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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

Dec. 15th  
1910

Volume XI  
Number 390



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

## Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead. S. D. .... 19 .....

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.

Occupation  
.....

Signed  
.....

Department  
.....

ALL WORKING MEN are urged to stay away from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. A strike is on against a raise in board and a refusal to raise wages proportionately.

THE CAPITALISTS of America have \$700,000,000 invested in Mexico. Such an amount will guarantee the protection of the United States government in maintaining the reign of a despot.

GOVERNOR STUBBS of Kansas has declared that Judge Pollock is "unfit for the bench." Pollock is known as the tool of the Western railways, but as Taft is a friend of the corporations, Pollock is eligible.

WITH THE BANKS busting out in Montana, 5,000 babies starving in Chicago and the "Empire Builder" predicting thousands of idle men in this country next season, and it would look as if "Buster Roosevelt's" "ten years of unprecedented prosperity" which he declared would follow Taft's election, has been ditched somewhere down the line.—Donham's Doings.

THE ARMY now costs for maintenance more than \$100,000,000 annually, but, the champions of exploitation and the enemies of labor want the army increased to 250,000 men regardless of the fact that the expenditures of the government at the present time exceed its revenue.

Whither are we drifting?

"UNCLE SAM" has opened offices in Chicago through Ray L. Smith of the Panama Canal Appointment Commission to secure strike-breakers for the "big ditch." When the federal govern-

ment establishes a strike-breaking agency and advertises for degenerates to "seab" on federal work it is about time that the so-called union man should awaken from his sleep and realize that labor has no voice in the affairs of government. The laboring man, however, is getting what he voted for.

FIRST COMES the change of methods of economic production. Old methods give way to new. Then comes unrest and suffering among the people owing to the rise of a new dominant class and the fall of an old. Coincident with this changing there is a shifting of the mental viewpoint of life to coincide with the changed economic basis. We are in one of those transition periods at the present moment. The world-wide unrest of labor shows the rise of a new class to economic and political power.—Cotton's Weekly.

THE BISHOP OF MILWAUKEE issued a dictum urging the members of the Catholic church to stay away from the opera because, in his opinion, the opera was not efficient in the morality of society. The dictum of the bishop is a boycott, but the bishop will not be prosecuted. Had a labor official issued such a mandate the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States would be appealed to and the labor official would be deemed guilty of a criminal offense because he dared to use a weapon that has been declared unlawful by our Supreme judiciary. Bishops and labor officials have a different standing in court.

DURING the past few weeks a number of lawyers who are retained by railway corporations have visited Washington to demonstrate to President Taft the eminent ability of Judge Pollock for a seat on the Supreme Bench.

Judge Pollock had the ability to sentence Warren to six months imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$1,500, and such ability is worthy of corporate recognition.

The railway companies want Judge Pollock on the bench because they know that he will obey orders and render such decisions as will meet the approbation of a master class.

EVERY NEWSPAPER in England is now devoting attention to what it rightly calls the unrest of labor. Exhaustive editorials and long news articles tell about revolutionary changes that are taking place in the working class ranks. Strikes, boycotts, the defeat and repudiation of standpat officials, reorganization along industrial lines, increasing demands for political action and various other phases are receiving more attention than ever before in British history. As a sequel to all the hubbub many of the lords and dukes are letting go of their land holdings and advertising the sale of large preserves, and altogether the situation is anything but reassuring to the privileged class.—Cleveland Citizen.

MRS. MARY BAKER GLOVER EDDY, the Founder of the Christian Science Church, died last week and left an estate valued at \$2,000,000. The press proclaimed that Mrs. Eddy had a deathless faith in Christ and placed her trust in the Man who was hanged on Calvary.

But if Mrs. Eddy was a faithful follower of Christ she would have not have lived in a mansion nor accumulated \$2,000,000. Christ was a pauper and "had not a place whereon to lay His head," but Mrs. Eddy, during the last years of her life, blazed with jewels and found *Christian Science* a fruitful source of revenue.

When the vast estate of Mrs. Eddy is taken into consideration, there will be a great number of people who will reach the conclusion that Mrs. Eddy's faith in Christ was founded on revenue.

THE UNITED STATES Steel and Carnegie Pension fund has been launched with a capital of \$12,000,000. Every employe of the steel trust will become a beneficiary of this fund, providing, that such



employe has served the trust for twenty years and has reached the age of seventy years.

Is there any sane or intelligent man who entertains the belief that a slave of the steel trust will be physically able to remain in the employ of the trust for a period of twenty years or that he can reach the age of seventy years as a slave to an octopus that is as merciless as a heartless hyena?

The pension fund of the steel trust is safe, as it is not possible for the slaves to comply with the provisions established by the cunning Carnegie and his lieutenants.

**T**HE LOCAL UNION No. 47 of the International Association of Machinists of Denver, Colo., has been on strike for nearly a year against the Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company. This company manufactures the Waugh rock drill, and since the company came under the control of Eastern capital, the machinists have been unable to establish satisfactory conditions.

A number of the mines throughout the West are using these drills and the membership of the Western Federation of Miners can do much in forcing the company to make honorable concessions to the machinists.

Unity of action on the part of the Western Federation of Miners will teach the Eastern capitalists who now control the manufacture of the Waugh rock drill that unionism means something in the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope.

**T**HE RECENT STRIKE of neckwear workers was precipitated by a laugh. A little girl gave forth a rollicking, happy chirrup of a laugh at something that amused her, and the trouble began. The boss fired her for the awful crime of laughing! In the sweatshops of greed nobody laughs. Every day is too near a funeral for the workers to laugh.

Perhaps this child was not so long from the country that she had forgotten how to laugh. Anyway, she laughed.

Her fellow workers protested against the brutal speech and action of the boss. They were tired of it all. The grind, the long hours, the wretched pay, the abominable sanitary conditions, the leering bosses, the battle with life.

Scores quit. Scores swelled to hundreds. Hundreds to thousands. The fight was on. Women were clubbed by the police with that brutality that has made New York infamous. Women were dragged to jail and sent to prison for terms that have not yet expired. The lower courts of New York are infamous, too.

All because a little child laughed.

Some day a little child will laugh and start a revolution in the United States. Perhaps that child is born now. Who knows?—Ex.

**T**HE FOLLOWING appeared in the Bulletin, published in Denver: "The officers of the State Federation of Labor are preparing the call for a 10-cent assessment, to be levied on all affiliated organizations. It is the custom previous to a sitting of the General Assembly to ask for a 10-cent assessment to support a legislative committee to lobby at the State House for bills that are desired to be passed favorable to the working classes in general. During past sessions the work of such a committee has been very beneficial and has resulted in many good laws being placed on the statute books. These committees were successful in preventing much legislation in the Sixteenth General Assembly that would have, if passed, worked great harm to the labor movement in general.

"At the coming Assembly many bills will be introduced which, if passed, will make the burden of the toiler easier. An eight-hour bill; a bill to repeal the anti-boycott law, and an employers' liability bill will be introduced, and a more rigid mine inspection law is desired, and if the unionists desire these laws they must vote for this 10-cent assessment and send a legislative committee to work among the members of the Legislature. Let us all work to get this small assessment through the different organizations."

Since the above appeared in the Bulletin a circular has been sent out to all the unions affiliated with the Colorado State Federation of Labor, calling on the membership for the assessment of 10 cents per member to maintain a committee during the session of the Legislature which convenes in January.

This committee is supposed to use every effort to have laws enacted favorable to the working class and to prevent such legislation as will place more power in the hands of an exploiting class.

The very fact that an assessment is levied furnishes the conclusive proof that labor in Colorado, as in every other state, has confiscated its political power and has failed to secure the necessary representation in a legislative body to enact laws that will advance the interests of the laboring people.

Two months have not elapsed since labor had access to the ballot box and had the opportunity of sending to the Legislature men whom a labor committee would not be forced to beg for legislative crumbs. But it is the same old story that is repeated after every election. Labor—blind to its interests at the ballot box—must levy an assessment to maintain a committee to play the role of beggar.

## Report of the Provisional Delegates of the Western Federation of Miners Attending the Convention of the A. F. of L. at St. Louis, Mo.

*To the Members of the Western Federation of Miners:*

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—We, your Provisional Delegates, elected by the Eighteenth Annual Convention to attend the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, have performed our duties as such delegates to the best of our ability, and have decided to submit to you a report through our official organ, the Miners' Magazine:

First, we might say that we were somewhat in doubt as to the intention of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, that is, as to whether the delegates were to attend the American Federation of Labor Convention in case our application for charter was not granted; therefore the question was submitted to the Executive Board, who were unanimous in their opinion that even though definite action had not been taken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that the Western Federation of Miners should be represented, and acting under instructions of the board, your delegates were in St. Louis Monday morning, November 14th, the date upon which the convention convened, and remained until its adjournment on the 26th. During these eleven days your delegates had the opportunity of studying the workings of what is called the great American labor movement, and came away with a far better conception not only of the American Federation of Labor but of those who assembled together year after year to outline its policies. But being selected by the Eighteenth Annual Convention for a special purpose we shall not impose on the membership by going into detail as to the work of the convention, but will confine ourselves to our application for a certificate of affiliation, following it up since it was formally filed the 22nd day of June and its status at the present time.

Our membership all being familiar with the referendum vote which was taken, which carried with it instructions to the Executive Board to put into effect the provisions of the joint committee's report, it will only be necessary to say that the application was filed June 22, 1910, a committee of the Executive Board going to Washington, D. C., for that purpose. The rules of the American Federation of Labor provide that on application of an international organization, such as ours, being made, other internationals already affiliated with the general organization may appear and discuss with the Council the question of jurisdiction of the applying organization and protest against the issuing of a charter if in their opinion the jurisdiction prayed for infringes upon what has been conceded to them under the terms of their charter.

The Western Federation of Miners, having in their application defined their jurisdiction as including all men in the metal and mineral mining industry, there were a number of protests filed, the principal ones being from the International Association of Machinists and the International Association of Steam Engineers. After arguing the question at length before the Council, they appeared to agree with the committees representing the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners that the conditions of the mining industry fully justified us in our contention for jurisdiction over engineers, but for some reason or other, best known to themselves, they seemed unable to see where it should apply to machinists as well, the result being that a sub-committee was appointed from the Council to confer with representatives of the two miners' organizations and endeavor to adjust the question of jurisdiction between the Miners and Machinists. It would be of no benefit to any one to go into the details of this conference; suffice to say that the miners' organizations, both the coal and metal, were positive in their position that the interests of the men employed in the mining industry could best be served by all workers in the mines, mills and smelters being under control of the paramount organization, which is in all cases the Miners. Mr. O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, who is also a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, positively refusing to concede jurisdiction over the Machinists to the Miners, the conference adjourned without any action being taken.

The council then left the matter in the hands of President Gompers, who in the month of August arranged for a conference to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., there being present: Mr. Gompers; Mr. O'Connell, representing the Machinists; Messrs. Mitchell, Lewis and White, of the United Mine Workers; Mr. Huber, of the Carpenters and Joiners; and Mr. Moyer, of our organization. This conference developed the fact at least it was so stated at that time by Mr. O'Connell, that his principal objections to the issuing of our charter with the jurisdiction claimed was that in Butte and Anaconda, Mont., there had been for many years locals of the International Association of Machinists recognized by the Western Federation of Miners and which included in their membership the machinists employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters, his argument being that if the charter was granted these locals would necessarily have to disband, at least to a great extent, the membership working in the mines and smelters being compelled to surrender their membership and transfer into the Miners'



organization. After much discussion on this point, and it seeming to be the opinion of all present, in fact, Mr. Gompers, Mr. Huber, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. O'Connell, representing the Executive Council, having stated that if this difficulty could be overcome, there was nothing further standing in the way of the issuing of the charter, a proposed agreement was drawn up and signed by all of the participants. It was proposed to submit this outline of a settlement to the executive boards of the two organizations, namely, the Machinists and the Western Federation of Miners, for their consideration, no concessions being made by either side. The agreement, or, rather, the proposed agreement, read as follows:

"At a conference held in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, in which the following participated: James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists; Charles H. Moyer, President Western Federation of Miners; T. L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers of America; W. W. White, Organizer United Mine Workers of America; John Mitchell, Vice President American Federation of Labor; William D. Huber, Vice President American Federation of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of agreeing upon terms of unity and co-operation and the best interest of the men in and around the mines, and workers generally, to be conserved, the following agreement was agreed between the International Association of Machinists and the Western Federation of Miners, approved by the participants in the conference, and that the same be submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

"(1) That wherever locals of the Machinists under the International Association of Machinists now exist, their status shall not in any way be disturbed by claimed jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners.

"(2) That the officials of the organizations in this conference represented agree to aid to the fullest in furthering the mutual interests of all the workers in and around the mines."

As has already been said, these proposed terms of settlement were not binding on the Western Federation of Miners, President Moyer only agreeing to submit the matter to the Executive Board as the best terms which apparently could be secured, the board having it in their power to submit it to the membership if they felt justified in so doing. The membership will bear in mind that the entire difficulty, as stated by O'Connell himself, revolved around the local unions of the I. A. of M. already established in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. The purpose of the outline of agreement, which was fully understood by all participants in the conference, was to arrive at some plan if possible whereby the present status of these locals—not to exceed two—might be continued, but upon President Moyer's return to headquarters and before submitting the matter to the Executive Board, he decided to communicate with Mr. O'Connell for the purpose of having him place an interpretation on clause one of the proposed agreement, not because he felt that there was any question in the minds of any members of the conference, but for reasons of his own, desiring to have a statement from Mr. O'Connell himself for future reference. When the reply did come from President O'Connell it was to the effect that clause one was intended to apply to all locals of the I. A. of M. which at that time existed; in other words, that wherever there were members of the I. A. of M. working in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, regardless of what union they might hold membership in, whether it be in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, or any other part of the world, the jurisdiction of that local should extend to the mining camp and the present status of these members should not be disturbed. In fact, Mr. O'Connell proposed to take advantage of this clause in an agreement which had for its purpose the continuing of the present status of two old established local unions in our jurisdiction to claim full jurisdiction over all machinists working in the metal and mineral mining industry. President Moyer immediately notified Mr. O'Connell that the section referred to was not so interpreted by him, that it would not be submitted to the Executive Board and that as far as the Indianapolis conference was concerned the application of the Western Federation of Miners stood as it did when filed on June 22nd. He also notified President Gompers to this effect with the earnest request that action be taken on our application at as early a date as possible. Several communications passed between the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and our officers which are unnecessary to include here, the last one being to the effect that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. would take up our application when it convened in St. Louis a few days before the opening of the convention, so that when your delegates arrived in St. Louis they had no knowledge of what disposition had been made of our application and were not enlightened when President Gompers read his report, the Council having the matter in hand, as was found later when their report was submitted.

The Council, in dealing with our application, went into detail, embodying in their report a considerable amount of the correspondence which had passed between President Gompers, Mr. O'Connell and President Moyer. We feel that it will not be necessary to embody it in this report, but will give you in full the decision of the Executive Council, which was as follows:

We have had the correspondence and the Indianapolis agreement transmitted to us for consideration, but have had no meeting for the discussion of the subject matter until coming to this city. At this meeting we entered fully into the subject and our interpretation of the point in dispute is that the agreement reached at Indianapolis does not require any members of the International Association of Machinists working within the jurisdiction of a local thereof to become a member of the Western Federation of Miners. The Executive Council has authorized the issuance of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners upon the agreement reached at Indianapolis and this interpretation thereof.

We feel it unnecessary to again call the attention of the membership to the fact that there was no agreement reached at Indianapolis which was ratified either by the Executive Board or membership of our organization, and the Council had been notified that our application stood on its merits, yet the Council advised that the charter be issued upon the agreement reached at Indianapolis, and if you will notice practically places the same interpretation upon the proposed terms of settlement as did Mr. O'Connell. They fail to make specific as to what they mean by "a local thereof" by saying that this referred to local unions which had already been established in the jurisdiction and permitted to continue by the Western Federation of Miners, thereby leaving the question open for the same interpretation placed upon it by Mr. O'Connell. Had this report and recommendation of the Executive Council been put to a vote and passed by the thirtieth annual convention, your delegates would have assumed the responsibility of refusing to accept a charter under its terms, but this was necessary as you will see in following the many crooks and turns which matters of this kind take in a convention of the American Federation of Labor.

This portion of the report of the Executive Council was referred to the Adjustment Committee. Why it was referred to the Adjustment Committee when it appeared to us that it was a matter pure and simple of organizing, we were, of course, not expected to understand, but in the hands of the Adjustment Committee it remained for several days. It was then suddenly announced one morning by President Gompers that it had been referred to the Resolution Committee—another rather peculiar committee, we thought, for an application for charter, but as it had been decided that it was a matter for committee, it did not appear to make much difference which committee had it in hand.

In the meantime the United Mine Workers of America, who were represented by seven delegates in the convention, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners have applied for charter of affiliation in the American Federation of Labor with similar jurisdiction to be accorded to them as is now accorded to the United Mine Workers of America, and

Whereas, We believe the Western Federation of Miners should be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and accorded the same rights and privileges as the United Mine Workers of America in their jurisdiction over men working in and around the mines to be organized under the Western Federation of Miners.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates representing the 30th annual convention American Federation of Labor that the Western Federation of Miners should be granted a charter of affiliation with jurisdiction of employes working in and around the mines metalliferous under their present organization, and that the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue to the Western Federation of Miners a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor on that basis.

On behalf of the United Mine Workers of America,

T. L. LEWIS,  
J. H. WALKER,  
FRANK J. HAYES,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
E. S. McCOLLOUGH,  
EDWIN PERRY,  
W. E. WILSON.

Another resolution which was introduced was by Wm. O'Brien. This is one to which the attention of the membership is particularly called, as it comes from one who was at least supposed to represent the sentiment of men who labor in a mining camp and whose interest therefore must be identical with that of the miners. The resolution was as follows:

I, Wm. O'Brien, delegate from Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, Silver Bow County, Montana, representing forty local unions or more, wish to enter a protest against the granting of a charter to the Western Federation of Miners by the A. F. of L., under the conditions recommended by the Executive Council. My reasons for so doing are that it would work a hardship on, and be a detriment to every international mechanic working in and around mines, mills or smelters where quartz mining is carried on. In Silver Bow County alone the following unions would be affected:

Carpenters, with a membership of 350, 200 would be affected. Bridge and structural iron workers, membership, 120, affected 100; blacksmiths and helpers, 274, 250 affected; electricians 100, 40 affected; machinists 375, 360 affected; boilermakers 60, 50 affected; painters 150, 30 affected. Total 1,500; 1,030 affected.

The results would be similar in Great Falls and Anaconda, where the large smelting operations are carried on.

This resolution went to the committee, along with all other matter, the committee making their report on Friday, November 25th, which was the tenth day of the convention, the committee having, of course, sat in the meantime, your delegates being asked to appear before them, as well as others who were protesting against the issuing of the charter. The report of the committee was as follows:

Your committee has given careful consideration to Resolutions No. 128 and No. 141, and has heard parties for and against the issuance of the charter. We also fully considered the subject as set forth on pages 4 to 10 of the Executive Council's report, second day's proceedings, wherein we find that at a conference held at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 18, 1910, it was mutually agreed as follows:

(1) That wherever locals of machinists under the International Association of Machinists now exist, their status shall not in any way be disturbed by claim of jurisdiction by the Western Federation of Miners.

(2) That the officers of the organizations in this conference rep-



resented agree to aid to the fullest in furthering the mutual interests of all workers in and around the mines.

JAMES O'CONNELL,  
T. J. LEWIS,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
CHARLES H. MOYER,  
W. W. WHITE,  
WILLIAM D. HUBER,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,

It appears that a misunderstanding arose as to the meaning of interpretation of the language of Clause 1, resulting in correspondence which did not settle the point at issue. This correspondence has a specific reference as to whether or not Paragraph 1 of the Conference Report applied to local unions of the International Association of Machinists other than those that are situated in the mining camps.

President Moyer held that a local of the International Association of Machinists, for instance, in Salt Lake City, should not claim jurisdiction over machinists in the different mining camps of that state, but instead that Paragraph 1 "only applies to the local unions of machinists now existing in mining and smelting plants."

On the other hand, President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists contended that the paragraph "means that where a lodge exists of the International Association of Machinists and has members working in mines and smelters their status shall not be disturbed."

On the interpretation of the paragraph in question we find that the Executive Council after reviewing the correspondence between Presidents Moyer and O'Connell decided and reported to this convention as follows:

"We have had the correspondence and the Indianapolis agreement transmitted to us for consideration but have had no meetings for the discussion of the subject until our coming to this city. At this meeting we entered fully into the subject and our interpretation of the point of dispute is:

"That the agreement reached at Indianapolis does not require any members of the International Association of Machinists working within the jurisdiction of a local thereof to become a member of the Western Federation of Miners."

The Executive Council has authorized the issuance of the charter to the Western Federation of Miners upon the agreement reached at Indianapolis and this interpretation thereof.

Your committee examined the fundamental law of the American Federation of Labor on the subject of the application for this charter, and found it in Clause 1 of the report of the so-called Autonomy Committee, page 240, of the proceedings of the Scranton, Pa., convention.

"As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that, as a general proposition, the interest of the workers will be best conserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly-populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact that in some industries comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed without material injury to all parties in interest, in affiliation with their national trade unions."

Your committee submits that the application in question properly comes under the provisions of the above quoted Clause 1, which specifically refers to the isolation of industries from thickly populated centers, etc., and, therefore, in a general way, are in the same relative position to the American Federation of Labor as are the United Mine Workers of America and as nearly as the circumstances will permit, are entitled to similar recognition.

That there is some difference between the relationship of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners is apparent, in that metal mining smelters and reduction plants have no similar counterpart in coal mining. This appears to have been in mind when the August 18, 1910, conference was held in Indianapolis, Indiana, and when a qualification to the application for this charter was recognized and signed by representatives of the metal miners, of the coal miners, of the machinists and by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Under these circumstances your committee recommends that the decision of the Executive Council on this subject be endorsed with the addition of a few words to the second clause of its report so that the clause will read as follows:

"That the agreement reached at Indianapolis does not require any member of the International Association of Machinists working within the jurisdiction herein referred to to mean the city or mining camp where said local is situated."

That a charter be issued to the Western Federation of Miners with the qualification agreed to at the Indianapolis conference as defined by the Executive Council in its report to this convention and our addition thereto.

This report of the committee was submitted on the convening of the convention, but upon motion of Delegate Mitchell of the United Mine Workers action was deferred until 3 p. m., and it was made a special order of business at that time. We desire to again briefly call your attention to the fact that this committee again refers to the Indianapolis agreement, doing so in face of the fact that there had been no

agreement reached between the two organizations, that the Council had been so notified and the correspondence between the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federation of Miners, also between President O'Connell and President Moyer, in which Moyer had in no uncertain way notified the parties interested that the proposed agreement had not been submitted to the Executive Board or membership of the Western Federation of Miners, and that the same was null and void as far as he was concerned, and that the Western Federation of Miners desired the Council to pass on their application as filed June 22nd. The committee, as you will note, recommended that the decision of the Executive Council on this subject be endorsed, with the addition of a few words.

Let us pay a moment's attention to these few words and determine, if we can, where they differ from President O'Connell's interpretation of Section 1 of the proposed agreement. President O'Connell said, "wherever local unions of the International Association of Machinists are established, their present status shall not be disturbed by claims of jurisdiction on the part of the Western Federation of Miners."

The committee, in adding their few words and making the interpretation more definite, says that "said jurisdiction herein referred to to mean the city or mining camp where said local is situated."

We, your delegates, are not going to accuse the Resolution Committee of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor of so wording their report in this particular to correspond with the interpretation of President O'Connell, because we know that there were members on the committee who were desirous that the Western Federation of Miners should receive their charter with the jurisdiction asked for; but by inserting the word "city" they throw down the bars for the general jurisdiction claimed by Mr. O'Connell and practically endorse his interpretation and that of the Executive Council.

Between the hours of 12 and 3, at which time the special order was to be considered, the delegates representing the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners met in conference and the following amendment to the committee report was agreed on and introduced by Delegate Lewis:

Amendment: "I move to strike out all of the committee's report beginning with the last paragraph on page 3, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'That the Executive Council be instructed to issue a charter to the Western Federation of Miners, giving to them jurisdiction over all permanent workers employed in connection with the metalliferous mines, mills and smelters.'"

This amendment being entertained by the chair, discussion occurred until after 7 p. m., when the convention was startled by a point of order being raised by Mr. O'Connell himself. O'Connell, mind you, is a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; he, as a member of said Council, had under consideration the application for charter of the Western Federation of Miners since June 22nd; he had practically agreed that the charter be issued over the protest of the International organization which he was representing as a member of the Council of the American Federation of Labor, provided that the jurisdiction of the machinists could be protected. It seems that there is a clause in the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor which provides that no charter shall be granted to any national, international, trade or federal labor union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the consent of such unions. O'Connell, as far as we know, signed the recommendation of the Executive Council; he had signed the proposed agreement at Indianapolis which meant that if endorsed by the two organizations would insure the issuing of the charter to the Western Federation of Miners, this, mind you, in face of the fact that the International Association of Engineers and a number of others had entered a protest with the Executive Council against the issuing of the charter, and yet, after four months of consideration of this matter in which O'Connell had taken part and when a vote was to be taken on the amendment to the committee's report introduced by Lewis, O'Connell is the man to raise the following point of order:

"I raise the point that this application is a trespass upon the affiliated organization of the International Association of Machinists; that I have not given my written consent, or consented in any way, to the charter being granted. I ask the chair to rule whether the application for the charter and the consideration of it at this time is in order."

The chairman stated that he was not prepared to pass on the point raised by Delegate O'Connell, but would do so on the following day. The convention then adjourned to meet on Saturday morning, when he passed on the point of order raised by Delegate O'Connell in the following manner: We will not quote the entire decision of President Gompers, but only the conclusion, in which he says that "the Chair holds that it is for this Convention to determine the manner in which a charter may be issued to the Western Federation of Miners, but that the point of order as raised by Delegate O'Connell is not sustained."

Then this gentleman, who had twice agreed—once as a member of the Executive Council in their report to the convention, and again in a proposed agreement with the Western Federation of Miners—to concede away the rights of jurisdiction of other international organizations, appealed from the decision of the chair in the following manner:

"This is the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor since I have been connected with it that I have been compelled to take an appeal from the decision of the chair, and I do so."

O'Connell's appeal was put to a vote which resulted in 146 in the affirmative to sustain the ruling of the chair, 48 in the negative. Then this representative of the organized labor movement of America demanded a roll-call. There were 387 delegates in the convention and



under the rules it required 39 to ask for a roll-call in order to warrant its being called. President Gompers announced that a sufficient number had not asked for a roll-call and that the question occurred on the status of the case before the house. This is some indication as to the sentiment of the delegates especially on the position assumed by O'Connell.

It might not be amiss to say that during the afternoon's discussion this leader of labor—so-called—was not only bitter in his opposition to the issuing of a charter, but threatened the American Federation of Labor with the withdrawal of the International Association of Machinists if the same was granted!

At this stage of the proceedings Delegate Furuseth, representing the Seamen of San Francisco, moved that the whole question at issue be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to try to bring about an amicable adjustment to the end that the Western Federation of Miners may be granted a charter without overriding the principles of the American Federation of Labor. Your representatives not being delegates in the convention and not desiring to be placed in the position of pleading for affiliation, could offer no objections to this mode of procedure, and upon a roll-call vote the motion was carried—yeas, 7,792; nays, 7,107; 526 not voting—and thus concluded the proceedings as far as it had to do with the convention.

Your delegates believe and feel confident that they voice the sentiment of a large percentage of the delegates in attendance on the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that had it been possible to have secured a vote on the application itself that the convention would have instructed the Executive Council to issue the charter. Quite a number of those voting to refer the matter back to the Council were in favor of the charter being issued, but believed that the same results would be obtained and friction avoided. For the information of the membership we will enumerate some of the larger organizations which voted against the motion to refer and would have voted for the charter had the question been directly before the convention: United Mine Workers of America; United Brewery Workers; Granite Cutters; Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Longshoremen; Railway Telegraphers; all of the affiliated railroad organizations and a number of smaller bodies, as well as practically all of the State Federations and Federal Labor Unions.

The convention adjourned Saturday evening, November 26th, the Council meeting at the Planters' Hotel Sunday morning, the 27th, for the purpose of considering our application. There appeared before the Council all of the protesting delegates as well as your representatives and after a practically all-day's session the O'Connell protest seemed to be the all-important one. Mr. Huber, president of the Carpenters, the second largest organization in the American Federation of Labor, stating that he had no protest to offer; the United Mine Workers of America, the largest organization, being present, protesting against the charter issue, and the others protesting, apparently doing so because they thought they might be taken to task by their organization, if they failed to be heard. Prominent at this Council meeting again was Mr. O'Brien, of Butte, who had stated that 1,030 members of international unions of Butte would be affected. Having received the following telegram signed by J. C. Lowney, Dan Holland and Joe Guelfi, I proceeded to read the same to the Council, which, by the way, was not denied by O'Brien, in fact, Mr. O'Connell stated that O'Brien was mistaken as far as his statement applied to the machinists.

## TELEGRAM:

Charles H. Moyer, % A. F. of L. Convention, St. Louis:

Statistics of members of international organizations employed at mines of Butte as given in O'Brien resolution false. Statements of Amalgamated head timekeeper compiled at our request, number of said employes less than 400. All Butte unions indignant at misrepresentation and loose statement of O'Brien.

O'Brien stated, as you will remember, that he represented the sentiment of forty unions in Butte. Mr. Partello, secretary of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, being present, informed the Council that at least seventeen of the locals claimed to be represented by Mr. O'Brien were desirous that the charter of the Western Federation of Miners be organized.

We will leave this gentleman with this, feeling confident that he at least to the best of his ability represented the interests which sent him to St. Louis.

There was another telegram reached St. Louis, which we have omitted to mention, during the convention, which was addressed to James O'Connell and Machinists' delegates, which was as follows:

## TELEGRAM:

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 21, 1910.

James O'Connell and Machinists' Delegates, St. Louis, Mo.:

It is the desire of the members of Lodge No. 47, International Association of Machinists, that the Western Federation of Miners be admitted to the American Federation of Labor, providing an exchange of cards can be reached. It is not the wish of this Lodge that the Machinists stand in the way of progress, which we believe the action of our delegates would be if they oppose the admission of the Miners. We have always found the Western Federation of Miners true unionists, with a helping hand extended to all unions in time of trouble.

JESSE VETTER,  
W. C. MURPHY,  
R. C. HAGAN.

As we have said, this telegram reached the convention several days before the matter of our application was taken up, and, although Mr. O'Connell referred to the local in Denver, in arguing his protest, a number of times, he failed to mention the wire, neither did he acquaint two of the Machinists' delegates, namely, Buckley of Oakland, California, and Handley of Wisconsin, that the same was in his possession. This was also true at the Council meeting on Sunday and the delegates left the convention with the impression that Denver, in which is situated one of the most important locals of the International Association of Machinists in the West, was opposed to the Western Federation of Miners. We give you these facts in order that you may know what some so-called representatives of organized labor will do for the purpose of retaining an insignificant number of members, which means little to his organization, but is all-important to the organization of the industry in which they are employed.

We have had no word from the Executive Council since retiring from its meeting November 26th, therefore we are not in a position to know what conclusions they may have arrived at. We do know and say to our membership unhesitatingly that the sentiment of the large majority representing the American Federation of Labor in convention desires to see the Western Federation of Miners a part of the general movement and we believe that they voice the sentiment of the majority of the rank and file. There are few in the American labor movement today but what realize that the hard and fast rule of craft unionism is a thing of the past and that the very conditions themselves are forcing industrial organization.

While we believe that it is not the duty of your delegates to make Western Federation of Miners can best serve the interests of the working class by becoming a part of the American Federation of Labor, but we are not unmindful of the fact that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners have waited patiently for the American Federation of Labor to determine as to whether or not they were sincere in their continuous invitation to our organization for the past fifteen years to affiliate and from the sentiment of the delegates in the convention and the grounds on which the protests were based we have no hesitancy in saying to our membership that we can see no reason why the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should not pass on our application at an early date. In conclusion we desire to suggest to our Executive Board that if the Council has failed to act on or before the date of the convening of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America that our application be withdrawn and the Western Federation of Miners' delegates elected to attend the Mine Workers' convention, in conjunction with the Executive Board, take such steps as will bring about a closer alliance with the United Mine Workers of America and correlative industries. Having endeavored to place this entire matter as concisely as possible before our membership we sincerely trust that it will meet with their approval.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas, we are,

Yours, for the Western Federation of Miners,

M. H. PAGE,  
C. E. MAHONEY,  
C. H. MOYER.

Provisional Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

## The "Bonville System"

THE EDITOR of The Miners' Magazine has received several letters and copies of a circular that is being sent all over the country by the Bonville Publishing Company of Portland, Oregon. The Bonville circular contains one letter from some obscure gentleman located at Lansing, Michigan, who hails the "Bonville System" as the "cure all" for the misery and wretchedness that blast and blight the lives of the masses of the people. The editor, in the various letters sent to him, has been asked his opinion relative to the movement launched by "The Bonville Publishing Company."

The editor has not investigated the "Bonville System," but taking into consideration the superfluous promises made by the Bonville Publishing Company the editor has no hesitancy in declaring that the movement inaugurated at Portland can only catch suckers.

The man who swallows the bait of the Bonville Publishing Company is mentally incapacitated and should be provided with a guardian.

To that man who has any grasp of the economic question the

Bonville circular will be treated as a joke, and the circular can only appeal to the brainless idiot who expects to get *something* out of *nothing*.

Under the Bonville system the "Promoter" is to receive ten per cent of the capital stock and the "Promoter" seems to be Bonville.

In the circular appears the following:

"This system is a compromise between the two factions.

What is meant by the two factions?"

Bonville means his "faction" and the "faction" that indulges in every species of stock-juggling and stock-jobbing that feathers the nests of a few at the expense of the many.

Yet Bonville says that his system is a *compromise*.

A *compromise* between what? A *compromise* between the old *system* and the *system* that has been copyrighted by Bonville.

If the old *system* of stock jobbing denounced by Bonville in his circular is *wrong*, then how can a *compromise* be *right*?

The government is now after a number of get-rich-quick concerns in various parts of the country, and a number of prominent gentle-



men are under indictment who have accumulated millions of dollars from countless thousands of susceptible people who have fallen as easy victims to the alluring and glowing promises of circulars scattered broadcast throughout the country.

The editor has not appointed himself as an adviser to the readers

of The Miners' Magazine nor as a custodian of the funds of anyone, but would suggest that anyone yearning to become a stockholder in the "Bonville System" should only become financially interested in such a concern after the most rigid investigation.

The editor takes no stock in the "Bonville System."

## The Epidemic of Economy

**T**HE AIR IS SURCHARGED WITH IT. You hear it everywhere. Economy is being practiced—usually on someone else.

According to the New York Tribune, "Washington eats, drinks and sleeps economy." All the Cabinet members are figuring and figuring as to how the bills of their department may be cut down. A scrubwoman may be eliminated here; a laborer there. This man's pay may be pared; that man may be hustled onto the streets to look for another job.

Although the country is officially prosperous there seems to be something wrong. What is wrong, evidently, is that the man who is receiving \$2 a day should be receiving \$1.75. Where three men are employed, two only should be employed.

It all amounts to the fact that, according to official Washington, the working class members of the various departments are either too numerous or else the different individuals are getting too much money. So economy is to be practiced—on them.

Now economy is a beautiful thing, a glorious thing, and it should be regarded. If one man can do a certain work, without injuring his health or without taking too much time, two men should not be put on it. Waste should be eliminated at all costs. Useless labor should be done away with. If a machine can be put to do work, and if the machine can do it cheaper, better and more quickly, there is no use in wasting human labor and precious time.

But the sad fact is that every improvement in production, every saving of labor, every saving of time is gained at the expense of the working class. What should be a blessing to the human race turns out to be a curse to part of it. The capitalist class instantly appropriates the fruits of new inventions, of new combinations of human energy, of new ideas in production. Anything that is saved is saved for the capitalist. Anything that is advanced to benefit humanity is advanced at the expense of the working class.

Doubtless the Cabinet officials are well meaning. They believe they are going to be economical. What they are really going to do is simply dispense with the services of a few men and women, thereby throwing those men and women onto the labor market and making competition all the keener.

If there was any suggestion that economy be effected at the expense of the capitalist class it would create such an uproar that even Mr. Taft would understand it. But such a suggestion will not be made. The idea is foreign to the nature of Mr. Taft and of his Cabinet members. In fact such a thing is unthinkable. They are as far removed from the actual life and the actual needs of the people as though they were of a long past century. All their training, all their ideas, all their aspirations are bound up with capitalism and center in the capitalist class. Therefore, when they think of economy they think merely of giving the working class less money or of making the working class do more work. They can think of nothing else.

But this activity for economy that the Tribune credits the Cabinet with is an indication of something that extends all over the country. Those who are now preaching economy are trying to make others practice it. Those who have it in their power are curtailing production or seeking ways and means to reduce wages. A few years ago we had what was called a money panic. In a money panic the workers suffer, the same as they do in others, but money panic is a nice term and sounds prosperous and imposing.

Industrial panic is an ugly term and sounds ugly. But that is what we are approaching. That is what is certain to come.

And the sufferings the workers endured in the last panic will be as nothing to what will come to them in this one. It is for that panic the Cabinet members are preparing, and they are helping it along.—New York Call.

## Class Consciousness

**E**VERY CIVILIZED human being bears the marks, more or less distinct, of class. He may be unaware of it, or he may be fully conscious of it.

In some social qualities, friendship, devotion, good-nature and refinement predominate; while in others the anti-social characteristics, greed, meanness, selfishness, hypocrisy and coarseness prevail.

Every character is a complex of these opposing qualities. The anti-social traits are the older; in fact, belong to pre-human nature. They are the echoes of the jungle, den and cave.

Modified by the development of social qualities they NOW APPEAR in expressions of class opposition. Some are even entirely the product of class society of modern times.

The social qualities constitute the human nature that has superseded men's brute nature in the earlier and earliest forms of society. These, however, have maintained themselves and have gained in strength in spite of the class system.

Every man belongs to one or other of two great modern classes—the fleecers or the fleeced, the oppressors or the oppressed, the owners or the workers—and possesses, in addition to his manhood, a classhood.

This interpenetrates the whole system, though often carefully hidden. His social qualities may gain complete control and permanently repress or even eradicate his anti-social instincts which he inherits from his class or from his pre-human progenitors. Lying deeply imbedded in the very brushwood existence of the race they may break out in unexpected ways. Sometimes expressing themselves as class prejudices, they eat away his human character altogether. In all cases the human or social character varies in an inverse proportion to the class or anti-social character of the man.

Many people fancy that the new society is to be essentially the same as the present, with the position of the classes reversed. They cannot realize that under Socialism the workman type as well as middle-class and wealthy type will disappear.

*All Class Character as Such is Bad.*

Socialists recognizing that individual character is the child of social conditions are the last to expect that a class materially degraded to the conditions of proletarianism would not bear the hall-mark of that debasement.

It may be noted, however, that while the effect of caste has been bad for all classes, it has had a less corrupting effect upon the working class than upon the owning class. The modern capitalist is less wholesomely human than the working man. The clearest illustrations are furnished by the class politician.

Almost any statesman—let us take Roosevelt and Cannon—exhibits the class element in purest form. Such men are lumps of class feeling. They pretend to sympathize or even believe that they sympathize, with the lower classes, but they only sympathize with individuals

whom they try to save and elevate and never with the class which is the product of class society and which must continue until all classes are abolished.

The ward politician, a member of the proletarian class, who, for hire, serves the upper classes, illustrates the debasing effect upon the character of class society.

These are extreme cases on both sides. Between them lie the mass of human beings in whom struggle human feeling and class feeling with varying success.

In the center a nucleus is forming. It is the International Socialist party, which consciously and intelligently recognizes that class and class feeling are bars to human progress and would, if not overcome, keep mankind in a perpetual conflict.

The fact that this party has arisen among the working class and finds its chief support there proves that the working class as such possesses more of the human qualities than the capitalist class as such.

This, however, only emphasizes the power of *class consciousness*.

The educated workman knows that human progress is bound up with the ascendancy of his class. The educated capitalist knows that human progress is bound up with the overthrow of his class, so that among the working class there are ever greater masses that are Socialists, while among the rich only a few individuals overcome their anti-social tendencies.

It will be asked: How can we admit class feeling to be anti-social and bad and yet make it the starting point for a social reconstruction, in which classes shall be abolished? Is not the attitude of many well-meaning people who say: Let us ignore classes, let us regard each other as human beings, as brothers, more consistent and more likely to attain the desired goal. Not if we deal with facts instead of with phrases. Classes exist and the characters they engender exist. The benevolent aristocrat or bourgeois reformer endeavors to get rid of class instinct while maintaining classes. He fights effects instead of removing causes.

To be rid of classes, the possessing and expropriating class must itself be *expropriated of its power to expropriate*; in other words, of that control of the instruments of production by which its class character is maintained. With its disappearance will also disappear its correlative, the expropriated class. *To clearly recognize this constitutes class consciousness.*

There are low strata of society, fortunately not large, where the conditions produced by expropriation has produced a distinctly anti-social class feeling. This anti-social feeling is matched in the top strata of society, where the lust for power and possession has eaten away the human elements.

The Socialist workman's conscious aim and endeavor is the annihilation of classes, with the class element in character. He knows that his belonging to the oppressed class is an insuperable barrier to



the development of the best in him, just as the middle or upper class class-conscious Socialist knows that his belonging to the oppressing class is equally an obstacle to the development of his noblest qualities.

Mere class instinct which per se is bad can never give us Socialism, but an intelligent recognition of the fact that classes exist, because the causes which produce them lead to its attainment.

With him who realizes this, classhood becomes identical with humanity.

"He is called," in the words of Lassalle, "to raise the principle of his class into the principle of the age."

With the triumph of his class the "ugly head of class itself must fall, and society emerges. Militant, his cause is identified with class; triumphant with humanity."

Until that day we all bear the marks of the class demon upon us. It stands out in all its vulgar brutality and supercilious arrogance on the face, and in the demeanor and acts of the aggressive, successful capitalist. Even among Socialists, where it is being transformed into altruism, it sometimes shows the cloven foot.

In no human being, born in class society, are the traits of class altogether absent. Classes have existed too long not to ingrain character with their virus, but the evil, once being recognized, will be transmuted into good and men will rise from classhood to manhood.—Chicago Daily Socialist.



#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Patrick McTigue, whose brother, Michael McTigue, is now in a serious condition in a hospital in Chicago. Anyone knowing the address of Patrick McTigue will please communicate with Michael McTigue, Cook County hospital, Bed 147, T. B. Dept., Chicago, Ill.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Benjamin J. Dodge, usually known as Ben Dodge, who was married in Denver, Colo., about the year 1882. Left Denver in 1883 and supposed to have resided in Leadville and Buena Vista for a number of years. Anyone knowing the present address of Benjamin Dodge will confer a great favor by communicating with John M. O'Neill, 605 Railroad building, Denver, Colo.

#### ACCEPTS HIS APOLOGIES.

Globe, Ariz., December 5, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I have read with interest the reply of Executive Board Member Tanner to my letter of recent date, and desire to assure the brother through the columns of the Miners' Magazine that so far as I am personally concerned, I accept his apologies.

THOMAS J. KENT,

Recording Secretary No. 60, W. F. M.

#### REPORT OF C. H. TANNER.

Wonder, Nev., December 5, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The election in Nevada is over and the W. F. of M. stands precisely, to all appearances, where it was before the election, so far as securing the release of Preston and Smith is concerned. We lost the governor, but won the attorney general by a small vote. During the month I visited National, Mound House, Virginia City, Gold Hill, Silver City, Olinghouse, Fairview and Wonder.

National has a live little union of active union men and as a result practically all the men in the camp are members of the union. Virginia City, Gold Hill and Silver City have a closed camp so far as the miners are concerned, but being old-style locals, they admit to membership only men working under ground. Mound House, or the Lyon and Ormsby union, as it is called, was in a bad way, having been torn to pieces with dissension. They took in seven new members the night I spoke there and I look to see them give a good account of themselves from now on. Olinghouse is picking up considerably and they have every man in the camp who works for wages in the union. Wonder has again got under way, but as very few men are working here, the union is small. In both Wonder and Fairview, the companies took advantage of the industrial depression to cut the wages. Outside work in both camps pays \$3.50 per day, with board \$45 a month. It would seem to me that the Wingfield interests have under way a plan endeavoring to drive the Western Federation out of Nevada. In all of the smaller camps where this man has interests, the locals seem to be practically lifeless. It would seem to me that his plan of action is to put men in the union who report to him all that happens and all of the more active members are discharged one at a time, to prevent, if possible, an open rupture and a conflict in the open with this organization. In this way the union is soon ready to turn in its charter or what amounts to the same thing, is controlled by those mining interests who plot its ruin. Respectfully,

C. H. TANNER.

#### DONATIONS FOR THE CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Rhyolite, Nev., November 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will please find money order for \$5 from Bonanza Miners' Union No. 235, W. F. M., in response to an appeal sent out by the Ladies' Auxiliary, Rossland, B. C., for a Christmas fund for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

De Lamar, Idaho, November 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We have received a communication from the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., Rossland, B. C., asking us for financial assistance to enable them to provide a fund to give the children of the locked-out miners of South Dakota, a good time during the coming Christmas, and I have been instructed to forward to you \$10 as a donation from this union for

that purpose. Please find enclosed money order for \$10 for the same. Hoping that their efforts will be successful and with best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM HAWKINS,

Secy. De Lamar M. U. No. 53, W. F. M.

Iron River, Mich., November 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed herewith please find check for \$6.15, a collection taken up at our meeting November 27th by request of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C., to be used as a Christmas present fund for the children of our locked-out brothers in Lead, S. D.

Fraternally yours,

FAHLE BURMAN,

Secy. Palatka Miners' Union No. 209, W. F. M.

Great Falls, Mont., December 3, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed check for \$50 as a donation from Great Falls M. & S. Union No. 16, W. F. M., for the Christmas fund for the children of the Black Hills.

Fraternally yours,

BERNARD DUFFY, Treasurer.

French Gulch, Cal., November 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with a suggestion from the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C., we are sending a donation of \$25 for the kids' Christmas in the Black Hills. With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

W. W. McGUIRE,

Secy. French Gulch M. U. No. 141, W. F. M.

Burke, Idaho, November 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find money order for \$10, which is a donation for the Christmas celebration of the children of the locked-out membership of the Black Hills, as proposed by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE HALPINN,

Secy. Burke M. U. No. 10, W. F. M.

McGill, Nev., December 2, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find money order for \$14 as a donation to the Christmas fund for the children of our locked-out brothers in South Dakota. This was raised by a committee from Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 233, W. F. M.

Yours respectfully,

HARRY L. HUBERT,

National, Nev., November 27, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M., Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We received a communication from the Ladies' Auxiliary of Rossland, B. C., asking for a contribution towards a Christmas fun for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills. We, of the National Miners' Union No. 254, W. F. of M., are heartily in sympathy with such a move and are forwarding \$20 to be used explicitly for that purpose.

Yours very respectfully,

Globe, Ariz., December 3, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last regular meeting a letter was read from the Ladies' Auxiliary of Rossland, B. C., requesting a donation to the end that the children of our brothers in Lead might receive something in the nature of Christmas gifts. The same letters requested us to remit to you whatever we felt disposed to give, and for this purpose we enclose check for \$10. This is a very small amount, but we trust there will be larger donations from the locals which are better fixed financially.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM WILLS,

Secy. Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M.

Kimberly, B. C., November 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$37 for the children's Christmas fund in the Black Hills, S. D. This is in response to an appeal from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C., for nickels and dimes, with instructions to send contributions to headquarters. We hope the appeal will be successful and that the little ones will be entertained as never before.

Fraternally yours,

M. P. VILLENEUVE,

Secy. Kimberly M. U. No. 100, W. F. of M.

Goldroad, Ariz., December 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am enclosing a postoffice money order for \$16.25 as a part of a subscription being taken up in this district by "union men only" for a Christmas treat to the children of our locked-out brothers of the Black Hills, upon the suggestion of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M. More to follow.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. W. BOSANKO,

Secy. Snowball M. U. No. 124, W. F. M.

Basin, Mont., December 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find money order for \$6 as a donation to the Christmas fund for the families of the locked-out brothers of the Black Hills by Basin Miners' Union No. 23, W. F. M., this being suggested by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M.

Fraternally yours,

D. R. McCORD, Secretary.

Randsburg, Cal., November 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You will please find enclosed money order for \$5 for the benefit of the children of our locked-out miners in the Black Hills, S. D. This is to go for a Christmas fund, so that the children will have a merry Christmas, this being donated at the suggestion of Miss Ida M. Roberts of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., Rossland, B. C.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. ARANDALL, Secretary.

Bessemer, Mich., December 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find a money order for \$5 for the children's entertainment committee of the Black Hills, S. D.

Fraternally yours,

H. B. SNELLMAN,

Secy. Bessemer M. U. No. 204, W. F. of M.



Silver City, Nev., December 2, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You will herewith find enclosed a money order for the sum of \$24, being the amount of a Christmas donation contributed by the members of our local and friends for the purpose of insuring Yuletide fare to the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills.

With best wishes and a merry Christmas to the brothers, their wives and children of South Dakota, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
P. J. GEYER,

Secy. Silver City M. U. No. 92, W. F. of M.

Bodie, Cal., November 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$10 as a donation from Bodie Miners' Union No. 61, W. F. M., for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, S. D., as a Christmas present.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. DONOHUE, Secretary.

Republic, Wash., November 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find draft for \$20, a donation for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, as per an appeal from the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M.

Yours fraternally,

E. C. SHERMAN,

Secy. Republic Miners' Union No. 28, W. F. M.

Skidoo, Cal., December 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$10, amount subscribed by several brothers at the meeting of Skidoo Miners' Union No. 23, W. F. M., for the Christmas fund of the children of the Black Hills, S. D. Hope to send you more soon.

Yours fraternally,

S. R. FREDERICKSON, Secretary.

Harrington, Ariz., December 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—A short time ago we received a communication from the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C., asking that we help them raise a small fund for a Christmas tree for the children of our locked-out brothers in South Dakota. The members here have responded with a small voluntary assessment of \$8.50, which I am enclosing.

Fraternally yours,

ALLEM MARKS,

Secy. Tiger Miners' Union No. 101, W. F. M.

Silverton, Colo., November 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are in receipt of a letter from the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C., asking for contributions for the babies and children of our brothers and sisters in the Black Hills that they may enjoy some of the good things at Christmas time.

That they may be happy and that the little hearts be made glad is the wish of the miners of the San Juan. Donation, \$25.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES R. WATERS,

Secy. Silverton M. U. No. 26, W. F. M.

Ward, Colo., December 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$7.40 for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, S. D., from the citizens of Ward, Colo.

Yours fraternally,

J. D. ORME,

Secy. Ward Miners' Union No. 59, W. F. M.

Humboldt, Ariz., December 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find check for \$17; \$5 from Humboldt M. & S. Union No. 147, W. F. M., and \$12 from individual members towards entertainment for the children of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills, as suggested by the Ladies' Auxiliary of Rossland, B. C.

Fraternally yours,

ROGER MEADE, Secy. No. 147.

#### A DAMNABLE DOCTRINE.

The doctrine of non-resistance as expounded by Tolstoy and other so-called moral philosophers is perhaps the most damnable doctrine ever promulgated among mankind.

It is the doctrine that has been preached or taught by every tyrant, despot, czar, autocrat, pope, theologian, ecclesiastic hierarch that has figured in the world's history. It has been the cause of more human misery and suffering than all others combined and as long as the human race or a majority of mankind will heed its teachings or precepts there will be no letup in the wrongs and evils that now afflict mankind. There ought to be enough manhood and womanhood left to revolutionize the world, and the only way to revolutionize the world is by education, by changing its ideals, its theories, ideas, its entire philosophy instead of following such moral leaders as Tolstoy and that class who teach submission and obedience to the powers that be, we should treat them with the contempt that they deserve. They are false prophets and misleaders of the people. They may be earnest and sincere in their effort, but they are blind leaders of the blind. Some of our leading politicians are of this stripe and the closer the people follow out their instruction the more they will go astray. The people have been led around by the nose so long by these teachers, like some huge animal, that they have lost their manhood and common sense with which they were endowed by nature and are afraid to be turned loose or free. They are afraid that they cannot supply themselves with the necessities of life. Their cry is, "Save us master or we perish." That master is capitalism. That master is what is robbing and blighting their lives, not only of themselves, but their families, in fact, the whole race.

It is capitalism that is giving us a Diaz, a Taft, a Ballinger, a Rockefeller and all the really great malefactors that have robbed and outraged mankind.

As long as the people will patiently submit like beasts of burden, their load will become heavier and heavier. Their only relief is for the people to revolt and take possession of the government of which they have been robbed and run it in their own interest and make their own economic or industrial conditions. They will never get relief from Wall Street or Washington.

REVOLUTION IS THE ONLY REMEDY.

#### THE SYSTEM OF INFAMY.

That the present federal administration does not mean to give the people an honest and efficient public service, the Glavis affair ought to convince any fair-minded citizen. Taft, instead of rewarding honest and efficient subordinate officials, gives them a dishonorable discharge and rewards rascality

of the most vicious type. Not since our government was organized has there been a more scandalous event than the Pinchot-Glavis-Ballinger affair. When the President of the United States will condone such an infamous outrage and indorse such recreant officials as Ballinger, how can the people expect to have an honest administration of public affairs? No wonder that the Guggenheims, Morgans and other commercial bandits have assumed control of the government and are operating it in their own selfish interests. If any public official ever deserved impeachment it is William Howard Taft. If our government is to be administered by thugs, knaves and traitors, the sooner it is known to all men the better. The United States, instead of assisting the Diaz despotism in Mexico to crush the sentiment for civil liberty in that ill-fated country, should rather be rendering assistance to those that are struggling to throw off the yoke of those miscreants who rule that nation with a rod of iron. An American should be ashamed to uphold such a system of wrong and infamy.

#### THE MOVEMENT WILL GO ON.

The recent political upheaval throughout the United States don't mean any better or more honest government. It don't mean any cheaper beefsteak or bread and butter; it simply means a change of political masters. Liver and other offal that you used to get gratis, now costs you from 10 to 25 cents a pound. Capitalism has got every food product corralled and will make its own terms. Starvation is staring fifty per cent of the American people in the face and they are not intelligent and brave enough to devise and apply a remedy. They have such implicit confidence in the dear old Democratic party that they had rather trust it than themselves. Time and again they have tried the old parties, but always with the same results.

Political optimism will be the destruction of the American people unless there is a tremendous change. Where the people lose out or fall down politically is on such men as Roosevelt, Taft and that class of citizens or statesmen. Men who have no more conception or idea of promoting the general welfare of the country than the man in the moon. Such men are the guardian angels of the vested interests and the corporations. Just as long as the people will endure the present system the economic conditions will become more vicious. What the present Congress will do remains to be seen. Doubtless there will be some tariff tinkering, some long-winded debates, some denunciations of the Socialist or revolutionary movement, but the movement will go right on as if nothing had happened.

The Socialist party instead of electing one man to the United States Congress at the last election should have elected fifty members and could have easily done so had it not been for the perfidy and prejudice of the laboring class or lack of class consciousness.

Victor Berger should be pitied as well as congratulated. He is up against the toughest proposition of his life, but no man in the Socialist party is better qualified to carry on the work that will devolve upon him. While Victor goes to Congress, Fred Warren goes to jail to gratify the spite of one of the most contemptible characters in American history.

#### THE ELECTION IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Socialists carried the county of Milwaukee this fall in a victory almost as decisive as they carried the city last spring.

Not only have they elected their entire county ticket, including twelve assemblymen and one state senator (having one senator already in office who is a hold-over), but they have also elected for the first time in the history of this country a Socialist to the national Congress.

This victory leaves very little doubt as to the standing of the Socialists in Milwaukee and Milwaukee county. It was said freely last spring, after the city election, that the big vote for the Social-Democratic candidate in Milwaukee was not a Socialist vote. But this can hardly be said any more, after the decisive results of the fall election.

The Republican party in both congressional districts, the county and state, had everywhere progressive candidates. This naturally drew back to the Republican column all of the progressive voters that heretofore had presumably voted with the Socialists in protest. And yet the Socialists carried the county by a high plurality. This makes it clear that for the time being, at least, the Socialist party is pretty thoroughly entrenched in control of the city of Milwaukee and county.

It goes without saying that this party will make the best use of this advantage. Already their plans being put into operation for greatly enlarged activities in every direction throughout the state in the interests of their propaganda.

#### Municipal Band Concerts.

One of the new and inspiring features of the present administration in Milwaukee is the municipal band concerts.

For years the city has been giving free concerts in the parks Sunday afternoons. They have always been well attended and the number of concerts have been steadily increasing.

But when the summer season closes the parks are, of course, not available for this purpose, and the people were thrown back just in the season when they most needed wholesome amusement, upon the cheap theater, the nickelodion and picture shows.

So the present administration found the people quite ready for the municipal concerts. The big Auditorium, recently built, belongs largely to the city and was naturally the place for the concerts.

Hugo Bach's Symphony Orchestra was engaged, having forty members and concerts have been provided for every Sunday afternoon.

Four of these concerts have already been given. The programs are of the very highest grade of music rendered by artists that are masters, so that every program is a musical education in itself.

Nothing, it seems to me, is more inspiring than to see the thousands of people trooping into the big Auditorium on a Sunday afternoon to listen to the best of music. The admission is only ten cents, thus bringing it within the reach of the working class, and almost of the very poorest. The idea is to make them as nearly free as possible.

In this way thousands of people, who have only a very small pittance to spare for their amusements, have some place to go besides the cheap shows and the saloons.

#### THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

We cannot pass without commenting on the steady and rapid growth of Socialism in the United States.

When, in the year 1888, it was for the first time put on the ballot the total vote in the country numbered but 2,068.

The Socialist party has made continual and healthy gains every two years until in 1908 the Socialist candidate for president received nearly 450,000 votes.

While it will be some time before the statistics are compiled for the year 1910, yet with the election of a number of Socialist candidates in various parts everything leads to believe that the grand total will exceed three-quarters of a million votes.

The Socialists have this year elected one to the Congress at Washington, a number in the legislatures in four different states, quite a few mayors of first-class cities and various officers of importance.

No longer can it be said that the United States stands alone among the nations without Socialist representatives.

While the avowed advocates of Socialism have worked with wonderful energy and persistency to promote the growth of their cause, they are by no means entitled to all the credit for what has been accomplished.



Chief among the assistants in this progress has been the increased cost of living, and the higher rates on the necessities of life.

Then there is the malcontents in the other political parties, people who are tired of electing one aggregation of "grafters" to put down from power another.

Things of this kind have done much towards making the Socialist party what it is today.

The industrial revolution that has already taken place requires for its complement a political revolution, a radical change in the scope of governmental activity.

The party that in 1912 will have a definite constructive program for the conditions of the day will receive the undivided vote of all right-thinking people.

It begins to look like the Socialist party is the to whom that support will go.

The growing strength of Socialism in every direction for the past twenty-two years means just this: We are going forward! EUGENE DERUE.

#### A LETTER FROM JAMES M. LYNCH.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 3, 1910.

To the Editor:

Resolutions were before the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L. embodying protest against the pictures often exhibited in moving picture theaters professing to depict scenes of occurrences in strikes, these scenes embracing riot, bloodshed, assault, murder, etc. It is suspected that behind this class of pictures, if the veil could be removed, would be the National Association of Manufacturers. The convention endorsed resolutions advising wage earners to protest, and protest strongly, to the local management whenever these pictures were shown, and if the protest did not produce results to resort to other methods.

It is simply another illustration of the truth of the adage that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, or, in this instance, eternal vigilance and prompt protest are necessary for the protection of the toiler.

A prominent newspaper, referring to the Brazilian naval mutiny, said: "The Brazilian naval strike, which was settled before it had gone very far, but not until some officers and 'innocent by-standers' ashore had suffered in life and property, presents all the hallmarks of a violent labor dispute." Of course, in the opinion of this paper, all labor disputes are violent, and all violence attending labor disputes is instigated by the organized wage earners involved in the difficulty.

Another dispatch to a leading newspaper says that "an overwhelming wave of popular reaction has set in throughout France against the despotic tyranny hitherto exercised by the labor syndicates." An official of a labor union has been sentenced to death because of alleged association with the assassination of a non-unionist. "A verdict and judgment," says this newspaper, "which are so enthusiastically approved by the country at large." The dispatch further says: "In spite of the wild fury and revolutionary language of the leaders of the Labor Confederation, it is everywhere evident that this association, which a few months ago wielded among workingmen a power and authority approaching that of the famous committee of public safety during the Reign of Terror, is now rapidly losing its hold on the masses of French laborers."

And if we could penetrate behind the scenes in this instance we would probably find that the French manufacturers' association is just as able to influence the tenor of press dispatches and to color public information as disseminated through the newspapers as its sister association in this country.

It all emphasizes the advice that continued protest is a workingman's necessity. Aggressive organization work, agitation and education give to any protest public hearing and consideration. Fraternally.

JAMES M. LYNCH,  
President International Typographical Union.

#### A COMMENT ON CAMERON'S REPORT.

Copperopolis, Cal., December 1, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

My attention has been called to a report of Brother Roy Cameron, member of the executive board of the W. F. of M. The report is sent from Angels Camp, October 21, 1910.

In the second paragraph of his report he says: "The W. F. of M. secured the eight-hour law for those engaged in mining and the reduction of ore in the state of California."

"Who has any interest in enforcing laws for the working class but organized labor?"

"The eight-hour law is being violated on railroad work, as well as on some government work."

Now, then, as to the first and second quotations from the report.

If the W. F. of M. secured the eight-hour law, which I am not disputing, it is up to the general organization to enforce this law. The average man reading the report, might come to the conclusion that the eight-hour law is being enforced in the mines, mills and smelters of this state. I propose to prove that the eight-hour law is being violated all over the state by members of the W. F. of M. as well as others who are non-members, that, right under the nose of Brother Cameron, when he was writing his report, there is the worst and most flagrant violation of the eight-hour law that there is in the whole state and this violation is occurring under the jurisdiction of the local union of Angels Camp, and is done by members of, by and with the consent of the said local union. I refer to the engineers and topmen employed in Copperopolis. Engineers in this camp work twelve hours for \$3, topmen work nine hours for \$2.50. One of the engineers told the writer that the paid secretary and representative of the local union referred to told him (the engineer) that the eight-hour law did not apply to engineers and topmen!

If such is the case, it is high time that something was done to let the members of the organization in this state and elsewhere become acquainted with the provisions of the eight-hour law themselves.

Again, in nearly all the mines of this state men go underground fifteen and twenty minutes before the working time and come out of the mine on their own time. I contend that this is a violation of the law, because when a man is below the collar of the shaft he is under the orders of the boss, and I contend the man is working and breaking the law, but for an organization that is closely organized, standing for and endorsing what the engineers and topmen are doing in this camp, then I say such organization is nothing but a common criminal and does not merit the support of any progressive member of the working class. In all the smelters and chemical works from Martinez to Oakland, on the Sacramento river, the wage slaves know nothing of the eight-hour law, as far as working conditions are concerned. Those works have paid no attention to the law, unless they have done so very recently. The same conditions prevail at the Leona Chemical Co.'s works at Melrose, Oakland. This plant is owned by that "friend of labor," "Borax" Smith.

As Brother Cameron stated in his report, all railroads are violating the law (also the power companies). All railroad tunnels are working ten hours, but why are those tunnel men not organized, so that we could act together? There has never been an effort made to organize the "tunnel stiff."

Before coming here, the writer worked over two months in a railroad tunnel. I came in contact with those men and they are waiting for the day when someone will come to organize them. Those men are clamoring for an organization of some kind to protect themselves. Who will organize those

men if the W. F. M. does not do it? Surely not the scabby A. F. of L., as all of the A. F. of L. organizers say that those men are not worth organizing, so it is up to the general officers of the W. F. of M. to see that the eight-hour law is enforced, as well as to organize the tunnel men, miners and allied workers of the state. If we would organize the workers of the mining industry in this state, we will have to adopt different tactics in the future than we have used in the past. If it is ever organized it will not be done publicly by members of the executive board, as time and experience has proven that the executive board and professional organizers have never organized anything much in this state.

The workers of the mining industry in this state can be organized secretly. This can be done by having various members working at the various mines and smelters to act as organizers. Those men should be protected by the full strength of the organization when necessary.

A local sheet of Sutter Creek gleefully states that "Roy Cameron had been to Jackson trying to resurrect the local union there and met with no success." The editor of this little rag never misses an opportunity to roast the organizers and members of the W. F. of M., and yet the mine workers continue to subscribe for his sheet; nearly all country weeklies are the same. Their editors are generally men with a two-by-four brain and their mind and scope of things are not larger than their village.

From the tone of some of the little sheets printed around here, one would think that this camp was booming. There are only fourteen men employed underground and perhaps fifty or sixty employed fixing up the smelter and building a dam. It will be some time before there will be much doing here. The labor market is well supplied with wage slaves. Board and room cost \$27.50 per month, \$1 for doctor (no hospital) and 2 per cent for the insurance graft, which the company collects from its wage slaves. Yours very truly,

A WORKINGMAN.

#### REPORT FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

Lead, S. D., December 2, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In my line of duty as executive board member having charge of the lock-out in Lead, I take this means of setting before the membership of the W. F. of M. the situation as I see it.

A year has gone since the Homestake Mining Co., through their superintendent, made the price of a job absolute and complete surrender of manhood and all it implies, even to the right of assembly for personal betterment and general good, and in all this time every trick known to the capitalist has been resorted to in the attempt to successfully scab the mine, but it seems impossible to do so, for the better class of men will not stand for it any longer than to get away, and men generally who are working for the company are terribly dissatisfied.

The company, in order to keep the mills going, are drawing from the open cut waste dumped into it in years gone by, and are sending to the mills porphyry that is falling into the smae hole, and with all their frantic efforts the mills or some part of them are quite often idle.

Every train out of Lead of Deadwood takes a bunch of men, and the vacant houses and second-hand furniture at the company store shows clearly who is moving.

As the fight in which we are engaged here was forced upon us and seems to be the start of a well-laid plan to disrupt the W. F. of M., for it was generally believed that Lead was easy, very easy, to be made a scab camp, but it has been shown that it was not so easy, for the men here are well satisfied to sacrifice time and money and all else except honor in this fight for principle, believing that victory will be theirs, and so do I.

No notice should be taken of the reports circulated by the agents of the Homestake Co. or their mouthpiece, the Daily Call, regarding the mine being in a normal condition, for it is known to us that they have agents in various parts of the country, especially Watsonville, Cal., where the population consists chiefly of Slavonians, who during the season just closed were employed as apple pickers. But an effort is being made by agents of said company to secure 300 men to come here as strike-breakers, as I have been advised by friends in that district. This very fact gives the lie to all the reports issued that they have all the men they need, it being well known here all the time that they were up against it, and in my honest opinion they will forever be up against it until they settle with the union.

The business men who a year ago were falling over each other to sign the roll of sympathizers with the company and who helped to start the Loyal Legion Club (which, by the way, is now a thing of the past) are now howling because their business is not what it was before the lockout, and the class of men being imported are very different from the old bunch. A few days ago three or four shift bosses were fired, and the common talk is that the foreman demanded of them that they get more work out of the scabs. The bosses openly told the foreman that they could not do it, as the d—n scabs would not and most of them could not do any more, so they are trying to get their work done by putting scabs bossing, for as steel sharpens steel, so one degenerate may either induce or compel another degenerate to greater energy that the survival of both may be assured.

The membership here are fighting a battle for unionism that has never been excelled in the history of the labor struggle. With one winter gone through and another in full force upon them, they are still as determined as ever to fight the fight as long as as the labor world will stay with them as they have done. Will they do it?

YANCO TERZICH,  
Executive Board Member District No. 8.

#### ARE THE SOCIALISTS BANKRUPTING MILWAUKEE?

By Carl D. Thompson.

The other day we received a letter in this office with the following inquiry:

"I have been informed that the Socialists have not been able to meet the city's finances, and have plunged the city into debt more than ever. I would be pleased to know if this is the case, and to get any information possible along this line."

Press dispatches have gone out everywhere with statements that give rise to such inquiries.

In reply to all this we wish to say that the situation about finances in Milwaukee are as follows:

1. The city was \$217,000 in debt when the Social-Democrats came into office.

2. Whatever financial conditions prevail in the city at the present time are due entirely to the former administrations. The expenditures of the city and the revenues of the city during this year were fixed positively in the budget by the preceding administration. The Social-Democratic administration under the laws has no power whatever, either to improve or change these conditions until next year. And furthermore, the policies which have impoverished the city and its finances will continue to effect the city for years to come, and can only gradually be corrected.

However, the present administration is taking a number of very important steps in the direction of putting the city for the first time in its history on an absolutely sound and scientific basis financially.

Among the financial measures being advanced by the Socialists and which will be put into operation just as far and as fast as the charter provisions of the city and the laws of the state will allow, are as follows:

1. Very rigid and carefully considered economies. For example, the comptroller reports that during the first six months of the Socialist administration the expenditures of the city were on an average of \$22,000 per month less than



under preceding administrations. Then again, the reorganization of the Purchasing Department has systematized the city buying in such a way as to have effected already many thousands of dollars of saving. A number of unnecessary and high-salaried employes have been dispensed with, thus saving several thousands more. Several very clever graft schemes have been blocked that have saved the city in one case alone over \$30,000. A number of fake damage suits against the city have been beaten, and thus the city saved still other thousands of dollars. The total of these savings will not be less than \$100,000 per year.

2. But still more important, the present administration is going after the tax dodgers. It is not at all impossible, as shown by the experience of other cities through the use of the Somers system, that in this way two or three hundred million dollars' worth of property may be brought under assessment which now escapes taxation. And in that case the revenue of the city from taxation alone would be increased by hundreds of thousands of dollars per year.

3. The present administration is establishing the unit cost system. All efficient business organizations are using this system. Milwaukee is the only city in America so far that is officially adopting it. By doing this the administration will know exactly what every piece of public work and public service should cost, and will therefore be in a position to bring the expenditures of the city down to an absolutely economic basis. Overcharging and grafting will then be impossible.

4. CUTTING DOWN BOND ISSUES. The bonds of the city bear 4 and 4½ per cent interest and run for twenty years. On this basis every dollar that is raised by issuing bonds costs the taxpayers of the city \$1.40. In other words, every dollar's worth of material or service that the city gets by the method of issuing bonds, costs the city \$1.40.

The present administration wants the city to avoid every dollar of bond issue that is possible for it to avoid, and especially on non-revenue producing expenditures, such as the pavement of streets and the like.

This policy can only be gradually introduced, of course, but adhered to will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the people of the city in the course of ten or fifteen years. It would put the finances of the city on a cash basis with all of the advantages that result from cash dealings.

5. REVENUE PRODUCING ENTERPRISES. And most important of all, the present administration stands committed to a policy of the ownership and operation by the city of REVENUE PRODUCING ENTERPRISES. The only important public utility which the city now owns is the water plant. It has been producing for years a revenue to the city over and above all expenses of \$53,000 per year.

In European countries many of the cities are actually rich, simply because they own their water plants, but municipal lighting plants, gas plants, gas plants, heating plants, telephone systems, street car lines, slaughter houses and other public necessities, all of which produce revenues for the cities. For example, Manchester, England, cleared in 1905, \$723,820 on its municipal gas plant. Berlin, Germany, cleared \$114,000 on its public slaughter houses in a single year; other cities have made even better records.

The present administration wants the city to own more of these revenue producing utilities. It will established them as far and as fast as the charter provisions of the city and the laws of the state will allow. And as fast as they are established, they become a source of revenue to the city.

In fact, it is claimed by the administration that they have the most comprehensive program for financing the city government in Milwaukee that has ever been attempted in any American city.

IN MEMORIAM.

McCabe, Ariz., November 27, 1910.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper has visited our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, Mike Juhas; and,

Whereas, Our late brother, a man who in his past life exhibited all the characteristics of true manhood and bore the love and respect of all who knew him; and,

Whereas, Organized labor has lost a good friend and the community a good citizen; therefore, be it

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

L. A. SWARTHOUT,  
S. P. HALL,  
A. E. COMER,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Angels Camp, California, November 4, 1910.

Resolutions of respect adopted by Calaveras Miners' Union No. 55, W. F. of M.:

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, Edward C. Davey; 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 counsel will be held in grateful remembrance;

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

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved wife and relatives of the deceased, we 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.

JOHN A. CARR,  
RAYMOND B. AGOSTIN,  
Resolution Committee

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