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EDUCATION
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**WESTERN FEDERATION
OF MINERS**



DENVER, COLORADO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1912

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EDUCATION INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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Department

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ALL LABORERS and miners are requested to stay away from Hurley, Wisconsin, as the employes of the Montreal mine are striking against starvation wages.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Federation of Labor will meet at Rochester, New York, beginning November 11.

ACCORDING TO STATISTICS, Chicago evicts 50,000 families from their rented hovels annually. It is in order for some church dignitary to exclaim once again: "Socialism would destroy the home."

IN THE DEATH of William Maily, the working class has lost an unflinching champion and the Socialist movement one of its most aggressive members. Maily in his younger days was a coal miner, but being of a studious mind, he slowly but surely climbed the intellectual ladder until he was recognized as one of the most brilliant editors in the field of labor journalism.

Thousands of men and women throughout America regret keenly the passing away of William Maily, for his place will be hard to fill.

WORKINGMEN who are shouting for Theodore Roosevelt should remember as they cast their ballots in November that Teddy signed the Dick military bill that was covertly railroaded through Congress and that the Dick military bill was backed by the Steel Trust.

Perkins, the right-hand man of J. P. Morgan, is now one of the financial backers of "Truthless Teddy," and with such glaring facts confronting the *sovereign citizen* in the rags of wage slavery, he should hesitate ere forging heavier chains on his liberties by casting a vote for the Bull Moose.

AS WE GO TO PRESS the strike at Bingham Canyon has assumed a serious magnitude. Fully 6,000 are idle as a result of the strike. The mine operators have imported gun men to the number of 400, who are heavily armed and are patrolling the properties of the various mining companies involved in the strike.

The mining companies are advertising for strike-breakers, and absolutely refuse to confer with representatives of the Western Federation of miners.

All laboring men are urged to stay away from Utah.

ORGANIZERS for the American Federation of Labor have been fined by order of the Steel Trust for the *crime* of circulating literature among the slaves of the mills. The case will be appealed to the highest court in this land, in order to ascertain the *rights* of the labor movement in carrying on its missionary work.

If the dictum of the Steel Trust is upheld by the courts and labor is told by our judiciary that *slaves* shall not be permitted to read the literature of the American Federation of Labor, then labor will be forced to use other means by which the Steel Trust shall learn that the spirit of rebellion is not yet dead in America.

THE UNITED BREWERY WORKERS has finished the labors of the nineteenth biennial convention of that organization in the city of Denver. The delegates to the number of 140 gathered at East Turner Hall, and the work accomplished shows conclusively that the United Brewery Workers is one of the most aggressive and militant labor organizations in America.

The national organization has \$700,000 in its treasury, while the local unions show a fund of more than \$1,000,000.

The United Brewery Workers has made a record to be proud of, for in every conflict between employer and employe this organization has shown a liberality unsurpassed by any labor body on this continent.

"MOTHER" JONES has been on the firing line in West Virginia and her work among the coal miners has aroused the slaves from their lethargy and indifference. Though approaching the milestone of four score years, her dauntless spirit and deathless devotion to the working class spur her on, and though her step has lost its elasticity and her eyes the sparkle of youth, yet her heart beats as strongly as ever for the liberty of the disinherited millions.

"Mother" Jones knows no fear in the battle for right and justice. The pistol of the hired thug or the rifle of the uniformed soldier bring no pallor to the features of the "Queen of the Miners," for she believes with all her soul in the dawn of a new day, when *right* shall be no longer crucified on the cross of greed.

A few years more, and "Mother" Jones will be sleeping in the bosom of Mother Earth, but when the history of the labor movement is written and there is recorded the glad tidings of labor's emancipation, the name of "Mother" Jones will shed a halo of lustre upon every chapter that portrays the struggle of man against the despotism of capitalism.

JOSEPH LOFTHOUSE, the all-around political labor crook of Lawrence, Massachusetts, has at last come to the end of his rope. He was up in Maine during the past few weeks making high tariff speeches

to "protect" the slaves of the textile mills. Lofthouse was too reckless with his checks, and one signed by William M. Wood, head of the Wool Trust at Lawrence was captured, photographed and shown to the public from the stump. Lofthouse also had checks from other manufacturers. This is the fellow who, because two professors of Wellesley college investigated and vigorously denounced the conditions in the textile mills at Lawrence, announced that none of his children would be sent to Wellesley. After Governor Draper vetoed the 54-hour week bill Lofthouse had the gall to go right out and boost Draper, and he was mixed up in other dirty boodle tricks. Lofthouse was a wool sorter and secretary of the Lawrence C. L. U. for some time and has been widely touted as one of New England's "foremost labor leaders."—Cleveland Citizen.

Lofthouse is only one among the many traitors who have crawled into the labor movement to subserve organized labor for personal interests. The infamy of Judas is condoned, when compared with the treacherous degenerates of the twentieth century.

UNDER THE CAPTION, "Haywood Makes Heap Big Talk," the Toledo Union Leader had the following:

"It is evident that Ettor, the Lawrence strike leader, will be shortly dismissed from the Lawrence jail, since the woolen trust magnates have been indicted for 'planting' dynamite. The prediction of Ettor's release is based on Bill Haywood's flamboyant call for workers of all crafts and callings to cause a general strike on behalf of Ettor on September 20.

"One would think that even if it were possible to call a general strike, that it would be better judgment for the workers to contribute a day's pay and flood this nation with literature, arouse public opinion and secure legal talent. But that doesn't suit Haywood. Things must be kept at a boiling point, as Bill, it must be remembered, is on the lecture platform. So the ex-miner is talking of a general strike. Probably he will be arrested. It's a great system, and the best 'boosters' are the yellow journals that 'play the game' in lurid red, and act as though the I. W. W. really had the power to even call a strike that could not be handled by a handful of police in any section of the country.

"But Bill's talk sounds 'red hot.' It arouses some excitable workingmen, and sells lots of papers. It's also good advertising for Bill and his lectures.

"But the brainy capitalist assumes a worried look and—inwardly smiles."

The Leader evidently presumes that Bill is fond of the limelight, and in that presumption the Leader is not mistaken.

There are some men in the labor movement who "saw wood" and say but little, but Bill's wood pile is of such diminutive proportions as to be scarcely noticeable.

Bill is long on talk, but short on work.

There is a kind of limelight that is not yearned for by Bill or men of his type. A limelight that would dispel the darkness that covers his shortcomings would not be courted or coveted by Big Bill. But Bill is pretty well known, and it is only a question of time until those

in the East will know him as thousands of men know him in the West. We admire an honest, brave man in the labor movement, but Bill Haywood—please pass the limburger; we feel faint.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the candidate of the Socialist party for President of the United States, wrote a special article for the Indianapolis Register under the head, "To the Hosts of Labor." The article was written previous to Labor Day and is certainly a masterpiece in point of logic and diction.

The following extracts are culled from the article and demonstrate the brilliant mind of the writer and the great, big heart which throbs for the emancipation of labor:

"In this supreme hour the star of Socialism, like a star which the wise men saw when Christ was born, blazes above the horizon and hope revives, and again is heard by ears attuned to the minstrelsy of humanity, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.' Once more comes into view the 'brotherhood of man,' and the old-time shibboleth, 'Each for all and all for each,' is vital with new significance and power.

"Socialism is no Utopian dream, no *ignis fatuus*, no mere figment of the imagination, no mirage of the desert to allure and vanish, but a theory of life and labor in which the humblest individual owns himself and by his labor secures life, liberty and happiness. Socialism deals with the possible, with the practical, with axiomatic propositions in the everyday affairs of life. It lays hold of fundamental, scientific principles with an unrelaxing grasp, and challenges criticism. It makes humanity the focal, converging and animating idea, and proposes to lift it above chicanery into the clear, serene and unbefogged realm of common sense.

"It beholds labor a mendicant, half-fed and half-clothed, inhabiting hovels while it erects palaces, forever doomed to play its part in the tragedy of toil, to die at last unknelt and uncoffined, destined to a hole in the Potters' field, and proposes to life it up and out of its degrading environment, not by pathways decked with the flowers of fancy, but along the lines of practical endeavor, where mind, muscle, skill, humanity and home, in holy alliance, liberate the enslaved, give a new birth to hope, aspiration and ambition, and make the desert blossom and the waste places glad.

"Socialism is the gospel of humanity. It introduces a condition where Labor is King, where the wealth a man produces will belong to him, not to a capitalist who scourges him to his task as if he were a galley slave and allows him barely enough to support his existence on the level of the brutes.

"Here is a theme for Labor Day worthy of the genius of orator and poet. Fancy may plume its wings for flights to where "the universe spreads its flaming walls," but will find no object more worthy of its powers than a home where love and contentment reign supreme—a home beyond the reach of an injunction or a court decree—a home where the call to labor has no note of degradation, but is attuned to life and liberty and joy, as when a Switzer salutes the rising sun with his Alpine horn, and from peak to peak and crag to crag the shout is heard, 'Praise God.'"

Up Against It

THE VICE CRUSADE is still being carried on in Denver, and if resolutions and denunciation would banish the social evil, then the moral atmosphere of Denver would certainly be purified. But condemnation of an evil or drafting and adopting resolutions relative to the evil, will have no effect in the removal of this evil. The Denver Ministerial Alliance last week adopted the following resolutions:

"We stand for the prohibition of prostitution and against every policy of segregation, regulation or toleration of any kind.

"We stand for the single standard of morals in sexual relations, for the prosecution of the male offender as well as the prostitute, and for the severest penalties which can be meted out by law to landlords, white slavers, cadets and others who in any way make profit out of commercialized prostitution.

"We approve of the plan proposed by Commissioner of Police Creel which provides for the establishment of an industrial farm, the committal of prostitutes to this farm under indeterminate sentence with subsequent parole, and a system of hospital treatment, wholesome work and industrial training looking to their moral and physical betterment and restoration to some position of social efficiency.

Ask Definite Time.

"While recognizing the difficulties involved and the time needed for such a program, we urge the duty of the earliest possible action alike in remedial measures and in law enforcement. We believe the city administration should clearly state to our citizens this policy of remedy and of rigid enforcement, that there should be a definite declaration of the time within which houses of prostitution should be finally closed, and that the initiatory steps should be taken at once.

"We recognize the largeness and complexity of the problem of social morality of which the question of prostitution is but a part, and call for a cooperative movement of all the moral and religious forces of the city working through home and school and church to correct existing evils and raise the moral life of the community.

Investigate Sex Hygiene.

"We approve of the appointment of a morals commission to consider all matters pertaining to the enforcement of laws for the sup-

pression of social vice, the investigation of facts and conditions in our city life bearing upon this matter, and the furtherance of all agencies and influences remedial and constructive which may promote the highest social morality.

"We would suggest that the principal work of this commission should be of a constructive nature, and that the following matters, among others, might receive attention: Conditions of parks and public playgrounds; the conditions in places of commercialized amusement, such as dance halls and moving picture shows, and the proper regulation of such places; the provision of wholesome recreation for our young men and women, as well as children, by public action or private effort, including the use of our public school buildings as social centers; the investigation of conditions and causes which lie back of petty crime and disorder as these appear in the courts of our city; conditions of work and wages and living conditions of the working girls and women of our city, together with any other economical or industrial conditions which may be related to this evil; education in morals and the advisability of instruction in sex hygiene in our public schools."

The above resolutions received the approval of the Ministerial Alliance, but regardless of the above resolutions receiving the sanction of the ministers, one preacher of the gospel had the moral courage to make the following declaration: "Close up all brothels and all houses of prostitution by the enforcement of law, and you have not touched the fountainhead out of which they have come. There is just as much poison as there was before, and the danger of it is as great as ever." No truer words ever came from the lips of a preacher.

The minister who made the above statement has a grasp of economic conditions, and he knows that the enforcement of law in closing brothels and houses of prostitution will have no effect upon the social evil.

The abolition of the "red light" district, through the enforcement of law, will not banish prostitution. Prostitution will remain, as the cause is left unmolested. Prostitution is only one of the many evils that grow out of wrong economic conditions. Abolish the "red light" district and the social evil will be scattered all over the city of Denver. In fact, at the present time, the rooming houses of Denver are filled with unfortunate victims who are nightly selling their womanhood for

the necessities of life. The department stores, laundries, factories and other places where girls and women are employed, through starvation wages, are furnishing every day the recruits to that great army of fallen women, against whom a Ministerial Alliance thunders its denunciation. Will the Ministerial Alliance bombard this system or condemn the greedy employers of girls and women, to whom profit is more priceless than virtue? Will these preachers of the gospel call upon the

employers of labor whose greed for dividends starves women into prostitution, and demand that a wage shall be paid that will enable the victims of poverty to escape those pangs of want that drive women to dens of shame?

The social evil is a problem that must be solved, but it can never be solved until man and woman wrests economic liberty from the iron grip of soulless capitalism.

Socialism Gets Another Roast

FROM THE DISTRICT LEDGER, published at Farmer, British Columbia, we glean the following:

"Preaching in St. Edmund's church, North Vancouver, on Sunday, Father Bedard, O.M.I., scored Socialism, which he held to be antagonistic to God's decree to man to labor. Socialism, he said, was opposed to the law of God, and sought to drag mankind down instead of seeking to elevate men. It taught that labor was wrong, and should be indulged in as little as possible, forgetful of the fact that life was but a labor for the eternal life hereafter.

"All men labored, he said, some with the pick and shovel, some with the pen, some with the sword. The Socialistic assertion was false that all men were equal, for men were not and never would be equal.

"Some men were stronger, others had more brain power than their fellows, and the only claim to equality was that God had made each of us and that we each had a soul to save. In all other things there is inequality. He had himself been a working man in British Columbia for twenty-five years, was still working and had seen industrial strife in mining and logging camps. Most of the labor troubles, he admitted, were caused by the greed of the rich, but Socialism was no remedy. The real remedy was to be found in religion, which taught the employer to give to his men a living wage and to the men to give in return an honest day's work."

There are probably some men in the labor movement who will entertain the opinion that when the editor of the Miners' Magazine disputes the statements made by this Catholic priest, that he is making an attack on religion. Some men in the labor movement cannot separate the priest or minister from Christianity. A priest or minister who deals recklessly with the truth should be no more immune from censure or criticism than the laymen, in fact such men who lay claim to intelligence should be subject to the severest criticism when they resort to glaring falsehoods to sustain fallacies that must go down before a clear analysis of the industrial problem.

Petty prevarication to blind the vision of the working class to the unanswerable logic of Socialism, will not placate for any length of time the millions of men and women, who are beginning to see the dawning light of a new civilization.

Socialism slandered in the pulpit, will but retard temporarily the crystallization of sentiments that are day by day becoming stronger against the brutal despotism of a master class and the unbearable conditions under which human beings sweat and toil to maintain a lingering existence.

The priest in the pulpit who distorts facts, will soon lose the trust and confidence of that great part of his congregation, who know the weight of the yoke of wage slavery, and when the victims of industrial tyranny realize that the pretended savior of souls is but the ally of exploiters, prostituting his sacred vocation to prolong the misery of the

beneficiaries of dividends minted from the debasement and degradation of toiling humanity, such a clerical degenerate will be repudiated, and the temple in which he is supposed to preach the truth, will be shunned by the class whose hearts yearn for a *Kingdom on Earth* where master and slave shall be no more.

Rev. Bedard has made the claim that "Socialism was opposed to the law of God," but the clerical-robed assailant of Socialism failed to point out the specific *law of God* to which Socialism was opposed. Mere statements are not proofs, and the Sanctified Vesuvius in British Columbia should know that in this day and age that only ignorant men and women are susceptible to unsupported assertions.

Socialism will not "drag mankind down," for Socialism giving labor the full social value of the product of its toil, will *lift humanity up* and tear the hinges of servility from the knees of the slave.

Socialism does not teach that labor is wrong, but Socialism teaches that no man shall reap profit from the sweat of another. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" is presumed to be the *law of God*, but we have not yet learned that God framed and enacted a *law* that licensed any human being to eat bread in the sweat of another.

Rev. Bedard says: "All men labored. Some with the pick and shovel, some with the pen, some with the sword." If men labor with the sword, then what becomes of that *law of God* which says: "*Thou Shalt Not Kill*"?

The Socialist does not hold that all men are *equal*, but that all men shall have *equal opportunity* and in order that all men shall have equal opportunity Socialism demands that the earth and the machines of production and distribution shall become the collective property of all mankind.

The Rev. Bedard in the closing paragraph of his sermon, says:

"The real remedy was to be found in religion, which taught the employer to give to his men a living wage, and to the men, to give in return an honest day's work."

If the *remedy* is to be found in *religion*, it is somewhat singular that *religion* has not solved the problem, that confronts every nation on earth.

Rev. Bedard should try his *religion* on the mill owners of Massachusetts, who planted dynamite to poison public sentiment against the starving slaves who rebelled against dehumanized greed.

Rev. Bedard should try his *religion* on the coal barons of West Virginia who arm thugs to shoot submission into the pauperized peons of the mines.

Rev. Bedard should try his *religion* on the heartless exploiters who have imprisoned 2,000,000 of little children in the mills, and he should administer a few doses of his *religion* to the soulless profit-mongers of department stores, where girlhood graduates for the brothel.

Bedard's noodle is afflicted with vacant apartments.

The Strike at Bingham Canyon, Utah

THE MINERS of Bingham Canyon, Utah, were forced to declare a strike, and walked out September 18th.

The mine operators absolutely refused to hold any conference with the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners.

The following, taken from the Salt Lake Herald-Republican of September 17th, will give the members of the W. F. M., a conception of the causes that made it necessary for the miners of Bingham Canyon to resort to the last weapon—the strike.

"The labor situation at Bingham is approaching a crisis and a strike is probable, within possibly a few hours, unless a conference can be arranged between the mine operators and officials of the Western Federation of Miners, was the inference given out by Charles H. Moyer, president of the Miners' Union, who asked for such a conference yesterday. If the operators refuse to grant a hearing to the officials representing the miners, there remains nothing but to walk out, said Mr. Moyer.

"Operators said yesterday they were willing to treat with committees of their employes, but not with representatives of the union.

"We were attempting to get a conference with the mine operators," said Mr. Moyer, "and it will be no fault of ours if arrangements are not made to adjust matters at Bingham and the men go on strike.

"The men have already voted to strike and we have been and are trying to avoid it. The operators cannot shirk the responsibility for it. The men will not walk out until every means of bringing about an amicable adjustment of the wage scale has been exhausted.

"By noon tomorrow we will, I believe, know definitely what the mine operators intend to do, if anything. After that the labor situation at Bingham will take definite shape.

"At the meeting Saturday night more than 700 miners expressed

themselves in one voice as ready to strike. They desired to go out then and it was only strong argument that prevented them from doing so."

"R. C. Gemmell, assistant general manager of the Utah Copper Company, the biggest producer in the Bingham district, employing about 2,000 men, said the mine owners had received communications from the union officials asking for a conference, but that no action had been taken and none would be taken. He said the operators were willing, as they always have been, to see committees of their own men, but that they would have no dealings with the union officials.

"We have no business with the Miners' Union nor its officials!" said Mr. Gemmell. "The officials of the union do not work for us, and therefore, why should we treat with them about matters that relate only to our employes?"

"We have always been willing to meet committees of the employes. The union officials have notified us that they desired a conference, but our policy will not be changed.

"We have not heard from any committee of employes and I don't think they have any grievance. It is the officials of the Miners' Union who have the grievance. They are the ones that have stirred up things.

"We advanced the wages of the miners—underground men—25c all around. This took effect the first of this month, and we have heard no complaint from individuals. It is the union rather than the men after more money. The 25c raise was voluntary, coming without any requests from the men."

"Mr. Moyer denies that the raise was voluntary, saying that the men, through agitation, brought it about. According to him, the men believed they were entitled to more money by reason of the general raise in wages in the mines of Montana last June. The men at Bingham, says Mr. Moyer, maintain that even should they get an additional

advance of 50c a day, they would still get less than for the same labor in the Montana mines.

"The situation at Bingham yesterday was tense, although the mines worked without any interruption. Mr. Moyer passed the whole day in Salt Lake trying to arrange a conference with the mine owners, but late

last night had not been successful.

"Of about 5,000 men working in and about the mines at Bingham, one estimate says that about one-fourth would strike. These are the underground men, said to be solidly organized; while the others are surface men."

The Religious Press Prostituted

IN THE ISSUE of The Miners' Magazine of September 12th we felt called upon to disrobe a *false alarm* who happens to edit a Catholic publication at Antigonish, known as the Casket. We always feel reluctant to use the flail or scalpel on a lickspittle who, under the guise of religion, panders to that element of society that reaps profit from the sweat of ill-paid toil. But in our experience, we have discerned that some so-called religious editors have a voracious appetite for ducats, and we have observed that truth, honor and conscience are thrown aside when opportunities present themselves to impose on the credulity of the unsophisticated. The editorial which appeared in the Casket and to which we replied in the issue of September 12th, met with the approval of the Catholic Record, published at London, Ontario, judging from the following, which appeared on the editorial page:

"If on our list of subscribers there happen to be a Catholic who is inclined to flirt with Socialism, we would ask him to read carefully the article in this week's paper which we copy from the Antigonish Casket. Therein the editor gives a Socialist with an Irish name a dressing down which may deter others from entering the ranks of that crazy cult. Mr. John M. O'Neill, the person to whom he refers, appears to be one of those human gramophones who is prepared on the slightest provocation to let loose a torrent of meaningless verbiage. His utterances give us a true picture of the average Socialist stump speaker. If one in poor circumstances who has a friendly eye for Socialism will ask the Socialist orator of some means to divide up his present holdings with his poor neighbors, he will be met with a scowl and a peremptory refusal. Socialism in theory and Socialism in practice are two very different things. More power to you, editor of the Casket. When Mr. John M. O'Neill reads your article, if he has any sense of shame left, he will go in hiding."

The above editorial shows the ponderous intellect of the scribbling scavenger who furnishes verbal garbage to satiate the mentality of weaklings who have vacant apartments in their cupolas. It is safe to assume that men and women of intellectual weight, do not peruse the pages of the Record, for there is nothing to be learned from a light-weight sheet carrying the ebullitions of a driveling nonentity whose ocular vision has been obscured by the cobwebs of superstition. As a sample of the intelligence of the editor of the Record, the following paragraph proves conclusively that he is as brainless as a chattering idiot, and if honest in his conclusions, has no more conception of the principles or doctrines of Socialism than a masculine bovine has of the planetary system.

The brilliant, intellectual gem reads as follows:

"If one in poor circumstances who has a friendly eye for Socialism will ask the Socialist orator of some means to divide up his present holdings with his poorer neighbors, he will meet with a scowl and a peremptory refusal."

No Socialist will deny that the beggar or mendicant who asks for *value* which his *labor* did not produce, will be met with "a peremptory refusal."

Upon what moral grounds should the man who has accumulated values through *his labor* "divide up" with the applicant whose labor is not represented in the *values* held by another?

Dividing up is repugnant to the Socialist, and for that reason, the Socialist is up in arms against the system that has made millionaires and tramps and built palaces and hovels.

The great mass of the people who have earned their bread in the sweat of labor have *divided up* with the Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Fricks, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Astors and all the other heartless and soulless exploiters, until plutocracy, drunk with power, has become the despot of the earth.

The federal statistics of America show that labor produces a social value of nearly \$2,500 per annum, and statistics again show that *labor* receives less than \$500 per annum.

Why does *labor* not receive the full social value of the product of its toil? It is owing to the fact that *labor* is now *dividing up* with a master class, that in ages gone by, through legalized conspiracies in the shape of laws, disinherited the many and made it possible for the comparatively few to become the owners of the earth.

In the same issue of the Record in which the Casket is complimented

for its imbecile assault on Socialism and its scurrilous excoiation of the editor of The Miners' Magazine, we find the following advertisement:

READ THIS BOOK OR YOU LOSE.

It Is Sent to You Free of Charge But It Is Worth Money.—Tells of a Catholic Organization, Approved by the Catholic Hierarchy and Leading Financiers of two Countries.

It's a mistake to think there are no longer opportunities for the investor to get in upon the "ground floor" of a good, paying, and yet perfectly safe financial corporation. The history of the Bell Telephone and kindred enterprises are being, and will be, repeated time and again.

This book, which will be sent free to every reader of this publication who has \$20 or more to invest, tells of such an opportunity. It is a complete history of the conception, present achievements and future prospects of a *financial organization* founded upon the *safest business* principles, and bearing the stamp of approval from Archbishops, Bishops, Priests and laymen of the Catholic Church, both in the United States and Canada.

It also gives much valuable information about the enormous earnings of similar organizations during the past 20 years, and the great increase in the value of their stocks, showing positively where this organization (being conducted along identical lines) cannot help but be a source of large income to the investor.

Members of the Catholic Church have contributed millions of dollars to the success of these organizations and have helped swell the great dividends of their shareholders. This free book tells how Catholics may, in the future, divert these large profits to themselves, and how they may not only share in liberal dividends, but may also be the means of aiding some of the many worthy institutions of their Church, and which are dear to every Catholic heart.

It shows, also, how the organization in question can earn from 25 to 40 per cent. more than the older companies that are now operating, thus enabling Catholics to earn a greater rate of interest on their money by investing in their own organization.

Do not think this is one of the financial schemes destined to end in air, or that it is a talisman to create a fortune over night; it is a sound business proposition endorsed by banks and government officials.

Send for the book, if you are a Catholic, for none others can participate in this enterprise.

The door of opportunity stands open: "*Read this book, or you lose.*"

Address, Mr. Philip Harding, Dept. P. 604, Box 1301, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive a copy by return mail.

The above advertisement speaks for itself and needs but little comment from the editor of the Magazine to demonstrate the false pretenses and hypocrisy of a sectarian editor, who wears the cloak of religion to lure coin from the pockets of the susceptible, to fill the coffers of an aggregation of stock-jobbers.

The advertisement holds out the inducement to Catholics that this organization, organized exclusively for Catholics, "can earn 25 to 40 per cent. more than the older companies that are now operating."

This organization can only "make good" by its manipulators being smoother adepts at the game of legalized robbery.

The editor of the Record, to justify the acceptance of such an advertisement may hold that, because the Record received its legal rates of advertising, that no laws of moral rectitude were violated.

If *payment* for such an *advertisement* makes its acceptance morally right, then Judas should be exonerated, for he was paid when he betrayed Christ.

The sham and hypocrisy that grow out of the present industrial system demand that capitalism shall be overthrown and that Socialism shall be ushered in, in order that justice shall be seated on its throne.

The wrongs and crimes bred from exploitation make it necessary that slaves shall come together in a mighty, invincible army, and strangle to death the hellish system that even goes so far as to prostitute a press that is presumed to be dedicated to the principles of Christianity.

The Catholic Campaign

WE WONDER if it isn't about time for intelligent Catholic workmen to ask their priests, bishops and cardinals what remedy they propose for present social conditions. Have they any remedy? Do they know what the conditions really are? All the higher functionaries of the church are vigorously attacking Socialism. Cardinal Gibbons has gone further than any of the others by assailing even govern-

ment ownership. What does any one of them suggest to lighten the world-wide misery of the masses?

As Socialists we have nothing whatever to do with the arguments for or against any religious faith. Socialism appeals to the men of every creed to join together in establishing on this earth an economic system which will abolish poverty and misery. The Catholic working-

man should be just as much interested in this appeal as the Protestant, the Mohammedan, the Jew or the Agnostic.

As Socialists we criticize no particular religious creed. A Protestant Socialist may assail Catholicism, or an Agnostic Socialist may assail Protestantism, but he does so as a Protestant or an Agnostic, and not as a Socialist.

Ecclesiasticism, however, is not religion.

The church organization is a different entity from the religious faith which it professes to uphold. To criticize the one is not necessarily to criticize the other. There may be nothing in the Catholic creed opposed to Socialism, and yet Catholic functionaries and Catholic organizations may assail Socialism as they are now doing, with bitter denunciations. He would be a knave or a bigot who would for a moment suggest that the Socialists should acquiesce in this campaign of denunciation out of fear that they might be regarded as "attacking the Catholic religion."

The poverty and misery of large sections of the working class is a fact which every sincere man and woman knows or can easily ascertain. Year after year conditions go on, much the same. In some respects there is a positive retrogression. There is an increase of destitution. There is an increase of vice, crime and insanity; there is an increase in the maiming and slaughter of the workers in the factories and mines and on the railroads.

What do these Catholic leaders propose to do about it? Do they propose increased charity or liberality on the part of the masters or a greater righteousness on the part of the workers? Either suggestion is an insult to the class that suffer and toil.

In whose interest are these anti-Socialist diatribes given? To what

section of the community do they most appeal? To the master class, of course, because these sanctimonious pronouncements give fresh assurance that things may go on as before and that the unrest of the masses will be quieted. But what word of sympathy or hope is there for the workers? Not one word that bears any significance of interest in their lot or of promise of betterment.

The Catholic anti-Socialist campaign is a campaign in behalf of capitalism. It is a campaign in behalf of things as they are—in behalf of a continuance of poverty and misery for the vast majority and of luxury for a few. To a considerable extent this campaign is being financed by capitalist interests. It will be more heavily financed in proportion as it is found to be effective. In other words, if the progress of this campaign gives strong assurance that the Catholic leaders can quiet the social unrest, they may draw upon capitalist funds to any extent. Such a result is worth millions, even billions, to the beneficiaries of the present system.

The mere bagatelle of \$25,000 which a rich Jew recently donated to Cardinal Gibbons to be used in the campaign against Socialism is but an indication and a forerunner of what will be forthcoming. Capitalism has neither religion nor politics. It contributes solely for results. The individual capitalist may be Jewish, Agnostic, Protestant or Catholic, but each will contribute with equal liberality to a Catholic campaign if only it can produce the desired results, of quieting the masses.

What do you Catholic workingmen propose to do about this campaign? Do you propose to be sold into slavery forever? Do you want present conditions to be insured a perpetual continuance? Isn't it about time for you yourselves to take a hand in the game.—National Socialist, Washington, D. C.

Mines, Unions and Wages

IN MONTANA the copper miners receive better wages than any other miners in the United States. Nor in Montana is there any man employed in a smelter for less than \$3 for eight hours' work, except in one smelter controlled by the smelter trust. The wages in Montana mines have always been fairly remunerative since the time of Marcus Daly, a miner in his early days and always the champion of fair wages for his men. In Colorado smelters receive \$1.75 a day. The Guggenheim interests, which control the smelter trust, are bitter enemies of organized labor. The Amalgamated Copper Company, organized by Standard Oil capitalists, has been just, as compared with other large employers, in the treatment and wages of its employes. The Standard Oil Company has the same reputation. In the long run such a policy pays. Employes are enabled to rear families and thus become attached to their communities and to their best traditions. The average wage in copper and iron mines in Michigan is about \$65 per month. In Minnesota—where the iron mines are owned by the steel trust—and in Wisconsin, the wages are practically the same as in Michigan. Yet, living is as high in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota as in Montana, excepting, perhaps, in the matter of rents; and the difference, considering the housing of miners, is not great. As a rule, where union labor obtains, the compensation is fairer and conditions more tolerable for men. A union lately organized in the Flat River district of Missouri, where wages

were about the same as in Michigan, has secured an advance of 25 cents a day. The average wage of the zinc miner in Joplin, Mo., is from \$65 to \$70 per month. Three years ago the Homestake mine in South Dakota, principally owned by the mother of William Randolph Hearst, adopted a blacklist system. Each miner was compelled on the penalty of discharge to agree to discontinue membership in his union and refuse to join any labor organization during the term of his future employment with the Homestake Company.

The local union had existed for thirty years. It owned property worth \$150,000. Two thousand of the 2,500 employes refused the conditions. They left their homes which many of them owned, and the service of a corporation in which half of them toiled for over a score of years, to seek employment elsewhere.

No man could show greater devotion to principle. There was no other dispute between the men and the company than the question of membership in their union, and that question was forced by the company. Thirty years of association during which time the Homestake company had recognized the union, had attached the men to this organization and its associations. These they were compelled with the home associations to relinquish. This story may be compared with the treatment which Mr. Hearst has been handing the employes of his Chicago newspaper.—Iron City Trades Journal, Pittsburg, Pa.

Capitalist Revelry

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT gave a Persian ball recently that cost \$175,000. The invited guests at the ball wore gems that were valued at \$10,000,000. Mrs. Vanderbilt did not earn the \$175,000 that she squandered in giving her guests a "taste of high life," nor did the guests, loaded with sparkling gems, earn the money that paid for the gorgeous display of dazzling jewels.

But *labor*, ill-paid, and starving, furnished the dividends which enabled proud and haughty aristocracy to revel in the magnificence of indolent splendor.

When will labor revolt against the hellish system that bedecks parasites with jewels and writes the scarlet letter of shame on the brow of virtue?

When *labor* knows the class struggle and becomes class-loyal, *labor* will end the reign of legalized robbery that puts silk and satin on exploiters and rags on the exploited.

"Education and slavery cannot exist together in one land," and Vanderbilt balls and monkey dinners are teaching lessons that will cause the enslaved to rise from their knees and stand upon their feet, to grapple with a civilization that is loaded with sighs and sobs and reddened with human blood.

Labor has been patient, while plutocracy has curled its sneering lips in mockery and derision, but *patience* has a *limit*, and the gloom of the long night of misery will be dispelled by the sunburst of economic freedom that will bequeath to humanity the stolen heritage which the conspiracy of the ages has legalized.

Dives will little longer hold Lazarus in poverty.

The beggar for the pittance of wage slavery will soon scorn to accept the crumbs from the hand of a master class.

The *slave* is being converted into a *man* and capitalist revelry must go down to its Waterloo.

Our Glorious Civilization

AMERICA, with its rich soil, diversified climate, bountiful crops and great railroad systems linking every part together, is the richest country in the world. Wealth in agriculture, manufactures and the arts is produced in superabundance by millions of workers whose skill and industry have never been equaled by any people. This country has surpassed all records in its colossal achievements of a private and public nature. Provisions have been made for convenience and luxury such as have never been excelled in any age, anywhere.

It would seem that in this land, blessed by such a beneficent nature, all should enjoy an abundance of the necessities and luxuries of life. A disinterested onlooker would at least think that the creators of all

wealth, the workers, should have all their reasonable wants supplied. But no; with all our fabulous wealth there are thousands in poverty—yes, actually hungry and often cold and shelterless. They are not in this condition through choice, but are the victims of the miserable failure of modern society to solve its greatest problem—the distribution of wealth. Through a long series of plots and schemes under the guise of the crime called business the non-producers have managed to separate the producers from the fruits of their toil. Those who are enjoying a plentitude of everything are generally the producers of nothing.

The rich have accumulated wealth by underpaying and overworking labor, and with the money that the workers earned, but did not re-

ceive, they have been enabled to appropriate all the vast machinery of production. Through their ownership they control all the jobs, and only give employment to labor provided it agrees to surrender the major portion of its produce and only gives wages barely sufficient to provide a miserable existence. Even employment is not guaranteed every willing worker, for there is always a vast army of jobless wearily seeking a master. This unemployed army is the tragedy of the age. To be a job seeker is at once the most humiliating, hardest and cruelest punishment ever inflicted by mankind on one of its kind. No desert is more desolate, no country more cold or land more lonely than a crowded city is to the forlorn men, women and children trampling from place to place, begging for someone to buy the only thing they have to sell—their labor power—their very selves. And to think that our so-called civilization inflicts this degradation on fathers of families, widows, perhaps the mothers of babies; innocent girls and even immature children. The greater their necessity the greater their woe, for diabolical capitalism owes its very existence on taking advantage of the dire need of its victims. The wages offered the workers are the lowest when their needs and numbers are the greatest.

What is the use of continuing a description of our shame? Every reader knows the chain of misery, poverty, prostitution, crime, corrup-

tion and debauchery which exist everywhere. Babylon, Sodom and Gomorrah, or Rome, at the depths of their wickedness never surpassed modern America. Our day and generation will be recorded in history as one of the darkest ages of the world; but this may be made the darkness before dawn if the workers decide to make it so. We are the sufferers. We are the victims of this cursed system which robs the workers and rewards the shirkers.

The workers constitute by far a majority of the people and can shape the structure of society. Those who are profiting at the expense of labor can not be expected to change conditions which they now enjoy. Those who are wallowing in the mire of debauchery and corruption can not be expected to bring a change. They are too polluted to expect anything from but to breed more of their kind. The vast multitude of men and women of the working class must make the change. Each has an individual responsibility, an individual duty which can only be performed by making a united effort to put an end to the cursed system forever. All must realize that the indictment against present conditions is a charge against themselves, for the workers can change all these things if they will but exercise common intelligence, and with a solid phalanx attack the citadel of capitalism, destroy it, burying wage slavery in its ruins and erecting in its place the structure of Industrial Freedom.—Machnists' Monthly Bulletin.

Handford Reversed

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States has agreed to a reversal of the Hanford decision which revoked the citizenship of a man named Oleson in Seattle, Wash., on the grounds that he was a Socialist.

The Department of Justice in handing down such a decision has established a precedent that will scarcely be ignored by the courts.

It is a well known fact that the vast majority of men on the bench feel an antipathy to the man whose political convictions are not in harmony with the tenets of the old political combinations, whose principles are dedicated to exploitation and whose platforms are drafted by the paid agents of capitalism.

This judicial opposition comes from the fact that nearly all judges on the bench owe their positions to the influences of powerful combinations of wealth.

Judge Hanford, the judicial autocrat who stripped Oleson of his citizenship, saw the storm that was gathering, and, like a gentleman, forwarded his resignation to Washington, in order that a congressional investigation that was disclosing the corruption and debauchery of a

judicial record that was putrid with moral rottenness, might not be further exposed to the vision of the people.

The disclosures in the Hanford case have given an impetus to the judicial recall, as the investigation in the congressional committee uncovered some carrion that in no way reflects any credit on our courts.

Judge Hanford stands disgraced and dishonored, and the very fact that he tendered his resignation ere a congressional committee had gone very far into his infirmities and defects, prove conclusively that Hanford knew of his guilt, and felt that conviction was inevitable.

The time is almost here when judges will hesitate to become brazen and shameless in handing down decisions that are infamous, for the reason that the labor and Socialist press in this country have become so powerful that corrupt judges cannot hope to escape the penalty of their official acts.

The combinations that used Hanford to legalize their villainy were the "higher-ups" who commanded Hanford to forward his resignation to Washington, for these "higher-ups" realized that the investigation carried to its conclusion would have probably resulted disastrously to those "pillars of society" who, like kings of old, "can do no wrong!"

The Nevada United States Senatorship — To Organize Labor in Nevada

Editor Miners' Magazine—

Under the above heading I have a word to say in behalf of a brilliant and able young man, who is in the race for this important office and to convince, if I can, the miner and the wage-worker that without regard to party, that their interests are vitally concerned in voting for this young man.

First of all, Judge Massey, the Republican candidate, is a representative of the old regime, a good, kindly old gentleman, easily persuaded that the men who provide pleasant things for him—railway passes, telephone franks, etc.—are right good sort of fellows, and so, by reason of his age, he falls into the very trap set for him by the interests. He was appointed at the instance of Wingfield, who has absolute charge of the Republican party, and proposes, with the aid of the Southern Pacific, to have absolute charge of the state. The cashier of Wingfield's bank is to be national committeeman, and Mr. Gibbons is state central committeeman. Wingfield proposes to succeed. He can do it better by putting kindly old Judge Massey forward as a stalking horse, and when he succeeds, rest assured that the condition of organized labor in Nevada will be made utterly intolerable.

Mr. Sardis Summerfield, the Bull Moose candidate, was Nixon's man in his campaigns and was attorney for the Southern Pacific railway. Either Massey or Summerfield spells Wingfield, and Wingfield spells the utter rout of organized labor.

Mr. Steele, the Socialist candidate, is undoubtedly a good man—but he has no chance whatever, none at all; hence it would be folly to divide the vote at this important time.

The Hon. Key Pittman, who was a candidate some two years ago, came out squarely for the masses against the interests and then as now earnestly and persistently urged, the reduction of the tariff, the taxation of fixed incomes, the election of senators by direct vote of the people, direct primaries, equal suffrage, initiative, referendum and recall, and those vital principles that are causing the Interests to seek safety from the just wrath of an outraged people.

The writer of this article lined up with the Republican party in the years when that party stood for liberty and equality, but he now desires to record himself as in line with those who want liberty restored to the masses of the people from whom it is taken; the overthrow of the special privileged classes and a square deal for every American citizen.

While the Hon. Key Pittman is lined up with the Democratic party, yet the principles that he stands for, as shown in all his addresses, his work and his life, make him the chiefest friend of organized labor in this campaign.

I ask organized labor to study these facts and then to vote for the man who is nearest to them, and who, free from all alliances and backed by the faith of the people of Nevada, will go into the United States Senate, there to put in practice the principles that he advocates, fairness in dealing with all the people all the time and to secure to organized labor the just proportion of its earnings.

Respectfully,
O. N. HILTON.

A Petition for Intervention in Louisiana

Honorable William H. Taft, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency:

The daily papers of even date, September 9, 1912, report that you are seriously considering the calling of Congress in special session for the purpose of authorizing intervention in Mexico, on the ground that there American citizens have been "robbed, assaulted and even mur-

dered." Should you issue this call, we petition Your Excellency to at the same time ask Congress for authority to intervene in the State of Louisiana, for here a Republican form of government no longer exists, all the guarantees of the federal and state constitution having been overthrown by a combine of corporations known as the Southern Lumber Operators' Association.

As ground for this petition, we set forth the following illegal acts

and inhuman deeds: The association, operating over several southern states, has established a "clearing-house for labor," and no man today can secure employment in the southern lumber industry unless he takes an anti-union oath and signs an employment application blank, releasing everyone, except himself, from legal liability; it has, through this "clearing-house," blacklisted and hounded from state to state more than 1,000 men, thereby causing them, their friends and families untold suffering; it holds thousands of other workers, especially the colored people, under conditions that are nothing short of peonage; it has fenced in whole towns, even including the United States postoffice; it forces us, the postoffices in the timber belt being nearly always in a company commissary or under the company's control, to register large amounts of our mail or it never reaches destination, the association thereby committing against us what it cries from the housetops we are *intending* to do, sabotage in one of its worst forms; it has imported into the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi an army of gunmen of the worst and lowest type and these thugs have been commissioned as deputy sheriffs by the local authorities and turned loose to carry on their trade of promoting lawlessness and murder. A few specific cases will prove to Your Excellency that we have not overdrawn the picture of conditions existing in the southern timber belt, especially in Louisiana, though its state government is now in the hands of "progressive" Democrats and Republicans.

Several months ago President A. L. Emerson of the Brotherhood was assaulted in Lake Charles, La., by General Manager Sheffield Bridgewater, of the Industrial Lumber Co., knocked down, and nothing was ever done to Bridgewater; at Zwolle, La., Organizer Wiggins was only saved from being lynched by the thugs of the Sabine Lumber Co., by the timely arrival of union men and sympathizers, and not one of these thugs was even so much as arrested; at Oakdale, La., on July 6, 1912, a thug of the Industrial Lumber Co. fired two shots from a rifle at H. G. Creel, and, when Creel attempted to make an affidavit against his would-be assassin, he was told he "could not do so, as he was not a resident of Louisiana," and, when he finally made the affidavit, the thug was immediately released on bail; on July the 7th, while the Brotherhood and its allies were holding a meeting on the public road at Grabow, La., they were fired upon by gun men concealed in several different places

on the plant of the Galloway Lumber Co., three men were killed outright—two unionists and one gun man—and forty or more wounded, one of whom has since died, a unionist, making a total of four deaths on account of the Grabow "riot."

Though women and children were in our assembly the meeting was fired upon by fifteen to twenty gun men using pump guns and rifles loaded with buckshot and soft-nosed, copper-cased bullets, which last is a weapon we understand the laws of war prohibit being used even against savages. Immediately following the trouble, our people were arrested and indicted by the wholesale and there are now sixty-four of our men and boys in the parish prison at Lake Charles, La., awaiting trial on three charges each of murder in the first degree, while the grand jury released all the saw mill owners and their gun men. Since this "riot," during the month of August Carl Cunningham was strapped to a log and frightfully beaten by the thugs of the Great Southern Lumber Co., at Bogalusa, La., because he was "suspected" of being a union man; and William M. Witt, at the same place, was called into the company's "police headquarters" for having committed the crime of distributing a few of our appeals for funds with which to defend our indicted brothers, cross-questioned and insulted in the vilest manner for over two hours and then ordered out of town at midnight under "penalty" if he ever returned.

Nor is this one-tenth, Your Excellency, of the crimes and outrages that have been committed by the private army of the association. Contrary to all law and constitutional guarantees, the association has proclaimed martial law and established a reign of terror throughout the state, and the governor of Louisiana, having ignored all our protests and petitions for redress of these lawless and unbearable conditions, therefore, Your Excellency, we petition you that you ask of Congress the authority to intervene in Louisiana as well as Mexico, and this petition we make of you on the ground that a republican form of government no longer exists in the state of Louisiana.

Respectfully yours,

BROTHERHOOD OF TIMBER WORKERS,

(Seal)

By Committee of Defense.

Report of Fraternal Delegates to the Western Federation of Miners

AT TEN-THIRTY O'CLOCK on the morning of July 15, 1912, the gavel fell, calling the representatives of the metalliferous mines, mills and smelters, to order.

This would seem just as any other labor convention to the stranger, or the uninitiated. They, the delegates, looked just about the same as the same number of men representing an honest cause from any walk of life would look. There were the same different nationalities and tongues we see and hear in our own conventions. The same good-natured raillery between the "Far-up" and the "Far-down"; the broad dialect of the Midland counties, the Highlandman, the Frenchman, Italian, Slav, Finn and others. But, to those who understood, who knew the torture, the Inquisition, the brutality, that this organization has been subjected to, who knew that here in Victor, Colorado, and vicinity, was the storm center of one of the most inhuman and criminal wars ever waged against the workers, it had a greater significance than that.

Here men were hung up by the thumbs, deported from their homes, their families insulted and assaulted, bullpens reared, printing plants destroyed, men killed in cold blood, in open daylight, by men in the United States uniform.

And this was one of the places where they said "They can't come back!" "Organized labor will never again rear its head in the gold fields"—and here, on the morning of July 15, 1912, were the representatives of all the metalliferous miners on the American continent, quietly and unconcernedly seating themselves in a hall that was erected by them in the days when the Cripple Creek district was a fairly decent place for union men to live in, and which has withstood the bombardment of Sherman Bell and the rest of Colorado's "Black Hundreds," and which will be used in the days to come for the again solidly organized Western Federation of Miners in that district.

Truly they have never found a place on this earth yet where organized labor cannot and will not go. The owners of the earth, with the subsidized courts and soldiery, may halt us temporarily in Colorado, Idaho, West Virginia, and the "Solid South," but that is all. The cause of the workers knows no surrender.

And then, another significant thing happened. The mayor of the city of Victor arose and welcomed the delegates to the city on behalf of organized labor and an entire city administration who were all trades unionists and Socialists. This was decidedly some change from the Peabody-Verdeburg-Sherman Bell days, for Victor.

And that quiet, thoughtful-looking man who is calling the convention to order, is Charles H. Moyer, the man they could neither bribe, intimidate or kill.

After the preliminaries had been gone through and the delegates properly seated, President Moyer read his annual report to the convention. This report was an extensive one, covering those things that were of such importance to the membership, thoroughly and well. In his report President Moyer dealt with the element that has either con-

sciously or unconsciously done more to create dissension in the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners than any other agency.

This element, under the leadership (?) of one Thomas Campbell of Butte, Montana, has been pursuing the same tactics that their kind have in every branch of the labor movement where they could find an opportunity. While professing to be the heralds of "solidarity," they have never let an opportunity go by to preach and practice dissension. There is no doubt but that some honest, well-meaning fellows have been misled by the insane prating of these industrial fakers, but surely the time has arrived when every sincere, wide-awake member of organized labor must know this coterie of character-assassins for just what they are, and no member of organized labor can be longer excused for herding with them. In the future men or women who openly ally themselves with these "coyote revolutionists" can expect to be judged by the company they keep.

On the morning of the second day's session, President Moyer invited Fraternal Delegate James Lord of the United Mine Workers of America, to address the convention. Brother Lord spoke of the struggle between capital and labor in general, and especially on the conflicts between capital and labor in general, and especially on the conflicts between the two miners' organizations and the American courts and military. He also showed the advantage of the check-off system, and the system of joint wage agreements.

In the afternoon Frank Cameron, Fraternal Delegate from the United Mine Workers of America, addressed the convention. Brother Cameron also showed the advantages the coal miners enjoy through the system of checking off dues and assessments, and the joint agreement, and urged the delegation to do all in their power to institute the same thing in their organization.

Later on, after a lengthy discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 225 to 1.

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, Every year the Western Federation of Miners spends thousands of dollars for organizing purposes, and

"Whereas, The results obtained from the expenditure of this large sum of money and the energetic effort of the organization along this line are comparatively insignificant owing to the lack of a well-defined policy on the part of the organization in dealing with the industrial problem and in the adjustment of difficulties arising between the members of this organization and the employers, and

"Whereas, Experience in the past twenty years has demonstrated to us the non-stability of our local unions under the present system of organization, therefore be it

"Resolved, By this, the 20th annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, That we recommend the adoption of the United Mine Workers' system in the adjustment of any and all industrial disputes that may arise in the future between the members of this organization and the employers, and be it

"Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this convention to revise our constitution and amend the same to conform with the sentiment expressed in this resolution; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, as delegates to this convention will recommend to the rank and file of this organization that they adopt the same."

Mrs. Joseph D. Cannon was invited to address the convention, and rendered an eloquent and instructive address. She dealt with the economic struggle of the workers; dealt with the causes rather than effects, and advocated unity of action and solidarity, both on the industrial and political field. The strongest feature of her address was the appeal for the universal franchise for both men and women.

Mrs. Cannon is a real orator and deals with live and present-day issues as they affect organized labor and the working class in general, and the convention held itself fortunate in having her with them. On the fifth day, at the morning session, Thomas Campbell, the "Modern Spartacus," sent a communication to the convention asking that he be heard "on matters of much concern to himself and the membership of the Western Federation of Miners," stating that his efforts to appear before the convention so far had been in vain. President Moyer stated to the convention that the request was misleading, as Thomas Campbell up to that time had never asked for the floor. On motion Campbell was allowed the floor.

President Moyer told the convention that in order to save time and with a view to getting all the facts before the convention, that he was willing to waive his constitutional rights, and the convention proceeded with the charges made by Campbell, and he would abide by their decision, and asked Campbell if he was willing to do the same. After some parleying, Campbell agreed to this.

The entire forenoon of Saturday was taken up in executive session of the hearing of these charges. At noon the convention adjourned, arrangements having been made for the entire delegation to go over to Cripple Creek and hold a session in the Miners' hall there.

President Moyer called the convention to order at 2 p. m., in the Miners' hall at Cripple Creek, and addresses were made by President Moyer, Delegate Dinwiddie, Board Member Joseph D. Cannon and James Lord. The old slogan, "they can't come back," seemed to be entirely forgotten, as the meeting was packed. All the available room not taken by the delegates was used by spectators, business men, etc., and the wish was fervently expressed by several of Cripple Creek's business men that "we wish you were back." They have realized their mistake in joining hands with the hired mercenaries of the barons of Colorado, and realized it to their sorrow, and will welcome the day when the banner of the Western Federation of Miners again floats over the Cripple Creek district.

On Monday the convention again assembled at the Victor union miners' hall and the investigation of the "Campbell Case" resumed. At the end of the hearing, which came on Tuesday, after every detail of his campaign of slander had been thoroughly aired and he had been given every chance to prove his charges, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, The said Charles H. Moyer and said Thomas Campbell, in statements made by each of them to the convention, waived and surrendered all their rights and privileges in their local unions, and placed themselves unconditionally in the jurisdiction of the Twentieth Annual Convention, to be governed and bound by its decision as the final verdict in the case at issue, and

"Whereas, After due, mature and impartial consideration of all evidence and testimony presented to the convention by the said Charles H. Moyer and Thomas Campbell, together with the testimony of such witnesses as were called to testify, and

"Whereas, After having carefully and impartially weighed the evidence as presented, we find the said Thomas Campbell not only guilty as charged, of conduct unbecoming a member of the Western Federation of Miners, but further of treason not only to the Western Federation of Miners but to the whole labor movement of America, in that he associated himself in a campaign of lies, vilifications and libelous misrepresentation with known enemies of the Western Federation of Miners; he, Thomas Campbell, hindered the work of organization by disseminating the lie that the Western Federation of Miners was floundering on the rocks of destruction and was impotent to protect its membership. He attempted to destroy the confidence of the membership in the honor and integrity of their officers and representatives and maligned the character of all those who opposed him in his work of destruction; be it therefore

"Resolved, By the Delegates to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, assembled as a committee of the whole to hear testimony and render their verdict in the case. That the said Thomas Campbell be expelled from the Western Federation of Miners."

The following resolution was then adopted without a dissenting vote:

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas, Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has been charged with deceiving the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and of having acted in a manner detrimental to the interests of the Western Federation of Miners, and of being in collusion with the lieutenants of the Amalgamated Copper

Company, voluntarily waived all rights as a member of his local union and declared himself ready for trial, and

"Whereas, Every act of his official career that had been questioned and was brought to the notice of the convention, not one of which but had been approved by a referendum of the membership, and had been carried out along the lines of the referendum after full opportunity for study and discussion, and

"Whereas, Not a scintilla of evidence was produced after a most searching investigation showing that Charles H. Moyer had in any instance acted other than with an eye single to the welfare of the Western Federation of Miners, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, that Charles H. Moyer stands completely exonerated of any act detrimental to the Western Federation of Miners and further that the charges instead of detracting from him have but added to the lustre of his devoted services in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners and the working class."

To those who had been led to believe that this Thomas Campbell had any of the elements of leadership necessary for the guidance of a progressive movement, such as the Western Federation of Miners, this investigation must have been a lesson never to be forgotten. He presented a sorry spectacle as he stood for the greater part of three days, vainly striving to justify his position, and utterly failing to prove one charge or establishing one fact. He did establish to the satisfaction of everyone that he was possessed of neither ability, common sense or decency.

The time spent in this hearing, though costly, was one of the best investments the Western Federation of Miners ever made, and it is our belief that the example set by our brothers of the West in dealing with these representatives of the "scandal syndicate" can be well emulated by our own and other organizations. We believe that the time has arrived in the history of the labor movement when those who speak treason to the labor movement should be put on the outside, where they properly belong. No man can successfully deny the philosophy of industrial unionism; but we question the sincerity of those who, while shouting industrialism and solidarity, are ever at work trying to drive a dagger in the backs of the existing labor movement; who, in order to prove their philosophy, must lie about those whom the workers have selected to serve them; must murder good men's characters.

Thomas Campbell performed the feat of the proverbial calf when he got all the rope he wanted.

We are especially pleased to report that the sentiment of the delegation, after a thorough discussion and understanding of the check-off system, and the joint agreement method, was practically unanimous in favor of both, and we believe that this convention has adopted such legislation as will bring greater and better results to their organization than ever before.

We were allowed all the privileges of delegates in any of the discussions on the floor of the convention, and were invited to meet with the committee on constitution, which agreed on the following amendment to the constitution, which was adopted by the convention:

"Local unions or groups of local unions may enter into wage agreements for a specified time, providing such agreements have the approval of the executive board.

"Negotiations for agreements must be made between the representatives of the local or locals affected, and the employers, with at least one member of the general organization present."

The convention also went on record as favoring alliance with the International Mining Congress, and elected President Moyer to represent them in the next world's congress.

The fraternal delegates who will represent the Western Federation of Miners at our next international convention are Roderick McKenzie of Colorado and John Valimaki of Michigan. Both have been prominent in the affairs of the Western Federation of Miners, are able speakers and will represent their organization with credit.

The convention concluded its work on Friday, July 26th, after a few short addresses by members of the official staff and the fraternal delegates.

Their next convention will be held at Hancock, Michigan.

We wish to especially commend the citizens and city administration of Victor for the kind and hospitable manner in which they treated the delegation, and we will always carry a pleasant recollection of this visit to our western brothers' convention. No one could have been better treated than we were, and never were the relations existing between the two organizations better. Our fight is the same, our ideals the same, our ultimate goal the same.

The future of the Western Federation of Miners looks bright. The terrible experiences they have had, the reverses they have met, the comrades they have lost, submerged in the great whirlpool of capitalism, have cemented the ties of brotherhood the closer, and while the suffering and sacrifice of yesterday brings its sad memories, it also strengthens the bonds of unionism and steels the arm and strengthens the heart for tomorrow's struggle. They know that no power from without can break them, and they have shown that they are capable of taking care of those who would break them from within, and they will go marching on making things better and brighter as they go, until the workers of the world shall have come into their own, and bullpens and injunctions, strikes and panics will live only in memory; when *Justice* shall displace charity and patronage, and the workers of the world receive the full social value of that which they produce.

FRANK CAMERON,
JAMES LORD.

The Workingman

HE MAKES Everything.

He makes butter and eats oleo.
 He makes overcoats and freezes.
 He builds palaces and lives in shacks.
 He raises the corn and eats the husks.
 He builds automobiles and walks home.
 He makes kid gloves and wears mittens.
 He makes fine tobacco and chews scrap.
 He makes fine flour and eats stale bread.
 He makes fine clothing and wears shoddy.
 He makes silk socks and wears cotton ones.
 He makes good cigars and smokes two-fers.
 He builds electric light plants and burns oil.
 He makes dress suit shirts and wears flannel.
 He produces fine beef and eats the soupbone.
 He makes carriages and pushes a wheelbarrow.
 He makes broadcloth pants and wears overalls.
 He makes meerschaum pipes and smokes clay.
 He makes stovepipe hats and wears cheap derbys.
 He digs the gold and has his teeth filled with cement.
 He builds fine cafes and eats at the lunch counter.
 He makes patent leather shoes and wears brogans.
 He builds baseball grand stands and sits in the bleachers.
 He makes the palace car and rides in the side-door sleeper.
 He builds grand opera houses and goes to the nickel shows.
 He makes silk suspenders and holds his pants up with nails.
 He makes fine furniture and uses cheap instalment stuff.
 He makes the shrouds, the coffins and tombs, and when he dies he sleeps in potter's field.
 Workers, wake up! You have nothing to lost but your chains, and a world to gain!—Emancipator.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of John and Mike Ryan, formerly of Ozark, Jackson county, Iowa, and Park City, Utah. Address William Ryan, 106 Main street, Dubuque, Iowa.
 (4 issues)

NOTICE TO PERCY W. YOUNG.

Mrs. Anna B. Young of Homestead Park, Homestead, Pennsylvania, wishes a reconciliation with her husband, Percy W. Young. Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Percy W. Young will do a great favor to his wife by acquainting him of this notice. Address Mrs. Anna B. Young, Homestead Park, Homestead, Pennsylvania.

RICHEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD JOINS CHURCH.

The announcement has recently been made that the aged Mrs. Hetty Green has joined an Episcopal church and is making preparations to die, and now at an advanced age thinks she must be baptized and confirmed by a priest in order to save her soul. She is the richest woman in the world, and has been so busy speculating on Wall street that she has never had time to think of religion. A New York newspaper recently said:

"Hetty Green's wealth is estimated at \$60,000,000. Even as King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and wisdom, so Hetty Green exceeds all the women of the earth for riches and, in point of financial knowledge, for wisdom.

"She became one of the shrewdest, heaviest and most expert operators in the great business center of New York—Wall street. She concluded that speculation was a good thing where the degree of risk was reduced to the minimum, and in her purchases and sales she was guided solely by her own judgment.

"It is said that her fondest ambition is to make her son the richest man in America—a desire which she seems capable of fulfilling."

Now, I do not desire to say anything unkind about Hetty Green personally, but I do want to say to my boy and girl readers that the prevailing system of business are wrong—flagrantly wrong. Honest wealth is not acquired by speculation and stockwatering and the getting of property for nothing. Every one should render some service for what he receives. Heaven and happiness will not be secured by forms and ceremonies. Sprinkling water on one's head and the saying of certain words by a priest will not buy any

favors or special privileges under the inexorable law of nature. Every one must reap as he sows. The law of restitution, or reciprocity of earning what we get, is as fixed as the law of gravitation—of cause and effect. The rich man who amasses a great fortune by speculation, for himself or to leave to his children, renders no equivalent to the world for that wealth, and will reap a big harvest of sorrow and regret in the future world.—R. A. Dague.

CAPITALISM KILLING CHILDREN.

I suppose that the larger number of readers of The Miners' Magazine have heard of the slavery of nearly 2,000,000 of children in the mills, factories and mines in America. The state labor commissioner of North Carolina, a few years ago, said: "In one mill city in the South a doctor said he had amputated the fingers of more than 100 children, mangled in the mill machinery, and that a horrible form of dropsy occurs frequently among the overworked children." The Washington Post, commenting on child labor in the South, said: "The average life of the children after they go into the mills, is four years. It would be less cruel for a state to have children painlessly put to death than it is to permit them to be ground to death by this awful process."

Frederick T. Gates, chairman of the General Education Board of the United States, speaking of the children of the South says: "Their emaciated, misshapen, or bloated bodies, their sad, pale, listless, hopeless faces, marked with habitual suffering, faces which no art could charm into a smile that would not be ghastly, tell the story of disease and neglect."

What a deep disgrace to a so-called "Christian civilization" this child slavery is. Under the present competitive or capitalist system there is little or no hope that it will be abolished. The enslaving of women, children and of men who have to work for wages and to compete with each other for jobs, is an essential and inevitable part of the system of individualism. Socialism would immediately stop this enslaving of children and of the poor working people. What do the old parties propose to do about this damning national disgrace, this brutal outrage, on millions of helpless children? Nothing, absolutely nothing, but prattle and chatter, about a protective tariff, hoping to again this year fool the people as they have bamboozled them at every national election for a generation. In the name of common sense, in the name of honor and decency, I ask the voters, both men and women, to render their aid to the Socialists who are working to stop this infamous outrage against helpless children. I also hope that every boy and girl who reads this will do all in their power to bring Socialism, for Socialists are the only people who propose a practical remedy for the evils mentioned above.

R. A. DAGUE.

Creston, Iowa.

A FLANK ATTACK.

The American Bankers' Association has formally resolved that hereafter it will cease to take the initiative in currency reform and lend its support instead to citizens or organizations that seek to improve our financial system.

It has taken the American Bankers' Association a long time to discover that the American people are suspicious of its disinterestedness in seeking to reform the currency. Not without warrant the public has been disposed to look upon the demand for an "elastic currency" as issuing from a desire for larger profits for the banking fraternity. It is difficult to convince the citizen who has come in contact with bankers that their first concern is the public welfare rather than the enlargement of their opportunities to profit from the public's financial necessities.

The American Bankers' Association publicly has retired from the advocacy of the Aldrich currency measure. But business is still business. Gilson Gardner, a Washington correspondent of some note, reports that there has been opened at the national capital headquarters of a "non-partisan" organization to promote the "reform" of the currency. He writes:

"This new organization, which is called the National Citizens' League, started with headquarters in Chicago on Jackson boulevard, under the direction of J. Lawrence Laughlin, ex-professor of the Rockefeller university. Although fathered by Aldrich and his organized New York bankers, the Chicago organization likewise dropped the name and solicited support among the Western bankers as if it were an independent organization. It is stated that there is now plenty of money to push this work.

"The plan of operation is to keep in touch with banks and bankers, large and small, and with commercial organizations, boards of trade, citizens' leagues, commercial clubs, and similar organizations and to secure from all these resolutions demanding in a general way reforms of our currency and banking laws.

"The organization is being worked out, using congressional districts as units, and will be perfected down to cities of 5,000. The idea in using the congressional district as a unit is evident. When the time arrives for making public display of this organized sentiment, the man at central headquarters will pull a lever and word will go to representatives of the organization in the various congressional districts, whereupon floods and showers of telegrams will pour in upon representatives and senators.

"It is planned to use Wall street propaganda bi-partisanly. The vote of a Democrat is as good as that of a Republican. The attempt will be made to convince candidates and elected members that this is a question 'which rises above partisan politics,' and which should receive the 'careful and studious consideration of all patriotic members.'"

There may be no connection between the resolution of the American Bankers' Association and the National Citizens' League for the promotion of currency reform, but we may be sure that the cost of maintaining the league is borne by gentlemen who draw substantial incomes from shares in banking institutions. For quite as many reformers have been excited to activity by economic determinism as fires of persecution have been lighted by love of humanity.

A WEDDING THAT COST YOU LIKE BLAZES.

(By Henry M. Tichenor.)

One day, about a year ago, in a little New England town, an American multi-millionaire of the ultra-idle class, took unto himself a young bride.

He was getting along in years—was nearing the half-century mark. He had been married before in his younger days, and the wife of his youth, who had borne him children, was still living.

But he had tired of her.

She wasn't young any more.

He got rid of her.

Capitalism busted up his home for him all right, and left him free to start another.

His old eyes spotted a maidenly vision of eighteen summers, and he married the vision.

On account of his sporty life and matrimonial somersaults he had quite a hard scratch to find a respectable preacher to tie the nuptial knot, but he finally ran down a country parson to whose scanty pocketbook a good sized rake-off looked mighty good. So this multi-millionaire got spliced all right according to law and gospel.

Now this multi-millionaire never did a lick of useful work or produced a dollar in his life. An ancestor of his, whose full name he bore, had laid the foundation of all his millions. This ancestor had made his coin by swapping bad whiskey, glass beads and brass jewelry to a tribe of Indians for hides and pelts of wild animals. All the coin he made he planted in town lots in the then straggling village of New Amsterdam.

He finally died, and left sons and daughters. New Amsterdam became a great city and changed its name to New York. The town lots got to be worth millions upon millions. The fur trader that bought these lots didn't make these lots valuable—it was the millions of people that came after him and made the city of New York what it is, that made the town lots so valuable.

The great working class of New York City, who create all its wealth and who make its real estate worth so much, have had but a paltry part of the millions of wealth they have created. On the other hand, they have been paying immense tribute for several generations to the descendants of the fur trader, in rent.

Capitalism runs three systems of legalized burglary—Rent, Interest and Profit. You are bound to get plucked by one or more of them—you can't get away from them to save your gizzard.

But to go back to that wedding of a year or so ago, in the little New England town.

That wedding isn't paid for yet.

That wedding loaded some more burden on your back.

You have got to pay for that wedding, and keep on paying for it, you and your children, just so long as the beautiful skin game of our present arranged society endures.

This multi-millionaire, with his beautiful new bride, took a trip across the waters. You paid the bill for that trip, whether you know it or not. You pay all the bills of the idle class. That's why you wear whiskers on your pants and your wife patches up her old dress so many times.

Finally this multi-millionaire and his bride started home. The ship sunk. You paid for that wrecked ship, too. Hundreds of lives were lost—a wanton sacrifice to capitalist greed and love of luxury and vulgar display.

That ship, a monster floating palace, had every contraption that pleasure-lovers could conceive, but didn't have life boats enough for one-third the human beings aboard.

That's why they were drowned.

And this multi-millionaire went down to the bottom of the sea.

He can never exploit you any more.

But his young wife was saved. She has just had a visit from the stork. Her boy baby, if it lives, like its dad, will never do a lick of useful work, but also like its dad, it will pull your leg. Besides supporting the offspring of the dead multi-millionaire's busted home, you have got to support this new millionaire kid.

Your contract, written in the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties—whether your eyes are open wide enough yet to see it or not—says so.

That's why that wedding, down in a New England village, cost you like blazes.—National Rip-Saw.



FORSAKING THE SANCTUARY.

Looking down through the ages, even as far as the days of savagery, there appears to have existed an unwritten law for the protection of non-combatants. Women and children, the maimed and the sick and hospitals and churches have, even in war, been immune from the penalties suffered by vanquished combatants.

Practically the same rule has obtained in modern journalism, more especially in regard to religion, except, of course, in the organs of rival religious denominations. This rule is but the modern interpretation of the ancient law and is intended to apply, as long as the religious sets pursue their theological researches into the hereafter and do not meddle with the more material and contentious questions of the here-present.

With this time honored practice the Federationist is not inclined to quar-

rel, in fact, labor papers generally have, perhaps, been among the strictest adherents, even in the face of occasional bitter criticisms from theological doctrinaires.

The first religious organization to voluntarily surrender its sanctuary rights was the Salvation Army, this organization having for many years been engaged in a traffic in human merchandise—for monetary gain. The furnishing of strike-breakers first brought the army to the serious attention of labor papers and it is now considered a purely commercial enterprise masquerading under the cloak of religion, because of the ease with which dupes can be secured through that route.

Within the past four years the Catholic church has gradually, but none the less surely, been changing, or rather broadening, its field of activities and is now engaged in a campaign having for its purpose the raising of religious, scientific and political antagonisms within the ranks of organized labor.

Starting at the top, in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Catholics were able to secure the seating as a fraternal delegate, of Rev. Father Dietz, one of the most clever and astute officers of that religious denomination. After carefully looking over the ground and no doubt being surprised at the number of Irish Catholic international officers, he formed an organization called the Militia of Christ, securing as members such influential persons as Jas. O'Connell, international president of the Machinists and vice president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers; Frank Duffy, secretary treasurer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; John Alpine, of the Plumbers; Collins, of the McNulty Electrical Workers, and a host of others holding important positions in the labor world.

So powerful and far reaching has this organization become that at the last convention it was claimed that it controlled from 60 to 70 per cent of the entire vote.

From the A. F. of L. the program was carried into the International Association of Machinists, a dead set being made against any nominees for office known to have progressive or Socialist ideas. So bitter did the struggle become that the last election of officers was fought on the basis of Militia of Christ against Socialism, O'Connell going down to defeat before Wm. Johnston, a comparatively little known member who ran for international president as a Socialist. The struggle is being carried into other organizations and practically every convention and every election of officers by referendum will be fought out on the above mentioned lines.

The defeat of the working class government of Milwaukee was due almost entirely to the injection of Catholicism, there being a large number of unionists in that city who rallied to the public call of the Catholic church and voted against members, in some cases, of their own unions.

From the small movement, started by Father Dietz, the contest has grown to national and international proportions, until in every city and town the priests and bishops are aligning their forces, in the unions and out of them, on a basis of Catholics against the field, Rev. Father Bedard of North Vancouver being the first in this vicinity to show his absolute ignorance of the subject.

From the standpoint of the unionist, the Federationist deprecates the forcible introduction by the Catholic church of religious and political questions in the unions, the consideration of which, in the minds of many, cannot but result disastrously—for whom, time alone will tell.

Having entered the field of politics, members of the Catholic faith should not be offended if their church is treated as a political party and their priests as politicians.—B. C. Federationist.

PLANTS SHUT DOWN FOR LABOR DAY.

Most Successful Celebration in the History of District at Ruth Last Monday.

Never in the history of Eastern Nevada was there such an outpouring of union men as on Monday last when Labor Day was appropriately celebrated at Star Pointer. It was conservatively estimated that at least 4,000 people were in attendance, the greater portion of whom were members of labor organizations. The mine and mills were closed down for the day, and business at Ely and McGill practically suspended and stores closed in order that all employes might attend the celebration. Two long special trains left McGill, East Ely and Ely early in the morning, and they were crowded to standing room. At Star Pointer station near Copper Flat the parade had already formed upon their arrival, which, headed by the band and drum corps, marched to Ruth, the procession stringing out nearly the entire distance between the siding and the camp. More than two thousand men, representing all unions of the camp, were in the procession, the Lane Miners' Union predominating in numbers. On arriving at the ball part, a short but appropriate address of welcome was extended by F. C. Rowan, president of the Ely Central Labor League, after which a ball game was on between the veteran team and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The game was limited to five innings, and resulted in a score of 9 to 8 in favor of the Veteran team, which received 60 per cent of the purse, amounting to \$90, while the losing team pulled down \$60. It was an interesting game from start to finish.

And then came the barbecue where a score of men had been busy since early Sunday afternoon preparing several tons of beef, pork and mutton for the guests. A table nearly 1,000 feet long had been spread, and the hungry multitude was asked to help themselves. Enough had been prepared for even a much larger crowd.

The game of base ball between the regular Copper Flat and McGill teams was called at 1:50 p. m., and on account of the rivalry between the two teams it had long been looked forward to as the greatest game of the season, but it was soon demonstrated that the smelter team was outclassed, and resulted in a score of 9 to 2 in favor of Copper Flat. The \$400 purse was divided, 60 per cent to the winners and 40 to the losers. The results of the other sports of the day were as follows:

Double Handed Drilling.

First—Paul Yukelic and Marc Krmpath, \$300. Second—James Yenter and Frank Schutt, \$100.

Single Hand Drilling.

First—August Romano, \$100. Second—Tom Prpich, \$50.

Race for Girls 12 to 16.

First—Kit Campbell, \$4. Second—Gladys Noyes, \$3. Third—Eunice Campbell, \$2.

For Girls Under 12.

First—Cora Bloom, \$4. Second—Carrie Douglas, \$3. Third—Janie Millican, \$2.

For Boys 12 to 16.

First—Charles Stebbins, \$4. Second—Harry Walker, \$3. Third—Raymond Peck, \$2.

For Boys Under 12.

First—Jack Murphy, \$4. Second—Forrest Frost, \$3. Third—Gerhard Kempher, \$2.

Putting the Shot.

First—Willis Lockhart, \$10. Second—J. Conlin, \$5.

Hurdle Race.

First—Cleveland McGill, \$25. Second—W. W. Paterson, \$10.

Fat Men's Race.

First—Charles Osterlund, \$10. Second—John McDonald, \$5.

Mucking Contest.

First—Joe Boibber, \$50. Second—Billy Luiz, \$25.

Sack Race.

First—R. F. Workman, \$10. Second—Jim Rohan, \$5.

100-Yard Dash.

First—Roy Scranton, \$25. Second—A. Peters, \$15. Third—N. Bonner, \$10.

Potato Race.

First—M. Jones, \$15. Second—E. D. Workman, \$10. Third—A. G. Marsh, \$5.

Broad Jump.

First—L. E. Ginter, \$10. Second—Cleveland McGill, \$5.

Marathon.

First—William Meals, \$35. Second—Steve Lester, \$20. Third—Wendell Edwards, \$10.

Relay Race.

First—McGill team, Ginter, \$50; Cottrell, Paterson and Scranton, \$25.

Many remained to attend the grand ball in the evening, which was continued until 12 o'clock, when all visitors took the train for home.

The celebration throughout was well managed and reflected much credit upon the various committees. Nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred during the day. At night there were several disturbances at both Copper Flat and at Riepetown, and it is said by the officers that in every instance Americans were responsible for the difficulty. Local officers were kept busy during the evening but only one arrest was made, which certainly is a high compliment considering the large number of men who participated in the celebration.

The only unpleasant features of the day was the stopping of the two morning trains at Copper Flat siding, which compelled the women and children to walk to Ruth, and the overcrowding of the early evening train, upon which even standing room on the car steps was at a premium. Had there been a train from the mines to Ely about 5 o'clock, this could have been avoided, but all things considered, the public has nothing of which to complain.

About \$3,000 was raised through various unions and by private subscriptions, and every dollar of it was expended either in prizes or in the general entertainment of the public.

Organized labor did itself proud, and Copper Flat set a high standard for the next place that has the honor to entertain the public on Labor Day.—Exchange.

THE LABOR FAKER AND THE SHAM BATTLES OF OLD POLITICAL PARTIES.

Never before in the history of this country (we were going to say "our country") have the old political parties displayed such deep regard for the uplift and welfare for the common people, as they are displaying in the present campaign, through their declarations of principles, in their respective platforms.

In fact, in many sections their concern is so deep-rooted and their interest aroused to such high tension, that all indications point to a system or movement for fusion, in order to more safely insure a system of reforms that the common people do not appear to know to bring about by their own efforts.

The modern political "Moses" has appeared in the person of the "Big Chief of the Bull Moose" party, whose introduction into the political arena, of the Progressive party, is, without a question of doubt, the introduction of a movement in fusion of national scope, to defeat the growing movement of the Socialist party. Roosevelt, himself, says the movement is a corrective of Socialism, and to combat anarchy!

So long as it was found possible to fool the wage slave into the belief that elections were the same as horse races, and that the winning of the candidates owned body and soul by the exploiters, had no greater insignificance to them than the winning of the white or black horse.

The capitalist class heretofore did not have much concern, particularly over the fact that the workers held in their hands, the weapon to overthrow their oppressors; the workers themselves did not realize this power, if they did, they did not until recently to any degree of strength, know how to concentrate that power as an effective force for their common good.

So long as this state of affairs continued we went annually through the farce of elections; the party that seemingly "lost" shook hands with the party that seemingly "won" and the political orators who denounced one another on the stump, met after the battle, shook hands, took a drink, and laughed.

By degrees this farce is becoming transparent, by degrees the workers are beginning to find out that whichever party won, it was "heads the bosses won," and tails the workers lost, and as a result of such discovery, the tendency toward a political party of labor is growing, as a result we have the present uncompromising and well-equipped Socialist party.

Just as soon as this revolution was perceived by the bosses, they became alarmed over the votes held by the workers, and they began to cast about for means to escape the danger of their ultimate destruction. The methods employed are various. The Socialist party is denounced by the pulpit and the press; have been classed as criminals conspiring the overthrow of the constitution, home wreckers, advocates of the movement were thrown into prison, in fact, everything was tried that would tend to retard the movement. Even Teddy adopts the same principles in order to protect the workers from themselves.

Then these old political parties employed the labor faker, this precious lot of Pharisees are kept in capitalistic hire and their mission is to lock the doors of the unions against Socialist agitation. The labor organizations are treated by these fakers to arguments that sound radical, and in that way win the confidence of the rank and file. By these methods the capitalist class, through the fakers, are keeping the workers divided and exclude from them the light of Socialism.

Let us say here, Mr. Capitalist and Mr. Labor Faker, at every point in this game you are digging your own grave.

This concentration of power on the part of the ruling class, the displacement of labor, lower wages, increased ill treatment for the workers and occasional political jobs thrown to the labor faker, are awakening the working class, the rank and file whose numbers are increasing by bounds, are turning their faces from this three-card monte game of the old political hacks.

At this stage of the proceedings the ruling powers are turning to other methods of enslavement for the workers. You know how they have been scheming to wrench the ballot from you outright; the attempt will be renewed later on in the process of the game. Just now they have decided on fusion.

Fellow workers, in this movement the old parties have learned a lesson

that as yet you have failed to realize and implant in your intellect: "In union there is strength."

The various moss-covered political parties in this campaign that will decide their future existence, are making beautiful promises to the working class to gain their votes, promises of glorious reforms, in such beautiful language as to create a light, whose brilliant rays are expected to illuminate the pathway of their respective candidates to glory and the presidential chair.

Workingmen, let us sound you a note of warning. Let this light shine in all its splendor and glory, but let its light shine from flames kindled upon thousands of altars of liberty, to illuminate the pathway for the tramp of millions of freemen marching to the polls to rescue this country from serfdom and political slavery, then we can truly say, "our country."

The Socialist party is declared as against the constitution; look over our platform and find, if you can, one argument against the fullest development of our institutions, or against the declaration that all men are "created free and equal," etc.

Lift your eyes over the vast expanse of this country; imagine yourself one of its guardians; behold the wealth, the iron mills, the railroads, the factories, the growing crops; then tell us, the workers, whose labors bring these things into existence, that we have no voice in the government of our state and nation. Have we not a right to demand a constitution and laws that will guarantee us life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Have we not a right to demand that the suffrage shall be honest and every possibility of fraud eliminated?

"In the image of God made He man, all equal in the possession of inalienable rights, but at all times it has been those who defend property rights against human rights who have sought to grind down, impoverish and brutalize their own blood, if that blood was in the veins of the poor and the workers.

It is against such class legislation that the Socialist party stands, and in the name of the producing class demand the abolition of this system of feudal barbarism against the common people.

The next move after fusion will come the scheme to deprive the working men of their political power; because the old parties are the political arm of the exploiting class.

There is no time for the wage slaves to fool away in contention among themselves; the old parties have shown you by their shootings, clubbings and gattling guns, what they are in the political arena for.

The emancipation of the workers must be accomplished upon a platform of their own, through a political organization that flat-footedly demands the overthrow of the present system of robbery. This must be done soon, by the ballot, if the ballot is not promptly used to this end, it will soon be pulled out of the hands of the toilers. If through your own neglect and indifference this happens, then, surely, the flames of revolution must and will be kindled on thousands of altars of liberty and the bullet will have to accomplish what you failed or neglected to accomplish with the ballot.

The Socialist party is running a race against such revolution; it seeks to forestall such a calamity; nevertheless, we declare that a system that bankrupts the weak and builds up the strong, will no longer be tolerated.

Workers of America, rally under our banner; it is the duty of every voter who has a drop of free blood in his veins to fight the class that is despoiling you. Expose the trickery of the political boss and the labor faker; resent their vile slanders against you.

Falsehood has no such foe as truth; darkness no enemy so potent as light; liberty no such friends as Socialism. Join in at the polls and vote the ticket straight.—The Torch.

"NOT GUILTY"

"NOT GUILTY" was the jury's verdict in the Darrow case as in the famous Idaho kidnapping cases.

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Which Contains 163 Pages
Besides Illustrations

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EMMA F. LANGDON

Care Ernest Mills

605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
150	Douglas Island	Wed	O. J. Road	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M. U.			Frank Brown		Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup		Sulzer
240	Nome	Sat	John A. Wilson	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	P. L. Savage	G. S. Routh	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	Tues	C. J. Roed	John L. Golden	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	E. C. Bright	A. J. Bennett	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Fri	H. M. Buck	J. E. Allen		Golconda
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	Keneth Clayton	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	Frank Lyon	J. A. Gibson		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	W. H. Smith	H. A. Mathes	446	Goldroad
110	Tiger	Thur	Fred Erickson	Jas. M. Farley	24	Crown King
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Neil Haney	{ R216 Labor Tem	ple	Vancouver
182	Goose Bay M. U.					Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Wilson Fleming	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	L. R. Willey	375	Hedley
89	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	E. C. Hines	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	255	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	A. J. McGillivray	A. Shiland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City		D. B. O'Neil		90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Andy Shields	26	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S	Mon	R. P. Moore	J. A. MacKinnon	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	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	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simgington	N. N. Enemark	3	Kennett
98	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Haddy	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. Delany	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo	Ed. Climo	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S		Steve Trefon	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
83	Cloud City	Mon	Axel E. Lind	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Fri	Cash Powers	Geo. Fultz	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Torney		Victor
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M & S U		Tony Poblasco	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U.			A. J. Stephens	3	Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson		Nederland
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	A. M. Pryor	1111	Ouray
63	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union		Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	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	Theo. A. Boak	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	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	Ctto E. Dubach	Walter Scott	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	A. H. Carver	B. G. Yocum	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. M. Turner	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
ILLINOIS						
207	Collinsville M. U.			E. C. Gates		Collinsville
KANSAS						
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
KENTUCKY						
245	Creigs M. U.		Holt Warrens	H. C. Gregory		Owingsville
MICHIGAN						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Victor Peltonen	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
128	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jedda	John E. Autila	26	Calumet
196	Crystal Falls 1st & 2d	Suam	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Peter Seulatti	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Ed. Harper	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. A. Toivonen	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	John Maki Labor	Tem	ple Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3Sat	John Kalistaja	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W	Mon	Aug. Sijoholm	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Riihonen		Hibbing

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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	Lee Powers	231	Carterville
229	Dealogo	Sat	F. M. Monroe	John Thurman	538	Dealogo
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams	57	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Thur	Phill. Rantz	Rufus Blaylack	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S	S	M. M. Walker	F. Z. Guettar		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum					
217	Joplin	Thurs	Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
236	Leadwood	Tues	John A. Lackay	John A. Lackay	2417	Joplin
192	Mine La Motte M	U	Joe. Neel	E. M. Davis	191	Leadwood
232	Prosperity	U	J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		Mine La Motte
226	Webb City		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
219	Zinc Lodge		C. E. Paxton	G. Paxton	323	Webb 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	J. J. Stewart	57	Neilhart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	John Hartigan	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	John Martigan, Rec. Sec	Secy. Tr		Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
4	Granite	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller		Garnet
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
175	Iron Mountain	Tues	Alfred Bordsen	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	John McMullan	John McMullan		Supersor
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	M. M. Dryden	James H. Lane	557	Maiden
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Geo. Schenk	Bernard Moran	56	Maryville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder	68	Kendall
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
208	Ruby L & D W	2nd & 4h Sat	Ed. Slavins	John T. Taylor	137	Radersburg
25	Winston		Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine		A Winston
NEVADA						
30	Austin	Wed	A. D. Beaton	E. L. R. Snow		Zortman
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	Ed Ingram	O. P. Bakka	8	Austin
235	Bonanza	Sat	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
246	Bullion	Tues	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
265	Eureka	Taur	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
243	Fairview	Wed	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	2-4 Mo	Wm. Fiddes	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
241	Manhattan	Tues	Wm. McCall	Paul B. Missimer	90	Lucky Boy
262	Mason	d Fri	Chas. B. Cameron	Frank Clinton	158	Manhattan
264	Millers	Wed	H. Young	Earl Jensen	54	Mason
254	National	Sat	Chas. Sheaff	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
263	Pioche	Mon	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz	56	National
247	Round Mountain	Fri	W. B. Martin	W. B. Martin		Pioche
164	Searchlight	Thur	Harry Thomas	Richard J. Ryan	F	Round M'n
92	Silver City	Tues	Frank Hoine	Chas. Owens	71	Searchlight
253	Silver Peak	Tues	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
225	Thompson M & S	1 & 16h	A. W. T. Sylvester	J. A. Couzens	338	McGill
121	Tonopah	Tues	J. E. Donohue	J. V. Bonner		Thompson
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Stephen S. Clark	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
256	Vernon	Fri	Chester D. Lamar	B. Trembath	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Andy Milroy	W. J. Lavey	14	Mazuma
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky		Franklin Furnace
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M U		Adam Szyzns	Victor Pencoz		747 State St.
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert		1 Mogollon
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	J. W. McWilliams	W. J. Green		Collinsville
140	Elk Lake	Sun	A. Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
154	Gowganda	Sun	F. G. Macleod	Geo. Christie	348	Elk Lake
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	Stewart M. Ney	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
148	Silver Center	Sun	James Dogue	Wm. Thompson	521	So. Porcupine
186	Cornucopia	Sat	H. J. Murphy	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
OREGON						
42	Bourne	Sat	M. A. Christensen	Chris Schneider	6	Cornucopia
3	Central City	Sat	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambe		Bourne
21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	E. Flow	Jas. Barsa	23	Central City
84	Ouster	Fri	Henry S. Poole	George Thomson		Hill City
14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Ouster
68	Galena	Wed	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
2	Lead	Mon	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M	Thur	Wm. Christensen	Thos. J. Ryan		Lead City
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Maitland
159	Alta M. U.	Wed	John Pearson	J. C. May	174	Terry
67	Bingham	Sat	Mark Germe	Peter Michels		Alta
201	Salt Lake M & S	Tues	Wm. McCartney	E. G. Locke		N Bingham Cn.
151	Tintic District	Sat	Matt Alfrevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
199	Mercur	Sun	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton		R Eureka
144	Park City	Thurs	Wm. Treloan	P. J. Kelly	415	Mercur
202	Tooele	Tues	Maurice Lowney	John T. Leahy	891	Park City
WASHINGTON						
224	Loomis	Sun	L. P. Des Aulniers	F. C. Bentley	226	Tooele
28	Republic	Tues	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
213	Hurley M. U.	1-3 Su	A. B. Orary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
212	Pence M. U.	1st & 3dSun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
			Jim Peralla	Felix Barbaroli	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 Shiland, Secretary
 Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
 San Juan District Union No. 3, W. F.

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POETICAL



"BORN AND BRED IN THE BONE."

(Henry M. Tichenor in the Rip-Saw.)

He lived in a rented tenement where the wind blew through the cracks,
And his overalls were tattered and patched and his wife wore gunny-sacks.
He'd been a wanderer all his life and hither and thither he'd roam,
But he cussed and raved at Socialism, "Begosh it would bust his home."

He never went to church at all—he looked too darn forlorn—
He had never been to a barber shop since the pesky twins were born.
But he "voted a mossback ticket," he said, "for it's plain enough to see
That a Socialist vote would paralyze the religion that's in me."

"Besides," he went on, as he shook his fist and his eyes grew bigger and bigger,

"If the Socialists win on election day I'll have to marry a nigger.
They believe in free love of every sort, free love with all the trimmin'—
They'll force me, when they get in power, to live with a dozen wimmin."

No Socialism for me and mine—I'll let well enough alone—
I'm a dimmycrat of dimmycrats born and bred in the bone."
And he plowed away on his landlord's crop in order to pay the rent,
And the chiggers wandered up his legs and fed to their heart's content.

THINK IT OVER.

"Hello, Mr. Farmer. What are you doing?"
"Digging potatoes."
"Have you any to sell?"
"No."
"What are you going to do with them?"
"I shall sort them into four piles."
"What do you do with them then?"
"The big pile of fine potatoes you see over there I give to the landlord as land rent for the privilege of living on the earth; the next biggest pile I give to the money lord as interest; the third pile I give to the politicians as tax, and the little ones I give to the hogs, and what the hogs don't eat I eat myself. So, you see, between the landlord, the money lord, the politicians and the other hogs I get my living."
"But what do you do with the hogs?"
"I give them to the railroad company for hauling the big potatoes to the landlord and the money lord."—Equity Farm Journal.

In Memoriam.

Lane Miners No. 251, Kimberly, Nev., Sept. 14, 1912.

On August 30, 1912, Death invaded our ranks in the form of Bro. A. R. Maupin, one of our members, and it is with profound regret and sorrow among all members and brothers formed at regular meeting accept the loss of a true comrade and brother.

Resolved, Further: That we extend to his bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy and regret on their irreparable loss and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to Miners' Magazine for publication, and drape our charter for thirty days.

A. McDONALD,
J. D. McDONALD,
V. L. KESSLER,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Oatman, Ariz., Sept. 9, 1912.

At a regular meeting of Snow Ball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M., September 12, 1912, we, the undersigned committee, was appointed to draft the following resolutions:

Whereas, Brother James Hansen, a loyal member of this union, met a fatal accident while following his usual vocation; therefore, be it

Resolved: That in the death of said brother this local has lost an honest and upright member.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family with our sincere sympathy, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, also one to be sent to Miners' Magazine for publication.

W. SUDBURY,
E. H. CARTER,
W. P. JONES,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Oatman, Ariz., Sept. 11, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Snow Ball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M.:
Whereas, Death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother R. A. Blase, and

Whereas, In the death of Blase this union has lost a good friend and faithful brother, and also the community a good citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the members of Snow Ball Miners' Union, extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy for their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. SUDBURY,
E. A. CARTER,
W. P. JONES,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Anaconda, Mont., Sept. 13, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of A. M. and S. Union No. 117, W. F. M.:
We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Bro. W. I. Jacobson, beg to submit the following:

RESOLUTION OF REGRETS FROM NO. 117.

Whereas, An All Wise Creator in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our trusted and loyal brother, W. I. Jacobson.

Whereas, In the death of Bro. Jacobson this local has lost a trusted member, the wife a faithful husband and the children a loving father and the community a respected citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our brother and a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that our charter in memory of our dead brother be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

ALFRED S. MINES,
P. F. O'DONNELL,
JOHN J. TURNEY,

Committee.

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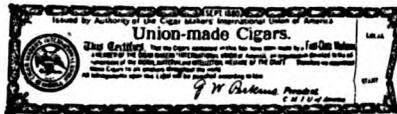
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