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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

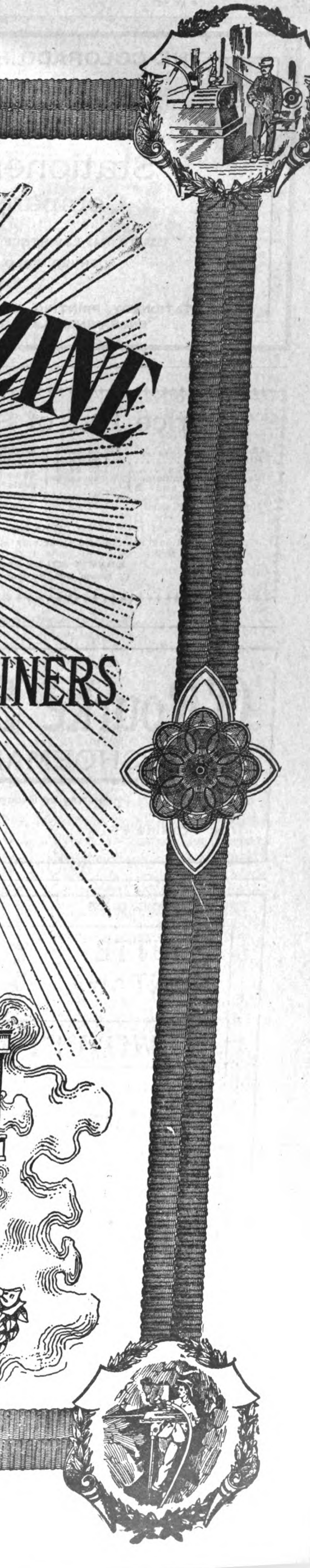
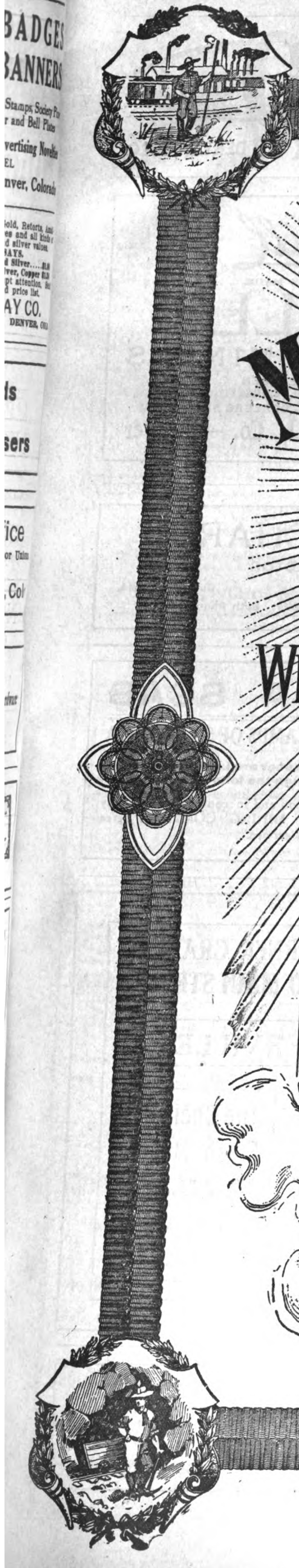
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
Feb. 1st
1912

Volume XII.
Number 449



WEALTH
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, February 1, 1912.

Volume XII. Number 449
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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Occupation

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Signed

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Department

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THE COURTS are becoming the laundries, where the dirty linen of capitalism is washed.

THE CAPITALISTS of America are even alarmed at the "red flood" in Germany which took place during the late election.

THE CITY making the largest cash bid for a national political convention gets the convention. Chicago and Baltimore put up the biggest pile, and these cities captured the politicians. Money talks in America, where we are told that the man in his hut is equal before the law with the man in his palace.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, according to the latest report, has a membership of 314,000.

The record for the last ten years is as follows: 1902, 198,090; 1903, 287,545; 1904, 262,645; 1905, 291,217; 1906, 264,266; 1907, 300,094; 1908, 294,746; 1909, 292,523; 1910, 308,660, and 1911, 314,000.

The revenues of the United Mine Workers for the past year were \$2,222,754.06, while the expenditures were \$2,186,331.13.

JUDGE COLLINS of Indianapolis, Indiana, fined Edward R. Wolfe and Charles S. Ewing, members of the firm of Wolfe & Ewing, contractors, \$200 for criminal negligence which resulted in the death of ten workmen. The estimate placed upon the life of a laboring man who is killed through the criminal carelessness of a contractor is complimentary of that tribunal known as the judiciary. The name of Judge Collins should be placed among the immortals.

A READER of the Miners' Magazine at Wallace, Idaho, has sent us a poem bearing the title: "Without a Card," which he desires to have published in the official organ. As this poem, under different titles, has been published in nearly all the labor journals of the country, and as the same was published in the Magazine years ago, we feel that the poem is becoming too ancient for reproduction. We trust the reader of the Magazine will not feel slighted or offended on account of the poem failing to make its re-appearance in the Magazine.

THE "FULL DINNER PAIL" will hardly be put forward as a political slogan in the campaign of 1912. The "full dinner pail" "cannot come back," but the wily politician will again coin a few honeyed phrases that will appeal to penniless purses and empty stomachs, and the vast majority of the disinherited job-hunters will again be yelling for the candidates of Wall Street.

The majority of sovereign citizens with callous hands vote for their enemies and against their class interests and then groan because they got what they voted for. Our hat is lifted in homage to their intelligence.

CONGRESSMAN JEFFERSON LEVY of New York has protested against a congressional investigation of the trusts. Levy declares that if the Sherman anti-trust law is enforced there will be a panic in the United States. There are several millions of people in the United States who are now suffering from a *panic*, and the enforcement of the anti-trust law cannot make their condition any more serious.

But Levy has heard "his master's voice," and conveyed his instructions through Levy to our national legislators. The trusts are not in danger, for our congressmen "are all honorable men" and are "safe and sane."

THE OPTIMIST who is continually yelling *prosperity* is protesting as hard against the high cost of living as the pessimist. The man who smiles when there is nothing to support a smile is eligible to a institution for the feeble-minded. The *knocker* is *knocked* by the *booster* and the fellow who frowns at adversity is denounced by the smiling idiot who is so barren of brains that he does not realize that the masses of the people are "broke." *Prosperity* is not built on *smiles* nor have *frowns* got a corner on *adversity*.

Real prosperity will only come when every human being on this earth shall have an equal opportunity to live.

THE MANUAL LABOR BUREAU of the National Employment Exchange has compiled statistics and has ascertained that more than 500,000 skilled mechanics and laborers are out of employment in the city of New York. The National Employment Exchange is made up of 100 prominent financial and industrial leaders of the country, and this aggregation is now figuring on sending thousands of the unemployed to other parts of the country, in order to relieve the congestion in the labor market in New York, but where to send the unemployed is the problem which cannot be solved by the exchange.

The labor market of every city and town of America is glutted, and the idle are looking into the future unable to discern but little light behind the cloud. The conditions that prevail throughout the country have given a knockout to the *prosperity* spouter.

THAT A GREAT STRIKE of miners will come in Great Britain is now generally believed by nearly everybody on both sides of the fence in the old country. A national suspension has been threatening for some months but it was hoped to postpone it or patch up the differences existing between the combined forces of labor and capital. While labor has made every effort to arrive at a settlement by yielding

many points, but standing tight for a standard wage rate, the capitalists have stubbornly refused to concede anything in the nature of better pay. After fruitless negotiations the men have once more been called upon to take a referendum ballot on the question of ceasing work, and all the British papers agree that a national stoppage will be ordered. The British miners have a membership of close to 600,000 and about \$5,000,000 in their national and local treasuries. If a fight comes it probably will begin about the first of March and will be desperately contested by both sides.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE STRIKE SITUATION last week at Lawrence, Massachusetts, was set forth in a report as follows:

"Twelve companies of militia on duty.

"Eighteen thousand union textile workers on strike.

"Seven thousand unorganized remaining away because of fear of being hurt by strikers or soldiers.

"Mill owners say ten thousand still working; strikers say only half that number.

"Strikers demand fifteen per cent. advance over old rate, saying weekly average for men, women and children only \$10.

"President Wood of American Woolen Company issues statement that "business conditions will not warrant advance."

"One of mills announces ten per cent. dividend on \$3,000,000 capitalization.

"English-speaking experts join strike, adding to gravity of situation."

HARRIMAN LINES are buying new locomotives and otherwise going to enormous expense in a futile effort to keep trains moving during the machinists' strike. Some of the engines consigned to the Salt Lake Route were "stolen" by the Union Pacific, where the desperation is great. As a consequence of this the Salt Lake has been compelled to discontinue two of its regular passenger trains.

The men of the System Federation are putting up one of the most heroic fights ever seen in the West. This struggle is proving a valuable lesson in the futility of pure and simple craft unionism. Out of this will grow a great movement that will sweep aside some of the so-called leaders in labor organizations.

Power comes from below in labor circles just the same as in the Socialist movement and henceforth this power will make itself felt with redoubled force.

THE END OF THE BOSSES IN THE ARISTOCRACY OF LABOR IS NEAR AT HAND.—California Social-Democrat.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has handed down an important decision in what is known as the "Danbury Hatters' case." The decision holds that the members of a labor union cannot be held to answer for damages to property resulting from violence due to a strike, and accompanying boycott, ordered by the officers of the union, unless it is conclusively proved that the members of the union actually participated in the acts of violence, or authorized them, or had guilty knowledge of them.

The bosses, who have been waging such a relentless battle in the courts to recover damages through loss incurred by a strike and boycott, have been given a "knockout" and their dream of looting the treasury of a labor organization as well as seizing the property of officials and members, has been shattered.

If the Supreme Court of the United States had handed down a decision awarding damages against members and officials of a labor organization on the grounds that losses were incurred by employers through such strike and boycott, then labor was practically disarmed on the industrial field.

A GREAT RECEPTION was given to Cardinal Farley, owing to the fact that he was lifted to a higher pedestal in the councils of the Catholic church. It is claimed that hundreds of thousands of people assembled on the streets of New York to honor the learned prelate of the church.

The following extract is taken from a daily journal which gave a glowing account of the reception:

"The cardinal was attired in cardinal red from head to foot. He wore the 'zucchetta' (skull cap), over this the pontifical hat of red velvet with gold braid, then the mozetta' (a cape signifying jurisdiction); beneath that a lace surplice called the 'rochet' and then a red cassock to his heels. His shoes were of black leather with red gold buckles and his stockings and gloves were of red silk."

The most significance contained in the above extract is the fact that Cardinal Farley was in garments that were described as "red."

The cardinal garbed in garments that were "red," brought forth no criticism or censure, but if several thousand laboring people of the city of New York paraded the streets following a flag of a crimson hue, the daily journals would contain no glowing accounts of such a parade, but sneers and derision would be hurled at the emblem whose color stands for the red blood of the race, and for that new civilization where the brotherhood of man shall be a reality and for the time when man can love his neighbor as himself.

If "red" worn by the cardinal brings forth no unfavorable comment, then why should "red" borne by labor merit condemnation?

In the language of Post of "Gripe Nuts" fame: "There's a reason."

BACK TO THE LAND! How often had I heard him wistfully regret that he would never go back to the land. The land, with its green crops, the lowing cattle under the trees in the corner of the paddock, with its little rambling brook, the barn with its weathercock, and the halcyon days in summer, when the crops were gathered.

I stood at the gate and watched him. He was going back to the land. But he did not know it. I recollected his memories of those other days back on the farm in the days long ago.

Down there stood the mill. It seemed an eternity since, unwillingly, he had entered its gates fresh from his beloved farm; but now he was free and was going back to the land.

Shrill and ceaseless had been the rattle and whirr of the machines all day long, day after day, and mournfully had he watched the little children and the men and women who tended them; and continuous had been the stream of profits into the tills in the offices.

Now the women and men, the little boys and girls, stood at the windows of the mill, and those too old to work now waited at the open doorways of their cottages, and they watched him with tears in their eyes. Going back to the land.

No more would the hoarse whistle call him; forgotten was the machine of which he had become a part.

They closed the door of No. 30, and in silence found their places in the tracks. Father had left the mill now and was going back to the land.

Near the open grave they stopped, and the stooped, grey-faced men gently lowered down the poor pine coffin into the grave. The hard clods rattled harshly, and a woman shook with sobs.

With averted eyes they turned and quickly left, for he was back to the land.—Auckland Voice of Labor.

THE FOLLOWING in a press report from Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the Textile Workers have been on strike for several weeks, is interesting reading:

"Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 23.—'It is an unusual course for me to comment on a criminal case, but there are indications to show that the men and women arrested, charged with having cached dynamite in this city are innocent victims of a plot and dupes of some persons interested in maintaining a reign of terror in this city.'

"This declaration, made by Judge Mahoney, presiding at the hearing of the eight persons arrested on the 'tip' of private detectives, as dynamiters, has stirred this city. The belief is growing that the strikers had nothing to do with bringing in the dynamite.

"The Arlington mills, largest in the city, shut down today because it could not secure workers. The owners announce they are willing to arbitrate if the state board of arbitration is chosen as the medium. Heretofore the company has refused to arbitrate."

When a judge on the bench expresses an opinion that the strikers arrested and charged with crimes are innocent of the charges, there must be some strong and convincing facts to bring from a judge such a statement as is quoted in the dispatch. If the strikers who were brought before the court were arrested through "tips" furnished by detectives, then it is safe to conclude that the detectives can give the necessary information as to who brought the dynamite to Lawrence, and the paymasters of the detectives can inform the court as to the purposes for which the dynamite was cached.

But regardless of the fact that the strikers arrested are looked upon as victims of a plot, yet, if the conspiracy that made them victims reflects upon the integrity of the mill operatives and their hired detectives, there will be no investigation that will uncover the real criminals.

LOOKING over the political field we find that this country is safe. We have enough colonels to form an army, and if any low-down foreign power dares invade us we can fight them with colonels. Probably the colonels themselves would prefer to use only heavy, long-distance oratorical weapons, and if, under the rules of civilized warfare, this could be permitted, there is no doubt the colonels would win hands down, or voices up.

There is Colonel Bryan, whose glorious military career consisted of plunging heroically into the fray incident to the Spanish-American war as soon as the fighting was over.

There is Colonel Harvey, who unflinchingly served on the military staff of a governor.

There is Colonel Roosevelt, who rushed to the front and sent to the newspapers glowing dispatches of what he was doing to the backs of the Spaniards.

There is Colonel Watterson, whose literary bombardments made possible the Civil War, and continue to make it ever memorable.

Since then there is no dinner engagement at which he has blushed, no invitation at which he has faltered.

This colonel quartet just now have the political stage. They are about the most prominent figures before us, and on the gold lace with which they are decorated, or with which they have decorated themselves, there is not a sign of tarnish.

If war should break out today there is not one of them that would hesitate to do all the talking. Each of them is fully competent to assume the major generalship of the great army of gab.

Of course, there is no recognized war at the present time, but the four colonels show that peace may be as disagreeable as war, and they are willing to keep on showing it until their last vocal gasp.—New York Call.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S boom for the nomination for President of the United States is being inflated by loquacious politicians, who are now endeavoring to impress on the public mind that Teddy is the only man who can bring the blush of health to the wan and haggard features of prosperity. These windy politicians seem to forget that the only Teddy was given an opportunity to show his superior ability, but after seven years in the White House the advertised hero of San Juan Hill demonstrated that he was all wind and feathers and lacked the proportions of a statesman.

But as Roosevelt's boom is launched, we find the following sent out in a press dispatch, which will hardly prove complimentary to the character of the aspirant for presidential honors:

"Washington, Jan. 23.—Demanding an investigation into campaign expenditures in 1904 and 1908, Senator Culberson of Texas in the Senate today made sweeping charges of corruption against the Republican committee.

"Indirectly he charged that foreign ambassadorships were bestowed as a reward for campaign contributions and inferentially he charged that former President Roosevelt had condoned the use of money in politics.

"Referring to the campaign of 1908, Culberson said that the contributions to the Democratic fund had been made by 74,000 persons, with \$5,000 as the largest, while those of the Republican fund were

made by 12,330 persons, with Charles P. Taft, brother of the Republican presidential candidate, at their head with a donation of \$110,000.

"Culberson said George B. Cortelyou in the 1904 campaign, while chairman of the Republican national committee and secretary of commerce and labor, had taken advantage of the secrets of corporations whose affairs might be investigated to procure money for the campaign.

"It has been estimated," he said, "that the enormous and unconscionable sum of \$11,000,000 was raised and probably expended that year by the committee. The very size and audacity of this fund, if approximately correct, smacks of extortion, profligacy and corruption."

No one will dispute the fact but that Senator Culberson of Texas is in a position to know what he is talking about.

If Mr. Roosevelt and his political colleagues were the beneficiaries of \$11,000,000 raised by trusts and corporations, it is not reasonable to presume that Roosevelt, if again placed in the chair of chief magistrate of the country, will advocate any policies that will disturb legalized robbers in flying the flag of piracy. Men elevated to the highest political honors who have been placed in office through the potency of a colossal slush fund, will not become indifferent to the interests of combinations that furnish the sinews of war for political campaigns.

If Roosevelt is nominated and elected he will take his office shackled to the interest of the "interests" and the people will pay the penalty of placing their confidence in a man who has "been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Profit, Like Charity, Covers Crime

GEORGE J. KNEELAND, director of the Chicago Vice Commission makes some interesting statements relative to the facts that were uncovered in Chicago by a committee authorized to secure data and evidence relative to the social evil.

Kneeland declares that \$15,000,000 annually is the amount of profit from the traffic that makes woman an outcast and locks the doors of respectability against her. He declared that men and women of high social position were the owners of property that was used for the moral degradation of the gentler sex, and that the reasons given by respectable people for renting property for disreputable purposes was owing to the fact that property converted to palaces of sin yielded far greater revenue than if such property was confined to legitimate business.

He declared that he knew of a house in Chicago which for a legitimate business commanded but \$1,200 per annum. Yet, as a disorderly house, yielded its owner \$8,000 per year. He declared further that houses that ordinarily command a rental of \$10 per month yield \$150 per month for disorderly purposes.

The above statements from the director of the Vice Commission of Chicago will scarcely be disputed by those who have a conception of

the crimes that are bred from an appetite that hungers for profit. It is no wonder that the postal authorities handed down a ruling that the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago should not be circulated through the United States mails. It is no wonder that they placed the brand *obscene* on such a report in order that the people might not become acquainted with the moral lepers in high life, who lived in magnificent splendor on the profits gathered from brothels, owned by the cream of aristocracy.

The property owners and those interested in the social evil are powerful in politics, for their bank accounts make it possible for them to contribute generously to political campaigns, and candidates elected to office are usually not ungrateful for donations, even though such donations are minted from the dishonor of woman. Ministers of the gospel and superficial evangelists with miniature brains and tireless tongues, sometimes prate about wiping out the social evil and annihilating the white slave traffic, but these sightless crusaders against vice, who behold *effects* but who are blind to *causes*, will never be able to molest the moral cancer that is gnawing at the vitals of society, until they direct their energies against *capitalism* that demands *profits* on investments.

Intelligence Will Solve Problems

A PASTOR of one of the churches of Denver delivered a sermon recently in which he declared he would solve the labor problem through Christ. The minister expressed himself as follows:

"A great life always has back of it a great motive. Paul was conscious that other men had other aims. One man says, 'For me to live is my gold mine.' Another, 'For me to live is the theater.' Another, 'For me to live is art.' It would startle many men if they put the dominating purpose of their lives into one word.

"To live for Christ; what does this mean? It is more than personal devotion to Him. It is devotion to all that for which Christ stands. It means a life filled with His gentle, forgiving spirit. It means a mind filled with His tender thoughts. It is a burning desire to reincarnate His spirit, to see life as He saw it, to give the life to those things which He believed were worth while.

"For the business man being Christ-centered will mean that his business operations are to be conducted in such a way as he feels Christ would have him act. For every man it would require that he honor the best in himself and give it obedience always.

"Such Christ-centered lives will be the best sermons. Most men have come into a higher life through some other man. It is the continual incarnation that the world needs. Lives that remind men of Christ win men to Christ. When Christ lives again in lives made better by His presence He pleads with soul-stirring eloquence.

"Christ-centered lives are the way out of the world's industrial problems."

The above extracts from the sermon delivered by the Denver minister sound well, but in this day and age, when *profit* is the religion of the average business man and the *dollar* is God, it is idle and but a waste of time for any preacher to entertain the opinion that grave problems that seriously affect the human race can be solved through Christ.

The doctrines of Christ have been elaborated upon for nearly nineteen hundred years, and yet, the earth is a raging and roaring hell, and the great majority of people cast Christ and his doctrines aside, when Christ and his doctrines interfere with harvesting dividends.

The pillars of the churches who live in costly mansions are lauded and flattered by the vast majority of ministers of the gospel, who exhort the people to place their trust in Christ.

Christ is not solving the problems of the twentieth century, nor did He solve the problems that presented themselves nineteen centuries ago. He attempted to *solve some problems* and His efforts were rewarded by death on a cross. The same class that crucified Christ in the dawn of the Christian era is crucifying labor today, and wrong and oppression will continue to live until the intelligence of the enslaved shall reach a standard that will demand absolute freedom.

Ignorance is the greatest enemy of the people, but when that ignorance is dispelled by a knowledge of the causes that breed slavery and poverty, there will be an uprising that will overthrow forever the economic servitude that degrades man, debases woman and dwarfs the moral and physical stature of childhood.

Baiting the Political Hook

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL appeared in the Milwaukee Journal, under the heading, "The Strike at Lawrence":

"The militia has been called out at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where a strike of the workers has followed a cut in wages. Another chapter is added to the unfortunate series of conflicts between capital and labor which are causing many thinkers to declare that a class war is almost inevitable.

"When the enormous profits of these cotton mill owners, as shown

by recent investigation, are considered, it is not likely that much sympathy will be felt for the manufacturers who have cut wages. That any kind of violence has manifested itself is cause for regret and will be regretted by labor men as much as by any class. Those who are familiar with the inner history of these things, however, will fear that the real reason for calling out the militia is not defense, but to make a display of power.

"All goes to show that capital in this instance has not felt the

significance of the times; has indeed, but aimed another blow at itself. When thoughtful masters of industry are declaring that it is to the employer's interest to encourage the formation of unions and to cooperate with them closely, these employers have cut wages because the maximum working periods has been reduced. Greed and the desire for power have blinded them to their own interests. They have not been able to see that the employer's interests will be best served when the employe is satisfied. Until the employer has learned this, there will be little hope that a class struggle can be averted."

It is a long distance from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and the Journal has nothing to lose through its mild denunciation of greedy mill-owners in the bean-eating state, where labor on strike has been intimidated by the forces of armed might, placed in the field by a governor who is conscious of the interests of the class whom he represents. Had this strike taken place in Milwaukee and the exploiters who reduced wages been advertising patrons of the Journal, it is reasonable to conclude that the Journal would have given expression to no sentiment that could be interpreted as offensive to the capitalist class. In all probability the Journal, in behalf of its advertising patrons, would have paid glowing tributes to a governor who recognized the interests of capitalism and the strikers as a *mob*. But there is an election drawing nigh in Milwaukee, and capitalism is

lining up the political forces to defeat the re-election of the present administration of Milwaukee, which has done everything in its power to promote the interests of those who toil.

With the Journal, the strikers in Lawrence deserve some sympathy, but no language is too severe for the Journal to use in condemnation of an administration in Milwaukee, that has proven its loyalty to the working class. The Journal has sympathy for the working class on strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, because a master class at Lawrence contributes no revenue to the Journal, but the Journal has but little sympathy for the working class at home, when that class strikes against a class whose patronage makes it possible for the Journal to declare dividends. The Journal, like the average politician, will denounce injustice, providing such denunciation will not conflict with the material interests of the Journal. In other words, the Journal can afford to denounce injustice in another state, but the Journal, like all other publications that are mortgaged to capitalism, cannot afford to denounce injustice at home. The sympathy expressed by the Journal for the strikers at Lawrence, Massachusetts, is but a cunning move on the part of the Journal to make votes for the candidates of a master class, who will be placed in the political arena in a few short months, to measure steel with the candidates of the working class of Milwaukee.

The workers of Milwaukee when reading such an editorial in the Journal should remember the story of the "Spider and the Fly."

The "Friends of Labor"

THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE, the labor commissioner of the Presbyterian church, was in Cleveland, Ohio, recently, and as usual, made a huge draft on the English language to tell his auditors what they should do for the poor laboring people in order that the "red spectre" of Socialism might be halted in its gallop throughout this glorious land, where the Star Spangled Banner is unfurled to the breeze as an evidence that the 90,000,000 of people who live beneath its folds are enjoying the priceless heritage of liberty. Stelzle is not only the boss of the labor department of the Presbyterian church, but he is likewise a prominent member of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, an organization that is financed by J. P. Morgan, Cyrus McCormick, John D. Rockefeller and other financial magnates who have conceived the idea that the laboring millions of this country who have been impoverished by heartless exploitation and legalized robbery can be drugged and mesmerized by the drivel of hypocrites who wear the livery of Christianity.

It is somewhat singular that men of the Stelzle type can always be found hitched to organizations whose founders are multi-million-

aires, and it is more singular still that laboring men who boast of intelligence can be found lauding the hirelings of capitalism, who are paid from the coffers of exploiters to hypnotize the workers and blind their vision to the brutal system that enslaves the many to enrich the few.

Raymond Robbins is another "friend of labor" who misses no opportunity to harangue the workers in labor conventions and mass meetings, and yet, such men as Stelzle and Robbins are more dangerous enemies of the working class than the vindictive Otis, the venomous Post or the frothing Kirby.

Stelzle and Robbins wear a mask, but men of the Otis, Post and Kirby type are unmasked and stand out in the open and give battle to labor in broad daylight.

The "friend of labor" has proven himself a greater enemy to the toiling millions than the rabid foe of unionism who openly declares war against any movement that proclaims justice for the human race. The "friend of labor" whose specious sophistry halts men in the battle for economic liberty is the modern Judas, whom labor should relegate to oblivion.

Labor must be saved from the "friends of labor."

Prosperity and Foreign Trade

There is perhaps no more widespread economic superstition than that the prosperity of the masses of people in any country is in direct ratio to the volume of foreign trade. A big import and export list at the end of the year always carries with it an assumption that it is in some undefined way connected with the general welfare of the masses. Figures dealing with billions of dollars seem to have the effect of persuading the average man that in some way or other he is a participator pro rata in them.

The volume of trade of this country for 1911 has reached the record figure of \$3,600,000,000, and, as usual, this vast sum is taken as an indication of the general prosperity assumed to exist in consequence of the increase. And yet unemployment is universal, poverty growing ever more intense, and the efforts of charity organizations altogether insufficient to cope with the prevalent destitution. The cost of the necessaries of life are higher than ever before, wages show little or no increase, and labor unrest and discontent, evidenced by innumerable strikes, lockouts and disputes between labor and capital are the order of the day.

In Great Britain similar conditions, though much more intensified, exist, poverty and discontent manifesting itself in forms that almost threaten social revolution. And yet Great Britain has also had a record year in foreign trade, the total amounting to over six billion dollars for 1911. Yet the masses of the people are in such a deplorable state of poverty and physical deterioration as to cause genuine alarm over the outlook, even among those who exploit these masses of hunger-stricken producers. India also has had a record year in foreign trade, yet the conditions in that vast country steadily grow worse for the masses and there, too, poverty and social discontent threaten revolution.

Millions of dollars' worth of food products figured in the exports of India during years when millions of the natives were literally perishing of hunger. The same phenomena was familiar in Ireland during the famine years of 1847-48. Wagons and carts loaded with country produce, such as butter, bacon, eggs, corn, etc., were driven toward the seaports for export to England, passing on the roads on many occasions the corpses of wretched peasants who had dropped dead from starvation.

And in this city, death from starvation is common, while at the same time a few hundred yards away giant ships are loading immense quantities of food products for export to Great Britain and other European countries, where death from starvation is as common as with

us, or perhaps more so. Within a few hundred feet of the walls of the Chicago stockyards, a reservoir of food so immense that the armies of Europe, it is said, cannot march without first securing rations therefrom, there exists a hunger-stricken population, among whom death from lack of food is an every-day occurrence.

About all that can be said regarding the connection between foreign trade and the welfare of the working masses is that its increase may have some effect in decreasing unemployment. The producing masses get the "work," and their maintenance while performing it, and the non-producers appropriate the rest of the product. With our present system of production and distribution, even if foreign trade could be multiplied indefinitely, the result would be absolutely the same.

The idea that prosperity for the masses is dependent upon prosperity for the capitalists is, of course, rational enough to those who cannot conceive of any other method of production and distribution but the present one. And it is one that may be expected to persist until it is supplanted by the recognition that the capitalist is not indispensable in production and distribution.

It has often been said that the masses lack the necessary imagination to conceive of any other system than the present, but it is as true, on the other hand, that they display unusual powers of imagination in conceiving capitalism to be something so very different to what it really is. But it is also true that this idea has been carefully impressed upon their minds by the beneficiaries and spokesmen of the capitalist system through many generations.

The average worker, who, in perusing these enormous figures of export and import trade, can evolve from them an imaginary "dividing up" in which he believes that all have participated, simply lacks judgment rather than imagination. These long strings of figures exercise a sort of fascination which leaves the mind in a receptive state to the idea that somehow we are all sharers in these tremendous totals, the wish, too, acting in this case also as father to the thought.

To some extent this conception is being supplanted by the spread of Socialist economies, which, in calling attention to the system of production and distribution, assists in dissipating these fantastic notions in the minds of the workers. But the superstition of prosperity for the capitalists being synonymous with prosperity for all is one that is perhaps more tenacious of life than any other, as it is one of the most valuable in securing the acquiescence of the workers in their own exploitation and robbery.—New York Call.

Another Notch on His Gun

BOB MELDRUM has put another notch on his gun, two weeks ago, when, as marshal of Baggs, Wyoming, he committed an unprovoked murder.

Without provocation he deliberately and in cold blood, murdered an unarmed cowboy. The following press dispatch in the Denver Post gives briefly the story of the killing by the red-handed assassin, who but little more than two years ago foully murdered an old miner in the boarding house of the Smuggler-Union at Telluride, Colorado.

The dispatch from Baggs, Wyoming, is as follows:

"Baggs, Wyo., Jan. 24.—The people of Baggs wish to correct the impression that this town condones lawlessness in any form because of the killing last week of John Bowen, a cowboy, by Marshal Robert Meldrum, the 'gun man.' The first reports sent out regarding the killing of Bowen were to the effect that he had been 'shooting up' the town, was a bad man, and that Meldrum was perfectly justified in putting an end to his career with a gun.

"The shooting of Bowen is denounced on all sides as having been wholly unprovoked, and Meldrum has been bound over to the District Court on the charge of murder, without bail. Meldrum has been removed to Laramie for safekeeping.

"Bowen was an inoffensive cow puncher and had many friends. He did not try to 'shoot up' the town, nor was he under the influence of liquor. He did an unpardonable thing, in Meldrum's eyes, however, when he refused to let the marshal shoot him to death without attempting to defend himself.

Bowen had been in a saloon and when leaving the place yelled once. Meldrum appeared on the scene and cursed the cowboy. Bowen

said he meant no harm, denied that he was drunk, and went to supper at the hotel.

"Witnesses declare that Meldrum remained outside of the hotel watching for Bowen, who was warned by a waitress that the 'gun man' was outside. Bowen's partner left the hotel first and the marshal said to him, 'I will take you, too,' and shook the man's hat off and started to drag him away. Bowen came out about this time and Meldrum turned his attention to him. He seized the cowboy, who said: 'I'll go with you, Bob, if you will wait until I get my hat.'

"At this juncture Meldrum pulled his gun and fired at Bowen, who clinched with him and grasped his right hand to prevent further shooting. The men fell to the ground, Meldrum making a desperate effort to use his gun. Bowen, believing his life was in danger, struck Meldrum in the face, breaking his nose. Bowen agreed to go with Meldrum and started to reach for his hat. Meldrum jerked Bowen toward him as he stooped and shot him three times, inflicting wounds that proved fatal twenty-four hours later. The bullet that caused death entered the left groin and punctured the intestines.

"Bowen was carried to Doctor Condit's office, a crowd, including Meldrum, following. As Bowen lay on the operating table, Meldrum walked up to his side and said: 'You d— —, I told you I would get you.'

The above story of the brutal and cowardly murder as told in the telegraph columns of the Denver Post reveal the degenerate traits of the professional thug, who was once the hireling of a Mine Owners' Association in Colorado. The people of the state of Wyoming put an end to the career of the notorious Tom Horn, and it is to be hoped that the people of Wyoming shall see to it that this professional murderer shall cut no more notches on his gun.

Prosperity Coming

THIS SEEMS to be a betwixt and between season with the laboring classes, not much work being obtainable here except that of a compulsory character. The inauguration of the saloons made some work for a few mechanics of several trades, but at present only the really necessary portion is being attended to. In a few months it may be different, for these places will need a complete renovating that will give employment to many.

There were but few residences erected last summer and consequently there are not many now that can give work for inside finishing. But it is an ill wind that blows no good to any, so the recent unprecedented cold snap will keep the plumbers hustling for some time, as water pipes are frozen all over the city in large numbers.

It ought to be no trouble now for coal miners to secure steady work, for there has been an unusual demand for the product of their labor, lately. The general lull in some trades is not unusual at this season, and the prospects are now brighter than ever for the coming year, so that there is much prosperity in sight. The existing differences have been eliminated by the result of the recent liquor election, as the majority voted for what they got, and the hatred that was is no more, so peace and more contentment reigns among the people than heretofore, which bodes much good for all. This brings with it signs that purse strings will be loosened and more building operations and public improvements be made the coming summer than ever before, and the trades mechanics and laborers will secure a large slice as their portion.

In the course of these events the merchants and business men will be lifted from the slough of despond in which they have been buried for the past three years, and one uplift following another will tend to exert its influence on all alike, and the whole community of the "capital of the world" will be a prosperous and contented people. —Labor Journal, Zanesville, Ohio.

The above editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Labor Journal of Zanesville, Ohio, and while such superficial gush may give tem-

porary hope to the thoughtless, yet, men who know conditions and have a conception of the cause that breeds poverty and leaves the many in destitute circumstances, will find no relief in the statements of an editor, whose assertions are merely based on wind.

The Labor Journal of Zanesville, Ohio, seems to be following in the footsteps of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, whose members meet at 50-cent banquets and endeavor to delude each other with flowery declarations that we are on the eve of being launched on a tidal wave of prosperity. But the optimists who draw so heavily on their imagination are unable to produce any facts or convincing evidence of coming prosperity.

With nearly a half million of people jobless in New York, with more than 200,000 idle in Chicago, with every town and city throughout the country with an idle army that is increasing to alarming proportions, with charity organizations swamped with appeals for aid and with countless thousands of penniless mendicants clamoring for the shelter of a jail to protect them from the icy blasts of winter, it is but a grim joke on the part of the editor of a labor journal to prate about prosperity.

The editor of the Labor Journal seems to be joyful over the "cold snap" that gave work to the plumbers repairing frozen water pipes, but this editor with the contracted vision was blind to the many victims of poverty and distress who were without fuel during the cold snap that gave some extra work to the plumbers. Cold weather, as a general rule, means a greater demand for coal, but cold weather does not mean that the laboring people are financially able to supply themselves with fuel. If the business men have been buried in the slough of despond for the past three years, as stated by the editor of the Journal, then upon what does he base his prediction that the merchants and business men will be lifted from adversity? Men of intelligence want facts and evidence, for men with brains realize that prosperity will not materialize simply because the editor of a labor journal has a fertile imagination or indulges in dreams.

Treason Unmasked

RAYMOND ROBBINS, who has delivered a number of orations at Labor Day celebrations and who has managed to inflict his oratory at a number of labor conventions of national magnitude, is now a spouter for the "Men and Religion Forward Movement."

Robbins has posed as a champion and defender of the cause of labor, and now this wind-bag, who but a short time ago mercilessly flayed capitalism and the heartless exploiter, who like Shylock demands "the pound of flesh," is now a booster for an organization that has the backing of Morgan, Rockefeller and all the other financial brigands who revel in millions that have been stolen under forms of law from the labor of the masses of the people.

The following is an extract from a recent address delivered by this suave and oily hypocrite at Hartford, Connecticut.

"Do you know that there is a force in the country that is going to cleave this country with a force that will be the biggest strain that

has ever been known? THERE IS STRANGE VOICES IN THE LAND THAT WOULD SEEK TO DIVIDE THE OLD LIFE AND PURPOSES OF OUR NATION. IT IS A NEW CLEAVAGE. ONLY THE CRACKS SHOW NOW. IT IS A CLEAVAGE THAT WILL SHOW NO USEFUL THING, AND IT WILL MAKE THE CLASSES LOOK AT EACH OTHER UNTIL NOTHING BUT HATE WILL REMAIN. There is only one power that can combat that cleavage. All men can work at the problem of they get together and work under the right gospel—Love.

"Will you rally to God's church for God's work this week? You can serve the world by taking the right step now. In ten years of strife the life of the nation will have passed from here, but the wall of the building can never be cemented together as they can be now. This is the hour. God grant that this week shall lay the foundation so deeply that the Gospel of Jesus shall be the Gospel of Salvation

to all who believe the prayer: 'Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, in Hartford as in Heaven.'"

The above "dope" from the lips of a polished Judas, reveals the true character of a pretended apostle of labor's cause. The man who would speak for labor and then accept dollars from the coffers of Morgan & Co., is a traitor, whose rottenness cannot be pictured by any phrases compiled from the English language.

The rabid wrath and hissing venom of a Kirby are angelic virtues compared with the perfidy and duplicity of a Robbins.

Robbins and Stetzle are labor-twins, whom union men and women of this country can well afford to repudiate.

Morgan, Rockefeller and other multi-millionaires being the paymasters of the spell-binders of the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," should leave no room for doubt in the minds of intelligent men and women in the ranks of organized labor, as to where the orators of this latest movement stand, and no one should be in any doubt as to the purposes of such a movement, whose promoters have garbed it in the livery of the church.

Morgan took a hellish delight in shattering and practically destroying the once powerful organization of the steel workers, and now labor champions of a hypocritical type have taken shelter under the banner of the "Men and Religion Forward Movement" for revenue and it was revenue that tempted Judas to sell Christ.

Socialism Causing Alarm

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL appeared in Collier's Weekly a short time ago, and shows that the editor of a publication that has won national repute has not closed his eyes to the strides of a movement that when triumphant, will sound the death-knell of the profit system. The editorial is as follows:

"A society has been formed to fight Socialism on a national scale. It is called the 'American Liberty and Property Association,' and comprises several clergymen and the heads of many well-known concerns. The method they propose is frank discussion.

"The recent elections,' they say, 'show a remarkable increase of socialistic sentiment in all sections of the country,' and they also speak of 'the alarming growth of the revolutionary and restrictive legislation.' Some of their principles will be recognized, the language having been heard before:

"We are opposed to all class legislation whether directed against the rights of individuals or of corporations.

"It is not the duty of the government to save men from the results of their own improvidence or to make them virtuous by law."

"Even before their sweeping victories in the last election the number of Socialist officeholders in the United States was conservatively estimated at over five hundred, scattered over thirty-three states and representing about one hundred and sixty municipalities and election districts, with the greatest strength in the Middle West, the Pacific Coast coming next.

"That the Socialist movement is growing admits of no doubt—in small towns and country districts, as well as in the larger cities. The results of what they do when elected help them in subsequent elections.

"They do not go counter to the moral sense of the community, with sweeping theoretical changes; but, on the contrary, they make their impression by mere business honesty and efficiency.

"The new Mayor of Schenectady announced frankly after the election that he would be thrown out of office in two years if he did not show that his administration could do better for the taxpayers with a dollar than its predecessors have done.

"What he won on was his promise to 'poke the rats out of the city hall corner,' and after his victory he said he and his associates would seek the services of the best available experts 'regardless of their political affiliations,' and, he added:

"We are only trying to conduct the city's business in the same honest way we should run our own business."

"Watching the actual performances in office of those who choose to call themselves Socialists, we are thus far unable to be filled with terror. The world does not change all at once, but, rather, step by step, and also here and there.

"It will become more socialistic if Socialism works well, and less

socialistic if it does not. To illustrate the relation of Socialism to practical and immediate politics in America we hazard the opinion that if Taft and Harmon are nominated in 1912 the Socialist vote will be at least twice, and, possibly, three times as large, as if La Follette and Wilson are the nominees.

"Regarding the extreme forms, Professor Hoxie, writing an admirable review of the whole subject for the October number of the Journal of Political Economy, spoke accurately when he said:

"It is the Otises, the Parrys, the Van Cleaves and the Kirbys who are most active in raising up Revolutionary Socialism in this country."

"The best way to fight and harmful kind of Socialism is to fight for more honesty in our laws and more justice in our treatment of our fellow-men."

The above editorial is worthy of deep thought and serious consideration. The fact that prominent clergymen have identified themselves with the American Liberty and Property Association is strong and convincing evidence that they have but little confidence in the potency of the Church to develop a fraternal spirit among men.

These clergymen have enrolled themselves with the American Liberty and Property Association, because they have recognized the fact that such an organization is financed by men of means, and that a preacher with a glib tongue and a sanctimonious mug will be given the opportunity to take the rostrum and hurl his clerical maledictions against the "red spectre" that haunts the dreams of a master class.

Wherever there is a rich pasture upon which to graze, there can be found the saintly hypocrite, exhorting the feeble-minded to repudiate the principles of a movement that is destined to break the fetters of industrial servitude and place upon the brow of humanity the crown of economic liberty.

Professor Hoxie is mistaken when he says: "It is the Otises, the Parrys, the Van Cleaves and the Kirbys, who are most active in raising up Revolutionary Socialism in this country."

It is the brutality of the murderous industrial system and the conditions created by such a system that have given birth to Socialism and planted in the heart of labor a deathless yearning for an industrial democracy, where man, woman and child shall be free.

The Otises, the Parrys, the Van Cleaves and the Kirbys are but the products of the hellish system under which we live.

Otis, Parry, Van Cleave and Kirby could never have declared open war against labor unless they represented organizations of economic power that are arrayed against the interests of the working class. Such men are but the spokesmen of the oligarchy built up by a system that holds labor in chains.

The editorial in Collier's Weekly, however, discloses the fact that Socialism is no longer in its swaddling-clothes, but is robing itself in the garb of an adult to give battle to the hosts of Mammon.



STAY AWAY FROM PARK CITY!

Park City, Utah, Jan. 22, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in Miners' Magazine: All miners are requested to stay away from Park City, Utah, owing to the fact that the camp is overdone with idle men.

(Seal)

J. T. LEAHY, Secretary.
Park City Miners' Union, No. 144.

RESOLUTION.

Negaunee, Michigan.

To the Local Unions of the W. F. M.:

Fellow Workers—Whereas, We are in receipt of resolutions from the Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, and from the Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, favoring complete amalgamation of the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers of America; and

Whereas, We believe the time has come when we should make every effort to get all the workers in the mining industry organized into one gigantic organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby petition the Executive Board of the Western

Federation of Miners to take a referendum vote of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners on the matter of immediately consolidating with the United Mine Workers of America under one charter; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Executive Board of the W. F. M., and a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

NEGAUNEE MINERS' UNION NO. 128, W. F. M.

CONDITIONS AT MCGILL, NEVADA.

McGill, White Pine County, Nevada, January 25, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly publish, if space permits, a small item to all locals stating conditions quite dull in the McGill district. We have at present fifty to seventy-five idle men in camp. Everyone optimistic. Wishing you the blessings of health, Fraternally,

(Seal)

E. A. REDWANZ, Secretary 233.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Central City, South Dakota, January 23rd 1912.

We, the members of Independence Auxiliary No. 3, W. F. of M., wish to thank the members of the W. F. of M. who so liberally donated for our Xmas celebration. It was certainly a pleasant surprise to the children and us older ones also, as we had not looked for anything of the kind. But it did not take us long to get to work. We had a large tree nicely trimmed and lighted and 98 sacks of good things which pleased every child and made them feel happy. We also had some money left for each child to use as they pleased. We had a good program after Santa had distributed the goodies. We all joined in and had a most pleasant evening. We all went home with grateful hearts to the W. F. M.

"Inasmuch as ye have done in unto the little ones, ye have done it unto me."

ARE THE TIMES PROSPEROUS?

By John M. Work.

A metropolitan paper is authority for the statement that we are enjoying a season of great prosperity.

- Is it really true that the times are prosperous?
- Let's look at the matter very briefly from several different angles.
- If the times are prosperous, no one ate a charity Christmas dinner.
- If the times are prosperous, there is not a single beggar on the streets.
- If the times are prosperous, there is not a worker out of a job.
- If the times are prosperous, the charity organizations have gone out of business.
- If the times are prosperous, prostitution is unknown.
- If the times are prosperous, child labor has ceased.
- If the times are prosperous, poverty has become extinct.
- If the times are prosperous, there are no tramps.
- If the times are prosperous, crime has become a rarity.
- If the times are prosperous, suicide, insanity, drunkenness and disease are seldom heard of.

Now, answer the question yourself.

RESOLUTIONS FROM HANCOCK, MICHIGAN.

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 14, 1912.

Hancock Copper Miners' Union, No. 200, W. F. of M., at its regular meeting, held on Jan. 14, 1912, adopted the following resolution regarding the amalgamation of the W. F. of M. and U. M. W. of A.:

Whereas, The Porcupine Miners' Union, No. 145, has seen fit to ask the executive board of W. F. M. to submit to the referendum vote of the entire membership of the federation, the question of amalgamating the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers of America; and Whereas, The Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 145, has joined the Porcupine Miners' Union in this move by sending out resolutions to all the locals asking them to give due consideration to the question proposed; and

Whereas, The United Mine Workers of America through its fraternal delegates in the 19th annual convention of W. F. M. has advised the Western Federation of Miners not to seek amalgamation at the present time; and

Whereas, The representatives of both organizations involved who have had this matter under their consideration in their several meetings have come to the conclusion that direct affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers of America is impractical at the present time and that the mining department taking in both miners' organizations and other unions operating in such industries that are closely connected with mining, will best serve the purpose and needs of all concerned at the present time; and

Whereas, We believe that this mining department now under formation will, if successfully established, bring closer affiliation, not only between the men in the coal and metal mines, but also between us and those who toil in other industries closely connected with mining and

Whereas, We believe it absolutely necessary for the Western Federation of Miners to gain the assistance and co-operation of not only the United Mine Workers of America but also those who toil on docks and steamships on the Great Lakes and in the Smelters and Steel Mills of Pennsylvania and other kindred industries before it can complete its work or organization in the great iron regions of Michigan and Minnesota owned and controlled by that "Billion Dollar Enemy" the United States Steel Corporation; and

Whereas, It seems to us that the time has come when the several craft organizations still existing in the dominion of Steel trusts are forced, by the operations of the steel trust, to realize the fact that if they want to live, they must organize along the industrial lines; therefore be it

Resolved, That we must emphatically oppose the move made by Porcupine and Cobalt Unions until this Mining Department is solidly and firmly established and until it has been shown what can be accomplished by and through this department; and be it futher,

Resolved; That a copy of this resolution be sent to Miners Magazine for publication.

ISAAC FRANKI, Vice President,
C. E. HIETALA, Secretary-treasurer,
Committee.

(Seal)

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

By I. Tarkoff, Montrose, Colo.

In order to understand Socialism it is necessary to understand what capitalism is and what it is doing to us. For instance, we read in history, that a Dutchman bought the whole of Manhattan island on which New York now stands, for \$24.00. It is now worth, buildings and all, over three billions of dollars; and without figuring seriously, we think he has made a very fine investment. But when we figure up how much those \$24 would have earned at 8 per cent compound interest, which was considered low during all those years, we would find that \$24 invested 350 years ago, would buy the whole city of New York as it now stands, and still have nearly ten billion dollars left for pocket change. This shows the power of interest to confiscate property. Rent and profit are simply other forms of interest. It means that every dollar owned by anyone, beyond his needs, and invested on interest basis, has a power to confiscate property of immense proportions if given time for accumulation. This is what is meant by capitalism. It means that in some way, the owners of investing capital have or get what they need to live on and besides have extra capital which continues to earn for them compound interest, rent, or profit continuously without their own effort at all; sometimes even hiring people to do interest collecting or coupon clipping for them and when they die the corporations they have created continue the process.

Now, since interest earnings must be paid with real wealth, or property or something which must be produced by real labor, it simply means that anyone who has the power to draw interest, rent or profit, has to that extent the power to appropriate to himself the products of labor. Brain and brawn only, produce all wealth; therefore, all the burdens of interest, rent and profit in the entire world must finally be paid by those who produce the wealth necessary to meet such obligations. The speculator, middleman, or merchant may pay interest, rent or profit; but he will shift or unload it on those below him or get out of the business. But when it is once unloaded on the wealth producer it remains his burden for there is no one below him to unload it on. Brain and brawn produce all wealth and the capitalists confiscate it through profit, rent and interest. To prove this, we need only consult late government reports on corporations; which claim that 76 billions of the 110 billions wealth of this nation (not including government property) is now owned by corporations. The corporation reports deny it and claim that only 55 billions is in the hands of corporations. We will accept this correction. Those reports also show that while the entire wealth of the nation increases at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, corporation wealth increases at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or the corporations absorb not only the entire wealth increase of the nation annually, but three billions besides from the 55 billions which is not yet in their hands. Thus it can be seen that in 18 years more the entire wealth of this nation will be in the hands of corporations. After that what

will be their incentive? That is the end of capitalism. It is based on interest, rent and profit, and will be wound up by it. The fight and elimination between the trusts themselves is of no concern here.

In olden days we had wars which tended to destroy governments and private property and upset ownership; thus compelling a new start to concentrate property into the hands of the few. But that is largely done away with now. What incentive will there be left for the few who will own everything, except government property to continue industrial operations, except to absorb government property? The answer is "none." The only incentive they will have, will be to absorb government property so as to continue in the possession of their ill gotten wealth; and to accomplish that, they will have to force a despotic government on the masses, to hold them down helpless in their miserable positions.

That is the reason why Socialists are striving to capture the powers of government; for they can see that capitalism will have an end soon; and when capitalism ends it will find the government in the hands of the Socialists and then the real battle will begin between the masters with their private property, and the people with their government property. Here is where the Socialist idea of industry will face the music and be brought to the test. NOW WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

(To be continued next issue.)

DREAMERS.

Written for Miners' Magazine by W. E. H., Butte, Mont.

They say we are idly dreaming,
Our dreams are unreal and vain;
That the real we see, is the seeming,
As we dream the dream over again.
In every heart there's a longing—
A desire that nothing can kill,
A wish, to be free and untrammelled,
A belief that time will fulfill.

In his cottage the poor, humble peasant
Has a dream, "when his labors shall cease,"
And he paints in colors so pleasant
A picture of rest and of peace.
And he sees in the brightening future
Fulfillment of dream and desire,
And the dream that was called vain and idle
Makes his brothers dream and aspire.

From the bleak mountain top to the valley,
Country hamlet, in village and town,
Men are lighting the lamp of reason.
And the dreamers are gaining their own.
These are dreamers, not blind to conditions,
They are leaders and saviors of life,
And no longer the slaves of traditions—
They are ending the useless strife.

What is life at best but a journey
From birth to a drak, narrow grave?
Why not dream and be happy in dreaming;
Why cower and shrink like a slave?
The God that is in and about you,
Gives the right and the power to dream,
And the longing desire to hasten,
The dream that will surely come true.

Years ago men were shackled in bondage—
Slaves, servile, submissive and dumb,
And they prayed, full of faith and believing,
That the hour of freedom would come.
They dreamt of a time, when no master
Could take their lives as his due;
When the law would proclaim them "free men"
And surely that dream came true!

So the world may sneer at our dreaming,
For millions are dreaming the same,
And awake, are engaged in the labor
That is gaining a world-wide fame.
From ocean to ocean we're dreaming,
And teaching the world what to do;
And Right with its promises teeming
Will prove that our dreams came true.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL COMING TO AMERICA.

By R. A. Dague.

The Tacoma Daily Ledger of January 15th announces, on the authority of James E. West, executive secretary of the Boy Scouts of America, that "Major-General-Sir-Robert-Stevenson-Smyth-Baden-Powell, Commander-in-chief of the Boy Scouts of England, will soon visit this country and will review the Scouts of Portland, Oregon, on the 9th and 10th of February, and, at a later date be in Tacoma."

It has also been stated that he intends to visit many parts of the United States to promote the Boy Scout movement.

The announcement states that Major-General-Sir-Robert-Stevenson-Smyth-Baden-Powell is the "hero of the great battle fought at Mafeking," in the Transvaal, with the Boers, and that he ranks with Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts of England as a fighter. This is the English war-lord who went to Russia two years ago and induced the Czar to issue a proclamation requiring 3,500,000 peasant boys, between the ages of 12 and 15, to be organized into Boy Scouts, and receive military training by regular army officers. The Associated Press dispatches last July, in giving an account of the review of the Boy Scouts by the Czar, said the authorities "hoped that the early awakening of enthusiasm for the army will operate against the spread of seditious Socialism among the youth of Russia."

The Boy Scout movement, as proposed by Lord Baden-Powell, meets the approval of the Emperor of Germany, who, it has been stated, is promoting it in that country "to strengthen the army." The movement is receiving the support of other rulers and plutocrats of Europe. Recently this item appeared in some of the papers of the United States: "Lieutenant Simons, who is 'visiting this country, in command of the Australian boys, give an account of 'the Boy Scout movement as they have it in Australia. He states that already '100,000 boys are registered, and the purpose is to continue the work until 'Australia has 600,000 well-trained soldiers. Every boy of thirteen is registered. For two years he will be drilled (without a gun). At 15 years old 'the rifle will be put in his hands, and he will be drilled until he is 18."

And now it seems that Gen. Baden-Powell, the war-lord, is coming to America to promote a movement, the object of which is to cultivate a love of war in the innocent youth of this country. The Boy Scout movement is cunningly devised. Its object is hidden—is so adroitly covered up that pas-

tors of churches, members of the Y. M. C. A. and other citizens peacefully inclined, are induced to favor it. The real object of the inventors of the Boy Scouts is to defeat the world-wide movement for peace and international arbitration, and to cultivate the killing instincts in the boys of Europe and America, to the end that kings, emperors and plutocrats can crush the Socialist movement, and shoot into submission working people who may become too insistent in their demands for better conditions of living, or for an increase of wages.

This much titled English war-lord, who invented the Boy Scout movement, belongs to the English nobility, so-called. He is a professional man-killer, and he won great distinction in killing the peaceful Boers because England wanted the rich diamond mines of the Transvaal. I admit he has superior talent. He is a diplomat of a high order, in that he can induce thousands of church people and others to favor his wicked scheme of planting the seeds of war and murder in the minds of millions of innocent boys.

I hope the Socialists and working people of America will let Major-General-Sir-Robert-Stevenson-Smyth-Baden-Powell understand that they are not anxious to have a defender of czars, emperors, kings, nabobs and plutocrats of Europe to cross the Atlantic ocean and come to this country for the purpose of inoculating our innocent youth with the virus of war with all its unspeakable horrors. Let them say to Lord Baden-Powell, that we in America do not look with favor upon the practice of his friend, the Czar of Russia, murdering Jews and shooting to death hundreds of unarmed working men, women and children, whose only offense was that they were suffering for the necessities of life, and who marched to the palace to ask the Emperor for employment; neither do we greatly admire the "English heroes" who slaughtered the peaceful Boers for spoils. You are welcome to visit our country, "my lord." We will treat you well; Socialists are the champions of peace and brotherhood, but we say to you in all kindness, don't you dare to put into the minds of our children suggestions and influences which will develop into a desire to take swords and guns and to go forth and murder their fellow-beings for glory or spoils, even though you should label your suggestions "gallantry," "manliness" or "patriotism." Rather lend a hand and help us to put into their susceptible minds kindly thoughts, a love of justice, a desire to bring joy and blessings to people, instead of sorrow, curses and death—thoughts of a universal brotherhood, and to help to hasten the coming of that day when "swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and spears into pruning-hooks, and the nations shall learn war no more."

Yours for "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Tacoma, Washington, January, 1912.

AN INTERESTING REPLY FROM CHLORIDE MINERS' UNION.

Chloride, Arizona, Jan. 17, 1912.

Mr. H. P. Green, Secretary Advisory Convention Committee,
12 O'Neill Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, the Resolution Committee of Chloride Miners' Union, No. 77, W. F. of M., instructed to answer your reply—dated the 5th inst. at Phoenix, Arizona—to the union's resolution published in the Miners' Magazine of Jan. 11th, 1912, together with your resolution to which it was a reply—and instructed further to state the union's position clearly—beg leave to submit the following:

As to the duration of the conference and incident expense we note in your reply that its business will probably be transacted in two (2) days—thus clearing us on that point—which had been a debatable question inasmuch as the second subject of your resolution was worded as follows:

"and take such steps as may be deemed advisable to protect the interests of labor at the session of the legislature which will convene about Feb. 1st."

And the closing words of your circular calling for the convention—which were:

"Organized capital will be on the spot to draw the teeth from their laws. Shall organized labor be there and present a UNITED FRONT to protect themselves? That is the question."

These lines led us to believe the conference would be held throughout the legislative session.

As regards the first portion of your call for a conference which has as its object the formation of a State Federation of Labor, we are equally desirous of such a deed as yourselves, but will give no encouragement whatever to such a conference when it has also the object of "tipping" or making demands on a legislature regarding labor's legislative needs, and especially not when (owing to the legislature's absolute Democratic partisan control) the result would be a "boosting" conference for a political party—no matter what party. We do not wish to be misunderstood as holding the idea you have an ulterior motive in this call. We do not.

Nor do we feel licensed in any way to impugn your wisdom, as you have inferred. The few legislative concessions labor has gained heretofore has accrued through constant costly lobbying.

What we feel ourselves, and wish to see instilled in the minds of every workman, is, that in the new state of Arizona the need of this unsatisfactory and antique system has been discarded and the ultra-effectual reserved power of the initiative and referendum takes its place, costs him nothing and was won by labor at the ballot box through direct political action by laboring men.

As to your contention that lobbying had never entered into the subject of your call for a conference in any way we wish to cite you again to the second subject of your resolution quoted in the above.

To the call of your committee which is worded as follows:

"The committee desires especially to state that it was the sense of the conference that all unions should carefully consider the labor and mining articles of the constitution (18 and 19, page 33) and send delegates with instructions and suggestions as to what provisions should be embodied in the laws to be demanded by labor. Pledges have been given but labor must see that they are kept."

And to the closing remarks of your circular:

"9. Laws putting into effect the initiative, referendum and recall need be carefully watched.

Brothers: Shall these laws be made so as to effectually protect the working classes, or be filled "jokers" to suit the employing classes.

Organized capital will be on the spot to draw the teeth from their laws. Shall organized labor be there and present a UNITED FRONT to protect themselves? That is the question.

Radically differing from your opinion we maintain this to mean lobbying—pure and simple. Substantiating this we cite you the Webster's Collegiate Dictionary where the word lobby is defined: Any persons not members of a legislative body, who strive to influence its proceedings by personal agency. (U. S.)

We do not wish to quibble in this matter but consider the subject of sufficient importance—from the view we take—to call the attention of our fellow workingmen to the fact that in Arizona their votes—NOW—for the first time have a real potency. They may now vote for the MEASURES they want—DIRECTLY. It is no longer necessary for them to espouse any party or the election of any individual, follow him to the capital and beg him after election to enact the laws he promised.

The initiative and referendum places an "automatic governor" on the Legislature, and each member of it. Held in reserve by the people—always

on the spot—it is the strongest influence to compel all legislators to do their utmost for the public welfare—or, otherwise determine their own political downfall.

As an example—most of us have suffered a loss of our wages at some time, simply, the restrictions in the statutes relating to their collection, which entail too much loss of time to a wage-beaten, "broke" workingman and the exaction of bonds he cannot furnish. Now suppose this Legislature should fail to remedy this.

After its adjournment, an initiative petition would be circulated for a referendum vote and it would then be the legislators who would wake up and exclaim: "What a confounded lot of fools we have been." And not us workingmen.

In our opinion the following Legislature would appreciate its position of responsibility more keenly and be extremely careful to fulfill its duties. And each following Legislature would comprise more efficient and honest men because it would mean the political life of each political party to see to it that its nominees be a credit to it in points of ability, principle and character.

We believe, therefore, it is the wisest policy to leave the Legislature alone to prove itself worthy or unworthy of a people's trust, to resort to the initiative and referendum in repudiation of a Legislature's acts or to fill in its shortcomings when advisable, and that each workingman learn how to use the ballot in his own interest to vote for measures first—man or party afterwards.

CHAS. P. CANNON,

J. A. MACDONALD,

PAUL E. WHITE,

Resolutions Committee.

(Seal)

Resolved, that this union concur in the resolutions committee's reply and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication and another copy be mailed to the secretary of the advisory conference committee, 12 O'Neill building, Phoenix, Ariz.

(Seal)

L. V. CAROTHERS, Recording Secretary.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, January.—Who are putting up the money for the La Follette campaign?

This question is often asked in Washington political circles. Some tell you that Rudolph Spreckles, the sugar king of the Pacific Coast; Gifford Pinchot, the practical land-owner and theoretical conservationist; Medill McCormick, of the family controlling the Harvester Trust, and Senator Bourne, the cotton magnate, are the La Follette "angels." But others have another answer. A plausible one, too.

The story is going round in Washington that Gary and Perkins of the Steel Trust are backing La Follette. The Steel Trust, be it remembered, has always been a favorite with the Roosevelt insurgents. According to Teddy, it is a law-abiding trust. That corporation not only escaped prosecution during Roosevelt's regime but even got Teddy's assistance to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Gary and Perkins are sore on the Taft administration for making the Steel Trust the "goat" in the campaign to get votes to re-elect the present occupant of the White House. They feel that the "trust-busting stunt" should have been tried on some other corporation and not endanger the standing of steel on the stock market. So Gary and Perkins are trying to get even.

Either Roosevelt or La Follette is known to be acceptable to the Steel Trust. Either one is also acceptable to the insurgents everywhere. Now it wouldn't look nice for Teddy to open up an active campaign, so La Follette is the man boomed for presidency. Of course, this means the convention will have to take Roosevelt as a compromise between Taft and La Follette.

When La Follette first opened his campaign in this city he tried to raise money from the rank and file of the insurgents. He attempted the dues-paying method used by the Socialist party as a means to raise revenue. But La Follette soon found out that the insurgents were willing to "talk radical," but somewhat shy at the proposition of contributing cold cash.

So for awhile the La Follette boom was a thing only on paper. But about the same time the federal prosecution against the Steel Trust was instituted money started to come in at the La Follette headquarters. A few weeks later the La Follette outfit rented an entire floor in the big Evans office building in this city. Also they put to work about forty persons to boom things up for the Wisconsin senator.

A couple of press agents are now turning out reams of copy about the Incomparable Insurgent and about a dozen agents are touring the country rounding up delegates for the convention. It is estimated that the Washington office alone costs over a thousand dollars a week.

Now, of course, insurgents will tell you about Bob La Follette's honesty, etc. They may say that the four gentlemen mentioned above are financing La Follette's campaign. Granting that this is true, why should they do this? What do they expect in return?

But political Washington doesn't believe that Spreckles, Pinchot, McCormick and Bourne are putting up half the cash that is being used to capture the nomination for the insurgent leader. The way La Follette's machine is running, the politicians here are convinced that "Honest Bob" has some very good friends with unlimited resources in the citadel of capitalism—Wall Street.

Fight Over Eight-hour Bill.

A bitter struggle over the eight-hour bill is now being waged before the United States Senate.

On one side workers are humbly petitioning senators to enact this bill into law as soon as possible. On the other side manufacturers and employers generally are sending pointed telegrams to influential statesmen of the Upper House ordering them to kill the measure.

The labor organizations have taken up the campaign for the passage of the eight-hour bill largely through the efforts of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have been set to work by James A. Emery, the Washington lobbyist of organized capital.

Now, then, who are going to decide this fight between capitalists and laborers? Why, Senators Penrose of the Steel Trust, Bailey of the Oil Trust, Guggenheim of the Copper Trust, Lippitt of the Cotton Trust, Warren of the Wool Trust, Smoot of the Sugar Trust and Root, Lodge and Heyburn, senators-at-large of all trusts.

Dangerous Military Bill.

Unless the American people soon become aroused and register a vigorous protest, the United States Congress is certainly to pass the most dangerous bill ever introduced.

The House committee on military affairs has approved and is ready to report favorably a bill introduced by Representative Pepper of Iowa, which provides for a system of federal pay for the organized militia of the several states. The bill has been strongly pushed by the war department and the various military organizations of the country.

Should the Pepper bill pass Congress, over 120,000 soldiers would be added to the United States standing army. The bill provides that members of the militia shall get one-fourth of the pay now received by the regular army. This means that the government would pay about \$8,000,000 a year in

salaries in order to put the state militia more directly under the control of the federal war department.

Under the federal pay system, the militia would no doubt be greater menace to striking workmen than it is now.

Berger Urges Votes for Women.

Votes for women will be an accomplished fact if an amendment to the constitution proposed by Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member of the House, is passed by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the several states.

Within a few weeks Berger will introduce in Congress a monster petition in favor of woman suffrage, bearing, it is estimated, about a million signatures of men and women in all walks of life: The Socialist party is in charge of this mammoth job, but a number of labor and progressive organizations are assisting in this undertaking.

Berger Supports Lloyd Bill.

Insisting that the government of the United States ought to be at all times the model employer, Berger appeared before the House committee on reform in the civil service and made a statement as to his position on the Lloyd bill, which, if passed, would give government employees the right to join unions and petition Congress.

Berger denounced the "gag rule" issued by Roosevelt and affirmed by Taft as un-American and tyrannical. He urged the committee to report the bill favorably and "as soon as possible."

"I give fair warning," Berger declared, "that unless the conditions in the government service are remedied by this Congress, the Socialist party will make the opposition to the mistreatment of government employees one of the issues of the next election. There can be no doubt as to how the voters at large will consider the question."

"DEMOCRATIC" ALABAMA, THE SHAME AND DISGRACE OF THE SOUTH.

By Shelby M. Harrison.

(Exclusive Service the Survey Press Bureau).

A boy in Anniston, Ala., trespassed upon the railroad tracks. He was arrested, sentenced to 60 days' hard labor, and leased out to a coal operator. He was totally inexperienced in coal mining, unused to its dangers, and was at work only a few days when he met with an accident which resulted in the amputation of one of his legs. He will hobble around the rest of his life on one leg—a cripple for life for trespassing, a thing that hundreds of people do from year to year unmolested!

Last April 8, 123 negro convicts working in the Banner mine, operated at the time by the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company, were instantly killed by an explosion. Seventy-two of the convicts were from Jefferson county, in which Birmingham is located; and 21 of the 72, or 30 per cent, were convicted of offenses so minor that their sentences, aside from cost, did not exceed 20 days.

Coal mining is one of the two most hazardous occupations that today enrolls any very large number of workers. And coal mining where the danger of inexperienced workers injuring themselves is exceedingly great, where the opportunities for those who already are murderers to injure or kill their fellow workers is also exceedingly great—coal mining, an occupation ranking among the two most deadly even where free labor is employed—that is the occupation to which Alabama hires out 50 per cent of her state and county convicts, whether they be trivial misdemeanants or criminals of the lowest order.

The Alabama convict labor system embraces state convicts, county convicts and county prisoners. During the last five years the number of state convicts has averaged about 2,500 per year and of county convicts in all counties about 700. Both state and county convicts who are able must work and their labor brings into the Alabama state treasury above \$400,000 annually, and into the county treasuries nearly \$100,000.

Except for several hundred convicts in the penitentiary at Wetumpka and at the state farm and factory at Speigner, the labor of convicts, both state and county, is contracted out. The men go not only to the coal mines, but to sawmills, private farms, a stove foundry and turpentine camps. Only the most able-bodied are sent to the mines. In round numbers, 1,500 convict miners are divided among five operating companies.

For the non-performance of tasks, except under good excuse, corporal punishment may be inflicted in the form of whipping. The victim is made to lie down and fifteen lashes over a back covered with but one garment may be, and usually are, administered. Many stories are told about the Birmingham district, where at least half of all the convicts work. For example: "Pig" Ford, a half-witted negro, is alleged to have been whipped and kicked to death several years ago by a warden of county convicts. It developed at the trial of the warden that Ford was a cocaine fiend and that the habit had destroyed his mind, a condition which the heavy-handed penal machinery of the state had not been deft enough to discover. The man should have been sent to an institution for defectives. The state was blind in its punishment as the deputy who beat him.

I am convinced, however, that flagrant abuse is the exception rather than the rule in prison camps. But those exceptions show the serious possibilities of the flogging system. The world's experience is that it is too great a strain on human nature to vest brutal power over other men's bodies in any group of officials.

More questionable perhaps than the methods employed to force unpaid men to do a day's work, is the effect of the system upon outside free labor. Free wages are kept down by this completely controlled labor supply. With the coming in of machine mining, the old time skill of the pick miner is no longer essential in the soft coal beds, and 1,500 convicts can appreciably affect the wages of 20,000 free men.

But this system reacts against the miner's interest in another way. It has been a great factor in preventing unionism among the miners. Convict laborers cannot strike for if they do they are beaten for it. If free labor has a grievance which if would make emphatic by quitting work, the convict miners keep grinding out enough coal to take the edge off the protest. In the big strike of 1908, which broke the back of unionism in the coal mines of the district, convict labor turned out its daily quota of coal right through the period.

But viewed from a still more important angle, the Alabama convict system has failure written across it. Public opinion is coming to sanction the imprisonment of men free in society on two grounds; first—self-protection and second, rehabilitation. A school which turns out illiterates, or a hospital which sends back patients infested with contagion, is to be compared to a prison system which turns out men embittered, with weakened vitality, without vocational training, with new vices and with the stigma of crime upon them to batter them down into the ranks of marauders.

Three hundred and sixty convicts loose in the darkness of the mines—this is in no sense a school of reform, but one of crime. Gambling goes on all the time, to put it as one man did, "from shoestrings to a chew of tobacco," and the long Sundays are especially given over to it. "Why," said he, "they will gamble the buttons off their clothes." But gambling is, of course, only the outward sign of the commerce in criminal ways which tends to drag down the whole gang to the level of the meanest.

One of the most heartening factors in the present situation is the work

to improve conditions undertaken by the new state inspector of county jails and city prisons, Dr. W. H. Oates. Jails have been systematically visited, a number of them condemned, prisoners removed to adjacent counties when his orders were disregarded, some of the more flagrant insanitary conditions cleaned up as a beginning of complete renovation, and a system of monthly reports from jailers to the state inspector's office instituted. All this has not been done without opposition, however, and opposition of such strength that it is likely to be crippled unless the citizens of Alabama rally on quick call to the support of a courageous officer who is doing his duty.

Over the door leading into the county jail at Anniston, the jailers' children had last summer innocently pinned in three inch letters the word "Welcome." Behind their play lay the whole grim situation. It is to the economic interest of everybody concerned—deputies, sheriffs, court clerks, jailers, coal, lumber and turpentine companies, county and state—to have men arrested and to keep them in custody. The sheriff and his men are paid a fee for every arrest. It is money in the sheriff's pocket if he refuses the man's bond. More money, the more prisoners are lodged and fed in jail, and the more days they are kept there.

Courts and jails and prison systems are warped out of their right functions when they are counted on and expected to produce revenue. They rightly belong in the department of justice—or, if you will, of moral health—not the department of taxation or public finance nor as feeders for political pork barrels.



DEATH IN THE MINES

For the past few years our coal mines have been veritable jaws of death. All attempts to minimize the appalling death rate from obviously avoidable accidents have fallen flat. And why? Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, Cal., in his address before the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Economic Association, in Washington, D. C., boldly exposed the causes of mine horrors and promulgated a system of federal supervision and inspection as a means of preventing the terrible death toll. His address follows:

"All the coal mines in the United States should be protected by the establishment of an interstate mining commission with power to enact and enforce regulations in this industry.

"This commission should have direct charge of the coal mines owned by the nation, whether operated by the nation or under private lease. National regulation in European coal mines has enormously reduced the percentages of fatalities in the last eighteen years, while with the interstate regulations in the United States during the same period, the rate has steadily increased from 2.67 in 1895 to 4.86 in 1907. The death rate in the various states, too, has varied tremendously from 2.25, the average rate in Illinois, for a term of years, to the frightful figures in the case of Colorado for the year 1907, when twenty-one out of every thousand miners lost their lives in a single year, more than twenty times the rate of fatality for Belgium or France.

"The national government has saved the lives of thousands of railroad employes by enforcing the use of automatic couplers and other safety appliances. Why should it not protect the lives of coal miners by enforcing the case of mines producing coal for the interstate markets such regulations as have been proven efficient in the saving of life? State regulation has failed woefully in the past. It is altogether unlikely that it will improve in the future for the following reasons:

"First: Each state fears to impose regulations upon its own coal operators more burdensome than those to which their competitors in other states competing in common markets are subjected.

"Second: Each individual state cannot for itself make the scientific investigations, or maintain a body of experts of the efficiency easily attainable by the national government.

"Third: State inspectors, owing to political influences, are notoriously less efficient than federal inspectors.

"Three European experts, invited by our national government to inspect our mines, agree that American mining, now so fatal, can be made as safe as any in the world, and at a very small increase, if any, in the cost of production.

"Under state regulation during the last twenty years, 30,000 coal miners have been killed and 80,000 seriously injured. We kill every year more than all of the rest of the world beside. Both common sense and humanity demand that the federal government safeguard the life of the miner as it has come in recent years to safeguard the life of the railroad worker."

What Dr. Haynes says as regards the inefficiency of the state mine inspectors is notoriously true. However, there are some eminently proficient state inspectors, whose qualification cannot be excelled; but they lack courage to perform their duty. There is an easy-going disposition among them to overlook slight infraction of rules and regulations for fear of offending those to whom they owe their positions.

Whenever a disaster occurs these recreant public servants splutter about the works and make a display of their pretended courage by rushing into danger. Suffice it to say that if they would display half as much courage in enforcing the rules and regulations, and also recommending and insisting peremptorily upon the removal of dangerous elements from the mines, the aforementioned death rate could be incredibly reduced. But they are afraid—afraid of the political influences.

Dr. Haynes's scheme of federal regulation is worthy of consideration. A federal commission clothed with power to study mining conditions throughout the whole country and devise safeguards for the protection of the miners is highly desirable. Certainly this would be an improvement on the present crude system of inspection—United Mine Workers Journals.

THE LAMENTABLE INCREASE OF MODESTY.

Surely Theodore Roosevelt is the Oscar Hammerstein of patriots.

There is not a press agent stunt he does not know. There is not a publicity measure he cannot use. There is nothing either in the line of circus advertising, circularizing or arousing curiosity, that he cannot pull off in a way that would have made him Barnum's best man, or would have fitted him to assist Hammerstein in the work of making himself a feature fixture in the daily press.

This is no world for a modest, timid man.

If you wish to be known as one who hides your light under a bushel you must advertise the fact.

If you are a timid, shrinking violet, you must let the fact be known in boxcar letters, and you must do rock and rail fence advertising in the bargain. The modest man whose virtues are recognized by the public is the one who can yell the loudest. And if there is any one who can out-yell out-advertise, out-pace and out-stimulate curiosity, compared with Theodore Roosevelt and Oscar Hammerstein, he has yet to make his mellifluous voice heard.

This kind of modesty has been steadily growing these many years. It does not much matter what a man does, so long as what he does brings him into sufficient prominence.

Newspapers are hungry for sensational items and those who know how to furnish them are the ones sure to win fame and win support.

Possibly a few generations ago the Harriman episode would have entirely discredited Roosevelt and he would have precipitately and slinkingly retired from public gaze. Now it is different. It is an advertising element and is worth a great deal to him.

For some people will look upon him as a mighty smart fellow. And we all worship smart fellows. Anybody who could have got that big chunk of cash out of as close and clever a business man as Harriman surely deserves general support.

Another vociferously modest man is William Jennings Bryan. He megaphones his modesty from the housetops, and he has been able, campaign after campaign, through the proper touting of his modesty, to make himself an issue.

When he was nominated for the first time he was a comparatively young person, and there was hope that he would learn. He was not too old, but something else must have hindered him besides age. Anyhow, he did not learn. In fact, he forgot a few of the essential things that he seemed to know when he was a mere member of the House of Representatives. Since his first nomination he has been giving this country the full benefit of his ignorance.

Like Roosevelt, he is an editor.

A really modest man must be an editor to make himself known. He must have control of a paper in which all his reticence, his unwillingness to pose, his charming simplicity, and so on may be poured. Other men who own other papers might possibly refuse to give him sufficient space in which to proclaim his virtues and spread his greatness over the entire country.

There are several striking examples of this.

If an enemy keeps silent about William Randolph Hearst, or tries to keep him from being known, does he take part in the unseemly act?

No, indeed. The pages of the Journal, American and Examiner are always open to him, and his self advertising always stands next to more or less pure reading matter. Neither does he have to pay the customary rates. The paper is his, to do with what he likes.

Senator La Follette is another one. He has a sort of a weakly weekly, but it is strong for La Follette. No one would take him for an unblemished, unself-seeking patriot if he did not hammer the fact into their heads. They might even imagine he is a politician seeking office for the sake of what he can get out of it.

But perish such thought. Roosevelt, Bryan, Hearst and La Follette merely run their papers in order to let people know how modest they are.

Proprietors of other papers are so brazen that in no circumstances would they permit these illustrious persons to monopolize every inch of space.

But those papers are now being served as they should be. The shrinking quartet of political patriots have not only their own means of publicity, but they compel their rivals also to recognize them.

When Roosevelt wishes to create a sensation he goes somewhere and orders all reporters excluded.

Immediately there is a sensation. The reporters and editors know that something great is on. They pry about, they buttonhole and question, they surmise and theorize—and then, confidentially, Roosevelt admits to them that he wishes some space. And he always gets it.

Better than all the others he has the faculty of denying what he has said. Out of this he gets double and triple publicity. In the first place, he is credited with what he said. In the second, he is credited with not saying what he said. And in the third place, he is credited with saying that he denied what he denied, and thus he keeps it up until he strikes a new vocal lead.

He is the lucky fellow who has been able to make capital of the fact that all men are liars. If he did not remind them continually of this lamentable falling, a great deal of really good publicity would be lost. It is hard to be thus harsh. Yet Theodore never hesitates. He makes the assertion right off the reel, and no wavering retort of "you're another" ever daunts him.

There is one great advantage this quartet of editors have. They never use the evasive, editorial "we." They are never forced to say "we believe that all men, excluding ourselves, are scoundrels." No, indeed. They simply say, "I know this to be the case," and that settles it.

The four of them are to figure rather prominently in the coming campaign. That is assurance enough that it will be a lively one. They will be the issue, and the issue will naturally be winged words. Without them this country would be a dreary, silent wilderness. But with them, and their modesty working overtime, we have more than enough noise to go around.

Americans appear to like it. They have stood for all the shifts, reverses, turns and evasions in which Roosevelt, Bryan, Hearst and La Follette have indulged and seem willing to stand for still more. It has not exactly been of circus quality. But then it has always been spectacular enough to suit.—New York Call.

PURPOSE OF BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Training Ground for Soldiers and Supporters of the Present System.

The Boy Scout Movement is not only an attempt to provide the material for a great fighting force, to train boys to become efficient soldiers, it also aims to exert an influence in industry.

It is a movement called into being by the fact that thousands of people, workers especially, are beginning to enquire into the miserable social conditions now existing, and to accept the correct remedy. It is designed not to provide another remedy for those conditions, but to make the masses contented with them, prepared to accept the worst and to fight if necessary to maintain things as they are.

Aside from being an effort to educate boys against any attempt to change the social system, it seeks to turn them into strikebreakers, and profitable servants of the employing class in general. The man who figures as the founder of the Boy Scouts, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, says the object is not to make military scouts of the boys, but to form them into "Peace Scouts." Anyone who cares to read his books will see that he has both objects in view.

He says there is no intention of teaching the boys militarism or blood-thirstiness, and proves this by saying there is no military drill in the training of scouts. He gives as his reason for this omission the fact that military drill does not produce the best soldiers. In other words, he has discovered a better method of producing soldiers, and then expects his readers to believe that he doesn't want to produce them. His books are full of stories calculated to show the life of the soldier to be an ideal one for a boy. On every page the Scout is exhorted to "Be Prepared" to fight for his King and his country when ordered to do so. The Boy Scout movement is not openly militaristic. It is worse. It subtly appeals to the youthful imagination and paves the way for the boy to become a willing, trustful and obedient soldier.

This is its least important character, however. The peace part of the program is by far the worst. It is the most dangerous to the future well being, comfort and happiness of the working class. Imagine what would happen in the event of any body of workers demanding a higher wage or better working conditions, if the employers had at their disposal an army of efficient workers trained to obey quickly and cheerfully the orders of their superiors. That is exactly what Baden-Powell and the class of which he is the voice are aiming at. One has only to read the work entitled, "The Canadian Boy Scout" to verify this statement.

In the first place, it is sought to make scouts strive to secure "proficiency badges." In order to get these badges, scouts are required to qualify as blacksmiths, bee farmers, airmen, carpenters, clerks, stenographers, cooks, dairymen, electricians, telegraphers, engineers, farmers, firemen, farriers, gardeners, "handymen," photographers, plumbers, poultry farmers, printers, seamen, and military occupations such as marksmen, buglers, etc. The scout organization, then, according to its own authorities, is a training ground for tradesmen and workers of all grades.

So much for the technical part of a scout's education, now for the moral or social part. The idea that is insisted upon more than any other is that the scout must obey orders. Orders from whom? From those in authority over him, of course, which in the last analysis would be the government. In strikes, governments are always on the side of the employers.

Further, scouts are taught to accept all conditions with a smile and without any complaints, and to perform services for others cheerfully and without thought of any reward. Who are the "others"? Those who would be in a position to request the services of scouts. The government again, and finally, the employing class. Here is a paragraph from Baden-Powell's book:

"A ship can be either a heaven or a hell; it depends entirely on the men in her. If they are surly, inclined to grouse, and untidy, they will be an unhappy ship's company. If they are, like scouts, cheerily determined to make the best of things, to give and take, and to keep their place tidy and clean, they will be a happy family and enjoy their life."

If this is not designed to prevent shipowners and other owners from ever having complaints of horrible and unsafe conditions in their ships, factories, etc., then what is it for? No other construction can be placed upon it. It is such a spirit, coupled with the fear of dismissal, that is responsible for many fatal accidents and great disasters. Workmen are often aware that they are in danger of their lives but are so resigned to their fate, or in such fear of losing their jobs, that they say nothing.

As a whole, the Boy Scout movement is started for the one purpose of providing the employers of the British Empire with a reserve army of workmen which will be always ready to protect their property and assist them in their efforts to secure greater profits.

The only attempt to offer an explanation of social problems appears in the form of that old exploded theory that all working class miseries are caused by a lack of thrift. The scout is taught to save. Moreover he is told that saving will keep him from want. Baden-Powell says on this point:

"A very large proportion of the distress and unemployedness in all countries is directly due to the want of thrift on the part of the people themselves. Our social reformers, before seeking for new remedies, would do well to set this part of the problem right in the first place. They would then probably find very little more left for them to do. There is money enough in Britain to go round if it were properly made use of by all workingmen."

Thus, Mr. Workingmen, they hope to teach your boy to become a manly, upright citizen by teaching him a falsehood to start with. The truth, which is not denied by anybody except when it is hoped to deceive somebody, is this: Employment comes from Business, Business comes from Buying, Buying means spending, and a good deal of the spending comes out of Wages, which come from Employment. When spending ceases, business suffers and employment fall off. Wealth comes not from saving but from spending. Fortunes are made because capitalists spend their money in buying labor-power and getting the best of the bargain. Nobody ever got wealthy through saving yet. Poverty increases because workingmen sell labor-power and get the worst of the bargain by selling it for less than it will produce.

To sum up: The Boy Scout movement will not produce Men, but will deepen ignorance and prejudice and make boys into servile, willing slaves.

Working parents should teach their boys to obey no orders that do not satisfy their reasoning powers; to desire independence and to love true liberty; to avoid working for any man; that labor produces all wealth; to regard the happiness, comfort and well being of those who toil as the greatest of all objects for which to strive, and to realize that poverty is something which can easily be done away with by the united action of the working class in laying hold of those things which are socially operated to produce wealth.—Western Clarion.

WORK THAT WON.

With the German Socialists the emancipation of labor and the inauguration of the Socialist republic are not to come as the result of a miracle or of some sudden demonstration. They have patiently, heroically and unflinchingly built up their organization, planned their battles and pushed forward toward their ultimate goal. There is no party on earth clearer as to its purposes, more revolutionary in its utterances or more unswerving in carrying out its plans. They have been fighting many years now, and during all that time they have stood steadfastly on the bedrock principles of Socialism.

As a result of that honest, fearless method, the party has grown to the point where it commands 4,400,000 votes. It is an army before which the ruling class of Germany trembles, and it is an army that is sure to grow still more. Nothing can stop it now, and the present magnificent showing is certain to give a tremendous additional impetus to Socialist movements everywhere.

While discussion within the party has been untrammelled, there has been no departure from the strict road, no chasing after fantastic ideas and no useless experimenting with new forms of organization. Those methods which were found to bring the best results are the ones that have been used. Their effectiveness can be seen in the wonderful vote cast and in the victories already won.

Our German comrades have, in many ways, far greater obstacles to overcome than we have. But the working class recognizes in the Social Democracy the only working class political organization and they loyally support it. The party itself interferes in no way with the internal affairs of the trade unions. Yet the party supports the trade unions wholeheartedly in all the fights on which they enter. They form together the two great defensive and offensive weapons of the German working class, and they are recognized as such.

Over a year ago plans were well under way for the great contest which came last week. The planning was done carefully and deliberately, but so thoroughly and wisely that weak districts were built up and recruits were gained in places where few had hitherto existed. As the campaign proceeded the zeal increased enormously and every comrade did the work assigned to him. When there was a general literature distribution, all took part in it and the city or town was absolutely covered from end to end. In all, millions of pieces of literature were given away and thousands of meetings were held.

When the day for voting came, the German comrades were confident of an excellent vote, for they knew the work they had done. There had been no shirking of duties and no cessation of activity. The Socialists had before them the task of making more Socialist voters, more party members, more friends and adherents, and they performed that task.

The jingolists are shrieking against them and are appealing to the army

to defend the Fatherland against the anti-patriotic Socialists. But that Socialist army which marched to the ballot box on Friday is the one that is soon to rule Germany, and rule it for the welfare of the working class.

The cry of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung shows the fear this Socialist gain has caused. "The Socialists," it says, "employ turbulent terrorism at home and build up a vision of the general fraternization of the world." The only turbulence during the campaign was that created by the present ruling class, the nobles and clerics, the militarists and members of the middle class. The hope of a world-wide fraternity is part of the Socialist program, and Socialists everywhere rejoice in what their German comrades have done to advance the cause.

The attitude of the anti-Socialist German press shows that the gains made by the Socialists are considered as a check on militarism. The cannon kings and shipbuilders have industriously promoted the increase of armies and navies, for therein lay their profit. They have even sought war as an excuse for the maintenance of armies and navies, and much of their hatred of the Socialists is due to the Socialist opposition to war.

But an ever-increasing number of Germans accept the Socialist position, and in spite of the war clamors, in spite of the tremendous campaign for increased "defenses," and the attempts made to inspire fear of foreign powers, the Socialists were able to gain over a million new supporters.

It was a battle of tremendous importance, and it is highly significant of the development of modern ideas. The working class everywhere are more and more turning to Socialism as their only hope. More and more will turn as soon as the truth is presented to them. It was the able presentation of the Socialist program that gave the German Socialists such power, and the presentation was the result of work, hard, persistent, intelligent work.—New York Call.

CHARITY FAILS.

The Philanthropic Millionaire Dies and the World Finds That His Dollars Wrote His Will.

How woefully inefficient is charity as a means of remedying the evils inherent in an economic system of society!

The word "charity" is abused—charity is imposed upon when asked to do the impossible.

Charity can not be expected to right wrongs. It is unjust to ask it, for when charity is offered to those who cry for justice, what is more natural than that they should cry out against charity and call her mockery, a deceit, a hypocrite?

Charity is a good thing in her place. Charity is a practical manifestation of a noble impulse. True charity is a manifestation of the spirit of human brotherhood, individually and crudely practiced, but nevertheless a commendable thing.

Today charity is in distress. She is forced to bear the brunt of censure because of the wrongs which she is unfairly called upon to redress—the censure which should be cast instead upon those who profit from the wrongs. Consciously or unconsciously, those who benefit by injustices of a system that means profit to themselves and poverty to others have used charity as a buffer against the complaints of the sufferers.

The more sensitive they are the more charity they use with which to pad their ears to the cries of the victims and to shut out for themselves the truth of their own positions in society.

One gives libraries. Another gives schools. Another gives endowments to colleges. Another affects profit-sharing. Another has some other hobby. Thus they persuade themselves that it is just that they should have great profits on the labor of the poor, because, forsooth, do they not use these profits, or at least a small percentage of them, to help the poor?

Some kings have done such things and defended their "divine right" to rule over other men on the ground that they gave to them a portion of that which they took.

Flimsy argument, sophistry with which to salve the conscience. The AVERAGE is the thing; and the AVERAGE says that they don't give it back. The AVERAGE says that they keep all but the 1 per cent or less which will deaden the sound of protest.

The AVERAGE says that much talk forms the greater portion of charity today. The AVERAGE says that charity from those who have is mostly a matter of indulgence in a hobby, a pastime, a mere relief from the boredom of too much of the world's goods, or perhaps oftener still, a bid for notoriety, for the plaudits of fellowmen.

A millionaire died the other day in Chicago. He had talked much of philanthropy. He had given much advice to the poor, most of which was advice on how to produce more for those who employ them, how earlier to train the bodies of the young in bondage to the machine, which he and others owned.

Individuals matter not, so it is not worth while to mention this one's name. There is no need to point him out and say he was black, for he but responded to the environment that created both victims and exploiters.

Granted that his heart beat faster at the sight of suffering. Granted that he thought he was helping individuals. The fact remains that he did not. The fact remains that his CHARITY failed in life and that his DOLLARS spoke after.

The fact remains that all the appeal of charity as a virtue did not cause his pen to waiver a jot when he wrote his will (after he wrote his talk of philanthropy)—did not secure for herself one small coin of all his wealth.

He gave up nothing in the last hour when the pleasure of the hobby was gone. His will mentioned nothing but self and those begotten of his immediate self. The dollar ruled; the man did not.

So it is. Men may feel the virtue of charity, may weep at suffering. THEY may experience the emotions of human brotherhood, but DOLLARS do not.

Dollars rule themselves and the greater the aggregation of them in one mass the greater the momentum of that mass in its own economic direction.

Only the words he left after him had some effect and shamed those to whom his dollars had come into some pretense of carrying out his talk.

There is the lesson. Charity is helpless, enthralled, the creature of DOLLARS, and made to do service as a butler to eject from the palace of wealth the very heralds (the cries of anguish, the groans of the poor) who come to summon charity herself to the aid of those whom she fain would help were she free.

Charity is in bondage to dollars and she can not come. JUSTICE alone is the hope of the wronged. Let us remember that it is not charity's fault, but let us look only to that source from which help can come—JUSTICE. Chicago Daily Socialist.

IN MEMORIAM.

Silverton, B. C., December 9, 1911.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken away our brother and member of this union who met with a fatal accident while following his usual vocation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Ben Kneeborne we, the members of Silverton Miners' Union tender our sincere sympathy and condolence to his sorrowing relatives; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this letter be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy sent to the relatives and a copy spread upon the minutes.

(Seal)

COMMITTEE.
F. F. LIEBSCHER,
Secretary No. 95.

IN MEMORIAM.

Gem, Idaho, January 20, 1912.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper, Death, has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved brothers, John Pearson and Arndt Lindsten, who were caught in a snowslide at the Rockford mine near Wardner, Idaho, on the morning of Friday, January, 12, 1912; and

Whereas, Gem Miners' Union No. 11 has lost two true and faithful members in the death of these brothers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Gem Miners' Union extend to the relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the relatives and a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

(Seal)

GEM MINERS' UNION NO. 11, W. F. M.
ED ERICKSON,
NICK FOUNELL,
ANDREW ERICKSON,
WM. McELMOILL,

IN MEMORIAM.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, January 22, 1912.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper has again invaded our ranks and removed therefrom our brother, Aro Laide, being killed by an explosion, another victim of the profit system. He was known as a true and loyal worker for the cause of humanity and as such his loss is deeply deplored, and we hereby tender his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Miners' Magazine and Tyokausa for publication.

(Seal)

HUGH KINNIBURGH,
FRANK MAHONEY,
M. P. GINNEY,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Park City, Utah, January 22, 1912.

At the regular meeting of Park City Miners' Union No. 144 held January 18, 1912, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An all-wise Father has removed from us our esteemed brother, Peter O'Hare; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Peter O'Hare, our union loses a worthy member, a just champion of honest labor and true unionism, a good man and citizen.

Resolved, That our union teach the hope of immortality and lead us to dwell on the beautiful traits in human nature; that it assures us that the golden chain that binds us in life cannot be severed in death.

Resolved, That our hearts reach out in sympathy for the bereaved brother, and while we fondly cherish the memory of our departed brother, we will not forget those he loved; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his brother and one to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that they be spread in full on the minutes of our meeting.

(Seal)

PAT McEVOY,
ANDY GOODWIN,
JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Death has removed from amongst us our faithful and well-beloved brother, Robert Williams; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Sandon Miners' Union No. 81 of the Western Federation of Miners, extend to the relatives of our deceased brother our deep and sincere sympathy with them in this sorrow; that copies of this resolution be forwarded to our late brother's relatives; to the Kaslo Kootenain, Slovan Record and Miners' Magazine for publication, and one spread upon the records of the organization; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

(Signed)

PERCY W. JOHNSTON,
ANGUS J. MCGILLIVRAY,
JOHN E. MULLIN,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

As a last duty to our brothers, Joe Besigh and Joe Spelgottl, we indite this humble eulogy:

With sadness of heart, and with spirit clothed in sorrow, we dedicate this last tribute to our brothers whom the Angel of Death has suddenly whisked from our midst.

Gone forever from our sight, from our councils and pleasures, vanished eternally from the rugged pathway of life; journeying afar from us who called them friend, their generous spirits, their manly manners and their pleasant companionship shall remain brightly inscribed upon our memories until we join them again in that immortal gathering place "from whose pource no traveler e'er returns."

Swept to death in a moment by the resistless wrath of an avalanche, they entered upon the threshold of the unknown ungrooved and unprepared by the spiritual rites of man, but for their loving generosity, for their manhood among men, for the little deeds of kindness they loved to do, they shall be welcomed to the angels by Him we call our Lord.

To our friends, Joe Besigh and his partner, Joe Spelgottl, we reverently and hopefully whisper a last sorrowful farewell.

The above was unanimously adopted by Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., January 20, 1912; that a copy be sent to their relatives; also to local papers and Miners' Magazine for publication and our charter draped in mourning for thirty days.

(Seal)

LESLEIE TURNER,
SAM KILBURN,
Secretary.

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Alaska, Arizona, Brit. Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table listing unions in Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C., Anthony Sulland, Secretary
Flat River District Union No. 9, W. F. M., Flat River, Mo., R. Lee Lashley
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M., A. E. Rigley, Mullian, Idaho
San Juan District Union No. 3, W. F. M., Silverton, Colo., C. R. Waters, Sec'y
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M., John Maki, Sec'y, Negaunee, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

Rosland Woman's Auxiliary No. 1, Rosland, B. C., Ida M. Roberts, Sec.
Independence Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, Central City, S. D., Mary Trenboth, Sec.
Elvins Ladies' Aux. No. 9, Elvins, Mo., Mrs. Stella Ratley, Sec.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah, Cora Morton, Sec.
Hancock L. Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich., Amalia Kangas, B. 470, Houghton, Mich.
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D., Polly Christiansen, Sec.
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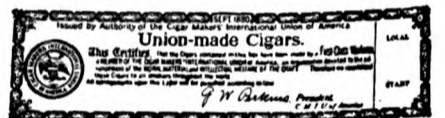
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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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