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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

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## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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of the judge god to its splendid finality. The fact is that constitution or no constitution, law or no law, the corporation-trained lawyers now on the bench are rapidly getting themselves into the mental attitude that they are IT. The truth of the matter is that the courts of this country have frequently stretched the constitution beyond all authority that has ever been granted to them by any of its provisions. In fact some judges have been so rotten that some other judges have said that the English language is an inadequate medium through which to express the contempt in which they hold these other judges. If this is true, then is an ordinary man necessarily a bad citizen because he refuses to obey an injunction that is issued forsooth by some drunken debauched imbecile on the federal bench at the behest of some humanity-crushing corporation, as has been done so frequently in the history of this country? Now if the people had the power to remove the corrupt judge, it is just more than likely that these abuses would cease; when injunctions were issued it would be because they were necessary and for proper causes, the courts would re-establish themselves in the esteem and confidence of the people, and offenders would not dare to place themselves in contempt. But this thing of placing so many corporation-trained lawyers on the bench, who repeatedly warp all laws in favor of oppressive big interests, to the extent that the abuse becomes almost proverbial among the people, is not going to hold the respect of the people for either courts or judges, no matter to what extent it is attempted to surround them with ceremonies, gowns or ancient superstitions. The people have learned that judges are men who have to deal with the welfare of a lot of other men and women, called the people, who are determined to wipe out the rot and rubbish and mystery of the past as well as the debauchery and corruption of the present. No need to worry about "law and order," the people will have plenty of respect for that when it gets into decent company and shows a disposition to stay there.—Labor World, Spokane.

**G**EORGE HEATHERTON of Greenwood Miners' Union of Greenwood, B. C., represented District Association No. 6, W. F. M., as a fraternal delegate to the Ninth Annual Convention of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers which was held at Lethbridge, Alberta. Heatherton, as fraternal delegate, has made his report to the officers and members of District Association No. 6, W. F. M., and his report is an interesting document and shows that the United Mine Workers of District No. 18 stand in the van of the labor movement.

## He Sees the Struggle

**R**EV. DAVID UTTER of the Unity Church of Denver, a number of years ago, met in debate another minister of the gospel on the subject of Socialism. The Rev. David Utter, at that time, was an uncompromising opponent of Socialism and in the debate which was held at the old Coliseum, Utter was badly worsted by the defender of Socialist principles. Utter at that time was recognized as an able man in the pulpit. His congregation and the public looked upon him as a brilliant scholar and a public speaker of far more than ordinary ability. As one of the participants in the debate held at the Coliseum, he used all the catch phrases that are generally used to make Socialism repulsive, but his adversary, being a student of economics and a man with a broad grasp of industrial conditions, found it an easy matter to place Utter in a ludicrous position with an audience of 3,000 people who had gathered to listen to the discussion of Socialism pro and con.

But Rev. David Utter, since that memorable debate in Denver, has been doing some serious thinking, and but little more than a week ago in a sermon to his congregation, delivered himself of the following:

"Many 'reformers' in our time indulge in dreams of retribution

Among the resolutions adopted at the annual convention of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. are the following:

(1). We firmly believe in the policy of industrial organization and endorse the position taken by the international organization as a means to that end.

(2). That an effort be made to bring about a working arrangement between District No. 6, W. F. M., the Railroad Workers and District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

(3). That we endeavor to bring about a free interchange of cards between all labor organizations.

(4). That we encourage the discussion of clean political economy in the local unions.

(5). That we endeavor to procure a closer affiliation between the Western Districts Nos. 10, 18, 22, 27 and 28 of the U. M. W. of A.

(6). That we affiliate with the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor, paying per capita tax direct from the district treasury, and, in the event of the institution in the province of Alberta of a federation similar to the British Columbia one. We recommend that District No. 18 affiliate with it also upon the same terms.

**T**HE FOLLOWING FACTS and figures about the labor movement in Germany make good reading matter for the Socialist and Trade Union press:

Germany has 4,250,000 Socialist voters.

Germany has 110 Socialists in the Reichstag, the national Parliament.

Germany has 220 Socialist representatives in the state legislatures of the empire.

Germany has 8,910 Socialists in the city and town councils of the empire.

Germany has a Socialist party with a dues-paying membership of over 900,000.

Germany's Workingmen's Co-operative Societies have a total membership of 1,250,000.

Germany's free trades unions have 2,440,000 members.

Germany's Socialist party press (including 70 dailies) has 1,450,000 regular subscribers.

Germany's trade union papers are printed in 2,440,000 copies.

These facts are the best proof that the Socialist and trade union movement in Germany are not "temporara phenomena," as some capitalist professors please to put it.—St. Louis Labor.

## Is Justice Dead in Nevada?

**T**HE ELY DAILY MINING EXPLOITER in a late issue has the following editorial, under the head, "Something Radically Wrong":

"Jack Mahar, who was convicted last month in Elko county for violating the anti-gambling law, was paroled Monday by the Board of Pardons. There was never any question as to Mahar's guilt; he was caught in the act; the proof was conclusive. Elko county spent several thousand dollars in prosecuting the case and yet the first meeting of the Board of Pardons, after his incarceration, granted his application for parole. Something is radically wrong somewhere. Evidently the Board of Pardons thought the penalty did not fit the crime, but so long as this law is on the statute books the pardon board had no right to go behind the record. If the penalty for violation of the anti-gambling law is too severe, and the Expositor believes that it is, the law should be amended. The action of the pardon board has made a burlesque of the law. Heretofore it has been next to impossible to secure a conviction for infractions of this law and when a conviction is finally secured the Board of Pardons very promptly informs the prosecuting officers that their time and energy in prosecuting such cases has been wasted.

"It is little encouragement for a prosecuting officer to secure a conviction and have his labors set at naught within a month by the Pardon Board. We can expect very few vigorous prosecutions for violation of this law in the future. If open gambling is to be stopped in this state there is but one remedy, in the face of present conditions, and that is to

for rich and poor in the life that now is, through changes in government. Our laws, they say, favor the rich, but Lazarus has a vote, and he shall be taught how to use it, and all the working people and all the common people, who are not rich, and all who believe in justice, shall unite to so change our laws as to deprive the rich of the special privileges which they are able to buy and hold at present.

"The government shall own and operate all productive industries for the good of the whole people. All shall share equally, as nearly as possible, both labor and its reward.

"It is a grand ideal, and long steps toward its realization are being taken in various parts of the world among the foremost nations. The common people who are working in this direction raise the cry of 'social justice,' inscribe those words on their defiant banners and in warlike spirit march against the entrenched castles of special privilege."

The above sentiments from the man who but a few years ago, comparatively, sneered at Socialism are significant, and forces the conclusion that it will be but a short time until Rev. David Utter will enter the arena of battle to fight for the rights of common humanity.

amend the law so as to make its violation a misdemeanor. With a misdemeanor penalty there will be more convictions, more stringent enforcement of the law, and last but not least, the law will not be regarded as a joke by the men who violate it and the men who sit in final judgment on the violators, on the Board of Pardons."

The editor of the Miners' Magazine entertains no antipathy towards the man who was convicted of gambling and received the clemency of the Pardon Board of the state of Nevada.

But the action of the Pardon Board in the case of a gambler, brings to the mind of the editor another case that has been brought to the attention of the members of the Pardon Board without beneficial results to the unfortunate victim who has already spent several years behind the walls of Nevada's penitentiary.

A young man, once a resident of Goldfield, Nevada, was forced to kill another to save his own life, and yet a Pardon Board has been deaf to his appeals for justice.

One of the ablest lawyers of the West has appeared before the Pardon Board and presented facts and arguments which should have liberated M. Preston, but the Pardon Board fearing to offend the corporate interests whose money convicted Preston, refused to extend a parole or liberty to a man whose conviction was secured through perjured testimony, bought and paid for by the enemies of organized labor.

The principal witness against Preston whose testimony was as infamous as the Judas who fabricated his hellish falsehoods, was killed

in Utah by an officer of the law, and the published record of his career of crime is well known to the Pardon Board, but regardless of this fact, Preston still languishes in a prison, the persecuted victim of professional conspirators and perjurers, who became the hirelings of a mine operators' association to convict the victim of their wrath.

A gambler whose guilt is admitted, where the proof was *conclusive*

and was caught in the act is practically restored to freedom by a Pardon Board, but a man who shot to save his life remains the victim of imprisonment to satisfy the hate and prejudice of an aggregation that seems to be able to influence a Pardon Board to open the doors of a prison to a gambler.

Justice seems to be a corpse in Nevada.

## A Significant Editorial

A READER of the Miners' Magazine in Pennsylvania, has sent us a copy of the "Coal Age," a magazine published in New York, in which we find the following significant editorial:

"The bitter fight of the Socialist element of the United Mine Workers, to have the Indianapolis convention indorse *government ownership of industries*, and declare for *political as well as industrial union*, compels attention of thoughtful men to the recent amazing spread of Socialistic sentiment.

"No intelligent person any longer believes that the industrial world will go back to an unorganized individualistic production and distribution of wealth. In fact, the most radical utterances, or what is termed "advance thought," concerning the regulation of big business, have emanated lately from our famed captains of industry; men who were expected to champion individualism in its highest degree.

"A glance at the record of events leading up to the advent of the present social and industrial situation shows there is little occasion for surprise. With an insistence no less certain than the laws of gravity, social evolution has pursued its steadfast way. The advance has been of necessity born, and arguments as well as pleas have failed to retard its progress.

"A couple of centuries ago, the lighting of streets in towns was a matter of individual enterprise; every householder was supposed to have a lantern before his door. The system failed through the selfish neglect of the individual and it was necessary to create laws compelling the display of a street light at each house. Soon it became apparent that the lighting of the streets was for the common good, and therefore was a communal function; immediately the householder was relieved of individual duty, and who of us would care to return to the early practice?

"In like manner, every house once had its own well. But it was perceived that water was a common necessity, and the community undertook to furnish the supply. Lately, many people want to know, 'why the supplying of water and light is any more a communal function than the supplying of artificial heat or the provision of transportation in our streets?' Probably in the future, as in the past, the science of one age will be the common sense of the next.

"The cry has always been raised, 'Don't deprive the world of the incentive that lies in individual effort.' However, the early malcontents have been hushed, and we are to-day wrestling with the greater problem of how to democratize business. We have wallowed in the throes of excessive competition, the certain outgrowth of which is excessive coalition. The proposed remedy for the latter may be one thing, or it may be another—whatever the cure, it has yet to be proved.

"We of the coal industry have little to fear and perhaps much to gain from the application of newer theories and the more restricted regulation of our business. When Prussia wanted coal mines, she went into the market and bought enough stock to give her control. New Zealand followed the same plan and the fuel industry in both countries was helped rather than hurt by the move.

"Without holding any brief for Socialism, or entering into a discussion as to whether the principles of the creed can be safely applied, we are secure in saying that such outbursts as occurred at the miners' convention are prophetic, rather than ominous. Many coal men with much at stake now invite reasonable government regulation, and if the will of the people goes further and demands government ownership, there is no doubt but that Uncle Sam can buy one mine, or many—all are for sale; sentiment won't interfere.

"The principal danger to society today is from the inability or refusal of many people to distinguish communism and nationalism from Socialism. The motto of the latter is, 'Every man according to his deeds'; that's not so bad. What we have to fear are the disciples of the other two forms of social faith; these men too often follow the red flag of industrial death and physical violence. Firedamp in the mine is no less deadly when called by a different name, and hydrogen sulphide is just as foul when corked in a bottle labeled 'Attar of Roses.' It's the man behind the mask we dislike most—the pirate who strives to loot under the guise of a patriotic support of a plausible principle."

The Coal Age is a publication devoted to the interests of a master class. It is an organ that uncompromisingly defends the interests of mine operators and all other exploiters whose dividends are reaped from the sweat of toil. And yet, the Coal Age sees "the handwriting on the wall," sees the trend of sentiment that must ultimately bring about the collective ownership of all the material things that are socially used in the maintenance of human life.

The Coal Age is not carried away by any delusion, nor is it entertaining the conviction that developments will arise that will stem the tide that is rapidly drifting towards an industrial democracy.

The Coal Age has its eyes open and sees the stubborn facts that cannot be removed, either by the hypnotic oratory of spellbinders on the political rostrum or sanctimonious supplications from prostituted pulpits.

Politicians and preachers fed upon *lucre* taken from the coffers of capitalism, may be able to delay and retard the growth of that sentiment that is demanding equal opportunity for humanity, but appeals from politicians and exhortations from sky-pilots, will fail to mesmerize the thinking men and women of the earth who know that the brutal system under which we live is loaded with wrong and injustice, and leaves to the multitude a heritage of misery and wretchedness.

The class whose shoulders bear the scars of centuries of despotism is recognizing its power, and as that class becomes intelligent and united, the closer comes the dawn of that glad morning, when men, women and children shall be free.

There is no question but that capitalism will use every agency to prolong the reign of exploitation, but capitalism with all its allies is doomed, for *man*, wearing the chains of servitude in every nation on earth, is demanding "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

## The New Unionism

THE INTER-MOUNTAIN WORKER, published at Salt Lake, in a late issue, had the following interesting report of the birth of a new international labor organization:

"Fresh from the fields of a great achievement, J. L. Donnelly of Salt Lake, and George F. Eells of Pocatello, reached town Sunday bearing the news of one of the newest and most significant departures in unionism in the history of the American labor movement. The new union just organized at Denver bears the name of the International Union of Machine Shop and Round House Workers. As its name indicates, it is an international union of unskilled railway workers, and is the first attempt in America to bring the unskilled railroad workers into an organization. Thirteen states and the Dominion of Canada were represented at the big convention, and the new organization is assured the support of the more progressive unions in the American Federation of Labor and will go to the next convention prepared to make a fight for recognition in the big body, and for the place of the unskilled worker in the world's great organized labor movement. When thoroughly organized it will be one of the world's biggest international unions and one of its most powerful, and will as a movement constitute a great step toward the uniting of skilled and unskilled workers in the one big union. It starts out actively supported by the Colorado State Federation of Labor, through its organ, 'The Industrial Review.'

"The officers of the union are J. L. Donnelly of Salt Lake, international president; George F. Eells, of Pocatello, international vice president; L. B. Hubbard of Bloomington, Illinois, second international vice president; W. L. McCormick of Kansas City, third international vice president; O. B. Jacobson of Denver, international secretary and treasurer. All the officers are Socialists and three are dues-paying members of the party.

The principles of this organization are seen in the preamble, which follows:

### PREAMBLE.

"We hold that there is a class struggle in society and that this struggle is caused by economic conditions.

"We affirm the economic condition of the producer to be that he is exploited of his wealth which he produces, being allowed to retain barely sufficient for his elementary necessities.

"We assert that the working class, and it alone, can and must achieve its own emancipation.

"We hold, finally, that an industrial union and the concerted political action of all the wage workers is the only method of attaining this end.

"Therefore, we the mechanical helpers and unskilled workers employed in and around machine shops and railroad shops and round-houses have associated ourselves together in the International Union of Machine Shop and Round House Workers.

"The following are the objects of the union, as incorporated in its constitution:

### OBJECTS.

"The objects of this organization shall be to unite all the unskilled workers in and around the machine shops, railroad shops and round houses for the purpose of advancing and elevating their position and the maintenance of their rights as common workers to the end that the common workers shall, in the future, have a voice in the councils of organized labor, and in order that they may be in a position to take part in all the matters of vital interest concerning the unskilled worker.

"The next place of meeting will be Kansas City, July, 1913. Comrade Donnelly, as international president of this union, will make his

home and headquarters henceforth in Denver, which place he returned to a few days ago."

The above report in the Inter-Mountain Worker, shows the trend of the labor movement. It is likewise evidence that labor organized into crafts, must ultimately be forced by industrial conditions into an organization that has for its basic principle the class struggle.

Regiments of labor, shackled by craft contracts, are becoming helpless on the economic field, and the unskilled worker who is reading and thinking, will force his aristocratic brother to look beyond the boundary lines of his trade organization and recognize the fact that the interests of the skilled worker is bound up with the interests of the man who can lay no claim to being a skilled mechanic.

The following in a press dispatch from Kansas City a short time ago, proves conclusively that workers in the railroad service are forging rapidly to the front:

"Kansas City, Mo., April 11.—A territorial organization of the union railroad shop men employed by all the railroads west and south of Chicago and aggregating more than 100,000 men will be perfected, union men said to-day, at a meeting of the union representatives here

next Monday. Preliminary arrangements for the meeting were begun to-day.

"Five crafts, the boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists, carmen and sheet metal workers, will form the new organization.

"It is the aim of the organization to unite all the mechanical trades on all the railroads west and south of Chicago, so concerted action may be taken when disputes arise," J. A. Franklin, international president of the Boilermakers' Union, said."

Such departures or advances on the part of railway employes will cause the engineer, fireman, conductor and trainman to sit up and take notice.

The aristocratic crafts in the transportation industry whose members in the past have felt that they were the *cream* in the labor movement, will realize that they are but *skim milk* if they remain chained to the obsolete policies of a quarter of a century ago.

The brotherhoods of engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen and switchmen must join the procession and march beneath the banner of a new unionism, that will force corporate greed to give some consideration to principles of justice.

## Joy Will Only Be Temporary

SINCE THE DEFEAT of Mayor Seidel, the Socialist candidate for re-election, there has been great joy expressed through the editorial columns of the capitalist press.

Though several weeks have passed away since the Socialist party was defeated in Milwaukee, yet the hirelings who wield the pen for a master class, are not yet through shrieking their delight over the victory of the *dollar over labor*.

There is no slave so disgusting as the lickspittle who prostitutes his mentality to crown capitalism with tributes of sickening adulation.

The voluntary slave who feels himself honored in the dedication of his ability to support a system that enslaves himself, is about as despicable a creature as was ever rocked in a cradle by the hand of woman.

There is an excuse for the ignorant man whose intellectual blindness does not permit him to see clearly the outrages that are perpetrated under the reign of exploitation, but for the man whose brain has been developed, who knows the wretchedness that is bred from the profit system, there should be nothing save contempt. But regardless of all the joy expressed through editorials over the *victory of boodle* in Milwaukee, yet the Milwaukee Free Press is not shouting itself hoarse, as the following clearly proves:

"The anti-Socialists of Milwaukee, in their justified jubilation over the non-partisan victory, should bear in mind these figures and their meaning: In 1906, out of a total registration of 76,650, the Republicans and Democrats together polled 44,182 votes, the Socialists 16,837. In 1908, out of a total registration of 83,633, the two old parties polled 41,517 votes, the Socialists 20,877. In 1910, out of a registration of 86,207, the two old parties polled 31,876 votes, the Socialists 27,608. In 1912, out of a total registration of 90,992, the non-partisan combination

of the two old parties polled 43,064, the Socialists 30,200. What do these figures mean? They mean that within the past six years, in spite of an increase of nearly 14,000 in registration, the combined vote of the Republicans and the Democrats of Milwaukee has fallen off over 1,000 votes, while the Socialist vote has increased over 13,500. They mean that while the Socialist vote has increased by leaps at each election it required the herculean effort of a non-partisan, anti-Socialist campaign to bring the combined Republican and Democratic vote within haling distance of what it was six years ago. We dwell upon these figures at this time because we believe that their significance should be borne in mind from the very outset by the new administration. That significance is that Socialism, so far from being buried in Milwaukee by this election, is very much alive and kicking."

The above editorial in the Free Press of Milwaukee, should temper the exuberant joy of the superficial ink-slingers who do not look into to-morrow to see the ground that may be covered by that ever-increasing army that is daily gathering strength, and will ultimately stand triumphant at the grave of capitalism.

These professional vassals of a master class do not seem to realize that the late election in Milwaukee has taught a lesson to the working class in every city and town of this continent.

The Milwaukee election has disclosed to the laboring man that there is no difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, and that both are the absolute property of organized wealth.

The Democratic and Republican parties at the command of their owners, combined against labor, and such a political combination effected by the dictum of a master class, can leave no longer a vestige of doubt in the minds of the workers but that Democracy and Republicanism can always unite under the name of non-partisanship, to halt labor in its march towards economic freedom.

## Socialism Is Commanding Respectful Consideration

WHILE THE VAST MAJORITY of Catholic priests and the majority of ministers of other denominations deride Socialism and heap calumny upon the doctrines of a movement that is battling for the industrial liberty of the race, yet there are some priests and some ministers who have come to a realization of the fact that the logic of Socialism appeals to the intelligence of humanity and cannot be met with slander and vilification.

The unsupported statements, that "Socialism would destroy the home," that Socialism means "free love," that Socialism would "destroy incentive," that Socialism would pull down everybody to a "common level" and that "individualism" would vanish, are no longer receiving any consideration from men and women whose brains are capable of analyzing such statements.

While Father Vaughan, the famous orator of the Jesuits, is touring America, bombarding Socialism with all the worn-out arguments generally used by the clerical fraternity, yet, it is somewhat refreshing to know that other priests gifted with eloquent tongues are not indulging in the hysteria of torrid rhetoric, in the hope that Socialism will go down to wreck and ruin, beneath an avalanche of indignant denunciation.

Father T. J. Healey in an address, a short time ago, before the Catholic Club of New York City, spoke as follows:

"We are face to face with a new situation unlike anything in our history, a situation arising out of an acute sense of contradiction between economic development and civil liberty and equality, and expressing itself in doctrines and schemes both reconstructive and revolutionary. The cause of this change is not far to seek.

"Many of the conditions which prevail in Europe are being fast transferred to our own land. The pauperization of labor is in evidence. Wealth has become vastly more concentrated and more selfish. There is a cut-throat economy of supply and demand, of unregulated competition, which is throttling human life. There is an oligarchy of capital behind the wheels of industry and almost beyond the power of law which would bargain with labor as a commodity and treat as chattel American free-born men. There is a muck-raking which maddens

the nostrils of honest citizens, and there is a flaunted luxury which rankles in the breast of the struggling masses. In fine there is a deep impassioned spirit of unrest abroad, for the worker is beginning to realize that ever liberty and equality can lead to the anarchy of individualism, and when applied to industry can produce an appalling servitude.

"This in turn has created a class-consciousness in labor, which rises above radical diversity and prejudice, so that, however ineffective the efforts to socialize production and distribution have been, there is a growing socialization of thought and feeling. In a word, we have today a Socialism that is truly raucy of the soil, with brain and sinew, with heart and spirit that is American. A Socialism that has definiteness in its aim, system in its method, zeal in its propaganda and which has, moreover, not only the mind and the strategic insight of experienced leadership.

"Many are its distinct and vehement utterances on the platform and in the press on the curbstone and in the halls of legislation. It has invaded the office and the workshop, and has already divided the school and the college. There is no place beyond its reach, no task beyond its striving, for its sacrifice is commensurate with its ambition."

While the above address does not contain an indorsement of the principles of Socialism, yet the speaker demonstrates that he is not swayed by malignant hatred, but that he has reached conclusions through a survey of conditions that have given birth to that "red spectre" so much dreaded by that class that lives in luxury and splendor, on the surplus legally stolen from the enslaved millions of the earth.

The man with brains, whether a layman or a church dignitary, cannot close his eyes to the brutal conditions that bequeath suffering to laboring humanity.

There is a remedy for every evil that affects the human race, and the man who upholds the present system that has pauperized the multitude and enriched the few, is as barren of the spirit of Christianity as the hyena is bereft of pity. The human race is demanding *liberty*, and men with intelligence know that *real liberty* can never come until labor has broken the fetters of wage slavery and established an industrial democracy that shall know no master and no slave.

## The Workers Rise

**I**F A JOB IS TOO BIG for you to do alone, get others to help you. That is the thought behind every combination or organization of men. This is an age of big things. Combinations are growing larger. What chance has a worker in a fight with a million dollars? Alone he is helpless; united, there is nothing he can not achieve. Self-interest unites dollars under a common management. The same principle brings workers together in a union.

Union men not only fight their own battles, but aid all other workers. They secured a nine-hour law for women and children in factories, laundries, restaurants, stores, etc. They don't always get it, because they are unorganized and few employers respect a law in the interest of the worker.

The Trades Assembly of Pittsburg, Kansas, recently secured a minimum wage of \$5 per week for the clerks of that city. The minimum is too low, but it is a large increase over the \$2.50 or \$3.00 that many clerks were drawing before. That minimum wage is a better protection from the pitfalls of vice than many sermons. Maybe you have a sister or daughter that needs such protection—the union will aid you to fight your battle and hers.

The Brewery Workers of Milwaukee recently secured an increase in wages averaging \$2 per week per man—\$104 per year; engineers, firemen get four Sundays off per month; they formerly had two.

The street car men secured an average wage increase of \$55.46 per man per year for more than 42,000 workers in 1911. They hold their jobs as long as they do their work properly and not at a superintendent's pleasure.

The Typographical Union secured wage increases for its members last year amounting to \$3,601,714.48—the membership averaged \$974.13 for the year.

The Lawrence textile workers, after a ten-weeks' strike against one of the great trusts of the country, secured an increase of wages amounting to 18 cents per day, \$1.08 per week, \$54.16 per year for the poorest paid workers. They won not only for themselves, but others. More than 300,000 textile workers have secured an increase of 10 per cent through the heroic struggle of the Lawrence strikers.

There is a splendid lesson in their struggle. Everyone knew that they were overworked and underpaid, but no one could aid them as long as they did nothing for themselves. The child's cry was drowned by the rattle and roar of spindle and loom. But when they walked out and clasped hands saying it was better to starve striking than to starve working, then the child's cry was heard across the continent and around the world. Thousands of hands were stretched to aid the strikers. The glory of the millworker and the shame of the millowner were revealed

before a Congressional committee. When victory came tears streamed from glad eyes. Through suffering and blood they had risen to higher ground. Women and children had acted a hero's part. United effort had saved them from pity and starvation. It was not so much what they had done that thrilled, it was the prophecy of what they could and would do.

United action is more powerful than dynamite. We have been using our hands for others, now let us use our brains for ourselves.

You want the same things the union is striving for. Join hands with us and get it.

The unions on the one hand and the employers on the other are advancing. The Zinc Ore Producers' Association has given way to a chapter of the American Mining Congress. In other words, the operators have changed from a local union to a national one.

Some of them may deny the right to organize to their employes, but they will never surrender it for themselves. If they did not recognize the power of the union they would have no objections to your membership. They know that you can have no voice in wages and conditions so long as you are unorganized. They say they want to conduct their business as they please. That means they will pay what they please. When ore goes down they let you bear part of the burden, when ore goes up, they take care of the profits.

This one-sided arrangement will go on as long as you permit it. The example of your brothers on one side and the employer on the other ought to teach you the necessity of organization. When you have learned the lesson, join and teach your buddies.

You must realize that high prices for ore brings no benefit to you. You are not selling ore. Muscle is all that you have for sale; it ought to be marked up. Doing two men's work for one man's pay won't make you fat. You have tried that too long.

If you have been saving your money to buy booze with, economize on that and invest in improved conditions. If you have cut it out and almost everything else and still can't get ahead, there must be something wrong. Come with us and help right it.

Nobody can aid you until you join hands to help yourself. Remember the victory at Lawrence, another at Joplin would be an inspiration to the labor movement.

You got an eight-hour day through the efforts of organized labor. If you get any more it will be largely through your own efforts.

Prosperity Miners' Union meets every Monday night; Carterville, Tuesday; Joplin, Wednesday; Webb City, Thursday.

Join the union. Do it now.

GUY E. MILLER, Organizer.

Box 300, Joplin.

## Found Dead With His Boots On

**A** DESPISED DEGENERATE has crossed the Great Divide. No cheek will be wet with tears over his sudden departure. He lived by the bullet and he died by the bullet.

James Warford died with his boots on. He paid the price for his dastardly crimes.

His hands were red with human blood and Warford at last faced the Mosaic law: "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

The following in a press dispatch from Victor, Colorado, tells the closing chapter in the life of a human vulture, who has been laid away to rot in a dishonored grave:

"Victor, Colo., April 16.—James A. Warford, forty-eight years old, notorious desperado and 'big-gun man,' known all over the West as one of the most desperate men, was found dead this afternoon on Battle mountain, on the Colorado City claim of the Portland Gold Mining Company. Gus Franks, a miner who was prospecting on the property, chanced to walk along a lonely trail, and came upon Warford's body with half a dozen bullet holes in it. The body was frozen and had evidently lain there several days. One thousand persons viewed the body to be assured the desperado was really dead.

"The last that was seen of Warford was in Cripple Creek last Friday. Since then none of his associates have made any inquiry about him. The left side of Warford's face and head was badly bruised, seemingly the result of heavy blows from a blunt instrument.

"Not the slightest clew has been found as to who committed the murder. The sheriff's office has nothing, it is said, to work upon. The only thing that may lead to a clew is that three bullets taken from the body are of different caliber, which shows that in all probability more than one person had a hand in the killing.

Warford lived near Durango years ago, where his relatives were engaged in ranching. Originally they came from Missouri. Warford once served as a deputy sheriff in the Black Hills.

"In November, 1904, Warford shot and killed Chris Miller and Isaac Liebo, two union miners who were serving as constables in an election precinct. Warford was tried and the jury failed to agree. On the same day that he was discharged he held up Sheriff Edward Bell and compelled him to return his gun.

"Warford escaped to the hills. He was convicted of an alleged attempt to kill the sheriff and given fifteen years at hard labor. He was then tried for the murder of Liebo and sentenced to a life term in prison. An appeal was taken and the verdict was revoked. Later Governor Peabody pardoned him.

"He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the worst feared men on the Western slope, and seemed to enjoy it."

The above story in a press dispatch, tells the tragic end of as cold-blooded and as heartless a wretch as ever walked the earth. That he lived for forty-eight years is one of those peculiar mysteries that are unexplainable.

Warford was a corpse to honor and without a conscience.

His appetite for blood-money was insatiable, and he was ever ready to accept the usual fee for a crime that placed another "notch on his gun."

He was a professional murderer, and was the hired thug of a Mine Owners' Association.

He took human life as coolly and as deliberately as men take an evening stroll, providing that he was paid for it.

He was a man-killer by profession, and accepted jobs from the highest bidders.

During the labor troubles of the Cripple Creek district, this monster in human shape, made history in Colorado's gold camp, and that history is written in tears and blood.

But Warford was probably no lower than his pay masters who paid the price for his crimes.

It will now be probably intimated that the Western Federation of Miners had something to do with disposing of the desperado, who for years was the salaried thug of mining corporations.

The murderer or murderers of Warford, in all probability, can be found among the hirelings of a Mine Owners' Association.

A number of mine operators were afraid of Warford. They knew that Warford was well acquainted with all the conspiracies that were hatched against the Western Federation of Miners, and they knew that Warford could relate some history that has never appeared in print.

The mine operators expended thousands of dollars in defense of Warford, and when he was sent to the penitentiary these same mine operators pulled every string to open the doors of Warford's prison and restore him to liberty. They were successful, because if they had failed, Warford would have disclosed crimes and the names of criminals that would have startled the people of Western America.

Warford, it is said, was under salary from the mine operators up to the very time that death stilled his pitiless heart, and it has been whispered for some time that the mine operators were growing weary of paying blackmail to their professional man-killer.

Warford was shot like a dog, and though his carcass was found riddled with bullets, yet no eyes are moistened with tears in Colorado. He is dead, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

SOME MORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM was sent by President Moyer to James Cluney of the Porcupine Miners' Union of South Porcupine, Ontario:

"April 6, 1912.

"To James D. Cluney, South Porcupine, Ontario:

"Mail me names and addresses of all members of Porcupine local, as I desire to mail each member copy of Magazine containing your article and my answer. Wire answer when I may expect same.

"CHARLES H. MOYER."

The following is a copy of a letter from Secretary Cluney, in answer to Moyer's telegram:

(COPY.)

"Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, of the Western Federation of Miners.

"South Porcupine, Ontario, April 14, 1912.

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

"Dear Sir and Brother—I read your telegram at today's regular meeting, and same was ordered to be placed on file after a brief debate. Yours fraternally,

JAMES D. CLUNEY,

"Secretary-Treasurer No. 145."

The above telegram and the answer from Secretary Cluney should cause the membership of the Western Federation of Miners to reach some conclusions that will not be favorable to Secretary Cluney and his colleagues, who, after a "brief debate," concluded to place the telegram of Moyer on file without granting the courteous request that was asked in the telegram. The telegram asked for the names and addresses of the Porcupine Miners' Union, so that the official organ might be sent to the members of Porcupine Miners' Union in order that the

members could read the correspondence and be able to draw conclusions founded on facts and argument. If the position assumed by Porcupine Miners' Union, through its press committee, was tenable, then why was the request in the telegram denied? Why does Porcupine Miners' Union show a reluctance for the membership to read the correspondence that has passed between a press committee and the president of the Western Federation of Miners?

Has the press committee that has blood in its veins of a revolutionary hue, lost its courage?

Have men who want officials that are not afraid of prison bars or the gallows become weak-kneed in anticipation of the results that might accrue from the membership reading the official organ and becoming acquainted with matters that have been raised by the boosters for progressive oil?

Has the red blood of revolutionary hue in the veins of the press committee turned into water, or has the press committee discovered that its spinal column was merely a yellow streak?

The action of Porcupine Miners' Union will not receive the approbation of manly men, for men who are honest and fair and who believe in a square deal will brand such action as cowardly and unworthy of men whose hearts beat for the welfare of laboring humanity. A press committee that insisted that its communication should be published in the Miners' Magazine and then refused a request that would put the official organ in the hands of the membership of Porcupine Miners' Union, in order that they might see "the nigger in the woodpile," will hardly be immortalized as heroes with blood of a revolutionary hue rushing through their veins.

The press committee should take a few doses of "Progressive Oil."

## The Direct Legislation League of Colorado

HEADQUARTERS have been opened at Room 527 Ernest & Crammer Building in the interest of the Direct Legislation League measures. These measures are more important to the people than the election of any particular candidate or set of candidates to any office, either in Denver or the state of Colorado. They do not concern politicians or parties, but they have a very direct and vital relation to the people of the entire state. Among the measures are some of the most fundamental propositions ever submitted to the people and others that open the way for the inexpensive submission to the people of those great questions that have heretofore been fought out in legislatures controlled by the corrupt moneyed interests of Colorado. Before the people can have free use of the new instruments of democracy—the initiative and referendum—it is almost vital that these measures be submitted and passed at the coming November election. They are as follows:

1. The Procedure Bill. Being an amendment to the constitution, simplifying the method of submitting popular questions to the people.

2. A law providing for the pamphlet form of presenting such measures to the people. This measure follows the Oregon plan, with some additions and improvements suggested by the reform leaders in Oregon.

3. The Recall. This is a comprehensive and far-reaching amendment to the constitution, providing for the recall of any state or county officer, including the judges of all the courts, for any cause that the people consider proper and sufficient.

4. An amendment to the constitution providing for an appeal to the people from the decision of the Supreme Court declaring any law unconstitutional. This is also known as the Recall of Decisions bill, which puts the final power in the people and not in the courts to say what shall be and what shall not be constitutional.

5. The School Amendment. This is an amendment to Article 20 of the constitution, giving people in cities of the first and second class home rule in matters of school government. As it is now, the schools are run by the legislature, and the big moneyed interests of the state have had their blighting fingers in the school government as in other government, largely because of their control of the Legislature. This amendment permits the people of the cities to pass their own laws concerning their schools. It also has a sweeping provision providing that school houses shall be open to the people, to public assemblies and for the discussion of their social, political, business and economic subjects. Because the people are daring to take over their own schools from the special interests, this amendment will perhaps meet with as bitter and violent opposition as any proposed amendment to the constitution ever encountered in this state.

6. The Mothers' Compensation Act. This is a law providing that the state must pay helpless mothers to stay at home and take care of their own children instead of taking the children away from them as under the present law. It is proposed by the Juvenile Court of Denver and is meeting with the bitter opposition of the corrupt influ-

ences and privileged business interests of Denver, who are threatening to carry the fight against it throughout the entire state. It is the first step towards abolishing the present rule of punishing mothers for bearing children for the state. Under our present laws poverty is a crime, and one of the penalties of poverty is to actually tear the child away from the bosom of the frantic mother, as has been done time and time again. The agents of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, a private corporation drawing money from the state and enjoying governmental powers, though its officers are not elected by the people or subject to the recall, are bitterly fighting this measure. It is in line with their fight against the child labor law and other laws that propose a fundamental change in favor of justice as against their spectacular charity.

7. The Contempt Amendment. An amendment to the constitution limiting the powers of courts in cases of contempt to improper and disrespectful conduct in the presence of the court itself. It takes away from the court the right to punish for contempt those who comment upon their conduct or decisions. For instance, it would make a Judge Whitford impossible. If this amendment passes, no judge would have the power to put a laboring man in jail because he dared to criticize the action of the court.

8. The Headless Ballot. This is a law that abolishes the present machine, boss-ridden type of ballot. This ballot has been clung to more desperately by the machine than any other instrumentality of its misrule. The ballot permits the designation of a candidate's party after his name, but forbids straight ticket voting, requiring the voter to place an "X" after the name of the candidate he votes for. It has a limited educational qualification, which is intended to head off such practices as those of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in voting the ignorant, non-union class of men in certain parts of the state who, in most instances, are not yet citizens.

9. A law permitting the state to own and operate its own coal mines.

10. A law providing for a state public utility commission, board or court, to fix rates and regulate the issue of stock of all corporations.

So far only about five thousand signatures, on an average, have been secured for the petitions representing these bills. Each petition must have 25,000 names. The time is short, and there is a terrific call for volunteers. We wish especially to appeal to the laboring men and women of Colorado to send in their names and addresses to Mr. George Eisler, secretary to Judge Ben B. Lindsey, director in charge of these special measures, Room 527 Ernest & Crammer Building, or to Mr. Leo Vincent, secretary of the Direct Legislation League, Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colorado. Judge Lindsey and Mr. W. H. Malone have underwritten the expenses of the headquarters up to \$1,000,000. They are asking for contributions, all of which will be used as economically as possible, in getting the petitions filed, circulating literature and carrying on a campaign in behalf of these measures.—Direct Legislation League.



## INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Jacob Annetts, better known as "California Jack." When last heard of two years ago was in Frank, Alberta, Canada. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Miss May Little, Box 14, Silverton, British, Columbia.

## HOW WALL STREET WON AGAINST MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

In the campaign just closed Wall street won in Milwaukee. Milwaukee—the people who live and labor there—lost.

This victory over Social Democracy was achieved by the fusion of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican party gave itself up entirely; not even its name appeared on the ballot. The Republican voters were turned over to the Democratic party. With this fusion of the old political parties combined against the Social Democrats, they were able to marshal enough votes to win.

The victory, however, has not brought any special comfort to the fusion forces, and the Free Press of April 4th, admits in its editorial columns that "the real defeat of Socialism in Milwaukee has yet to be accomplished." Speaking of the votes cast in the election, the Free Press says: "While the Socialist vote has increased by big leaps at each election, it required the herculean effort of a non-partisan, anti-Socialist campaign to bring the combined vote of the Republicans and Democrats within hailing distance of what it was six years ago." These are the words of the Free Press in the hour of their victory.

Later on they added: "Socialism so far from being buried in Milwaukee by this election is very much alive and kicking."

And well may they be warned not to count too much on the victory they achieved in the Milwaukee election. For as a matter of fact the Socialists increased their votes splendidly in the election. In 1910 the Social Democratic party cast 27,608 votes in a three-cornered fight and carried the city.

In 1912 the Social Democrats cast 30,200 votes, thus increasing their actual vote by nearly 2,000, but of the 27,000 votes cast in 1910, in a three-cornered fight, about 5,000 votes were not Socialist votes, but protest votes, while of the 30,000 votes cast this year practically every one is a straight Socialist vote. In other words, the Social Democracy gained in two years about 8,000 solid votes.

And this was done in the face of the most terrific odds. Nine daily papers fought the Social Democracy during every day of the two years they were in control of the city. Misrepresentation, falsehoods and deceit were poured out steadily. Scarcely a single achievement of the administration was fairly represented to the people. Many of their doings were most grossly misrepresented. False cries were raised and false impressions were given out. The Socialists had no means of answering this flood of misrepresentation except a weekly paper until about four months ago, when they started their single Socialist daily, the Milwaukee Leader.

In addition to this flood of misrepresentation that had been poured out upon the people for eighteen months or more, the politicians of the capitalistic parties succeeded finally by hook or crook in effecting a fusion of the Republican and the Democratic parties. They called it non-partisan. As a matter of fact it was the Democratic party and went under that name. All Republicans were compelled to vote the Democratic ticket.

In spite of this fusion and the desperate tactics resorted to by the parties, the Social Democracy not only held its own but played a splendid game.

Nor was the victory so decisive from the standpoint of the offices won. The Social Democratic party holds a number of the offices, including a city attorney, health commissioner, tax commissioner, water registrar and the city engineer, which hold over for two years longer. They also have four hold-over aldermen at large. In addition to this the Socialists elected seven ward aldermen, which gives them eleven representatives in the city council, together with the heads of several important departments. This makes up a fighting minority which the Socialists know very well how to use.

The Social Democrats now have a well established daily paper with a circulation of nearly 50,000, which is growing by leaps and bounds; they have by far the strongest organization they ever had; they raised the largest vote this week that ever has been cast in the city, exceeding by nearly 3,000 the total vote of two years ago; the trades unions stand as a solid unit for the Social Democracy and the working class in general are pretty completely won to that party.

In view of these facts, the Social Democracy in Milwaukee seems destined to make itself the majority party in the city within the next two years.

Plans are already under way for the fusion of the Republican and Democratic parties in the hopes of defeating the Socialists in the fall campaign. The old party politicians realize fully the growing power of Social Democracy in Milwaukee, and they are moving heaven and earth to stem the tide.

## HOW SOCIALISTS WOULD DEAL WITH THE TRUSTS.

By R. A. Dague.

When a privately-owned trust or industry of a public nature develops into a gigantic and oppressive monopoly, crushing its competitors, fixing arbitrarily the prices of all products, regardless of the natural law of supply and demand, refuses to pay its employes living wages and insolently defies the government under which it is permitted to exist, then that particular trust has outlived its usefulness as a privately-owned industry, has gone to seed, or matured, is now ripe for public ownership, and should not be "smashed," but should be appraised by a board of commissioners, the watered stocks squeezed out, and its owners paid a fair price for the property, and it should be "taken over" by the nation, state, county or city, as the case might require, and thereafter be carried on at cost of operation for the benefit of all the people.

Socialists contend that the Standard Oil, the steel trust, the coal-mining combines, several railway, telegraph, telephone and express companies and sundry other "big businesses" have become oppressive private monopolies. They have eliminated all competition in their line, accumulated in the hands of a few of their owners billions of unearned wealth by watered stocks costing them nothing, have reduced the wages of their employes to the starvation point, forced up the prices of food stuffs and all the necessities of life, corrupted the legislative bodies and the courts, subsidized the newspapers, muzzled the pulpit and insolently ask the American people what they propose to do about it.

Socialists say these monopolies have become quite "ripe" for public ownership. They propose to change them from being a menace to the peace and

well-being of society into great benefits, not by destroying them, but by converting them into publicly-owned industries, turning over to all the people all the benefits arising from their operation, less only the expense of running them.

Socialism would insure to all alike a square deal and a fair, free race through life. It proposes to provide employment for every unemployed able-bodied adult, under which system the worker shall receive the full value of his labor. This might easily be done by a gradual process of converting from private to public ownership the trusts as they "ripen," and the inauguration of new publicly-owned industries. The "Progressives" of both the old parties have adopted three planks of Socialism, to-wit, the initiative, referendum and recall. If they will assist the Socialists in incorporating those measures into the laws of the country, and also the fourth plank, or public ownership, as above outlined, they will see inaugurated an era of great peace, prosperity and progress, under which most of the industrial ills of the country will be cured. There would be no unemployed, and strikes, blacklisting, lockouts and violence be averted and civilization pushed up to a higher level.

Creston, Iowa.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, April.—The conduct of the Democratic party in handling labor legislation pending in the House of Representatives demonstrates that it is just as bad if not worse than the Republican party. That party at least openly opposed labor bills. The Cannons and Littlefields never knifed labor in the dark. The Democrats, however, give labor representatives the "glad hand," but while away sessions without passing any measure in the interest of the workers.

Take, for instance, the bills against injunctions in labor disputes and against the application of the Sherman anti-trust law on labor unions. These bills have been championed in tearful voices by Democrats when they were in the minority. Regarding these measures the platform of the Democratic party adopted in 1908 says:

"We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings shall be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved.

"The expanding organizations of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade."

The above constitutes the "great victory" of Samuel Gompers at the Denver convention after being turned down coldly by the Republican convention in Chicago. Now, the Democrats have controlled the House since March 4, 1911. They have been in session last summer and all winter. But those bills have not yet even been reported out by the Democratic committee on judiciary.

They have reported and passed scores of bills, but the labor measures still repose in the pigeonholes of the House committees. And Gompers calls this "practical politics."

Yet, it is possible that these bills may soon be reported out. They may even be passed by the House. But it is already too late in the session to do any good. The Senate, even if having no other reason, can rightly refuse to consider these measures on the ground that it is too near adjournment to handle such bills properly.

## Lawrence Child Slave Greets Berger.

Socialist Congressman Berger has received a picture postal card from little Sammy Goldberg, the 14-year-old mill worker, who testified at the Congressional hearing on the Lawrence outrages recently.

Written in a child's scrawl, the postal card bearing a colored picture of one of the Lawrence mills, reads:

"Kiss to you and your wife (here followed a dozen X's). The picture is of the mills I worked in. It don't look like an office in Washington. From the first boy who spoke before the committee.—Samuel Goldberg. I now get \$6 a week.

## Berger Wins Fight for Refugees.

Socialist Congressman Berger was today notified by the Department of Commerce and Labor that it has reversed the deportation order issued by immigration authorities of Tacoma, Washington, against Fitel Kagan and Vasily Lachatchoff, Russian political refugees, who have made their escape from Siberia.

On Saturday Simon C. Pollock, counsel of the Political Refugees Defense League, and W. J. Ghent, secretary to Berger, called at the office of the department to make their protest against the unwarranted prejudice of the Tacoma officials against the two refugees. Yesterday Berger returned to Washington from Milwaukee and he again took up the matter with the department. Today he was notified that the two refugees would be allowed to enter this country.

This makes the third victory scored by Berger and the Refugees' Defense League in behalf of the right of political asylum in this country.

Kagan and Lachatchoff had been doomed to lifelong exile in Siberia by the despotic Russian government. Had the order of the Tacoma authorities been upheld in Washington the men would have been returned to the clutches of the Bloody Czar.

These refugees are highly educated and are disciples of Karl Marx and Darwin. But the ignorant and prejudiced Tacoma officials insisted in terming them as anarchists and undesirable aliens.

The Tacoma case is the first refugee case on the Pacific coast. For this reason today's victory is very important. Especially so when it is noted that the Pacific coast ports are likely to be the first to receive refugees who make their escape from frozen Siberia.

## A. F. of L. to Tour Noted Specialist.

The fly in the spider's nest is no comparison to the present position of Samuel Gompers, who is to be the host of Karl Legien, the Socialist member of the German Reichstag, for the next few weeks.

At the present time Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison and the other labor leaders are getting ready to flop the labor movement "body, boots and britches" into the Democratic party. Also at this time the Gompers crowd are using every means to belittle the efforts of Socialist Congressman Berger and to praise to the skies the political plays of the so-called union-card men in Congress.

Now, then, at this time Karl Legien, who is the very personification of the united Socialist and Labor movement of Germany, comes to visit our land. As Legien holds the highest office in the International Trade Union movement—being its international secretary—Gompers and the other American labor officials are compelled to pay their respects to this man.

As is generally known, Legien will first tour this country under the auspices of the A. F. of L. and then afterwards under the direction of the Socialist party. So Gompers is now foolishly planning to tour Legien and receive him in Washington as a "pure and simple" trade unionist. All mention of the fact that Legien has been a Socialist for the last twenty-eight years and a Socialist member of the Reichstag for half that time will be suppressed by the A. F. of L. people.

But the joke is on Gompers. All the efforts of the A. F. of L. to hide the fact that Legien stands for the same kind of Socialism and unionism as advocated by Berger, Hayes and the other American Socialist unionists are bound to fail. Gompers reckons without the powerful Socialist press. Gompers

forgets that the capitalist newspapers know or will know that Legien is an avowed Socialist and is heartily opposed to the political tactics of the Gompers crowd.

He will find that if the American Federation of Labor wants to recognize the International Labor movement it will have to stand for its cardinal principle—the organization of the toilers on both political and industrial fields. Entertaining Legien without permitting his ideas to spread in this country is the plan of Gompers—but it won't work.

Speaker Champ Clark has invited Legien to address the House Saturday, April 20th. The House will take a recess to pay its respects to the noted Socialist.

#### WISCONSIN NOTES.

The so-called "defeat" of the Milwaukee Socialists has had two remarkable results. The meetings of the Social-Democratic party branches are larger and more enthusiastic than ever before. Moreover, the applications for membership in our party are coming in floods.

The first result is not surprising. The older Socialists may be expected, of course, to understand that our much-trumpeted "defeat" was a genuine victory for Socialism. That the Social-Democratic vote should have grown, in spite of all the violent attacks and misrepresentations of the capitalist press and politicians, is enough to fill with hope and joy the thoughtful and experienced Socialists.

But that the new Socialists should choose this time to flock into our party shows that they are of the right stuff. That a campaign fought on a straight issue of "Anti-Socialism vs. Socialism" has had this effect shows the enlightening value of a fusion of the capitalist parties. It has opened the eyes of the working people, the campaign in itself has been an education, and hence this influx of new members.

Most cheering of all is the enthusiasm among the women. Last week a large women's meeting was held in Brisbane hall, for the purpose of bringing the women into the organization. A committee of eighty-five women was appointed to make a canvass of their respective wards, to carry on the propaganda among women, and especially to induce women Socialists to join the party. Already a large number of applications from women have been received, and when these eighty-five women have completed their canvass Milwaukee will have a membership of women of which any city might be proud.

It is difficult to give anyone outside of Milwaukee any idea of the magnificent work done by the women Socialists during the last six months. The Milwaukee women have not gone out with a brass band, but the practical work which they have accomplished has been astonishing. They have not worked apart, but have directly mingled in the campaign, naturally and equally, as is right in a party which demands equality of sexes. Women on election day distributed cards near the polls. Women formed a part of the Bundle Brigade, distributing literature in the same districts where their husbands also carried it.

Above all, the phenomenal success of the Milwaukee Leader, its remarkable growth and its financial success, is very largely due to the Milwaukee women. They have systematically used their purchasing power in support of the Leader, and to them belongs a great share of the credit for the success of our "big gun" in the recent campaign.

On the whole, the Milwaukee comrades are beginning to be heartily glad that events shaped themselves as they did during the last campaign. The fusion of the capitalist parties has solidified and educated the working people, and has afforded them a practical demonstration of the real class struggle. We are glad it came just when it did. We are now marching on to become a majority party. It is a goal which is by no means far away—probably we shall reach it in two years. When we attain it, all the combined forces of capitalism will never defeat us again. There are smiling faces in Milwaukee.

E. H. THOMAS,  
State Secretary.

#### THE MILWAUKEE LESSON, OR A PLEA FOR "MAJORITY RULE."

By J. Tarkoff, Montrose, Colorado.

Every Socialist in the United States should study the conditions and results of the Milwaukee and the Los Angeles movements. Both have developed about the same strength, though they have different histories back of them.

The Milwaukee movement played the capitalistic game of taking power by plurality; and has justly been punished for such a blunder. It is strange that the shrewd and able leaders of Milwaukee and the national movement who were so concerned over the Milwaukee movement should have permitted themselves to be caught in such a trap. The lesson of eight years ago at Haverhill, Mass., should have been a warning to Milwaukee.

About eight years ago Haverhill elected a Socialist mayor, and others, by a plurality vote. At the next election, of course, they were kicked out by a combination of Republicans and Democrats. In other words, they were put up against the problem of "majority" instead of "plurality" rule. Ever since then, nothing has been heard of Haverhill and the great movement there. It shriveled up over night; and now it is harder to revive it and give it virility than it was to build it up new.

You ask me why? Here is the reason: Usually the Socialists win by plurality vote when one or the other of the old parties in power is so rotten and graft-ridden that they are unable to purge themselves while in power. They are under too many obligations to the ring of grafters to whom their political success is due; and no matter how some of the leaders in those old parties would like to rid themselves of this corruption and graft, they can not do so as long as they are in power.

But once they get out of power, they can purge themselves of those elements. When the Socialists win (by plurality), straighten out some of the crooked kinks in city government and set a new pace for all who may follow them, they prepare the way for the return of the better element in the old parties. This better element could never have won out in their own parties in competition with the rotten gang in power. But, with the Socialists in power, it gives them the chance. The Socialists are kicked out when put up against "majority rule" and the old parties have learned a lesson by the aid of a temporary Socialist victory which the Socialists have yet to learn.

Socialist victories by pluralities are hasty or untimely. They are hastened by the corrupt ring then in power.

Usually the Socialists win on a platform of promises of various kinds, most of which are impossible on account of state laws against their realization. Some require a long time and a large outlay or investment of capital. Time flies; and lo! and behold! the Socialists find that the only thing they can actually accomplish is to furnish honest and graftless government for the taxpayers on old laws and regulations. But who are the taxpayers? Not the working class—not those whom the Socialists primarily aim to help through their victories, but the propertied class. They promise the remedies for the working class, but are compelled to give the first fruits of their victories to the capitalist class, through honest, efficient and graftless city government, on the old lines; the good of which accrues immediately to those who own the property.

Elected by a plurality vote, the Socialists find that their victory is on an insecure foundation, and therefore can not push the radical measures, such

as city housing, city coal yards, city employment for the unemployed, city pensions for widows, orphans and dependents, city industries such as farms, dairies, nurseries, bakeries, laundries, etc., etc., which alone can benefit the working class.

They must gauge their actions and undertakings so as not to endanger their political chances of re-election. Meantime, the capitalists have time to rearrange their lines of battle, purge themselves of the political grafters and heelers and bring forth their ablest men, who promise just as honest government as the Socialists have given, etc.

Now, the question arises: Is it, or is it not, desirable, to accomplish such a result in government (honest and graftless); even if the old parties are driven to it by a temporary Socialist victory and defeat? I must admit that that end is desirable; but the means employed to obtain it are not desirable.

The Los Angeles defeat of the Socialists by majority rule has this same effect, but does not carry with it the stigma of a "has-been." It is infinitely better for Socialism not to win, than to win, and lose afterwards.

The Socialists of Milwaukee will find it harder to get a hearing from the people now, after their defeat, than before their victory.

That has been the history wherever it happened.

That they will ultimately win, is sure; but they have made it harder to get the majority than it would have been had they refused to take the reins of power by plurality.

I fear Milwaukee will cease to be the shining example of the Socialist movement.

This also brings out the drifting policy of the national Socialist movement.

Is the Socialist movement in favor of majority, or plurality, rule? Is it not about time for the Socialist movement to take a stand for "majority rule" and declare plurality elections undemocratic and unworthy of the name "victory?" Let no Socialist take the reins of government except by "majority rule." Let us be patient for a while and not be blinded by such unstable victories as come with capitalistic clap-trap in the shape of plurality elections.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF PATHETIC PITY FOR THE DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE OF SOME EDITORIAL WRITERS.

Whereas, The editors of the public press periodicals are looked upon as public educators and generally supposed to be models of morality and intelligence, and

Whereas, The public and organized labor in particular are common subjects for insult, impositions and abuse, and

Whereas, There is prevalent, in the Ely district, an endemic of disgust, and caused by the "idiosyncrasies" of editorial writers who struggle to tell their bored readers something that the editorial writer either knows is a lie, is ignorant of the subject written about, or vainly trying to deceive the working class; and

Whereas, The working class, having awakened from their long sleep, can no longer be hoodwinked by such high-sounding phrases and such painfully contradictory statements as "the unions are moderate individuals," and "all that is necessary to check the advance on a city by an army of 'unemployed' will be to advertise there is work in that city for a hundred thousand men at the highest wages ever paid," and

Whereas, The working class, the "moderate individuals" and "the men in overalls" are growing broader-minded and more intelligent each day as a result of the elevating influence of patience, forbearance and long suffering, therefore be it

Resolved, By the officers and delegates of the Ely Central Labor League, in regular meeting assembled, that we lament over the insults of our enemies, rather than be enraged; that we offer expressions of pity for their ignorance rather than words of condemnation; that we ask for Papal mercy rather than for punishment by excommunication; that all our enemies may receive divine wisdom instead of "divine curses." Last but not least, be it further

Resolved, That any and all editorial writers be hereby advised to not expose their ignorance or political trickery, as the case may be, through making such rank contradictory statements that even the "men in overalls" can realize as an insult to their intelligence and that such contradictions are always the result of attempts to write of a subject that the writer knows nothing about. Be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given The White Pine News and The Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

(Signed)  
COMMITTEE.

#### THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

##### X.—The Bridgeport Plan.—By Robert Hunter.

Los Angeles and Milwaukee are two bright and shining examples of what is happening in the labor movement of this country.

In hundreds of industrial cities the unions have rendered support to the Socialist party. In Schenectady, Butte, Berkeley, Flint, New Castle and in a score or more other cities, the Socialists have won by the almost unanimous support of the working class. In great cities like St. Louis, Columbus, Bridgeport and Minneapolis, the Socialists have lost by only a small margin.

In August of last year the Socialists held in Milwaukee a conference of elected officials. Socialist representatives in city councils and state legislatures came together to discuss programs and methods. With hardly a single exception, the successful Socialists were also trade unionists, and all agreed that in their various localities the trade unions and the Socialist party worked together.

Of course, in these different cities the methods vary by which these two movements of the working class co-operate. In some cases the unions have endorsed the Socialist party. In other cases the chief officials of the union movement are the most active Socialists and are quite naturally supported by the mass of Union men. In still other cases union men have supported the Socialist party solely because they were disgusted with the corruption and general rottenness of the two old parties.

The movement in Bridgeport, Conn., is not generally known, yet in many ways it is one of the most interesting in the country. The party and the unions are entirely distinct. They do not attempt to mix in each other's affairs, and they hold strictly to their own fields of action. Indeed when a few Socialists not long since attempted to form a dual union they were censured and later for this and other reasons expelled from the Socialist party. The unions are nearly all led by Socialists but when any discussion takes place as to political work it is done in the party, not in the unions. Both the trade unions and the party are well organized. They help each other whenever possible, and there is no doubt, I think, that the big vote last year in Bridgeport came largely from trade union members.

The candidate for mayor was Jasper McLevy, a slate roofer, a Socialist of ten years' standing and the president of the Central Labor body. All but two delegates to the Central Labor Union were, I believe, Socialists or Socialist sympathizers. It was only natural that where the unions were so imbued with Socialism they should want to endorse the party's candidate for mayor. It was also suggested that the unions would give most of the financial backing.

Of course McLevy wanted the support of the trade unionists but he reso-

lutely refused to permit the central body or the local unions to endorse the Socialist party or to vote funds for the campaign. When one of the local papers published an alleged endorsement by the Barbers' Union of a Democratic politician, the unions made a public statement that they had endorsed no candidate or party in that campaign.

The Socialists have been accused, and they have accused others, of using the unions for political purposes. In Bridgeport every union man who had ever run as a Democrat or Republican had, as a matter of course, received the endorsement of his union, and often the endorsement of all the unions. The practice of endorsing candidates or parties has worked much ill in the union movement. It leads to corrupt efforts to elect delegates to the central bodies, and the old political machines have bought delegates and even papers in their effort to swing and pledge the labor vote. But the politician even when he is a Socialist, is a partisan first and a trade unionist afterward. If he is a Socialist he protests violently when a majority of Democrats endorse a candidate of their party, but the very moment the Socialists have won a majority, the unions are asked to endorse the Socialist party. These tactics create bitterness and dissension, and any such effort on the part of Socialists "to swing the unions into line" differs only in method from that of the grafters who try to corrupt the labor movement. The policy is a bad one and McLevy stopped the practice absolutely by his resolute action.

McLevy's decision was that of a man who had the highest and best interests of the trade union movement at heart. It is in accord with the policy of many European Socialists, who have urged the unions not to endorse Socialism so long as there was the slightest danger of disrupting the trade union movement. It is also in accord with the advice of Bebel and Marx, whose words I have quoted in previous articles. Even from the most narrow Socialist point of view, McLevy's action was wise. To attempt to force involuntary support for any principle is the height of folly. Instead of getting support, one receives resentment. You cannot brand men as you brand cattle; if you could they would not be worth the labor of doing it.

If, however, McLevy declines to ask the unions to take part in politics, he urges them with all the power at his command to take action on every measure that promises to benefit the working class. Before the meeting of the Connecticut Legislature of 1911, the Socialists and trades unionists came together to work out their legislative demands. In the previous gubernatorial campaign the Socialists had demanded the passage of a workmen's compensation and a trades disputes law. All parties pledged themselves to the former, the Socialist party only to the latter. When the conference met at Bridgeport, two bills were submitted covering the demands of labor on both subjects. The workman's compensation bill was far in advance of anything contemplated by the old parties, and the trades disputes bill was a measure which few capitalist politicians dared to oppose, but which nearly every one of them secretly fought. It was modeled after the English act and was intended to legalize strikes, boycotts and pickets.

Practically the entire mass of trade unionists fought for both bills. Tremendous gatherings of labor men met at the Capitol to attend the hearings. The class feeling became intense—the employers fighting on one side and the employes on the other. Democratic and Republican politicians faced destruction, no matter what they did. If they favored the bills they would be destroyed by the corporations, who had paid their election expenses, and, rightly, expected them to represent the interests of capital. If they opposed the bills they would lose the intelligent labor vote. Both bills were defeated; but this legislative campaign had an immense educational effect upon the working class. It showed beyond any possibility of doubt that the two old parties were bound hand and foot to the manufacturers and that labor could expect no real benefits at their hands.

In all this work McLevy was a leader. Union men may be divided at present in their political affiliations. A minority may at all times resent having their money or their moral backing go to support the Socialists, but in the entire state of Connecticut there could hardly be found one working man who could oppose the legislation outlined above. For such work union funds may properly be spent, the union officials could spend their time in no better way than to work for such measures.

Of course McLevy is not insensible to the fact that all such work makes Socialists. Indeed it is educational work of the highest character, because it will bring the entire body of workers to the practically unanimous view that they must build up a working class political party to capture cities, towns and states, and to administer all government in the interest of the actual producers of wealth.

This type of work is being done elsewhere. I write of it as happening in Bridgeport only because I know better what is being done there than elsewhere. And all this legislative work by Socialists and trade unionists can only have one result. Both groups of workers learn in the most positive manner the identity of their aims and the identity of their interests. It is impossible for men to fight day by day, side by side, without seeing the necessity for harmony, comradeship and mutual assistance.

Now and then in the papers we read that the Socialists have captured this or that union. The chief officials of the tailors, the bakers, the brewers, the machinists, the miners and several other international unions are today Socialists. But he who believes that the Socialists have captured an organization when they have captured its offices knows, I fear, little of organization. The fact that Socialists have captured such offices means of course that among the rank and file of union men the prejudice against Socialism is disappearing. If, however, anyone believes that the official of a labor organization can use his position to tie his organization to any party, he is profoundly mistaken. Indeed, if the articles of this series convey any message from Socialist labor leaders, it is this: that partisan politics must never be allowed to divide the union movement.

McLevy is, it seems to me, a striking figure among those who have a position of leadership in both movements of the working class. He is, to be sure, only a minor figure as yet. The greater part of his life is spent on a slate roof, but he is a type of labor leader that we shall see more of in the near future, and I have dwelt at such length on his tactics because they seem to me not only an excellent example of what has built up the great and powerful European movements, but also because they seem invulnerable.

The swinging of organizations for political ends may be quite properly the work of grafters; it may also be what the capitalist masters expect to do with the organizations of their slaves. But the study of Socialism should surely lead us to nobler means than those pursued by the enemies of the working class. So Engels has said: "The American workmen will come, but like the English—in their own way." Overriding the will of the minority may be necessary at times in any organization, but it is not necessary or effectual, as we have seen, in educating and convincing men to act as a unit in politics.

## POETICAL

### A DARK GREY ELEGY.

By Ed B. Warren.

Full oft are we made scavengers by plans  
That laud the filthy false and call it true.  
Full oft the soup in loudly labeled cans  
Is made from stuff that should be saved for glue.

Full many a bit of nameless flesh unclean  
In links of dark, undated sausage lies.  
Full many a hair is plucked to curl unseen  
Among the doubtful entrails of our pies.

Full oft the dazzling trail of trickful trade  
Is chosen by the man of darkest deeds.  
Full oft dried beef of fatless red is made  
From "dear departed" equine invalids.

Full many a bootless, dignified decree  
Has issued from the nation's court supreme.  
Full many a state from such will soon be free—  
"Recalling" sleepy Justice from her dream.

Full oft the patriotic call to arms  
Is hatched beneath a powder maker's pate.  
Full oft when song of naval prestige charms,  
The soloist would sell us armor plate.

Full many a humble can of kerosene  
Has greased the wheels of philanthropic fame.  
Full many a gift from "Canny Scot" is seen  
That buys the lawful plunderer a name.

Full oft the hand of vengeance dire is shown  
In pale, emasculated sons of wealth.  
Full oft the life of honest toil is sown  
With kindly deeds and days of happy health.

### FUSION; OR A LITTLE OF THIS AND SOME OF THAT.

By James Desmond.

(With apologies to the shades of John Dryden and his three Immortals.)

Both old parties once stood for what was right,  
But, alas! that time has vanished from sight;  
Either of them now is only a curse;  
Each is so rotten, neither can be worse!  
Reversing nature, corruption and decay  
Have sloughed the best of both of them away.  
Until at last, left in their putrescence,  
They're forced to endure each other's presence  
And breast the storm upon a flimsy raft,  
Through fear of losing their strangle-hold on graft.  
Corrupt politics could no further go;  
To make a third party it joined these two.  
The union bred a throw-back in a night,  
A pre-damned political "HERMOPHRODITE"!  
The three but serve to fertilize the ground  
For Socialism sown the world around;  
Which, when its truths are known to every race,  
Will be gladly welcomed in the world's embrace.

### WHY IS IT?

A wonderful God is the ministers' God,  
To whom the Christians pray—  
This God of Love, who dwells above,  
And His mercies are endless, they say;  
But it seems to me, as far as I see,  
That something is surely wrong—  
For fire and flood, and murder and blood,  
To Him is a pleasing song.

The proud ship glides, and in giant strides  
Crosses the ocean deep—  
What is the fate of the human freight  
That it holds within its keep?  
Up comes a storm, and in wild alarm,  
They pray to this God above  
To show His hand, and to safely land  
And appeal to His wonderful love.

But God seems to gloat as the helpless boat  
Is tossed like a cork on the waves,  
Does not understand, nor raise His hand  
And save them from ocean graves.  
And, ministers tell, His ways are well,  
His ways are wisest and best,  
He could succor and save from watery grave—  
"But—bow to His will, 'it is best'."

The cyclone's wrath, that leaves in its path  
Famine, destruction and death,  
He could quench at will, with a "Peace! be still,"  
And destroy its blasting breath;  
But 'tis passing strange that never a change  
Is wrought by this God on high,  
This God so kind, Who is always blind  
When death and destruction are nigh.

When we're 'neath the sod, this loving God,  
If we've suffered enough on earth,  
To us will be given the joys of a heaven  
And a new and a sinless birth;  
But while we're alive, to struggle and strive,  
And fight the battle for bread,  
This God so kind is deaf, dumb and blind,  
But—"He judges the living and dead."

Butte, Montana.

W. E. HANSON,

(Note.—Will some minister show me just where God gave a manifestation

of His love and mercy in the Titanic catastrophe? Since nothing can occur unless He so "wills," are the biblical "sparrows" that He takes note of, are they more valuable in His sight than the vast number of human beings who were drowned? Is it safe to trust or believe in a God who can do great works but never does? I have only the ministers' word as authority that He can and does, but in the sixty-two years that I have lived and listened to the story, when I view the poverty, misery and suffering of the great army of the poor and worthy, I want to ask one of His earthly shepherds if it is "His Policy" to be deaf, dumb and blind? No disrespect whatever is meant; I want to know why it is?—W. E. H.)

### THE OUTCAST.

Written for the Miners' Magazine.

Oh God, how the cold winds whistle;  
The snow falls thick and fast,  
And to think that I and my baby  
Must face this icy blast!  
Oh, God, is there not a shelter,  
No one that will take me in?  
If not, then, God, temper Thy anger  
And be blind to my only sin.

Hush, baby, thy plaintive wailing,  
For God will not hear thy cry.  
He is blind while you're vainly trying  
To drink from my breasts that are dry.  
Cling closer and closer, my baby,  
Thy thin, wasted body is cold;  
Put thy skeleton hand in my bosom,  
While thy head in my rags I enfold.

Hush, baby, the night is falling,  
I hark to your moaning plaint,  
My footsteps lag, I'm a-weary.  
Oh, God, I am starving and faint.  
Must I starve in the midst of plenty?  
None list to the story I tell,  
Their glances are cold and unfeeling—  
I'm an outcast—a woman who fell.

And now cuddle closer, my baby,  
In this world we are all alone,  
But I know ere the dawn of morning  
We'll be standing before the throne;  
And then when Jesus sees us,  
His tears will mingle with mine,  
And in His embrace give us welcome  
For the soul I laid on the shrine.

For He will not scorn nor condemn me,  
As do these mortals on earth;  
He will take thee unto His bosom,  
See not the blot on thy birth;  
And—I, who fell in the loving—  
He will surely take me in,  
And with all His loving mercy,  
Be—blind to my only sin.

W. E. HANSON.

Butte, Montana.

### HOORAY FOR THE LEAD BELT!

'Tis springtime in Missouri,  
Everything is looking fine;  
We're adding to our ranks each day,  
In Camp Two-Twenty-Nine.

With Secretary Thurman  
And President Munroe,  
Two true and loyal members  
To boost along the show.

Also Secretary Williams  
And our warden, Brother John,  
Two just as faithful members  
As either Frank or John.

Then, Brother Billy Allen,  
A conductor of note,  
He's the man conducts you in  
If you wish to "ride the goat."

Then comes Vice President Coppedge—  
His given name is Ed—  
He is always up and working  
For the goal we see ahead.

Not only him, but others,  
In fact, I think, each man,  
Is up and working every day  
To do what good he can.

So come on, friends, and join us,  
Come, get into the fray!  
And while the sun is shining  
We will all make hay.

Now that things are moving  
And the good work has begun,  
We'll keep the ball rolling  
Until the battle's won.

We were weak when we first started,  
But are growing stronger every day;  
The women of this district  
Are always right on hand  
To offer us encouragement  
And help us all they can.

Some day they'll give a supper,  
Then you boys of mine and mill,  
If you'll come they'll entertain you—  
Of good things you'll get your fill.

The finest coffee, jam and jelly,  
Pies and puddings they will make,

For the ladies of this district  
Sure know how to bake!

There'll be lemonade and soda,  
Ice cream and cake  
And cookies—there'll be plenty  
Just like Mother used to make.

Even the Little Helpers  
Will contribute their mite  
To help us older members  
In what we know is right.

So now let's get together  
And all stand hand in hand  
And form here, in the Lead Belt,  
A mighty union band.

The band will make the music—  
And some one will have to dance!  
So come on in, I bid you,  
Come while you have a chance.

For when we've gained the battle  
As you and I well know,  
We'll get a shorter working day  
And a little bit more "dough."

Now come on, boys, and join us,  
Come, now, I know you can,  
Brace up—don't be a scab,  
But be a union man.  
The Union's in the Lead Belt  
And it has come to stay!

Now, come right on and join us,  
Get in and stand with them  
Who are already members  
Of the W. F. of M.

We've had a long, hard winter,  
But now that spring is here,  
Things are looking brighter  
And from everywhere you hear.

From Doe Run, Bonne Terre and Herky,  
Fredericktown and Mine La Mote,  
We hear the members calling:  
"Come boys, let's launch the boat."

Now the good work's started,  
Don't hesitate, don't stop;  
Just keep right on climbing  
Until we reach the top.

In Leadwood, Desloge and Elvins,  
And in Flat River, too,  
We will all stand together  
And show what we can do.

And, now the wheel is rolling,  
I advise you not to shirk,  
But put your shoulder to it  
And help us with the work.

To all who are not members,  
If such you wish to be,  
Come to the hall some meeting night  
And bring the current fee.

We'll take you in the union  
And be glad to have you there;  
Conductor Bill will be on hand  
To show you to a chair.

The Ladies' Auxiliaries—  
I think they are just fine,  
Flat River Number Seven,  
Elvins Number Nine.

And when it comes to reading,  
Of all the books I've seen,  
I've yet to see the one that beats  
The Miners' Magazine!

Union men should get it—  
It's sure the thing to read—  
It gives us information  
And that is what we need.

Brother Lashley, Brother Lassich,  
And Sister Langdon, too,  
Sure are faithful workers  
Of the real, true blue.

They've tried to encourage you  
And done what they could do  
And now, you toilers, I must say,  
The deal is up to you.

To join the union, pay your dues,  
And do the thing that's right,  
And you'll surely be a factor  
In this, our labor fight.

So all you men who daily toil  
In smelter, mill or mine,  
Come on in, I urge you;  
Come on, the water's fine.

And now again I ask you  
To join our band today,  
For the unions in the Lead Belt  
They sure have come to stay.

I am about to close this—  
But, before I do, I'll say  
The Lead Belt's coming to the front—  
Hooray! Hooray! HOORAY!!!

Desloge, Missouri.

MOSES C. DUFOUR.



## SMALL TALK ABOUT MILWAUKEE.

## Incautious Editors Express Their Opinions About "Repudiation of the Socialists."

On the average, the non-Socialist press of the country is rather cautious about commenting on the defeat of the Socialist ticket in Milwaukee.

It is generally recognized that the Socialists have gained in strength, even if they have temporarily lost the political control of the city. But here and there a newspaper of the smaller fry will insist on giving out some editorial twaddle to the effect that the Socialists were repudiated "because they were extravagant and because Socialism had failed as a municipal experiment."

In this class is the Sandusky, Ohio, Register. It says: "People have no use for administration on the Socialist plan after they have once tried it, for it is expensive and one term in any community in this country is generally enough."

Inasmuch as Milwaukee is the first city of any great size to have a Socialist administration, the assurance of the Sandusky Register in drawing this conclusion as to the general effect of Socialist administrations is, to say the least, refreshing.

Just to furnish these small fry ready-writers-of-political-opinions with some food for thought, and also because some of our readers want an answer to the Register which they can hand the editor, we will repeat just this:

The Socialists polled more votes in the last election in Milwaukee than they did in the election at which Mayor Seidel was chosen mayor.

By no process of reasoning can that be considered a repudiation of Socialists in office.

It may be that more people were aroused to vote against Socialism and that those who formerly wanted Republican policies were willing to sacrifice them and accept Democratic policies rather than Socialist ones, and it may be that Republicans in Milwaukee were willing to lay aside their program and accept Democratic measures and practices to defeat Socialist programs.

It was natural that the people who were opposed to Socialism, and who had always been opposed to Socialism, should get together against it.

The Socialists of Milwaukee were beaten this time because they woke up the opposition. They were beaten by the votes of people who did not want the Socialists in power, whether they gave a good or bad administration.

The Socialists will go on making converts to their principles, and when another election comes around in Milwaukee the Sandusky Register will have new material for editorials that will necessarily sound contradictory to its present utterances.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## MURDER AS A CATHOLIC ARGUMENT.

## An Interview with Father Belford, by Hubert H. Harrison.

"The Socialist is busy. He flaunts his red flag and openly preaches his doctrines. His great point of attack is religion. His power is an actual menace to our city. There seems to be no law to suppress or control him. He is more dangerous than cholera or smallpox—yes, he is the mad-dog of society and should be silenced; if need be, by a bullet."—Father John L. Belford in the Nativity Mentor for March, 1912.

Father Belford lives in a fine, sixteen-room house, at the corner of Clason avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn. According to the City Record, the value of his house and the church which adjoins it is \$110,000—rent free and exempt from taxation.

When I rang the bell of his fine residence I expected to meet a man of some mental range—at least beyond the ordinary—and the reality was a bit disappointing. Directed by the maid who answered my ring, I found him pacing up and down the broad lawn which surrounds his residence on three sides. Here was the man who preaches murder openly, and I was curious to size him up. The man himself was large and somewhat flabby, well fed and comfortable. Here was no ascetic enmity to the good things of this world. The face was clean shaven, but dark, with a domineering autocracy in the eyes that was slightly forbidding at first.

He was reading a Latin Breviary as he walked up and down, but he was quite willing to talk when he understood that I was gathering materials from authoritative Catholic sources for a debate in which I was to maintain that "Socialism is a Detriment to Society." Under such circumstances all was plain sailing.

He assured me that the Common Cause and the Live Issue were the most authoritative Catholic sources on Socialism and asked whether I had read them. I told him that I had read in the Live Issue last week a "showing up" of the "fallacies" of one Karl Marx, but that I could not make head nor tail of it, as the subject was too abstruse for me.

He assured me that it was not necessary to understand, "The Common Cause for February," he said, "summarizes all the arguments against Socialism. I think I have a few copies in the house and if you will wait, I'll get it for you." He showed me the summary—it is on page 91 of the Common Cause for February and is labeled "A Dozen Reasons Why a Christian Cannot Be a Socialist." This little screed is written by Pete Collins and I commend it to our Catholic Comrades and Christian Socialists in general. It made it quite clear to me that Father Belford was neither well read nor well informed.

After we had looked over the magazine he let himself loose. "The trouble with the Socialists," he said, "is that they deny God altogether. They are Atheists, and their doctrines are absolutely repugnant to religion and therefore a menace to the state.

"They don't believe in marriage" (remember, he took me for a Catholic) "they are a blight on the home. Yes, Socialism involves not only the invasion of the home, (out of which they propose to tear woman), but the sweeping away of the entire structure of society on which the church is built." I asked him whether he thought Socialism was spreading, and his answer was at once simple, and significant: "Not in the Catholic Church," he said. It reminded me so much of the answer of Tweedle-dee-dum and Tweedle-dee-dee. They opened their umbrella and got under it. When Alice told them that it looked as if it was going to rain, they piped up: "No, it isn't. Leastways, not under here, nohow."

The Reverend John also paid his respects to the membership of the party, which, he says, "is made up of ignorant and hungry foreigners who come to America to fill their materialistic maws with what they can get from the husks of things. And if we don't stop them soon," he went on, "they will swamp not only our American institutions but Christian civilization along with it." But time was flying, and I had to get an answer to the question which I had been sent to ask. I approached it first at right angles. "Could I use his words, as given in the Nativity Mentor, in my debate?" "Yes, certainly. The statement had been written with the case of Ferrer" (he called it Ferro)

"in mind. That fellow, you know, who tried the same thing in Spain. That was the reason of it. The government has the right to stop a man's mouth by putting him in prison, and if that does not stop him, it has the right to go further and kill him. Something must be done to drive these pestiferous doctrines back to Europe where they came from." "Then you meant the words to be taken just as you said them?" "Yes; I meant my words to be taken literally, just as they were written." And the interview was over.

Among the Anti-Socialist literature which Father Belford gave me was a twenty-six page pamphlet by Hubert Bland on "Socialism and the Catholic Faith," published by the Catholic Socialist Society of Glasgow, price one penny. Father Belford must have been absolutely ignorant of its contents, for it is as splendid a defense of Socialism as any we have! He would do well to import it in large numbers and distribute it among Catholics. For the author is an orthodox Catholic and a Socialist of more than twenty-five years' standing. He tears to pieces the arguments of Father Vaughan, Father Belford and the Common Cause. He quotes Pope Leo XIII. to this effect:

"As effects follow their causes, so it is just and right that the results of labor should belong to him who has labored."

"Let it not be forgotten," he argues, "that the gravamen of the charge which the Socialist levels at the present system is that it denies the possibility of anything that can be called property to at least one-half of the population."

In answering the attack made on Socialism in the name of Catholic Christianity he says:

"I am in the humiliating position of having to tackle an adversary who has no case and who brings nothing against me but railing accusations, the product of misunderstanding and confusion of thought." Answering a stupid argument of Hilaire Belploc, he says: "Honestly . . . I am not called upon to answer pseudo-argument of this kind. . . . If any desire to show that Socialism would abolish marriage more quickly than it is being abolished at present, say, in the United States—the most individualist society in the world—it lies with him to prove that this must necessarily follow upon such a transformation of property as that I have advocated."

And this is the book which an ignorant priest gives me to read under the belief that it is written against Socialism! No wonder Father Belford wants to kill Socialists! For he will never be able to answer them until he begins to read intelligently the books in his own house.—New York Call.

## A LETTER FROM THE DEVIL.

## To the Church Members.

My Dear Brethren of All Denominations:

I make no distinction in favor of any denomination. I belong to all of them. I visit them all alike. I have never missed a single Sunday, going to church, and not many week days. I can say amen as loud as anybody and as often. I put it into the hearts of my children to contribute liberally to your preachers and to all your institutions. Some of my most prominent agents are members of your congregations. If they do rent their property for houses of ill-fame and saloons, is it not their private affair? Have they not a right to do as they please with their own? If they can get their work done cheaper in sweatshops and by women and girls is it anybody else's business? All these things help me, because they all send souls to hell. It is right in my hand for them to belong to church, for that clothes my work in the garb of respectability. Of course, all these things are not only winked at by the church, but they are permitted by law. They could be put down if the people would take the matter in their own hands and all vote together to do it. And that's what I'm afraid of. But I want to thank the church for never even hinting about taking such a step. You church members are doing just right. Establish soup houses. They are just the thing. Any fool knows that you can't save a man's soul by stuffing soup down his stomach, but you can keep him from dying so that he can go on committing crime, and influencing others to do it. As a genuine fraud a soup house beats anything. Things got a little dull here once and I put up a couple of soup houses. I never saw such a change in my life. It made my subjects so hot they were about to pitch in and kill each other, and I had to suspend the soup houses. Say, by the way, did you know that the saloons dispense more soup and free lunches than the churches do? Fact, sure! Now, charity sounds all right, but it is one of the greatest shams when substituted for justice that ever originated in hell. Go on with your charity schemes. Of course, everybody with a thimble full of sense knows that it would be better to remove the cause of hunger than to try to stuff it with soup and let the cause increase. But the churches are too busy studying the map of the New Jerusalem to ever think of this. The preachers are so busy preaching against the hell where I have my headquarters that they don't see the hell I'm building all around them—right under their own eyes. It is all right for you church members to pray that "the earth may be as the kingdom of heaven," just as long as you vote to let me do business up there. You fellows talk a good deal about God. Do you know Him? I know Him like a book. He kicked me out of heaven once. If you fellows knew Him like I do you would act different from what you do. Do you know what God would do if He would come down on earth? I know. The first thing He would do would be to kick me off it. The next thing, He'd stack three-fourths of the preachers up in a pile, empty the Standard Oil tanks on them, put Old Rockefeller on top, and set fire to the whole shootin' match. What would He do with the church members and the common people? Why, He'd call them all up before Him, have them to take off their hats and ask them what they wanted. They would say, "Lord, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." Then God would tell them they were liars and hypocrites. He would say: "Do I want trusts in heaven? Do I want the rich and powerful to get up a corner on harps and wings and tax the common angels for their use? Do I want heaven owned by the few, and allow them to tax the many? Do I want Armour there with his beef combine? Do I want Rockefeller with his grip on the oil product of the kingdom? Do I want trusts that can lay a tax on everything in heaven?"

And the people would answer: "Lord, when were we guilty of these things?" And God would say: "They exist in your midst. You belong to the same political parties with the Rockefellers, the Armours, the Goulds and the Belmonts. You vote the same ticket that they do. You help elect the men to office that they want elected. You support by your vote the very things you pray against. You are hypocrites. You pray to make the earth like the kingdom of heaven and vote to make it more like the kingdom of hell. You worship gold, gold, gold. You call it 'God's money,' honest money,' 'sound currency.' All these are lies from the bottomless pit. It is profanity to use them. The worship of gold is sending more souls to hell than all other things combined. Your prayers avail nothing. You ask me to do what you could do by simply going to the polls and voting for it. You pray for years for me to correct evils that you could correct by casting a single vote. Nothing but your extreme verdancy saves you from severe punishment. You are too green to burn. Go and sin no more."

That is the way God would talk to you. And I wouldn't be round occupying a front pew listening to His preaching, either. No, sir, I'd be making tracks for hell as fast as I could. Yes, sir; if God came to earth He would demolish every saloon in it; stop every gambling hell; overthrow the boards of trade; tear down the houses of ill-fame; take every lying political demagogue by the nape of the neck and pitch him into the ocean; yank old J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, Bill Taft and Roosevelt and their like off the face of the earth and begin a business on the basis of the Lord's Prayer. And there wouldn't be any grumbling about interfering with private affairs, either. I tried that about the trouble I got into on account of which I was kicked out of heaven. Of course, I thought it was a "private affair of my own," but

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, H.O., Address. Lists unions from ALASKA to MINNESOTA.

LIST OF UNIONS

Table with columns: No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, H.O., Address. Lists unions from MISSOURI to WISCONSIN.

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C., Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Flat River District Union No. 9, W. F. M., Flat River, Mo. ... R. Lee Lashley

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Consists of a substantial and slightly compartment lunch case, made of odorless, germ repelling, waterproof material. Leather-tone, in which is fitted one of our original **SIMPLEX BOTTLES,** which keeps liquid **BOILING HOT FOR 30 HOURS OR ICE COLD FOR 80 HOURS.** This happy combination of comfort and utility enables the

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

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when I mentioned it to God He made it His private affair with such a vengeance that I can taste it yet.

But what am I doing here? Turning preacher myself? No, I just wanted to show you church members that while you serve God with your lips you serve me with your votes, and actually do me more good than the common every-day sinner, because you are considered more respectable. Now I have no idea you will change the course of your ways of doing, because you can't take your eyes off the map of the New Jerusalem long enough to realize that the way to put down evils is to vote against them. It may be you haven't got sense enough to see that you can't put down that saloon by voting for and with the party that licenses it. Or, if you are against capitalism, vote for and with a party that favors it. Or, if you are opposed to trusts, vote just the way the trust owners do and want you to. Don't ever think of voting for a party that is against all these things. I want to thank you heartily for the assistance you are rendering me. Our mottoes are the same: "Gold for the rich and soup for the poor," "pleasure for the rich and distress for the poor."

Thus between Pride and Poverty, the two great breeders of crime, I'll be able to fill hell so full of souls that their legs and arms will be sticking out the windows. Again thanking you for the votes that support and sustain my business on earth, I am, yours, for more souls!—Intermountain Worker.

**HOW CAPITALISM WARS ON WOMEN.**

Professor Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College, a fashionable girls' school in Massachusetts, is a teacher of mathematics and a Marxian Socialist, took the Lawrence strike for a text and publicly said:

"Dividends mean that portion of the wealth produced which is drawn by stockholders who do not perform any of the labor by which the wealth is created. That drawing of dividends is inconsistent with giving the laborer the full product of his labor. It is making one man work for another, since one person consumes a dollar which he does not earn, and consequently another person must earn a dollar which he is not permitted to consume. The system of things is held by Socialists to be fundamentally unfair and wrong."  
The New York Daily Commercial, a Republican capitalistic sheet, with

the cowardice of the human cur and the meanness of the miser defending his ill-gotten gains, editorially warned the managers of Wellesley College that if they did not discharge Professor Hayes and gag any other teachers who might share her views, the rich would quit sending their daughters to Wellesley.

Pendragon found the editorial reprinted approvingly in the Boston Transcript, another organ of capitalism.

Not content with robbing poor ignorant mill women of their homes and their rights as mothers, the wool trust and its organs would stifle free speech by women teachers, or have them turned out to starve.

That is as fine an illustration of the spirit of capitalism as I have ever seen.

More than likely Miss Hayes will lose her job because she dared tell the plain truth about the thieving system which creates wool trusts at one end and horrible poverty-stricken tenements and starving armies of women and children workers at the other end of society.

**In Memoriam.**

**Resolutions re Death of Brother J. H. Stanger.**

Whereas, The Grim Reaper has once more wielded his sickle in our midst and removed therefrom our beloved brother, J. H. Stanger, who passed away on March 12, 1912, a victim of pneumonia; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Stanger, Cobalt Miners' Union loses a true and valuable member and his wife and family a supporting and loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

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

(Seal)

COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, W. F. M.  
A. E. McDONALD,  
JOS. GORMAN,  
WILLIAM E. JOYCE,  
Committee.

April 7, 1912.

**Leadville, Colorado, April 9, 1912.**

Whereas, Death has invaded our union and taken from our midst our beloved brother, Con Murphy, whose death is sincerely mourned by this union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in honor of our deceased brother, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union, a copy sent to the deceased's father and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

ABE WALDRON,  
AXEL E. LIND,  
E. O. ATWELL,  
Committee.

Whereas, Brother Ernest Peden, who unfortunately met death in the King Solomon mine at Randsburg, California, is sincerely mourned by this union and his many friends throughout the district, and

Whereas, through his death Randsburg Miners' Union loses a true, faithful member and officer, a worker for honest labor and true unionism, an upright and worthy citizen,

Therefore, We, the officers and members of Randsburg Miners' Union, in meeting assembled, profoundly sympathize with the bereaved relatives, and while we fondly cherish the memory of our departed brother, we will not forget those he dearly loved, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in honor of his memory, also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his nearest relatives and be published in the Miners' Magazine, and a copy be recorded in full on the minutes of our union.

(Seal)

E. C. STOCKTON,  
G. C. NEBEKER,  
Committee.

Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, W. F. of M., April 6, 1912.

**Silverton, B. C., April 15, 1912.**

To the Officers and Members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W. F. of M.:  
Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Morris McShane who was killed at the Bluebell Mine, B. C., therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the mother and relatives of our deceased brother, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to deceased's mother, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

F. F. LIEBSCHER,  
W. S. BARRIE,  
T. W. BARBOUR,  
Committee.

**Round Mountain, Nev., April 13, 1912.**

Whereas, Death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother James McGibbons, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother McGibbons Round Mountain Miners' Union has lost a staunch and loyal supporter, be it

Resolved, By the Round Mountain Miners' Union, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing relatives and friends, and it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the brother of our departed comrade, to the Miners' Magazine and the same to be spread upon the records of this union.

(Seal)

AMOS LAUKA,  
GEORGE RUNMILLER,  
R. J. RYAN,  
Committee.

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### James M. Brinson

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



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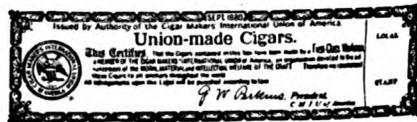
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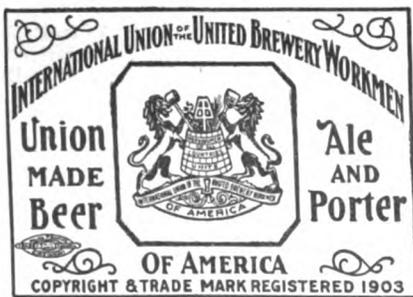
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