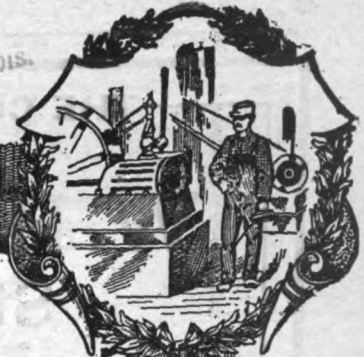


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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
April 11,
1912
Volume XII.
Number 459



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 11, 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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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..

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Occupation

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Department

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THE UNION HALL at Great Falls, Montana, was totally destroyed, but important records were saved.

WORKINGMEN are urged to remain away from Tuscarora, Nevada, as the camp is filled with idle men.

A SOLDIER in a capitalist army is a workingman who is paid to murder other workingmen upon the order of the enslavers of the workingmen.—Toilers' Defense.

WHEN TEDDY OF THE TEETH and Spiked Club announced his candidacy for the nomination of President of the United States, he declared: "My hat is in the ring!" We wonder if Teddy recognizes his hat now?

ORGANIZED LABOR of Coal Creek, Colorado, is making arrangements to hold a celebration on May 1st, in commemoration of the International Labor Day. The editor of the Miners' Magazine has been invited as one of the speakers.

PRESIDENT TAFT covertly declares that Roosevelt is an "undesirable citizen" for the Presidency of the United States, and Roosevelt has no admiration for the statesmanship of "Injunction Bill." If the estimates of each are based on truth, then why should the people be expected to place their trust and confidence in Teddy the Terror, or "God Knows"?

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRIES of America are among the highest protected in this country, and yet, the slaves in these industries have received but starvation wages.

Let us have another speech from a hired political orator on the blessings that flow to the working people of this country through a high protective tariff.

AT HOLYOKE, MASS., in the mills of the Farr Alpaca Company, it was discovered that applicants for employment must buy their jobs from the foreman.

It is certainly a glorious civilization worthy of tributes from tongue and pen, when the disinherited seeker of a job must pay for the privilege of receiving a sentence in the prison-pens of profit.

Let us sing: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"!

THE STATISTICIAN makes the claim that the United States owns nearly two billions of gold, that its weight is 7,720,000 pounds and that it would require 4,000 horses to haul it in wagons on good roads. Such information will cause the wrinkles to vanish from the stomach of the vagrant who is looking for a job.

The fact that our prosperous nation is loaded down with two billions of gold will wreath the despondent faces of the penniless with smiles of joy and the shoeless tramps will sing songs of jubilation, as they gloat over such a pile of treasure credited to the ledger of Uncle Sam.

We are suffering from Prosperity!

IN THE LATE EXPLOSION at McCurtain, Okla., 105 miners were killed, but no one will be prosecuted. A corporation hungry for profit can kill victims of wage slavery, and law is helpless in reaching the bloated and purse-proud anarchist who sneers with contempt when justice raises its voice and demands that human life shall be safeguarded.

The anarchy of the rich towers above all law, when the anarchy of the rich merely affects the working class. In this day and age, it is not considered criminal for a corporation to murder its slaves through culpable negligence or through a reckless disregard of fortifying its plants with safety appliances.

Human life in the rags of wage slavery is cheaper than safety appliances, and no exploiter slaughtering the disinherited in the pursuit of profit is called upon to pay the penalty of murder.

NEARLY EVERY PRIEST and Preacher who stands out in opposition to Socialism, becomes pathetic when they plead for the protection of the home. Even the press that is owned and controlled by the money power is a pretended defender of the home, regardless of the fact that the greed of a master class for profit is slowly but surely destroying the home. The home, for the working class, under the present industrial system, is becoming but a joke were it not for the tragedies that are being written in the desperate struggles to keep bodies and souls together.

Habitations that are called homes, are being deserted by wives and mothers, because husbands and fathers can no longer earn enough to keep the family larder supplied. If these defenders and advocates for the preservation of the home were earnest and sincere, they would inaugurate a campaign for the employment of husbands and fathers at such a wage that wives and mothers could remain at home and not become slaves in the mills, factories and sweat shops of the country.

This is an age when men who preach for the preservation of the home should be judged by their deeds and not by their words, for words unsupported by acts, are unworthy of the serious consideration of intelligent men.

WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED that the Countess of Warwick was coming to America to deliver lectures in support of Socialism, her coming was heralded by the Socialist press as an event that would make history in the movement of this country. The Countess did come to America, and after speaking in a few of the prominent cities, discovered that her personal interests at home needed her attention—and the cause of humanity in this country was thrown aside, in order that the lady of royal blood *might* give consideration to her material interests in the land of her nativity.

The laboring people should know that the battle for human rights was never fought by dukes, earls, lords, princes or kings, and a countess, who proclaims herself a Socialist will bear but little of the brunt of battle in achieving economic liberty for the working class.

The battle for liberty must be fought by those who feel the weight of the yoke of industrial thralldom.

The pampered darlings of society will make no great sacrifices to place in the callous hands of humanity the heritage that belongs to the wealth producers of the world.

Labor must fight its own battles, ere the worker can wear the crown of industrial emancipation.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, in one of his speeches, said: "It must be conceded that the protective system has dignified and elevated labor. We observe its triumphs on every hand."

The industries most benefited by the high protective policy are steel, wool and cotton manufacturing, and we observe the way in which these trusts have "elevated" labor. We see one result of this "elevating" process in Lawrence, Mass., where men, women and children are met with bayonets when they protest against a cut of 22 cents a week in their wages of \$6, \$7 and \$8 a week.

The "elevating" process is to be seen, in the flower of its triumph, in the steel trust's mills, where men are forced to labor 72 hours a week for wages paid laborers in free trade England for 56 hours' work. "Elevating and dignified," truly!—San Francisco Star.

President McKinley, when he lived, was such a *joshier* that no one in the ranks of labor who knew the man placed much credence in any of his statements relative to labor.

His record as President of the United States during the labor war in Idaho demonstrated that he had a fine conception of the *dignity* of labor, when he dispatched companies of colored soldiers to guard miners behind bullpens and subject their wives, sisters, daughters and mothers to the insults of moral degenerates wearing the uniform of "Uncle Sam."

The editor of the Magazine feels a reluctance in going out into the graveyard to dig up the bones of the dead, for the less said about McKinley in connection with labor, the less bitter will be the memories of labor concerning his life as chief magistrate of a nation.

THE RESULTS of the late elections that has been held in various towns and cities throughout the United States are now a matter of history.

But the results of the election in the city of Milwaukee have brought about by far the most editorial comment in the journals that

are pledged to the interests of that element in society that lives upon the toll extracted from the working class. Journals loyal to exploiters have screamed with delight that the Non-Partisan Ticket in the city made famous by the brewing of beer has swept into office, and for two years will wield the official sceptre in Milwaukee.

But the shouts of exultation over the triumph of the consolidated forces that have fought labor and who have achieved a temporary victory, will be but short-lived, for the Socialist party will immediately shake off the gloom of defeat and face the future with a determination that capitalism, with all of its political allies, shall meet its everlasting Waterloo.

The capitalist journals that are now giving expression to outbursts of joy seem to forget that the strength of the Socialist party in Milwaukee forced Big Business to issue its dictum that all political parties must amalgamate to defeat the Socialist party.

These journals again seem to be blind to the fact that the Socialist vote in Milwaukee, cast on April 2nd, is the largest vote ever polled by the party, and they seem to forget that the 30,200 people who voted for Socialism will be missionaries, mingling with the people, and spreading the doctrines of industrial emancipation until capitalism must go down before the invincible power of men and women who are demanding economic liberty for humanity.

DURING the past few weeks, there has been considerable difference among the membership of the Western Federation of Miners in Butte, Montana.

The Amalgamated Copper Company discharged fifty or more of its employes on the grounds that such employes were working against the interests of the company. It was contended that the employes who met with discharge were members of a political party whose doctrines did not meet the approval of the Amalgamated Copper Company and that for political reasons the company concluded to do without their services.

When these 150 or more employes were discharged, a mass meeting was immediately called to take action, and at this meeting of protest, a committee consisting of twenty-five was appointed, clothed with full power to act. The committee waited on the representatives of the Amalgamated Copper Company and insisted that the discharged employes should be reinstated. The representatives of the company refused to comply with the wishes of the committee, maintaining that the company reserved the right to hire and discharge such men as the company deemed advisable and in the best interests of the company. The results of this conference with the company were reported back to a second mass meeting, and the majority of the committee brought in a report favoring an immediate strike to force the reinstatement of the discharged employes. A minority report was submitted, favoring that the whole matter be placed before the membership of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 for a referendum vote. The minority report prevailed, and the result of the ballots of the membership of No. 1 was overwhelmingly against a strike.

The late differences that have taken place in Butte have left considerable bitterness among the membership, but it is predicted that ill-feeling will soon disappear.

The Philosophy of a "Dopester"

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a lengthy communication from E. G. Locke of Bingham Miners' Union, in which he discloses some of the oppressive conditions that prevail in mining camps of Utah, where the *will* of the corporation is the *law* and where labor unorganized must submit in silence to the brutal mandates of exploiters, who are strangers to every principle of justice.

The communication of Locke was refused space in the Deseret News, but the editor felt called upon to answer the communication on the editorial page under the caption: "Arbitration, Not Strike." The editorial is as follows:

"A correspondent writing from Bingham takes exception to the view expressed by the News to the effect that 'strikes should never occur.' He claims that the conditions under which labor is performed are such that there can be no peace 'as long as the present system exists.'

"That is the mistaken idea of so many of our reformers. It is the 'system' that is wrong. The 'system' must be changed. They do not realize that the matter of greatest importance is the change of heart—such a change as only the power of God through the gospel of Jesus can effect. No matter how perfect a system may be invented, as long as selfishness predominates, and brute force is appealed to, war in the industrial world will continue. When the principles of Christianity are applied and the brotherhood of man recognized, there will be no cause of complaint, no matter what the 'system' is, for then none will take undue advantage of the other.

"This may sound like a foreign language to some, but it is the truth, and it is the condition that will be realized under the millennial reign that is coming—not through strike and conflict, but as a result of the honest efforts of the messengers of peace.

"But our correspondent describes the local conditions as highly deplorable. 'Are you,' he asks, 'aware of the padrone system?' And then he recites a story, both sides of which has been given in the News. He further alleges that companies employing many men are deducting

money from their wages, from which no benefit is derived except in case the employé is injured in the company's service, and even then, he says, the accident insurance is paid only when the injured signs an agreement releasing the company from all further responsibility. In one locality, he says, the men live in a wire-enclosed corral which is guarded by deputies whose business it is to see that no one who is objectionable to the company is permitted to enter. No one can enter this place to sell merchandise without first securing permission from the company.

"Our correspondent recites these and other instances as a proof that we are wrong in saying that strikes should never occur. To us they appear to corroborate our position. If it is true that the workingmen are imposed upon in the manner set forth by our correspondent, there should be a chance to lay the matter before a competent and impartial tribunal. Such a tribunal ought to be created in every state and its business ought to be to adjust all differences between employers and employés, thereby to make strikes and lockout, and murder and bloodshed, under the leadership of unscrupulous agitators, unnecessary.

"Strikes do not settle anything. Take the Lawrence conflict as an illustration. No sooner have the operators consented to an increase in wages than the announcement is made that the price of woolen and cotton goods will be advanced. That means an increase in the cost of living, and suffering for some workingmen whose wages have not been raised. That means, probably, more strikes and a general advance all along the line—and the Lawrence men will finally find that the cost of living has increased more than their wages. Then they will have to begin the movement around the circle all over again. Shall there never be any end to this fruitless advance in an endless ring? Is there any way out of it but arbitration and a peaceful agreement that takes both sides of the controversy and has some regard for the general public as well as the parties in dispute?"

The above editorial is the usual disgusting "rot" that comes from the pen of the professional flimflammer, who levies a tax on his mort-

gaged mentality to "deliver the goods" to the party or aggregation that makes it possible for him to draw his salary regularly.

In his former article, the editor of the News took the position that "strikes should not occur," but the gentleman with the facile pen bereft of logic, ignored absolutely the *cause* which breeds strikes. A *strike* is but the *effect* of a *cause*, and until the *cause* is removed, the *strike* is inevitable.

Strikes are but the *effects* that are bred from wrong economic conditions, and as long as the spirit of rebellion lives in the human heart to protest against an industrial system that chains humanity in the servitude of wage slavery, just so long shall battles be fought upon the economic field. Strikes cannot be averted under the present brutal system of master and slave.

The interests of employer and employe being diametrically opposed to each other, must necessarily bring about conflicts between exploiter and exploited. The more wages paid by an employer to an employe, the less profit is added to the bank account of the exploiter, and the less wages paid by the employer to the employe, the more corpulent are the dividends that accrue to that class that hold in their custody the ownership of jobs. No one with an ounce of brains whose knees are without hinges, will attempt to dispute the logic of such statements. The interests of employer and employe not being identical, must result in

conflicts, and these conflicts will continue until the *conditions* responsible for *strikes* are *destroyed*, and these conditions cannot be destroyed as long as the industrial system remains that imposes conditions that give birth to strikes.

The editor of the News, if not a numbskull or intellectually warped through his worship and reverence of legalized robbers, must admit that the *strike* is but the *effect* of a *cause*, and that the *effect* will never disappear until the *cause* is removed.

But the saintly editor of the News, taking shelter behind the fortress of religion, gives us the assuring consolation that a "change of heart" must take place, and that *change* will be brought through "the power of God" and "through the gospel of Jesus."

He does not seem to realize that the "gospel of Jesus" has been doing business for nineteen hundred years, and yet, this "change of heart" is a *change* that has grown worse for the producer of wealth, who has discovered that the appetite of greed has conquered Christianity, and put religion in the morgue.

The reign of the *Millennial* will never be realized until the profit system is strangled to death, and there can be no "Brotherhood of Man," until masters and slaves are resolved into men, and this condition cannot be reached until the gates of equal opportunity are opened wide to every human being on this planet.

What to Do With Mexico

IF MADERO does not soon bring order out of the chaos into which his country is plunged, why would it not be well to propose what is already being done in China? There, Great Britain, the United States, Japan and some other powers have details from their armies landed there to keep the peace, and steady the new government until it can stand on its feet.

Mexico owes large amounts to Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, or at least citizens of all those countries have made heavy investments there. The United States cannot assume the debts due the other powers, neither can our country always stand in the way of those countries insisting upon an adjustment.

Suppose the proposition were made for the three countries to intercede and stop the disorder unless a settlement can be made in the near future? Would not that have the effect of quieting those revolutionists? The news from Mexico is that trade is prostrate and all the industries halting in their tracks.

It looks as though there would not be food enough raised this year to feed the people.

Those malcontents down there should be compelled to stop their foolishness and permit the people to pick up their raveled industries and to weave them back into fabrics of industry and peace.

If our country moves alone it will probably lead to violence of a kind to make our intervention imperative. It would, too, frighten all Latin America, but if three or four of the great powers were to join and command peace, the command would be heeded.—Goodwin's Weekly.

The above editorial in Goodwin's Weekly is typical of the senti-

ment of the majority of journals whose proprietors and editors have but little sympathy for the impoverished and oppressed, who rise against wrong and injustice.

The justice of the cause which actuates rebellions is not inquired into—but any rebellion or revolution that brings about commercial depression or a shrinkage in the profits which the capitalist covets as returns on investments, is condemned by every sheet that ignores the fact that the poor and enslaved have any rights which the upper strata of society is bound to respect.

The statement is made by the Weekly "that trade is prostrate and all the industries halting in their tracks," and for this reason, the various nations whose moneyed citizens have investment in Mexico should intervene to put down the revolutionists.

In the infant days of America, the oppressed rebelled against the impositions of regal despotism, and when the oppressed of Thirteen Colonies assumed a belligerent attitude, England, the "Mother Country," commanded, in thunder tones: "Disperse! Ye Rebels!"

The Revolutionists of '76 prostrated trade, and industries were halted, but nations did not intervene to suppress with armed might the aspirations of a people who yearned for liberty.

The rebels of Mexico are fighting against perpetual poverty and the iron rule of tyranny, and *liberty* is far more priceless to these people than the profits of commerce or the buzz of industry. The various nations interested financially in Mexico may crush temporarily the hopes of the people who are fighting for justice, but the sentiment that demands justice will live, until the bone and brawn of the Republic beyond the Rio Grande bask in the sunlight of economic freedom.

Another Nail in the Coffin of the Senate

SENATOR ISAAC STEPHENSON, of the State of Wisconsin, has been "whitewashed" by the United States Senate. By a vote of 40 to 34, Wisconsin's senator has been able to retain his seat in the upper house of lawmakers.

Though Stephenson was forced to admit that he spent \$107,000 for his senatorial toga, yet, that dignified body, by a majority, refused to recognize the fact that Stephenson of Wisconsin had committed any act of dishonor that made him ineligible for the fellowship of United States Senators.

Even "Billy" Lorimer, the "Blonde Boss of the Chicago Stockyards," cast his ballot in vindication of the political giant of Wisconsin, and it is reasonable to presume that when "Billy" of the "Sucker" state felt no qualms of conscience in voting a "clean bill of health" to Stephenson, the linen of Wisconsin's statesman must have been immaculate!

Even Guggenheim of Colorado, of the Smelter Trust, did not hesi-

tate to vouch for the political cleanliness of the man who squandered \$107,000 to become a member of the "Millionaires' Club" at Washington.

It is probable that the senators who voted that Stephenson should retain his seat, had personal remembrances of the *wads* that they had distributed among those pure and unsullied members of state Legislatures, in order that they might reach the summit of their political ambition. The fact is becoming apparent that it does not require brains, honor or sterling integrity to become a member of "The American House of Lords," but that it requires "long green," no one, who is a close observer, will dispute.

The brazen rottenness that was vindicated in the seating of Stephenson, will only hasten the time when the sentiment for the abolition of the United States Senate will become irresistible. The people may be sleeping, but the people are not dead, and such an outrage as the retention of Stephenson puts another nail in the coffin of a legislative body that is doomed for the graveyard.

Bartlett's Candidacy

FORMER CONGRESSMAN George A. Bartlett has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for justice of the Supreme Court. Jimmy Sweeney has decided that the signs of the political zodiac are not at all favorable, and ducks to avoid punishment; hence the announcement of Bartlett.

George would probably have made a greater hit with the Democrats if he had announced his candidacy through a Democratic newspaper instead of the Reno Gazette, the leading Republican paper of the state. George seems to have a pronounced bias for Republican newspapers. It will be remembered that the last time he ran for Congress the Gazette was the first to inform the public that the genial George was a

candidate. There are a number of Democratic newspapers that are not overly friendly to George and they will not feel at all aggrieved that he saw fit to make his announcement through a Republican channel but Boo-hoo Boo-her of the Elko Independent has always been safe and sane and the blown-in-the-bottle flareback of the reactionaries, and consequently a great admirer of George. It must be gall and wormwood to have the Independent overlooked in the matter of making stand-pat announcements. "This is the most unkindest cut of all."

George has many Republican friends who will rally to his support in the approaching campaign, and a few Democrats will shout his praises, but he will not be nominated. If by some freak of fortune, he

should capture the nomination, he will be left at the post in the election. The Expositor will, from time to time, give good and substantial reasons why Bartlett should neither be nominated nor elected.—Daily Mining Expositor.

The above editorial in the Ely Daily Mining Expositor on the candidacy of Congressman Bartlett for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada, shows that the "Sagebrush" lawmaker, who has spent several years at the national capital drawing his salary with the regularity of the average statesman, is not even looked upon with favor by one of the leading organs of the Democratic party in Nevada.

Bartlett has been a willing *tool* of the interests, and his official conduct as congressman, justifies such a charge being brought against him.

It will be remembered that during the administration of Governor Sparks of Nevada, when the miners of Goldfield refused to accept worthless scrip in payment of wages, this same Congressman Bartlett

deserted his seat in Congress, and rushed to Carson, Nev., and became the principal lobbyist to push the State Police bill through an extra session of the Legislature.

The State Police Bill was wanted by the mine operators and the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and Bartlett made every effort to prove that he was worthy of the approbation of a railroad corporation and a Mine Owners' Association.

Judge Sweeney, as a jurist, has made no record that will be envied by honest, upright, intelligent men, but unenviable as the record of Sweeney may be, his seat filled by Bartlett will lend no sanctity or dignity to that judicial body.

A congressman who neglects his duties as a national lawmaker to serve the interests of mine operators and railway magnates at a special session of the legislative body of a state and uses all his cheap cunning to enact into law a measure that arms the thug of capitalism to destroy organized labor, should be relegated to private life and his official record only remembered with contempt.

Breathed a Sigh of Relief

THE BURLINGTON HAWKEYE, one of the leading and most powerful daily journals of the state of Iowa, had the following editorial on the results of the late election in the city of Burlington:

"Long-distance telephone messages and communications to the Hawkeye from neighboring cities congratulating Burlington on the result of Monday's city election, indicate the importance of the result relative to the interests of Burlington in the business and commercial world. The apprehension that Burlington was to be the first city in Iowa and in this portion of the Mississippi valley to turn its government over to the Socialists, and thus to spread an influence that would affect other municipalities, was deeply felt everywhere. The general relief when the news was received that Burlington had defeated the propaganda, was very evident in the enthusiastic expressions of congratulations received.

"The feeling of relief and satisfaction over the result was very marked yesterday, and while some regret was expressed that the majorities against the socialistic candidates was not even greater, the general feeling was one of belief that Socialism had been given a body blow that would keep it in the background in the future.

"The fact of the matter is, that while the strenuous fight of the campaign was directed against the spectre of Socialism, there was less of the socialistic feeling in the support of Mr. Schuirmann than appeared on the surface. The Socialistic candidates themselves fought the campaign on their own platform, but the great mass of those who supported them paid no attention to their doctrines and in many cases protested that they had no sympathy with their un-American principles.

"In most part these voters had been greatly wrought up over increased taxes. There were extraneous issues forced into the campaign that had nothing to do with Socialism—radical, religious and political cross currents, and in many cases a fear that corporation interests controlled certain candidates, and, strange to say, a well-defined suspicion that the Commercial Exchange was endeavoring to force the situation for the sole benefit of its members—all of these things had to do with the large vote polled by the Socialist candidates.

"But, while a victory of the Socialist candidates would not in reality have been a victory of that propaganda, it would have been

advertised, far and wide, as such. The Socialist publicity bureaus would have built up a great victory out of it, and the socialistic magazine writers would have added Burlington to the few cities in the country which have turned their affairs over to the socialistic cause. The effect on Burlington's commercial interests would have been disastrous. It was necessary that the propagandists be opposed to the last ditch. The press of Burlington, abandoning the custom of neutrality, took up the battle, and the fight was earnestly prosecuted throughout the campaign.

"The victory recorded against Socialism was emphatic. Burlington remains in the line of progress upon which in recent years it has entered with enthusiasm, and which it will continue to pursue with unflagging zeal.

"The duty of the day is to promote unity and harmony of action among all citizens, regardless of the recent differences at the polls, and press forward with renewed zeal in the promotion of all that concerns Burlington's welfare."

The above editorial in the Burlington Hawkeye is a sigh of relief from the editor of a journal that is under the absolute control of the capitalist class.

Previous to election, grave fears were entertained by the forces of exploitation that the Socialist flag might wave over Burlington, regardless of the fact that every interest that was opposed to labor was amalgamated to defeat the Socialist ticket.

It was not known until the votes were counted, as to whether labor or capital had won the political victory. But when capital realized that it was again triumphant at the polls, the wires leading to Burlington were kept warm with flashes of congratulations from representatives of a master class, who feared that one of the principal cities of the Hawkeye state might be found in the column of genuine, real democracy.

The fact that all the forces of capitalism were compelled to unite to defeat labor at the ballot box in the city election of Burlington, is proof conclusive that Socialism is becoming a power in the state of Iowa, and the results of the recent election presages the time when the Burlington Hawkeye will indulge in an editorial whine as the combined forces of the profit-mongers go down to their Waterloo before the political solidarity of the working class.

The Fight Is On

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine there appears a lengthy communication from the Poreupine Miners' Union which reflects upon the present administration. The communication is intended as a campaign document. Since the Poreupine Miners' Union has insisted upon the publication of the communication, the editor has taken the position that all communications and correspondence in connection with the matter shall find a place in the official organ, in order that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners may be able to draw their own conclusions as to who is responsible for the launching of a controversy that in all probability will leave some stings of bitterness.

The editor has not courted such a controversy, and only a few weeks ago an editorial appeared in the Magazine showing the reluctance of the editor to engage in a discussion of matters that would have a tendency to convert the official organ into a journal through whose columns personalities might become rampant. But regardless of the editorial advice courteously given by the editor, Poreupine Miners'

Union, through its Press Committee, practically demands that the communication shall be published, and the editor like a soldier yielding obedience to his superior, reverently bows to the ultimatum delivered by the commanding forces of the Ontario local union. There likewise appears a lengthy letter written by President Moyer to the Poreupine miners, which had for its object the averting of a controversy appearing in the Magazine which could not possibly redound to the best interests and welfare of the Western Federation of Miners. But all effort has been futile, and now the editor is forced, much against his will, to take part in the conflict of words, and we hope that if some are winged or wounded in the discussion that may follow they will smile and look pleasant, even though their plumage may be ruffled by the missiles used in the combat. Space in the present issue prohibits the editor from taking any part, but as President Moyer in his letter has answered fully the Press Committee of Poreupine Miners' Union, the editor is in no hurry to take up the communication from Poreupine, but will give the same his attention in the next number of the official organ.

Labor Will Not Be Hypnotized

THE CITY OF DENVER was besieged recently by the pulpit orators of the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

Their coming was heralded through the daily press and they were hailed as evangelists whose eloquence would cause the lion and the lamb

to lie down together. Pictures were painted of the great good that would flow from the meetings of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, but up to the present time no one has been able to produce any evidence to show that "the Queen City of the Plains" has profited in a

spiritual way from the visit of the saintly gentlemen who proclaimed war against sin and crime.

Before the evangelists of Morgan & Co. opened their crusade on the unregenerated, the dives and disreputable joints in Denver had been closed by an order from the police board; but as soon as the loquacious apostles commenced to hurl their verbal thunder against the infirmities and frailties of the weak mortals who are galloping towards destruction and eternal death, the order of the police board was rescinded—and the patrons of the gay life were again entertained by the seductive melodies of "ragtime" and soul-thrilling songs that are seldom heard in the temples of the Lord.

The sober-thinking men and women of Denver were not swept off their feet by the sanctified agents of Morgan & Co., for they realized that the hired disciples of the Nazarene spouting for *lucre* that was minted from the sweat, blood and tears of labor, will accomplish but little towards converting a hell into a garden of paradise.

The cities of New York and Brooklyn are to be bombarded by Morgan's soldiers in the army of Christ, and the daily papers announce that when the Spouting Spartans have finished their labors in New York and Brooklyn, they will all gather at a banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria, to cap the climax of the religious festival.

The hypocrisy of the Men and Religion Forward Movement cannot be venerated by the cunning ingenuity of preachers "for revenue only." There may be some people of superficial minds who may be duped by the clerical aggregation who are soldiers of Christ under the banner of the multi-millionaire pirates of America, but men who look behind the mask can see in the "Men and Religion Forward Movement a movement to halt the labor movement of a continent. The evangelists of Morgan & Co. entertain the hope that if they can only glue the eyes of the working class on "mansions in the skies," that labor will forget its misery on earth and reconcile itself to bear with wrong and wretchedness for the promises of harps and crowns in the "kingdom come."

The religious sops flung to labor by the salaried henchmen of Morgan & Co., will be ineffectual, and "blessed are the poor, for they shall see God," will no longer blind the vision of the working class to the treachery of gospel expounders who wear the livery of religion to mask their treason.

The economic and political movements of the working class cannot be stunted or dwarfed by the delirious ravings of evangelists whose sermons are paid for out of the coffers of trusts and corporations. Labor has reached that standard of intelligence where labor can discern that religion is being prostituted to serve the interests of a master class.

What Is Political Action?

WE ARE LIVING in an age of government by political parties. Whatever material or economic interest in human society has possession of the machinery of government at any given time is in a position to successfully defend itself against assault at the hands of any opposing interest.

The protectionists are now in control of the governments of Canada and the United States, and are, therefore, in a position to enforce their tariff schemes against all opposition. The "free trade" interests in Great Britain are in control of government and consequently able to determine as to the fiscal policy of that country, whether it may suit opposing interests or not.

Without the control of government neither protectionists nor free traders could defend their material interests and enforce their economic program. This accounts for their activity in the political struggle.

And what is this political struggle?

It is the struggle to obtain possession of the coveted point of vantage (government) and the utilization of its powers to enforce the particular economic program in question. So long as the conquest of this point of vantage is the object sought, any activity, no matter how expressed, comes within the category of political action. The ballot is the weapon of so-called civilized political warfare; but in case of its abrogation, any other means of accomplishing the desired purpose would likewise be political action in every sense of the word.

No economic interest in human society can be safeguarded except through the organized powers of the state. Without these powers at its beck and call it cannot withstand the assault of opposing economic interests that perchance are backed by the powers of government. That is why the economic interest of the working class is absolutely at the mercy of capital in the world-wide industrial shambles of modern civilization. All the powers of government are at the disposal of the capitalist interests, and consequently the working class goes down to defeat in every battle in the so-called economic field.

Between conflicting economic interests there can be no compromise. It is complete mastery or absolute defeat. Victory can perch only upon the banners of the side that holds possession of the organized powers of the state, i. e., government. In the face of that power every adverse economic demand must go down to defeat.

Political action, then, upon the part of the working class, is a struggle for the conquest of the citadel of government in order that its command of industry may be turned to the advantage of the workers and the beast of capital driven ignominiously from the industrial field. Any means to accomplish this "consummation so devoutly to be wished" is legitimate political action, and therefore worthy of commendation. Go to it!—Western Clarion.

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A Communication and Correspondence from Porcupine Miners' Union and the Answer of President C. H. Moyer

South Porcupine, March 10, 1912.

To All Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

WE, THE PRESS COMMITTEE of Porcupine Local No. 145, W. F. M., submit this article for your consideration, and if same sounds logical or appeals to you, bring the matter up at your next meeting, thresh the questions out pro and con and have your delegates to the twentieth annual convention well armed with a good stock of the real, genuine, progressive oil, to apply to the now dormant W. F. M. machine that is drawing us slowly and surely into the mire of oblivion. Awaken, fellow-workers; come out of your lethargy and call a halt, ere we go back to barbarism. The officers of the W. F. of M. won't be the only ones to blame; you are equally responsible. You, I, we, put them there, and you have the power and the weapon to "rouse mit them."

The Western Federation of Miners was launched at Butte, Montana, nineteen years ago. It continued to progress till the year 1906. Now, what has happened since then? Something broke or somebody has put on the brake, or rather pulled the reverse lever, and the militant spirit has become stagnant, and we're now lying in the whirlpool of non-combativeness.

It is now time that somebody would be lowering a lifeboat and set out to the rescue ere we may perish.

A few years ago the Industrial Workers of the World was considered to be "IT" by the W. F. of M.; a year or so later by a referendum vote we amended "IT" to read "It is not." Is it not sufficiently plain to you that the I. W. W. is the only union that the masters fear? What about McKees Rocks strike and the Lawrence, Massachusetts, strike and the free speech fights? Are they putting up a good fight or are they not? We do not agree with the tactics as a whole of the I. W. W. We are strong advocates of political action, but do not intend to lose sight of the economic power.

If we were a part of the I. W. W. we can assure you that the jobs of the present office clique would be in jeopardy. They are about as

inconsistent a clique as you would find amongst the nobility. They don't believe any person perpetuating himself in any office. Now they have a chance to practice what they preach! But do they do it?

We contend that any paid officer of a labor organization outlives his usefulness after two or three years' service, and in our opinion, that is the malady that the W. F. of M. is afflicted with today. We have embodied in our constitution a very progressive amendment, and it is up to each and every one of you to use it, and use it intelligently. That is "the initiative, referendum and recall." We need new blood at the helm of our organization; not of the reactionary color, but of the genuine revolutionary hue. Men not afraid of prison bars; men not afraid of the gallows if necessary; men willing to meet force with force; men who won't levy assessments continually for two long years, and send out an occasional polished circular by telling us the fine show we have of winning. We don't wish to condemn our Executive Board too severely, for they have all done their little part in endeavoring to emancipate the wage slaves. So a trip back to the mill or mine for two or three years will do them good. For we cannot stand their work of the past six years to go on any longer without criticism or a challenge of some kind. A short time ago in an issue of the Miners' Magazine the editor asked the locals to organize a press committee for the purpose of contributing articles to our journal. We thank the editor in being so courteous in extending us such an opportunity. But the question remains, will the editor print the articles as submitted? We have been informed that he will not unless the article is in harmony with his views, or that it be from some supporter of the present administration. If such is the case what is there to encourage any member from sending in an occasional communication? We have noticed more than once where some member or members have sent in articles to our journal criticizing the Executive Board and our educated editor would dip his pen in vitriol and with all the vituperous words known to all lexicographers spew his wrath on the poor illiterate wage slave who will never get a chance to come back in a rebuttal, as the columns of the Magazine will be closed. We are not professional men or isolated scholars—just ordinary wage plugs—and we hold that it is un-

necessary to look for information from the highly educated, when it comes to carry on the work of a labor organization.

It is about time that the W. F. M. were contemplating the abolition of sick and accident and death benefits. We assert again that an organization of labor that has such a thing connected with it is several years behind the times. Countless thousands of dollars has been spent in our organization for that purpose that could be otherwise used to a better advantage.

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the name of the W. F. of M. will be a relic of the past and we have already sounded its death knell. We are commencing to feel the tentacles of that noble giant octopus, viz., the United Mine Workers of America, drawing us into her folds, which will be some day, and very soon, known as the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

HAROLD E. BOTHY,
JAMES D. CLUNEY,
F. MAHONEY,
Press Committee.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

South Poreupine, Ontario, March 11, 1912.

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

Dear Sir and Brother—The enclosed article was read at our last regular meeting and same was unanimously adopted, and we trust you will see fit to publish same in our official organ, and we have no objections for you to comment on same, providing you eliminate abusive language. Yours for the big change.

JAMES D. CLUNEY,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 145, W. F. of M.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT MOYER INSISTING ON THE COMMUNICATION
BEING PUBLISHED.

South Poreupine, Ontario, April 1, 1912.

Mr. Charles H. Moyer, President W. F. of M., Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last regular meeting I read your lengthy communication scoring the Poreupine press committee and the officers and members of Poreupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., for having the audacity of sending an article to the editor of our official organ for publication. As I am only one member of this local and a servant at that, I shall refrain from commenting any further at this writing, only to proceed with the following instructions, which are as follows: That you proceed to publish that article as duly passed by this local, and that you use whatever language you desire in commenting on same, but it is to be understood that space be reserved in the Magazine for us to reply; then if you desire, you may have the final word. Yours Fraternally,

JAMES D. CLUNEY,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 145, W. F. M.

ANSWER OF PRESIDENT MOYER TO PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION.

Denver, Colorado, March 21, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Poreupine Miners' Union No. 145,
W. F. M., South Poreupine, Ontario:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—On date of March 11th there was mailed to the editor of the Miners' Magazine a letter signed by James D. Cluney, secretary-treasurer No. 145, W. F. M., enclosing a document signed by R. E. Bothy, James D. Cluney and F. Mahoney, press committee, the letter signed by Secretary Cluney notifying the editor that the enclosed was an article for publication in the Miners' Magazine. As Article 6 Section 1 of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners provides that the journal shall be under the direct supervision of the general Executive Board, the editor has referred the document to me, with the request that I pass on the same and advise him as to whether it shall be given space in the official organ.

In considering the matter I have taken occasion to refer to the constitution of the Federation and find on page 15, Article 6, Section 2, that "the pages of the official journal shall be open to all officers and members of the organization for the discussion of social, industrial, economic and political questions, or any other questions pertaining to the interests of the working class. It shall endeavor to enlighten the membership of the organization on the cost of production of the various kinds of metal, iron, steel, lead, zinc and copper, and its market value. It shall endeavor to give statistics showing what wages are being paid to the miners, millmen, smelters and steel workers. It further shall endeavor to demonstrate what relations there exist between one set of workers and another set of workers, especially those workers who are engaged in the production of coal, iron, steel, lead, zinc and copper and other precious metals, and it shall at all times advocate the principles of industrial unionism." But at no place do I find any provision for the official organ being used as a medium for personal attacks on either members or officers of the Western Federation of Miners, or for the purpose of carrying on a political campaign to secure the nomination and election of officers, Executive Board members or other representatives of the organization, and it should not be so used at the request of an individual, a press committee or representatives of the general organization, but if a local union of the Western Federation of Miners with full knowledge of the contents of such documents as were forwarded by the press committee of Poreupine local and the purpose for which it is intended insist on using the official organ for the purpose of abusing and discrediting members of the organization or candidates for office, whether they be the present officials or others, then I shall reserve the right, as will the editor of the Miners' Magazine, to use the pages of the Magazine to answer and to answer in our own

way, and not as Secretary Cluney would have us, in his letter which accompanied the document and which is as follows:

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

"Dear Sir and Brother—The enclosed letter was read at our last regular meeting and the same was unanimously adopted, and we trust you will see fit to publish the same in our official organ, and we have no objections for you to comment on the same, providing you eliminate abusive language. Yours for the big change,

"JAMES D. CLUNEY, Secretary."

Now, let us analyze the document emanating from the committee which Secretary Cluney in his letter informs us was unanimously endorsed. Of course, Secretary Cluney does not say whether it received the unanimous endorsement of the membership of the Poreupine local or only a few who attended the regular meeting. The secretary says that the editor may comment if he eliminates abusive language. Is there any abusive language used in the document forwarded by the press committee? Let us see. First, the document is not addressed to the Miners' Magazine, but is an appeal to all local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, and at its very beginning we find that it claims there is a machine in the Western Federation of Miners that is threatening its destruction. Going on, you appeal to the membership to press into service a lifeboat and set out to save the organization from these wreckers.

A little further on the press committee shows its hand and the purpose of the document a little more openly when they say that "any paid officer of a labor organization outlives his usefulness after two or three years' service, and to our opinion, that is the malady that the W. F. M. is afflicted with today." Why doesn't the press committee, openly and above board, say that this document is intended as a campaign document and has for its purpose the arousing of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners to the end that they may vote for the removal from office or to defeat, should they be nominated, the present officers of the organization? What does the press committee mean and who are they striking at when they refer to "new blood at the helm, not of the reactionary color, but of the genuine revolutionary hue?" Who do they include when they insinuate that men who are now representing the Western Federation of Miners are afraid of prison bars, etc? Why was not the committee specific, and if they consider Moyer a coward, afraid of prison bars and the many other things that they have included, why not come out like men and point out the instances where the white feather was shown and the organization sacrificed because of fear or dishonesty?

Going on, the committee sets up a whine about the continued assessments levied by the Executive Board, yet they do not mention the fact that in the latter part of July, 1910, the delegates in annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, not on the report or advice of the Executive Board, but on the representation of the conditions in South Dakota by men directly from the district, endorsed the struggle for the right to organize in the Black Hills and that the convention, which adjourned August 5, 1911, passed the following: "An assessment of \$1 a month be levied on the general membership of the organization by this convention, the first of said assessments to be levied for the month of September, 1911, and continued from month to month as may be necessary." Why doesn't the press committee and those who endorse their article, condemn the convention for levying assessments? The delegates in the nineteenth annual convention voted for this action, as is shown by the records; in fact, the vote was unanimous with the exception of one, and why doesn't the committee mention the fact that Executive Board members Sullivan and Brown, who were selected to represent the organization, and, I take it, were not, at least so soon after the convention, considered a part of the machine, went to Lead City and after a thorough investigation endorsed the levying of assessments and continued to endorse them until the situation made it possible to discontinue for the month of February. Would the press committee and the Poreupine membership have an executive board that would be continuously sending out circulars saying that while the men on strike or lockout are willing to fight the battle to a conclusion that there is no chance of winning; that we should pull down the banner of unionism in an entire district and sign one of the most damnable card systems that has ever been inaugurated by the employers of this country? If the Poreupine Miners' Union were opposed to paying the assessment to these starving people, why not say so, like one Fluent in Butte, Montana, and not take a slap at the Executive Board when they are carrying out the instructions of a convention?

Of course, the committee's heart softens finally, and they say they "do not wish to condemn our Executive Board too severely, for they have all done their little part." Let me ask you, gentlemen, what is a big part for one person in the labor movement? Will nothing satisfy the "new blood" but that a man to represent the working class must go to prison or the gallows? If so, I would suggest that they have that made a qualification and that the candidate for office shall subscribe to it before being placed on the ticket.

Going on, the committee says that "we cannot stand their work of the past six years to go on any longer." Who does the committee refer to, dating back for a period of six years? Not to myself, I take it, as for practically two years of that time I was in hiding, as you will remember, in order to avoid the "prison bars and gallows" mentioned in the committee's article. Not Brown, Terzich, Sullivan or Lowney, surely, because they had nothing to do with the management of affairs of the organization six years ago. But supposing the machine, so-called, had been intact at that time and had lost none of its spokes to this date, why doesn't the committee say what particular acts they desire to criticize and challenge? True, the committee says that the organization continued to progress until the year 1906, then they submit the question, "now what happened since then?" And follow that by saying "somebody has put on the brake, or rather pulled the reverse

lever and the militant spirit has become stagnant." Again, what do they mean by this—the militant spirit of whom has become stagnant? Do they mean the militant spirit, so-called, of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners? If so, who caused it to become stagnant? Was the hot blood of revolution in the veins of the membership so easy to cool that one or two men could change its temperature? If so, then I fear that it will be necessary to go outside of the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners to recruit such heroes as the committee believes should be selected as their representatives.

Now for a few facts. Does the press committee and those who endorse their article know that in 1906, the time which they fix as the beginning of the retrogression of our organization, that the membership was less than it had been since 1901? Do they know that in 1907 the membership practically doubled and that in 1908 more than 10,000 members were added and that today, regardless of the stagnant condition of the metal mining industry and the fact that an assessment has been on for practically two years, and five of our best unions in the Black Hills have dwindled to an insignificant membership, that there is approximately twice as many members in the Western Federation of Miners than there was in 1906? In face of these facts, on what ground does the Porcupine Miner's Union base their conclusion, that the progress of the Western Federation of Miners stopped in 1906? The Press Committee or the membership of Porcupine will hardly undertake to say that the organization was stagnant from 1906 to 1908, when the Idaho troubles were going on, and that we were "lying in a whirlpool of non-combativeness" during those two years of the time they call the attention of the membership to and when I again call the attention to the fact that during those two years our membership practically doubled, I take it that we may cut those off and discuss the progress of the organization for three years instead of six, but before so doing it would be well to again ask the question whether the Western Federation of Miners was what the committee chose to term militant from 1903 to 1906. These years were before we landed in "the whirlpool of non-combativeness" according to the committee and included the years of the so-called Colorado Labor War—Cripple Creek and Telluride—which concluded, leaving the membership, as I have stated, the lowest it had been since 1901. Coming out of the Idaho struggle in 1908, through which the Western Federation of Miners had been helped by the contribution of the dimes and dollars of the organized wage workers and Socialist members of this country a short breathing spell was permitted, but not for long, as in the month of November, 1909, the employers of the Black Hills of South Dakota issued their decree that our organization was to be driven from the Black Hills, and from that date to this the organization has been taxed to its utmost in defense of our right to organize in that part of the jurisdiction, and yet in the face of these facts, with a membership equal to that which we have had enrolled at any time in the history of the Western Federation of Miners, comes a local union and desires to have published to the world in their official organ that the Western Federation of Miners is in the hands of a coterie of wreckers, and crying out in despair for some one to come to its rescue ere it perish.

I desire to submit this question here and now to the committee and to the union, or the membership who indorsed the so-called article, as to whether it is the fear that their organization is on the rocks of destruction that prompts them to sound this note of warning to the membership, or is it because the membership of the Western Federation of Miners decided to sever their connection with the Industrial Workers of the World and that we are not a part of that organization today? It would be difficult indeed for a committee confronted with the facts of the history of the Western Federation of Miners to convince anyone who was open to reason that the committee had not lost track of everything else, even industrial unionism itself, and had but one object in view, one thought in mind, which was unless the W. F. M. come under the protecting wing of the Industrial Workers of the World no power on earth could save it from dissolution.

True, the committee pays a glowing tribute to our sister organization, the United Mine Workers of America, and while they say that the I. W. W. is the only union that the masters fear, yet, in their opinion the U. M. W. of A., which is not a part of the I. W. W., is a noble octopus which is soon to draw into its fold the Western Federation of Miners, to which they have no objections. What has made the United Mine Workers of America a noble organization in which the Porcupine Miners' Union would have the Western Federation of Miners seek refuge at a time when in their opinion it is about to expire? Its policy and tactics have ever been the opposite of the Western Federation of Miners. It has been for years a part of the despised American Federation of Labor, and their last convention re-affirmed that affiliation. Would this indicate that they are soon to be known as the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World?

In addition to being a part of the American Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers believe in the contract system in dealing with their employers. They believe in the check-off system. This policy has been condemned year in and year out by the Western Federation of Miners, and to show our objection to the same we have made it a part of our constitution to prohibit the contract and check-off system. The United Mine Workers of America believe in continuing in office term after term men who, from experience, have become competent to represent them. This policy has been condemned by a certain coterie of the members of the Western Federation of Miners, who, perhaps, innocently follow the policy laid down by James McParland to his sleuths operating in the United Mine Workers and Western Federation of Miners, said coterie continuously branding their officers as grafters, traitors and reactionists, exactly as do the Pinkerton operatives, their purpose being to cause dissension in the ranks of our organization. If following the advice of the United Mine Workers of America to the Western Federation of Miners more than two years ago, if the effort to follow in their footsteps and adopt a policy which the Press Committee and the Porcupine Miners' Union admits has made them a noble organization, is landing the Western Federation of Miners in "the whirlpool of non-combativeness," then let the committee answer us as to how it was possible for the United Mine Workers following this policy and only organized two years longer than has been the W. F. of M., to become such a noble "giant octopus" on the economic field.

These are facts, and these are questions that the Press Committee or the Porcupine Miners' Union might well stop and consider before asking for the publication of the efforts of the committee, and questions that they will undoubtedly be called upon to answer should they attempt to continue the unfair, underhand tactics proposed in this so-called article.

In conclusion I desire to say that I consider, first, that the article submitted for publication is a campaign document; second, that it contains direct charges against the executive board and officers of the Western Federation of Miners of treachery toward the organization in as much as it charges them with retarding the usefulness of the Western Federation of Miners, which must in time result in its complete destruction. I therefore suggest to the Porcupine Miners' Union that they make their charges specific and file them either under Article 10, Section 2, page 18 of the constitution or proceed under the provision of Article 3, Section 15, page 7, and in so doing, such punishment may be meted out as the offense charged in the article merits.

I have written at length in regard to this matter because in my opinion the time has arrived that a distinct understanding should be had. If I am guilty as an officer of the Western Federation of Miners of the charges contained in your article, then I am not worthy of the confidence of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners or the organized labor movement of this country, and as is stated in our ritual, should be banished from the society of all honorable men.

Awaiting your pleasure, I beg to remain, Yours for the Western Federation of Miners,

CHAS. H. MOYER,

President Western Federation of Miners.

A Home for the Fallen

A RETREAT FOR FALLEN WOMEN is soon to be opened in New York, according to a dispatch flashed through the columns of the daily press. The woman with the scarlet hue of shame upon her brow can enter the Home of Hope, provided by a few misguided people who entertain the opinion that the social evil can be diminished or ameliorated by houses of shelter for the unfortunate girls and women whose virginity has been shattered through the desperate struggle to maintain their honor while endeavoring to earn the means of life.

Retreats for fallen women or homes of hope in which social outcasts may seek shelter, will have no effect on the reduction of the number of girls and women who sell their chastity for bread, no more than the building of penitentiaries will minimize crime.

The following, however, in a press dispatch from New York, is interesting reading:

"New York, March 30.—A long-needed want in New York City philanthropic circles will be filled by a retreat—a kind of 'good hope' girls who have succumbed to the temptations of New York life.

Announcement was made today by a man notable for his work in various uplift movements, who said:

"This home has been made possible through the setting aside of a certain sum by an unknown donor who requests that her name be

withheld. The property had already been purchased and applicants for admission should see Miss Marion Dodd in room 1218, at 156 Fifth Avenue. The home is for girls who have fallen through stress of circumstances, and who may have some future. There are hundreds of these in this city—country girls who have run away from home—city girls who have eloped with a seducer, etc.—and we believe they can be rendered useful to themselves and to society."

The announcement of such a home being established for the fallen, may furnish some consolation for those who have grown worn and weary of the red lights along the so-called primrose path of dishonor, but what about the girl whose wan and haggard face tells of the battle that she is fighting to save her womanhood?

Is there no Home or Retreat for the girl or woman who is fighting the good fight, and through all temptations has maintained unsullied the priceless gem of virtue?

According to the dispatch from New York, the struggling girl or woman who has not fallen is not eligible to the retreat or home that is to be built solely for Magdalenes who yearn to be regenerated.

Is it to be presumed that the despairing woman whose heart is weighted with despondency, but who, amid all trials and temptations, has retained her purity, shall be turned away from this home or retreat, and that she must go out and fall ere she is admissible to the asy-

lum, where comfort and consolation is to be administered to those who have been socially ostracized?

Homes for those who *have not fallen* and who are bravely struggling to preserve their womanly purity, would be far more preferable than homes for those whom the world and society have condemned to isolation.

While *homes* and *retreats* for the unfortunate victims who have *fallen* may receive commendation, yet *homes* for those who *have not fallen* but who are sorely tempted to sell their honor for bread, would be far more worthy of the admiration of men and women who recognize *virtue* as the most priceless pearl among the charms of the gentler sex.

Branded As a Criminal

FREDERICK CROWSEY, a locomotive fireman of England, has been sent to jail and is awaiting trial for distributing a circular bearing the title: "An Open Letter to British Soldiers." The letter reads as follows:

"When we go on strike to better our lot, which is the lot also of your fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, you are called upon by your officers to murder us. Don't do it. You know how it happens. We stand out as long as we can, then one of our and your irresponsible brothers, goaded by the sight of his loved ones suffering misery and hunger, commits a crime on property. Immediately you are ordered to murder us, as you did at Mitchellstown, Featherstone and Belfast. Boys, don't do it. Murder is murder, whether committed in the heat of anger or by pipe-clayed Tommies with rifles. Aet the man, brother human being. Property can be replaced. Human life, never. They and their friends own land and the means of life, and when we kick they order you to murder us. When you kick you get cells. Your fight is our fight. Don't disgrace your parents and your class as being willing tools any longer of the master class. You, like us, are of the slave class, and when we rise you rise; when we fall, even by your bullets, you fall also. Comrades, have we called in vain? Think things over, and refuse any longer to murder your kindred. Help to win back Britain for the British and the world for the worker."

The above letter was treason to capitalism, and treason to capital-

ism, when capitalism owns and controls government, is treason to the government. The above letter, written by a fireman, appealing to the soldier to refuse to violate the Biblical mandate, "thou shalt not kill," is clothed in a pathetic eloquence that touches the tendrils of the human heart.

This fireman asked his fellowmen, clad in the uniform of a soldier, to refuse to murder his brother on the industrial field battling for justice, and he asked this favor in the most touching and courteous language, but capitalism has decreed that he is a criminal and should be flung behind the walls of a prison. To destroy human life at the command of the class that stands behind the throne of government, is a virtue, but for a hungry, desperate man, crazed by unbearable conditions, to redden his hands in the blood of an oppressor or despot, is a crime that must be met with all the penalties of the law. This fireman is a humane man, whose nature revolts at the shedding of human blood, and because he appealed to the noblest traits and sympathy of the soldier, to refuse to be a *Cain* at the command of economic masters, he languishes in a prison cell branded as a traitor to the government.

There will come a time in the history of the world when it will not be necessary for men with human hearts to make appeals to soldiers to refuse to kill, for labor throughout the world is coming together in a brotherhood that will put the sword in its scabbard and silence the iron lips of the cannon.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Robert N. Carter, who was married in Leadville, Colorado, in the year 1880 to Mary E. Ford. He worked in the mines of Leadville at that time and has two brothers, named Samuel A. Carter and E. B. Carter. Robert Carter is about 52 years of age. Anyone knowing his present address, will please write to his anxious daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Cassidy, 1408 Antoinette street, Peoria, Illinois.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Charles Hiebel, who left Detroit, Mich., five years ago and is now supposed to be in Denver, Colo. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Catherine Hiebel Garney, Camden, Wash.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Globe, Arizona, April 1, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—A membership card has been stolen from a member of our union and we desire to have the following ad inserted in the Magazine:

All secretaries will look out for the membership card of John Kirsch. It was stolen from his room.
Fraternally yours,

ALFRED JNO. BENNETT,
Sec'y No. 60, Globe, Arizona.

AN ANSWER TO THE DESERET EVENING NEWS OF SALT LAKE, UTAH

E. G. Locke of Bingham Miners' Union sent the following communication to the Deseret Evening News, but for reasons best known to the editor, the communication was not given space in the columns of the sheet that declares: "Strikes should never occur."
Editor Deseret Evening News:

In your paper of the 20th inst. you had an editorial under the caption, "Strikes Should Never Occur."

In this editorial you called attention to the strike of the coal miners in England, the impending coal strike in the United States and particularly to the late strike in Lawrence, Mass.

Now it is not my desire at this time to enter into a controversy with you as to the merits or demerits of the strike. But I do desire to call your attention to the fact that conditions akin to those which existed in Lawrence, exist in Utah, and particularly in Salt Lake county.

Are you, sir, aware of the padrone system that is rampant among the Greeks and Japanese and especially among the Greeks, wherein several thousand Greeks are absolutely at the mercy of one L. G. Skilliris?

This man controls the means of livelihood of practically the majority of the Greeks in the state of Utah. To him they must go in order to secure employment, and if they displease him in anyway, he has them discharged.

The Utah Copper Company here employs several hundred Greeks, but before a Greek can secure employment with the company, he must first secure permission from Mr. Skilliris, who I understand gives the seeker of employment a paper which he brings to Mr. Skilliris' agent in Bingham Cañon, who O. K.'s it, and then the man presents it to the proper person who puts him to work.

Then, too, the Greek must trade at what is known here as the Skilliris store under penalty of discharge. Only yesterday as I was walking down one of the highways of Bingham Cañon, I overtook a Greek and got into conversation with him. In his best English he told me of the impositions imposed on him and his countrymen, and to cap the whole when he got to a certain part of the highway, he told me he would have to leave me as he had made some purchases down town and did not dare to go by the Skilliris store for fear of being seen.

A short time ago, the Greeks tried to organize a fraternal order of their own, but as soon as L. G. Skilliris, heard of it, he issued orders that the Greeks must not join.

I am also informed that Mr. Skilliris is opposed to the Greeks becoming citizens. These grievances have been placed before the company, but no attention has been paid to them. An appeal was made to the county attorney who made a little noise, but that was all. The men dare not appear in court for fear of being discharged.

Another gross injustice imposed on the employes by some of the companies here is the insurance scheme whereby the employes are compelled to pay a dollar a month and one company exacts two per cent from the earnings of its employes and in order to secure any compensation you must be injured while at work, and even to get that, you must sign a paper releasing the company from damage suits.

In Garfield, several hundred men are enclosed in a wire corral and deputies are placed on guard to see that no one who is objectionable to the company is permitted to enter. No one can sell merchandise or anything else to these men unless he first secures permission from the company.

Much more might be said, but I believe this will suffice. But just think of such a state of affairs in this day and age. Is it any wonder there are strikes and rumors of strikes. You, sir, may deplore strikes and cry peace, peace, but there can be no peace as long as the present system exists. When, sir, the petitions of the workers are mocked at; when the law-making bodies refuse to enact laws for their bettermen; when their rights are ignored and they are treated with contempt, then sir, there is no other redress for

TRUSTEES OF PROVIDENCE.

1902.

King George the Third is long since gone;
He ruled by "right divine,"
And thought he owned Columbia till
George W. fell in line.

George W. with his human aides
Baffled the stubborn king—
George Number Three got on his knees
And said, "Let's end this thing."

And now we have another George,
A Pennsylvania brand,
Who thinks he owns the "rolling stock,"
The miners and the land.

Who says that Providence has given
To Christian gentlemen
The interests and the properties—
(Please mention how and when.)

If Pennsylvania's freedom were
Not cracked like the old bell,
She'd rise up in her power and sweep
Such arrogance to hell.

P. S.—

The coal-controlling bipeds must
Soon "movie" to the rear,
And safety, plenty, gladness take
The place of Greed—Want—Fear.

—JAMES ACKLAND.

them save through the strike. The whole world is full of unrest which presages the coming of labor into its own, and it is gaining momentum every day and the conditions in Salt Lake county is helping it along.

E. G. LOCKE,
Bingham Cañon, Utah, March 22, 1912.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

The Milwaukee Socialists have won two real victories in the campaign which closed at the polls yesterday.

They forced the two old parties to combine in order to "beat the Socialists," and increased the Socialist vote by about 3,000.

These are two real triumphs. The gain in votes is especially gratifying, as it represents a sound, solid Socialist gain. The "protest vote," amounting probably to about 5,000, which was with us two years ago when we elected Mayor Seidel, fell off completely at the election yesterday. But it was more than replaced by a workingmen's vote, cast on a straight issue of Socialism against capitalism.

The enforced fusion of the two old parties is another matter for Socialist congratulation. The Milwaukee Social Democrats are strong enough to compel a union of all the capitalistic forces. They are too strong to be defeated by either party alone. The fusionists, or "non-partisans," in their platform openly announced that the issue of this campaign was "Anti-Socialism vs. Socialism." On this clear-cut issue the battle was waged. That our party gained votes in such a fight is one of the best signs of the times.

The campaign was gigantic, and was never paralleled in any other American city. The enthusiasm, night after night, in our monster meetings, struck with astonishment old Milwaukeeans and strangers alike.

Last Sunday was a day of big things. In the morning an army of 600 or 800 members of the Bundle Brigade covered every ward of Milwaukee with a free distribution of 90,000 copies of the Leader. It was a cold, rainy morning, but nothing dampened the zeal of the earnest workers. Not one voter, who could read, either English, German, Polish, Jewish, Slavonian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Italian, Lithuanian or Slovak, was left without a sound Socialist presentation of the issues of the campaign on this last Sunday before the battle at the polls.

In the evening, long before the vast Auditorium opened its doors, an eager crowd was waiting for admission. By seven o'clock the main arena, seating over 8,000 persons, was packed, and admission refused. Then the other six smaller halls of the Auditorium were filled in a short time. After all these were crammed to their utmost capacity, a meeting of several thousand persons standing gathered in the basement, and a messenger was dispatched to the nearest outside hall to rent it for an overflow meeting. The entire number of people in the Auditorium and the overflow meeting must have considerably exceeded 20,000. They seemed to be all Socialists, judging from the hearty applause which greeted the speakers, who took turns in addressing the various audiences.

The capitalist papers next day sneered at the large number of women and children in the audience. But one of the best features of the campaign just past was the part taken by the Socialist women. Well have they done their share, and added greatly to the inspiration of the struggle.

Mayor Seidel received 30,200 votes yesterday, against 27,662 two years ago. The vote for the Social-Democratic ticket was remarkably even, scarcely varying by 600 for any of the candidates.

The spirit of the Milwaukee Socialists is excellent. They are not one whit discouraged. The first thing that was said after the news of the "defeat" (if so it may be called) was the same from the lips of every comrade: "Now let us fight harder than ever before!"

And they will keep their word. Today the fall campaign has begun! We shall more than hold our own next fall and shall increase our representation in the Legislature and elect two Socialist Congressmen from Milwaukee.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 3, 1912.

PRACTICAL CONSERVATION.

Great Activity in the Study and Classification of the Coal, Oil, Phosphate and Water-Power Resources of the Public Domain.

Uncle Sam is still the largest owner of coal lands, oil lands, phosphate lands, and water-power sites in the United States, holding the title to an area of such lands aggregating more than 90,000,000 acres. In 1906 the government began the policy of withdrawing from public entry all lands underlain by coal, and since that time it has made a great many withdrawals, including not only coal but also the other resources mentioned. This action has been taken pending investigation of these resources by the United States Geological Survey, an investigation which in the case of coal lands is followed by their classification, appraisal, and restoration to entry. Lands of the other classes remain withdrawn pending proposed legislation by Congress, which shall provide for their proper development.

In April, 1909, was put into force the present comprehensive scheme of coal-land classification under which each 40-acre tract of coal land is classified and valued according to the tonnage and quality of its coal and then restored to sale. The prices of coal land range all the way from the minimum of \$20 or \$10 an acre, according to whether the land is situated within or without the 15-mile limit from a railroad, for lands containing lignite, the lowest grade, coal, to more than \$400 an acre for land underlain by thick beds of high-grade bituminous coal.

Three-Quarters of a Billion Dollars in Coal.

In the last three years, to March 1, 1912, the Geological Survey has classified and appraised as coal land 16,500,580 acres, with a total valuation of \$712,328,501. At the minimum price at which such lands were formerly sold this acreage would represent but \$267,585,075, the difference under the new plan thus approaching half a billion dollars of eventual additional income to the government from its public lands as a result of adopting the policy of classification. Coal-land withdrawals are still outstanding to the extent of 69,000,000 acres, and these lands are being classified Geological Survey as rapidly as possible, therate approximating 10,000,000 acres a year. The work involved in the classification of these coal fields of the nation is enormous, and while there is some criticism of such conservation of a national resource, perhaps the best evidence of the soundness of the policy lies in the ready acceptance of the tonnage estimates and valuations by purchasers of coal land, the increasing amount of coal land thus purchased, and the fact that the Geological Survey is constantly receiving requests that certain coal tracts be classified. Although \$400 or even \$200 an acre may be asserted by speculators to be a prohibitive price, compared with the rate under the government's former "give-away" policy, still when the present price is reduced to the tonnage rate of 1 cent, half a cent, or less per ton it is seen to be very moderate. Some of the western coal beds run as high as 50,000 tons or more of recoverable coal to the acre. A single 40-acre tract, for example, in a Montana withdrawal recently made, contains over two and a half million tons of coal.

Protection of Public Petroleum Deposits.

Another public-land fuel resource in the proper development of which Uncle Sam is taking an active interest is petroleum. Seven or eight of the

public-land states contain extensive oil deposits and in many localities the oil is associated with natural gas. Large areas of the western oil fields have been geologically examined, and withdrawals of oil land initiated by the Survey now aggregate 3,402,866 acres in California, Oregon, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado and Louisiana. These withdrawals have been made in anticipation of much needed legislation, the present gold-placer law under which oil or gas land must be acquired being inadequate and resulting in fraud and waste. It is also evident that the government should retain a supply of petroleum for the American navy, in which every new ship is now equipped with oil-burning boilers.

Great Phosphate Reserve Owned by Uncle Sam.

Another mineral resource of the public domain that is of great potential value is the rock phosphate of Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Florida. In the discovery and classification of the lands containing it the Geological Survey has contributed notably to the welfare of the farming interests, for phosphate is a necessary plant food, being indeed equal to potash as a fertilizer. The world's supply of phosphate rock is very meager, but fortunately the largest known deposits have been recently discovered in the public land states. As a result of geologic examinations 2,611,140 acres of phosphate land now stand withdrawn awaiting legislation to safeguard them from speculation or monopolization.

The People Still Own Valuable Water Powers.

A study of western rivers by Geological Survey engineers has developed the fact that many very great water powers are still owned by the government. A large number of power-site withdrawals have been made by the President on the recommendation of the Geological Survey since May, 1909, when the first of these recommendations was made. The power-site withdrawals now outstanding aggregate 1,747,522 acres, distributed along the important power streams of the western states. Reservoir withdrawals have also been made to the extent of 94,908 acres.

KARL LEGIEN.

By Robert Hunter.

This spring the highest trade union official in the world will tour the country in the interest of Socialism.

Karl Legien occupies the position in Germany that Samuel Gompers occupies in America.

He is the head of a body of unionists numbering at least 500,000 more men than are organized in the A. F. of L.

He is also a Socialist member of the Reichstag and therefore one of the leaders of 4,250,000 German voters.

Moreover, Karl Legien is the executive official of the International Board of Trade Unions, which included the chief officials of the trade union movements of nearly every country of Europe.

It would be difficult to overestimate the opportunity that lies before the Socialist party in making good use of the visit to this country of Comrade Legien.

Wherever possible joint meetings should be arranged between the unions and the Socialist party to receive and welcome to this country Comrade Legien.

No one could speak with more authority than he upon the necessity of trade unionists exercising in unison their political power.

For the sake of the locals over the country it may be well to review the power of the trade union movement in Germany, where Legien has been so long the leading spirit.

It was not until 1895 that the trade unions of Germany began to make notable progress, but within fourteen years they have marched onward with immense strides until today their membership is 500,000 greater than the American Federation of Labor.

The figures as published by the bulletin of the Department of Labor of New York, are as follows:

Year.	Membership of Socialist Unions.	Year.	Membership of Socialist Unions.
1895.....	259,175	1903.....	887,698
1896.....	329,230	1904.....	1,052,108
1897.....	412,259	1905.....	1,344,803
1898.....	493,742	1906.....	1,689,709
1899.....	580,473	1907.....	1,865,506
1900.....	680,427	1908.....	1,831,731
1901.....	677,510	1911.....	2,128,667
1902.....	733,206		

The unions of the American Federation of Labor in 1908 spent in benefits \$2,144,395. About \$1,300,000 was spent in death benefits, \$593,541 in sick benefits, \$51,000 in traveling expenses, \$205,254 in unemployment benefits, etc.

The German Socialist unions, the same, year spent about \$10,000,000.

In 1907 \$3,000,000 was spent in strike benefits. In 1908 \$2,000,000 was spent in unemployed benefits; \$2,000,000 more in sick benefits. And that year a \$10,000,000 reserve fund was left over.

This is an interesting comparison, altogether to the advantage of the German trade unions.

In addition the German workers have a political party. As a result the government has been forced to do some things which the unions otherwise would have to do.

Through fear of the Socialist party the great German insurance was established by the government.

Every workman of Germany knows, therefore, that if he meets with an accident that incapacitates him for work, he is going to receive a pension for the remainder of his life; that if he is killed there is going to be compensation paid to his wife and children; that if he falls sick he is going to receive compensation also, and finally, when he gets unable to work as a result of old age, that he will be entitled to a pension.

Every year the government gives pensions to the workers of Germany amounting to over \$150,000,000.

Besides this general insurance, the party, in various places, has forced the municipalities to pension the unemployed, thus taking part of that burden off the trade union movement.

All this has been accomplished by political activity. While the unions of England and America have been putting heavier and heavier burdens upon their members, political activity in Germany has been putting heavier and heavier burdens on the state.

Nor are these benefits the only ones that have been obtained through political action.

The German trade unions, for instance, can boycott. They are not affected by injunctions. Their funds are not at the mercy of the employers through the interference of the court.

They have in many places municipal and state labor bureaus.

The bureaus supply jobs to an incredible number of unemployed, and these bureaus by law are forced to inform workmen whenever a strike is in progress.

Trade unionists and Socialists in Germany are fighting hand in hand.

They are practically the same men and they are fighting by votes and by strikes for the amelioration of the condition of the workers.

This is the record of the German working class movement, and no one is better fitted than Karl Legien to tell you the story.

Lose no time in obtaining at least one lecture from this eminent and powerful working class leader.

SOCIALIST OR CAPITALIST BALLOT BOX—WHICH IS MOST IMPORTANT?

By I. Tarkoff, Montrose, Colo.

Every ballot cast is a legal ballot. Whether that ballot is cast at a public, or a private meeting or election, makes no difference. All ballots at an election for a public or a private official or measure have the same legal foundation, so long as an election is necessary. All legally recognized organizations, associations, or corporations, when they have an election for officials or measures of regulation, use the ballot in the same legal manner as the public legal ballot box is used. If you doubt this, just bring a private organization quarrel into court and you will see how the courts look up the records and proceedings of such organization, to see whether you have used the ballot there according to law, or not.

This simply shows that the ballot wherever used by any organization for any purpose, is a legal instrument with legal powers and standing. In fact, the common laws regulate the manner in which the ballot shall be used in private organizations or associations, and how the ballot shall decide, there.

The law requires that every organization question in any organization or association shall be decided by a majority of the entire stock or membership of such organization.

Now the Socialist party organization should at least train its membership in the use of this wonderful thing called the "ballot," to the standard required by corporations. That would be nearer "majority rule" than the standard of the Socialist organization at present.

What is the use of working hard to organize the Socialist party only to find at the first test inside the organization, that there is no power or authority to settle any question decisively.

Here we are again confronted with a referendum to change that which was considered already settled. (I mean the referendum to change the meeting place of the Socialist Party National convention from Oklahoma City to Indianapolis.) Where is the end to such foolish work?

I can hardly believe that the leaders of the Socialist party feel safe with such organization methods.

They prepare the way for all kinds of scull-duggery and detective work keeping the membership in a constant turmoil and fight. Where is the beginning and where is the end?

As much as some of our comrades of the D. G. plan dislike to see it in print, yet I feel that the truth must be told in unmistakable language: that "the privately owned Socialist press is at the bottom of this 'organization problem,' and the only way to get 'majority rule' in the Socialist party or movement, is through a 'real party press,' supported from the per capita dues of the members. As fast as they join, the press should follow them up and keep them posted through an 'open forum' of the membership."

The present privately owned press can encourage in propaganda, but not in organization problems. I have tried nearly all the privately owned papers in the Socialist movement to give us a hearing on this all-important principle of "Majority Rule," in the Socialist party, but none, except the *Miners' Magazine*, would touch it. Several of the editors wrote me privately that they favor the "Direct Government Plan," but cannot take it up in their papers for fear of being fought by the leaders in the Socialist movement; most of whom are directly or indirectly interested in some privately owned Socialist paper or periodical.

This is the true status of affairs as one year's hard work of investigating the Socialist party organization, has brought me to see it. The whole privately owned Socialist press is exceedingly active in getting every Socialist to cast his ballot in the capitalist ballot box; knowing full well that it must result in nothing or defeat in the great majority of cases. (I do not condemn the press for that, I simply cite it for comparison.) But when a referendum comes INSIDE THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION, this same press can see no need for urging, encouraging, or showing the membership the importance of every one casting his vote. I ask why? Why? WHY? Is it really true that the ballot is of more importance at the capitalist ballot box than it is inside the organization at the Socialist ballot box? If it is, let us have the reason. If not, why this great effort by the so-called Socialist press, to get them to one ballot box, and not to the other?

Here is the secret: "On to the capitalist ballot box," is propaganda; but, "On to the Socialist ballot box," is an organization problem and the privately owned press does not care to tackle the organization problem, mainly for fear that it will be put out of commission if a real live vigorous organization ever appears on the scene; and it is true, too.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, March 5.—That the House committee on rules has "doctored" the stenographic report of the testimony given before it recently on the conditions existing in the city of Lawrence, Mass., was disclosed when Chairman Henry announced that the rules committee would not investigate the Lawrence situation.

As the announcement of the determination of the Democrats to drop the proposed probe was made public the representative of the National Socialist Press recalled the words of Representative Pou, of North Carolina, and ranking member of the rules committee during the testimony of Attorney Roewer of the Lawrence strikers. Pou then declared that the committee had plenty of grounds upon which it could investigate the Lawrence outrages if it only wanted to.

Turning to that part of the testimony your correspondent was surprised to note that all these remarks had been expunged from the record. The following is the report of this interesting colloquy which was sent out by the National Socialist Press on March 5:

"Roewer suggested several grounds on which Congress could act. But Garrett, of Tennessee, was not satisfied. Finally Stanley, of Kentucky, interposed with this significant question:

"Mr. Roewer, don't you think that when Congress can legislate for the safe travel and shipment of calves and coal it could spare some of its valuable time to legislate for safe travel and departure of human beings?"

"I should think so," replied Roewer.

"Oh, there are half a dozen grounds for this committee to take up an investigation, if it wants to," declared Pou.

"The committee should discuss this matter in executive session," Henry warned his colleagues."

All of the above is missing from the record. Yet hundreds were present when Pou, who is next to the chair in rank, emphatically declared that the rules committee could act if it wanted to. But the Democratic rules committee, although posing as the friends of labor, finds that it is impolitic to investigate the horrible outrages in the Massachusetts city.

Despite the fact that the preliminary hearing held on Socialist Congress-

man Berger's resolution revealed a state of affairs inhuman and revolting, the rules committee finds that "no good can now be accomplished by holding an investigation." The same committee has approved several trust investigations when the interests of the middle class were involved. But the Lawrence matter, of course, would only benefit workingmen, workingwomen and child laborers.

Yet the Democratic party is receiving support from the "A. F. of L. policy" politicians and their dupes.

"Phossy Jaw" Bill Is Passed.

After a strenuous campaign on the part of the American Association for Labor Legislation, the Hughes-Esch bill proposing to tax out of existence the use of poisonous white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches has passed the House. The bill is known as the "phossy jaw" bill because of the dread disease it seeks to eradicate.

One hundred and sixty-three voted for it, thirty-one against it, seven answered "present" (in plain English, they dodged), and 190 did not vote at all. With the exception of Republican Leader Mann all who voted against the bill were Democrats.

Practically all of the Democrats who opposed the bill were from the South, where the labor vote does not count very strong. Henry George, Jr., son of the famous single taxer, was one of the northern Democrats who cast his vote against this measure for the protection of workingmen.

The bill is now before the finance committee of the Senate. Penrose, the Pennsylvania political boss, is chairman of this committee.

Want U. S. to Arm School Children.

The killing of a nine-year-old child by a Boy Scout in the city of New York adds interest to the introduction in Congress of a bill "to promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States and for the encouragement of rifle practice." Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, is the author of the bill. The House committee on military affairs is now considering the measure.

Under the provision of Tilson's bill any organization of Boy Scouts could, by complying with the rules of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, procure army rifles free of charge from the United States government.

The bill also provides for an annual appropriation of \$100,000 "for the promotion of rifle practice in public schools, colleges, universities and civilian rifle clubs, including the cost of ammunition, prizes and the necessary appliances therefor, and for the expense of indoor and outdoor competitions among the students and members attending or belonging to the same, including the necessary traveling expenses and per diem of the persons designated by the Secretary of War to superintend such instruction and competitions."

Last year a California congressman introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to detail army officers to train the Boy Scouts in the arts of war. Yet the leaders of the Boy Scout movement persist in denying the fact that it is a military movement for the promotion of wholesale murder.

New Campaign Publicity Law.

The Congressional committees of the old parties are sending out notices to all their candidates for Congress calling their attention to the provisions of the campaign publicity law, approved August 19, 1911. This law provides for the filing of reports of campaign expenses for the primary and general elections.

The law requires that these reports be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives not more than fifteen days and not less than ten days next preceding any primary or general election.

Socialist organizations should take notice of this law and comply with its provisions. Copies of this law may be procured by addressing the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Compensation Bill Is Opposed.

Charging that the officials of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers in the state of Georgia are suppressing the real views of their membership on the pending workmen's compensation bill, and urging delay till the men can submit the matter to a referendum vote, H. O. Teat appeared before the joint meeting of the Senate and House judiciary committees.

Senator Sutherland suggested that shyster lawyers were back of the protests of the Georgia railroad men, but Representative Howard, of that state, testified in reply to this charge that most of the cases under the present employers' liability law were settled outside of the courts and without the services of lawyers.

Senator Sutherland may be right in his charge, but the fact remains that the railroad interests and the Civic Federation are back of the compensation measure he has fathered. Sutherland himself is one of the most reactionary men of the Senate. It is evident that the expensive federal commission which drew up the bill is very much worried at the unexpected opposition from the South.

THE ICONOCLAST.

Hal Smith, the Observer.

At the beginning of the Boy Scout articles it was the intention to write but one article on the subject, but the field of thought it furnished being too extensive, they were continued for three issues, and even then there were many features left untouched that would have been of interest to some of my critics, who are still saturated with the hellish conception that war is an expression of patriotism, and that a hero is he who puts the most notches on the butt of his rifle, to indicate his prowess as a head hunter.

At the conclusion of the third article, it occurred to the "individual who is hiding behind the pseudonym of Iconoclast," that the subject "The Boy Scouts and War," while not exposed in terms half as poignant and severe as it merits, was at least sufficient to call forth from the editorial sanctum of the Sunnyside Observer (?) a sporadic outburst of sputtering spume that had accumulated in the ossified hot air generator of a cheap-john editor, whose supine adulation of the brute force of militarism and murder exposes to the public the indubitable fact that the editor is vegetating in the little burg, making a precarious existence by peddling falsehoods, and using what mental power he possesses in the service of a regime that is so "rottenly rotten" (to use his own choice adjectives) that we can give him but the alternative of choosing between an ignoramus or a mental prostitute.

The editor of the Sunnyside Bladder, which is facetiously called the Observer, is more to be pitied than censured for not being really an observer. Iconoclast has passed through the same hide-bound, iron-clad, fanatical chan-venism to which "Hell" Smith is still clinging, but when the truth about war's diabolic inferno dawned upon my consciousness, the fond dreams of military heroics, and the romanticism of strutting around in tinsillated togas vanished before the sunlight of a higher conception of altruism.

I found my right place to be among the Socialists, the only people who refuse to fight and murder their fellow men in capitalistic quarrels.

Why didn't the plutocratic papers of this country publish the truth about the sudden termination of war talk between Germany and France over the Morocco dispute? Because the subservient sheets either don't dare tell the truth, or haven't got the truth to tell, or don't want to tell the truth, for fear the fighting class (the working people) would see the fiendish and hellish game that is being played for the filthy lucre of unearned profit.

It was the Socialists of both Germany and France that terminated that

dispute without a drop of blood, and still the news venders' conspiracy of silence would not give to the world the truth that the red flag comrades of the two countries notified the despots of their respective countries they would not fight their brothers. The Socialists are so powerful in both nations that they couldn't have a war without them. The Kaiser's conscripted soldiers are mostly Socialists, a war meant revolt at home.

Who terminated the attempt at war between Norway and Sweden during the trouble over the separation of the two countries? Not a word leaked out through capitalist papers. The two armies were marched up to the boundary line, but instead of turning the death dealing instruments upon each other, they laid their rifles down and walked over and shook hands with each other. Great God! what "traitors" they were!

It is always the deluded victim who does the fighting in the interests of financial harpies who glorify war as a patriotic duty, and there are still too many who are thrilled by the tales of blood and butchery, and the trouble with "Hell" Smith of the Observer is just this: I walked unceremoniously upon his religious corns, when stating that there are so many people masquerading behind the name of Christ while condoning the crimes that his precepts condemned. You never hear a dog yelp unless he is hurt. If anything I said about the Boy Scouts, war or hero worshipers has struck home. I am glad of it, and feel that the efforts and time devoted to the exposure of "Hell" has not been thrown away. For the benefit of Hal, let me say that I have received compliments from three preachers, besides others who are reasoners, upon the same articles that offended only those who got hit.

There is no plaster on my mouth, and the subject under which I write does not signify that soft soap or palliatives are to be expected. The races from which my ancestors came have never been noted for supine and spineless submissiveness to autocracy, and the same fighting blood pulsates in my veins that throbbled on Flodden field and at the Battle of the Boyne. There is one difference, however: if we are civilized there is no excuse for settling our differences as my predecessors did on those bloody fields.

Now, don't carry away the idea that I would lie down and submit to the bayonet if attacked. There is one provocation that would induce me to take up the rifle, and if you wish to know what it is you may know if the tyrants who now own this land push us a little farther. I wasn't afraid of "the hot steel" while serving the sugar trust, and surely ought to be willing to serve my own interests.

If there is a man or woman who reads this article that upholds the thugs at Lawrence, Mass., whose barbarities, according to Senator Poindexter, give the lie to America's boasted freedom, let me say that freedom never has been in the minds of such people.

The Observer says the "inexcusable rot being written for the Forum is not justifiable from any decent standpoint." I am informed that my critic is a church member. How, then, can he correlate the ethics of the Christ with his love of wholesale destruction of human beings? I call it the acme of hypocrisy.

Will some of the comrades of Sunnyside please loan Mr. Smith a copy of "War, What For?" by Kirkpatrick. If any man can read Kirkpatrick's book and not feel every molecule of his being revolt against that survival of barbarism, then it is because he never had a thought higher than the jungle man.

The writers of the jingoism of war heroics are mental prostitutes, debasing their God-given talents in seeking a smile from tyrants. 'Tis they who ignite the imagination of boys with "honor of military service." These capitalist chanticlers crow about patriotism, but never devote a column of their papers to teaching the people that patriotism is something more than blind obedience to schemes of a mercenary plunderbund.

To them, Socialism looms as a hideous nightmare that forebodes the doom of all that God has ordained.

To Socialists it forebodes the doom of capitalism and its resulting fruits of misanthropy. If there is any purpose in our existence at all, the object is to live and to develop a higher standard of human relations, and Socialists are thankful that those who believe in war don't advocate Socialism.

There are millions of people in these United States today ignorant of the fact that the Dick military law places this nation upon the same footing regarding the liberties of the people, as Germany. "All persons over twenty-one, or under forty-five years of age are subject to military duty, unless exempted therefrom by the laws." According to the military laws of Washington as now constructed we find in Section 10 that the above mentioned civilians constitute that part of the military arm called the Militia Reserve. Section 21 says: "Any one failing to report upon summons from an officer, within twenty-four hours, for enlistment shall be taken to be a deserter and dealt with as prescribed in the Articles of War of the United States." (A court-martial trial means death or such other punishment as the court-martial shall direct.) And a "court-martial shall be composed of commissioned officers only," Section 72.

Some of our loud-mouthed freedom shouters of the Fourth of July variety would do well to study the monarchial military laws of our "Sweet Land of Liberty."

For the benefit of "Hell" Smith I sign my name.

FRANK G. M'MURRAY,

The Iconoclast.

ICONOCLAST.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY. VIII—THE MILWAU- KEE PLAN.

By Robert Hunter.

Fortunately or unfortunately the workers refuse to be controlled in their actions by formulas, rules or resolutions. Before acting they do not look up the advice of Karl Marx or any one else. Labor leaders who are students may be guided by the wisdom and experience of those who have gone before. But the movement follows its own mind. It is always instructive, therefore, to study what the workers are actually doing, quite regardless of what anyone may wish them to do.

The labor movement of Milwaukee is an inspiration to the workers of America. Its achievements make it worthy of all admiration, and its methods are surely worthy of serious study. For thirty years it has been building its movement. After many defeats, it has at last won out by the joint labor of two powerful organizations—the trade unions and the Socialist party. It has now its fine Labor Temple, where any day one may meet all the leaders of both the economic and the political movement. Their meeting rooms, committee rooms and offices adjoin each other. The officials of the party and the officials of the unions are in constant consultation about every matter that concerns the working class. And from the literature stall in the basement to the splendid offices of their daily paper on the top floor, the Milwaukee Labor Temple conveys the impression of efficiency, solidarity and power.

The comrades of both branches of the labor movement are today administering the affairs of one of the largest and most beautiful industrial cities of America. How was this alliance between the unions and the party effected, that enabled men holding both a union and a Socialist card to represent the workers of Milwaukee in the City Council, in the Wisconsin Legislature and in the United States Congress?

The answer may be put very briefly, and it is one which I think few, if any, in the labor movement of Milwaukee will question. What has happened in Milwaukee is in no small part due to the untiring energy, the kindness, the wisdom and the tact of Victor L. Berger. For thirty years Berger has hammered away at one idea, and no one can more effectively state that idea than Berger himself.

In the national convention of the Socialist party held in Chicago in 1904, Berger said: "Our idea is to have a two-arm movement, and this can only be done in the following way: not in carrying resolutions here and there, but in getting the membership. It can only be done by a personal union of the Socialist party and the trade unions. By a personal union I mean that the same people who are active in the trade unions are also active in the Socialist party, and that is the case in my home town. If you go to the central committee of the Social-Democratic party you will see, with a few exceptions about the same faces that you see in the Trades Council."

From the preceding articles you will have learned that this is exactly the point that is made so much of by all European Socialists. The working class stands behind both movements, and while it must use the strike against the industrial bosses, it must also vote. The trade union has therefore its own peculiar work to do just as the party has its work to do. Some may be more interested in union activities than in political work, others may see the equal importance of both actions, yet all may cooperate without rivalry or jealousy to build up the entire movement. This idea of a "personal union," as I have said, is not peculiar to Milwaukee. The same personal union between the two movements exists in Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria and other countries. At the Socialist Congresses, for instance, you meet the same faces that you see at the trade union conferences. In the parliaments of Europe you find many of the chief trade union leaders, all of whom have been elected by the Socialist parties.

Nor do the Milwaukee comrades claim any originality. Indeed, they have translated and published the great speech of August Bebel on "Labor Unions and Political Parties," which advocates ideas similar to those held by the Milwaukee movement. It is sold for 5 cents, and I wish every working man in America could read this speech. It gives at some length a discussion of the proper relations that should exist between labor unions and political parties. Bebel's position is briefly this. The trade unions should keep politics out of the unions. They should unite the workers without regard to religious, political, racial or national differences. They must flee from everything which tends to divide or disrupt them. For them unity and solidarity are fundamental, and nothing should be allowed to interfere. But while the unions should not divide on political lines, they should discuss at all times every legislative measure that promises to benefit their class. The shortening of hours, all forms of labor legislation, questions of taxation, woman and child labor, the right of combination, civil and penal justice, political rights, public administration, care of public health—all these questions are of vital interest to the trade unionist. Union men are in complete agreement upon these questions. They should, therefore, in Bebel's opinion, quite regardless of party affiliation, outline their program on these questions, and make their demands. In other words, the trade union movement should not only make demands upon the individual employer, it should also make demands upon the state. It should therefore have its municipal, state and national platform.

Now this is exactly the method pursued in Wisconsin. The State Federation of Labor, as well as the various central bodies, have a political program. They carry their demands to the City Councils and State Legislature, and press their claims with all the energy at their command. And they have discovered in Wisconsin the same thing that the German workmen have learned, that it is the Socialists alone who can be depended upon at all times to support the demands of labor. It is, of course, obvious to the thoughtful workingman that the capitalist parties can never honestly serve labor. Bryan, Hearst, La Follette and Roosevelt may all wish to serve labor. At least they claim they stand for labor. There is a good argument against their claim, yet for the moment I will not dispute it. But every Socialist knows that these men, no matter what their intentions may be, cannot deliver the goods. They are bound to the old political machines which are financed and therefore owned by the capitalists. In fact, all parties except the Socialist are dominated by profit-makers, and no matter how radical their program may be, they are tied hand and foot to the interests of the capitalist class. The more radical their platform is the more utterly ruinous it is to them, because while they may win the votes of the workers at any one election, they are forced to betray them every time when they get in power. The stealing of Socialist thunder is, therefore, exactly what every Socialist should want the other parties to practice. It is the most dangerous thing they can do. The votes they gain by such methods are nothing to what they lose by their utter failure to fulfill their promises. Bismarck once stole Socialist thunder. Well, look at Germany!

"When South German Catholic and non-Socialist textile workers," says Bebel, "petition the Reichstag for a ten-hour day, and only the Socialist representatives support these petitions with all their might, as was done in the last session of the Reichstag, that says enough." Such is the opinion of Bebel. That says enough. And as actions will eternally speak louder than words, so every fight we make for labor legislation tells its own story. All the Socialist pamphlets and resolutions that can be put forward will be useless without just such political work. It is chiefly because of the actual service which the Socialist party of Wisconsin renders the workers that the State Federation of Labor has commended without one dissenting voice, the Socialist party.

Of course Berger has urged the trade unions to make a vigorous and united demand for old age pensions, workmen's compensation and labor legislation of the most advanced character. And the unions have forced the old parties to a show down, and in the actual fight for better conditions, the workers of Wisconsin have learned that Socialists and Socialists alone can be depended upon to support every demand of the working class.

The reason for this is not obscure. There is no excuse under heaven for the existence of the Socialist party except to express the demands of labor. With its personnel made up of union men, with its organizations dominated by the working class, with its papers financed by the working class, whom else could it serve but the working class? In fact, the Socialist party is only another word for political unionism. Its sole object is to unite the working class and to develop its political power. If the Socialist party did not undertake to do this work the trade unions would be forced to organize their own party to do this work. It has to be done, and nearly every intelligent working man in America today realizes that fact.

The achievements of the Milwaukee workers are beyond the purpose of this article. But one great fact stands out: that the workers of Milwaukee are today governed by their own comrades and brothers—working men holding union cards. They have at the state capitol, helping to make their laws, representatives who are comrades and brothers—fellow working men holding union cards. They have at Washington another representative, who is a comrade and brother holding a union card. He is alone, but he owes nothing to the bosses, political or industrial, and he has no fear of being put down and out when he fights for labor.

The Milwaukee plan of bringing the unions and the party into cooperation leaves the unions free to do their own work. The party is allowed to do its work. But every active trade unionist is a Socialist, and every active Socialist is a trade unionist. Both movements back each other, and an injury to one is an injury to both. They do not discuss, in Milwaukee, whether direct action is wiser than political action or vice versa. They leave that to infants. And with both left and right, after the manner of our friend Bob Fitzsimmons, they hand out the wallop. I have no doubt that the now discredited bosses of Milwaukee and many a flinty employer would pay a handsome reward to the man who could invent some plan that would induce the unions and the party to fight each other. "We have a two-arm movement," says Berger. What a blessing it would be—to the oppressors of labor—to have one arm trying to cut off and destroy the other! Yet is not that exactly what the workers are still doing in many places in America?

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

OFFICERS

CHAS. H. MOYER, President..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine, 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
 YANCO TERZICH..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 DAN D. SULLIVAN..... 112 W. Broadway, Butte, Montana
 FRANK BROWN..... Globe, Arizona.

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Lillestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	H. R. Raffleson	G. E. Paup	.....	Sulzer
240	Nome	Sat	Jens Madsen	A. S. Embre	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe	.....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Geo. Wagner	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Sun	R. A. Campbell	E. J. MacCoshen	2178	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Fred Berndt	C. A. Parisia	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	.....	D. J. Debb	.....	166	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	P. C. Renaud	A. J. Bennett	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Sat	H. W. Trembley	J. E. Allen	.....	Stockton Hill
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	James Presley	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	H. T. Gregory	Edwin Casson	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	Frank Lyon	J. A. Gibson	.....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Thur	F. A. Shuck	C. S. Proestel	446	Goldroad
156	Swansea	Thur	R. A. Brooks	H'nry Wischmeyer	66	Swansea
110	Tiger	Thur	Fred Erickson	F. A. Barnard	13	Harrington
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia	.....	Neil Haney	A. C. Webb	.....	Vancouver
CALIFORNIA						
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Wilson Fleming	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Bert de Wiele	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	E. C. Hines	M. P. Villeneuve	.....	Kimberly
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Ernest Garrett	Chas. H. Short	12	Ferguson
71	Moyle	Sat	Jos. McLaren	James Roberts	35	Moyle
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Q. Work	Doney Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	.....	C. Davis	Wm. Fraser	.....	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	Ronald Stonier	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City	.....	D. B. O'Neil	.....	90	Slocan City
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	T. T. Rutherford	.....	Van Anda
106	Trail M & S	Mon	R. P. Moore	J. A. MacKinnon	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
NEW MEXICO						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	J. M. O'Conner	James Giambruno	.....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	James Paull	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	27	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	Sat	T. J. Simpson	Wm Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Stephen Jones	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Graniteville	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
99	Hart	Tues	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	N	Kennett
83	Nevada City	Wed	Geo. Simington	H. C. Evans	N	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	Thos. Haddy	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City
211	Skidoo	Thur	J. Delany	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg
73	Tuolumne	Thur	Frank Moore	T. Zeigler	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	John Peepo	Ed. Climo	101	Stent
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Alter nate Sat	Fred Daniels	C. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
33	Cloud City	Mon	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
20	Creede	Fri	Owen Lane	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Cash Powers	Geo. Fultz	543	Creede
56	Central City	Thur	Wm. Nolan	John Turney	.....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
41	Eight Hr. M & S U	.....	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
86	Garfield	Sat	Tony Poblasco	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
197	La Platta M. U.	.....	James Smith	Jno. N. Murphy	452	Salida
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	A. M. Pryor	1111	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. W. Smith	1019	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	.....	Steve Carlino	Sam G. Ferraro	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli	French Faoro	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad	Sun	Robt. Chlich	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
IDAHO						
10	Burke	Fri	John Powers	Owen McCabe	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	James H. Hore	Wm. Coombs	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	A. H. Carver	Richard Chesnutt	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	John T. Ward	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. Brownlow	Sam Kilburn	107	Wallace
KANSAS						
237	Dearing S. U.	.....	George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville, Okla.
238	Altoona S. U.	.....	John Morrison	W. J. Green	.....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	2.4 Su	Victor Peltonen	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Sun	W. M. Wilkinson	Matt A. Johnson	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls	1st & 3d Sun	Ivari Maki	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	John W. Steinback	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain	.....	Axel Fredrickson	815 W. Fleshiam	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling	Ed. Harper	.....	Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	John Aro	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun	Antti Luttinen	John Maki	.....	temple Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fable Burman	441	Iron River
176	Princeton M. W.	Sun	William Gishia	Alex Alexon	185	Gwinn
196	South Range	Sat	Hyalmar Siivonen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M. W.	Mon	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine
155	Hibbing M. U.	.....	.....	H. W. Riihonen	.....	Hibbing

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright	.....	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Geo. Robertson	231	Carterville
229	Desloge	Sat	F. M. Monroe	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams	57	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	.....	Del Cole	Rufus Blaylack	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
249	Herculaneum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	Joplin	Thurs	H. M. Meng	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
236	Leadwood	Tues	M. H. Mathes	E. M. Davis	191	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U	.....	D. L. Abby	Floyd Rogers	.....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	.....	O. E. Paxton	C. W. Bonner	323	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	.....	Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Carl Schenck	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	George Curry	M. J. Cleary	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Rec. Sec. Joe Little	Sec. Treas.	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	H. A. Kinney	A. O. Dawe	3	Corbin
157	Elkorn	Tues	Al Smithger	James Belcher	12	Elkhorn
82	Garnet	Tues	Joseph O'Brien	Jas. Williams	.....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	Romeo Saurer	Al. Hollander	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain	.....	John Loughlin	A. B. Pettigrew	.....	Supersor
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	John McMullan	John McMullan	.....	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	.....	M. M. Dryden	W. G. Allen	114	Maryville
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	T. J. Shea	Barney Moran	.....	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland	463	Kendall
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	Frank Roben	E. J. Holder	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W	2nd & 4h Sat	Ed. Slavins	John T. Taylor	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney	.....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Ben Stabler	Fred Slavens	A	Zortman
NEVADA						
30	Austin	Wed	Peter Kush	Raymond Snow	.....	Zortman
252	Blair M & M	.....	Ed Ingram	O. P. Bakka	8	Austin
235	Bonanza	Sat	Jas. Ardetto	J. R. Funkhouser	83	Blair
246	Bullion	Tues	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
265	Eureka	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan	.....	Hilltop
243	Fairview	Tues	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
54	Gold Hill	Mon	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
251	Lane	Thur	James McKinley	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d & 4h Mon	John Gavin	Jno. N. MacGuire	38	Kimberly
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice	.....	Mound House
241	Manhattan	Tues	Wm. McCaul	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
262	Mason	d Fri	Frank Crews	Wm. O'Brien	158	Manhattan
264	Millers	Wed	B. G. Smith	John T. Moore	95	Mason
254	National	Sat	F. F. Duprey	Joe Hutchinson	5	Millers
263	Pioche	Mon	J. G. Westberg	H. J. Martin	.....	National
179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Martin	W. B. Martin	.....	Pioche
244	Rawhide	Fri	B. Duncan	C. A. Carmiencke	.....	Olinghouse
247	Round Mountain	Fri	V. C. Timson	G. O. Reinmiller	44	Rawhide
164	Searchlight	Thur	R. J. Ryan	Chas. Owens	F	Round M'tn
92	Silver City	Tues	Frank Hoine	J. W. Hickey	71	Searchlight
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	72	Silver City
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Lee Pearson	Edw. A. Redwanz	338	McGill
121	Tonopah	Tues	Alex Main	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Ben Trembeth	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
256	Vernon	Wed	Joe O. Geager	Jerry J. Sullivan	2	Mazuma
46	Virginia	Fri	M. A. Holcombe	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smirth	J. K. Henderson	.....	Wonder
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S	.....	Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	.....	Franklin Furnace
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M U	.....	H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	H. A. Emdin	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
140	Elk Lake	Sun	Albert Pardon	Len Wyatt	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Nicholas King	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	Chas. McGuire	Jas. D. Cluney	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	H. J. Murphy	Jos. E. Redmond	.....	Silver Center
OREGON						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	M. A. Christensen	Chris Schneider	6	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gamba	.....	Bourne
SOUTH DAKOTA						
3	Central City	Sat	E. Flow	Jas. Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S	.....	Henry S. Poole	.....	.....	Hill City
84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson	.....	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	J. H. Gardner	51	Galena
2	Lead	Mon	Wm. Christiansen	Thos. J. Ryan	.....	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford	.....	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson	J. C. May	174	Terry
UTAH						
159	Alta M. U.	.....	Maurice Walsh	Jno. Edenstrom	.....	Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. Jurgens	E. G. Locke	.....	N Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S	Tues	Matt Alfirevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District	Sat	John Milligan	J. W. Morton	.....	R Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	Wm. Treloar	Albert T. Mills	415	Mercur
144	Park City	Thurs	Maurice Lowney	John T. Leahy	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	L. P. Des Aulniers	F. C. Bentley	226	Tooele
WASHINGTON						
168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	A. B. Crary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
WISCONSIN						
213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Felice Barbaconi	A. C. Rossi	24	Pence

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah J. W. Morton, Secretary
 District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C. Anthony Shilland, Secretary
 Flat River District Union No. 9, W. F. M., Flat River, Mo. R. Lee Lashley
 Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
 San Juan District Union No. 3, W. F. M., Silver

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BONNE TERRE, MISSOURI.

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user to enjoy hot coffee, tea, soup, stew, etc., in connection with the regular lunch. Is especially adapted for every WORKINGMAN or woman, also for school children; it is light, strong and very easy to carry and gives the user a beneficial and sanitary lunch which everybody cannot help but appreciate.

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PRICE FOR DISHONESTY.

It would appear that dishonesty is at a premium, for those who have toiled the least have amassed the most of the world's goods. There are some people who despise labor and yet they are wealthy; and since it is only by labor that wealth can be created, those who acquire wealth without labor do so by dishonest means. In truth they prey upon others by absorbing what they produce. This is the effect of a fundamental error in the theory of political economy, as taught by all capitalistic economists from Adam Smith down to the present time, as to what gives value to money.

We are taught to believe that money is a commodity created by labor, and it is treated throughout the entire civilized world as such.

Everybody is grabbing for more and more money, thinking that by so doing he will get more value, when, in fact, he only forces real commodities, created by labor, to a higher price level.

Money is not commodity created by labor. Money is simply an instrument of credit and is created by law. All economists have overlooked the effect which the universal method (the employer and employé method) of applying productive labor has had on money. This universal method is the mother of four great facts—credit, money, the arbitrary value of money, and price. These four facts will, when understood and acted upon by the people, not only reduce the cost of living, but will eliminate poverty from the earth and make wars impossible.

The white man's burden is simply a burden of dishonesty. If we were all honest, each one taking only what his labor produced, we could do away with the policeman, the army and navy and the army of political blood-suckers. The civilized world is simply paying an enormous price for its own dishonesty. The great majority of the people do what they think is right; but we are all doing the wrong thing, because we are all educated to an error in political economy. Correct the error in theory, thereby causing a correct line of thinking, and the result will be right actions.

The coming revolution should be a bloodless one. It should eliminate ignorance and superstition. It should be a revolt for right, not might.

Indeed, one of the most harmful superstitions now extant is that gold is a measure of value. Only when society comes to realize that labor is the just measure of value will strife cease and justice prevail.—United Mine Workers Journal.

In Memoriam.

Mazuma, Nevada, March 8, 1912.

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

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

Whereas, In the death of Brother Hanckney Vernon Miners' Union No. 256 has lost a strong and loyal worker for the cause, be it

Resolved, By Vernon Miners' Union, That we tender to his parents, sisters and 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 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JERRY J. SULLIVAN,
JOE C. YEAGER,
J. W. WILSON,

Committee.

(Seal.)

IN MEMORIAM.

Seven Troughs, Nevada, March 24, 1912.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother James Conaghan, who passed away in Reno, Nevada, on March 15, 1912, therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere and heartfelt sympathy be extended to the family and relatives of our deceased brother, and that this union feels keenly the loss of a consistent and faithful brother.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local; that a copy be sent to the deceased's relatives, and that a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

NORMAN KERR,
JOE ALLEN,
ED McWILLIAMS,
Committee Vernon M. U. No. 256.

(Seal.)

IN MEMORIAM.

Goldroad, Arizona, March 27, 1912.

Whereas, The Divine Ruler has seen fit in his infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved brother, Nazrith Gardner, and

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners has lost a true and faithful member, and the membership has lost a kind and loving brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in honor of his memory; and be it further

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

(Signed) I. N. HART,
THOS. A. FRENCH,
A. E. BOTTERELL,

Committee.

C. S. PROESTEL,
Secretary No. 124.

IN MEMORIAM.

Warden, Montana, March 30, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Judith Mt. Miners' Union No. 107, W. F. M. Fellow-workers: We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. Edgar Holton Stoll, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Dr. Edgar Holton Stoll; and

Whereas, In the death of Dr. Stoll this union has lost a loyal friend, faithful and efficient physician, the community a just and upright citizen, one who stood ready to administer to the needy and unfortunate regardless of creed or color, and of whom it may be truly said that his generosity was not limited to purse strings' length, but rather by capacity to serve; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives and friends, his parents in particular; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the sorrowing relatives, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine and the local press for publication.

GEO. H. WIEGLENDIA,
JOHN CROSSER,
W. G. ALLEN,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Gem Idaho, April 5, 1912.

At a regular meeting of Gem Miners' Union No. 11, W. F. of M., held April 2, 1912, the undersigned committee was appointed to draft the following resolution:

Whereas, Brother Louis Swanson, a sincere and loyal member of this union, met with a fatal accident while following his usual vocation, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Louis Swanson this local has lost an honest and upright member;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in loving remembrance of our departed brother.

ED ERICKSON,
L. LINDSTEN,
WM. McELMVILL,
FRANK BERNARDY,

Committee.

(Seal)

Gem Miners' Union No. 11, W. F. M., April 3, 1912.

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If you want the best cigar money can buy ask for Dry Climate—Mohawk size You will enjoy it better than an imported cigar costing 25 cts.

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James M. Brinson

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Phone, Main 5255. Denver, Colo.
(Attorney for the Western Federation of Miners.)



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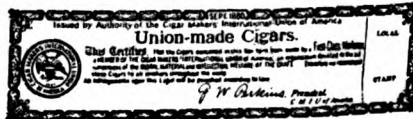
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of the

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