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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

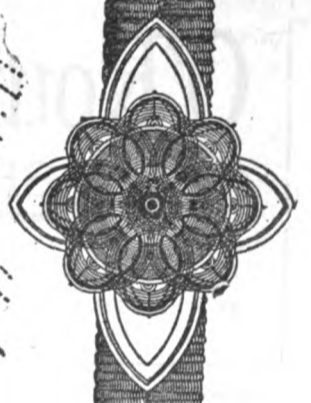
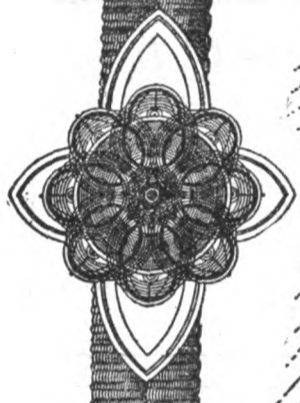
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
April 4,
1912

Volume XII.
Number 458

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WEALTH
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 4, 1912.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

Signed

Department

"MOTHER" JONES is now speaking in the Northwest, in behalf of the Federated Railway Employees.

CLARENCE DARROW'S case has been set for trial May 14th. He is charged with bribing jurors in the McNamara case.

ORGANIZED VICE yields corpulent dividends, and crusades consisting of "hot air" from pulpits will be powerless to wipe out the white slave traffic.

THE UNITED Brewery Workers of Milwaukee have won their strike, securing an increase in wages of \$2 per week. This increase will aggregate \$1,000,000 per annum.

CAPITALISM has converted the police forces of every city and the state militia into uniformed strikebreakers and scabs. The proofs can be found at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

THERE ARE SIX DAILY PAPERS in Los Angeles, California. Three years ago the Los Angeles Times was the most powerful organ in that city and had the largest circulation. Today the Los Angeles Times is fifth in circulation, and its subscription list is shrinking so rapidly that Otis is haunted by a nightmare. No fair-minded or honest man will mourn the death of the Times, and but few will weep when its proprietor is summoned before the bar of eternal justice.

TO SPEAK of liberty in America sounds like a mockery, while millions of men, women and children are peons in the prison pens of wage slavery. Liberty is not the heritage of a slave.

THE BRICKLAYERS and Masons at their last convention took favorable action relative to affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The question of affiliation will be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership.

THE STUDENTS in the aristocratic colleges and universities are being taught how to become efficient as scabs and strike-breakers. Professor Elliott has crowned such measly degenerates as "heroes" and Carnegie should furnish the medals.

AT MIDNIGHT, MARCH 31st, it was estimated that 400,000 men of the coal mines ceased work, 170,000 in the anthracite fields and 230,000 in the bituminous regions. Strong hopes are entertained that differences will be adjusted and that the miners will return to work by the middle of April.

IN ALMOST every city and town throughout the United States there has been established societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It might be well to ask where were the members of this society of national magnitude during the weeks when children were the victims of outrages at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

WHEN THE PEOPLE of America are thinking of "Blackest Russia," they should not forget Lawrence, Massachusetts. The state in which the "cradle of liberty" was rocked can produce some late chapters in history that will put to shame the crimes of "Blackest Russia." For brazen brutality and heartless outrages, Lawrence, Massachusetts, is peerless in her infamy.

THE UNION Labor Forward Movement has been launched in the state of Minnesota. The "Men and Religion Forward Movement" had, in all probability, something to do with the new-born labor organization in Minnesota. Capitalism may use all its cunning ingenuity in the promotion of movements to drug the mentality of the workers, but labor governed by intelligence will be able to nullify the trickery of Capitalism wearing the cloak of religion.

DR. WILEY has been forced out of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Dr. Wiley was making a battle to protect the lives of the people from adulterated food products, and because he was obnoxious to the aggregation that poison humanity for profit, his scalp was demanded by the big manufacturers who furnish money to pay the expenses of political campaigns. Men who kill in administering poison through food have a mighty pull at Washington.

Three cheers for our glorious republic and the Goddess of Justice.

THE REPORT of the Illinois Central Railroad for seven months ending January 31, 1912, shows a loss of \$5,300,131.30, as compared with corresponding months of 1911.

The Illinois Central is certainly feeling the burden of the strike of the Federation of Railroad Employees, and if the engineers, trainmen, conductors, firemen and switchmen would only join hands with the

strikers, the Illinois Central would surrender in twenty-four hours. Earnest and sincere men in the labor movement are yearning for the time when craft aristocracy will no longer divide labor into regiments, for when the solidarity of labor becomes a reality the day of industrial freedom is here.

THE GIRL STRIKERS in a corset factory at Kalamazoo, Michigan, have resorted to daily prayer in the hope that they may be able to convert a judge who issued an injunction against them. The injunction is so sweeping that the strikers are almost restrained from staying on the earth. There are but few people who will treat with insolence the supplications of these girl strikers who are pleading with an Omnipotent Being to put into the frozen heart of a judge some warmth of human tenderness for the victims of rapacious greed. But prayer will be ineffectual, for judges who issue injunctions to crush the hopes of women in the interests of mercenary pirates, are strangers to God and have forgotten that they were born of woman. The *Recall* will be more powerful than prayer.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears some very significant extracts taken from a recent article of C. P. Connolly in *Everybody's Magazine*. Connolly's article handles the court without gloves, and the charges brought against the ermined chattels on the bench should remove from the minds of the people, that hoary reverence that was once accorded to jurists in our temples of justice.

Connolly is neither a Socialist or a member of organized labor, but belongs to the legal profession, and having practiced before the courts and closely observed their decisions, he is in a position to give expression to positive opinions based upon facts.

Connolly, in his articles on judicial corruption, is giving strength to that sentiment that is now sweeping over the country demanding that the recall shall reach the judge who prostitutes justice to serve the interests that secured his appointment or made his election possible.

C. W. POST, the sawdust breakfast food manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., won his appeal against being forced to pay *Collier's Weekly* \$50,000 damages, besides costs, for malicious libel. The verdict in the lower court was set aside and the case will have to go to trial again, which means that the country will be regaled again with some spicy testimony exposing the fakerish methods of the Battle Creek charlatan, who sells toasted bread crumbs, bran that only a cow can digest and other doped stuff to a lot of suckers who are baited with lying advertisements. It is doubtful whether Post would have appealed his case had he known that it would have to be re-tried. What he probably wanted was the amount of damages, the greatest ever given against any individual in the history of American jurisprudence, reduced to some extent, as another trial will do the dopest no good. Labor organizations of the country ought to chip into a fund for the purpose of having some of the evidence that will be brought out in the second trial printed in pamphlet form and circulated broadcast. Most of the facts will be suppressed by daily newspapers because Post is a heavy advertiser and blacklists those who oppose his schemes.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE INVESTIGATION of the Lawrence strike before a congressional committee brought out the heartlessness of a minister of the gospel by the name of Rev. Clark Carter, who has followed the role of a city missionary. This miserable apology for a human being endeavored to make it appear that wages, hours and conditions in the slave pens of the mill owners were all that could be desired and that children in the mills were far better off than wandering around the streets.

This infamous disciple of a crucified Redeemer did not seem to realize that the child of the laboring man was entitled to a seat in our public temples of education, was entitled to air and sunshine and should not be robbed of its days of childhood and sentenced to the mills to mint dividends for industrial tyrants, who used police thugs and state militia to commit outrages on men, women and children. The Rev. Carter in his testimony before a congressional committee revealed the fact that he is but a "whited sepulchre" and that his bosom is as barren of "the milk of human kindness" as the heart of a merciless hyena is of love. Such a man in the role of a preacher of the Gospel is a libel on every trait that distinguishes man from the brute creation, and it such men as Carter are eligible for admission through the pearly gates, then such a place as the infernal regions will be without a victim.

AT THIS WRITING it appears that the vast majority of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America will cease work on April 1st. The officials of the United Mine Workers have used all honorable means to avoid a battle with the mine operators, but the operators have stubbornly refused to consider favorably any of the propositions set forth by the miners.

The increased cost of living has made it absolutely necessary that the coal miner shall receive an increase in wages, but this increased cost of living is ignored by his master, whose vision is solely fixed on dividends.

The old fallacy of an "identity of interest" between employer and employé is being exploded, and that fallacy is becoming apparent to even the most superficial thinkers who fail to probe deeply into economic questions.

The engineers on fifty railroads east and north of Chicago having

asked for an increase of wages and being refused, and the miners ignored in their demands, present an industrial situation that may well cause alarm throughout the country. There is an unrest and discontent in almost every state of the Union. The man steadily employed whose wages are consumed by living expenses and while working is but little ahead of hunger, is doing some serious thinking, and will little longer submit to the inordinate greed of employers, who look upon bone and brawn shackled in wage slavery as the cheapest commodity on earth.

REV. BERNARD VAUGHAN, who recently came from England to this country to assassinate Socialism, in one of his late lectures, said: "Why, my brothers, the apotheosis of the state would lead you to suppose that the state is some god, or, at the very least, the ideal superman. Now, as a matter of fact, what is the state, I should like to know? When it is robbed of its war paint, and stripped of its stage clothes, isn't it just a muddlesome, meddlesome group of public officials, a cooperative body of political office-holders, with an axe to grind and a purse to fill, and whose motto might well be: 'We are the State!' That is what I find it to be in England; and that is what the Germans find it to be in Germany. What you find it to be in this country is not for me to say; but I do say that many of you have come here to this land, this bright republic, that you might be freer where the state is less muddlesome and less meddlesome."

Rev. Bernard Vaughan is either cowardly or a very modest man, when he failed to make known to his audiences what he found the *state* to be in this country. Had he been working his mouth in England or Germany, he would have probably been brave enough to have made known his discovery as to what the *state* was in America.

Whatever Vaughan may have found the *state* to be either in England, Germany or this country, he cannot charge his discoveries to Socialism, but to Capitalism. Capitalism wields the sceptre in England, Germany and America, and Vaughan seems to be willing that the *state* shall remain as it is in all of these nations, rather than that the people shall establish a real Democracy. Vaughan has no need to come to this country to give battle to Socialism, for in England he can find a field worthy of all his prowess as a gladiator in defense of vested rights.

I AM SICK of these cries for "law and order" whenever a hungry and outraged workman breaks a window, while the law and order are ground under the heels of our whole capitalist society. I am sick of hearing of the "rights of the public" whenever there is a conflict between capital and labor. There can be no rights unless there are responsibilities also. A public that can sit supinely in irresponsible silence while its own laws are being violated by commercial banditti; a public that assumes no responsibility for and takes no interest in the lives of the men who dig its coal and handle its meat and run its railroads; a cowardly public, which whines its spite against those who serve it, and licks the feet of those who rob it—such a public has no rights that anyone is bound to respect.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

The above are brave and strong words from Wentworth, and their truthfulness cannot be disputed. The so-called public that has been mentioned in every conflict between master and slave, has been showered with sympathy by every sheet that panders to the interests of the exploiting element.

This maudlin sympathy expressed by the organs of capitalism for the *public* has for its object the ulterior motive of arousing indignation against the oppressed, who are waging war against the oppressor. Sympathy for the *public* expressed through the editorial columns of subsidized publications is a powerful weapon to create sentiment against the struggling victims of industrial slavery. The public, which includes the exploiter and exploited, is responsible for this system, out of which grow the evils of strikes and lockouts, black lists and boycotts, and this *public* should accept the responsibility. The *public* that is not directly involved in a strike is, as a general rule, arrayed against the weak and with the strong, and labor on strike should feel no tender sentiments for that *public* that gives its support to capitalism to crush the worker.

THE LEAD BELT NEWS, published at Flat River, Missouri, in its issue of March 22nd gives the following report of a large meeting held at Hereulaneum which resulted in organizing a local union of the W. F. M. The News had the following report:

"The most enthusiastic and profitable meeting of those who toil in and about the mines ever held in the lead mining district of Missouri was that held Thursday night, March 14th, at Hereulaneum.

"The smelters there have long been without an organization, and it is one of the most important to the miners' organization to have these men in.

"Organizer Anton Lassich spent some time the previous week in getting the men lined up and in advertising the meeting, etc. The meeting was an open one and was held in the K. of P. hall immediately after the picture show. A large, interested crowd remained for the meeting, and showed their interest by their quiet attention. Organizer Lassich took charge of the meeting, making a short appropriate talk, and introduced one of the most trusted organizers in the W. F. M., Emma F. Langdon, who has not only had great experience in the labor movement, but has written numerous books relating to the conflicts of the W. F. M. and of that most important battle, the Cripple Creek strike.

"Her address was received with much interest and enthusiasm, and the audience showed their appreciation by punctuating the remarks with numerous applause. She spoke of the urgent need of organization and cooperation on the part of labor to compete with the combines of their employers.

"The best part of the meeting was the initiation of the largest

number of candidates ever known in this district in the installation of a new local.

"Officers were then elected and installed. The following are the men selected to fill the offices: H. M. Meng, president; Fred Hood, vice president; A. L. Hill, financial secretary; Roy Eastman, recording secretary; Walter Brown, conductor; E. D. Dix, warden.

THE WESTERN CLARION, under the caption "Can Socialism Destroy the Home?" has the following to say: "Home is a heavenly place. Such a halo of sanctity has become woven around the word that the mere assertion that Socialism would destroy it is sufficient to rally cohorts to its defence. More especially does this home-thrust appeal to women, why, 'God knows.'

"It may be all very fine among the wealthy or even the well-to-do, whose homes are their private dwellings, where the household duties and cares are shouldered by hired slaves and slaveys, where they may eat, drink and be merry, entertain their friends, enjoy solitude or do what they will.

"But what does the worker's home hold that they should be solicitous as to its preservation, more particularly as regards the worker's wife? What is her home but her workshop? In the country, a shelter wherein she may cook and feed and wash, when she is not in the stable or the field, by day; by night, but a rude stall for sleep. In the city, when not a full-blown boarding house, with roomers inhabiting all rentable corners to help pay the rent. While she lives in the kitchen and sleeps in the dining-room with her lord and their brood.

"Before she married, perhaps, she slaved for some capitalist for a minimum wage and with uncertainty of employment. Married, she has a steady job—for her board and clothes. Her job is steady enough, if that is any recommendation. To cook and wash dishes, sweep and scrub, wash and iron, mend and darn, day in and day out, except while the Lord is delivering her one of his 'blessings.'

"Slave? The man is slave enough, but after his day's slavery and his supper, he can throw up his feet and revel in the perusal of his favorite purveyor of fiction and perverter of fact. The wife has yet the wishes to wash, the brats to scrub and put to bed, the floor to sweep once more, stockings to darn, and what not.

"He, when he has delivered up his quota of labor-power where it belongs, is, for the time, free. She is free only when she sleeps, and is free then only to store up energy for the next day's slavery.

"Destroy the home? Cheerfully, if Capitalism leaves us any to destroy. And the wife-slaves will owe us a hearty vote of thanks."

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS has been upheld in the courts in its authority to order the dissolution of a local union when the officials of such local union serve notice on the general organization that the membership refuse to comply with the provisions of the constitution.

The Anaconda Standard gives the following report of the suit brought by No. 74 of Butte, Montana:

"The Western Federation of Miners was right, and acted within its authority when it ordered the dissolution of the Mill and Smelter Men's Union in Butte for refusing to pay strike assessments and directing its members to unite with the miners' union and stationary engineers' union of Butte. That was in effect the ruling of Judge McClernan yesterday when he sustained a motion in behalf of the defendants to dismiss the order to show cause in the injunction proceeding.

"The evidence on the part of about 700 members of the Mill and Smelter Men's Union, as plaintiffs, had been heard, and at its conclusion a week ago Attorneys Canning and Geagon, representing the defendants, moved to have the proceedings dismissed on the grounds that it was sought to enjoin the commission of acts that had already been done and completed, and that there was no evidence of any character to support the allegations of the complaint.

"In sustaining the motion yesterday Judge McClernan said: 'I look upon the relation existing between the Western Federation of Miners and the Butte Mill and Smelter Men's Union as one of contract, and I feel that when the Mill and Smelter Men's Union comes into a court of equity, as party plaintiff, and practically admits the breach or violation of that contract on its part, it is in no position to ask for injunctive relief. For that reason I feel compelled to grant the motion and it is granted.'

Mr. Jones had some other authorities to submit and offered them after the court had ruled, but Judge McClernan said he had looked up the authorities very thoroughly, and being convinced that it was a matter of contract, he could do nothing else than sustain the motion.

"An exception was taken to the ruling of the court, but whether any further proceeding will be taken by the attorneys for the plaintiffs has not been determined. The Western Federation officers are now free to put the Mill and Smelter Men's Union out of business."

Connolly Hits the Courts of Colorado

C. P. CONNOLLY, who for some time has been tearing away that veneer of respectability which covered the frailties of the judiciary, has written another article for Everybody's Magazine in which he thrusts his steel into the courts of Colorado. The following are extracts taken from Connolly's recent article:

"Let us turn for a moment to Colorado, and let me here suggest that the assertion usually heard that the judicial anarchy in Colorado was the result of social anarchy is a gross public misconception—the riots and disorder in Colorado were, too sadly, the direct result of judicial and legislative corruption—more directly of judicial corruption. For, had the courts been true to honest lights, legislative corruption would not so much have mattered.

"It was the collapse of judicial tribunals that incensed men beyond restraint. Judicial conditions were thoroughly bad when the test came.

"A hundred cases of injustice might be cited in Colorado which have no relation to the labor war. That war simply brought into penetrating light the plague spots which were gradually destroying the courts.

"The mine owners advanced the expenses of the militia, who drove, Romanoff fashion, hundreds of innocent citizens beyond the state borders and left them upon the prairies—many of them because of mere sympathy with labor unions.

"Numbers of these outcasts owned their homes in Colorado. They were expatriated for good.

"This arrangement, which virtually placed the troops for the time being in the relation of hired men to the mine owners, was characterized by the Army and Navy Journal as 'a rank perversion of the whole theory and purpose of the National Guard, and more likely to incite disorder than prevent it.'

"These outrages did not appal the Supreme Court of Colorado. It legalized them.

"The writ of habeas corpus is perhaps the most sacred of human rights. It grew out of those dark days when men, sometimes because they were too loud in their independence, were flung into noisome prisons and left to rot.

"The writ compelled the keeper to bring the prisoner's body into court that the cause of imprisonment might be inquired into. If his imprisonment was not lawful, he was released.

"I remember very distinctly a decision handed down in Wisconsin in which the Supreme Court refused to suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the Civil War draft riots. The court announced its fealty to President Lincoln and the cause of the North, but said that this sacred right should not be suspended except within the strict limitations of the constitution.

"Yet the Colorado Supreme Court in the case of Moyer suspended the writ of habeas corpus at the behest of the Guggenheims and the mine owners in Colorado. I know of no case in judicial history which marks so pathetic a decline—a great human right upheld against Lincoln, and waived in favor of the Guggenheims.

"The judges of Colorado based their judgment partly on a decision handed down in the Philippine islands, which in turn was based upon a decision in Idaho rendered during the labor riots in that state, and this fact once again illustrates the danger which always lies in reckless or corrupt decisions—they travel much faster than honest ones.

"Of this particular decision, United States Senator Teller of Colorado said: 'My professional education and long professional life as a lawyer have made me exceedingly conservative when I come to speak of decisions of courts. I appreciate, as all lawyers do, how important it is that the people shall have at all times confidence in the integrity and ability of the judiciary, and I shall content myself with saying that I do not believe the decision of the court can be supported either upon principle or precedent.

Precedent Repugnant.

"The court has established a precedent so repugnant to my notions of civil liberty,' said Judge Robert W. Steele in his dissenting opinion, 'so antagonistic to my notions of a republican form of government, and so shocking to every sense of propriety and justice, that I cannot properly characterize it.'

"After this decision was rendered, a motion for rehearing was filed in the Supreme Court. Court decisions hold that while a motion for rehearing is pending, the case is still before the court, and that no one may, during the interim between the first decision and the decision on the motion, criticise the court. By holding up their second decision for an indefinite time, a good many of our higher courts silence criticism. The Supreme Court of Colorado held back its second decision for a year.

"Meanwhile, the Colorado corporations proceeded to pack the court for the express purpose of upholding this decision. The governor surrendered his power of selection to a committee appointed by the corporations, who actually named two new judges provided for by law. In the case of one of the candidates, the different corporations could not agree; one of the corporations suspected the candidate's too great loyalty to the corporation which had suggested his name; thereupon the first mentioned corporation held back enough votes in the state senate to prevent his confirmation until a midnight conference with the candidate at his home satisfied its agents.

"The next morning this corporation let loose its senate votes, and the candidate's nomination was promptly confirmed.

"Former United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson charged these things and many others in his newspaper. The Supreme Court cited him for contempt. They did not give him the chance to prove his charges. They fined him \$1,000 for merely publishing them. Among the lawyers who defended Patterson were former United States Senator Teller and former Governor Charles S. Thomas of Colorado.

"When an incensed speaker publicly declares, in reviewing these acts of Colorado's Supreme Court, that he is not a law-abiding citizen, the press of the country rings from end to end with his 'anarchy.' Yet Wendell Phillips in a free-soil speech in Boston during pro-slavery

days, said: 'I say New England is not a law-abiding community. God be thanked for it.'

"Under these Colorado decisions, any striker, or any citizen suspected of sympathy with strikers, may be indefinitely imprisoned, without right of habeas corpus; and that, too, in time of absolute peace, as was actually done in the Moyer case in that state.

Whitford's Decision.

"In December, 1910, fourteen men, without jury trial, were in fact sentenced to jail for a year under the terms of an injunction which practically made it a felony for any man, within the limits of certain districts, to perform the ordinary functions of life without danger of imprisonment without trial. The sentencing of these men led to a street parade of protest in Denver of more than 12,000 people. These paraders were afterward addressed by former Governor Thomas of Colorado, one of the leaders of the bar of Denver, and one of the most respected citizens of the state.

"After a recent election, when the complexion of the Supreme Court of Colorado was changed, John M. Waldron, chief corporation lawyer of Denver, quit the law practice and left the state. In his day judges had been rounded up by his corporate clients, while he got from them decisions which are a blight not only upon the state but upon the judicial history of the country.

"Judge Robert W. Steele of the Supreme Court of Colorado, who had singly dissented for years from these corporation decisions, said that, if they were to be perpetuated, the entire edifice of justice in Colorado ought to come down. Prominent among the mountain states, Colorado has influenced neighboring courts, and the shadow of these 'controlled' decisions lies over every other Western state.

"Judges of our highest courts have been elected in practically every important state of the union for their own conservatism, if not for worse; and conservatism has meant always the support of the corporate and property rights to the utmost as against the individual rights and rights of the public as represented by the state."

Charity Got a "Jolt"

THERE IS A LADY in the city of Denver whose great, big, generous heart has received a jolt that will be regretted by a thousand of people who admire and applaud the woman who manifests a tender solicitude for the representatives of her sex. The lady, after being wounded almost unto death, issued the following lament, which was published in the Denver Post and reads as follows:

To the Denver Post: I have read articles in the Post on several occasions of the destitute circumstances of women who could work but couldn't find anything to do. The old lady on California street interested me and I made an effort to see her, but was informed that she had been taken away.

I require the services of a woman, white or colored, to do light housework in a brand new bungalow. There is breakfast to get and the evening dinner; the housework should consume not more than two hours at the outside, the rest of the time is for her own leisure. For this work I am offering \$12 per month.

Now, this is where the "phenomena" takes place: Yesterday I communicated with twenty-two people by phone. Some of them wanted \$25 to \$30 per month, others less, and still others "didn't know" whether they would care to take this or not.

I want either a young woman, a middleaged woman, or an elderly woman, providing she isn't in her dotage, that is neat and would want this kind of a place. Today I called several employment agencies, and the agent of one replied, "Huh! they don't know a good thing when they see it, and none of them really wants to work."

Of course, this servant in the house proposition is as old as the hills, but when I have work to offer and am paying a good wage for the amount of service rendered, and can't get anyone to take the position, then charity with me is an awful jolt.

If I can offer my fellow man work whereby he can earn wages in a good home and have as good to eat as I, then I consider that I am doing my part.

However, in closing, I cannot consider employing anyone with children. Children are all right, BUT— (If you are at a loss why I stop so abruptly, take a house-hunting trip and see what "little Johnnie" has done to the plastering and the wallpaper with his new barlow knife.) Respectfully,

MRS. B. BRANDENBURG.

The above wail of heartrending anguish from the lady who was

unable to secure a kitchen mechanic and general roustabout for house drudgery at the princely salary of \$12 per month will have the sympathy of every parsimonious and close-fisted Eve who has reached the conclusion that giving work to a poverty-stricken maiden at \$12 per month makes the giver of employment a benefactor of the race.

The lady with a brand new bungalow and in need of a cook and housekeeper must have surely felt disheartened and discouraged, as she contemplated her most generous offer rudely rejected by the hordes of unemployed girls and women, who failed to realize the magnitude of the sacrifice she was making for the good and welfare of the gentler sex, when her sympathetic heart prompted her to offer the stupendous sum of \$12 per month, or 40 cents per day, for a disinherited dependent who yearned for a home where work was plentiful and where children were not wanted.

As the readers of the Denver Post scanned the message of this lady, which made known to the public that queens of the kitchen refused to work for 40 cents per day, moisture must have gathered in the eyes of the 'tight-wads' and great sobs must have shook the bosoms of other humanitarians, who weep when offers of \$12 per month are refused by hungry victims of poverty.

The jolt administered to this lady's charity cannot be comprehended, save by those who have a conception of the bigness of the heart of the lady who was willing to part with \$12 per month in exchange for cooking and housework.

"The Queen City of the Plains" cannot survive long if girls and women out of work jolt the charity of such ladies, who in the goodness of their generous hearts, make it possible for a girl or woman to have an income of 40 cents per day, providing such girl or woman rolls up her sleeves and expends her physical energies to serve mistresses who are so lavish and extravagant in the expenditure of funds for labor. The lady who offered \$12 per month for a "servant in the house" should be waited upon by a committee of sweet-faced benevolent ladies, and that committee should plead with the disappointed lady to not close her purse to the moans of distress, for those in need of charity can ill afford to lose the good opinion of a lady who offers \$12 per month to a housekeeper.

Let us call a mass meeting and let the public spirited citizens come together as one man, to perpetuate and keep alive the charity of a woman whose offer for wages for housework will excite the envy of the "Chink" in the Orient and the peon beyond the Rio Grande.

Launching a Religious War

UNDER THE HEAD of the "Trend of Events," the Cleveland Citizen issues the following warning:

A condition that we warned the workers upon several occasions to be prepared to meet is now in process of development.

And history is again repeating itself. If certain interests could have their way we would be in for another period of religious wrangling in order to divert the attention of the people from the great economic and political problems that are pressing for solution.

New York newspapers report the organization of the "Guardians of Liberty," which, like the American Protective Association a score of years ago, is to bend all its efforts to prevent the selection and appointment of Roman Catholics to public positions.

General Nelson A. Miles and other distinguished patriots are said to be active in the work of spreading the "Guardians of Liberty" into every part of the country, and it is predicted that converts by the thousands will soon be rushing into the new organization to save the country from being gobbled up bodily by the old man on the Tiber.

Prior to the Civil War, when the slavery question was being agitated, religious fanaticism was injected into the pending discussion and strenuous efforts were made to set the Catholics and Free Masons and other elements at each other's throats.

In the '80's, when the Knights of Labor were becoming a mighty force, their progress was hampered and finally checked by the insidious hints and whisperings that Powderly and other officials were in the employ of the Pope. These suspicions and the boodle politics that crept

into the order nearly everywhere soon resulted in disrupting and disintegrating that once promising organization.

In the '90's the A. P. A. became the craze, blocked the progress of the American Federation of Labor to a large extent, and aided materially in destroying the Populist movement. Indeed, a prominent official of the National Civic Federation has made the boast publicly that when the Populists of Kansas and other western states threatened the money power, he went among them and started a religious fight, with the result that the People's party was demolished by internal dissensions.

A year ago last November, in St. Louis, certain Catholic workers formed an organization called the Militia of Christ, and about six months ago the Men and Religion Forward Movement was launched by Protestant preachers and unionists. Now come the "Guardians of Liberty" to assist in stirring the religio-political pot.

Throughout its existence of twenty-one years the Citizen has consistently refrained from engaging in religious controversies and discouraged its readers and correspondents from participating in such discussions. Religious contentions are as old as the world and will likely continue for some years to come, although we believe less bitterly as intelligence increases and superstition disappears.

We are unconcerned whether a man is a Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Mohamedan or any other believer or non-believer respecting religious matters; but we are concerned in every movement that tends to uplift humanity and to make life worth living while we are here on earth—we are concerned in the questions of abolishing poverty and all its

attendant evils and to establish freedom and justice for all mankind.

We know that those are the ideals for which the organizations of the workers, industrial and political, are striving, and therefore, we caution them to beware of the sinister schemes that are being concocted by the privileged few to incite religious quarrels for the purpose of once more blocking progress and inaugurating a period of reaction.

The robber classes in all ages used a religious cloak when necessary to cover their villainies and perpetuate their power. The robber class

of today, knowing there is world-wide dissatisfaction with its barbarous and unjust rule, will attempt to utilize all the means within its reach to divide the people into warring camps to prolong its reign.

But this latest effort is doomed to failure. Religious prejudices have softened and are rapidly disappearing. If the capitalists and their hangers-on want a fight over religious questions, let them do the fighting. The workers will keep hands off and continue in their own way to struggle to replace the present rule of gold with the golden rule.

No Crime Committed

THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION in San Antonio, Texas, a short time ago and thirty-two men were hurled into eternity in the 'twinkling of an eye.'

The explosion shattered human beings into atoms, and after the daily journals gave an account of the awful tragedy, there was but little more said until a 'wise guy' with the mind of a professional sleuth, intimated that dynamiters must have "pulled off" such an explosion. Such an intimation was made with the object in view of endeavoring to fasten a crime on organized labor, as the shopmen at San Antonio were on strike and their places had been usurped by Elliot "heroes." The prolific imagination of worshippers of Mammon could reach no other conclusion but that members of organized labor had hatched a conspiracy against the lives of strikebreakers, and that the explosion must be the result of such a conspiracy. An investigation showed that the explosion was due to the incompetency of the strikebreakers secured by the railroad company, and when this fact became evident, the silence on the part of subsidized sheets became almost painful.

Someone is responsible for the loss of the lives of thirty-two men, but it is safe to predict that no one will be brought before a court to answer for this destruction of human life at San Antonio.

But a little more than a week ago an explosion took place in a coal mine in Oklahoma, and scores of men were slaughtered, but no one will be charged with the culpable recklessness that resulted in leaving wives, mothers and children mourning for the loss of loved ones who were murdered through the cupidity of mine owners, who refuse to suffer expense for the safety of human life.

Had a labor organization been the cause, directly or indirectly, of bringing about the slaughter of thirty-two men at San Antonio, or the scores of human beings in Oklahoma, there would be a howl of indignation heard from ocean to ocean, and the government would be called upon to use every means to bring the criminals to the bar of justice. But when a corporation destroys human life in pursuit of dividends, and such life belongs to that class whose hands are horny by manual toil, no crime has been committed, for labor is expected to yield its life in the interest of a master class.

Let Us Acquit Judas

THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE has become a spouter under the auspices of the Men and Religion Forward Movement. The sanctified and righteous Charles, who for a number of years has posed as a "friend of labor," opened his campaign in Memphis and spoke of the many blessings that would flow from the religious cyclone that was now sweeping over the country, financed by Big Business.

A significant thing in connection with the address of Stelzle at Memphis was the fact that a banker was the chairman of the meeting.

It would be somewhat difficult for any honest man to picture Christ preaching to the multitude with a Shylock presiding as chairman. But Stelzle, with the hairless dome and full moon face, felt honored by the presence of such a dignified gentleman as a coupon-clipper, lending his personal appearance to a religious revival that is heralded as a movement that is destined to bring about the dawn of a better day and make brothers out of masters and slaves.

The duplicity of this Men and Religion Forward Movement is as deceptive and as treacherous as the conspirators who launched the Boy

Scouts, and both movements have been backed by the multi-millionaires of a continent.

The Carpenter of Nazareth, it is said, chased the money changers out of the temple, but Stelzle and the vast majority of pulpit expounders of modern times feel elated when a bloated financier presides at a religious meeting, and these misrepresentatives of Christ entertain the opinion that the vision of the working class will be unable to penetrate the masks of religion which they wear to hide their infamous hypocrisy. The brazen audacity of perverts who prostitute religion to secure "the mess of pottage" is an insult to intelligent men in the labor movement, who know that any society, institution or organization that is financed by powerful mercenaries is but another plot in the conspiracy of Capitalism, to put labor asleep and prolong the regime of an exploiting system that has almost beggared the human race.

If such men as Stelzle, Robbins and other "friends of labor," who are now preaching under the Christian flag unfurled by Morgan & Co., are loyal to truth and honor, then immediate steps should be taken to canonize Judas as a saint.

A Clerical Slanderer

A READER of the Miners' Magazine of Idaho has sent us an issue of the Spokane Review which contains a brief synopsis of a sermon recently delivered in Spokane by Rev. A. Verhagen. The redeemer of lost souls at Spokane felt that it was incumbent on him to give expression to the usual slanders that are hurled at Socialism by clerical parasites, who seem to feel that their statements in the pulpit will be accepted as divine truth, without offering any proof to support such statements. This is certainly an age of conscienceless liars, and the mandate, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," has but little influence on lickspittles clad in the robes of religion, whose palms itch for corporation "lucre."

From the manner in which men in the pulpits assail Socialism and the attitude assumed by the vast majority of ministers of the gospel, in conflicts between exploiters and exploited, no other conclusion can be reached but that the church is becoming commercialized rapidly, and that the church is but an ally of Capitalism, using all of its functions in support of an industrial system that makes plutocrats of the few and paupers of the many.

The following appeared in the Spokesman Review as the condensed report of Rev. A. Verhagen's sermon against Socialism:

"At Our Lady of Lourdes' Catholic Church yesterday the Very Rev. A. Verhagen preached on "Socialism." He outlined that Socialism was contrary to Christianity and that the Catholics could not support it, and said in part:

"The Catholic Church has no sympathy with Socialism, mainly for three reasons. First, because it denies to man the natural right of having and holding goods in stable and permanent possession. The abolition of private ownership is clearly against the laws of justice.

"The second reason that the Church has no sympathy with Socialism is because it attacks the family, which is the unit of society and the basis of our civilization. According to socialist authors, one of the chief objects of Socialism is the destruction of the family and the abolition of marriage. Engels, a well known socialist writer, says "mar-

riage of one man and woman will cease and free love will reign."

"The third reason that the Church sets forth is that the Catholic cannot support Socialism because it is largely based on a materialistic system of philosophy which denies the existence of God, the immortality of the soul and a divine providence governing the destinies of the world.

"It assumes that human society is being gradually evolved not under the guidance of God, but under the stress of economic laws. It is a fact that wherever Socialists have become powerful they have waged bitter war against revealed religion.

"Karl Marx, the chief exponent of Socialism today, says "Religion is a fantastic degradation of human nature." "

Let us analyze briefly the three reasons set forth by Verhagen as to why the Catholic Church stands opposed to Socialism. The first reason alleged is that Socialism "denies to man the natural right of having and holding goods in stable and permanent possession." Socialism enunciates no such principle, and no one knows it better than the clerical maligner who knowingly and wilfully misrepresents the tenets of Socialism. Socialism denies only the private ownership of the natural resources of the earth and the machines of production and distribution which the people must collectively use to produce the means to sustain human life. Socialism only denies the private ownership of those means of life which are socially used, and Verhagen is thoroughly conscious of that fact.

The second reason advanced by the professional peddler of chronic Calumnies, is that Socialism attacks the family, that Socialism means the destruction of the family and the abolition of marriage and that free love will reign supreme, and for proof of the above statement, the clerical gentleman with the euphonious cognomen, gives the writings of Engel as testimony to support his statements. Robert Ingersoll was a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, but the Republican party was never held responsible for Ingersoll's personal opinions on matters of religion.

There are thousands of Democrats and Republicans who entertain their own peculiar opinions on the laws which govern marriage, but neither of these parties are charged with the responsibility of individ-

ual opinions. It is only when a political party makes the individual opinion a part of its creed or platform that such party should be held responsible.

The Socialist realizes that under capitalism, religion is being debauched, the family destroyed, the home shattered, and the millions of women and children in the mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops, are the indisputable and living proofs presented by Socialists to support their statements.

"Soul mates," "affinities," divorcees, brothels and dens of shame under a capitalist regime should even convince the mentally-twisted Verhagen, that he is supporting the hellish system that breeds all the evils which he charges against Socialism.

The third reason presented by the loquacious dispenser of unsupported allegations against Socialism, is that Socialism denies the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and that it assumes that human society is being gradually evolved not under the guidance of God, but under the stress of economic laws and furthermore, that wherever Socialists have become powerful they have waged bitter war against revealed religion.

The third reason advanced, is as untenable as the first and second, and only when Verhagen makes the claim that Socialism recognizes economic conditions as governing society, does he tread close to truth.

Socialism does not deal with spiritual matters, but with material questions that affect the human family here on earth. The existence of God or the immortality of the soul, are not questions of Socialist philosophy, for Socialism makes no promises of reward in worlds beyond the grave. The philosophy of Socialism has nothing to do with questions that lift the minds of men toward the starry heavens, but only deals with questions that affect the conditions of the race on earth.

Socialism will not defame God by holding Him responsible for the condition of society as it exists today. Socialists will not charge God with being responsible for the crimes and evils that build prisons and poorhouses, that proclaims war and sends armies against each other, to violate that commandment of God, which declares: "Thou shalt not kill!" The Socialist has a higher opinion of God, than to believe that under His all-wise Providence 2,000,000 of children have been imprisoned in the slave pens of profit, that 700,000 maidens are in brothels and that 7,000,000 of girls and women in this country have been incarcerated in wage slavery to produce dividends for that element in society that sport yachts, ride in automobiles, present diamond collars to dogs, exchange gold for virtue and use the church to uphold a murderous system, that degrades humanity and crowns the dollar as king. Socialism has made no war on revealed religion, but Socialism has only fought the Verhagens in every country, where the church has been prostituted to subserve the interests of a master class.

They Are Blind to the Cause

A RELIGIOUS SPASM has taken hold of Denver, "The Queen City of the Plains." Last week the spouting Spartans of the Men and Religion Forward Movement reached Denver, and immediately the Biblical expounders took possession of the churches to tell the people of the eternal glory that would become the heritage of every one, who on earth, would tread the straight and narrow path of righteousness. For more than a week vice and crime were denounced in the most vigorous diction, and preachers, with their eyes lifted towards the stars, implored their hearers in the most pathetic language to turn from the error of their ways. The preachers were eloquent, the music was inspiring and the prayers were lengthy, but if anyone has been redeemed or saved in Denver, it has not yet become apparent.

Oratory in the pulpit or sacred music and prayers will not lift up the fallen or snatch men and women from the broad road that leads to ruin. Something more potent than supplications are necessary to give hope and courage to those who are staggering beneath the weight of burdens that make it impossible for them to obey the mandates of scripture. It is idle and but a waste of time to tell the man with an empty stomach and without a home to love his neighbor as himself.

It is but a burlesque to tell the pauper in his rags, who is shelterless and penniless, that his hunger and misery on earth will be rewarded in eternity, and that in the "Sweet Bye and Bye" he will be a prince in heaven and be lulled to sleep by the melody of golden harps touched by the sanctified paws of angels.

The men and women with wan and haggard faces on earth want something now, and promises of joy on the distant shores of a far away Jerusalem will not expel desperation from human hearts that are

weighted down with that despondency that is bred from squalor and wretchedness. But what has been accomplished in Denver through the invasion of the Trojans who were heralded as the soldiers of Christ enlisted in a war to suppress the sins and evils that make this old earth a prison of pain and sorrow?

Who is there, after all the preaching, praying and singing, can say that Denver is better than before the coming of these hired apostles who rave and rant over the degeneracy of man and woman? Who has been saved and who has been redeemed? Has the 'red light' district been banished or have the unfortunate outcasts who solicit upon the streets been enabled through the importation of revivalists and evangelists, to turn from the primrose path and walk other avenues of life? Has one single woman on whose brow is written the scarlet letters of shame been enabled through the religious hysteria that has prevailed in Denver for a period of more than a week, been regenerated from the repulsive vocation that locks against her the doors of respectability? Have the callous hearts of proprietors of laundries, factories and department stores been melted into tenderness for the struggling girls and women whose miserable salaries bid for dishonor?

Sermons, prayers and hymns are impotent as long as the hellish system prevails that inoculates the race with the microbes of degeneracy. If the pillars of the church yearn to snatch men and women from sin and crime, they must assault the causes that bring about the downfall of human beings, and when the cause is destroyed, there will be no effects that will merit the condemnation of the short-sighted preachers, whose vision seems blind to the source from which flow the evils that make this earth a roaring, raging hell.

Eight-Hour Law Strangled

DURING the present session of the law-makers of Ontario, Canada, an effort was made by the members of organized labor to have enacted an eight-hour law. Strong hopes were entertained for a time that labor would be successful, but the hopes of labor were rudely shattered when law-makers controlled by mine owners and Big Business made known their opposition to any law that would improve the condition of the class whose labor produces dividends. The miners' unions at Cobalt, Porcupine and Silver Center had their representatives at Toronto, and these representatives were ably supported by the Western Federation of Miners, but, regardless of everything that was done to shorten the workday of the man engaged in the unsanitary occupation of mining, yet, the exploiters, with their legislative allies, were success-

ful in shelving the eight-hour bill. The enemies of the bill insisted that an investigation of conditions should be made, ere an eight-hour law should become one of the statutes of Ontario. These enemies of the bill had been seen by the "interests" and were given their instructions as to what attitude they should assume on an eight-hour measure.

Labor in Ontario must be more thoroughly organized in order that labor shall be more fully represented in the law-making body of Ontario. Labor can expect but little from representatives who are pledged to a master class. The man who wants liberty must strike the blow, and the class who wants an eight-hour law must unite not only upon the industrial field but in the political arena, in order that labor may be able to wrest from greed the justice that is due the working class.

The Rich Can Do No Wrong

IN THE FEDERAL COURT of Chicago, presided over by Judge Carpenter, a verdict was rendered last week which absolved the beef barons for violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The beneficiaries of the trust are law-abiding citizens, and though the public has been robbed and plundered through the price of meats soaring towards the stars, yet the packers are innocent men, because a clean bill of health has been handed to them by a federal court. The Rocky Mountain News, commenting on the verdict, had the following to say editorially:

"As was to have been expected, the ten indicted Chicago packers have been acquitted. The trial commenced ten years ago. Every trick and technicality known to the law has been used not only in the fight for delay, but in the deliberate attempt to confuse and weary. The transcript of evidence numbered almost 4,000,000 words, and the case, when it finally went to the jury, defied any judgment but that of experts.

"One juror, in commenting upon the result, gave very frank reason for the acquittal. 'We were all nervous and anxious to get home,' he said. 'We gave the defendants the benefit of the doubt.'

"To be sure. It was only what the majority of us would have done. The jurors, befuddled by technicalities, crushed under the transcript of the ten years' prosecution, and with the original offense lost sight of, had no other clear idea than that of escape.

"By this we may see the tremendous advantage given the wealthy litigant by our criminal procedure, and the impossibility of ever sending trust millionaires to prison under the present system. The packers were able to drag the case along for ten years because they were able to spend a million dollars. That was what it cost them.

"There is no use crying over spilt milk. Even had the Armour's and Swifts been convicted, they would have turned loose a new horde of rehearings and appeals and continuances and demurrers, and pro-

longed the case another ten years. The thing to do is to set about the securing of some remedy that will stop ten-year trials, and do away with the present advantage possessed by wealthy criminals.

"The Recall looks best. Not only will it put an end to the bold partialities now shown the masters of money, but it will eventually do away with technicalities by bringing a more honest and justice-loving class of men to the judiciary. When the great corporations realize that the people will discharge a dishonest judge, they will quit the present practice of putting their own attorneys upon the bench. This promotion of corporation lawyers from counsel chamber to the judiciary is largely responsible for the growing, deepening distrust of the courts."

The above editorial is stripped of judicial reverence. The News in manifesting its distrust of men upon the bench is but voicing the sentiments of the honest, observing and intelligent people of this country, who have discerned that the so-called temple of justice has become but a bulwark behind which Capitalism in its reign of robbery can find

protection. It is said that the beef barons have spent a million of dollars during the past ten years in the courts defending themselves from the charges brought by the government, but while the packers may have expended a million of dollars in defense, yet the consumers of the products of the packers are the ones who furnished the money to compensate the trust attorneys, who resorted to every technicality to vindicate their bloated and purse-proud clients. If the great mass of the people of this country were once made conscious of the fact that the majority of the incumbents of the bench secured their appointment and election through the economic power of trusts and corporations, they would no longer look upon the courts as above censure and condemnation, but would take immediate steps to place the judiciary under the direct control of the citizenship of the country.

The verdict rendered in behalf of the packers, only hastens the day when the courts shall be liberated from the grip of "predatory wealth."



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Nicholas A. McDonald, who, when last heard from, was working in the mines of Goldfield, Nevada. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Malcolm McDonald, New Argyle, lot 30, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Otto Youngsticam, who was born in Byief, Sweden, in 1884. He was a member of the Western Federation of Miners and worked in the mines in Butte, Mont., during the years of 1908-1909. He formerly worked in the American mine at Gladstone, Colo. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Robert Lingstrom, 19 B. Tunnelgatan III., Stockholm, Sweden.

STAY AWAY FROM MIAMI ARIZONA.

Box 836, Miami, Arizona, March 23, 1912.

Editor Miner's Magazine:

There are circulars being circulated in the outside camps stating that there is plenty of work in Miami for all, men are coming here expecting work and fail to get same. Please advise them through your magazine that there is only one mine working and there is now 5 men for every job in the camp.

Yours Fraternally,

EDWIN CASSON,
Financial-Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE W. C. T. U. OF AMITY, COLORADO.

Resolved: That we hereby express our disapproval of stories and sketches lauding militarism which are published for the use of Sunday Schools.

Resolved: That war is murder and that we do all in our power to call attention of Sunday School workers to the dangerous character of professedly religious literature which advocates and encourages murder by creating a blood lust in the name of patriotism, thereby making our boys an easy prey to the recruiting stations of the army and navy.

Resolved: That we condemn especially publications pretending to oppose war, but at the same time printing stories calculated to inspire the minds of boys with admiration for military heroes, giving them false standards of morality and prejudicing them against working men who are striking for better conditions.

ADA M. STIMSON,
SARAH ANDREW,
Committee on Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS FROM PORCUPINE MINER'S UNION.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, March 26th, 1912.

Whereas, The T. Eaton Company of Toronto has proven itself unfair to organized labor by its treatment of its employes; and,

Whereas a strike is now being conducted by the Garment Workers in Toronto against the unfair conditions imposed by the the T. Eaton Co., therefore, be it

Resolved by the Porcupine Miner's Union, No. 145, of the Western Federation of Miners that all working men be asked to consider these conditions and their obligations to each other and to stand by the interests of the workers in this strike, and that we extend to the strikers an indorsement of their action toward the said T. Eaton Co.,

Resolved further that the Editors of the Toronto World, Mail and Empire, Toronto Globe, Evening Telegram, Toronto Star, Jack Canuck, Cotton's Weekly and the Miner's Magazine, be asked to publish these resolutions upon being furnished with copy of same.

(Seal)

PETER CLEARY,
E. DANIS,
J. C. NICOL,
DAN JULIEN,
D. THOMPSON,
Committee.

THE SUPREME COURT SAYS THAT YOU MAY INSULT AND TORTURE YOUR WIFE BUT DO NOT MAIM OR KILL.

By Seymour Stedman.

In the last volume of the Supreme Court Reports of Illinois a very interesting decision is "handed down" or "up," depending upon from which angle you view the Supreme Court, in the case of Trenchard vs. Trenchard, in which the court holds that, although a wife "may be dutiful," a husband

may shake his wife and he can hold her down with great force, even though she is in a delicate condition and then he can send her away from home if her presence embarrasses his daughter by a previous marriage by reason of her appearance and delicate condition.

He can quarrel with her and keep her awake nights so that she becomes the subject of "nervous distress." He can even push her against the door and she must stand it. For this, be it known, is not extreme and repeated cruelty. To be really extreme and repeated it must endanger life or limb. That is, it must have a tendency to destroy the sight, the use of a hand or leg, or it must have a strong tendency to extinguish life, in which instance a divorce will be sanctioned by the gentlemen who hand down their decisions in Springfield.

Marriage is sacred. From the church standpoint it is a sacrament. From the standpoint of the state it is a contract of great binding force. Therefore, if a wife is about to become a mother shut her out of the house because she is not looking well; keep her awake nights; jam her against the door; throw her down and hold her; and in the name of the "Supreme Court" the "gentlemen" of the house will be acting within his prerogatives. And yet there are some women who do not believe they should have any voice in voting or making the laws of the state. Let us hope that it will be that class who will receive most of the gentle treatments upon which the Supreme Court has placed its O. K.

LENTEN THOUGHTS.

For the Public.

Do men erect them temples of stone
And call them "houses of God,"
And gather together one day in the week,
For worship?—or for the reward?

The church today somehow seems to be
On the "life insurance" plan;
And the man who keeps his premiums paid
Is the most religious man.

The church hands out to him a pass
For the train that is due for Heaven;
And the only question that is asked,
"Have you given, given, given?"

Oh, why insult Almighty God
With baubles such as this?
What need has He for temples here
When the universe is His?

The whole universe a temple is,
And our hearts are altars fair;
And when we burn the incense, love,
Our God is present there.

Ah, well, erect those temples high,
And garnish with gold each part;
The temple of God, know thou, oh, man,
Must be within thine heart.

ANNE W. RUST.

EXTRACTS FROM REPRESENTATIVE MURRELL'S SPEECH IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

"While not desiring to take up much time because of the lateness of the hour, I do wish to say that this is one of the most important questions, if not the most important that comes before this legislature, during the present session.

"I do wish to say that the political organization to which I belong does not discuss this question of woman suffrage very much, because it has always stood for the equality of women, both politically and economically, on exactly the same terms with men. Women are sent to our national conventions and at the present time a woman is serving, and serving well, on the national executive committee of the Socialist party.

"I have listened with a great deal of interest to the eloquent remarks made around this circle, particularly to the distinguished opponent, Mr. Cuvillier of New York. (Laughter.)

"It is argued here that the passage of this measure would be putting a burden upon the women. I ask the gentlemen here if we are not putting a much greater burden upon the state and wasting our time and the people's money in lengthy discussions of questions which have little or no interest to the great masses of our people.

"The distinguished constitutional lawyer from New York, Mr. Cuvillier, feared the activity of the women in his district during the last campaign, and thinks he was being imposed upon when his support of this measure was requested; and seems to be very indignant because the women resented his action and worked hard for his defeat, believing this would prove a worthy object lesson to other legislatures and future legislatures.

"I want to see the day come when one-half of the human race will no longer be enslaved politically or otherwise, when the women who have already taken their places in the world's activities besides their brothers in all walks of life, the women who are considered quite capable of instructing the rising generation, the mothers of the race, will take their rightful place in shaping the destinies of the state and nation. Gentlemen, I want to see the day come when no legislature will dare to place our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters in the same class, politically, with lunatics and criminals. Hasten the

day when woman, who now shares equally the burdens, will be permitted to enjoy equally the rights and privileges and share the responsibilities with her brothers; when women shall assume the position which she should enjoy by every right, both human and divine; when she shall march to the polls side by side with her brothers, and deposit her ballot without being restricted in any manner, by those who assume to be the lords and masters of the universe."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

During the past few months, San Francisco and California have been advertised in the various sections of the country as an ideal place for men who desire employment at high wages. This sort of falsehood has been continued by designing men and institutions until California has been flooded with idle men, who have been lured to the land of sunshine and flowers by the agents of grinding greed, who hoped by this means to reap handsome profits.

These falsehoods have been believed by many persons because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and another exposition in San Diego at the same time. Otherwise, the viciousness of the mammon-loving gentry might not have yielded such returns.

The truth is that there is at the present time an army of idle men in California, larger than at any time since the great panic of 1893-1895, seventeen years ago, and there is no prospect of relief from this condition of affairs. In San Francisco alone, there are 30,000 idle men among its resident citizens, to say nothing of those who have been inveigled into coming to this coast by the greedy railroads, real estate sharks and other plunderers who profit by such a condition of affairs. The jails and charity institutions are nightly filled with homeless men, who have fallen victims to the deceit of the profit mongers, who are without conscience or feeling, as they reach out their filthy hands to grasp the pennies of the poor.

There is not enough work in California at the present time to engage 50 per cent of the labor now there, yet the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco is circulating hundreds of thousands of postcard falsehoods throughout the world, in an effort to induce other workers to come to a land of idleness hunger and misery.

This warning is sent out in the hope that those who see it may spread the truth far and wide, and thus balk the minions of greed on this coast in their efforts to profit by the misery of those unfortunate enough to be searching for employment.

Gold is the only God these greedy mortals know, and so long as there is a chance to grasp a dime, they crave it, and would take it out of the palsied hand of advanced age or from the helpless fingers of puny infancy, without a pang of conscience, or the slightest regret. Such is the character of the men responsible for the false pictures of California conditions now being spread throughout the world.

There is no demand for labor here—nothing but idleness on every hand. Our streets are lined with idle men in search of employment, many of them without means to sustain themselves, and compelled to depend upon the charity of strangers.

Stay away from California until such time as you receive information from trustworthy sources that there is work for you here.

(Signed)

PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
Secretary State Federation of Labor.

(Signed)

JOHN I. NOLAN,
Secretary League for the Protection of the Unemployed.

AND NOW IT'S HEARST.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

And now it is Mr. William Randolph Hearst who has been turned down by labor.

It appears that the union men of Chicago are about satisfied that Hearst is no friend of theirs.

They have the very best reason for thinking so.

For just to the extent labor discovers in what channels the Hearst money is invested—outside the newspapers—just to that extent does it discover that Hearst is no different from other labor exploiters. And woe be to the labor leaders who do not pander to the Hearst political ambition!

So far as the newspapers are concerned, too, it is a matter of history that Hearst, as far back as the early '90's, put up the price of his papers to newsboys and paper dealers. News and paper dealers, not being organized generally, could not fight back.

Unfortunately, the printers went on believing that Hearst was a friend of labor because he treated them right, even going so far as to start union papers in towns where they were sorely needed.

But the shortsighted policy of believing all is well with labor because one's own particular craft or industry is well off, could not last very long. Indeed, it might have been the purpose of the yellow journals to make certain unions "yellow," that is, the kind that can be used by employers against the rest.

We do not think there is grave danger of such unionism getting a foothold in America. On the contrary, there is hardly a union, supposed to be conservative, but what, after a few years of apparent inaction, steps into the arena and startles the country by a gigantic strike or other momentous step.

Theodore Roosevelt, for example, flattered himself into supposing that, by his intercession in the coal strike of 1902, he saved the nation from declaring for the public ownership of mines. Perhaps he was right.

But Theodore Roosevelt may yet learn that he did nothing of the kind. No popular movement can be stalled by any man, however shrewd and adroit he may be. (Insurgent papers that believe Roosevelt can stem the Socialist tide, please copy.)

While Roosevelt was busy sunning himself in his own flattery, the miners proceeded to rid themselves of Roosevelt's special friend, John Mitchell. Then the miners threw the Civic Federation upon the culm heap. And now they are out for the public ownership of all public utilities and for working class political action.

And since the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America are working together as one organization, which event makes labor history in America, so much for Theodore Roosevelt's union in this to put a wedge between the alleged radical and conservative unions in this country.

If one could take Mr. Roosevelt seriously, one might shed a tear over his shoulder out of sympathy. But how can anyone take a man seriously who thinks he is managing the universe?

And how much less can one take Mr. Hearst seriously since he has, rung by rung, slipped down from the ladder of public service he set out to climb?

So much for William Randolph Hearst.

The Hearst incident, after all, is only a symptom of the fact that the labor movement in this country is making itself over, making itself over in the image of the European movements which work hand in glove with the Socialist party, each doing the work allotted to it in its respective field of endeavor, yet supporting each other to the hilt.

This new unionism is passing strange to the Roosevelts and the Hearsts. It cannot be delivered. It speaks for itself. It is its own mouthpiece. It

is self-reliant. It is a mass movement in the best sense of the word, and it is out to win.

In the onward march of the present and coming labor movements, the unhorsing of Hearst is a matter of detail in clearing the road of all manner of obstacles and traps.

THE NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE.

United States Geological Survey Issues Report on the Most Severe Disturbance Ever Experienced in the History of the United States.

Every newspaper account of a severe earthquake anywhere in North America as registered on the delicate seismograph brings rather unpleasantly to mind the fact that the United States is not entirely free from these disturbances.

Witness the San Francisco disaster of 1906, and that at Charleston, S. C., in 1886. These earthquakes are famous because of the loss that they caused and the suffering that followed in their wake. In severity and extent of disturbance, however, they are not to be compared with what is known as the New Madrid earthquake, which occurred principally in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, and western Kentucky and Tennessee during the year following December 16, 1811. The Charleston and San Francisco disturbances were acutely felt because they affected the congested population and the structures in two large cities. The New Madrid earthquake left no marked impression on the history of the country, because although far more severe and prolonged it occurred in a sparsely settled and at that time unimportant region. The destructive period of the San Francisco quake occupied only a few minutes that in the lower Mississippi valley persisted at intervals for more than a year and held the few residents in a constant state of terror or apprehension.

The history of the New Madrid earthquake has until recently been widely scattered in the writings of many observers who were in or sufficiently close to the region to record the events. Several authors have published brief accounts of the occurrence. In Bulletin 494 of the United States Geological Survey a very complete record of the events, abstracted from previous writings, and a discussion of the effects have been brought together by Myron L. Fuller. This bulletin is of marked interest to the reading public, but it also has a high scientific value in that it makes an important permanent addition to the readily available earthquake records and literature.

Tremors Felt More Than 1,000 Miles Away.

The tremors of this earthquake were felt by people in Canada, Detroit, New Orleans, Washington, and Boston, the last-named place being 1,100 miles distant. Island No. 94, in Mississippi river near Vicksburg, Miss., disappeared completely. A large area of land near Piney, River, Tenn., sank until the tree tops were on a level with the surrounding country, and alarm was felt in the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati. It was in the region now known as the St. Francis basin, however, that the most marked effects took place. In certain parts the land surface was uplifted and in other parts there was great subsidence. The latter have since been known as the "sunk lands," being usually covered with water and, unless artificially drained without agricultural value even though composed of some of the best soil of the continent.

With reference to the possibilities of future disturbances Mr. Fuller cites the fact that the New Madrid earthquake was but the latest and probably by no means the most severe of a series of similar disturbances in that area, dating back far beyond contemporaneous history, and says that recurrences are to be expected, though any prediction as to when the shocks will take place will be futile.

A copy of this report may be had free on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, at Washington.

MINERS' UNION TO BE ORGANIZED IN JACKSON.

The rooms in the rear of the Weil building were fitted up this week as headquarters for a miners' union hall, and it is reported that the first meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon or evening.

Organizers of the Western Federation of Miners were in town for the past week arranging with local members of the organization to establish a union in this city.

This vicinity for several years has been free from the incubus of unionism. An effort was made by agitators to organize a union here over a year ago but it did not materialize, although the walking delegates met with some success in that way in our sister town of Sutter Creek. The last disastrous strike over the interpretation of the eight-hour law was a fatal blow to the local here, although long prior to that time its strength had been slowly diminishing. That ill-advised strike was nursed by agitators from the outside, and settled the union with the collapse of the strike. It is just as the Ledger said when the first Western Federation local was organized here over ten years ago, with a great blare of trumpets as to the blessing it would bring to the underground toilers, the path of the labor union is one eternal round of organization and disorganization. A year or two of submission to the heavy demands upon the resources of the members, by assessments and dues, is sufficient to cause the erstwhile enthusiasts to grow cold, and gradually drop out of the rank, until the few left are unable to stand the burden, and the organization goes to pieces, until the next crusader from the outside comes along to infuse new life into the movement and sets to work to go through the process again.—Amador Ledger.

The above, published in the Amador Ledger, speaks for itself. The editor of that yellow sheet has long ago forgotten the fact that he is the offspring of parents who were reported to have suffered oppression at the hands of tyrants in the old country, and to escape such persecution emigrated to Australia. This editor was born under such conditions, and like many such reptiles, when they become endowed with considerable of this world's goods, they lend their aid in every move for the oppression of mankind. Richard Webb is opposed to the workingman improving his condition in life, as every utterance in his paper for the past twenty years shows. He is a man who, by receiving a legacy of over \$10,000 from a deceased relative and thereafter asking for his pound of flesh from anybody who had anything to do with him in any way, has managed to accumulate about \$200,000. He has been running a purported newspaper in Amador county for the past thirty years, from which he has made but little honest money. He is known as the boot-licker of industrial parasites who will do anything to oppress freedom and humanity, in order to pile up dividends. In his article Webb states that the first local organized here over twenty years ago disbanded again, but he does not mention the fact that before the Western Federation made its debut in this part of the country, the miners here were employed always from ten to twelve hours daily, and that through organization and agitation, we now have an eight-hour law, defective though it may be. He also blames the union for the strike over the interpretation of the eight-hour law, but he does not mention the fact that the agitators of that trouble were not members of the Western Federation, but hirelings of corporations who stirred up the trouble so as to give their masters a chance to wipe out the union. It is a well known fact that Mr. Webb is a malicious liar, as the testimony given by himself in court as far back as 1903, when he was tried for having game in his possession out of season and in violation of the laws of the state, shows plainly. Not even his supporters will deny that he is not a liar, and when a man is proven such, it accounts for everything else. Jackson branch of Amador

county M. U. No. 135, W. F. M., held its first meeting Sunday evening, March 17, and the members present were very thankful to the Ledger for the free advertising it gave us. Our new hall in the rear of the Weil building was crowded to its full capacity. Hereafter, traveling members of the Federation will find the secretary of No. 135 at the hall in Jackson every Sunday evening; meetings at 7:30. In conclusion the undersigned has a good reason to predict that the Federation is here to stay this time. Little mistakes that the members and officers may have made before will serve as experience, and they will be more careful hereafter. The Western Federation will be doing business here when the principal owner of the Amador Ledger will be down on his knees before St. Peter, begging for admittance, but it will be too late, and it is even doubtful if Satan can stand the smell of a roasting degenerated liar in hades.

JAMES GIAMBRUNO,
Organizer and Secretary No. 135.

DOWN ON THE FLAT.

He's only a miner, three-fifty a day,
A Dago, a Mick or a Finn—
But we've got to lay a rich man away,
So hurry and get the stiff in.
He was killed by a blast in the Mountain View.
Who's to blame? Well, the coroner said:
"The only thing that he could do
Was to blame the man that was dead."

So, whether it's right or whether it's wrong,
It's as plain as the nose on your face,
The coroner sings the company's song,
For so doing, they gave him the place.
The ground may be bad, the air be foul,
The supe will reply with a grin,
"You fellows do nawthin' but bellow and howl,
It's good enough for a Mick or a Finn."

So the Mick and the Finn for three-fifty a day
Face danger and death every hour,
And along with the wage the companies pay
They want him to know their power.
They want him to know that this is the land,
The home of the free and the brave,
But in order to let him know just how they stand,
He must vote his kind to enslave.

He must vote to be the company's tool,
And to do whatever they say,
And never break the established rule,
And ask more than three-fifty a day.
If he spends all his wage at the company store
He will be a long time on the job,
Till they hang the company crape on the door
Some day when he's killed in the job.

Then they'll lay him out in a company suit,
Or perhaps in a company shroud,
And perhaps the company whistle will toot—
To make the poor miners feel proud.
And Ole or Pat, as the case may be,
Will then surely understand
That this was the land of the brave and free,
With the flag floating over the land.

They're only miners, three-fifty a day,
They are Dagos and Finns and Micks,
Just keep them working and slaving away,
Give them heavier shovels and picks.
And then when election day comes around
They must keep one thing under their hat—
To do what the company says they are bound
In return for a grave on the Flat.

And one thing is certain, and one thing sure,
There can be no doubt about that,
The rich will come and lay down with the poor
On a level down here on the Flat.

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.

"THE MILITIA OF CHRIST FOR SOCIAL SERVICE."

Who Are They? What Are They? Answered by the Bulletin of the A. F. of Catholic Societies.

The Militia of Christ is an organization formed and directed by the Jesuits for the avowed purpose of stopping the spread of Socialism amongst the members of the trade unions on the North American continent.

The active director and organizer of this body is the Reverend Father Peter A. Dietz, of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, who was present as a fraternal delegate at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis in 1910, and at Atlanta, Ga., in 1912.

"The Bulletin of the American Federation of Catholic Societies" is published at 124-128 East Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the following account is taken from the October, 1911, number of that "Bulletin:"

The Federation and the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Catholic Societies for the first time in its history sent a fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor which convened in St. Louis, November, 1910. The American Federation of Labor represents nearly all of the trade unions in the United States and is one of the most powerful labor organizations in the world. In recent years the Socialists have been straining every effort to win the sympathies of this great labor organizations, but several sterling Christian labor leaders have done much to stem this Socialistic propaganda. It was timely, therefore, for the American Federation of Catholic Societies to take an interest in this great labor movement and to uphold the hands of the men who have been fighting Socialism among the labor unions of this country.

"The Rev. Peter A. Dietz was our authorized representative. Let me sum up briefly what Father Dietz has accomplished. Possessing the proper credentials of our Federation, he was seated as a fraternal delegate in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, among others who came from England, Canada and other countries. During the course of the convention he was called upon by President Samuel Gompers to address the delegates, which he did in a most eloquent and stirring manner. Prior to his coming to the St. Louis convention he placed himself in correspondence with the Archbishop of St. Louis, Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, D. D., and proposed to his Grace the celebration of a High Mass with a suitable sermon for the

Catholic labor delegates on the Sunday of the convention. The Archbishop favored Father Dietz' suggestion and invited the latter to celebrate the High Mass. The Archbishop himself preached the sermon. To this celebration Father Dietz sent out invitations to all the delegates attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor—Catholics and non-Catholics alike. Two hundred and fifty out of 380 delegates accepted the invitation and listened to one of the greatest sermons ever delivered by the eloquent Archbishop of St. Louis.

"Later during the convention our delegates gathered the Catholic men together, and with the approval of Archbishop Glennon established a society called "The Militia of Christ for Social Service," which has for one of its objects the defense of the Christian order of society and its progressive development. This society will be affiliated with the American Federation of Catholic Societies. Among its officers we find such names as:

"President—Peter J. McArdle, Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

"Vice President—John S. Whalen, Rochester, N. Y., ex-secretary State of New York.

"Second Vice President—Peter W. Collins, Springfield, Ill., secretary International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Recording Secretary—Thomas J. Duffy, East Liverpool, Ohio, president National Brotherhood of Potters.

"Executive Secretary—Rev. Peter E. Dietz, Oberlin, Ohio.

Directorate.

"John Mitchell, New York City, chairman Trades Agreement Department National Civic Federation.

"James O'Connell, Washington, D. C., president International Association of Machinists.

"Dennis A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa., president International Association of Glass Blowers.

"John R. Alpine, Chicago, president International Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

"David A. Carey, Toronto, Canada, chairman Separate School Board.

"Rhody Kenehan, Denver, Colo., treasurer State of Colorado.

"Michael J. Hallinan, Brockton, Mass., Boot and Shoe Workers.

"James Creaner, Richmond, Va., vice president Virginia State Federation of Labor.

"John Moffit, Newark, N. J., president International Association of Hatters of North America.

"T. V. O'Connor, Buffalo, N. Y., international president of the Longshoremen.

"John Golden, Fall River, Mass., international president of the Textile Workers.

"Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"I believe that all the delegates here present feel that the work accomplished by the first delegate to the American Federation of Labor is worthy of commendation, and that the Father will be delegated again to represent the American Federation of Catholic Societies at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"Father Dietz is representing the Militia of Christ at this convention and will during the course of our proceedings, no doubt, give an account of his work and accomplishments. Your national secretary had the pleasure of attending one of the sessions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor with Father Dietz, and was introduced to several Catholic and non-Catholic labor leaders of this country, who expressed their appreciation of the good work of our delegate and of the interest the American Federation of Catholic Societies is taking in the labor unions of the United States."—British Columbia Federationist.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, March 28.—The long hand of the Russian Czar has reached into the United States Senate over the shoulder of Elihu Root and written a bill which probably will become the law of the land.

If Root's bill is not thrown down by Congress the Russian and other despotic governments will receive the aid of the republic of the United States when they trail across the ocean after political refugees. Root's bill is in the form of an amendment to the pending immigration measure and provides for the deportation of "any alien who shall take advantage of his residence in the United States to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign government recognized by the United States."

Considering the fact that Root is a mighty power in the United States Senate and also that he is an ex-Secretary of State, it is not unlikely that his bill will become law. The amendment was introduced without the slightest publicity and unless a strong protest is immediately raised Root's reactionary measure may be written on the statute books.

It will be recalled that Root was strongly in favor of deporting Jan Pouren, who was saved from the clutches of the Russian Czar by the militant working class of the country. Root's scheme is to abolish by Congressional enactment the constitutional and traditional right of political asylum in this country.

Should Root's bill become law all American citizens of foreign birth would be forbidden from participating in any movement having for its aim the establishment of a republic in any foreign country. Persons escaping from political persecution would of course be barred from our shores should this measure pass Congress.

Again let it be stated that this measure has a good chance of becoming law, if for not other reason than the fact that Elihu Root is its author and sponsor. This bill will bear watching. And it will get it from the Socialist Congressman, you may rest assured.

Books Instead of Bread.

"With a number of social reformers and professional humanitarians acting as best men and bridesmaids, Capital and Labor were happily united in marriage today. The ceremony took place in the nicely furnished room of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives. The couple will soon leave for a honeymoon, which is expected to last for three years."

A society note of this kind would probably be the best way to describe the beautiful get-together-spirit of the manufacturers and Civic Federation labor leaders at the hearing before the labor committee on the Hughes-Borah bill. This measure offers the appointment of an industrial commission as the grand solution of all our economic ills.

The good people calling themselves reformers and sociologists under the able leadership of Dr. Edward T. Devine just beamed with joy when John Mitchell gave his endorsement to this commission scheme. But their joy knew no bounds when R. F. Nunemacher of the National Association of Manufacturers also came out flatly for this long felt want.

Why shouldn't everybody feel happy? Will not the commission have an appropriation of half a million dollars? Does not the bill provide that the investigators of what is the matter with us shall get ten dollars a day and expenses? And, furthermore, will not the commission chase and compile statistics for three years?

Far be it from a Socialist newspaperman to say that many of the sup-

porters of this proposed probe are in any way influenced by the fact that they may get the job of probing. Also it may or may not be the truth that a three years' moon chase along sociological fields will give Congress and the President an excuse for delaying labor legislation. Of course, it is not unusual at all to see capitalists and so-called labor leaders, Republicans and Democrats, Protestants and Catholics, getting together without something being in the air.

Yet Socialists are not climbing on the band wagon. The Hughes-Borah bill, stripped of all its glamour, is nothing but the old, old trick of offering an investigation where action is necessary. When the National Association of Manufacturers and labor men unite to hush the class conflict for three years Socialists still keep their heads, as is evidenced by the refusal of Congressman Berger to indorse the Hughes-Borah bill.

The bitter facts of the industrial conflict are plain. Taft knows them. Congress has only a few days ago heard little child slaves lisp the story of capitalist operation. Yet Taft and the two houses of Congress have agreed to offer the workers books when bread is needed. The Civic Federated labor leaders, however, seem to be satisfied with such a procedure. And not only do they give their own approval of this scheme but they tell Congress that the millions of toilers who probably never heard of the Hughes-Borah bill are also in favor of this grand dodge. This is the way the merry game works.

Cincinnati for Lawrence Probe.

Socialist Congressman Berger has received a copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of the city of Cincinnati in favor of an investigation of the Lawrence outrages.

After reciting the outrages reported in the public press, the City Council of Cincinnati declares:

"Resolved, That we hereby declare our abhorrence of all acts that tend to deprive American citizens or foreigners living among us of their right of free speech and liberty of person; and be it further

"Resolved, That we hereby appeal to the Congress of the United States to make a vigorous and thorough investigation of the existing conditions in Lawrence, to the end that the true facts may be fully brought to light and that action may be taken which shall restore to the people of Lawrence any and all rights of which they may have been deprived."

The resolution was sent to Berger by the city clerk of Cincinnati.

Roosevelt Bureau Exploits Women.

That the Presidential "boom" bureau of Theodore Roosevelt, now in operation in Washington, is practically a sweatshop, is the charge of some girls and women who have been employed in clerical work for the campaign of the "progressive leader."

The women who work in the mailing department of the campaign headquarters are paid \$1 a thousand for folding and placing in envelopes, while the regular pay for this kind of work in Washington is \$1.50 a thousand. A forewoman is hired to go about the offices and see that there is no talking or "wasting time," as well as to keep the clerks speeded up to the limit, for it is very essential that Teddy's political dope should be mailed out right away before the Taft machine gets ahead of him.

It is said that some of the girls intend to appeal to Mrs. Medill McCormick, wife of the well known Roosevelt boomer. Mrs. McCormick is engaged in philanthropic work in Washington.

In addition to the scores of clerical workers, the Roosevelt office has employed very high priced newspaper men to turn out dope by the ream. One of these men has been guaranteed a job on George W. Perkins' new "buy," the New York Evening Mail, when the campaign shall be over. Perkins is a steel trust magnate.

Labor Bills Before Senate.

Two bills which recently passed the House are now before Senate committees. One is the eight-hour requirement on government contract work and the other an anti-convict labor bill. The former may be reported favorably, as it is merely an amendment to existing law. But the convict labor measure has no rosy path before it. In fact, it is doomed to defeat.

The convict labor measure is before the most reactionary committee of the reactionary Senate, namely the judiciary committee. Such foes of labor as Root, Sutherland, Nelson, Dillingham, Bacon and Overman are on this committee. Again the convict labor measure brings up what constitutional lawyers call a mooted question. It provides that interstate commerce laws be suspended under certain causes. So with this excuse before it, the Senate judiciary committee will no doubt pigeonhole this labor measure.

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

(By Robert Hunter.)

In the last article it was shown how the international Socialist movement has condemned every action tending to divide the workers on political or on industrial lines. It was also shown that the workers need a powerful, united political party as well as a powerful, united trades union movement. These two movements of the working class, while occupying distinct fields and having distinct organizations, should at all times work harmoniously together. This position of the international Socialist movement is, as I have shown, also the position of the Socialist party of America.

Now let us turn to the position of the international trade union movement. The trades unions of the world do not have in international congress; but representatives of all the national federations meet from time to time in an international conference. Samuel Gompers attended the conference of 1909 held at Paris, and James Duncan attended the conference held at Budapest in 1911. These conferences endeavor to deal strictly with trade questions but the position that trade unions should take toward political parties has been debated and clearly outlined by the conference.

At the Paris conference the matter came up on the motion of the French trade unions, to hold periodically international trade union congresses, the purpose of which would be to organize the international on the same lines as those adopted by the French Federation of Labor.

"The point of view we take," declared the Frenchmen, "is that only trade union action can lead the workers to final victory. . . . You want an industrial and a political movement, but we want a purely economic one. Our method of direct action, so often derided, will surely lead us further in the long run than your tactics. The French trade unionists will not take part in the international Socialist congresses; they do not concern them."

Hueber, of Austria, in answer to the French delegates, made the following statement on behalf of the trade unions of Great Britain, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Austria and Croatia:

"We fully respect the arguments brought forward by our French comrades, but we are opposed to that proposition. We believe in the absolute necessity of the co-operation of the political and the trade union movements of the working classes. These must be the two weapons of the workers. We must use both in our struggles, and it would be a crime to discard either, whilst the workers are politically and industrially suppressed by the Capitalist classes."

Legien, of Germany, said that he had not signed the above statement, not because his conclusions differed from those of Hueber, but only because he thought the matter might well be discussed. "If the French do not attend the international Socialist congresses," said Legien, "we have no right to reproach them. But most of the comrades present here also go there." In

answer to the French delegates who had argued that the general strike was more effective than political action, Legien declared: "We do not want to spill the blood of the workers without necessity. We have gained much without violent methods, and we want to continue these tactics." As a result of this discussion the French withdrew their proposition, declaring, however that they would submit it another year.

The above discussion has an importance even beyond that of showing the harmonious relations which exist in Europe between the trade union and the political movements of the working class. At the present time certain elements in the labor movement are urging the general strike and direct action as the sole means competent to emancipate the working class. They set up as their model the methods of the French trade unions. It may be well, therefore, to point out, in passing, that these methods have not only been repeatedly repudiated by the international Socialist congresses; they have also been repudiated by the International Trade Union Conferences.

The last International Trade Union Conference was held at Budapest. James Duncan officially represented the American Federation of Labor at that conference, and his most impartial and illuminating report will suffice to make the rest of my argument for me:

"A misguided man named Foster, from Chicago, Ill.," says Duncan, "claiming to represent an alleged organization of labor in America, called the Industrial Workers of the World, had been for some time in Paris, and had succeeded in convincing the French delegates that he represented a labor organization in America, and was entitled to be recognized by the Secretariat, instead of the A. F. of L. representative. He is said to have had in Paris a program of strong French flavor, namely, low dues, no defence fund, the general strike, revolution. . . . Evidently his program was mapped out on French lines, and captured the French delegation. He had thereafter taken his program from Paris to Berlin to encourage the German delegation to support his position and plea. They, however, had nothing in common with his tinfoil proposition and his windbag methods. Their labor movement is based on a solid foundation, and makes for real progress, so he was not in his element in their country."

When Foster submitted his credentials to the international conference, "a motion was made that the Industrial Workers of the World be not admitted to affiliation in the International Secretariat as a national trade union center. . . . The Frenchmen suggested that if the Foster aggregation were not admitted, that the A. F. of L. should be kept out of the International Secretariat until both organizations became reconciled to a uniform policy."

"After general discussion Foster was given an opportunity to tell his own story in his own way. He claimed that in America the I. W. W. was the only body that organized unskilled workers; that 85 per cent of their skilled members were also in the A. F. of L. unions; that those unions would not admit Socialists and revolutionary foreigners into membership; that the people he represented were 100 per cent Socialists and revolutionists, who were preparing for the international strike, which would strike terror into the heart of Capitalism."

After a day lost in discussing the divisions in the American labor movement, the conference voted unanimously, with the exception only of the French, that the Industrial Workers of the World be not admitted. Several things are noteworthy in this action. First, that nearly every delegate was a Socialist, the only known exceptions being the French, who were Anarchists, and Duncan, whose politics I do not know. Second, that most of the delegates favored industrial unionism; and third, that in spite of both these facts, they voted "down and out" the self-styled "Socialist," "revolutionary," "Industrial" union.

This action was taken on the ground that dual unionism will not be tolerated by the international movement. That there should be no doubt of this "Holland moved that all trade unions should join their respective national centers and invited the International Trade Federations and Secretariats to admit those unions who are members of their own national center of trade unions. And, further, to bring pressure to bear upon non-affiliated unions to induce them to join the national center of their country. Adopted"

This action of the conference, as well as the action of the International Socialist Congress in repudiating the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World, cannot be laid to personal differences. The whole question was decided on principle. Dual unionism is treason to the working class, and the fact that those who have committed that crime call themselves Socialists does not diminish their crime. They can tell Europe of Civic Federation banquets, and Europe responds: "How can you talk of treason with your own guilt so obvious?" "Workers of the world, unite," is not in Europe a phrase. It is a vital fact that is the most inspiring and revolutionary fact, politically and industrially, that the world has yet seen.

Having dealt with dual unionism, let us now deal with political action. The following is a good illustration: "Sweden moved that this conference invites the representatives of the working classes in all Parliaments to do all in their power in order to get bills enacted into law prohibiting night work in all industries where it is not absolutely necessary. Adopted."

That is the method used by the trade unions of Europe when they want the Socialist parties to take any legislative action. And to this conference that Duncan attended nearly every Socialist party of Europe sent a report of the actions taken by them upon the requests made by the previous trade union conference. Indeed, there is something inspiring in the first phrase of one resolution passed at the Paris conference: "The trade union international shall cooperate with the parliamentary international in order to bring about, etc." And the ideal is not far distant when state, national and international trade unions and Socialist parties shall fight politically and industrially in all harmony and fellowship for the emancipation of the working class.

Duncan's fine report of his visit to Europe is filled with many interesting observations. He makes no effort to conceal his admiration of the splendid working class political movements in Europe. I have taken the following paragraphs as typical of his account and as a fitting ending to this article on the International Trade Union position:

"They have two great movements in Germany, which easily makes it the leading country on the continent of Europe. They have a first class trade union movement, composed of nearly 2,020,000 members. It is doing herculean work in many directions.

"The other great struggle referred to is political. German workmen have a well organized political movement, and when its purposes, as such, sufficiently converge, as also do the purposes of the trade union movement, they in time meet and the two bodies then act unitedly. Each has its particular duty to perform, and each is doing it as well as the circumstances permit.

"The leaders in both movements in Germany frankly informed me that an applicant for membership in the Socialist movement, whose trade or whose occupation was organized, and who did not belong to his union, was not admitted to membership as a Socialist. They looked out of the corner of their eyes at me and asked me how a man could be a good Socialist if he were not a trade unionist.

"Clamoring for democratic government by evolution if possible, but by revolution if need be, is the Socialist political party organization. There are other groups which in a way protest against imperialism, but the one organized party which is a living, active protest against imperialism and force of government, is the Socialist party.

"The European movement is an education in itself. The harmony which exists between the trade unionists, attending to trade affairs, and the Socialists, attending to political affairs, is everywhere in evidence. Where a trade dispute exists there the Socialists are helping, and where a political contest is going on the trade unionists perform their part in supporting the Socialist program, and between the two the future welfare of the masses of the people will be worked out."



CANNED CONFIDENCE.

(Done in Doggerel During the Lucid Intervals of Oldman Trubbell.)

His goods wuz in the gutter; he wuz sittin' on the range; he wuz slightly out of temper; he wuz wholly out o' change. He used to live inside the house, a second-story flat—until the city marshal come an' put him out o' that. "What be ye doin' here?" sez I, a givin' him a smirk. "Why don't ye up an' find a house?" Sez he, "I'm out o' work." "What do ye do?" sez I to him, a talkin' round-about, referrin' not to work he done, but work he done without. The answer that he giv to me has got me sore perplexed, an' I'm usin' it this mornin' as a sort o' golden text. Sez he: "I wuz a carpenter; my envelope wuz filled with coin from nearly ev'ryone who had the price to build. The town wuz up an' boomin' an', mos' ev'rywhere you went, some folks wuz cuttin' up their yards to build a house to rent. Ez soon es they had got 'em built that boom went on the bum an' they didn't want a carpenter fr'm here to Kingdunkum." "An' you," sez, I, a growin' hot, "you squandered all yer change." "I did," sez he, "bought this bed an' chairs an' kitchen range. It makes me weep an' tear my hair to think of what I spent. If I'd let the house go empty, I could sure have raised the rent." Next day my friend went crazy an' he up an' shot his wife. When he wuz hanged, I thought upon the lesson of his life. That lesson summarizes all the wisdom of the ages. "Extravagance is sinful"—in a man who works fer wages. Just think about the carpenter who quit a-layin' floors, 'cause he'd built so many houses that he had to move outdoors.—Coming Nation.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PERPLEXED.

In a letter to the Republican Club of New York, Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as saying:

"I fear that we are all forced to admit that in a certain sense there is a decline of religious faith in this country, for we see evidences of it on all sides. There is nothing so sacred as not to be denied by someone.

"In regard to matters of religion we see in an ever increasing number a great deal of indifference. What are the causes of this? I feel that it is largely due to the want of respect for the sacred Scriptures, to worldliness, to rationalism, or the rejection of the principle of authority, to the inordinate love of wealth, pleasure and honors, and lastly to our system of education according to which the education of the school must be independent of religion.

"These and others too numerous to mention are to my mind the cause of such religious indifference of this country."

No, Cardinal Gibbons, it is none of the things you mention, that is, so far as to its inference. Let us discuss this question on its merits. Let us each take it for granted that we are both honestly trying to find out the cause for the falling off in religious faith in this country.

In the first place we will presume this is a free country.

We have breathed the air of imagined freedom for a long time at any rate. If we have not been misled in this respect this freedom carries with it religious freedom. Why, then, should we be surprised that we should fall away from the authority of the church as we have from the authority of and respect for the king? With the progress of science we have discovered that both the authority of the king and the authority of the church are one and the same thing—human institutions.

To deny this in the face of twentieth century civilization is in itself sufficient reason for a falling away from the church.

But there are other and better grounded reasons.

They can be found only in a study of the causes underlying human action and thought. To say God directs these now, after admitting the fact that we are falling away and blaming it to other causes, would put yourself in the position of either not being sincere in the causes you name, or of complaining about God's wisdom and methods in dealing with man.

As you have thus excused God, let us examine the question in the light of human discoveries of scientific fact.

"In every historical epoch the prevailing mode of production determines the social relations of the people of that epoch and forms the basis upon which is built up and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch."

It is upon this philosophy of social phenomena that the best minds of the century base their investigations in geology, social biology and economics. Through its application many of the most important works on all these subjects and from which data is obtained for many others, have been given to civilization. These are facts well known to or at least obtainable by anyone who wishes to take the trouble to investigate.

Intellectual history has to do with religious beliefs. A careful scrutiny of the world's history will discover for us that as the modes of production have changed, a corresponding change has taken place in religious worships, forms and beliefs.

So long as man was held under direct slavery or serfdom to a master without knowledge of science or mechanics, and whose only knowledge of tools was the primitive ones used in those epochs, it was only natural that his worships would be of the most superstitious kind. They were based upon fear of the natural phenomena by which he was surrounded but did not understand. From many Gods under the most primitive condition in which we find man, he has gradually eliminated them as he has discovered or been able to explain what before was to him a mystery. The arrival of society to the slave and serf systems of production, it was necessary to eliminate all Gods but one and to have that God invisible and represented on earth by a human being, if the slave was to be subdued as a savage and made useful to a master. All the former superstitions concerning natural phenomena being explained by attributing them to the work of an all powerful but unapproachable God, who was said to be rather touchy about having slaves disobey their masters and was usually flying into a rage and visiting terrible punishments upon them for the slightest infraction of the rules of his earthly representative, was the surest way for those masters, who were just as superstitious but a little more crafty and brutal than the slave, to keep them in subjection.

The slow and painful struggle of the race for supremacy over nature in the matter of transforming it into the necessities, comforts and finally the luxuries of the present age, forms the basis for the elimination of many of his superstitions and former religious beliefs. Every stage in the history of the development of man from the most primitive modes of production to the present day, marks a corresponding or modifying change in his religion.

With every change in the economic system has come the necessity for the human brain to fathom some hitherto said to be forbidden secret of the Gods. Two factors have forced on the investigation. The necessity of the ruling class to get more and ever more from the labor of the workers and the desire of the worker to lighten his ever increasing burden by the dis-

covery and invention of new devices to perform the work of production in greater abundance with less expenditure of human labor power.

It is not hard to find illustrations in history to substantiate this theory. We will not need to go very far back to find one. The Puritans, who were the rebels of the Catholic Church under a semi-feudal system of production, were so superstitious about Sunday observance that a person was not safe in taking chance on attending to the ordinary calls of nature without first consulting the elders of the church and calling a meeting of the select-men of the colony for prayer. The social order of the time corresponded with the primitive methods of production. The pastoral life of the colonists did not preclude the possibility of conforming to these freak notions of Sunday observance. But with the development of commerce and the advance in methods of production we notice a gradual change took place in the minds of the people about the certainty of going to hell if they kissed their wife or milked a cow on Sunday. The wife was satisfied, and the cow found no fault. So progress was made.

But it was not until commerce had advanced to the point where better methods of transportation than the ox-cart and stage coach was necessary that the greatest change can be noticed in the matter of Sunday observance.

Commerce and industry having reached the coöperative stage under the present wage labor system, where one class does all the work, the Puritan Sunday has become obsolete.

Industrial necessity has changed the whole religious idea of Sunday observance. The deacon of the richest church in the land can now wink his eye to the fact that thousands of his wage slaves are making profits for him by working in his mines, on his railroads and in his oil refineries, etc., etc., at the same time that he is sedately telling the children of the Sunday School class to obey the third commandment and not break the Sabbath day.

He teaches the theories of a past age, but industrial conditions force him to practice what this age demands.

The industries are now practically all owned by a comparatively few men. What they do not actually own they control by being masters of the commerce of this epoch. This forces all society to conform to the pace set by the masters. The masters in turn are forced to conform to the demands of modern social necessities, which are two in number primarily—service and profit. The private ownership of industry imposes upon the owner the duty of public service, and to maintain himself in the class of private owners the master must obtain profits, as that is what society allows his class for taking off its hands the management of industry. At least this is what he has taken, and still takes, whether society was or is willing or not. This forces the wage worker to break the third commandment in order to live, and the church to condone the act for industrial reasons.

It will be noticed that while production is in part still carried on in somewhat the same methods as it was during the Colonial period, improved in a thousand ways, to be sure, but still managed by the individual. The farm, for example, is still carried on largely in the old way. Many tradesmen are still running their own small shops and stores. These men are really the remnants of the past systems of commerce and industry and are hanging on to business life by the eyebrows. They have no money interest in the big corporations which dominate all industry.

It is from this class that comes practically all objections to Sabbath breaking by railroads and other corporations carrying on the commerce of the twentieth century.

Not understanding that the industrial system has changed or that religious beliefs must and will follow this change, they are clamoring for the enforcement of law to uphold the religious superstitions founded upon a past system of production of which they are the remnants.

Thus is the church of today trying to force upon the present capitalist system of production the religious superstitions and church rules founded upon a system of production which has been buried by Capitalism and has practically passed away. It, like those still engaged in the primitive forms of industry, is living in the past itself and still hopes to hold the minds of the people in check or to so modify the demands of the new with the old ideals as to still retain control of their spiritual supervision.

Cardinal Gibbons is a strong supporter of the capitalist system of production from which has come the overthrow of the very system of religious beliefs and practices he so sadly mourns and wishes to reestablish. He has thus far refused to examine the cause in the light herein pictured. He seems to prefer to blame it all upon the sinfulness of the individual. He refuses to see that the industrial system in which we live determines our social relationships, mental capabilities, and that its necessities modifies or destroys entirely our religious beliefs. And if the church wishes to retain its people it must conform to the economic causes which are forcing the necessity for industrial democracy and the absence of either industrial or religious authority which it will bring.

But in holding this position Cardinal Gibbons is a powerful ally of the masters of the bread in holding the wage workers, who are also ignorant to a great extent of these things, as yet, in subjection to the ruling class.

The basis of feudal society was service of the serf to the master, and so long as the religious superstitions founded upon the feudal system of production can be made to stick in the minds of the wage workers, just that long can the master class continue to rob them in one form or another, until the very system itself falls of its own weight.

Which is as certain as is the law of evolution sure.

No charge is here made that Cardinal Gibbons is knowingly filling this position in capitalist society.

He, too, is a creature of circumstances and environment. That environment has been a life study of the religious beliefs of a past age founded upon the miraculous and not upon the facts of social phenomena.

Can we wonder that he is confused and unable to account for the great falling off from the religious practices of the past by a race which has had to transgress practically every tenet of that religion in order to keep up with the growing demands of commercial progress.—Emancipator, Detroit.

SCHWAB SEES SOCIALIST TRUTH.

"Labor produces all wealth," is a Socialist truism. None has been found to deny its verity. The value of every commodity is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor power contained therein. Says Chas. M. Schwab of the steel trust: "There is nothing that really figures but labor. Materials? Analyze materials. You will find that material means nothing but labor. Freight and supplies? They mean nothing basically but labor—just so much labor."

Very true.

And Capital? Just so much labor.

There are a given number of men looking for jobs. Therefore the price of a man—his wage—is so much. He finds a market for himself and goes to work. During the first hours he produces value equal to the wage he receives; during the next two hours he PRODUCES VALUE EQUAL TO THE MATERIALS WORKED UP, THE WEAR AND TEAR ON THE MACHINERY, ETC., in other words reproduces the boss's capital; then he doesn't go home. But he works another four to six hours during which time he produces value which the Socialists call surplus value and it is out of this latter that the luxury of the idle few is procured.

AND SO YOU PAY YOUR OWN WAGES;

YOU FURNISH THE CAPITAL;

YOU PILE UP THE SURPLUS VALUE;

And vote for the infernal thing to continue forever.—Socialist Voice.

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

LIST OF UNIONS

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

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THE IRREPRESSIBLE DYNAMITER.

Despite the warning to would-be dynamiters given by the fate of the McNamaras, it would seem that the employment of explosives is becoming so widespread as to constitute a serious menace to society. Certainly labor has no monopoly in its use.

From the newspapers of the last two days we gather the following items regarding the increased use of dynamite and other dangerous explosives:

A New York judge, Mr. Rosalsky, has received a "bomb" concealed in an express package, and narrowly escaped destruction in an attempt to open it. A police official afterwards did so, was seriously injured in the explosion which followed.

An Italian aviator dropped several bombs in the vicinity of Tripoli, killing ten Arabs and wounding an unknown number.

Owing to a faction fight in a Roman Catholic church in Cleveland, which wound up in a fierce riot in the building, by which many people were injured, a strong detachment of police have been placed on guard to prevent the building from being blown up by a dynamite explosion, they having received notification that such an attempt had been planned.

The "bandits" who slaughtered the judge and other officials of the law in the courtroom at Hillsville, Va., have taken to the hills and are reported as having secured a quantity of dynamite for use against the pursuing posse, which is also equipped with a quantity of the same material, to destroy the cave in which the outlaws have taken refuge.

In San Diego, Cal., the police have unearthed a "dynamite plot" which

was supposedly used in fighting an ordinance denying free speech in that city.

One Breen, a respectable citizen of Lawrence, Mass., is reported to have planted dynamite in various parts of the city with the object of discrediting the strikers.

Saveria Fiducia a Newark manufacturer, who has been a recipient of many threatening letters recently, found a bomb under the front door of his home. The police discovered that the house was only saved by the rain extinguishing the fuse.

Thirty-two persons, mostly strikebreakers in the railroad yards at San Antonio, Tex., were killed ostensibly by the explosion of a locomotive boiler, the police theory being that an attempt made to destroy the building by dynamite was responsible for the boiler explosion though no evidence to that effect has been as yet discovered.

Police also fear the probable use of dynamite by the strikers at Barre, Mass., against the Barre Wool Combing Company, and are apparently ready to discover it when it has been properly planted, as in Lawrence.

The great Powder and Explosive Trust, known as the Du Pont de Nemours Company, reports a record year to its stockholders, the net profits being upward of \$16,000,000. The chairman making the report declared that the wider use of explosives during recent years accounted for the excellent business showing, a statement that can be readily accepted from a glance at the above items.

It would seem that we are in a certain sense becoming a nation of dynamiters, the use of this material being confined to no particular class among the community.

It is employed, as the above items demonstrate, by the military arm of the government, by officers of the law, by outlaws, by individuals seeking private vengeance, by church communicants in congregational quarrels, by irresponsible strikers and by responsible citizens against irresponsible strikers, by advocates of free speech and by its suppressors, by blackmailer, detectives and police, in short, by all classes of society. The only people presumably who do not directly use it, are those who draw dividends and profits from its manufacture and sale.

Society seems, in fact, to be charged with an enormous quantity of highly explosive material of a sociological nature, which manifests itself more or less in the visible form of dynamite and other explosives. Hence, as the chairman of the Powder Trust declares, they have come into "wider use" of recent years, to the increased profit of that combination. It's an ill wind that blows nobody's good, however.

And it may be remarked that all the dynamite is by no means used in the direct solution of the dispute between "labor and capital" either, but at the same time there probably are no instances of its use that are not connected in one way or another more or less directly with our prevailing property system.—The New York Call.

In Memoriam.

Harrington, Ariz., March 20, 1912.

Whereas, W. E. Sheppard, was a member of Tiger Miners' Union No. 110 of the Western Federation of Miners, located at Harrington, Arizona; and Whereas, it has pleased an over-ruling Providence, to remove from this life and earth, this brother; and

Whereas, He was, during his brief life among us, a respected member and brother; and

Whereas, We, his brothers and friends, wish to express our sense of grief and loss; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved ones of our departed brother, the sincere assurance of our profound sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; and finally, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his immediate relatives, the Miners' Magazine, the Prescott Journal-Miner, and The Globe Daily Silver Belt, and be spread upon the records of this union.

R. W. RUNNELS,

O. E. BEHR,

F. E. SANDERSON,

Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Mazuma, Nevada, March 8, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Vernon Miners Union No. 256, W. F. M.: Brothers: We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Brother Andrew Haughney, Jr., beg leave to submit the following for your approval:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Andrew Haughney, Jr., and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Haughney Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M., has lost a true and loyal worker for the cause, be it

Resolved, By Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M., that we tender to the parents, sisters, relatives and friends of deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of great bereavement.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of said resolutions be sent the parents of our deceased brother, a copy sent the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy spread on the minutes, and our charter draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

(Seal.)

JERRY J. SULLIVAN,

JOE C. YEAGER,

J. W. WILSON,

Committee.

Dry Climate Havana Cigars

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James M. Brinson

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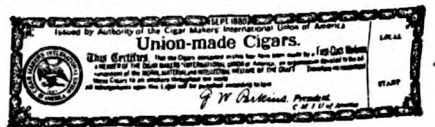
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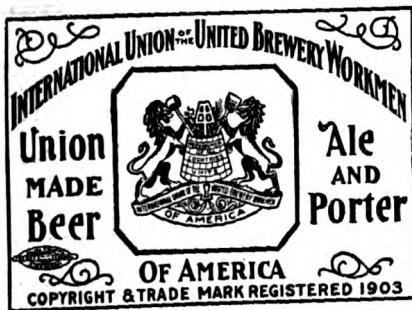


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