendent, E. D. Cameron, is taking the stand that such companies have forfeited their contracts with the State Text Book Commission. He is sending out a circular letter to all school trustees, telling them that they may use their own pleasure in buying books on the subjects of ancient and modern history, Latin composition Cicero and chemistry.

U. S. Citizen in Russian Prison.

Another horror tale of the dungeons of Russia has reached Chicago in a letter received by prominent Poles from Stefan Dombrowski, who has been confined in a cell, six by twelve feet, with two other prisoners in Warsaw, Russian-Poland, for five months awaiting trial on a charge of having revolutionary newspapers in his possession.

"Just think of it!" writes Dombrowski, "five months ago I was arrested because about 200 copies of a publication issued by the Central committee of the Polish Socialist party were found in my room by the police."

"They were given to me by a friend with a request to keep them over night. Unfortunately for me, however, the police paid me a visit at about two o'clock in the morning. The rest you can imagine yourself."

"It seems to me that the case is clear enough, and that it could and ought to be investigated thoroughly in a short time, yet it is already five months that I am compelled to live in a small, dirty cell in the company of two common thieves, to await my fate."

"I do not know whether the United States consul at Warsaw is doing

anything to hasten my trial, or whether he has demanded my release under bonds. Two letters written to him in the last two months and a half remain unanswered.

"According to my lawyer, the punishment for my 'crime' is imprisonment in a fortress for a term of one year. But how long will I have to wait for my trial? How many months or years? Everything is possible in this blessed country under the best of governments. I am not allowed to communicate with my lawyer nor with anyone else. This letter will leave the prison in an illegal way, punishable with imprisonment in a dungeon."

Dombrowski is a naturalized citizen and has been a resident of the United States for sixteen years. During the greater part of that time he lived in Newark, N. J. His parents are well-to-do, but seem unable to do anything for him.

He returned to Russia just before the revolution. He was librarian for a time in a Polish school near Paris. During the revolution he went to Russia as correspondent for several newspapers. He is an accomplished linguist.

The Tin Plate Workers.

Several more injunctions have been issued against the tinplate workers and the strikers are now securely restrained from picketing, intimidating, obstructing, etc., in nearly every section of the country and the big \$2,000,000,000 United States Steel Corporation hog wears a grin that won't come off. At the same time the billionaire combine confesses its own weakness and practically admits in its court proceedings that it is unable to operate successfully with its incompetent strike-breakers. The men continue to stand together like a stone wall, injunction or no injunction, and in a number of places the work of secretly organizing employees in so-called open shops of the trust continues unabated. There is no settlement in sight, the trust magnates refusing to arbitrate or even discuss the matter of ending the trouble.—Cleveland Citizen.

Southern Illiteracy.

In the state of Georgia there are over 158,000 people who can neither read nor write. Yet the recent Georgia legislature defeated a bill to make three months' schooling a year compulsory for each child in the state of school age and under fourteen years. It was not the people of Georgia who thus declared for ignorance. It was the capitalist interests, who want the children ignorant and usable in their mills, where they can coin their brutal and filthy dollars out of their hapless little lives. Capitalism is so virtuous in the public prints, you know! And these damnable exploiters of human lives are almost without exception pillars in the church—and there's a reason.—Social Democratic Herald.

Glass Workers' Strike.

The fight between the American Window Glass Company and the Window Glass Cutters' and Flatteners' Association at Hartford City, Ind., is on in earnest. Both sides are confident of winning and no one can predict at

this time which side will be successful. The company has informed the only two skilled trades it now employs that it will pay the same scale of wages that has been agreed upon between the National Window Glass Workers' Association and the independent, or hand-operated manufacturers, and no more. The workers have demanded a differential of 12 per cent more than this scale and 20 per cent more than has been paid the last year.

Stealing the Schools.

John Mitchell, the labor leader who is a member of the Civic Federation, organized for the purpose of fighting Socialism, according to press reports, says the federation is preparing to launch industrial schools all over the United States. After the primaries are taught it is proposed to devote four years, not to cultural, but to industrial, education. Mitchell says: "These schools would have to be part of the educational system in a way, because they would be public schools supported by the public." But that is not all. He adds: "The subjects to be taught will depend upon the industrial circumstances of the locality. For instance, where there is a shoe manufacturing locality, there should be a shoe trade school. Where there are textile factories there should be textile schools." This merely means that Mitchell, a labor leader, is helping to steal from the public the public schools and turn them over to the master class. Workers are to be no longer given a real education. They are merely to be educated so as to best serve the masters where they happen to be. And the public is to pay for this technical education that benefits the masters. It is but another way of stealing the public schools and making them conserve private ends while paid for by the people. Think of a labor leader betraying his class in this manner. Yet you will continue to sleep and let the plutes take away all your forefathers secured for you, and you will continue to praise the labor leader who leads you to ruin. For shame!—Appeal to Reason.

Anent Rebating.

Government investigation of our great railroad steamship pool with freight rebates to railroads, promises as notable a prosecution as any ever, organized under Roosevelt, if the changes made are borne out. The issue will turn on whether the rebating has gone on the three years since the interstate commerce commission forbade it. There is apparently no attempt to deny that it flourished handsomely before that. The fight against discrimination is a long one and calls for perseverance and untiring vigilance. The steamship company named is the Holland-American line. The American railroads mentioned are Central Vermont, Wabash, Ontario & Western, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Paul and the National Dispatch concern. The evidence before the federal grand jury at New York consists of letters written by agents of the Holland-American Co., revealing thousands of instances of relating and false weighings and classifications. One of these letters warns in specific terms against allowing these rates to fall into the hands of the government, lest fines be imposed. The assertion of President Stickney of the Great Western that rebating continued, but more or less disguised seems confirmed beyond a doubt.

Two Reigns of Terror.

There were two "Reigns of Terror" if we would but remember and consider it; the one wrought murder in hot passion; the other in heartless cold blood; the one lasted mere months; the other had lasted a thousand years. The one inflicted death upon 10,000 persons; the other upon 100,000,000. But our shudders are all for the "horrors" of the minor terror, the momentary terror, so to speak; whereas, what is the horror of swift death by the ax, compared with life-long death from hunger, cold, insult, cruelty and heart-break? . . . A city cemetery could contain the coffins filled by that brief terror which we have all been so diligently taught to shiver at and mourn over; but all France could hardly contain the coffins filled by that older and real terror—that unspeakably bitter and awful terror, which none of us have been taught to see in its vastness or pity as it deserves. . . . Nine hundred and ninety-four in each thousand furnished all the money and did all the work, and the other six elected themselves a permanent board of directors and took all the dividends. It seemed to me that what the 994 dupes needed was a new deal.—Mark Twain, in "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur."

Work 'Em in the Sheds.

A vice president of the United States enriching himself by means of the labor of children is the spectacle held up to the people of this country by W. G. Shepherd in the Los Angeles Record. The New Hartford Canning Co., operated by the mate of President Taft at the head of our government, and his brother, Stanton Sherman, allows children under the age of sixteen to work in its factories.

The Shermans, however, deny that they are breaking the law. They claim they do not work the children in "factories," but in "sheds." "About eight years ago," explains Stanton Sherman, "a labor commissioner by the name of Tecumseh Sherman, who was no relative of mine, obtained a ruling from the attorney general that if children under sixteen worked in sheds where there was no machinery, they might be granted employment because sheds aren't factories."—Los Angeles Citizen.

Cheap School Lunches.

In supplying three-cent lunches to pupils of two big public schools in the congested district of Philadelphia a number of professional philanthropists will make an experiment which will be watched with interest.

The plan includes a comparative study of the effect of proper food upon the mental and physical development of the child. In order to judge of its efficiency the children in four schools will undergo a physical test before the three-cent lunches are started.

They will be weighed and their height and chest measurements will be registered. At the end of the term in which three-cent lunches will be distributed in two of these schools the same tests will be made, and if the pupils show physical gain and mental advancement above those in the schools where the lunches were not distributed, a movement will be launched for a universal lunch system in elementary schools.

In order to make the test four schools will be chosen of about 300 pupils each, in correspondingly poor neighborhoods. Pupils will be children of parents who, either because they are absent from work at noon or because of their poverty, do not provide an adequate noon-day meal.

Soup and rolls will be provided for three cents. In the two other schools pupils will continue as at present, buying penny pretzels, candy, cakes and soda water, or going home for a hasty meal.

If it is discovered that children who need the nourishing food are not able to pay the three cents for it tickets will be issued to them free.

Judge Lindsey Tells How He Became a Democrat.

It was proved in court, for example, that bills of \$3 had been raised to \$300, that \$200 had been paid for a bundle of hay worth \$2, and \$50 for a yard of cheesecloth worth 5 cents; barrels of ink had been bought for each legislator, though a pint would have sufficed; and an official of the police department was found guilty of conniving with a gambler named "Jim" Marshall to rob an express train. I watched the cases in court. I applauded at the meetings of leading citizens who denounced the grafters and passed resolutions in support of the candidates of the opposition party. I waited to see the criminals punished. And they were not punished. Their crimes were not denied. They were publicly denounced by the courts and by the investigating committees, but somehow, for reasons not clear, they all went free, on appeals. Some mysterious power protected them; and I, in the boyish

ardor of my ignorance, concluded that they were protected by the Republican "bloody" shirt—and I rushed into that (to me) great confederation of righteousness and all decent government, the Democratic party.

It would be laughable to me now, if it were not so "sort of" ad—"From 'The Beast and the Jungle,' in Everybody's Magazine.

Great Lakes Strike.

President Stack, of the Marine Firemen's Union, announced last Saturday that \$50,000 has been subscribed by the salt water members of the International Seamen's Union to support the strike on the Great Lakes. He declared that the Great Lakes strikers were stronger than ever.

"We have shown that we could stand alone for six months," said he. "Now, with the International Seamen's Union's treasury back of us, we can keep it up for six years. A general assessment will also be levied on the membership of the International Union, which will keep the treasury of the lake strikers in fighting trim for an indefinite period."

Thirty-five Thousand Workingmen Needlessly Killed.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 deaths and 2,000,000 injured is the accident record in the United States during the past year among workingmen, according to a bulletin on accidents issued recently by the Bureau of Labor. Of those employed in factories and workshops it is stated that probably the most exposed class are the workers in iron and steel.

Fatal accidents among electricians and electric linemen and coal miners are declared to be excessive, while railway trainmen were killed in the proportion of 7.46 deaths per 1,000 employees.

The bulletin declares that much that could be done for the protection of the workingman is neglected, although many and far-reaching improvements have been introduced in factory practice during the last decade. It is pointed out that the possibilities for successful accident prevention have been clearly demonstrated in the experience of foreign countries.

It is stated that it should not be impossible to avert at least one-third and perhaps one-half of the accidents by intelligent and rational methods of factory inspection and control.

Raise the Teachers' Salaries.

One of the oldest tricks in the class struggle between employers and employes has been to meet a general demand for higher wages by raising the wages of a few of the highest paid employes.

In this way the solidarity of the workers is broken, a favored class of employes is created and the total amount expended for wages is kept low.

This trick has just been played for the second time by the "big business school board" of Chicago. The teachers have been asking for higher wages for several years. They have worked and agitated in every possible way for this increase. They have even gone into the courts and collected sufficient taxes to entitle them to the increase, and the courts have declared that they were entitled to this money. But they are still waiting for that increase.

Now, when it appeared as if the agitation was about to take on new life, the salaries of the principals have been raised. We are not saying that the principals are not entitled to this raise. By any standard of justice or comparison the teachers in the public schools of Chicago, principals or privates, are underpaid.

But at the present time the wages of the grade teachers are manifestly and unfairly low. They have been so for years. To raise them would require more money than to give the increase granted to the principals. Most important of all, it would bring the wages in the school system to something nearer a general level. This would mean a general solidarity among the teaching force, and this is the one thing that every employer of labor fears.

So long, therefore, as the schools are managed on the factory principle, the gulf between the two classes of teachers will be kept as wide as possible.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Chicago Police Grafter Found Guilty.

Police Inspector Edward McCann, charged with accepting bribes to protect illegal houses, was found guilty by a jury which reported in Judge Barnes' court last Thursday. Sentence was not pronounced, and will not be until after the hearing of arguments for a new trial. The law provides an indeterminate sentence in prison of from one to five years.

The charges against McCann, who was inspector in charge of the Desplains street district, were the most sensational that have been aimed against a police officer for many years. State's Attorney Wayman, spurred to action by the Daily Socialist, charged that "graft" amounting to many thousands of dollars had been collected for "protection."

"The evidence was clear, complete and uncontradicted. It marks the beginning and the end of police bribery and police graft in Chicago and gets us much nearer to that much talked of 'man higher up.'"

Socialist Locals Will Raise Swede Strike Fund.

The national executive committee of the Socialist party has unanimously voted that all the locals of the party in the United States be urgently requested to raise funds for the support of the striking toilers of Sweden, now engaged in a general protest against the organized employes of their country.

As a result of this decision National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes is sending out circulars to over 3,000 locals calling upon them to hold public meetings and demonstrations to express the sympathy of the American proletariat for their brother workers in Sweden.

Only a few locals have so far sent contributions to the national office. Up to the present time \$643.77 has been forwarded. All future remittances should be addressed J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Glass Men Go Back to Work.

The strike of the cutters and flatteners of the American Window Glass Company, which began September 3rd, was settled yesterday under novel conditions. The Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association of America had been trying to force a settlement, but the company refused to deal with the organization.

A number of the members of the association who believed that its officials would be unable to obtain concessions from the company met yesterday at the Seventh Avenue hotel and organized the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Protective Association of America. Temporary organization was effected with the following officers:

President, William Siffrin, Jeannette; secretary, George Quertfmont, Jeannette; scale committee, Charles Haze-baker, Jeannette; Alfred Langrehr, Hartford City, Ind.; William Dodds, Jr., Arnold, Pa.; Thomas Short, Kane, Pa.; James Zellers, Arnold, Pa., and William Murphy, Belle-vernon, Pa.

The officials of the new association went to the offices of the American Window Glass Company in the Farmers Bank building, and after a lengthy conference a new scale was signed. The basis of the new scale is an 8 per cent advance in wages, making them the same as paid in the hand-blown factories.

These wages are the same as offered by the company to the old Cutters and Flatteners' Association three weeks ago, and which was refused, the men demanding 12½ per cent more than cutters and flatteners in the hand-blown factories are working for.

The men are elated over the clause in the new scale which provides that the company shall pay cutters flatteners for all glass handled. Under the previous scale there were no provisions governing this. There was considerable glass that the men put work on and for which they received nothing. This is glass in which there are imperfections.

The wages of the cutters in the three-sixteenth department are increased

25 per cent. Before the strike they received \$20 a week; under the new scale they will get \$25. Heretofore an employe could be discharged without previous notice. Under the new scale the company must give seven days' notice. If an employe desires to quit he must give equal notice to the company.

The headquarters of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Protective

Association of America will be in Pittsburg. At yesterday's meeting representatives were present from every factory of the American Window Glass Company. Efforts will be made at once to increase the membership of the new organization. Factory work will be resumed at once.—Pittsburg Daily Dispatch.



REPORT OF JAMES KIRWAN.

Denver, Colo., September 30, 1909.

Mr. John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine:

On or about September 1st I was instructed by President Moyer to come to Denver and remain at headquarters until the return of Secretary-Treasurer Mills who was compelled to leave for a short time. I remained in the office for a few days and then received word that my services were needed in the Black Hills. I immediately left for that point and upon arriving in Lead, learned that an "Isolated Wonder of the World" named Walsh was attempting to start a dual union and had called a meeting for that purpose on the evening of the day that I arrived. I attended the meeting and found about twenty-five present, the majority of whom were members of Lead Miners' Union No. 2. In the course of his talk, probably due to the fact that I was an attentive listener, he took the time to tell his audience that the W. F. of M. was one of the most progressive labor organizations on earth and that its officers were honest, aggressive and up-to-date in every respect. A statement of this nature coming from a representative of the I. W. W. almost knocked me off my perch, but quickly recovering, commenced to ask the gentleman a few questions, and incidentally giving the audience a short history of Mr. Walsh and his labors in other parts of the country. I was afterwards told that my language was more forcible than polite, but I consider it a waste of time to deal with a would-be disrupter of the organization in a gentlemanly manner. A man who secures a job of cleaning out a sewer, if he is wise, will put on his old clothes.

After the seance was over, the people present decided they did not want any I. W. W., and Walsh was forced to disgorge a few dollars that he had collected. He then disappeared, but I was informed that he left a souvenir in the shape of an unpaid bill for room rent.

I returned to Denver and had the pleasure of listening to an address in the auditorium delivered by "Injunction Bill," the President of the United States. About ten thousand people were in attendance and, as usual, the class lines were strictly drawn. On the reserved seats behind the speaker's stand, were the judges of the Supreme Court, state officials and other high-brows, with a number of bankers and so-called captains of industry. Another section was reserved for the smaller business men and professional men whose bank account gave them the privilege of mingling with the elect. The balance of the ground floor and the galleries was occupied by the horny-headed sons of toil and their families. I noticed that a large number of the working men present were not very enthusiastic, but there were a few exceptions. One individual who sat in a seat ahead of where I was located and who looked as though he had seen more dinner times than dinners, became so patriotic when the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" that he jumped to his feet, displaying a patch on the seat of his pants as large as the banner itself, although no stars were visible, all stripes.

As a public speaker, "Big Bill" is a failure and he would never shine as a delegate to a W. F. M. convention. His talk was devoted to an explanation of the corporation and income tax, and nine-tenths of his hearers would not know an income from a street car if they met both in the street. After the talk was concluded and the gang had filed out, a friend of mine volunteered the opinion that if a bib was placed around Taft's neck he would make a good advertisement for "Mellins Baby Food."

Someone will rise to a point of order, so will conclude. Your fraternally,
JAMES KIRWAN,
Executive Board Member District No. 5.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bisbee, Ariz., September 27, 1909.

Anyone knowing anything about the whereabouts or welfare of Abel Jackson, who was reported as killed on the Southern Pacific or Santa Fe railway systems in California some two months ago, will please communicate same to W. E. Stewart, secretary of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Bisbee, Ariz.; also the whereabouts of Otto Youngstrom.

Any information regarding either of the above will be appreciated, as they have relatives here who are anxious to hear from them.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of one Burt Wilson, formerly of Novinger, Mo., as I have in my possession what may be a valuable package to deliver to him. Any information as to his whereabouts should be addressed to James Blake, Mystic, Iowa.

LATEST NEWS OF THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

Stockholm, September 29, 1909.

"Arbetaren, 28 City Hall Place, New York:

"Attempts to arbitrate stranded. Employers' terms unacceptable. Struggle continues with all the power the Swedish workmen can command. Only hunger can compel our members to go back. We appeal for continued support. Inform Tholin and Sandgren.

"Landssekreteriatet, (Swedish Central Organization.)

"LINDQUIST."

The "Bakers' Journal," official organ of the Bakery and Confectionary Worker International Union of America affiliated with the A. F. of L. says in part in its issue of September 27th as follows:

"Fifty thousand dollars each week are needed to help our Swedish broth-

ers win this fight and it must be won. Every one of our locals ought to do its share and donate something to the cause of the Swedish proletariat.

"The support of the Swedish army of striking proletarians is the duty of the hour of the working class of the entire world. Solidarity expressed in hollow phrases will not lead these fighters to victory. Here money is needed and money again and again to relieve the pangs of hunger among the strikers and their families. Heartrending are the descriptions of the sufferings among these brave fighters and any man reading them and not being induced to dig down into his pocket for his mite, must have a heart of stone."

It is hoped that organized labor of the United States will at once respond to the urgent appeal of the Swedish working class by supporting our strike with substantial contributions, and do so immediately. A start has already been made. The following are a few of the principal contributions: The Custom Boot and Shoe Makers' Union, \$300; Carpenters' Local No. 457, \$1,000; Carpenters' Local No. 309, \$200; Tailors' Local 390, \$300; Executive Board, Brewers' Union, \$500; Executive Board, Moulders' Union, \$500.

All contributions whether large or small are urgently needed and may be sent to Landssekreteriatet, Stockholm, Sweden.

C. H. THOLIN,
JOHN SANDGREN.

September 30, 1909.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Rawhide, Nev., September 22, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Rawhide Miners' Union No. 244 a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the members of Greenwater Miners' Union No. 207 for the donation of their local hospital fund of \$881.47 to this local, and a notice of the action of this local in the matter was ordered published in the Miners' Magazine. Fraternally yours,

(Seal.) NEIL J. MCGEE, Secretary,
Rawhide Miners' Union 244, W. F. M.

RESOLUTIONS FROM HERRIN, ILLINOIS.

Herrin, Ill., September 26, 1909.

Whereas, Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States of America, is to meet President Diaz of Mexico and shake hands with said official, and

Whereas, The laws of Mexico which were made and are enforced by President Diaz and the governors and others of his appointees are such that every strike is declared seditious of rebellion and all strikers caught are put up against a dead wall and shot, and

Whereas, The public press of America announces that in this act President Taft represents the whole American people in making the administration of the Butcher Diaz more stable, and

Whereas, The institutions employing labor are international and the struggle between labor and the employers of labor is the same in every nation, and that bad labor conditions in one country effect conditions in every country, and

Whereas, It is to the interest of the American laborer to secure the best possible labor conditions in Mexico, and this being a fact, President Taft cannot represent the miners of Herrin in this proposed glad hand shake with the Butcher Diaz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the miners of Herrin in mass meeting assembled, protest against this meeting and send greetings to the struggling miners of Mexico explaining that we condemn this action.

This resolution was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting of the miners of Herrin and vicinity on the above date. Signed,

GEORGE McARTER, Chairman.
JASPER METZGER, Secretary.

(Seal.)

BURNS AND HALL EXONERATED.

McCabe, Ariz., September 25, 1909.

John M. O'Neill, Esq., Editor of the Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, W. F. M., held on July 24, 1909, Brothers Hugh Burns and S. P. Hall asked McCabe Miners' Union No. 118 if it would be contrary to the principles of the constitution and by-laws of the W. F. M. to work a twelve-hour shift as firemen on the Gladstone mine while the necessary preparations were being made for starting up the property. The union unanimously voted that it would in no way conflict with their obligations as members in good standing of the W. F. M. and, with that understanding, Brothers Burns and Hall went to work as firemen with a proviso in the agreement, that when muck or water was to be hoisted, the company should put on an extra man and work three eight-hour shifts.

On Saturday, August 28, 1909, the union rescinded the action taken at the meeting of July 24, 1909, claiming that it was a violation of law and of the principles of the W. F. M.

Brothers Burns and Hall notified the manager of the Gladstone mine that they could not consistently continue to work and remain faithful to their obligations as loyal members of the W. F. M.

Mr. John L. Davis, manager of the Gladstone mine, immediately put on an extra man and Brothers Burns and Hall continued to work. Rumors had been set afloat, however, which would be detrimental to the integrity and honesty of purpose of Brothers Burns and Hall. They immediately appealed to the McCabe Miners' Union for vindication. McCabe Union at its next

regular meeting took the entire matter under consideration and the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, At a regular meeting of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, W. F. M., held on July 24, 1909, the union sanctioned the actions of Brothers Hugh Burns and S. P. Hall, members in good standing of the W. F. M., in going to work as firemen on the Gladstone mine and working a shift of twelve hours, and

Whereas, Afterwards, to-wit, at a regular meeting held on Saturday, August 28, 1909, the action taken on July 24, 1909, was rescinded for the reason that outsiders and non-members of the W. F. M. had circulated reports detrimental to the W. F. M. and to McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, claiming that the action taken heretofore was a violation of the law and in conflict with the principles of the W. F. M., and

Whereas, It clearly appears to the members of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, that Brothers Burns and Hall were not guilty of any intentional wrong or violation of the principles of the W. F. M. of the constitution and by-laws of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118, W. F. M.; therefore

Resolved, That Brothers Burns and Hall be exonerated from all blame in the matter and that a copy of this resolution be published in the Miners' Magazine and that a copy be given to each of the brothers, Burns and Hall, under the seal of the McCabe Miners' Union.

A. E. COMER, Financial Secretary, (Seal.)
 JAMES E. O'BRIEN, President of McCabe Miners' Union.
 JAMES E. O'BRIEN, (Seal.)

ENDORSE FRED WARREN.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, September 25, 1909.

Whereas, Fred D. Warren of the "Appeal to Reason" has been convicted and sentenced to serve a term of six months in jail because of his activity in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the Mexican revolutionists, and as we appreciate the benefits received by the miners from the "Appeal to Reason" and realize the persecution of this fearless paper is an evidence of the class struggle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, W. F. M., pledge our financial and moral assistance to Fred Warren and the "Appeal to Reason."

Adopted at regular meeting of Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, W. F. M., September 18, 1909. (Seal.)

LETTER FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

Terry, S. D., September 16, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The time has now arrived when it is necessary for workingmen to take some action along a line which has hitherto been left almost wholly untouched, and indeed in many instances carefully shunned and avoided.

Secret work by the enemies of organized labor has been the most effective weapon in the hands of our oppressors. We must contrive to turn its edge against their own ranks before we can reasonably hope to make much further progress toward the emancipation of the working class.

We know that secret spies are placed in nearly every one of our local unions. We know that courts of law are bought away from the cause of justice by the secret hand of a hidden enemy. We see ourselves confronted by an enemy who is wise to our exact condition, who knows every weak point in our line of defence, who in many instances has his own hiring directing our forces in the battle and who never fails to have his agents present and active in all of our councils. Yet against all of these advantages blindly and ignorantly we are yet trying in vain to contend, open and above board. As long as we shall continue to pursue such a policy, we shall meet with about as much success as a band of savages armed with bows and arrows might achieve against a modern battleship.

If our executive board were in possession of a sufficient fund of money which could be used at discretion and for which no public accounting were required, then it would be possible to conduct a campaign such as might put our enemies to their last trump and win out in any contention in which we might be involved. We could also get wise to every detective that any agency might place in our ranks, by employing reliable men to watch them and expose them.

Under our present financial system such a policy is absolutely impossible. But we believe that there is a way by which it can be accomplished. We desire to call the attention of all radical members of the W. F. M. to this very important subject to the end that this matter may be taken up at an early date, and request that other locals take up this matter and through committees send articles to Miners' Magazine for publication.

C. O. WHITE,
 OLE S. KATLAND,
 RICHARD J. KIMP,
 Committee.

TERRY PEAK MINERS' UNION NO. 5, W. F. M.



THE HAPPY FARMER AND HIS HIRED MAN.

"Well, sir, said Dooley, "I see me frind Rosenfelt has appointed a commission to make the wives of the farmers happy, though married."

There is generally considerable tragedy behind Mr. Dooley's humor, and the above phrase is by no means exceptional to this rule.

James J. Hill has discovered that people do not stay on the farms. In fact so many are leaving them that he fears the United States will become in less than ten years, a wheat importing nation, and sheds some crocodile tears over the fact that "the cost of living is raised everywhere by this relative scarcity of bread," and some other things which we need not consider. We will suppose that this is not arrant nonsense, and give it some consideration. Hill points out, through statistics, that people are crowding into the cities at an alarming rate. "In 1790 only 3.4 per cent of our people lived in towns. In 1910 more than 31 per cent of our population was urban." The rest of his remarks and the comments of the cheerful idiot who slings ink for the Province can be dispensed with.

The fact is, people do not stay on farms, notwithstanding numerous real estate circulars and newspaper editorials setting forth the joys derived from farming and the wealth obtained in healthy pastoral pursuits. The reason people do not stay on the farms does not seem to bother either Hill or the

worthy editor. So perhaps it will not be out of place to seek for a reason, which their mighty brains find too trivial for consideration

An American farmer, writing a letter to the American Magazine some time ago, lays bare the revolting life's experience of his father's family. He is the only one of five sticking to the old folks, and he says, "I don't mind telling you I am plumb sick of it."

A brief record of a mean, sordid, unsociable existence; a brute existence, unbearable to anyone with an ounce of red blood in their veins, and a lingering desire for freedom in their minds; a life to which anything that maintained the vital spark were preferable. And yet "they had a 200-acre farm in pretty fair shape and were getting off some crops that paid well." Two of his brothers ran away on the same night. They heard of them years afterward. One was a brakeman and one was a bartender. "You see," says the poor serf who is laying this tragedy of his life on paper, "they had had no education; they couldn't do anything else." Perhaps if Hill or the wise man on the Province had to tear from their tongue or pen a sentence like the following, they would understand why the wheat crop is falling off. One morning we found that my eldest sister had left in the night. In a month the other went. We never heard from them again."

Nor is this an isolated and uncommon case; he tells us he has "watched other farms and families and seen our history repeated time after time."

The life of the women is worse than that of the men. We are told "you get the real tragedy of the story when you talk to the women and girls and get them to talk to you."

Rosenvelt's commission bears out the substance of this farm victim's sad story. One investigator along fifteen miles of road lined with dairy farms, found a stepmother in every household. Others tell tales similar to our friend in the American Magazine; the girls, however, not infrequently writing back to say they are living in brothels and taunting the father with having driven them to it.

Land-hunger is stated as the principal cause but that will not wash, when in New York state 20,000 farms are for sale. These, mark you, are cases of men who own their farms free from mortgage; what then must be the condition of those who have to find interest for their mortgage (and they are legion) and those who have to find rent. Slavery, base and hopeless, thinly disguised by nominal ownership of property.

I remember being the object of considerable laughter some time since, when speaking of women wearing calico dresses. My female friends thought the joke perfect, and an excellent example of how little a man knows. The idea of a woman wearing a calico dress. Yet I read quite lately of a visitor to a farm catching sight of the farmer's wife in a blue calico dress, and I felt considerably relieved to discover that after all I was quite correct.

I don't know what there is about calico dresses which make them particularly obnoxious, but those initiated in the mystery of female attire may rest assured that calico, blue calico, serves as apparel for their less fortunate sister on the farm.

The farmer who owns his farm is not to be envied apparently, much less is he who has a plaster on, or who rents his job. But there is another link in the chain of misery which is not often considered, and, by the way, I know of no reason why it should be, and that is the hired hand. A much abused wretch, despised and rejected of men. A social outcast, whom even politicians neglect in election addresses; whose voice is never heard amid the general clamor for better life; who has neither home nor social standing, who gives more to and receives less from society than did ever any slave since slavery blighted the face of this fair earth. The cheapest, meekest slave of us all, why should he be considered? During harvest he is helped by an army of unemployed drawn from the labor markets of the East. These men receive double his pay and go to bed when he is still intent upon making the animals comfortable for the night.

True, sometimes his master will tell you the hired hand is better off than he is himself, but that is small comfort for the slave. It has always been somewhat of a mystery to me how, with rivers so deep and numerous and poison so cheap, farmers could secure hired hands at all. But they do it, and therefore I must conclude that those eminent citizens who say the working class is lazy, must be lying in their throats.

This part of our class, owing to the conditions of employment working singly and isolated from his fellows, would be very expensive to organize and from their economic position, the hiring of a hiring, who between poverty and property, is blind to his true social status, has not sufficient spare cash to attract even the most altruistic of pure and simple trade unionist. How we can reach him save by literature is difficult to determine. Literature is not trustworthy as he is generally too tired to read even if he has time. The comrades in Alberta adopted a good plan. They would organize a dance, and after a couple of steps Comrade O'Brien would deliver the goods. I am doubtful if this would work in the states; it is questionable if the hired hand would be permitted to come to such a social event.

If any long suffering wage animal of the hired hand variety should cast his eyes on these lines, I heartily invite him to let us hear his squawk. "Show us yer spit," as they say down the 'Ditch. Raise your eyes from the ground sufficiently high to see that there is more than a team of mules and yourself and your boss on earth. Lift the blight of work from your mind long enough to find out there is a mutiny among the slaves of this earth; an intelligent revolt; an inspiring, ever-lasting rebellion. Get into the fight, shake the clay off your shoes and the cobwebs from your brain; you're not worth much it is true, but you will fill a hole as well as any better man. And one word more, the ignorance which surrounds you like the stable smell which clings to you, will dissolve and pass away if you change your occupation. The job makes the man. So much for him. Maybe he will get his back up.

I spoke of him being assisted by others during busy times. These are recruited from the industrial centres of the country; 20,000 have been shipped by the C. P. railroad to harvest that company's crop. The funny part of this proposition is that the farmer things the C. P. R. sends men at cheap rates to harvest his crop, this, of course, accords well with their hallucations in other directions.

There is something else worthy of note: This enormous army of men have left the East and not a single factory or mine has shut down, or slowed down, or shows any signs of doing so. Where did they come from? Whither will they go when the harvest is over? I guess they will riot around some city all winter on the extortionate wages they have extracted from Mr. Farmer for the privilege of feeding themselves fat on his sow belly and spuds.

The Grand Trunk Pacific contractors cannot get enough men who will tolerate the conditions imposed upon their slaves and must therefore set up a howl for the long-haired variety. One writer said the trouble was they fed meat three times a day. Well, if they fed 'em meat that often, they deserve all the trouble that comes to them. Fancy throwing away meat three times a day on slaves. And fancy slaves kicking because they got too much to eat.

By the gods, but some of these penn-allners who conduct campaigns and build railroads from the seclusion of a two dollars a week room are the spice of life.

If there is any variety that approximate to the hired hand they do. They have the advantage of him, perhaps, in having had more "schooling," they might wear better clothes and it is just possible they smell sweeter, but they bear indignities with the same uncomplaining spirit, endure the same long day of drudgery, and excite the same common contempt of mankind.

Well, sir, I hope Roosevelt's commission will enable the United States government to make the farmer's wife happy, though married. Perhaps

the farmer's children will then stay on the soil and J. J. Hill will be free from the nightmare which haunts him always—the escape of his slave from the soil, and it is just possible that farmers' wives will not say upon the death of their husbands, "This is the first day's happiness I've had in thirty years." I hope this, to ease my guilty conscience, for I take grim pleasure in this self-evident truth.

A slave's part in life is the production of profit, not the pursuit of happiness. Hill may warn us periodically, and the Province may feebly comment on his remarks; commissions, too, may ask questions innumerable, but the fact remains, slavish conditions are the necessary outcome of a slavish existence. One thing only can help the farmer class: The social revolution. The farmer shows signs of waking up. I wonder if the row he is making will wake up the hired hand.—J. H., in Western Clarion.

THE BOYCOTT—A NEW PHASE.

Our American Democratic-Republican courts may pronounce the boycott a criminal act when employed by labor in its battles against capital.

But even the pronouncements of our almighty courts are bound to prove vain and ineffectual when they are hurled against the irresistible actualities of social life.

Even the courts of imperial Germany have recognized the perfect legitimacy of the boycott as a weapon of labor against its industrial masters. It is, therefore, absurd to suppose that the workers of America will tamely submit to the arrogant dictates of our pedantic courts.

The boycott has become one of the characteristic weapons of this commercial age.

It has become a weapon not only in the struggle of classes, but also in the struggle of nationalities.

The "Boston Tea Party"—an anomaly in the eighteenth century—has become a regular weapon of national defense in the twentieth century.

The Chinese have employed it with partial success against the United States and Japan; the Turks against Austria-Hungary and Greece.

And now the workers are beginning to employ the boycott as a weapon of international action, as a means for exerting pressure upon foreign governments in favor of their oppressed foreign brothers.

The revolutionary workingmen of Spain have been defeated by the governments of the mining speculators. Thousands of them have been killed in battle or executed by courts-martial. Several thousand more are now held prisoners in the fortresses, and their blood-thirsty government is sure to execute a great many of them if no external pressure is imposed upon it to desist from its murderous purpose.

The Socialists of New York, through their central committee, have adopted resolutions condemning the infamous methods of the Spanish government in suppressing domestic disaffection. It is to be hoped that the labor unions, individually and through their central organization, the Central Federated Union, will adopt similar resolutions, and that all other progressive organizations throughout this country will aid in this work of simple humanity.

But our French brothers, with their characteristic directness, have adopted the most direct method of exerting pressure upon the Spanish government and the ruling classes behind the government.

THEIR GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS DECLARED A BOYCOTT AGAINST SPANISH GOODS AND SHIPS UNTIL THE REPRESSION HAS CEASED.

They have thus delivered a blow at the sensitive nerve of the Spanish body politic—its commercial or money nerve.

It is to be hoped that the boycott of the French working people against the aggregation of Spanish bloodhounds, miscalled government, will prove completely successful and that a new weapon of defense will thus have been added to the international struggle of the workers against their oppressors.

It is interesting to note the various stages through which the boycott has passed.

Having been employed first by the American revolutionists as a method of national defense against the foreign tyrant, it was destined not to be used again for a similar purpose until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Meanwhile the workers have employed it in a thousand battles against their immediate oppressors—the individual employers. And while here in America the courts have decreed that they must not employ this weapon of offense and defense in their INDUSTRIAL disputes, the workers of France have begun to employ it as a POLITICAL weapon in the INTERNATIONAL actions of the proletariat.—New York Cal.

THE SWEDISH STRIKE SITUATION.

Mr. John Sangren, delegate of the Swedish workers to America, has sent out the following statement in relation to the strike situation in Sweden:

At present the strike in Sweden is reduced to a final life and death struggle between the Swedish Employers' association and the organized workers—the troops trained in the incessant battles of the last few years. Over 150,000 are striking and many more thousands are out of work in industries depending upon or connected with the industries concerned in the strike.

The question at issue is not wages, not hours.

It is a question whether the organization of the workers shall live or not. Thus it is not a strike in the ordinary sense of the word, it is a revolutionary skirmish, where as yet nobody has dared to fire a gun.

Some hot-headed revolutionaries in America, while themselves unable to cause a storm even in a teapot, deride us Swedes because we did not all go out at once and finish the battle immediately. This is easy enough to say at a safe distance, but the matter looks different to the actual workers who have to shoulder the grave responsibility of revolutionary action.

If the Swedish government employes, the railway, telegraph, telephone, and postal workers had thought it wise to go out on strike they would have done so. As it was they remained at work, giving about or nearly one-half of their wages to the strikers. The reasons were as follows:

If they had all gone out the guns and rifles planted everywhere in convenient places, would have been brought into play immediately, because the idea of the revolt had not yet permeated the mass sufficiently to reach down deep enough in regiments and battleships to make them disobey orders. Now, after seven weeks' struggle, the idea has ripened throughout the mass of the Swedish people to such an extent that hardly a day passes without contributions to strikers from regiments and battleships. As a consequence, we are better fixed for the next struggle.

The second reason why the government employes, especially the railway men, did not go out on strike was that the workers needed their service. Without the trains there would have been no provisions coming into the industrial places where the strike centered. Besides, a railroad strike was entirely unnecessary. The industries standing still, there was no freight to carry; the upper class having fled to the country or retired to their summer resorts, there were no passengers to carry, and as a consequence a large part of the trains were stopped, thus giving the men a vacation on full pay, of which they could give a large part to the strikers.

It must be understood that the general strike in Sweden was not at its inception of a revolutionary tendency, whatever it may develop into later. In the meantime, the criticizing "revolutionists" may watch developments. The Swedes are perfectly willing to act the part on the world-stage when the proper time comes.

One of the most singular features of the strike is that the unorganized workers have placed themselves at the command of the organized, a fact which bodes good for the future. Should it become necessary, they would probably go out again, if asked to do so.

Another interesting question is what is going to happen on October 1, when the quarterly rents fall due. Of course, there will hardly be a single family able to pay rent, a thing which will surely strike terror into the hearts of the real owners of the beautiful houses in Stockholm and other cities—that is, the banks, which will get no interest on their money from a bankrupt landlord-in-name.

Naturally it will not be possible to find workingmen to do the mass-evicting of tenants, and the lieutenants, actors, doctors, lawyers, students, etc., are so busy strike breaking on street cars, etc., that they will not be able to attend to this matter. It will be interesting to watch developments in regard to this special point.

The strike will, in all probability, last for a long time yet. The workers cannot afford to lose, and the employers think that they can compel them to give in, in which ambitious design they are being encouraged by the capitalists of the world. In the meantime, the strikers, with their women and children, in all nearly one million, will have to live mostly on the hope that the workers of the world will help them.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF THE MODERN BABYLON.

(By Ben Hanford.)

What a wonderful, what a terrible place is the East Side of New York City. What tens of thousands of poor people have come from across the ocean for years past. Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans—many American cities have a something like New York's East Side but no other is the same. I write this to you of the East Side of New York, and to the thousands of you who, now elsewhere, once were there.

Many are the thousands whose first American "home" was on the East Side. How many came from the ship's steerage after the voyage of suffering, made more acute by every kind of official abuse on the high seas, further added to by more official abuse in New York harbor, added to yet again when finally a poor place of "rest" was found on the East Side.

How different it all was from what you had looked forward to. Dreams of "Liberty" had been yours. The Great United States. The "Land of the Free." If you could but get here. You saved, you suffered, you endured all manner of hardship, you parted from those near and dear to you by blood—and you came to this great republic. And after you had conquered all, here at last you found yourself—on this East Side. Seeking and journeying to the Promised Land, you found an East Side tenement.

Columbus—Christopher Columbus—the Christopher who did (not) discover America—he was a great man. He was. A truly great man. To reach America he conquered many difficulties. And yet, great as he was, he conquered no more difficulties than have MILLIONS of other men who have come to America. Speaking with moderation, I say that MILLIONS of other men, to reach America, surmounted obstacles greater than confronted Columbus.

You who landed on these inhospitable shores of Capitalism, you who served your term of imprisonment on this East Side—YOU know this terrible world of realities. How many died on this East Side before the expiration of their sentence at hard labor. How many died working and worrying to carry out their their sentence to FIND hard labor not to be had.

But it is not of the past I write. The Present. The Future! The Future! What is that Future? Is it to be light with joy and rosy with good cheer? Or is it to be filled with grief and gloom and doom? Let us see. If you know that past, you can know the future. It is in fact easier to read the future than to learn the past. The pages that are not written record no lies. The story that is not told cannot deceive.

Today and tomorrow, the aeroplane, the dirigible balloon, the airship. They surely interest you of the East Side. You have noticed how bright the lights and how clean the streets on the upper West Side, and Fifth Avenue, in the residence districts of "our best people." How different all that on New York's fearsome East Side. And what has all that to do with balloons, and the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and clean streets, and Christopher Columbus, and the aeroplane, and Siberia, and the Land of the Free, and Child Labor, and the Eight-Hour day? Yes! To be sure. What has all that to do with all that and all that? What, indeed?

A thought struck me. Now I must strike you with it. About the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, that were not Hanging Gardens. Do you know that tomorrow (I mean September 25, 1909—not the tomorrow that never comes) we can have Hanging Gardens? It is a fact. We can have Hanging Gardens. WE? Well, perhaps WE cannot have them. But if not WE, at last THEY can have Hanging Gardens. They are to be. That is absolutely certain. And it is for YOU to say whether WE shall have Hanging Gardens or whether THEY shall have them. Have you an imagination? Let it work for you just half a minute out of the eight or ten or twelve hours a day of your Life that is NOT YOURS—it belongs to the Boss.

If it costs a thousand dollars to raise a thousand pounds and keep it in the air a day, you can see that to a man whose income is a million dollars a week (a thousand times a thousand dollars) there is no question of cost. There are only 168 hours in a week. And one man in the United States has more than a million dollars a week income. And he and other millionaires could club together for their Hanging Gardens. It would not jar their income as much as a raise in the price of eggs does yours.

It is now no trouble at all (with money) to have a balloon raise a thousand pounds. No trouble to keep the thousand pounds way up there as high as you like for any old time at all (with money). No trouble to anchor a balloon or a hundred balloons or a thousand balloons to the earth. In another day we shall learn just how to manage and control them. Any morning you may pick up your paper and find all the balloon and airship problems solved overnight.

The day after that you shall see a dozen or a dozen hundred balloons up in the air over the East Side of New York City. The balloons will be anchored. From them will be suspended a platform with an area of anywhere between an acre and a square mile or ten square miles.

This platform will be covered with tents and houses and bungalows. On it will be erected, certain theaters, churches, racetracks, clubs of nobodies who are the sons and daughters of somebodies (who would disown them were they not hopelessly dead), high-toned brothels, pretty poodle doggies with four legs, pretty boodle puppies with two legs, monkeys, correspondents, beautiful bodies without souls, animated corpses, aristocrats, politicians, kept preachers, poets, lawyers and other retainers—some for use, some for abuse, some for ornament, some for pleasure, some for devilry, sin and shame (were it not that all were shameless).

All will be ministered to and their every want supplied by armies of servants and flunkies, in uniform, some half clothed, some naked, as caprice shall say to their all powerful superiors. YOU shall furnish the servants. Your mother, your sister, your wife, your daughter—they shall suffer all pains, they shall go through the pangs that break the world in twain to give birth to children who shall do naught but wait upon the OWNERS of the Hanging Gardens. Naught but wait upon? Yes. More. They shall be their playthings—for an hour, a day, or a night. Then cast aside. No. Not cast aside. CAST OUT. For from time to time the Garden shall be floated outward above the ocean—and discarded favorites shall be thrown over the edge, or dropped through apertures.

Their masters and mistresses shall listen with attentive ears to hear their victims' voices of agony as they fall through space. They shall cast

them out singly and by hundreds—their groans shall come separately or in concert—the languid and the animated shall listen and watch how much better than a bull fight, or a prizefight even.

The Garden—they shall have clouds for a carpet and for a canopy clouds and clouds shall be their couch.

All kept at just the right temperature—the Garden shall be raised and lowered for a temperature desired to the fraction of a degree. When the clouds lower and rain upon the earth, the Hanging Garden shall be raised above them—descending when the storm is past. YOU shall stoke and starve below. Your labor shall do all and be all. ALL save that you shall not enjoy.

The Garden shall have candle, oil, gas, electric and many other lights. All shall come from your labor. Power, water, wine, heat, food, all from below. From YOU—from your labor. YOU shall stoke and you shall starve—below.

THEY shall live. They shall LIVE. Like Gods. Like Devils. They shall warm and bask in the beams of heaven-sent sunlight. You shall shiver in the shadow—the shadows of THEIR Garden that YOU create.

Every want and wish supplied. They shall not be required to do the labor of wishing. From time to time they will have visitors from the earth. You shall send their visitors up to them. Their visitors will be Governors of States, Promoters, Clergymen, Mayors of Cities, Senators, Congressmen, perhaps, in emergencies, some one as low down as an Assemblyman or an Alderman; Generals, Supreme Court Judges—all telling them what to do and how to do it. Do WHAT?

KEEP YOU IN ORDER.

That you shall go on with your stoking and dying.

Sometimes a Labor Leader shall go up there. But NOT YOU—unless to be their servant or their plaything. You shall remain where you are—just as now. No. NOT just as now.

Wages Lower.

Hours Longer.

Work Harder.

What? You will not? You cannot? You would rebel? Strike? You would?

Then the end—for you.

They need not shoot you. Nor club you. Nor throw at you.

It is only to let something drop on you.

Something you sent up to them.

Just a few handfuls of death. You are no more.

YOU are obliterated—you and the East Side.

The Garden goes elsewhere!

Perhaps to Chicago—over the Stock Yards. Or to San Francisco—the other side of the Slot.

There to do its OWNERS' will.

You, reader, you think all this is imagination? You mistake. You make a terrible mistake.

When in the world's history did a ruling class show mercy? When? And to whom?

When did a ruling class fail to use any and all its power to feed its pleasure or to maintain its rule?

When?

Was it when the Spartan aristocracy murdered their thousands of helots who had worked and fed and fought and saved and served their masters?

Was it when the Roman aristocracy crucified six thousand rebellious working men on the Appian Way for having dared to call themselves men?

Was it when the French bourgeoisie murdered THIRTY THOUSAND workmen, women and children in the streets of Paris not longer ago than 1871? Think. While you or your father or mother were living.

Was it when the American bourgeoisie hanged American labor leaders in Chicago? When they shot down the men at Hazelton? At Pana? When they tried to hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in 1907? When they sent Debs to Woodstock? When their Judges sentenced Labor's Leaders to prison? When their Judges declared the blacklist lawful and the boycott a crime? When their police clubbed the unemployed in New York and in Chicago? When within the present hour they are trying to murder your brother at McKees Rocks?

Brother. Sister.

Is not all I have said (or that we have imagined) within the mark of present possibilities? Is it not a fact that with invention as it is the Hanging Garden can be there tomorrow? And before tomorrow still greater inventions will be made?

And will not all these be at the service of your Capitalist masters? And is it not true that they have but two purposes in life?

To gratify their own pleasures? To increase your exploitation? You KNOW that is a fact.

Their exploitation may not take the exact FORM I have outlined.

But regardless of the FORM it may assume, YOU are to be exploited to the limit.

Already you are DENIED AIR TO BREATHE.

You who work for the average wage, who live in cities, you on the East Side, now—not tomorrow, NOW—you live in tenements here where you do not even get so much as clean AIR TO BREATHE. You work in sweatshops whose foul air is Disease and Death. Babies are born, live a few days or weeks or months and die, never having drawn a single breath of pure air. Can you or I imagine something worse than that?

If so, what? WHAT?

Brother. Sister. Now. Before it is everlastingly too late. I ask you. I beg you—SAVE YOURSELF.

Build up the Labor Movement so that you can fight your Capitalist Masters with some effect.

Build up your Labor Organizations.

Build up the Socialist Party.

Build up the Labor Press.

Brother. Sister.

These are all your weapons of offense and of defense in the battles you have to fight with the capitalist class whether here on the Earth or up in their Hanging Gardens:—

The LABOR UNIONS—to ORGANIZE the Working Class INDUSTRIALLY.

The LABOR PRESS—to EDUCATE the Working Class.

The LABOR SPEAKER—to AROUSE the Working Class.

Reader, through the work of the Union, the Party, the Press and the Speaker you must find your salvation.

YOU must support all these agencies with your time, your money, your service and your sacrifice.

Either that, or become the slaves of a class more vile, more greedy and more cruel than any ruling class the world has ever known before.

Brother. Sister. The Hanging Garden is here. It is not merely a police force with a club, it is not a troop of militia with a riot gun, it is not merely a new time clock in the shop, it is not merely one more injunction and one more courageous workman sentenced to tramp for life to escape the inescapable blacklist. The Hanging Garden is a World. It means that the great Captain of Industry will rule the Earth from outside the Earth. From above he will look down on his Slaves—and Life and Death will follow from his languid nod as from a god. Brother. Sister. Comrade. YOU are to be the Slaves to suffer all and to do all. There is no salvation road to take except that I have outlined.

The Labor Union. The Socialist Party. The Labor Speaker. The Labor Press. YOU have to support them all. ALL.

Out of your weakness you must find strength to support your weaker

brothers. Out of your ignorance you must teach your more ignorant brother. Out of your fear you must be courageous for yourself and one more—yes, and one thousand more. Out of your poverty you must find wealth to give to all and support all. YOU. My Comrade—my Brother, and my Sister of the Soil! YOU shall save the world. The Hanging Gardens of the New Babylon. They shall be OURS.

CAPITALISM AT AUTOPSY.

As capitalism lay stretched upon its deathbed, the following interesting items were noted at the autopsy.

Its general appearance was that of a large, bloated and unwieldy "Corporation," with a peculiar amputation at the wrists, this phenomenon appeared shortly after death, when the "Hands" struck. The skin was almost completely severed by a vast number of ugly, nasty and foul smelling excrescences, popularly known by the term "Scabs." The "joints" (for full particulars apply to Tammany Hall)

The head was abnormally large; it presented the lesions of Micro-Hydrocephalus, i. e., the brain was "Small," due to pressure of the large amount of "Water" stocked into the skull, which certainly would have burst, were it not so "Thick." Both eyes showed the presence of cataract (the deceased having been blind as a bat during life). The ears, which normally are the seat of the sense of Equilibrium and the production of sound, showed a total loss of the function of stability and Equilibrium, i. e., there was "Anarchy" in "Sound Production." The tongue was coated with a tissue of falsehoods, adulations and a unique assortment of the products of "Systematic Diseases." The lungs presented a wide-spread and extensive area of Tuberculosis; several large cavities were filled with "Blood" "Shed" in its battle (War) for existence. The heart was the seat of a singular process of "Petrification" (turned to stone). The stomach showed peculiar "periodic" changes resulting from "cyclic" attacks of "gastric" or "stomach crises." The gall-bladder contained an enormous amount of "gall." "Backbone," it had none.

The cause of death was not hysterical, but "Historical Suicide."—Simon Frucht, M. D.

In Memoriam.

Aldridge, Mont., September 20, 1909.

Whereas, Our All-Wise Creator has seen fit to summon from our midst our friend and brother, Paul Riglar;

Whereas, Our organization has lost a brother who was at all times true to its principle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Aldridge Miners' Union No. 57, W. F. of M., extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence in their said affliction; be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and be it further more

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

THEODORE BROCKMAN,

WM. DEMPSTER,

ANTON PLANISECK,

Committee.

Aldridge, Mont., Sept. 20, 1909.

Whereas, Our All-Wise Creator has seen fit to summon from our midst our friend and brother, Paul Riglar,

Whereas, Our organization has lost a brother who was at all times true to its principles; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Aldridge Miners' Union No. 57, W. F. of M., extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction; be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of our deceased brother our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

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

THEODORE BROCKMAN,

WM. DEMPSTER,

ANTON PLANISECK, Committee.

Whereas, Death has again entered our ranks and removed from our midst our dearly beloved brother John P. O'Farrell, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother O'Farrell organized labor in general, and Globe Miners' Union in particular, has lost a true friend and staunch supporter, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives, and a copy spread on the minutes of this union, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR,

M. H. PAGE,

JOHN HARPER, Committee.

Angles Camp, Calif., Sept. 16, 1909.

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, Thomas Artery; and

Whereas, The true and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in this organization make it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contribution and counsels will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all of the members and friends of Calaveras Miners' Union, and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, and express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

W. E. THOMPSON, President.

W. S. REID, Financial Secretary.

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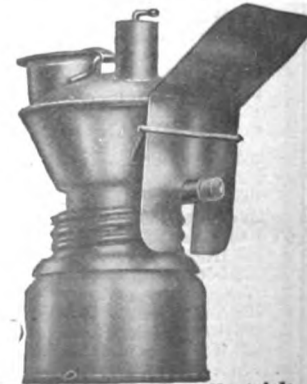
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