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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
March 28,
1912
Volume XII.
Number 457



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D. 19..

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Occupation

Signed

Department

WHEN LABOR declares a strike, the brutality of capitalism becomes exposed.

THE MANY STRIKES in various parts of the world will teach the working class to strike at the ballot box.

MASSACHUSETTS that was once hailed as the "cradle of liberty," is now known as the morgue of freedom.

THE SUPREME COURT of the State of Texas has handed down a decision which upholds the blacklist. "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

THE LABORING MAN is told to respect the law, but when the law interferes with Shylock getting his pound of flesh, the law is trampled under foot.

The law is but for the reverence of the poor.

TELEGRAMS have reached headquarters that more than 150 employes of the Amalgamated Copper Company of Butte, Mont., have been discharged. At this writing, mass meetings are being held, in which the grievances of the discharged employes are being discussed. The situation in Butte is looked upon as being critical, and all miners and working men are requested to remain away from Butte until all differences are settled.

THE SECRETARY of Kenneth Miners' Union of Kenneth, Cal., in a letter to President Moyer reports a complete loss of the property of the local union through fire. The principal part of the business district of Kenneth was destroyed by fire, but the members of the union, while suffering a severe loss, will maintain their organization.

THE TEXTILE STRIKERS of Lawrence, Mass., have learned about the glorious protection that is found beneath the fluttering folds of the Stars and Stripes, and they are likewise aware of the boasted liberties that are guaranteed by that sacred and revered document, known as the constitution of the United States.

They have had tastes of law as administered by the official agents of a ruling class, and they are able to express intelligent opinions on policemen's clubs and bayonets of a State militia. Labor will grow wise in the school of experience.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND of the National Civic Federation has announced himself as an advocate of industrial peace. The peace that Hammond stands for is that peace that may be secured at the expense of labor and in the interest of capitalism.

Hammond stood for the peace that was secured by the armed power of England when the Boer republic was crushed, that a few mighty mining magnates might add more millions to their fortunes through the peace that was established in Oom Paul's domain by the shot and shell of England's army.

The peace wanted by Hammond would be the death of labor.

A BATTLE is being fought in San Diego, California, for the right of free speech. We are told that the constitution of the United States guarantees free speech, and that being true, the constitution of the United States must not be doing business in San Diego. The jails are filled in San Diego by men who entertained the opinion that the Stars and Stripes stood for liberty and that the constitution sheltered not only the Cræsus in his palace but the humblest peasant in his cot.

In San Diego this delusion has been dispelled, and men who thought that beneath the blue dome of an American sky the sovereign citizen could give expression to his honest convictions, have discovered that combinations of wealth are more powerful than the boasted constitution of Young Columbia, and that labor can only speak with the consent of a master class.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, will be found an interesting article from the pen of Mrs. Emma F. Langford, who has spent a number of months in the Flat River mining district of Missouri, as an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners. There was a time when woman was silent and had no voice in the councils of organized labor, but that time has passed away, and woman is forging to the front, standing shoulder to shoulder with man in the great cause that ultimately must bring about the emancipation of labor.

Economic conditions have torn women from their homes and put them in the army of bread-winners, and women, realizing the brutality of industrial servitude, remain silent no longer, but are becoming potent factors in spurring men to action, awakening them from their lethargy and indifference to become soldiers in the battle for industrial liberty.

The article of Miss Emma Langdon is interesting and shows that the miners of the Flat River district are becoming conscious of the fact that only through the economy and political solidarity of the working class, can wage slavery be overthrown and Justice seated upon its throne.

A READER of the Miners' Magazine at Tonopah, Nev., has sent us an issue of the Tonopah Daily Bonanza, which contains a glowing account of the presents that have been given to stockholders by the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada.

This company recently declared a dividend of 25 cents and also an *extra* dividend of 15 cents, and the Bonanza elaborates upon the *happiness* and *cheer* that have been brought to many homes, where the people will become more encouraged and interested in mining.

The dividends *paid* up to date by the Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada, have reached the colossal sum of \$8,850,000, according to the statement published in the Daily Bonanza, but no specific statement is made as to the amount of wages this company paid to its employes, the men whose labor extracted these dividends from the treasure vaults of the earth.

There is no question of doubt but that \$8,850,000 in dividends brought *cheer* and *happiness* to the homes of those who are so fortunate as to be the owners of such stock, and such dividends enable the stockholders to enjoy wine suppers, sport diamond-collared dogs and live in beautiful villas by the sea, while the wage slaves, who risk health and life in the bowels of the earth, are prisoners in a mining camp, wearing the garb of the slave in order that the few in their mansions may live in indolent splendor.

When labor beholds the brutality of wage bondage, labor will end the system that presents dividends to a class of privilege, and a mere existence to the producers of dividends.

AFTER CONSIDERABLE CORRESPONDENCE between the officers of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and President Moyer, an agreement has been reached whereby there shall be a free interchange of cards between the two organizations. This means that a blacksmith or helper working in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and holding membership in the Miners' Union, leaving the jurisdiction of the Miners' Union and securing employment in the jurisdiction of a local union of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, will be accepted as a member in said local on depositing his Miners' Union card without further initiation fee and members in good standing in the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers going to work in the jurisdiction of the Miners' Union shall receive the same recognition.

This agreement eliminates any possible cause for friction between the two organizations, as well as putting an end to the injustice imposed upon the individual, who for various reasons may be compelled to travel from the jurisdiction of one organization to that of the other during a short period of time, and who, under the former system, was compelled to pay an initiation fee every time he changed his place of employment.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the day is not far distant when this plan will be adopted between all organizations of labor, and when that time comes, a long step will have been made toward an industrial form of organization and the money and energy which has been and is today being uselessly expended in jurisdictional conflicts between the different organizations will be applied to the common cause of the working class, regardless of the industry in which they may be employed.

PRESIDENT MOYER and Secretary-Treasurer Mills of the Western Federation of Miners, were in the Cripple Creek district last week making arrangements for the next annual convention.

The Denver Post of last week gives the following report of President Moyer's visit to the once famed mining district of Colorado:

'Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was in Victor and Cripple Creek Sunday and Monday, arranging for the annual convention of his organization the last week in July. It was the first time he had been in either city since 1904. He left Cripple Creek in custody of the sheriff on July 4, 1904, was brought to Denver and gave bond in the sum of \$10,000. He was held on the charge of murder and inciting a riot.

'Sunday and Monday President Moyer visited with the mayor of Victor and was shown about by the marshal of the town, who is also president of the Victor union of the Western Federation. The keys of the city were turned over to him. Sunday afternoon the Western Federation held an open meeting and it was addressed by President Moyer.

'The reception shows that the sentiment has changed in Cripple Creek and Victor toward the organization and its leaders, especially

President Moyer. He arranged the preliminaries for the convention in July.

'President Moyer was first put in the Telluride "bull pen" on March 27, 1904, and was kept there and in the Cripple Creek jail continuously until July 4 of the same year, when he induced the sheriff to bring him to Denver, where he was able to give bail. Moyer was charged with murder in San Miguel, committed while he was in Missouri, and with inciting the Cripple Creek and Victor riots when he was in irons in Telluride.'

FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN, who has achieved a national reputation as a magazine writer, is credited with giving utterance recently to the following:

'Rich men are now realizing their responsibility. Only recently a multimillionaire—I may say, the third richest man in the world—blurted out to me as though from inspiration that when he dies he will give his money to the men who made it for him—the laborers.'

The above information coming from Martin, the gentleman who but a short time ago severely castigated the rich and predicted the storm that must inevitably come unless despotism was tempered with justice, is now endeavoring to console the hungry and impoverished with the statement that "rich men are now realizing their responsibility."

The rich men are so realizing their responsibility that Townsend tells us that *one* of these rich men, the third richest man in the world, has concluded to "give his money to the men who made it for him—the laborers"—as soon as death drags him into the grave.

It affords at least some satisfaction to know that this third richest man in the world has admitted the source from which his money came.

But suppose many of these laborers die before this rich man capitulates; how then will the *laborers* who made money for this rich man come into their own?

Promises from rich men that they will leave their money to the laborers, who made it for them, after they die, will have but little effect on the sentiment that is demanding eternal justice. The laborers who have produced by their toil the wealth of the world, have been receiving *promises* for these many years, and they have learned that *promises* from rich men are the drugs that have been administered to labor for generations, and these kind of opiates will no longer be effective.

Labor wants industrial liberty and not promises, and labor will accept nothing less.

EVERYBODY in Minneapolis is happy, employed and prosperous! The employer is always able to find assistance and the employer of labor is the only one that counts in a city boasting of a Civic and Commerce Association. A certain man running two large rooming houses recently employed a man for janitor work, giving room and board in payment. Two weeks passed by. The worker lived in the cellar with the rats until his feet were coming out of his shoes in several different directions. He asked his employer for money to buy a new pair of shoes. The proprietor renounced the man; called in an officer, who ejected the man. Workers are so plentiful that the employing class think it an insult if they are asked for anything at all. He was entitled to cheap, coarse fare and a cellar to sleep in, but he was ejected by a city official the moment he asked for a pair of shoes. Another man can be found who has a new pair and he may work for his room and keep until his shoes are old, too. "Then the officer!" In Wisconsin an employer is liable for a minimum wage of \$1 per day but James Monroe was in Minnesota and he lost his job because he asked for money to buy a pair of shoes.—*Minnesota Socialist*.

The janitor who was evicted from his job because he dared to ask his boss or owner for the price of a pair of shoes, should have gone barefooted. Shoes, for common, ordinary workmen, are luxuries, and the janitor should have known that his request for *brogans* would be looked upon as presumptuous by the bloated landlord of two rooming houses. Had he been given the shoes, he would have soon presented another request for socks, and if this request had been granted, he might have imposed upon the landlord to such an extent as to insist that he be given "30" cents per month for tobacco and other perquisites.

The landlord was a far-seeing man, and knew that a janitor with such a patrician taste as a yearning for shoes needed heroic treatment, and he knew that eviction was good medicine to cure a disinherited citizen of Minnesota of an abnormal appetite that had a craving for shoes. When this janitor secures another job from a landlord, he will know better than to impose upon his boss by asking for covering for his pedal extremities.

Two of a Kind

PRESIDENT TAFT covered New Hampshire and Massachusetts recently, and delivered twenty speeches in the hope that he might strengthen himself as a presidential candidate. In a speech at Boston Taft, in protesting against the Recall being placed in the hands of the people, said:

'Adopt such measures, and you will have a government of special instances. You would have a constitution that is to be applied at one time and not applied at another. That, my friends, is the most tyrannical form of government we can have.

'I am in favor of the people—but I do not think the people are charged with the knowledge of the law as the courts of New Jersey or as the Supreme Court of the United States.

'I believe in popular government—but I believe in popular government ordered by constitution and by law.

'You give up an independent judiciary and you might as well give up your constitution. I know enough about the American people to know that they are not going to be honeyfugled out of their constitution by being told that they are fit to interpret nice questions of constitutional law just as well or better than judges.

'The American people are a great people because they can stand having the truth told to them about themselves without getting mad about it and without turning on the man who tells the truth.'

It is not surprising that the Official Plutoerat at Washington should raise his voice in opposition to the Recall. To favor the Recall, or, in fact, to be the advocate of placing any weapon in the hands of the

people by which they can protect themselves from judicial tyranny, would be treason to that class of privilege from whose coffers come the sinews of war to carry on the campaign for the Fat Man's re-election.

Every great combination of wealth in America is up in arms against the people exercising any control over the judiciary. Every move on the part of the people to establish a real democracy is branded as the movement of the "mob" and all the agencies and allies of capitalism are utilized to stem the tide of sentiment that threatens the rule of that privileged few, whose power has prostituted the judiciary and made courts to legalize the infamies of Big Business.

It is but a waste of time for such men as Taft to talk about the independence of courts being destroyed through the people being equipped with the Recall. The Recall in the hands of the people will remove the courts from the influence of trusts and corporations, and for that reason, every defender of special privilege is arrayed against the people, who are called the "mob."

But while Taft is expected to uphold the courts as at present constituted, it may cause some little surprise among a vast number of people to discover that one of the most exalted dignitaries of the Catholic Church in America stands shoulder to shoulder with Injunction Bill and not only denounces the Recall, but pays a tribute to the statesmanship of a man who, upon the border line of Mexico, grasped the blood-stained hand of a Diaz whose brutal despotism forced him to flee from a so-called republic where peonage crushed the hopes of an impoverished working class.

Cardinal O'Connell, at a St. Patrick's Day dinner, in Boston, declared himself as follows:

"The very life of the people's liberties, religious and civic, is in

danger, when the foundation of law and the independence of judges be they civil or ecclesiastical, are imperiled.

"Liberty, founded upon the eternal principles of divine justice interpreted and applied in civil life by God fearing magistrates, untrammelled and unfettered and unafraid of passing popular passion, that in a word is the guarantee of what alone has made this country great—perfect security of civil and religious liberty to all.

"No one has voiced these sacred principles more clearly, fearlessly, uncompromisingly than the big-hearted and cool-headed statesman who now presides over the destinies of the United States of America."

Cardinal O'Connell has sprung from Celtic ancestry, and, if he knows the history of Ireland, he should speak in thunder tones for a democracy!

The man, be he priest or layman, who fights the Recall, is an enemy of a "government of the people, for the people and by the people" as enunciated by that peerless statesman in American history, Abraham Lincoln, who, more than a half century ago, predicted the time when human liberty would be jeopardized by concentrated wealth.

The time is here, when the prophecy of Lincoln is verified, for wealth has built up a clerical and political oligarchy that stands as a solid phalanx to assassinate every aspiration for liberty.

But the people of the country are mightier than all the powers of wealth and the allies that can be summoned to perpetuate the reign of greed. The voice of the people can neither be silenced by mandates of "predatory wealth" or the dictums of robed potentates in the sanctuaries of Christianity.

The people shall and must be king in this republic, and if the Church joins hands with patrician highwaymen to forge the shackles to fetter the liberties of the people, then the Church will go down to death and be buried in the same grave as Capitalism.

Competition Is Dead

ANDREW CARNEGIE says that competition is dead. Of course he ought to know; and if it is, certainly efforts to revive the old corpse are unavailing. In a commercial sense Carnegie is right. Competition is dead, and it was killed by such men as Carnegie in so far as it affected their interests. But as regards labor competition it is the liveliest corpse in America today. And it is alive because Carnegie and his compatriots fed it on lockouts, blacklists, police clubs, Pinkerton bullets and injunction.

While deprecating competition, our sanctimonious philanthropist is very much in favor of it; but only in the ranks of labor, because here competition is as profitable to him as it is ruinous in the field of commercialism.

When workers compete they reduce wages and increase dividends. When capitalists compete they reduce prices and dividends. The latter then hurts Business and that is why it was destroyed. Is it any wonder, then, that Big Business is opposed to its revival? And while this opposition continues, what chance has the government of enforcing its decree that the corporations shall compete? None! Business, like anything else, will be carried on along the lines of least resistance and any interference with this process will inevitably result in confusion and demoralization.

What we should do is to kill competition in all that the term implies. We know what baneful effects competition produces on the labor market. It keeps down wages. Low wages, on the other hand, require that those who work must produce more in order to live. And that again is the direct cause of increased idleness, which tends to a keener competition.

A striking and also painful illustration of this point can be seen on any workday at some of the Carnegie mills. Low as the wages are

at the mills, there is always a line of workers at the gates waiting impatiently for the boss to come out and select some of them for service; and being desirous of securing the most capable and efficient workers, the boss selects the biggest and strongest. Every time this is done—and it is done daily at the mills and factories—the features of the small and weak become harder and the suffering more intense. For these workers there is no room while there is a supply of the strong. This is the law of competition. How inexorable in its operation! Its effect is the survival of the fittest.

It is quite apparent that competition is not dead. It lives and haunts like a hideous spectre the workers of the land. That it is a bad thing none can deny.

Carnegie and the rest of the industrial kings have killed the species of competition that hurt their business; but they saw to it that the competition that helped their business was kept alive. To this end they used all the available means at their disposal, even the government forces.

Now, what is the duty of labor? Organize. Let go of thy brother's throat. Rather clasp his hand and act unitedly for your advancement. Learn from Carnegie, et al. the practical lesson of life.

There should be no competition for the right to live. Labor is struggling for life—for happiness. Monster is he who would deny any human being this eternal aspiration. But it has been denied—denied to millions of workers, by the beneficiaries of special privilege, who are using the stolen political power to oppress the poor.

Well it is known by what foul and diabolical means Carnegie perpetuated competition at his Homestead mills. Here he was and is in favor of what he considers destructive of business.

Competition in the ranks of labor is destructive of life, and therefore it should be destroyed, root and branch.—*Mine Workers' Journal*

A Crusade on Effects

THE NATIONAL Anti-White Slave Association has taken steps to protect young and innocent maidens of Denver from the traps and snares of the White Slavers, who are making a business of converting victims into dollars. Cenary wolves in human shape, who traffic in the chastity of unsuspecting womanhood:

The following appeared in a late issue of the Denver Post, relative to the move that is to be made by the saintly crusaders against the mer-

"Believing that public parks are the working grounds of the white slave traffickers, the National Anti-White Slave association, which recently established headquarters in Denver, will station private detectives at all of them to keep a lookout for "mashers."

"The detectives will be placed in the parks as soon as the season opens and J. H. Woodruff, the president of the association, declares that all cases in which they are able to secure sufficient evidence will be prosecuted to the limit.

"The parks are always haunted by dealers in the white slave traffic," says Woodruff. "It is there that the girls go for their amusement and so many young, innocent girls go that it is an easy matter to entice them into taking a false step."

"Men go there and very easily become acquainted with the girls and it takes only a little coaxing and the promise of a good time to lure the girls into ice cream parlors and from there to the cafes."

From the above it would seem that the public parks are looked upon as the hunting grounds where the white slavers secure their prey. The Anti-White Slave Association has concluded to place a strong right arm of protection around girls who have leisure to visit the parks, in order that they may not be lured into ice cream parlors and cafes. If ice cream parlors and cafes are the places where the downfall of girls and women are brought about, then why does the Anti-White Slave Association side-step the dangerous places where the girls and women are wrecked and made victims of the hellish purposes of the dehumanized monsters? If ice cream parlors and cafes have become the recruiting stations to populate "red light" districts with social outcasts, then why don't the Anti-White Slave Association have the courage "to beard the lion in his den" and demand that these places where girls and women are dishonored should be annihilated? But the Anti-White Slave Association will accomplish but little in keeping its vision fixed upon public parks to protect girls and young women from the villainous conspiracies of men, who are dead to honor and senseless to shame.

Girls and women who have leisure to visit public parks and enjoy their recreation are, as a general rule, but little molested by the professional hyenas who want revenue from the sale of women's honor. But it is the women worn and weary from overwork and slowly starving through the paltry wages paid in factories, laundries and department stores, that need the vigilance of an Anti-White Slave Associa-

tion. Will the Anti-White Slave Association call upon the exploiters of woman's labor and demand in thunder tones that women shall be paid a wage that will place her above the hunger line that bids for dishonor?

Ah, no! the exploiters of labor in laundries, factories and department stores are the "pillars of the churches" and their managers are usually licensed to inform the female in wage slavery that she must find some "friend" to make up the deficiency lacking in her meager salary in order that she may live and maintain a presentable appearance. The White Slaver is a professional at his business. He knows

the struggle of the girl and women slaves in the factories and department stores. He knows that woman suffering from the pangs of want is an easy victim, and he knows that thousands of women, driven to desperation through poverty, will steal out in the dark hours of the night, and sell their honor for bread!

The protection of girls and women in the public parks by placing therein watchmen or detectives, is but dealing with *effects* and until a move is made that will destroy the system that forces woman to barter her honor for bread, white slavery will flourish, and no crusade upon *effects* will be able to save virginity from dishonor.

He Cannot Glove His Hand!

THE NON-PARTISAN TICKET of Milwaukee brought John Mitchell to that city recently to deliver an address in the auditorium. The Non-partisan Ticket was launched by a committee of twenty-seven, made up of nine Democrats, nine Republicans and nine members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

The Non-partisan Ticket is a consolidation of all the interests that are opposed to organized labor, and yet, John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, a man who was once hailed as "the greatest labor leader that the world has ever known," accepted the invitation of the political trinity responsible for a Non-Partisan Ticket, and did deliver an address that had for its object the promotion of the interests of Big Business against the interests of labor.

But the working class of Milwaukee can no longer be blinded by duplicity on the part of any man who has won popularity in the labor movement and who prostitutes that popularity to subserve his personal interests.

When John Mitchell stood upon the rostrum of the auditorium of Milwaukee to deliver his address, he faced an audience of but 382 people—and but few of that audience were members of organized labor.

There was a time when if John Mitchell were billed to speak in Milwaukee no public building within the corporate limits of that city could have accommodated the thousands who would have gathered together to listen to his message. But John Mitchell no longer holds the trust or confidence of intelligent men in the labor movement who know that the struggle of labor will never end until the wage system is buried in its grave forever.

John Mitchell is foolish if he entertains the opinion that he can speak for a nonpartisan ticket, and at the same time delude the working people into the belief that he has not wavered in his allegiance to the cause of labor. In this day and age it becomes impossible for even the most clever "labor leader" to wear a mask that will conceal his hypocrisy. This is an age when conditions make men think, and the flattered gentleman who occupied a \$6,000 berth in the National Civic Federation will not be able to glove his hand or conceal the cloven hoof by any tricks of his genius in dealing with any questions that affect the working class.

When looking at John Mitchell ten years ago and looking at John Mitchell now, well and truly may labor exclaim: "How the mighty has fallen."

The New States

THE LEGISLATURES of Arizona and New Mexico have met, and the law-makers of the new states have listened to the messages of the governors of the new commonwealths. The message of the governor of Arizona is progressive and shows that he is close to the people and knows what is wanted by a citizenship that have felt the despotism of corporate rule while Arizona remained as a territory. The governor of Arizona in his message has recommended that the legislature shall give their attention to such measures as the recall, equal suffrage and free text-books in the public schools.

He has recommended the abolition of capital punishment, laws for better highways and stands squarely for an eight-hour law. The governor urged the passage of a law that would prohibit lobbying in the legislature, a law granting old-age pensions and a law making it compulsory for all newspapers in Arizona to publish in every issue "a full and complete list of its owners, stockholders and holders of securities in whatever form they may exist."

The governor likewise recommended a compulsory compensation law for workmen, an employers' liability law along lines laid down by the constitution, a law abolishing the blacklist and a law creating an arbitration board for the settlement of industrial disputes.

The governor in his message used vigorous language in condemna-

tion of the President of the United States, who used the power and influence of his official position to strangle the will of the people when they placed in their constitution a provision that made the judiciary subject to a recall of the people. It is reasonable to presume that the legislature of Arizona will not fail to comply with the recommendations of the governor's message, and if so, Arizona will be recognized as the most advanced and progressive state in the Union.

New Mexico starts out with a blot on her legislative body. Four representatives hungry for "filthy lucre," have been caught with Judas money.

Four of the lawmakers of New Mexico concluded that they should be paid for their votes for United States senator, and these men wanting to be as much alive to their personal interests as the Solons of Illinois who accepted bribes from the "interests" that demanded a senatorial toga for "Billy" Lorimer and are now under arrest and will no longer misrepresent the people in the lawmaking body of New Mexico.

The working people of the United States will keep their gaze fixed upon Arizona, as much is expected from a state whose people are in the race for legislative measures that will give some relief to a class whose labor produces the wealth of the world.

Don't Divide Your Forces

UNDER THE ABOVE HEAD the Colorado Industrial Review, in a recent issue, had the following editorial:

"Those of our readers who know our political beliefs express wonder at our advice to the striking miners of Lafayette to beware of third parties at this time. The reasons are many and we believe we are justified by the conditions existing in the northern coal fields during the past two years and likely to continue for some time in the future. Coal barons in common with other exploiters of labor depend on their ability to control politics for their support in case of a strike, and they have only failed to break the present strike through the fact that in Lafayette and Louisville, as well as in some of the smaller camps, the union men have presented a solid front at the polls.

"Don't fail to give the proper appreciation to the support given you by men like Marshal Jack Cassidy, Judge McCune and your other friendly camp officials. Don't you suppose that if these officials had been other than men of your own class, and imbued with the same love of justice, that they could have made your path harder? After all, you are all union men, and it matters little what you call your ticket, so long as you control it in the interests of your class; but don't be misled into dividing your forces by the thought that you are advancing some great principle.

"Your first consideration should be the continuation of a friendly administration in power in your camp, to the end that when the fall election comes you may again present a solid front to the enemy. If by the placing of a third party ticket in the field, you lose the control

of the camp, you will be doubly damned—damned by the enemy for being union agitators, and damned by your brothers for making such a condition possible."

The above editorial in the Review is worthy of serious consideration by the miners in the Northern Coal Fields of Colorado, who for almost two years have stood firm against all the forces of corporate power and achieved a partial victory in the conflict. There is no question of doubt but that the men who held positions of public trust were with the miners, heart and soul, in the long struggle, and no one can deny but that those public officials were tried in the fire and came out pure gold.

The men who held public office in Lafayette and Louisville never faltered in their devotion to the cause of organized labor and faced the injunctions of courts, and went to prison, for their loyalty to the strikers who were bravely battling for a little more of that justice that is due to a class that is held in servitude by industrial tyrants.

These men who have proved their loyalty to labor and who are members of the labor movement, and who have been strikers against corporate greed, have been renominated to succeed themselves in public office, but a small element who call themselves Socialists have placed a third ticket in the field and this ticket meets with the hearty approbation of the mine operators and their allies, who have used every weapon during the past two years to sweep from the Northern Coal Fields of Colorado the last vestige of the United Mine Workers of America.

"*Divide et Impera*" has ever been the policy of a ruling class

and if the labor forces are divided in the coming elections at Lafayette and Louisville, the Socialists responsible for a third ticket will be looked upon as traitors who accepted Judas money for their treason to the United Mine Workers.

The third ticket has the sanction and support of the mine operators, and the men responsible for such a ticket, even though carrying the label of Socialism, cannot clear themselves from the charge that their ticket has been spawned in a political conspiracy that must ulti-

mately bring upon the conspirators the contempt of honest men in the labor movement and isolate them as pariahs, who sold their birthright for "a mess of pottage."

The men who have held office have made records that challenge the admiration of the honest Socialists and no paid hirelings who lick the boots of capitalism, can fly the flag of Socialism in the hope that their treachery and infamy will remain uncovered. "The chickens will come home to roost."

Usurped Power of Courts

MR. ALLAN L. BENSON, writing in Pearson's Magazine, has turned the searchlight of publicity upon the acts of the Supreme Court, and by his articles has exposed rottenness and corruption unbelievable.

To show how the members of the Supreme Court have arrogated to themselves powers never intended Mr. Benson in his opening statement says:

"Please consider briefly nine men in Washington. Not one of them is the President. Not one of them is a member of Congress. Not one of them was elected by the people. Yet, a mere five of these men can, if they choose to do so (and they have frequently chosen to do so undo the work of the President, the work of Congress and set at naught the will of a nation of 90,000,000. They can tell the President, the Congress and the people that, when they make a law, they meant either more or less than they said. They can take out or put in, add or subtract.

"If the constitution is in their way, they push it back. If it is too rigid at one joint to suit them, they limber it. If it is too limber at another joint, to suit them, they stiffen it."

To show how judicial mangling has been for the interests of the exploiters, Mr. Benson continues:

"Around the neck of every living American is a chain, one end of which is fastened to a group of tombs. The tombs are those of long-dead justices of the United States Supreme Court. The chain is a linked series of judge-made laws that the justices helped to make. The effect of the chain is to hold the "free" citizens fast while larger gentlemen, if such there be about, go through the citizen's pockets.

If everybody would *only* look up the decisions! The death-knell of the Supreme Court's unconstitutional power quickly would be rung. But most Americans do not know these decisions exist or ever existed. Most Americans do not now and never did understand their Supreme Court. For a century they held the court in little less than awe. Complacent gentlemen, like Mr. Taft, advised them to do so, and they did.

But the spell, the enchantment, or whatever readers may choose to call it, is passing. Men no longer believe the Court is infallible. Now, they are beginning to question its disinterestedness. Indeed, the suspicion that the Court is playing somebody else's game has given way to the conviction that the rich are using the court to run the country. It forged chains that are still upon us and which, unless they are broken, will be upon our remotest posterity. It provided conditions under which hoodlums and bribers are robbing this country as they never robbed it before."

After citing case after case of usurpation of power and how the courts have declared unconstitutional laws concerning great national questions, Mr. Benson states that it is not so much that we are hurt by the Court declaring the laws unconstitutional but the great harm has been done because the decisions have prevented the people from making other laws that they would like to make.

Something is going to be done to the courts. The only question is what shall be done? Even Mr. Taft knows it. Even Mr. Taft who said at Pocatello, Idaho, on October 5, 1911: "I love judges and I love courts. They are my ideals on earth that typify what we shall meet afterward in Heaven, under a just God"—even he knows that something is going to be done. And therefore, he wants to confine that something to a little. He wants 'bad' judges impeached. He said so in another speech that he made on his grand circuit for re-election to the Presidency.

Touching particularly upon the Recall Mr. Benson says:

"If the Supreme Court is a 'political body of supreme importance,' it should not only be elected by the people, but some means should be devised to make it responsive to the people's will. Impeachment is not such a means. The recall is. We all believe in trial by jury; the recall is only trial by a jury composed of the whole people. No other means is so likely to compel a public official to understand that departure from loyalty to the public trust means speedy departure from office, salary and honor, and he will at least think twice before he throws out his chest, declares his "independence" and does what the people do not want done.

No better advice can be given to the people of the United States than this: "Get hold of your federal courts."

No better advice can be given to the people of the several states than this: "Follow the example of California and by constitutional amendment make your state judges not only elective but subject to recall."

The rich men hold most of the forts and are heavily entrenched behind their money bags. They also hold the country for which both sides are contending. But the people of the country have the more advantageous positions and the better weapons. Their weapons are their ballots. The people have the ballot power to sweep everything before them. But they must learn to vote against their adversaries instead of against themselves, and, if they would win, they must permit no black-robed judge to creep up behind them and spike their legislative guns!—Labor World, Spokane.

Truthful Words of Carlyle

MANY A MAN thinks that it is goodness that keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles."—Thomas Carlyle.

There never came from the lips of man, more truthful words than the above from Thomas Carlyle. It is an easy matter for a man in a comfortable home and a well-filled larder, to respect the law and merit by his acts and conduct the title of law-abiding citizen. The man who is supplied with the necessities of life and at times enjoys some of the luxuries, is but little tempted to become a lawbreaker. But the man who feels the pinch of hunger and the insolent sneer that is usually accorded the victim of poverty, is always treading the dangerous pathway that leads to a prison cell.

Every student of social questions is realizing more forcibly than ever that *poverty breeds crime*.

The young lady surrounded by the comforts of life and shielded by the affection of loved ones, is deserving of no vast amount of credit because she retains upon her brow the crown of chastity. But the woman who has met the storms of life's battle, who has felt want clutching at her vitals and remained unsullied, is a heroine whose womanhood is worthy of the most glowing tributes that can be plucked from the flowers of rhetoric.

Criminals are the products of wrong economic conditions, and when the time comes that the earth will be blessed with a humane civilization, man will become what he was intended to be, "the noblest work of God."

For the "Good and Welfare" of the W. F. M.

THE EDITOR of the Miners' Magazine has recently received two communications for publication in the official organ, and on due reflection, has concluded that the publication of either of those communications would be unwise and injudicious. One of the communications is an attack on the present administration of the Western Federation of Miners, while the other communication pays the highest tribute to the honesty and competency of the present officials. The Editor takes the position that the Magazine should not be used for or against any candidate who is nominated for office. In other words the official organ should not be used as a political journal, to elect or defeat any candidate.

The Editor entertains the hope that members of the Western Federation of Miners and local unions, will realize that an election for officers of a labor organization should not be conducted along the lines

of a dirty political campaign, but that the welfare and advancement of the organization should govern every member and local union in the present election of officials.

It may be that the attitude assumed by the Editor may give offense and be looked upon as despotic and those offended may send their communications to local unions in circular form.

The Editor hopes that such will not be done. But the Editor desires to serve notice now, that should such circulars be sent to local unions, casting imputations on the reputation of any official of the Western Federation of Miners, or any candidate for office, the Editor shall feel called upon to publish such circulars and defend the good name of officials or candidates from any aspersion that is unsupported by proof. The editor is not courting anything of this character, but if such a fight is launched, the editor will "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

Organization Work in Missouri

SOMETHING of the conditions that exist in this district may prove of interest to the general membership at this time. I feel I have neglected my duty in not offering contributions more often but this is a large district and there is no respite from meetings—one every night in the week, Sunday often included.

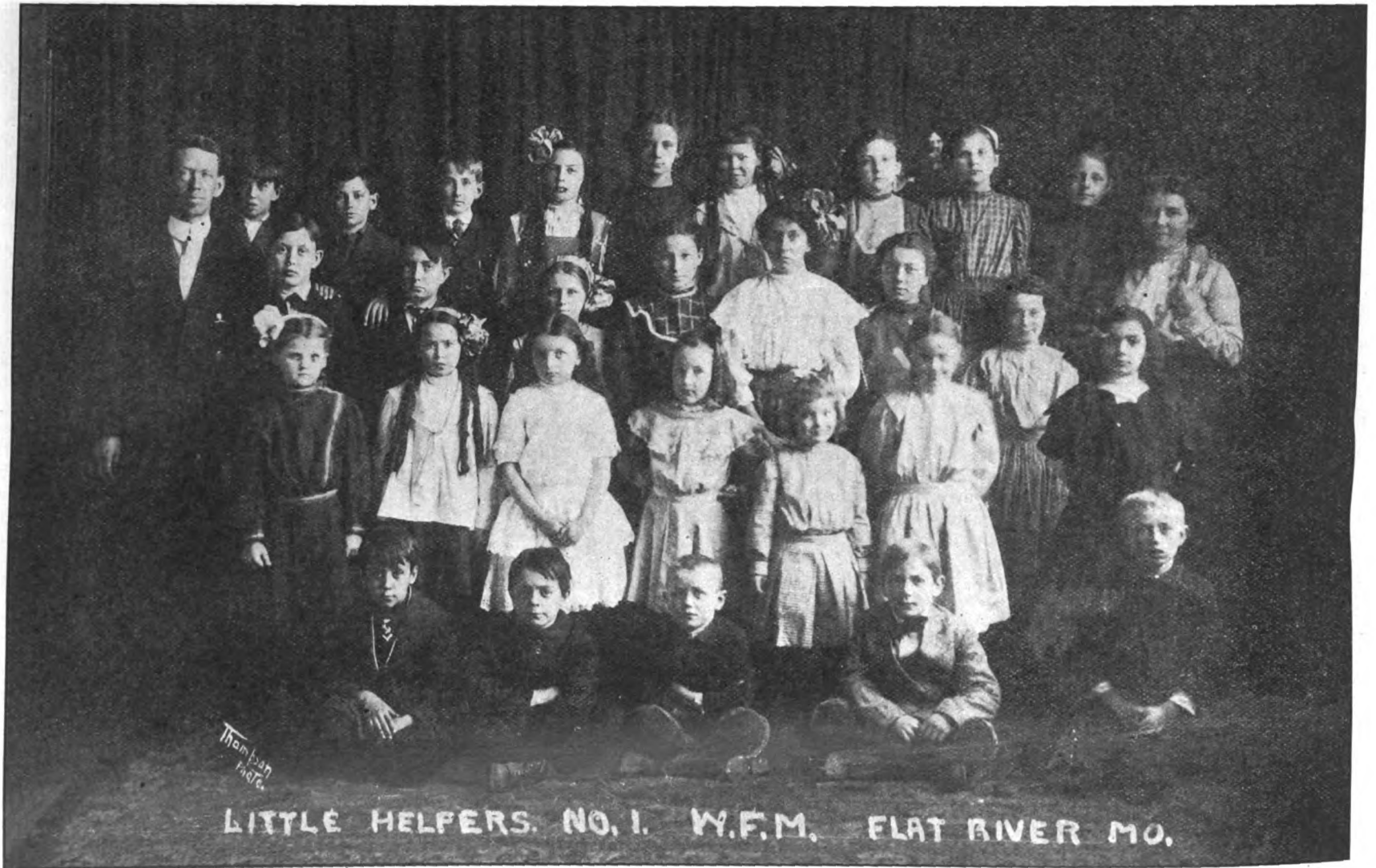
I came to this district about the middle of June and have been continually in the field except a short vacation on account of serious illness. Since my arrival here I have organized five women's auxiliaries and one children's organization called "The Little Helpers." The Flat River auxiliary was the first organized (June 26th of last year) and had the start of all the others by several months and has accomplished much good and deserves a great deal of praise for the encouragement given the union men. Through entertainments and general "boosting" it has helped to keep up the enthusiasm during the dull winter months. The other auxiliaries have not had an equal opportunity yet as they have been organized during the winter and the very severe weather has prevented their meetings being held regularly but when the spring months come it is my opinion that they will make up for lost time. Elvins, No. 9, was organized November 30th; Bonne Terre, No. 10, December 7th; Leadwood, No. 11, January 30th; Desloge, No. 12, is the youngest and was organized February 10th. They all have capable officers at the helm and take great interest.

The membership in the West where women are conceded so many

dition at this time, there are not many more than one hundred employed there and they lost some of their most loyal workers through the discrimination of the company and it tended to weaken the union as they left the camp to seek employment elsewhere. but they are getting together there and are trying to build up the union again.

There are three representatives of the organization, including myself, in this district, and four secretaries on salary and no doubt each has done his duty as they saw it but the renewed activity at this time is not altogether due to the untiring efforts or eloquence of any of us organizers. We have done our best—but there has been considerable talk of strike and more talk of the union men making an effort to better their conditions and while we believe the majority that are joining hands with us at this time are doing so because they feel they have not done their full duty in the past and are willing to contribute their share now—yet there is no question that some are falling in line because they see the writing on the wall and think they may stay out too long and get left out in the cold—we don't believe we have many of this class but of these kind all labor organizations always have more or less and Missouri no more than any other state.

I have never visited any part of the jurisdiction of the federation where there was never a night off from meetings—there are six camps in this district and the locals arranged their meetings so there is a meeting for each day in the week and Bro. Lassich, foreign organizer,



privileges and where they are as active in union affairs as the men would be surprised to visit some of the camps in this section and hear some of the expressions that are made relative to organizing women. A great deal of prejudice exists—they do not hesitate to say women should stay at home. The first time I spoke in Bonne Terre in defense of women's organizations and how women could assist—several men said I wanted to put "skirts on the men." In Leadwood when we advertised a meeting there a man stated he "would never sit under the sound of a woman's voice," which only demonstrated his prejudice—that same man will probably vote for Taft if he has an opportunity to do so. I am glad, however, to say that I do not hear so much of that now and the ladies are forging ahead and their work here in Flat River is the best proof, to the most skeptical, of the assistance they can render.

Through the months of December and January the unions did not grow very rapidly and some of the members "tried and true" often expressed a feeling of discouragement because those outside the ranks were not being enlisted faster but I felt each local did well to hold what they had, even if they did not gain many new recruits, for the winter has been unusually severe and many of the men have large families and starvation wages. So much severe weather brought additional expenses and I never felt the least discouragement because a few let their dues get a little back because it was all they could do to get food and clothing. Practically all the locals held their own and beginning in February the men outside began to join in groups of from twenty to thirty-five in Flat River and in other towns from five to fifteen are initiated each meeting, so if this continues we will soon have a closed camp. Doe Run is the only local not in a thriving con-

holds a meeting for foreigners in one of the camps each Sunday which gives him seven meetings each week. Now that I have added five auxiliaries and the children to the other local union meetings, I have to arrange for the ladies to meet at an hour not to conflict with the regular union meetings as I try to attend all. I always secure a few subscribers for the Miners' Magazine at each meeting and at this date we have a nice subscription list here and some advertising and we are going to double the list soon.

"The Little Helpers," with about fifty children that take an active interest, was organized January 23rd, and are my special pride. They are from four to twelve years of age and the brightest group of little folks you ever saw together. Little Grace Wallace suggested the name, although many other appropriate titles were offered. We put the various names in a hat and the one suggested by this bright little miss was the lucky one and very suitable.

The children meet Saturday afternoon and select a different presiding officer for each meeting so as to give all an opportunity to have the honor and also learn the art of presiding. Some of the older people in our organization would be surprised to see these little Missourians conduct a meeting. They have a regular lesson. I have a list of questions that I ask at each session and they answer. "Who are these little boys and girls?" "We are the children of the union men of the Lead Belt. We are organized to encourage our fathers in the labor movement." The motto of the federation is one of the regular questions and fifty little voices will respond in unison. Asked to tell just one grand principle of the organization they will respond without a moment's hesitation: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

They have a long list of questions and answers along these lines. Perhaps some one will say they do not understand even when they do answer but if you say that you should attend their meeting and hear those babies give their ideas of what the answers to the questions mean. One little girl upon being asked what "an injury to one was the concern of all" meant, said: "If a little boy should throw her playmate's doll in the river she would not like him—that would be an injury to her." A bright little boy said if another boy "licked his buddie" he would as soon he would "lick" him and that he would consider that an injury. Another said if any one injured his friend he considered it a personal injury. "The Little Helpers" analyze all the questions and answers in their own language and they will tell you in their own way what they would consider justice for all. They are class-conscious to a certain extent—at least they are discriminating at this time against the "Boy Scouts." They have voted not to accept any little boy unless he first surrenders his membership in the "Scouts" if he happens to be a member.

"The Little Helpers" in addition to their study on unionism are learning a pretty drill in which they form the letters W. F. M. and the stars representing the organization—they close their floor work by lining up in the center of the hall and as each couple faces one another they clasp hands and say: "United we stand." This begins at the head of the class and the tallest children, of course, as they are placed in the drill according to size, and as each falls into line they go through this form until it goes down the entire line to the tiniest little "tot" only four years old. You never saw a sight more inspiring. They had their picture taken recently but the day was so stormy that only twenty-eight were present. At their meeting held March 2, Dr. F. A. Lovell, one of the leading physicians of the Lead Belt, presented them with

a beautiful gavel. They in return conferred an honorary membership on him.

Much more could be said of these little folks and not say too much, but space and time is becoming limited and what more can I say in the way of an argument than to add that all we have in this world to make the *future union men and women out of our little boys and girls!*

The organizations are showing some interest in the nomination for national officers at this time. Every local has nominated the following ticket: President, Charles H. Moyer; vice president, C. E. Mahoney; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Mills; for executive board, J. C. Lowney, William Davidson, Dan Holland, Guy E. Miller and R. L. Lashley. For A. F. of L. delegates, Chas. H. Moyer, Ernest Mills, Joe D. Cannon, Guy E. Miller and R. L. Lashley. That is the list so far and the nominations are still open according to our constitution.

The Flat River Miners' Union band organized last summer is still keeping up their practice and sticking together and make splendid music now. The boys cannot be given too much praise for their work for they have shown they have pluck and are here to win.

The unions in this district hope to be able to better their condition in the spring—the men have been patient—they have waited to found a thorough organization and a campaign of education has been carried on and they feel by the time the spring months arrive they should be in a position to demand and receive an increase in wages.

What the demand will be is yet to be decided upon and it is hoped by all that a strike will not be necessary. The men need and deserve an increase in wages and it is to be sincerely hoped that these conditions will be brought about in the very near future.

EMMA F. LANGDON, Organizer.

Flat River, Mo., March 11, 1912.

Labor Will Win

A READER of the Miners' Magazine has sent in a late copy of the Canton Daily Register containing an editorial in opposition to the doctrines of Socialism and a report of a sermon delivered by one Rev. Father J. G. Lipert, who from his pulpit has declared that Socialism strikes at religion, threatens the marriage laws and that Socialist doctrines are in opposition to the teachings of the Bible.

The editorial in the Register and the sermon of this Catholic priest were well timed, as there is an election in Canton on April 2nd and the working class under the banner of Socialism are rallying their forces to elect men who will be loyal to the interests of labor.

Rev. Father Lipert declared in his sermon that religion, private property and existing marriage laws were the three factors principally responsible for the comparatively slow advance of Socialistic principles.

If this official spokesman of the Catholic Church of Canton, Ill., believed in his statement, if he believed that Socialism was making a "comparatively slow advance," on account of *property, religion* and marriage, then why did it become necessary to convert his pulpit into a political rostrum to hurl his clerical denunciation against a movement whose progress is impeded by its attitude towards property, religion and marriage?

He knew that every element in Canton that was opposed to the interests of the working class had been called together under the delusive name of "Progressives," in the hope that labor might be defeated at the polls.

He knew that the two old political parties, reeking with corruption and debauchery, had combined their forces, and under an amal-

gamation known as "Progressives," the spoilsmen of the two old parties entertained the opinion that the people would become blind to the infamies that have been perpetrated under the rule of the Democratic and Republican parties.

It is not strange that the Canton Daily Register should raise every barrier against the advance of Socialism, for the simple reason that the policies of daily journals are as a general rule dictated by that element of society who, in every conflict between exploiter and exploited, is found arrayed against the working class. But a Catholic priest, whose calling is presumed to be dedicated to the uplifting of humanity, to be found supporting a combination of political forces that have been welded together through the economic pressure of capitalism, is a spectacle that should make tyrants laugh and angels weep.

But the working class of Canton, Illinois, as well as the working class in every part of the earth, must not shrink from the battle, simply because the organs of a capitalist class and unworthy apostles of Christ are hurling their denunciations against the political movement of labor, that means economic freedom for humanity. They should remember that the Man, whose teachings gave birth to Christianity, was crucified, and they should likewise remember that Judas, one of His Apostles, took the "filthy lucre" in payment of treason.

Christ is being crucified every day by hypocrites who in the name of religion, pay tribute at the shrine of Mammon.

The fight for industrial liberty is the battle of all the ages, and labor's emancipation will be won, regardless of all the political conspiracies hatched by capitalism, and regardless of all the duplicity of ministers of the gospel who veneer their treachery behind the pretense that they are followers of Christ.

The Banquet at Goldfield

FROM THE TOWN OF GOLDFIELD, Nevada, some one has sent the editor of the Miners' Magazine copies of the "Goldfield Post" and "Goldfield Daily Tribune." Both publications contain lengthy reports of a banquet that was tendered by Geo. W. Wingfield to 200 guests who had invitations to meet at Goldfield Hotel and partake of the feast that was paid for by the mining czar of the once-famed mining camp, where, but a few years ago, wildcat promoters and real estate sharks lived in clover.

There were some orators at this feast, and it was somewhat remarkable how the local Ciceros played upon their imaginations in attempting to delude the feasters into the belief that Goldfield could be lifted from its grave and again made a bonanza for the investment of eastern money.

The orators reiterated, one after another, that Goldfield was not yet dead, but just sleeping—but sleep is so similar to death that it would require the services of an expert to determine as to whether Goldfield is absolutely dead or wrapped in a sleep that presages near-dissolution. The banquet was an advertising boost for Goldfield, and banquets are now so rare in Goldfield that columns of space in both publications were devoted to the sayings and doings at the festal board, where solids and liquids were consumed for several hours of the night of March 8th.

It is probable that the nectar that was quaffed inspired the orators with hope, for sober-thinking men have arrived at the conclusion that Goldfield, as a mining camp, is but a ghost of the past, and has

become so impoverished that even a labor organization died for want of nourishment!

At the banquet it was proclaimed that Goldfield would arise, "Phoenix-like, from its ashes," through the assessment plan.

But before assessments can be levied it will be necessary to find suckers with more money than brains, who will be willing to exchange "mazuma" for mining stock, and there are so many countless thousands of duped victims holding beautifully engraved chromos that were issued when *boosters* were *exchanging nothing for something*, that stock selling would scarcely pay expenses.

It was but natural that lawyers, merchants, broken-down mine-promoters, relegated politicians and cheap professional skates should assemble at such a feast, and that such men, under the influence of "red eye," should see visions of Goldfield rising from the tomb, discarding the shroud and putting on the garments of life.

It is said that "bread is the staff of life," but "whiskey is life itself."

The orators spurred by the *deu* that did not fall from heaven, but that came from Kentucky, felt imaginary wads of *lucre* in their pockets as they painted glowing pictures of the glorious future that was yet to burst on a mining camp, whose credit has been shattered on the mining stock boards of the world. It is but natural that men whose only *assets* are *wind* should put on a bold front and "whistle to keep up their courage."

But among the invited guests of Wingfield's banquet was a Cath-

olic priest, Rev. James B. Dermody, who is credited with relieving his pent-up mind of the following:

"We have had our troubles with their accompanying bitterness and some thoughtless people have said George Wingfield was an enemy of organized labor. Of course they refer to the Western Federation of Miners. I do not consider that a labor organization at all when unscrupulous men gain control, with the attendant results of so-called Socialism, radicalism and anarchy. These men forced Mr. Wingfield to the wall. If they had cried enough he would have taken them by the hand and said: 'Let's work for unity and harmony.' I will always be the friend of labor when it is fighting for principles; but I will never stand by men who did what these men did in the name of labor!"

Again, the Goldfield Tribune contains the following relative to the verbal vomit of this misrepresentative of Christ:

"Father J. B. Dermody, after replying to badinage of the toast-master reflecting on his bald head, proclaimed himself a booster who had always boosted for Goldfield. 'Keep the knockers down,' he urged. 'Keep them in their places, and if they cry enough, don't believe them. Keep them down and keep hammering them! We have everything to boost for and no reason to knock.' Then the reverend gentleman proceeded to declare everyone had a chance to make money in the early days and the reason they didn't was that they were not satisfied with \$5 and \$10 pieces flung at them, but wanted \$20 or nothing. They got left, and have only themselves to blame."

The meek and humble Carpenter of Nazareth is certainly emulated by the Apostle at Goldfield, who picks up the hammer to knock the knocker, but who objects to the knocker using the same weapon as himself, when his convictions led him to withdraw his confidence from the booster.

But the most significant part of the address of the clerical gentleman is where he arraigns the Western Federation of Miners as not being a labor organization. But why did Dermody reach that conclusion? The question is answered in one sentence, where he said, "These men forced Mr. Wingfield to the wall," and yet this hypocrite who wears the mask of religion has the brazen effrontery to declare: "I will always be the friend of labor when it is fighting for principles, but I will never stand by men who did what these men did in the name of labor."

How lamentable!

What does he mean by *principles*?

He means such *principles* as will not force men like Wingfield "against the wall."

He means a labor organization, whose principles can be approved by Mr. Wingfield, or can receive the sanction of that clerical fraternity, who launched "The Militia of Christ."

Organized labor wants no such *friends* as Dermody, for Kirby, Post and Otis are gentlemen compared to *friends* of labor whose treachery and duplicity become apparent whenever labor measures steel with the Wingfields of a master class. It is no wonder that Christ was crucified on Calvary.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Seligman, Ariz., March 17, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

My brother, Robert Stone, has been missing for almost three years and we fail to find him. I wish you would put a notice in The Miners' Magazine to see if we can find any trace of him. I believe he is working in the mines somewhere and might see it. Thanking you very much in advance. Address all information to Mrs. G. C. Wood.

Mrs. G. C. Wood, Seligman, Ariz.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of William Gregg Rosson, who was born in Gregg county, Texas. He left Gregg county about twelve years ago, and when last heard from (about a year ago) was in a hospital at Telluride, Colo.

He is 37 years of age; fair complexion; blue eyes; light hair; height about 5 feet 8 inches, and weighs 130 pounds. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to T. J. Rosson, Longview, Gregg county, Texas. The settlement of important business matters depends upon his whereabouts being known.

KEEP AWAY FROM BISBEE.

Bisbee, Ariz., March 14, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

There has appeared in the Kansas City, Los Angeles, El Paso and papers throughout this state articles and advertisements under the heading of miners in demand in Bisbee to the effect that the companies could and would employ all miners making application for work, whilst as a matter of fact, there are 500 men out of employment.

Please insert the following in the Miners' Magazine for three consecutive issues: Miners keep away from Bisbee, Ariz. There are 500 men out of employment; the companies are canning from twenty to thirty men every day.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. MACCASHAM,

Secretary No. 106.

THE JAWBONE OF AN ASS.

Once in a far off country, son, I've heard the old folks say,
Lived a man named Samuel Samson, unforgotten to this day,
And Sammy loved a maiden—Delilah was the lass,
And Sammy slaughtered thousands with the jawbone of an ass.

Now Sammy tore up lions and lugged off city gates,
And Sammy tore down temples, so history relates;
And Sammy was the strongest man that ever trod the grass,
He's the boy that killed his thousands with the jawbone of an ass.

But all this happened long ago and the world moves on apace,
We've now another wonder who has taken Sammy's place,
He's Big Stick, the trust buster—there's no other in his class,
He can fake ten million people with the jawbone of an ass.

He knows how to kill a kitten, choke a chicken, bait a bear;
He can slaughter any old thing, whether feathered or in hair.
He can stab a man in prison, shoot another in the back,
Upon undesirable citizens bring his stick down with a whack,
All hail to our trust buster, breaking trusts like window glass,
While roaring, ranting, rattling with his jawbone of an ass.

—W. A. Cuddy.

ABLE TO FILL THE PLACE.

Vice President Ames saw the following ad in a New Jersey paper recently:
"WANTED—A tool-maker; must be a competent man capable of doing all classes of tool work; must be honest, sober and industrious; wages \$15. To work alongside of an experienced mechanic. B. C. P., Box 74, News Office."

In response to this he sent the following reply:

"B. C. P., Box 74, News Office:

"Dear Sir: I beg to offer myself as applicant for the position as advertised in this evening's paper. I am a young man 45 years of age. I have had 28 years experience at tool-making and die sinking. Have spent considerable time as a marine engineer. I have also followed up the carpenter business. Have just returned from Alaska, after getting the machinery fixed up to such an extent that repairs will be unnecessary for at least fifty years. Besides the above qualifications I am not only good on hammer power forging, but am also an expert horseshoer and am considered the champion automobile repairer; an experienced snow-shoveler, a first class peanut roaster, and also for cleaning castings, I can furnish best recommendations from Professor Eliot, from Mr. Post of the Citizens' Alliance, President Peary of the Manufacturers' Association, and from various employers who believe in scab labor. I do not believe in unions, as I can readily see that you are paying too much money for the class of work that you desire to have done. I will be pleased to call on you any night that you may arrange, or else you can meet me in the loft of the church any Sunday morning, where I am now employed as first assistant organ blower and understudy to the janitor.

"Trusting to be favored with a prompt reply, I am,

"Your obedient servant,

"READY TO STARVE

"P. S.—Any address will reach me."—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

A REPORT FROM THE FLAT RIVER DISTRICT.

Flat River, Mo., March 19, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I thought it would interest union men in other parts of the country to know how unionism is progressing in Missouri, in the Lead Belt of Missouri, or, as we call it, the Flat River district. There are six locals of Western Federation of Miners. Flat River Local No. 225, Elvins Local No. 242, Bonne Terre Local No. 231, Leadwood Local No. 236, Doe Run Local No. 230, Desloge Local No. 229. All these different locals are in flourishing condition although some of them are organized less than one year. The organizers who have worked here in the last year are glad to see the workingmen here taking such a deep interest in unionism, and showing a determined spirit to stick to the W. F. M.

A great amount of educational work has been done here in the last year. Sister Emma F. Langdon has done much good in educating the men here, by inducing a great many men to subscribe for Miners' Magazine. She is always advising the men to read and learn for themselves the conditions of workingmen in other parts of the country. She has been successful in getting a vast number of Miners' Magazine subscribers, with the result that the more these men read the better union men they become.

I was successful in organizing a local of smeltermen at Herculaneum, Mo. On March 14th Sister Emma F. Langdon came down that night to address that open meeting. She made a splendid address which was received with great applause. At close of meeting a big bunch of intelligent men came to me and had me write out their applications to become charter members of W. F. M. The outlook in Herculaneum is good for a fine local in the very near future, having a good start with a big bunch of charter members. I have also met with great success in organizing the foreign speaking men here in the Lead Belt. When once organized the foreign speaking men take great interest in their organization.

There is one thing that every union man should try to do; that is to keep his dues paid up as near as possible. There are many men who have sickness and other troubles to cause them to fall behind in the payment of dues, but whenever possible every man should feel it his duty to pay his dues promptly.

Here is to the success of W. F. M. everywhere throughout the country.

Yours fraternally,

ANTON A. LASSICH,

Organizer for W. F. M., Flat River, Mo.

A LETTER FROM AN ELDER TO A YOUNGER BROTHER, THE LATTER A REPUBLICAN.

Gatman, Ariz., February 8, 1912.

Dear Brother, Son and All at Home:

Your very welcome letter came as an enclosure with Ma's, and I was glad indeed to hear from you, and to learn that a most wonderful thing is happening to you; yes, you are beginning to think, and reason, for yourself! But Brother Mine, I want to sound a note of warning: the man or woman, through all the ages down to the present, who has had the courage to think and reason, which inevitably leads one to become a protestant against the oppression, greed and dogmatic fallacies of their day, is ever at swords' points with the entrenched privilege of their day; they are called agitators—demagogues—and their lives are hampered by privations, loss of position after position, loss of "fair day" friends, those who choose to follow the conventional rule, as prescribed by the over-lords of their day, to drift along the lines of least resistance; and, finally, the hardest of all to bear, to be the object of ridicule and suspicion of the atrophied-brained idiots, whom they are trying to help.

It takes courage, and a high integrity of purpose, to combat and withstand the platitudes of those around you; but, remember this my boy, that since primitive man first learned to throw his fish on the fire, rendering the

food more palatable, then when he munched it raw, every step and measure of progress has had its inception in the brain of a rebel, an agitator against the established precedent of his time.

Our present civilization is but the gold of truth, caught upon the fiffles of time, taken by practical men and forged upon the anvil of reason into structures for the comfort and happiness of our day.

Lincoln, the greatest statesman we have had, came from the people. He knew of the self-evident truths, and was the most vilified man of his day. They fought him with every possible weapon, and yet he looms larger day by day; his utterances seem almost inspired in the light of later events, for the reason that he told the truth; and his sympathies were ever on the side of the lowly and oppressed.

A little later on I shall be pleased to send you a few books which may prove interesting to you. If you are to reason and think for yourself, you must train your mind, by reading the fundamental truths, presented by the ablest writers. Relative to "tearing down Old Glory," what bosh! A flag is the symbol denoting the inspired thoughts of the people who create it; if, perchance, it fall into the hands of an enemy to the people who by their valor created it, then it loses its significance and becomes a fabric.

The red flag was used in the Revolutionary war, and it symbolizes the fact that through the veins of every human being flows the life giving fluid called blood, creating what is known as the Brotherhood of Man, no matter what color, nationality, creed or condition of life or servitude.

We are all blood brothers and sisters, so pre-ordained by our Creator. We Socialists contend that, our blood being equal (in normal man of courage) there should be an equal opportunity for life, love and happiness; which in its last analysis means, food, clothing and shelter for everyone of that blood. The fostering of racial hatred and religious dissensions has been used by the unscrupulous of every age to divide the non-thinkers, and thus obtain for themselves that which all should share.

I must close this long-winded effusion, with the hope that it will cause you to ponder. I have stolen the time to write it.

Love to all at home. From

TOM.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

The Milwaukee comrades are by no means inclined to give up their house-to-house distribution of Socialist literature now that they have a Socialist daily paper of their own. It is true that this paper is reaching a large per cent of the homes of Milwaukee. But the comrades are determined that our literature shall reach every home.

Therefore last Sunday they accomplished a monster distribution of their campaign leaflet, "The Voice of the People." All Milwaukee was thoroughly covered. Eighty thousand copies were left at the homes of Milwaukee's voters. Next Sunday's distribution will exceed even this. Eighty-five thousand copies will then be put into the hands of the people.

Nor is this all. In addition to this, 40,000 pieces of Socialist literature were distributed at the factory gates last week. This week the number of pieces will reach 50,000. This number will be equalled in each subsequent week of the campaign. As soon as the weather permits, the factory gate speaking will begin.

Even this is not exhausting the energy of the Milwaukee comrades. Besides all this work of the Bundle Brigade, in many wards the Social-Democrats are making a house-to-house canvass for new subscribers to the Milwaukee Leader. They are meeting with the most tremendous success. In many districts fully one-half the English-reading families, in some blocks almost all the English-reading families, are subscribing to the Leader, as the result of this earnest and energetic canvass, which has been repeated two or even three times in some of the wards.

The Social-Democratic meetings continue their enthusiasm. Four thousand and five hundred Social-Democratic books have already been sold at these meetings and on the streets. While our meetings are crowded to the roof, the "non-partisan" meetings are poor affairs. The non-partisan orators wave the red flag, just as they did two years ago, and drag in every conceivable issue, even to the snub which Mayor Seidel administered to the Invincible Teddy. All this fails to arouse any public interest. In fact, the non-partisans did strike the keynote of the campaign when in their platform they truthfully declared that the issue was "Anti-Socialism vs. Socialism." The Milwaukee Socialists gladly accept this issue and are rejoiced that on this field the big battle will be waged.

The Milwaukee Federated Trades Council is doing its usual good work in sending a committee of twenty trades unionists to visit the unions and advise them to "strike at the ballot box" on April 2. To head off the work of the Socialist unionists, the "non-partisan" politicians thought to bring a "pure-and-simpler" of national reputation to Milwaukee, and for this purpose secured Brother John Mitchell. They hired the big arena of the Auditorium—the largest hall in Milwaukee, seating 7,000 people. They advertised the meeting magnificently, in the papers, on the street cars, and in every possible way only, unfortunately, they forgot to use the union label! Result—just 382 persons by actual count attended this "monster" meeting. Many of these were "non-partisan" politicians. The days of "pure and simple" trade unionism have passed for Milwaukee.

Next Tuesday, March 19th, Milwaukee holds her primary election. After that, the "non-partisans" who are now fighting among themselves for the offices, will present a solid front for the capitalist interests. But the Milwaukee comrades are not in the least disturbed by the fusion of the Republicans and Democrats. We are making a bigger and better campaign than our campaign of two years ago, which at that time was a record-breaker. The line is sharply drawn—Socialism or Capitalism! On that issue we will stand or—no, Socialists never fall!

Milwaukee, Wis., March 15, 1912.

E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

GEMS FROM ROBERT G. INGERSOL.

I believe in protecting American industries, but I do not believe in rocking the cradle when the infant is seven feet high and wears a No. 12 boot.

Beneath the loftiest monuments may be found ambition's worthless dust, while those who lived the loftiest lives are sleeping now in unknown graves.

The civilized man is governed by his intelligence uninfluenced by his passions. A savage is controlled by his passions uninfluenced by his intelligence.

I regard the rights of men and women equal. In love's fair realm, husband and wife are king and queen, sceptered and crowned alike and seated on the self-same throne.

We live on a grain of sand and tears we call the Earth, and what we know of the infinite is infinitely limited, but little as we know all have a right to give their honest thoughts.

Music expresses feeling and thought without language. It was below and before speech, and it is above and beyond all words. Beneath the waves is the sea—above the clouds is the sky.

In the presence of Death how beliefs and dogmas wither and decay! How loving words and deeds burst into blossom! Pluck from the tree of any life these flowers, and there remains but the barren thorns of bigotry and creed.

All enjoy the stage. It makes us human. A rascal never gained applause

on the stage. No one has ever yet seen any play in which, in his own heart, he did not applaud honesty, heroism, self-denial, fidelity, courage and sincerity.

Life is a shadowy, strange and winding road; just a little way—only a few short steps, from the cradle with its lullaby of love, to the low and quiet wayside inn, where all at last must sleep, and where the only salutation is "goodnight."

The lives of millions are not worth living because of their ignorance and poverty, and the lives of others are not worth living on account of their wealth and selfishness. The palace without justice, without charity, is as terrible as the hovel without food.

All men should be temperate—should avoid excess—should keep the golden path between the deserts of extremes—should gather roses, not thorns. The only way to make men temperate is to develop the brain. The people need facts, education and philosophy.

All blessing on the man whose face was first illuminated by a smile. All blessings on the man who first gave the common air the music of laughter—laughter springing from good nature, that is the most wonderful music that has ever enriched the ears of man.

If there is anything of importance in this world it is the family, the home, the marriage of true souls, the equality of husband and wife, the true republicanism of the heart, the real democracy of the fireside. Unless the marriage relation be pure, tender and true, civilization is impossible.

Nothing can be grander than to sow the seeds of noble thoughts and virtuous deeds—to liberate the bodies and the souls of men—to earn the grateful homage of a race—and then in life's shadowy hour, to know that the historian of Liberty will be compelled to write your name.

Nature has furnished every human being with a light more or less brilliant, more or less powerful. That light is reason, and he who blows that light out is in utter darkness. It has been the business of superstition for centuries to extinguish the lamp of the mind and to convince the people that their own reason is wholly unreliable.

Wives who cease to learn—who simply forget and believe—will fill the evening of their lives with barren sighs and bitter tears. The mind should outlast youth. If, when beauty fades, Thought, the deft and unseen sculptor, hath not left his subtle lines upon the face, then all is lost. There is no flame within to glorify the wrinkled clay.

WEAVING.

Written for Miner's Magazine by W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.

Before the loom see the weavers stand,
Weaving a web of beauty rare,
With a shuttle of colors in either hand
He weaves in silence, the web with care.
A thread of silver—then one of black—
Another of gold—then one of gray—
The shuttles are flying forward and back
Till twilight tells of the dying day.

Day after day at the loom he stands,
One web finished another begun,
Working ever with willing hands,
From dawn of morn till setting sun.
Above his head the pattern hangs;
He studies it with care—
And while his fingers deftly work
His eyes are fastened there.

They tell a curious thing besides
Of this patient, plodding weaver—
He works on the wrong side evermore
But works for the right side ever.
It is only when the weaving stops,
When the web is shown and turned,
That he sees his marvelous handiwork
That his wondrous skill has learned.

Oh, the sight of its delicate beauty,
How it pays him for all his cost;
No rarer, daintier work than this
Was ever done by frost.
Then the master bringeth him golden hire
And giveth him praise as well,
And how happy the heart of the weaver is
No tongue but his own can tell.

The lives of men are the looms of God
Let down from their place in the sun
Wherein we are weaving always
Till the mystic web is done.
Weaving blindly, weaving surely,
Each for himself his Fate—
We cannot know how the right, side looks,
We can only weave and wait.

Oh, men who have woven human lives,
Who have reddened the warp with human gore,
Who have dampened the thread with wage slave's sweat
That we might add to your golden store.
Some day the loom will be standing still,
The empty shuttles idle lay,
The pattern you wove is shown to the world
And you from your "master" receive your pay.

Poverty, misery disease and rags—
These have ye woven by force and might,
But the loom of Fate never slackens nor lags
And your web is as somber and dark as night.
Flaunt then your power of stolen wealth—
Wealth which is blood of human lives—
Ye are wolves who live by preying and stealth,
You and your class on that power thrives.

CONDITIONS IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

To the officers and members of all unions of the W. F. of M.:

With regard to conditions of the locked-out men of South Dakota, many members of the organization are lacking in knowledge, owing in part to the lack of interest union men take in affairs of their unions by not keeping themselves better informed on events of the day in general and of their organization in particular. But more particularly to the dissatisfied members who cannot be made to realize that his union is doing more for himself and family by securing higher wages and better working conditions than all other organi-

zations combined, who often becomes a traitor to his fellow-workers and also the paid detective, who is moving from one place to another creating dissension among members of organized labor for the purpose of keeping them divided among themselves, and in this case they have apparently succeeded too well, as those who were once members of our organizations. Even members carrying cards have gone through the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners stating that it was useless to send money to the South Dakota miners as they were all whipped into submission and the companies running full capacity, which is as untrue as can be, as we, who are on the ground, can prove, for we know the mining and milling companies are running short handed. Those they can get are giving very poor satisfaction, both as to quantity and quality of work, as the mills of the different companies are not getting enough ore to keep them going more than two-thirds of the time. The grade of ore is very low, as the men they have do not understand sorting and get a great deal of waste mixed with the ore. The fact that the employers have used so many different influences, such as business men, bankers, doctors and clergymen also took advantage of sickness and death in their families to force union men back to work, is proof to any sane man that they are not succeeding to their liking. But it is that hellish desire to destroy organized labor that blinds them to their own interest, which prompts them to keep up a worse than useless struggle, which will in a very few months lead them to an ignominious defeat. The spring time is coming and the heavy snows foretell much moisture for the farmers who are ex-employees making every preparation to move onto their farms, which leaves the companies in still greater need of men. Coupled with the fact that men are leaving daily for other parts to carry on work, also the expression of many of the men working for them, if the union men can hold out until spring time, the companies will be compelled to pull down that worse than vicious card they have attempted to force on an unsuspecting body of union men. But the men of the Hills proved their loyalty to unionism by holding out against unequal odds, up to the present showing themselves to be worthy of the support of their fellow unionists and all honorable men. And in the face of these facts, can you so far forget your pledge to the principles of unionism by deserting these men, their wives and children, who have made every sacrifice in order that men should enjoy the right to organize for mutual benefit, and by so doing, help organized capital to crush the manly spirits who dared to stand up for those God-given rights which are theirs to maintain. Think of those noble women struggling heroically against poverty forced on them through no fault of their own, mending and remending their worn-out clothing in order to protect the frail young bodies of their children from the bitter, biting blasts of a cold and piercing winter.

Brothers, put yourselves in the places of these good and true men and women, and you will readily see the great need of continuing your support for them in this brutally fierce struggle for the right to organize, and in conclusion, would ask you to listen to no one who tries to turn you away from your duty to your brothers and their families in distress. Always remember that golden rule laid down to us all, which is, do unto your neighbor as you would your neighbor should do unto you, and thereby prevent you from helping men, women and children who are the noblest there is on earth. By helping them through this unequal struggle you will win the lifelong gratitude of these noble men and women, and especially do we sincerely thank the officers and members of Butte No. 1 and another union in Nevada for their splendid resolutions passed a short time ago to stand by us to the end, and when you all go to your eternal reward, you will have the great pleasure of hearing that glorious sentence pronounced over you. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter into the kingdom of heaven prepared for you."

M. J. FOLEY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C.—Socialism enlivened the forty-third annual hearing on woman suffrage before Congress. Since 1869 progressive women have traveled miles to Washington to take part in the annual plea for the right of suffrage for half of the race. Invariably the members of the committees in charge of the suffrage bills pay polite but not serious attention to the arguments of the speakers. But the 1912 hearing was different. Socialism was in the air.

"What percentage of suffragists are Socialists?" asked Martin Littleton, member of the House judiciary committee, apparently impressed with the Socialistic argument for suffrage made by Mrs. Elsie Cole Phillips of Milwaukee.

"I cannot give you the exact percentage. It is small," replied Mrs. Cole. "But I can give you the percentage of Socialists who are suffragists."

Littleton smiled. He knew the Socialists were a unit for equal political rights for the sexes. Said Littleton:

"For the first time I pause seriously on the question of woman suffrage. I am amazed at the identity of the arguments made for Socialism and suffrage."

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, of New York, then tried to explain the situation so that a Democrat like Littleton would not take offense at the "Socialistic" suffrage propaganda. "The reason Socialism is so much identified with suffrage is because the Socialist party is the only political party in this country that has openly endorsed our movement," she said. "If the old parties would also come out for suffrage they would also get credit."

The House hearing was before the judiciary committee and was under the direction of Jane Addams of Chicago. Socialist Congressman Berger was unable to attend the hearing as the national executive committee of the Socialist party of which he is a member was at that time meeting in Chicago. Mrs. Phillips read a statement from Berger before the committee. Caroline A. Lowe, national woman's correspondent of the Socialist party, also addressed the committees of both houses.

"Woman suffrage is a necessity, both from a political and an economic standpoint," Berger declared in his statement. "Women are a part of the democ—of the people. They are the other half. We can never have Democratic rule until we let women vote. We can never have real freedom until the women are free. To quote the immortal Lincoln on slavery, we cannot endure as a nation, half free and half unfree."

Declaring that she spoke in behalf of 7,000,000 wage-earning women in the United States, Miss Lowe made an eloquent plea for equal suffrage. "The need of the ballot for the wage-earning woman is a vital one. No plea can be made that we have the protection of the home or are represented by our fathers or brothers."

Telling of a young girl fainting in a Chicago department store as a result of the rush and strain of Saturday shopping and long hours, she asked of the committee:

"Does the young woman in Marshall Field's need any voice in making the law that sets the hours and conditions of labor?"

"Has the young girl whose scalp was torn from her head at the Lawrence mill any need of a law demanding that safety appliances be placed upon all dangerous machinery?"

"Have the five thousand working girls who are forced into lives of shame in Chicago alone each month no need of a voice in a government that should protect them from this life worse than death?"

She concluded with this frank statement:

"We do not come before you to beg of you the granting of any favor. We present to you a glorious opportunity to place yourself abreast of the current of this great evolutionary movement. You can refuse to accept this opportunity and you may for a moment delay the movement. But you will be

as the old woman with her tiny broom who endeavored to sweep back the incoming tide from the sea."

Mrs. Phillips ridiculed the theory that men are the political representatives of women. "How can a woman delegate her political power to man when she hasn't any political power to delegate?" she asked.

She made a strong plea for the granting of political rights to the working woman who is "economically handicapped." She declared that the ballot is most needed by the weak, by the oppressed. "The oppressed of society are the workers," she said. "But whenever a workingman is oppressed, his wife is even oppressed more than he. She needs the ballot to protect herself. The ballot should not be a weapon to strengthen the strong."

At the House hearing a representative of the American Association to Oppose Woman Suffrage appeared to make the "other side" known. She spoke for five minutes and what could be gathered from her faint and trembling voice it seemed that she contended against the suffrage because women would not know how to use the suffrage. Presumably she meant the "lower classes."

When she finished Mrs. Phillips was given an opportunity to answer her "argument." Mrs. Phillips just told a story of a suffragist agitator approaching a department store girl as to her views on woman suffrage.

"Oh, I am not much interested in suffrage," said the girl.

"But you know what the ballot will do for the working girls?" persisted the agitator.

"Yes," she replied. "I know, and so do all the girls here, and we all favor suffrage. But it just appals me to think of putting the ballot in the hand of the ignorant Fifth Avenue woman!"

Everybody in the committee room roared with laughter. The anti-suffragist also joined in with a sickly smile.

At the conclusion of the hearing Chairman Clayton graciously announced that 10,000 copies of the hearing would be printed. But not a word did he utter regarding the vital question itself.

Democrats Fear Labor Caucus.

That the leaders of the Democrats in the House recently used the steam roller to prevent the calling of a party caucus for the consideration of pending labor bills has just been learned by your correspondent.

The story, fully verified, is that the American Federation of Labor had become impatient with its Democratic "friends" and caused the circulation of a petition among Congressmen for the holding of a caucus to consider labor legislation. The labor lobbyists succeeded in getting thirty-two petitioners although twenty-five signatures is all that is needed under the rules.

Two days before the day set for the caucus, Champ Clark, Oscar Underwood and the other Democratic leaders got busy. They called in the so-called union-card men and called them down. They were asked to explain their impatience and distrust of their leaders. One of the braver members mumbled to the effect that the leaders of organized labor demanded immediate action. "The officials of the American Federation of Labor are afraid that unless a caucus is held soon the committees will report the labor bills so late in the session that their passage in the Senate will be a physical impossibility," was the substance of his remarks.

Clark and Underwood then promised early action by the committees if the petition for the caucus would be forthwith withdrawn. The union card men obeyed and the petition was dropped.

Now the question is whether the Democratic leaders will keep their word. Three labor bills are on the program. One is an anti-injunction bill, another an eight-hour bill, and another exempting labor unions from the operations of the anti-trust laws. But even if they should it is believed that it is already too late to get any action on these measures in the Senate.

THE TRADE UNION AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY—VI. THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST POSITION.

By Robert Hunter.

At the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart in 1907 the relation between Socialist parties and trade unions came up for discussion.

At the outset I will ask Americans to bear in mind that most of the men who discussed this question were actual trade unionists. Some of them were among the highest officials in the trade union movement of Europe. I mention this fact only because the two Americans who took part in the discussion had no trade union standing, both being editors of Socialist papers, and that might convey to American readers the impression that the discussion at Stuttgart was not representative of the actual trade union movement.

The Belgians pressed a resolution which declared the necessity of an absolute unity of thought and action between these two organizations of the working class. They were of the opinion that unity of action is only possible where the various organizations are actually federated together.

The Austrians pressed a different resolution, which declared that the Socialist party and the unions should preserve their complete autonomy, but that association and co-operation between the two movements should be of the closest possible character.

In Belgium the party, the Co-operatives and the unions are actually members of one organization. There is autonomy in this sense only: that whatever solely concerns the Co-operatives is decided by the Co-operatives; whatever solely concerns the unions is decided by the unions; whatever solely concerns the party is decided by the party.

Beer, of Austria, in moving the resolution of that country, declared that the close relation which existed between the trade unions and the party in his country was assured by the fact that the leaders of the unions and the leaders of the party were the same men. He believed that the two movements should be organized separately, and he opposed fusion between them. The party and the unions should be considered equally important and should have the same rights. Neither the one nor the other should endeavor to be supreme. The unions would be injured if they were to subordinate themselves to the party, and would become merely organizations for political propaganda. They would then abandon their chief work, which is to ameliorate the immediate material condition of the working class.

The French also introduced a resolution which declared that the trade unions and the Socialist parties should be completely separate and preserve fully their autonomy. A minority of the French party introduced an opposing resolution which declared that the unions and the party should join together nationally and internationally.

DeLeon, in the name of the Industrial Workers of the World and of the Socialist Labor party, moved a resolution declaring that the Industrial Union is the germ of the Republic of Labor. The resolution condemned the craft unions of the American Federation of Labor, which "took their orders from the great capitalists." The resolution also declared that any really revolutionary Socialist movement should include both trade unions and political parties.

Schmidt supported the Austrian resolution, saying that while the unions and the party in Germany were distinct, yet they did not oppose each other. He declared that the closest possible union should exist between these two organizations, but that the party should not attempt to dictate to the unions their policies.

Olsen, of Denmark, said that one of the characteristics of the Danish system is that the executive committee of the party sends two representatives to the governing body of the unions, and two delegates of the union sit in the governing body of the party. By virtue of this arrangement co-operation between the party and the unions is complete. He was not sure that the

same system would work well elsewhere, but in Denmark it makes impossible any misunderstanding.

Premoli, of Italy, declared that in Italy they had attempted to unite the unions and the party, but they had found it wiser to follow the German plan of having distinct organizations. The trade unions should remain open to all, without distinction of party.

Legien, of Germany, declared that the two movements, the party and the unions, arose from the working class. "Why, then, should they not help each other? Both pursue certain ends, and consequently they must possess autonomy. We cannot admit that the unions and the party should fight each other. If this situation exists in France it is because neither party nor the unions there are well organized. The French comrades are accustomed to say: 'We have no organization, but we have the temperament.' It is not with temperament that one fights the capitalist class. As soon as the French have a real trade union organization they will stop discussing the general strike, direct action and Sabotage. It is not with rhetoric that one fights the capitalist class, but by the organization of the workers, following the same end and struggling together."

De Brouckere, of Belgium, protested against the statement which had been made that the unions in Belgium were considered subordinate to the party, and declared that from the birth of the party the trade unions had constituted such a majority in the governing body that they had always controlled the party, and not the party the unions. "It is not exact to say that we wish fusion between the unions and the party. Our trade unions have complete autonomy in their own field."

Simons, of the Socialist party of the United States, then disputed some of the statements of DeLeon and condemned the policy of the Socialist Labor party which had fomented dissension in the trade union movement. "Our party refuses to capture the unions because it considers that the party and the unions are two sections of a single army." He supported the resolution of Austria.

Lindblad, of Sweden, declared that in Sweden the trade unions and the party live in perfect accord. There is there no diversion in the proletariat. Historically, the party was born first, and it then organized the unions. But the unions have their own organization. They have complete autonomy, although nearly all the members of the unions belong to the Socialist party.

Nemec, of Bohemia, declared that in his country there was a most intimate and friendly relation between the two organizations.

Plechanoff, of Russia, spoke against any organic union between the party and the unions. He said that in Russia such a union would mean that the trade unions would be cut into fifteen helpless parts. He thought, therefore, for the time being that the trade unions of Russia should not endorse any political party.

This discussion took place before a special committee, which finally adopted the Austrian resolution with some amendments. It was then brought before the entire Congress. "If it is necessary," said the chairman (Beer, of Austria) "to declare that the trade union movement should conserve its autonomy, it is equally necessary to say that the party and the unions should supplement each other. The leaders of the unions should sit in the governing body of the party and vice versa. In this manner the necessary contact takes place, contact which prevents misunderstandings from arising and avoids useless discussion. Nevertheless, if discussions should take place between the party and the trade unions, these debates ought always to be conducted in the spirit of fraternity and solidarity. All the nationalities have signed our text, with the exception of a tiny group from the United States. If we desire, and if we ought to desire," he continued, "that the relation between the party and the trade unions should be the most intimate possible, we do not desire that the establishment or re-establishment of these relations should provoke a division in the trade union movement."

"The members of any craft should belong to a single union. Rival organizations are an abomination. One must then demand the unification and the centralization of the trade union movement. And the first condition of the success of the trade unions is their unification. To succeed, the unions must be strong, and the more the Socialist party tries to prevent misunderstandings the more it will aid the unions, and the more it will render a service in the struggles of the working class."

DeLeon protested against the disdain with which the chairman, Beer, had treated him. "He has completely ignored our resolution," said DeLeon; "he has not even wished to discuss it." After again condemning the "capitalist" unions of America, he declared that one could only erect really Socialist politics upon unions really Socialist.

De Brouckere, of Belgium, declared DeLeon's motion to be dangerous. "It would seem to have the Congress declare that the Socialist parties should fight the unions, which would be contrary to their practice and to their intentions. It must be well understood that the relation which we propose is a voluntary relation. We wish marriage, not rape."

Vaillant then traced the recent history in France, which had led to the ill feeling between the Socialist party and the trade unions. He declared that when the unions had affiliated with one or other of the French parties, unity among them was impossible. The French Federation of Labor had acted rightly, he thought, in declaring that politics should be kept out of the unions. "We respect the autonomy of the Federation. Our relations are becoming more and more cordial and frequent."

After a few final words by the chairman, the Congress overwhelmingly voted the resolution of the Austrians, with the few amendments that had been made to it.

We see, therefore, that the policy adopted by the Socialist party of America is in accord with that of the international movement. If the relations of the Socialist party and the trade unions of America are today less intimate than those of Europe, it is due more to the peculiar conditions existing here than to any fault that might be found in the position taken by the Socialist party. In time the unions and the party in America will confer together on every important matter; but this personal union will come voluntarily, as a marriage, not as a forced union. When the party comes to be recognized as the political expression of the working class, much as the unions are recognized as the industrial expression, nothing but harmony and co-operative action will be tolerated by the workers.



WHEN WORK CEASES.

It is a matter of supreme indifference or else merely casual inquiry as to how the workers live when they are working. When they stop working, goaded by low wages or intolerable conditions into revolt, immediately there is a tremendous outcry concerning the injury inflicted on the "public." This

"public" is the "third party to the dispute," for, according to the usual form of reasoning, there are the workers, the employers and the "public." The latter is the injured one.

In the present European coal strike especially, there have been many pathetic tales of what was happening to this innocent bystander, this non-affiliated person, this non-combatant, the public. He or it or they must suffer because of the quarrel between two other persons. Therefore editorial writers solemnly warn the workers not to push their demands too far, not because it would cause any disturbance to the employers, but because it would injure that convenient third party, the "public."

Just now it is the "public" that is suffering because of the coal strikes in Germany and England. Families are actually going without fuel and great hardships come to many who are in no way concerned with the dispute. As has been shown over and over again, the homes of the workers, whether they are coal miners or whether they are engaged in some other industry, are usually insufficiently heated. Workers, because of the conditions of employment, must buy their coal in small quantities, and for it they pay exorbitant prices. While they are paying it, there is no protest. They are merely part of the productive class, and therefore their problems are of no consequence.

It has been shown that in the mining districts of England, Germany and the United States—where a strike is also threatened—that those who mine the coal and bring it to the surface are very often without means of heating their homes. What they suffer to produce, the very product that causes the loss of so many thousands of lives, is a luxury, and when it comes to using it, the coal miners must pay the same as the other workers.

It was shown that though Lawrence is the greatest woolen city in the world and though the mill workers there are among the most skilled, the little children did not have any underwear. What they and their fathers and mothers so painfully produced in the mills did not belong to them. It was a luxury they must buy, if they desired it, and luxuries are not for such as they.

Every strike that has taken place in the past year has been a hunger strike. Every one of them was made inevitable by the increased cost of living and the decreased opportunities of employment. In mills, mines and factories, in Europe as well as in America, conditions are such that the whole working class must of necessity revolt. They are not going to starve, but in order not to starve they must fight against prevailing conditions.

That assumption of an innocent "third party" shows how utterly futile the average capitalist opologist is. It also shows how brutal. The worker, to such apologists, is merely a means of production, and means of production should not grumble, no matter what happens.

But when ordinary workers do rebel, when activity ceases in any industry, then the true state of affairs becomes apparent. Without that activity there can be nothing, and the "public" suffers. The public can suffer somewhat more, for the whole year around the workers suffer. Now, however, they are massing their strength to put an end to the suffering, not for the purpose of making others suffer, but for the purpose of ending that hideous state of affairs in which they are mere creators of wealth they are not permitted to enjoy.—New York Call.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE TRUST.

Since the order of dissolution pronounced against the Standard Oil Company by the government the shares of that concern have increased in value almost a quarter of a billion dollars. The price of a single \$100 share has now reached the tremendous figure of \$890, some forty dollars higher than the highest figure ever before reached, \$842 being paid for one share in the record year of 1901.

It might perhaps be erroneous to attribute this increase to the order of dissolution, but the fact that it has taken place, at least demonstrates that it is impossible to destroy the trusts by this method, or even injure them in the slightest degree. The howl that has been going up for years from trust magnates against government attacks on business, and the accusation that these so-called "raids on prosperity" were responsible for evil business conditions, under these circumstances seem rather as sham cries of alarm to deceive the public into the belief that the trusts could actually be destroyed or at least injured and weakened.

And the same perhaps may be said of the eternal protests of the "trust-busters," that they had no intention in any way of injuring the business of the country. So far as the business of the country is conducted under the trust form, they were powerless in that respect anyway. There is nothing whatever to show that a single trust that has been proceeded against has suffered financial injury in consequence.

Nor has there been anything to show even in the slightest degree that the avowed object of "restoring competition" has been attained. On the contrary, the trust form has steadily grown and increased all the time, just as if no investigations or prosecutions had taken place.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the officials of the Standard Oil Company regard with indifference the report that their business is to be again "investigated" by the government.

But it is worthy of notice that they are exceedingly interested in the reported intention of the German government to monopolize the petroleum industry in that country, and expressed their fear that the intention might be carried out. One of their subsidiary European branches has issued a pamphlet to the public in which they seek to prove that the German government could make no profit out of the monopoly anyhow, as they could only rely on the Balkan oil fields as a source of supply, and the freight charges would make the oil dearer to them than the Standard product. A government monopoly supplanting their own is about the only thing a trust really fears.

It is undoubtedly true that the German government is seeking a profit in such monopoly, as it requires extra revenue for expanding military and naval purposes, which it can hardly secure by an increase in direct taxation. And while profit is the main object, the Standard has perhaps little to fear from government ownership of that kind—at least in other countries. When governments eliminate the idea of profit and seek monopoly merely for the purpose of supplying the people at the cost of production with the commodities of the industry they have monopolized, the end of the trust will have arrived, and not before. None the less, government monopoly even for profit, is a menace to the trust in that it eliminates the private profit of the latter. Even if the German government made no profit from its oil monopoly, it would destroy the profit of the Standard, so far as Germany is concerned, at any rate.

But, while the profit system exists, the trust, no matter how many investigations and prosecutions it may have to undergo, will not only remain with us, but grow ever mightier, and more and more tend to extend its form of organization to all other industries as yet untrusting. Its existence is justified by the indisputable fact that it is the most developed and most efficient form of capitalist production. And the proof that it is so can be readily seen in the equally indisputable fact that it thrives, despite persecution, if not because of it, if the foolish and futile efforts of would-be "trust-busters" can be dignified by the name of persecution at all.—New York Call.

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

OFFICERS.

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 YANCO TERZICH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 DAN D. SULLIVAN.....112 W. Broadway, Butte, Montana
 FRANK BROWN.....Globe, Arizona

LIST OF UNIONS

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Lilestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	H. R. Raffleson	G. E. Paup	53	Sulzer
240	Nome	Sat	Jens Madsen	A. S. Embre	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Geo. Wagner	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Sun	R. A. Campbell	E. J. MacCoshen	2178	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Fred Berndt	C. A. Parisia	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S		D. J. Debb		145	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	P. C. Renaud	A. J. Bennett	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Sat	H. W. Trembley	J. E. Allen		Stockton Hill
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	James Presley	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	H. T. Gregory	Edwin Casson	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	Frank Lyon	J. A. Gibson		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Thur	F. A. Shuck	O. S. Proestel	446	Goldroad
156	Swansea	Thur	R. A. Brooks	H'nry Wischmeyer	66	Swansea
110	Tiger	Thur	Fred Erickson	F. A. Barnard	13	Harrington
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Neil Haney	A. C. Webb		Vancouver
CALIFORNIA						
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Wilson Fleming	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Bert de Wiele	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	373	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	E. C. Hines	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Ernest Garrett	Chas. H. Short	12	Ferguson
71	Moyie	Sat	Jos. McLaren	James Roberts	35	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Q. Work	Doney Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal		O. Davis	Wm. Fraser		Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	Ronald Stonier	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City			D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	T. T. Rutherford		Van Anda
106	Trail M & S	Mon	R. P. Moore	J. A. MacKinnon	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
COLORADO						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	J. M. O'Conner	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	James Paul	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	Sat	T. J. Simpson	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Stephen Jones	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley					
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simitington	H. C. Evans	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Haddy	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. Delany	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Frank Moore	T. Zeigler	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo	Ed. Climo	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	C. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
IDAHO						
64	Bryan	Alter-nate Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
33	Cloud City	Mon	Owen Lane	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Fri	Geo. Powers	Geo. Fultz	543	Creede
234	Oripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
86	Garfield	Sat	James Smith	Jno. N. Murphy	452	Salida
197	La Platta M. U.		A. J. Stephens			Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ourray	Sat	John Kneisler	A. M. Pryor	1111	Ourray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. W. Smith	1019	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union		Steve Carlino	Sam G. Ferraro	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli	French Faoro	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad	Sun Morn	Robt. Chlich	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
MICHIGAN						
10	Burke	Fri	John Powers	Owen McCabe	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	James H. Hore	Wm. Coombs	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	A. H. Carver	Richard Chesnut	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	John T. Ward	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. Brownlow	Sam Kilburn	107	Wallace
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville, Okla.
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
MINNESOTA						
214	Amasa, M. W.	2-4 Su	Victor Peltonen	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Sun	W. M. Wilkinson	Matt A. Johnson	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls	1st & 3d Sun	Ivari Maki	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	John W. Steinback	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain		Axel Fredrickson	815 W. Fleshien	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Einar Tossava	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	John Aro	Jacob Vainioupav	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun	Antti Luttinen	John Maki		Temple Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fable Burman	441	Iron River
176	Princeton M. W.	Sun	William Gishia	Alex Alexon	185	Gwin
196	South Range	Sat	Hjalmar Siivonen	Frank Snellman	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M. W.	Mon	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Riihonen		Hibbing

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright		Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Geo. Robertson	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	F. M. Monroe	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.		Del Cole	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
249	Herculaneum					
217	Joplin	Thurs	H. M. Meng	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
	Smeltermen's U.		C. L. Bailey	John A. Lackay		Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	M. H. Mathes	E. M. Davis	191	Leadwood
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City		C. E. Paxton	C. W. Bonner	323	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstircker		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Carl Schenck	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	George Curry	M. J. Cleary	1407	Butte
			Rec. Sec. Joe Little	Sec. Treas.		
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	H. A. Kinney	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
157	Elkorn	Tues	Joseph O'Brien	Jas. Williams	12	Elkorn
82	Garnet	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Romeo Saurer	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	John Loughlin	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Supesor
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	W. G. Allen	114	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.		T. J. Shea	Barney Moran		Maryville
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin		Frank Roben	E. J. Holder	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	John T. Taylor	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W	2nd & 4h Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		Ben Stabler	Fred Slavens		A Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Peter Rush	Raymond Snow		Zortman
NEVADA						
30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	O. P. Bakka	8	Austin
252	Blair M & M		Jas. Ardetto	J. R. Funkhouser	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Ruyolite
260	Bucksin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Bucksin
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Taur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	John Gavin	Jno. N. MacGuire	38	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d & 4h Mon	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCaul	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Frank Crews	Wm. O'Brien	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	B. G. Smith	John T. Moore	95	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	F. F. Duprey	Joe Hutchinson	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	J. J. Martin		National
263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	B. Duncan	C. A. Carmiencke		Olinghouse
244	Rawhide	Fri		V. C. Timson	44	Rawhide
247	Round Mountain	Fri	R. J. Ryan	Geo. Reinmiller	F	Round M'tn
164	Searchlight	Thur	Frank Hoine	Chas. Owens	71	Searchlight
92	Silver City	Tues	Jacob Holm	J. W. Hickey	72	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Lee Pearson	Edw. A. Redwanz	338	McGill
121	Tonopah	Tues	Alex Main	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Ben Trembeth	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
256	Vernon	Wed	O. P. Rossmore	John Kelly	2	Seven Troughs
46	Virginia	Fri	M. A. Holcombe	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky		Franklin Furnace
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	H. A. Emdin	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
140	Elk Lake	Sun	Albert Pardon	Len Wyatt	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Nicholas King	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	Chas. McGuire	Jas. D. Oluney	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	H. J. Murphy	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
OREGON						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	M. A. Christensen	Chris Schneider	6	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
SOUTH DAKOTA						
3						

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Size of outfit, 11x8x3 1/2 inches. Price, \$2.50, charges prepaid.

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1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

People are more or less accustomed to looking upon what is as though it had always been so. They fail to take cognizance of the existence of the law of evolution. And to those who are familiar with the relationship of evolution to biology, many are somehow loath to generalize in the application of this law.

Yet it has been the generalization of the application of physical laws which has been most potent in the revolutionization of knowledge. All who have read in scientific literature are conscious of the debt which is owing to Herbert Spencer, who made a philosophy of evolution, and to Ernst Haeckel for his fearless continuation of the work of Spencer.

Evolution is another word for growth. Fundamentally interpreted, evolution means that nothing is stationary, but that all things and institutions are constantly undergoing a transition, more or less perceptible.

Because the existence of certain classes was and is dependent upon the stability of certain institutions, these classes have been throughout history, and now are very assiduous in the dissemination of knowledge conducive to the perpetuation of such institutions. The propaganda has often expressed itself in a campaign to underestimate the influences of evolution on the institutions in question (says the New York Call).

Patriotism has been no exception to the law of evolution. Like everything else in our universe, it has passed through almost countless transitory stages. The patriotism which we know today is different from the patriotism which our ancestors throughout past history have known. And as contemporary patriotism is the product of ages of revolution, the very source which brought it into being is modifying it and will finally accomplish dethronement.

Yet of all the emotions and sentiments which have had a hold on the heart and mind of man, few have been more tenacious in their persistence than patriotism. When advanced thinkers had rejected almost all other established acceptations, they still clung to patriotism. It has been amongst the latest of institutions to be philosophically considered, because it has been among those least associated with the eternal law of evolution.

Earliest man of whom we know lived in the most primal condition. He was not, like modern man, a social animal. He lived in an isolated condition away from his fellow beings. He was an ideal individualist, and he looked with suspicion upon everything in nature. He foraged independently for his means of subsistence, and his competitors in the struggle for life were the beast of the forest and the fowls of the air. He was a lone fighter against this world, and his patriotism, using the word in its broadest and philosophical sense, was a kind which revolved about the welfare of himself and his immediate dependents.

When man recognized the advantages which accrue from association, tribalism was born, and patriotism became a spirit which animated men to live and die for the tribe to which they belonged. Narrow as this patriotism may now seem, it was a much broader feeling than the one which preceded it.

With the progress of time tribes were consolidated into larger bodies, and patriotism broadened proportionately. The patriotism of ancient Greece was the patriotism which moved her people to lay down their lives in the interest of what historians characterized as the city state. The internecine wars of the Greece of antiquity are a matter of general knowledge.

The Roman conquests and the consequent Roman empire did not materially affect this kind of patriotism, and the Roman was still very provincial in his patriotism.

When feudalism followed upon the heels of the dissolution of the Roman empire men transferred their allegiance to the feudal baron. And when the barons went forth to battle their underlings went behind them. It was then considered good patriotism to do so.

But great influences were at work; feudalism was destined to pass, and it did. In the very womb of that order reposed the seed of the present nationalism. In the course of time the feudal form of organization gave way before a continued consolidation which has parented the different nations of the globe.

Present-day patriotism is something for which men will offer up their lives as their predecessors have done before them. In the name of patriotism men die today as always, but they give their life blood nominally in the interests of the nation, when in reality it is for capitalism they sacrifice their lives on the battlefield.—Social-Democratic Herald.

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James M. Brinson

Attorney at Law,
811-814 E. & C. Bldg.,
Phone, Main 5255. Denver, Colo.
(Attorney for the Western Federation of Miners.)



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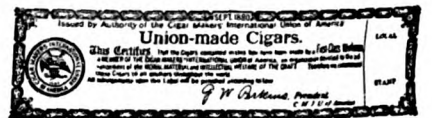
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