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INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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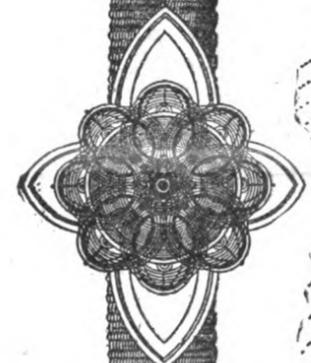
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colo.
Aug. 1
1912

Volume XII,
Number 475



WEALTH
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, August 1, 1912.

Volume XII., Number 475
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 405 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

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Signed

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Department

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

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

THE POLITICIANS are sometimes *divided* on issues, but always *united* on spoils.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL Convention of the Western Federation of Miners finished its labors on the afternoon of July 26th and adjourned to meet at Hancock, Michigan, during the month of July, 1914. The Executive Board is now in session at headquarters.

THE COMMITTEE on the referendum vote for the election of officers of the Western Federation of Miners made the following official report: President, Charles H. Moyer; vice president, Charles E. Mahoney; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Mills; executive board, J. C. Lowney, William Davidson, Yanco Terzieh and Guy E. Miller.

IT IS ESTIMATED that 100,000 orators will soon be let loose in the United States to conduct the Presidential election campaign. Think of that! One hundred thousand jaws wagging tribute to the importance of keeping the working class properly misinformed! About three million teeth crashing together in a grand effort to thoroughly predigest the capitalist message of slavery that it might the better be

assimilated by the workers! One hundred thousand tongues rattling a giant testimonial to the profound ignorance of the working class electorate! Of course, this one hundred thousand does not include Socialist speakers, but they are usually lost in the crush, the average son of toil caring a good deal more for the empty prattle of a tinsel skull than the voice of common sense.—B. C. Federationist.

JUDGE ARCHBALD, having been found guilty by the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, and Judge Hanford, being forced to tender his resignation on account of his foul and dishonorable record, have given an impetus to the sentiment that is demanding the recall of judges.

WHO owns the palaces? The men who never performed a day's work. Who lives in hovels? The men who build the palaces.—The Critic.

There is something wrong with the "noodles" of the men who build palaces and live in hovels.

"WHAT'S THE USE of disturbing the present system?" asked the man who had just received a quarterly dividend check of large proportions. "What's the use of keeping it as it is?" came the answering question from the man who had spent the day looking for work, but without finding it.—From Life.

THE WISCONSIN State Federation of Labor at a recent convention condemned the policy of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in declaring its support for Woodrow Wilson and the Baltimore platform and likewise denounced Wilson for his speech in 1909, delivered before the graduating class of Princeton in which Wilson attacked the minimum wage and maximum workday principles of unionism.

DURING the political campaign, the Republican orators will tell the people that if Taft is elected the trusts will be *regulated*, and the Democratic orators will declare that if Professor Wilson is elected the trusts will be "*busted*."

The dupes, the sovereign citizens with ballots in their hands, will cast them for the continual reign of an industrial system that produces a sham battle between senile Democracy and debauched Republicanism.

THE CITY of Spokane, Washington, established a minimum wage of \$3 per day for all employes engaged in public service, and the lower courts upheld the ordinance enacted by Spokane establishing a minimum wage of \$3 per day for employes. But the labor exploiters appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the state, and four out of the five profound jurists who constitute the Supreme Court of Washington, reversed the decision of the lower courts.

Organized labor of Washington has become aroused over the decision of the Supreme Court, and the gentleman with the callous fist is liable to cast a class-conscious ballot during the month of November.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, through its press and orators, is endeavoring to convince the workingman that Professor Wilson is a "friend of labor."

The strikers at Franklin Furnace and Perth Amboy will not be called upon to testify as to Wilson's friendship for labor.

Some two years ago, Woodrow Wilson, before he discovered that it

was good diplomacy to profess friendship for labor, in a public speech gave expression to the following:

"You know what the usual stand of the employé is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wage. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to his day's labor, and no one may work off hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum."

The above language from the standard-bearer of national Democracy two years ago, should leave no doubt in the minds of the working class as to the attitude of Wilson towards labor.

SLEEK ROOT and smug Lodge have purged the sacred Senate of the contaminating presence of Bill Lorimer. The blonde boss of the Chicago stockyards is not sleek and smug enough to travel in company with that elegant aggregation of silk-stocking grafters of aristocratic bearing and dignity generally known as the United States Senate. So Bill had to go.

Had Lorimer been a Chicago "Uncle Ike" Stephenson he would have remained in the Senate just as the Wisconsin millionaire did, even though it was proved that more than \$100,000 had been spent to purchase his seat. But Bill Lorimer was a common politician—and the popular thing among capitalists nowadays is to cut the heads off these unsavory characters and let the legislative machinery be handled by either member of the ruling class or by their trusted attorneys.

The politicians of the Lorimer and Murphy sort are out of style. They are coarse—eat peas with knives. They are arrogant—demand money for every step to be taken or not to be taken. They are dangerous—cause the people to notice the deals and scandals in political life. The modern capitalists have tired of these hirelings. They prefer the dignified, refined, cautious Roots, Lodges, and Southerlands. So Lorimer was sacrificed and an indignant but guileless people calmed.—National Socialist.

AFTER THE EXPULSION of Campbell from the Western Federation of Miners by a vote of 197 to 27, the gentleman had himself interviewed by the press of the Cripple Creek district, and Campbell, with his plumage ruffled and carrying with him the disgrace of expulsion, issued the following signed statement:

"I am going back to Butte to show the men there I am no coward. I lost the fight but the battle is not half over. I will spend all my life, if necessary to, in fighting for the principles I represent.

"The statement that I am a member of the Industrial Workers of the World is a lie. A willful, malicious lie. I am not a member of the I. W. W. and I have not been a member since the time when the federation was connected with the I. W. W. The sneaking tactics of the Moyer crowd were evident from the start, but I had decided to see the thing through to a finish. This fight is not half done, but merely begun.

(Signed) "THOS. CAMPBELL,
"Butte."

Campbell has been fighting in the dark for several years, and he is a far better fighter under cover than he is in the open. When Campbell was challenged to produce the evidence to support his charges and accusations, he proved himself a whipped cur before he even started to fight.

His charges and accusations dwindled to suspicions that grew in the mind of a creature who has no principle to fight for, but whose appetite for office has become ravenous.

Campbell declares that "the sneaking tactics of the Moyer crowd were evident from the start," but it is strange that this fighter for principle was unable to convince the convention that "sneaking tactics" were evident.

The editor would respectfully suggest to the fighter for principle who mistakes his own "sneaking tactics" for principle, to take a vacation and cease the "strenuous life" in the hope that his ambition may be satiated.

THE DISRUPTERS and breeders of dissension in the Western Federation of Miners have been taught a lesson by the delegates of the twentieth annual convention. Campbell and men of his type have been given notice that there is a limit to patience. Charges, accusations and slanders that are bred from the diseased mentality and abnormal degeneracy of libels on manhood and maliciously hurled at officials of the Western Federation of Miners, will no longer be endured, but the vilifiers will be forced to back their charges by indisputable proofs.

Campbell has been a leader among the slanderers, and his expulsion from the Western Federation of Miners is but a meager penalty for the infamous course that he has pursued.

Campbell has been hungry for office in the Western Federation of Miners. His ambition yearned for the presidency of the organization, and yet, when he was overwhelmingly defeated as a candidate for the presidency, he lacked the dignity to accept his defeat like a man.

During his candidacy for the office of president, the machine that he organized, established a bureau for the circulation of literature reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, and charges and accusations that were too dangerous to put into print and which might jeopardize the liberty of the slanderers,

were covertly circulated verbally, in the hope that Campbell and his slate might get control of the Western Federation of Miners, and then, in due time, turn over the organization to the I. W. W. to be used as a pasture upon which mavericks shouting industrial unionism and revolution might feed.

Campbell, enraged and almost crazed by his defeat, presented himself at the convention and became more reckless in his charges and accusations, but Campbell was called and told to make good the statements that questioned the honor of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

He was given every opportunity to produce the proofs of his charges, but he ignominiously failed and he was driven from the Western Federation of Miners to keep company with the other pariahs, whose villainous tactics should cause the labor movement of this continent to treat them as outcasts and unworthy of the trust and confidence of honorable men.

JUDGE HANFORD, the czar of the Federal bench in the state of Washington, has tendered his resignation. In a telegram to President Taft, the man who prostituted his official position to appease his judicial vanity and subserve his personal interests, made known the fact, that the strain to which he was subjected was more than he could bear, and under the circumstances he must retire from the bench.

In his statement to the public, Judge Hanford said:

"The almost constant strain under which I have worked for more than twenty-two years has taxed but not exhausted my power of endurance. I am not likely to have a vacation or rest, but a change of occupation will be a welcome relief. I intend to practice law in Seattle.

"In the investigation which has been conducted by a sub-committee of the House of Representatives much testimony has been given by witnesses who know me and by others who do not. I am grateful for the commendation of those who have spoken and written in my favor, and as for those who have maligned me I wish only to say that I would be ashamed of myself if I had not incurred the enmity of such people as they are. A judge is never so sure of being right as when his work has been criticised unfairly, and, without boasting, in view of all that has been and may be said of and concerning myself and my work, I am glad that my record is what it is."

Judge Hanford seems to be proud of the record he has made, but Judge Hanford can point to no honest man who will give his approval to the record that he has made as a federal judge.

There is probably not a judge on the federal bench anywhere in the United States to-day who is more thoroughly loathed and despised than the drunken reprobate whose record, that he claims he is proud of, forced him to tender his resignation.

The evidence brought out against Hanford a few days before his resignation, which involved him in a shady deal with the Northern Pacific Railway Company, left him no other alternative save to resign.

His resignation is the act of a coward. He quit under fire, knowing that his official acts and conduct were dripping with rotteness, and he tendered his resignation to save himself from being dragged further into the lime-light. He knew that this record, of which he boasts was a stench in the nostrils of honest men and he knew that the Congressional investigation would disclose that the federal bench of Washington had been disgraced by a moral pervert who was dead to honor and a stranger to shame.

It is needless to say that Judge Hanford was opposed to the recall, as is every other malefactor who is a beneficiary of a corrupt judiciary.

The resignation of Hanford is but the beginning of the end, for the time is near at hand when the people (the mob) will demand that democracy shall control the courts.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS are holding their annual convention in Victor, Colorado, this week. The gathering is a sort of triumphant jubilee. Only a few short years ago Victor and the whole Cripple Creek district were in the hands of outlaws hired by the Mine Owners' association to drive all unions from that section of the country. Hundreds of men were arrested and bull-penned or deported to the plains of Kansas, women were insulted and assaulted in a number of cases, whole families were routed out of their homes late at night and driven through the icy streets with hardly any clothing on their backs while their furniture was chopped to pieces or burned in bonfires, and a veritable reign of terror was inaugurated and continued for months. No man could work in the mines unless he surrendered his union card and received a card issued by the Mine Operators' association, and the plutocrats and their political crooks fondly imagined that organized labor had been destroyed. But the miners gradually drifted back into the district and into the mines under cover. They maintained their organization in secret and last fall they delivered a smashing blow to their persecutors by electing the Socialist ticket at Victor, from mayor down, excepting a few minor candidates. Needless to say that the delegates to the W. F. of M. convention were given a royal welcome when they gathered at Victor this week, and many of the visitors were taken on sight-seeing tours and shown some of the miners' houses that were perforated with bullets and other historic marks of the fierce struggle. As for the conspirators who inaugurated and prosecuted the war of extermination against miners, they have fared none too well. Former Governor Peabody, who took his orders direct from the Operators' association, is a financial and political bankrupt, living on the hungry line in a small Colorado town; General Sherman Bell, who used the militia to back the army of private

thugs employed by the operators, was last heard of trying to eke out a miserable existence as a gambler in the Southwest; Bob Meldrum and the half dozen other "bad men" who were in charge of the thug army, have passed in their checks or are in jail. The Pinkerton and other "detective" agencies that framed up the dynamiting and other scare jobs are in disgrace, and scores of petty politicians who aided in the persecution have gone into well-merited obscurity. Only one prominent figure in the Colorado war remains in full view of the public—United States Senator Guggenheim. It was Guggenheim who sought "vindication" after the struggle in the Cripple Creek district was virtually over. Being one of the heads of the smelters' trust and

the Mine Owners' association and associated with Standard Oil and other combines, enormous funds were at his disposal and he bought outright enough grafters in both old parties in sufficient counties in the state to ensure his election as senator. He is Colorado's "beast," a political leper, a malevolent, crafty thief who tried to steal Alaska and was caught red-handed—branded as a multi-millionaire crook, he now stands magnificently isolated as an example of what depths of depravity men can sink in their greed for gold. Guggenheim is a fine object lesson to point to with pride by those who worship the golden calf, and to be regarded with scorn and loathing by the rest of humanity—Cleveland Citizen.

The I. W. W.

FROM PRESENT INDICATIONS it appears that the B. C. contingent of the I. W. W. is a fairly sane bunch of rebellious slaves. The experience of a few months since, when ruling class brutality dealt out to all and sundry a taste of "direct action" at the hands of police thugs and cossacks seems to have had a beneficial effect in curbing their disposition toward the reckless folly of anarchistic delirium and bombast. Possibly they have profited by the experience to the extent of learning that the virtue of "direct action" lies solely in the power to wield the gun and club, and that power is alone vested in the State. If they have learned this they will continue sane and no doubt afford able assistance in conquering the state on behalf of the working class so that "direct action" may be dealt out to that precious ruling class that now so efficiently utilize it to protect itself in its rights to rule and rob.

The I. W. W. in B. C. has for some time been conducting a strike in the camps along the line of the C. N. R. construction work. As far as we have been able to learn the conduct of the strike has been admirable. The only expression of anarchy and lawlessness has been on the side of the C. N. R., and has come through the action of the police, detectives, constables, judges, and other similarly sweet-scented dispensers of ruling class "direct action." We are informed the tie-up of the work has been fairly complete, and bids fair to remain so. We hope the demands of the men for more wages and other betterments will be won. Not that anything will have been settled thereby, or that any great problem will have either been solved or brought any nearer to solution, but, that even a slight relief and a temporary one at that, will afford at least some little satisfaction to the workers immediately interested, and spur them on to further, and, let us hope, more intelligent efforts on behalf of themselves and their fellow slaves throughout the world.

But however sane the B. C. contingent of the I. W. W. may be at present is no criterion by which to judge that particular cult in general. In Southern California and elsewhere the conduct of the I. W. W. is so openly anarchistic, and therefore reactionary, as to clearly stamp it as an enemy to the peaceful and orderly progress of the labor movement towards the overthrow of capital and the ending of wage servitude.

This I. W. W. phantasm is not an enemy to the Socialist movement because of any superior virtue attached at its theories and conceptions, for it possesses none that in any manner fit in with modern industrial development and activity. But it is an enemy that stabs in the back. While by practically pretending relationship it has the knife unsheathed with which, if possible, to hamstring the political movement of labor against the capitalist oppressor. Whenever it gets into trouble as a result of its oral recklessness, and that is the nearest approach to "direct action" it ever indulges in, it frantically calls upon the Socialists, the A. F. of L. Unions, and everybody else that is liable to be weak enough to come through. As soon as the skies clear the same old tactics of vilification and misrepresentation are resumed, the same cowardly stabbing in the back once more prevails.

Most of the I. W. W. leaders of any prominence are a shade too cowardly to openly proclaim themselves anarchists. They would be entitled to far greater respect if they had the courage of their convictions, or lack of them, which would probably be nearer the truth. To proclaim themselves anarchists, however, would be to destroy their

usefulness to the ruling class, for, whether they know it or not, the very existence of capitalism depends solely upon the workers being kept from united political action along the lines of their own class interests. So long as this I. W. W. or any other movement, can assist in keeping any considerable number of workers from political action against the master class it will remain a valuable asset of capitalism and in no danger of becoming outlawed.

It is pure bombast to proclaim the great victories alleged to have been won by the intrepid I. W. W. It is not unadulterated to even pretend that victories have been won at all. Some slight concessions have been granted here and there, but similar things have happened thousands of times in the history of the labor movement before the I. W. W. was brought forth from the crucible of mental indigestion. In spite of all these concessions whether granted to the I. W. W. or to other organizations, nothing has been settled. Nothing has been permanently gained. The victory of McKee's Rocks though loudly proclaimed, has been well nigh forgotten and its fruits equally well-nigh lost. The great victory at Lawrence, Mass., has almost become ancient history, though so loudly proclaimed but a few months since. Some of the active participants on the side of labor are still in prison and threatened with the gallows, while it is a safe bet that the fruits of the victory will have slipped away before a twelve month has passed. The much heralded victories in Spokane, Fresno, and other places where free speech was the alleged issue; the victories in the lumber regions of Washington and Oregon; the victories to be won at San Diego and a lot of other places on the map, and some thousand or more of the same kind that are likely to follow have not, and will not, and can not, alter the status of labor one jot or tittle for the better, unless they shall have taught the workers the utter folly of attempting to batter down the walls of capitalist Jericho with empty hands, empty stomachs and empty heads.

Just as the more prominent spokesmen and defenders of the I. W. W. phantasm are too cowardly to openly proclaim their anarchist philosophy so are the chief spokesmen and defenders of the Socialist party of the United States too cowardly to strip them of their mask of Socialist pretense so that the boasted "new unionism" which they so bombastically proclaim, with its "anti-politics," its "sabotage" and its "direct action" may be shown in its true light as the very quintessence of reaction, the irreconcilable enemy of Socialism, and, sooner or later, if not already, to be recognized as such by the ruling powers and encouraged, aided and abetted as a bulwark and defense against the working class in its struggle for emancipation.

It is high time this I. W. W. was classified and laid away upon the shelf along with numerous similar schemes that in the past have sought to bring the millennium by turning back the clock. Brought forth through the cohabitation of the S. T. and L. A., and the A. L. U., the child inherits the constitutional weakness of both parents. As they were senile and in their dotage years before the infant's birth it is little short of a miracle that it was born at all. It has only been kept alive thus far by being wet-nursed by the Socialist movement. When that wet-nursing is withdrawn it will soon be laid away in the mausoleum of the past along with its equally puny progenitors.

That there are others who are making note of the characteristics of this "industrial" infant, clippings from a couple of our exchanges in another column will show.—Western Clarion.

The Union Federated Protective League of Colorado

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO a number of representatives of organized labor met in the city of Denver and launched a movement having for its purpose the material advancement of the interests of the working class.

These representatives discussed various means and methods by which the masses of the people might be liberated to some extent from the dominating influences of corporate interests, and after mature deliberation and a careful survey of the political situation in Colorado, came to the conclusion that the time was ripe for the organization of a body having for its object the political unity of the labor forces of the state.

The representatives of this body drafted the following preamble:

PREAMBLE.

"Denver, Colo., July 7, 1912.

"This organization shall be known as the 'Union Federated Protective League of Colorado.' The purpose of this organization is to

unite politically, the rank and file of organized labor of Colorado, in order that labor may become a power at the ballot box and secure the nomination and election of men, irrespective of political parties, who, as public servants, will prove faithful to the interests of labor.

"All members of organized labor will be eligible to membership in the Union Federated Protective League of Colorado, whose record in the past proves that they have not used organized labor to subserve their personal political interests, and any member of this league whose acts and conduct disclose that he is attempting to prostitute the purposes of this league, shall be subject to expulsion.

"This league is organized solely for the purpose of advancing the interests of the working class of Colorado, and to do this, its members shall deliberate on the merits of candidates for public office, and shall strive to unite politically the forces of labor, in order that such men shall be elected to office as will scorn to commit treason to those who have reposed in them their trust and confidence."

The following circular letter was drafted explanatory of the pre-

amble, and the preamble and circular letter are now being sent to all the labor bodies of the state.

The circular letter is as follows:

"UNION FEDERATED PROTECTIVE LEAGUE OF
COLORADO.

Denver, Colo., July 22, 1912.

"The representatives of the Union Federated Protective League of Colorado have launched a movement under a preamble, whose principles stand for justice to the working class. The representatives of this league believe that the time has come when a permanent body should be organized in the state of Colorado, whose aim and object shall be to unite politically the labor forces of Colorado, in order that corporate interests shall no longer dictate the nomination of candidates at conventions, but that the *people*, who are the bone and brawn of the state, shall have a voice in the selection of such candidates for public office whose character and conduct in private and public life shall be a guarantee that they will be loyal to the common people whose interests shall be valued as more priceless than the interests of privilege.

"Privilege is organized to advance predatory wealth, and unless the common people of a state come together in a body to protect human liberty and preserve the principles of justice, then the people must expect to be subjugated by laws framed and enforced by the puppets of combinations that reap profit from the degradation of the masses of the people.

"The Union Federated Protective League of Colorado proposes to build a movement that will become a power in the political arena of Colorado and its representatives feel confident that with labor cemented together to redress wrong and injustice at the ballot box, we will hear but little in the future about courts being debauched, legislative bodies being corrupted and state administrations prostituted to serve the interests of arrogant wealth.

"The working class of Colorado, united politically, can become the supreme power of the state. The ballot, wielded intelligently, can destroy the conspiracies of corporate interests, and the Union Feder-

ated Protective League, when thoroughly organized throughout the state, can make it impossible for a Judas to crawl into office to betray his constituents for the price that is usually paid to traitors.

"The Union Federated Protective League, as at present constituted, is made up of representatives of the State Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of America, United Brewery Workers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Western Federation of Miners and representatives of other labor bodies, and these representatives urge every local union and labor body in the state of Colorado to elect a representative of clean record, in order that the organized labor bodies of the state of Colorado shall no longer be on their knees begging for the crumbs and bones thrown to the working class by politicians, who only hear a master's voice. The Union Federated Protective League urges the local unions of the state of Colorado to select good, clean, able men as representatives of this body, as only men of honor and permeated with the spirit of justice, can be faithful to the interests of the masses of the people.

"Labor *divided politically* can accomplish nothing, but labor *united politically* can command respect. Through the indifference and lethargy of the rank and file of organized labor in the past, so-called 'labor leaders' have used the labor movement for personal aggrandizement, but the Union Federated Protective League is organized solely to promote the welfare of labor in general, and no so-called 'labor leaders' are eligible to its membership.

"The labor official who is commonly known as the labor 'skate' and who in the name of organized labor, has sold his manhood for the 'mess of pottage' that is doled out to truckling lickspittles to whom 'boodle' is more precious than fidelity to principle, can find no seat in the counsels of the Union Federated Protective League of Colorado. We want men and women whose character soars in an atmosphere where corruption and dishonor do not tread, and with such material making up the league, we can become a power in the nomination and election of candidates for executive, judicial and legislative honors.

"The Union Federated Protective League is not a political party, but is organized irrespective of political parties to advance the welfare of the people."

Hilton on the Political Situation

Editor Miners' Magazine:

It is plain, to every observer of things political, that within a month the tariff will be the all-absorbing issue before the people: the Republican party, the avowed friend of protection, and the Democratic party, equally earnest and equally inconsistent in its advocacy of free trade. Wilson is a free trade advocate and his platform commits him to this doctrine unqualifiedly. A cunning attempt is now evident to inject into the campaign the sophistry that protection is the chief cause of business depression and that alone is responsible for the increased cost of living. This, of course, is intended to and will appeal strongly to those voters who delight in seeing a candidate "flaunt a boss and attack the financial masters of the boss," but it is only a demagogic attempt to begot the real issue. Does the present tariff, or does protection in its practical working, raise prices and oppress the poor or the laboring man?

Dr. Nicolas Butler, president of Columbia university, is now investigating the question in Europe, and says:

"The masses of the people have quite different views as to living from what they had forty or fifty years ago. They want shorter hours of labor, more leisure, more comforts, more luxuries, and they are getting them; yet these socially desirable things naturally limit the productivity of the workers. Hence through lessening the supply of finished products, prices naturally rise and the purchasing power of wages is naturally lessened. And also the flow of population from country districts, where the people are agriculturalists and food producers, to the cities where they become food eaters, increases the cost of food products and hence the cost of living."

In this connection it is well for the friends of organized labor to

read carefully the words of Mr. Wilson in his baccalaureate sermon at Princeton university, June 13, 1909, which shows beyond peradventure that he is an enemy of organized labor and that any pretense made now or in the future is a false and lying one, only designed to gain votes from the workingmen. These are Mr. Wilson's words:

"You know what the usual standard of the employé is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do in the hours allotted to a day's labor and no one may work out of hours, or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. *I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is.* It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than to operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

While President Taft's administration may be criticised in some unimportant particulars nothing can be more palpable than that this cry, which will soon be sounding in our ears, is a summoning again to the aid of the Democratic party of the disastrous policies of Cleveland and the erratic phantasies of "the boy orator of the Platte."

Respectfully yours,

O. N. HILTON,

Denver, Colo., July 23, 1912.

The Labor Movement Must Crucify the Traitors

THE DELEGATES in the twentieth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners have gone on record and the verdict rendered in the Moyer-Campbell controversy, should serve notice on professional slanderers and vindictive calumniators within the organization, that they can no longer spew their venomous slime and malice against officials and escape with impunity.

Since the Western Federation of Miners repudiated by a referendum vote the aggregation of characterless fanatics and workless parasites, who make up the official coterie of the International Workless Wonders, the officials of the Western Federation of Miners have been assailed by every disreputable hoodlum in the I. W. W. who could wag a dirty tongue, and no charge or accusation was too infamous or villainous for these assassins of reputation to bring against the victims of their malignant hatred. To be equipped with average intelligence and to advocate rational means and methods to promote the welfare of la-

boring humanity, were sufficient grounds to incur the deathless enmity of the war-whooping gang of shameless detractors, whose principal stock in trade was vilification and calumny of the vilest type.

For an official in any labor body to question the policies of the "Wandering Willies" who were the Ciceros of the dupes in the I. W. W., was to court an avalanche of verbal garbage from the swill barrels of the loquacious tourists, who, as they invade various towns and cities, herald their coming by singing their national anthem: "I'm a Bum."

For five years this motley-minded gathering of freaks and nomadic travelers have hissed their vituperation against anyone and everyone who refused to accept their maniac doctrines, and men assaulted by these manufacturers of defamation have borne with patience the sting and insults of slobbering, workless parasites "until patience ceased to be a virtue."

The relegation of Campbell will receive the sanction of every mem-

ber of the Western Federation of Miners whose brain has not been cremated by the fires of fanaticism.

The I. W. W. was launched about seven years ago, and in every place where the working class has been deluded by the itinerant jaw-smiths who wore the mask of industrial unionism to conceal their duplicity and established a local union, the deluded victims have learned in due time that the wandering and workless wind-bags were *false alarms*, and that these carpet-bag professionals, without character or standing, were but Benedict Arnolds who had fastened themselves on the labor and Socialist movement to swindle for personal aggrandizement, the thoughtless men and women, who could be swept off their feet by vigorous growls and vitriolic snarls against capitalism.

These professionals waved the flag of industrial unionism to mask their treachery, and in many places they were able to capture for a time the confidence of the gullible, but those who placed credence in the sincerity of these Judas Iscariots have learned lessons in the school of experience that will not be forgotten.

The I. W. W. took root at Goldfield, Nevada, and a vast number of the miners became victims of the sophistry, and fell for the propaganda of the spouting hoodlums, who, in places where they had lived for any length of time, were known as loafers, dead-beats, bilks, crooks and *managers* for scarlet women in "red light" districts.

Goldfield, and other mining camps of Nevada, became infected with the hydrophobia of I. W. W.ism, but a time came, when the deluded victims of Nevada awoke from the hypnotic spell, and as the earnest, sincere and honest men of Nevada awakened from the opiates administered by traitors to real unionism, it was then that the traveling peddlers of revolutionary hysteria took their exit, realizing that they could no longer prey upon the credulity of men who had at last discerned the perfidy of cold-blooded assassins of the labor movement.

But their work of destruction was consummated in Nevada. Men, who for years had been recognized as stalwarts in the Western Federation of Miners, became so disgusted that they refused to enter the doors of a labor union, simply because they felt that it was a disgrace for any man to be identified with an organization that had tolerated the depraved tactics and methods of I. W. W.ism.

The labor movement of Nevada is slowly recovering from the pestilence of I. W. W.ism and the men of Nevada, who have felt the sting and poison of this serpent, coated by industrial unionism, will never again permit the reptile to crawl into the sanctuary of organized labor in the Sage Brush State.

These professionals gathered at Spokane and again rehearsed their orgies, and were able to extract thousands of dollars, under the pretext that they were fighting for constitutional liberty and free speech. A time came when Spokane was no longer a pasture for the *mavericks*, and they hoisted their banner at San Diego, and, according to the report of Weinstock, the representative of the governor, who made his report, these wind-mills located in San Diego with the original purpose in view of sowing the seeds of dissension and disruption in the labor movement of San Diego, and when their vilification met with

physical protest on the part of the authorities, they then raised the old yell that *free speech* was being murdered and that labor was being crucified by mob-law.

The time has come when the labor and Socialist press of America must hold up to the arc light these professional degenerates who create riots, and then, in the name of *free speech* solicit revenue to feed the prostituted parasites who yell *scab* and *fakiration* at every labor body whose members refuse to gulp down the lunacy of a "bummery" that would disgrace the lower confines of Hades.

The audacity and brazen effrontery of these counterfeit advocates of industrial unionism became so apparent that the delegates in the recent national convention of the Socialist party were forced to draft and adopt a provision imposing expulsion on the breeders of disruption who preach "sabotage," "direct action" and practically all forms of violence as means to promote the interests of the working class.

"Hit the ballot box with an axe," has become a *slogan* with the wind-warriors who proclaim themselves *revolutionists*, but who run to cover in every conflict, and leave their dupes to be slugged by deputized thugs and the "law and order" brigades that grow out of Citizens' Alliances and Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations.

The time is here when the labor and Socialist press must expose the infamies of the professional vermin that are feasting on revenue filched from the working class under the pretense of battling for *free speech* and the *rights of labor*.

If the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies are *scab* organizations, then the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies should refuse to donate funds to an aggregation of detractors, whose stock in trade is "enormous calumny, and whose palms itch for the funds in every treasury of organized labor bodies, which they have branded as auxiliaries of capitalism and incubators of scabbery.

The labor movement and the Socialist party should have no room in their ranks for flag-spitters, lime-light revolutionists and "hunger-strike" bums.

Campbell and slimy creatures of his ilk for the past several years have prowled around in the dark and, like midnight assassins, have shot from ambush every official of the Western Federation of Miners who refused to be inoculated with the virus of "direct action," "sabotage" and the imbecile philosophy of voluntary vagrants.

The Campbells, the Hesselwoods, the St. Johns, the Trautmans and the Haywoods, wearing the mask of industrial unionism to hide their perfidy, have plied their nefarious vocation of slander and vilification until the men maligned and traduced, have reached the conclusion that the time has come when charity for moral weaklings can no longer be entertained, but that *justice*, stern and swift, shall be meted out to these malicious apostates of unionism, and if necessary, the editor of the Miners' Magazine shall remove the clothes from these frothing fomentors of disruption and dissension, and when they are stripped and exposed in all their repulsive nakedness, their presence on earth will not be recognized, even by the snarl of a yellow dog.

Labor Movement in Germany

(By Carl Legien.)

I HAVE NOT COME to this country to teach tactics to the organized movement here, but am eagerly looking forward to becoming acquainted with tactics, wages and general working conditions.

France and Great Britain, rather than Germany, are the classic lands of trades. We in Germany have developed a historical solidarity in accordance with our industrial life. For 150 years our workmen's societies and journeymen guilds were persecuted by the government. Labor organization was forbidden by legislative enactment, and it was not until comparatively recently that the government allowed free speech and assemblage.

During the period of 1860-78 about 50,000 workers were organized, and the German government tried vigorously to enforce the anti-Socialist laws. It tried also to lay the blame upon the Socialists and trade unionists for the outrages committed by the National Liberal parties. Yet the expectation of the government that the trade unions could be overthrown by force was futile, for the movement grew ever stronger.

In 1890, at a convention, the two wings of the trade union movement united, and a concrete plan of organization followed. A general commission, corresponding to the A. F. of L., centralized with the general local organizations. The commission was formed to solidify the workers, to gather statistics and to spread the propaganda.

In matters of strikes the national unions must first sanction the proposition. In reference to politics the dominant idea is a central organization and no politics in the union. However, the urgent necessity of recognizing the Socialist party is ever kept in mind. The Socialist party and the trade unions must not fight each other.

The German labor movement is like most countries of Europe, with the possible exception of France and Great Britain. The Belgian and Scandinavian countries have both wings linked together. In Germany every member of the party holds a trade union card, and every trade unionist is an outspoken Social Democrat. Disputes and wrangles have gradually disappeared. The executive committee of the party and the general commission of the unions meet to avoid misunderstanding, with the result that there is mutual benefit to all.

The unions have developed remarkably well. The membership is now, in 1912, 2,500,000. And although the Catholic spots of the country dissent, the center party keeping about 250,000 workers for themselves, and the Liberal party have a union of about 100,000, the strength of the opposition is fast disappearing.

The income of the unions in 1910 was, in ten years, from 1900, almost 64,000,000 marks. The greatest importance is placed on the financial income and its influence on industrial problems. The idea of low contributions has undergone a radical change, with the result that dues in the local unions run from 30 to 150 pfennigs a week. These high dues have been necessary owing to the attacks of the capitalists. In ten years over \$84,000,000 has been spent on strikes. The fact is continually emphasized that no real influence can be brought on industry unless the workers are financially equipped.

The truth is penetrating the minds of the workers that none of them can become capitalists. This is a direct result of the modern development of industry. Therefore, in the worker is engendered a strong belief in Socialism, in the faith of the future of his class and of humanity. The trade union and Socialist movement is making the worker self-reliant and hopeful.

With the growth of the trade union movement has come the advance of the Social-Democratic party. With its 4,500,000 votes it has elected 110 out of 397 members of the Reichstag, of which but seven are intellectuals and the rest workers of the mill, mine and factory.

A few further characteristics are the relations between the unions, the party and the co-operative societies. Insurance societies on a very broad basis are to give the workers what the state does not want to give.

We are still at the beginning of things. There are still millions of men and women who are mere machines at the hands of the capitalistic masters. The co-operation of all the unions of the world is being knitted together day by day. At the present time 10,000,000 workers, representing no nationalities, are organized into the general secretariat of the international bureau. The final aim of all the workers is the same—the universal unity of labor, the abolition of warfare, the right to live and the obligation to work. The battle cry: "Liberty and equality for every human being."—Milwaukee Leader.

Official Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the W. F. of M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

(Continued.)

39—The men in the metalliferous mines, and those in the smelters in the east, are now turning to our organization for relief from the unbearable conditions under which they are compelled to labor. A local has been organized at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where the men received a slight increase in pay. This local was organized by the men themselves, and since they have applied for and received a charter from the W. F. M.

40—At Owingsville, Kentucky, the Craigs Miners' Union No. 245 has been organized and is now on strike for an increase in their meager wages. The men in this district receive as little as \$1.10 per day. How they can live on this small sum is a problem for the professors of economics in the prominent colleges and universities of the country which are so rapidly developing into scab hatcheries, from which, at the behest of the employing class, whole classes are depleted, to the end that scabs and gunmen might be secured to defeat the hungry and penniless workers, men, women and children, who attempt to enforce better working and living conditions from an ever unsatisfied master class.

41—The organization should give its support unreservedly to the miners of Owingsville in this struggle for living conditions, and endeavor to organize the workers in and about the mines and smelters of that district.

42—In regard to organization in general, it is not necessary at this time to go into detail in giving many reasons why greater efforts should be made to bring the men of the mines and smelters under the banner of unionism.

43—The conditions of many men and camps being unorganized, and the need for thorough organization, is apparent and imperative, therefore we recommend that ways and means be provided by this convention whereby a vigorous and systematic campaign of organization may be instituted and prosecuted, which never should cease until every worker connected with metalliferous mining and ore reduction is brought under the banner of the Western Federation of Miners.

DAN D. SULLIVAN,
J. C. LOWNEY,

YANCO TERZICII,
JOS. D. CANNON.

The chair referred their report to special committee.

President then announced the appointment of committees as follows:

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE

John Valimaki, Hancock No. 200; Steve Oberto, Mercur No. 199; Charles Fern, Butte No. 1; Mrs. Rosalie Murray, Rosslund L. A. No. 1; Dan Holland, Butte No. 1; A. L. Hill, Herculeum No. 249.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Pat McEvoy, Park City No. 144; Mike Walsh, Anaconda M. & S. No. 117; Wm. O'Brien, Manhattan No. 241; Herbert Downing, Butte No. 1; T. J. Ryan, Lead No. 2; Leslie Turner, Wallace No. 17; Wm. Butler, Webb City No. 226.

ORGANIZATION

Emma F. Langdon, Ladies' Auxiliary; Frank O'Connor, Butte No. 1; Mike Connelly, Deadwood No. 14; Ben Goggin, Castle Rock No. 142; John Gilbert, Butte Eng. No. 83; Pat Casey, Butte No. 1; Mrs. R. L. Lashley, Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7.

MILEAGE

Jerry D. O'Neill, Butte No. 1; Al Bordsen, Great Falls M. & S. No. 16; Wm. Kolohm, Silver City No. 92; John Miller, Cobalt No. 146; Herbert Gallagher, Great Falls No. 16; Wm. Butler, Webb City No. 226; Con Shea, Butte No. 1.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Jacob Oliver, Butte No. 1; Geo. B. Paul, Republic No. 28; W. J. Jacobsen, Anaconda, M. & S. No. 117; R. Lee Lashley, Flat River No. 225; John R. Bruce, Virginia City No. 46; Frank Szymanske, Zortman No. 190; Barney McCaffery, Lead No. 2; Tom Gorman, Lead No. 2.

SPECIAL

Micky Munley, Anaconda M. & S. No. 117; John Krahbuhl, Snowball No. 124; Wm. M. Walsh, Poreupine No. 145; Fred Tuominen, Mass City No. 215; Geo. Reinmiller, Round Mountain No. 247; Dominick Martin, Butte No. 1; Chas. Hillman, Cartersville No. 221; Wm. Hennessey, Butte No. 1.

RITUAL

Mike D. Harrington, Butte No. 1; E. Flow, Central City No. 3; Wm. Hawkins, De Lamar No. 53; J. E. Newton, Bingham No. 67; D. L. Abbet, Mine LaMotte No. 192; Steve Carlino, Pueblo No. 43; Austin McGinn, Butte No. 1.

RESOLUTIONS

J. W. Dinwiddie, Cripple Creek No. 234; M. C. Leake, Salt Lake No. 201; Anton A. Lassich, Flat River No. 225; Jos. D. Cannon, Bisbee No. 106; Peter Jedda, Copper No. 203; Axel Kolinen, Crystal Falls No. 195; G. W. Smith; Pitkin County No. 6.

ENGROSSING

W. T. Stodden, Butte Eng. No. 83; E. B. Simanton, Globe No. 60; Albert Nap. Gauthier, Cobalt No. 146; Ed. McNichols, Anaconda M. & S. No. 117; Pat Leahy, Butte No. 1; Rufus Blaylock, Elvins No. 242.

GRIEVANCE

Andrew Mallon, Anaconda M. & S. No. 117; Quitman Work, Phoenix No. 8; Jas. Ansen, Rosslund No. 38; F. T. Roach, Bodie No. 61; Jas. Byrne, Butte No. 1; M. C. Dufour, Desloge No. 229; Thos. Bone, Grass Valley No. 90.

The following announcement was read to the delegates by President Moyer, that the city administration invites the delegates to attend a socialist meeting at the city hall tonight; also that they were welcome at the city hall at any time they cared to call.

Moved by Jacob Oliver, No. 1, seconded by Patrick Walsh, No. 117, that an American flag be purchased and placed over the president's chair. This brought considerable discussion and some suggested that if the American flag was to be purchased, both the English, Irish and other nations should have a place.

Moved as an amendment by Tom Corra, No. 33, seconded by Frank Szymanske, No. 190, that the international flag—socialist flag—be placed in the hall if any were to be bought.

Vote upon amendment resulted in 26 yeas, 33 nays.

Vote on original motion was then taken and carried.

Suggested by Joe Cannon, No. 106, that when they went to purchase a flag, to try to find the one that floated over the bull pen in the past.

Communication No. 7 from Victor studio in regard to taking a photograph of the convention was read.

Moved by Andrew Mallon, No. 117, seconded by Mike Connolly, No. 14, that communication be received and placed on file. Motion carried.

Moved by Dan Holland, No. 1, seconded by Michael Shea, No. 121, that the convention hold open session. Motion carried.

The following resolution, No. 8, was read and referred to resolution committee:

Denver, Colorado, July 15, 1912.

Whereas, The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has initiated a bill providing for a state public utility commission, which has been endorsed by the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and is to be voted upon at the state election in November; and,

Whereas, There has also been initiated a bill for a constitutional amendment which provides for a state public utility court, which is in direct conflict with the union labor bill, and circulated after our measure was about completed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention assembled heartily endorse the bill initiated by the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly and urge all our members who reside in Colorado to vote for this bill and do all in their power for the adoption of the same and rejection of the other bill.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK A. BRYAN,

Chairman Legislative Committee Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

Amendment to the constitution, No. 9, offered by Ben Goggin, No. 142, as follows:

Victor, Colorado, July 15, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners Here Assembled:

Believing it to be for the best interest of the organization, I herewith submit for your consideration the following amendment to Article 7 of our constitution:

Strike out section 4 of Article 7 on page 16.

BEN GOGGIN,

Delegate Castle Rock M. & S. Union No. 142, W. F. M.

Referred to committee on constitution.

Amendment to by-laws, No. 10, by Rosslund Miners' Union No. 36, read as follows:

July 9, 1912.

Proposed amendment by Rosslund Miners' Union No. 38:

Page 25, add to section 4, Article II. of the by-laws of the Federation the following:

"All dues and assessments must be paid for the month in which the withdrawal card is issued."

RECOMMENDATION

In the membership card that the months be printed on the margin of the space intended for the stamp.

S. STERENT, *President.*

H. VARCOE, *Secretary.*

Referred to constitution committee.

Communication No. 11 read as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention W. F. M., Victor, Colorado:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The members of Skidoo Miners' Union

No. 211, W. F. of M., believe the time has arrived when the W. F. of M. should acquire and operate mining property for the benefit of the general organization. The W. F. of M. has been called a progressive organization. Let us set an example of progressiveness for other labor organizations to follow. We have the men and the intelligence necessary to operate and manage mining property. A small assessment levied on our membership will supply the necessary finance.

When Brother Ed Boyce was president of the organization he was an advocate of such a proposition, and in the past the W. F. of M. could have acquired valuable mining property for a small money consideration.

You will see in the Cripple Creek district a number of mines that were developed by members of the W. F. of M. under lease in the early years of the camp.

And what the individual member has done our organization can do, and make the W. F. of M. a labor and financial power if empowered to do so by the membership of the W. F. of M.

Trusting you will give this matter your serious consideration, we remain fraternally yours,

W. H. SWIFT,
H. DUPONT,

W. J. HAMMILL,
Committee.

Action on the communication was deferred to be discussed at a future date.

At this time the president stated that the photographer wished to make a picture of the delegates in front of the hall, and that he would be glad to have a picture of the hall on account of the interesting history connected with the hall and surroundings.

After the announcement the convention adjourned until 9 a. m. Wednesday.

THIRD DAY SESSION

Victor, Colorado, July 17, 1912.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Moyer. Roll call and absentees noted as follows: Quitman Work, Phoenix No. 8; J. R. Newton, Bingham No. 67; Wm. Kolohm, Silver City No. 92; D. L. Abbey, Mine LaMotte No. 192; George Reinmiller, Round Mountain No. 247.

Vice President Mahoney was called to the chair.

Minutes of the former sessions read and adopted as read.

Communication No. 12 read as follows:

Mr. Charles H. Moyer, President,

Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will please find enclosed copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Leslie Jones, president Powder and High Explosive Workers' Union of America, Coalmont, Indiana. If there is anything that can be done by the members of your international whereby the members of his organization can be assisted against this gross injustice, I trust that you will exert every possible effort in their behalf. Any assistance will be appreciated.

With best wishes and asking you to let me hear from you regarding the above, I am,

SAM'L. GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Communication No. 13, enclosed, read as follows:

Hammond, Ind., July 3, 1912.

Mr. Samuel Gompers,

President A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: In view of the fact that the employes of the Aetna Powder company have recently organized and have now met with some unlooked for trouble, I beg to submit to you the facts in the case, and ask you to use your influence with the Western Federation of Miners, as their men, so I understand, are the largest consumers of the powder.

The employes, after forming their union, presented their demands to the company, and the company at that time agreed to the contract, all except a clause which demanded that all employes should become members of the union within thirty days. The men then decided to eliminate the clause, which they did, and when they presented the contract the second time, with the clause stricken out, the company refused to treat with them in any way except as individuals, and would not recognize the union in any way, and posted a notice in and around the plant that all men who stayed in the union would be paid their time in full up to date, with the result that 175 out of the 181 employes have received their pay and are locked out.

Now we would like for you to help us by using your position with the miners' organization, and if we are to be benefited by this action it must of necessity be at once.

President Fitzpatrick of Chicago Federation of Labor has advised me to do this, and gives his approval of such action; also B. A. Carter, president of the Lake county, Indiana, central body, and who, as an organizer of the A. F. of L., organized the men, advises the same.

If the members of the Western Federation of Miners are using this powder, and will demand the label on it, we feel sure that we will be successful in this fight.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours respectfully,

LESLIE JONES,
President U. P. and H. E. W. of A.
B. A. CARTER,
Lake County Trades and Labor Council.

Moved by Delegate Oliver, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Wm. Jacobsen, No. 117, that the communications be referred to resolution committee. Motion carried.

Communication No. 14 was read as follows:

Denver, Colorado, July 15, 1912.

*To the Western Federation of Miners, in Convention Assembled,
Victor, Colorado.*

Comrades and Fellow Workers: The socialist party of Denver, in convention assembled, extends its greetings and congratulations to the Western Federation of Miners for their new conquest of the Cripple Creek district, the historic battleground of the class struggle in Colorado. The story of the wrongs so patiently endured by its heroic men and women in that grand struggle for the rights of labor will never be forgotten by their brothers and comrades in the socialist party, and we trust that its triumphant entry into this erstwhile stronghold of the enemy will mark the beginning of the era of activity of its workers on the political as well as on the industrial field of this corporation-ridden state.

We rejoice with you in your success and beg to assure you that the socialist party of Denver and Colorado, always and everywhere, in the future as well as in the past, stands first, last and always for the working class, which finds its highest expression of aggressiveness and solidarity in your organization.

Fraternally,

GEORGE N. FALIONER,
WM. H. LEONARD,
MARSHAL DEWITT,

Committee.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered made a part of the record.

Communication No. 15 was read as follows:

AN ACT TO PROMOTE PUBLIC SAFETY AND TO PROTECT LIVES OF EMPLOYES ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY BY REQUIRING EMPLOYERS AND CORPORATIONS OPERATING MINES TO PROVIDE SPRINKLING DEVICES TO OVERCOME THE DUST MADE IN HANDLING OF DRY ORES AND IN THE OPERATION OF POWER DRILLS, AND PRESCRIBE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS THEREOF.

The people of the state of Nevada, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the business of mining or operating mines in the state of Nevada, to operate any kind or form of power drills or machine without a device for supplying water to the drill and drill holes for the purpose of overcoming and allaying the dust occasioned by the drilling.

Sec. II. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the business of mining or operating mines in the state of Nevada, to handle dry ores, in ore shoots and ore houses or ore pockets, unless the ores so handled be sprinkled with water by means of some sprinkling device to be approved in writing by the state inspector of mines, and such sprinkling of such dry ores with water shall be sufficient in degree to overcome, allay and settle the dust otherwise arising from the ores.

Sec. III. Any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the business of mining or operating mines in the state of Nevada, violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred (\$500) nor more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars for each and every violation thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN S. CLARK, *Pres.*,

THOS. McMANUS, *Sec'y.*
Tonopah M. U. No. 121.

Moved by Delegate Guy E. Miller, No. 232, seconded by Delegate Anton A. Lassich, No. 225, that the incoming executive board be instructed to use all possible means to have the proposed law enacted into the law of Nevada, and all other states in which mining operations are carried on. Motion carried.

Amendment to the constitution No. 16 read as follows:

Art. X., Sec. 3, Page 19. Amend by striking out after the word "involved" in line 21, Art. X., page 19, the lines 21, 22 and 23, and substituting therefor:

"or by any local union in whose jurisdiction he may be employed when such charges are preferred against him, provided the local involved grants permission."

Art. X., Sec. 3, Page 19, Line 27. Amend by striking out the word "involved" and substituting therefor "in whose jurisdiction he is working out his probation."

By Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121

Amendment referred to constitution committee.

Resolution No. 17 read as follows:

Resolution to be presented to the twentieth annual convention:

WHEREAS, From the time the Goldfield strike was declared, in the fall of 1907, until a few months ago, a period of four years, there was a sufficient number of staunch and loyal members remaining within the Goldfield district to maintain a local union, and in spite of the

opposition of the mine operators they successfully held the ground until at a meeting at which only eleven members were present, a motion to turn in the charter prevailed, notwithstanding the fact that at that time there were over one hundred members in good standing, and over fifteen hundred dollars in the treasury, and that the eleven members present were not representing the sentiment of the majority of the members; and,

WHEREAS, The executive board duly accepted the charter, contrary to the past policy of the Western Federation of Miners, which was to persist in carrying on the work of organization, particularly where there had been strikes and lockouts, and as the membership and funds in the Goldfield Miners' Union was a nucleus around which could be built a strong organization, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of Tonopah Miners' Union that the acceptance of the charter from Goldfield was unwarranted and inexcusable and a tactful blunder, inasmuch as it invited another attack from the mine owners in the Silver Peak district which will greatly tax the energy and resources of our members in resisting, therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That a complete explanation from the executive board in regard to this matter be demanded, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the twentieth annual convention instruct the incoming executive board to take the necessary and immediate steps to carry on the work of organization in the Goldfield district.

STEPHEN S. CLARK, *Pres.* THOS. McMANUS, *Sec'y.*
Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121.

Referred to the special committee.

Resolution No. 18 read as follows:

Victor, Colorado, July 17, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Twentieth Annual Convention,
Western Federation of Miners:

Believing it to be to the best interest of the organization, I wish to submit the following resolution:

Be it resolved, that Sec. 1 of Art. 5, on page 14, be stricken from the constitution and the following substituted therefor:

Art. V., Sec. 1. The revenues of the Western Federation of Miners shall be derived from a charter fee of ten dollars and a per capita tax of seventy-five cents, collected in accordance with the stamp system, to be paid from the general fund of each union through the purchase of said stamps in advance, twenty-five cents of said per capita tax to be used for office and organization purposes and fifty cents to be used for strike fund only.

BEN GOGGIN,
Delegate Castle Rock M. & S. U. No. 142.

Referred to constitution committee.

Communication No. 19 read as follows:

Denver, Colorado, July 16, 1912.

Mr. Ernest Mills, *Sec'y. Twentieth Annual Convention,*
Western Federation of Miners, Victor, Colorado.

It is hoped that you will find time and opportunity to visit the Capitol City during the time at your disposal, and to this end I wish to invite you, on behalf of the citizens of Denver, to accept the hospitality of the Queen City of the Plains.

Trusting that your twentieth annual convention will give this matter favorable consideration, and that your delegates will be enabled to visit the Capitol City and its numerous and varied attractions, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

HENRY J. ARNOLD, *Mayor.*

Attest: OTTO F. THUM, *City Clerk.*

The communication was ordered embodied in the minutes and the secretary instructed to send a letter of thanks from the convention.
Communication No. 20 read as follows:

Denver, Colorado, July 15, 1912.

Mr. Ernest Mills, *Sec'y. Twentieth Annual Convention,*
Western Federation of Miners, Victor, Colorado.

Dear Sir: On behalf of Denver we desire to extend to you a most cordial invitation to hold the next session of your organization in Denver. We can offer you a meeting place and such committee rooms as you might require during your sessions, and we know that your members will enjoy a session in Denver, and we are quite confident that your business can be conducted here as satisfactorily as in any other city. We also desire to extend to your membership a cordial invitation to come to Denver during the intervals between sessions at your present convention. We believe that they will find here many things that will be of interest and profit to them, and we hope that many of your members will find time and opportunity to visit Denver in the intervals between sessions of your present convention.

Very truly yours,

W. R. T. MILLS,

Secretary Denver Convention League.

Communication was ordered placed in the proceedings and the secretary instructed to send a vote of thanks.

Report of committee read as follows:

Victor, Colorado, July 17, 1912.

To the Twentieth Annual Convention of the W. F. M.:

We, your committee on strikes and lockouts, having duly investigated the strike condition in Craig, Kentucky, recommend that the

twentieth annual convention go on record as giving our striking brothers of Craig Miners' Union No. 245 our unanimous support. And we recommend that the executive board and officers of the W. F. M. be instructed to give them the necessary financial assistance within their judgment.

P. McEVOY,
WM. O'BRIEN,
WM. BUTLER,
T. J. RYAN,

HERBERT DOWNING,
MIKE WELSH,
L. W. TURNER, *Sec'y.*

Moved by Pat McEvoy, seconded by Delegate Tom Corra, No. 33, that the report of the committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Amendment No. 22 read as follows:

Art. 9, Sec. 4. Any local union whose secretary fails to forward to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation properly filled out monthly and annual reports within ten days after the same become due shall be advertised in the Miners' Magazine. This section shall not apply to local unions in Alaska.

Amend to read as follows:

Any local union whose secretary fails to forward to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation properly filled out monthly and annual reports within twenty days after the same become due shall be advertised in the Miners' Magazine. This section shall not apply to local unions in Alaska.

DEADWOOD MINE AND MILLMEN'S UNION NO. 14,

Referred to committee on constitution and by-laws.

Resolution No. 23 read as follows:

Rossland, B. C., July 9, 1912.

Resolution by Rossland Miners' Union No. 38.

WHEREAS, During the lockout in the Black Hills many members became delinquent during the quarters for which they were supposed to pay assessments, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask the Federation to remit the assessments that may be due from such delinquents.

S. STEVENS, *Pres.*

H. VARCOE, *Sec'y.*

Referred to resolution committee.

Resolution No. 24 read as follows:

Resolution by Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M.

WHEREAS, District No. 6 is maintaining a lawyer for the purpose of upholding the compensation and liability act, and

WHEREAS, It is taxing the members of the district an enormous amount to maintain said lawyer, and

WHEREAS, A lawyer is needed to protect the members of this organization in this province, not only the resident, but the transient members, therefore be it.

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the executive board of the W. F. M. to act in conjunction with the U. M. W. of A. in this province and employ or retain a lawyer to defend the members of this organization in all cases where the compensation act applies, at the expense of the W. F. M.

S. STEVENS, *Pres.*

H. VARCOE, *Sec'y.*

Referred to resolution committee.

Communication No. 25 read as follows:

Bingham Canyon, Utah, November 27, 1911.

Mr. Charles H. Moyer, *President W. F. M., Denver, Colo.*

Dear Sir and Brother: Yours under date of the 8th inst., in regard to the matter of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 and this local relative to sick benefits due James Winters, who was a member of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 when he was taken ill, was duly received and the decision of the executive board in the matter noted. How they could render such a decision is certainly beyond our power of comprehension, and is we believe establishing a dangerous precedent. We have paid Mr. Winters \$50 under protest and herewith appeal to the next convention of the W. F. M.

Yours fraternally,

BINGHAM MINERS' UNION NO. 67, W. F. M.

E. G. LOCKE, *Sec'y.*

Moved by Delegate Jacob Oliver, No. 1, seconded by Delegate E. B. Simanton, No. 60, that the action of the executive board be sustained. Motion carried.

Delegate Dinwiddie stated that an old friend of the organization, Dr. Hassenplug, mayor of Cripple Creek, would be pleased to meet the officers and delegates socially, and would visit the hall between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m., probably Thursday, but was not a speech maker, and while he appreciated the opportunity that had been offered to address the convention, he preferred to meet the delegates socially.

Moved by Vice President C. E. Mahoney, seconded by Delegate Wm. O'Brien, No. 241, that Friday, July 19th, be fixed as the last day for the introduction of amendments to the constitution and by-laws and resolutions, except by unanimous consent of the convention. Motion carried.

There being no committees ready to report or other business before the convention, under the head of Good and Welfare, Fraternal Delegate James Lord, of the U. M. W. of A. was invited by President Moyer to address the convention, was introduced and greeted with hearty applause. In his address he dealt with the problems of life, economic and industrial, going into the most historic conflicts of the U. M. W. of A. of other organizations, touching the recent trouble in Lawrence, Mass. He reviewed the combative history of the W. F. M. very briefly. Then

in a masterly way explained the long contest of the U. M. W. of A. in wringing from the coal barons their many improvements in working conditions, going back to the days when the coal mines were small numerically and bringing the record up to date, showing the advantages of the contract and check-off system in building up and maintaining the organization. He closed his address with the following peroration:

"Ever since the tragedy on the hills of Calvary, the brave, devoted, unselfish workers have struggled on through hate, poverty and misrepresentation, have been confined in prisons and died on the scaffold, to bring more of light and liberty to the toilers of earth. Among the organizations that have strengthened the arms and helped to break the chains of millions are the U. M. W. of A. and the W. F. of M. Through the dark clouds on the horizon are breaking the first rays of red and gold, the day of which poets have written and bards have sung, the day of brotherhood and fraternity is here."

Moved by Guy E. Miller, No. 232, seconded by Delegate Anton A. Lassich, No. 225, that the convention extend to Fraternal Delegate Lord, a rising vote of thanks for his masterly address. Motion carried.

After announcements were made by the various committees the convention adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Chas. H. Moyer at 2 p. m.

Reports No. 26 and No. 27 were read as follows:

Victor, Colorado, July 17, 1912.

We, your credential committee, recommend that Brother Bailey's vote from No. 245 be allowed to be cast by Brother Guy E. Miller, thereby giving the vote of local No. 245 and Prosperity No. 232, for the reason of Brother Bailey's illness and departure from Victor.

DAN HOLLAND,
MIKE SHEA,
J. B. HANLEY,

E. M. DAVIS,
M. J. RILEY,

Committee.

Victor, Colorado, July 17, 1912

We, your credential committee, beg to report, recommending that Brother Alfred Bordsen be allowed to cast proxy vote from Burke No. 10, thereby giving Brother Alfred Bordsen three votes from Great Falls No. 16, and one vote as proxy from Burke No. 10.

DAN HOLLAND,
MIKE SHEA,
J. B. HANLEY,

E. M. DAVIS,
M. J. RILEY,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate Al McClellan, No. 1, seconded by Delegate Andrew Mallon, No. 117, that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

President Moyer then stated that the convention was still under Good and Welfare, and called upon Fraternal Delegate Frank Cameron of the U. M. W. of A. He was given an enthusiastic reception when introduced to the convention. He briefly told the conditions in Iowa, especially, and other parts of the jurisdiction of the U. M. F. of A. He spoke of the check-off and the necessity of the W. F. M. adopting the same as early as possible. He paid his respects to the disturbers who help create dissension in the ranks of labor, and did not overlook the I. W. W. element. His address was instructive, comprehensive, filled with good advice and based on sound logic and good common sense.

Vice President Mahoney extended Fraternal Delegate Frank Cameron a vote of thanks on behalf of the convention.

Moved by Delegate James Hanley, No. 151, seconded by Delegate M. J. Riley, No. 141, that the convention extend Brother Cameron a standing vote of thanks for his instructive address. Motion carried unanimously.

Communication No. 28 was read as follows:

Victor, Colorado, July 17, 1912.

To the Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention, W. F. M.:

There will be a regular meeting of local union No. 234 in this hall this evening. All delegates are urged to attend.

An invitation to attend the last performance at the Ideal theater tonight at 9 o'clock is extended by the proprietor, Mr. Frank Mullen. All persons wearing delegate badges will be admitted free.

A complimentary dance given by Cripple Creek District Union, W. F. M., will be held in this hall tomorrow, Thursday, July 18, 1912. Everyone is urgently requested to attend.

Delegates were asked to take notice and all attend who wished.

Amendment No. 29 read as follows:

Believing it to be for the best interest of the W. F. M., I hereby submit the following amendment to the constitution, in Art. 7, Sec. 4, to read as follows:

Any local or locals may enter into a signed or verbal agreement, if they deem it to be for the best interest of said local or locals.

J. R. BRUCE, Local No. 46.

Referred to constitution committee.

Amendment No. 30 to preamble read as follows:

I hereby submit the following change in the preamble for the consideration of this convention.

W. N. WELSH, Local No. 145.

PREAMBLE

Sec. 5, line 14, strike out all after the word "that" and substitute the following:

"Industrial organization with intelligently directed industrial action in conjunction with concerted political action on socialist lines constitute the only weapons of the working class in attaining this end."

Sec. 6, strike out lines 21 and 22 and substitute the following:

"Until such time as we can aid in establishing the industrial organization, associated in the Western Federation of Miners."

Referred to constitution committee.

Amendment No. 31 read as follows:

WHEREAS, The Western Federation of Miners' jurisdiction extends beyond the borders of this country, and may be further extended in the near future, I submit the following change in name:

Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 1, line 2, word 3, substitute the word "International" for "Western."

W. N. WELSH, Local No. 145.

Referred to constitution committee.

Report of committee on resolution No. 22 read as follows:

No. 22.

Art. 9, Sec. 4. Any local union whose secretary fails to forward to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation properly filled out monthly and annual reports within ten days after the same become due shall be advertised in the Miners' Magazine. This section shall not apply to locals in Alaska.

Amended to read as follows.

Any local union whose secretary fails to forward to the secretary-treasurer of the Federation properly filled out monthly and annual reports within twenty days after the same become due shall be advertised in the Miners' Magazine. This section shall not apply to local unions in Alaska.

DEADWOOD M. & M. Union No. 14.

We, your committee on constitution and by-laws, recommend that resolution No. 22 be adopted as amended.

JACOB OLIVER,
GEO. B. PAUL,
F. SZYMANSKE,
WM. I. JACOBSEN,

J. R. BRUCE,
R. L. LASHLEY,
BARNEY McCAFFERY,
TOM GORMAN,

Committee.

Moved by Delegate Albert Nap. Gauthier, No. 146, seconded by Delegate Pat Leahy, No. 1, that the report of the committee be concurred in. Motion carried.

Report of committee on resolution No. 9 read as follows:

Victor, Colorado, July 15, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, here assembled:

Believing it to be for the best interest of the organization, I herewith submit for your consideration the following amendment to Art. 7 of our constitution: Strike out Sec. 4 of Art. 7 on page 16.

BEN GOGGIN, Local No. 142

We, your committee on constitution and by-laws, recommend that resolution No. 9 be adopted.

JACOB OLIVER,
GEO. B. PAUL,
F. SZYMANSKE,
WM. I. JACOBSEN,

J. R. BRUCE,
R. L. LASHLEY,
BARNEY McCAFFERY,
TOM GORMAN,

Committee.

Moved by Tom Corra, No. 33, seconded by Andrew Mallon, No. 117, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

This matter brought considerable discussion and several lengthy speeches were made analyzing the effect upon the organization from every point of view. Delegates Holland, Stodden, Miller, Bruce, Corra, Ryan, O'Neill and other speaking in favor of the motion to concur in the report of the committee; Delegates Turner, John Miller opposed the motion.

At this point Delegate Wm. N. Welsh, No. 145, raised a point of order, claiming to have seconded a motion made by Delegate James Ansen, No. 38, to table motion, and appealed from decision of chair ruling that the motion to table was not seconded. Chair sustained.

Several questions were asked the chair and delegates and replied to.

Discussion was again resumed on the motion, Delegates Gorman, O'Brien, Oliver, Mallon and Mrs. Murray speaking in favor of the motion; Delegate Sullivan speaking against the motion unless some other clause was added.

Fraternal Delegate James Lord spoke briefly on the motion, explaining the check-off system practiced in the U. M. W. of A.

Executive Board Member J. D. Cannon was called to the chair while Vice President C. E. Mahoney discussed the question under consideration.

Vice President Mahoney again took the chair, and discussion continued.

The chair stated that the time of adjournment had arrived and asked the wish of the convention.

Moved by Delegate Roderick MacKenzie, No. 26, seconded by Delegate James Hanley, No. 151, that the convention remain in session until the question be disposed of. Motion carried.

Delegate Dinwiddie, No. 234, then spoke in favor of motion.

Question was called for, and put and carried with but two dissenting votes.

Announcements were made, after which the convention adjourned at 5:10 p. m., to meet at 9 a. m., Thursday, July 18.

(Continued Next Week.)

RESOLUTIONS OF BUTTE MINERS' UNION ON THE DEATH OF JOHN J. QUINN.

Whereas, By the death of John J. Quinn we are called upon to mourn the loss of a most distinguished member of our union, a loyal friend, a just and upright man, and

Whereas, It is most appropriate that the feelings and sentiments of the members of this union herein expressed be made known to all and form a part of our permanent records, and stand as a perpetual memorial of our esteem, and

Whereas, He was a true son of the West, one who experienced as a toiler knew the necessities of his fellow men, one who brushed shoulder to shoulder with our own toiling class and made their interests his. Elevated to a position of honor in our organization he fulfilled well his duties. Elected to the legislative assembly of our state, his public life was initiated by a splendid and successful appeal for those with whom he had labored and toiled. His efforts toward the passage of the eight-hour law typified the character and nobleness of the man and will leave his memory a most cherished one in this community. Again and again called upon by his fellow citizens to accept offices of trust, he was never failing in his duty. Signally honored was he by his fellow citizens, and to have been so honored and performed well his trust and dying leave a reputation clean and unsullied is the good fortune of but few men. He emerged from public life with the esteem and popularity of his fellow men, and was stamped as a good man and true. There are many living who could bear witness to his generosity. Ofttimes did he bring sunshine to the home of the widow left destitute with a family by contributing in times of need. Many a stalwart miner temporarily in deprivation sought his aid, and few, if any, failed to receive it. Many an unfortunate wreck whom temptations had overcome was benefited and guided to better things by his words of sympathy and physical aid. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the unimpeachable honesty of his life, character and public services he has left to his beloved ones the priceless heritage of a spotless name, and to the members of this community and in an especial manner to the members of our organization the record of a good, generous, loyal and faithful friend and brother. Between us and him there existed much in common, and with the first step in the true progress of our organization his name shall always be well and honorably linked. And be it further

Resolved, That we express and convey to his bereaved ones our profound and heartfelt sympathy, and we venture to express to them the hope that the pain and grief occasioned by his loss may in some measure be alleviated by the knowledge of the love and esteem in which he was held by his fellow-men, and especially by the members of our union.

W. M. MAXWELL,

P. J. DUFFY,

PATRICK LEE,

Committee.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the address of Mr. J. M. Bradley, who is said to be general manager of mines in the state of Washington. Anyone knowing the address of J. M. Bradley, who is general manager of mines, will please address Achilles Napoleon, Box 93, Wappinger's Falls, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Amedee Bousquet, formerly of Stent and Jackson, California and Tonopah, Nevada. His description is as follows: French Canadian; age, 44 years; height, 5 feet 6½ inches, and complexion dark. He is wanted on very important business. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to James Grambruno, Sutter Creek, California.

THE SITUATION AT BLAIR, NEVADA.

Blair, Nevada, July 19, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The strike situation at this point is improving rapidly for the strikers. At the mine and mill of the Pittsburg Silver Peak Gold Mining Co. things are in a worse condition than at any time in the history of the company. This camp is a low-grade camp and with only about one-twentieth of the scabs working at the mine and mill being experienced miners and millmen, anyone can see what progress the Pittsburg Silver Peak Gold Mining Com-

pany is making. The tramway running between the mine and the mill have not averaged more than six hours out of twenty-four since the strike was called, consequently the mill is only dropping from one-third to one-half of its capacity. Thanks to the extensive advertising we have done, the company is unable to get workmen in here, and as we have a tight hold on the situation here, we watch every stranger coming in, and as a general case we get them out of camp before they go to work. This is a true report of the situation here and any reports to the contrary may be put down as misrepresentations from the company. Thanking all the Western Federation men for the help they are extending to us in this trouble, we are, Fraternal-ly yours,

(Seal)

S. H. HARTWIG,
Secretary.

NO HUMBUG NEEDED.

By John P. Altgeld.

No man ever added a cubit to his stature by his dress.

No robe ever enlarged a man's brain, ripened his wisdom, cleared his judgment, strengthened his purpose, or fortified his honesty.

If he is a little man without a robe, he is contemptible in a robe.

If a man is large without a robe, he is simply ludicrous in one.

A robe used as an insignia of office is a relic of barbarism, a relic of the age when tinsel, glitter and flummery were thought to be necessary to overawe the common people.

And the robe can now perform no other function than that of humbugging the people.

A court which is worthy of the name needs no such flimsy and ridiculous assistance in order to command the confidence and respect of the community, and a court which cannot command the respect and confidence of the people without resorting to shams of this kind, is incapable of doing any good, is incapable of protecting the weak from being trampled down by the strong, and should be wiped out of existence.

This age and the American people do not want mediaeval shams. They want light; daylight, electric light, sunlight. They want realities; they want character; they want learning; they want good judgment; they want independence, and they want these free from both barbaric and aristocratic subtleties. It is only weak minds that lean upon this kind of bolstering.

Our age is superior to the middle ages only in so far as it has progressed beyond sham and formalism, lofty pomp and hollow and dull dignity, and asks now to be shown things just as they are.

A free people is opposed to pretense and humbug, no matter whether found in high stations or low.

If the American people ever reach a point where they must put robes upon their judges or any other officers in order to have the highest respect for them, then republican institutions will be at an end in this country, for men who can be inspired by a gown are but little removed from those who can draw inspiration from a wooden god, and neither are fit either to enjoy or to defend true political liberty.

The strong, masculine and liberty-loving element of the bar does not favor these handmaids of fraud in a temple of justice. It is the frowning and the hanging-on element which flatters and seeks a rear door entrance to the judge, that favors them.

Instead of adding dignity to a court it exposes its weakness; for every time a judge puts on a gown he confesses that he needs this extraneous help; he confesses that he must resort to humbug in order to make an impression.

In the past, gowns have not prevented judicial murders, nor wrongs and outrages whose infamy reaches low as hell.

So long as we tolerate in this country any tribunals that find it necessary to wear this insignia of mediaeval conditions, just so long must we confess that we have reached a high state of neither moral nor intellectual development.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

By R. A. Dague.

There are two distinct organizations of Boy Scouts. One is known as the "Baden-Powell Boy Scouts," which is of a military nature. The other is "The World Scouts" organized by Sir Francis Vane of England, the distinguished advocate of peace. The "World Scouts" was started to counteract the military tendency of the Baden-Powell movement. It is but little known in America, but the Baden-Powell organization is being persistently pushed in every state of the Union. There is a well matured organization which is promoting it through the Y. M. C. A., the churches, the Sunday schools and by adroit systematic advertising in the newspapers.

Within the past year there has been much criticism of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts and Mr. West, the American secretary, and other promoters have denied that it is of a military nature but the facts are against them.

Now, who is the inventor and the present commander-in-chief of the Boy Scouts? Here is his full title as given by the papers of England: Major-General-Sir-Robert-Stevenson-Smyth-Baden-Powell "hero of the great battle fought at Mafeking," in the Transvaal, with the Boers, and he ranks with Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts of England as a fighter.

He belongs to the English nobility and is an intimate friend of the Czar of Russia.

He is a professional man-killer, and he won great distinction in killing the peaceful Boers because England wanted the rich diamond mines of the Transvaal.

He went to Russia two years ago and induced the Czar to issue a proclamation requiring 3,500,000 peasant boys between the ages of 12 and 15, to be organized into Boy Scouts, and receive military training by regular army officers. The Associated Press dispatches last July, in giving an account of the review of the Boy Scouts by the Czar, said the authorities "hoped that the early awakening of enthusiasm for the army will operate against the spread of seditious Socialism among the youth of Russia."

The Boy Scout movement, as proposed by Lord Baden-Powell, meets the approval of the Emperor of Germany, who, it has been stated, is promoting it in that country "to strengthen the army." The movement is receiving the support of other rulers and plutocrats of Europe. Recently this item appeared in some of the papers of the United States: "Lieutenant Simons, who is visiting this country, in command of the Australian boys, gives an account of the Boy Scout movement as they have it in Australia. He states that already 100,000 boys are registered, and the purpose is to continue the work until Australia has 600,000 well-trained soldiers. Every boy of thirteen is registered. For two years he will be drilled (without a gun). At 15 years old the rifle will be put in his hands, and he will be drilled until he is 18."

The fact is that the movement to create international courts of arbitration in which the nations might settle all disputes and thus abolish war, was gaining such headway, and enlistments in the army and navy were so rapidly falling off that something had to be done to revive the war sentiment. Therefore the European war lords got together and invented the Boy Scout movement which Lord Baden-Powell, the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany are persistently promoting.

The movement is cunningly devised. It looks very harmless, but the purpose of its inventors is to plant the seeds of war and murder in the minds of millions of boys. That it does create in the lads a yearning to become

soldiers is certain. No one in Europe thinks of claiming that the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts are not being trained for war.

In Russia the Boy Scouts are under regular army officers and are designated as the "Juvenile Army."

In the past there have been wars in which men had to go out and fight for their homes and their freedom. That was right. But let me say that now, when good men and women in all parts of the world are making fine progress toward the abolition of war, it is wicked for war-lords to try to destroy the movement for universal peace by inventing a cunning scheme through which they can foster and strengthen the killing instincts in the hearts of millions of innocent unsuspecting boys.

I hope that every American boy who reads this will let Major-General-Sir-Robert-Stevenson-Smyth-Baden-Powell understand that they are not anxious to have a defender of czars, emperors, kings, nabobs and plutocrats of Europe to come to this country for the purpose of inoculating our innocent youth with the virus of war with all its unspeakable horrors and that we, in America do not look with favor upon the practice of his friend, the Czar of Russia, murdering Jews and shooting to death hundreds of unarmed working men, women and children, whose only offense was that they were suffering for the necessities of life, and who marched to the palace to ask the Emperor for employment; neither do we greatly admire the "English heroes" who slaughtered the peaceful Boers for spoils.

In conclusion let me say to my boy readers that while it may sometimes be necessary to fight in defense of the right, yet Gen. Sherman spoke truly when he said, "War is hell."

Dear boys, just think of what will be your duty when you become a professional soldier. You will be expected to burn people's homes, destroy property, shoot to death your brother-man, whom you never saw before and who has done you no harm, usually a boy in his teens. You will be ordered to rush at him like a very demon, thrust him through with a bayonet, knock out his brains with the butt of your gun, and slash, stab, cut, shoot and kill him as you would kill a venomous reptile.

Notwithstanding the fact that I am an ex-Union soldier myself, yet I feel that I could give the boys no better advice than to oppose war as the most terrible curse that afflict one of this world and to help to hasten the coming of that day when universal peace and universal brotherhood will be established and when swords shall be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning hooks and nations shall learn war no more.

Yours for "Peace on earth, good will to men."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, August 1.—A soap box and the taking of a collection were the only two features of a Socialist street-corner meeting necessary to set off the scene at the House when Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin made an address on Socialism.

Following a powerful criticism of the capitalist system, its political parties and an exposition of Socialism, Berger permitted questions to be asked. They were fired at him in such numbers and confusion that Speaker Champ Clark, chairman of the meeting yelled at the representatives, "One at a time, please. The gentleman from Wisconsin will answer one after the other—not all at once."

The questions were of the same kind asked by the man at the street-corner meeting. For instance: "Are you going to take over all industries?" "How will you do it?" "Is not a grocery man a member of the working class?"

To all these questions Berger answered with the same consideration and painstaking usually exercised by the Socialist soap-boxers.

Representative Anderson of Ohio tried to get Berger to give the Democratic party credit for the passage of the eight-hour law. Berger replied that it was first passed by the Republicans in 1868. Anderson then declared that a Republican attorney general crippled that law by a ruling.

"How do we know that a Democratic attorney general will not also cripple this new law by ruling?" came back Berger amid applause from the Republican side and galleries.

Despite a rainstorm, the galleries were filled by persons who came to hear the Socialist member. More congressmen than usual were present and stayed the entire hour allotted to Berger, many evincing a great deal of interest. Representative Payne, author of the notorious Aldrich-Payne tariff law, took a seat near Berger and sat listening intently throughout the address. Senator Jones of Washington was also present. Rev. Couden, the blind chaplain, remained after making his prayer to hear the Socialist representative.

The Socialist congressman spoke for one hour and ten minutes. The additional ten minutes were given him by unanimous consent. An effort to make it more than ten minutes was objected to by Representatives Alexander of Missouri and Heflid of Alabama. "Uncle Joe" Cannon sarcastically asked for ten minutes to allow Representative Hobson of Alabama to make a speech, because the latter got too talkative while asking Berger a question about the tariff.

When Berger finished answering questions the Democrats seemed much displeased, and the Republicans and the galleries alone applauded the Socialist congressman.

"The working class has nothing to hope from either the Republican party or the Democratic party," declared Berger. "The representatives of these parties may be, and very often are, very cultured and accomplished gentlemen. Most of them are honest. However, they represent the capitalistic system, and the more honest and consistent they are the more loyal they are to their class.

"The Republican party is the favorite organization of the big capitalists. Why? Because it stood for a great deal of 'business' during the late Civil War and because, by its high tariff proclivities and its banking laws it has given a strong impetus to the profits of the manufacturers and bankers.

"For a generation it was considered the conservative business men's party of the country.

"The Democratic party in its great majority stood for the economic and political interests of the slave owners before the Civil War. After the war it naturally has become the dominant party of the South, where the former slave-owner is slowly getting to be a manufacturer, a banker or a capitalist. Up north the Democratic party not having any great economic interests to express, soon fell into the hands of corrupt machines, at least in the large cities. It naturally also became the favorite organization of the liquor interests in the northern states.

"The capitalist class, therefore, is just as willing to deal with the Democratic party as with the Republican party. While the latter is conservative, the Democratic party is, to all intents and purposes, reactionary. Being behind the times in most things, it is especially ignorant and brutal in regard to the labor question as the laws of many southern states prove.

"Moreover, the three candidates of the two old parties all enjoy the support of the bosses and political machines.

"Mr. Wilson, the Democratic candidate, has probably more support of that kind than any of the rest. Although a so-called progressive—he has with him Boss Murphy of Tammany, Boss Smith of New Jersey, Boss Sullivan of Illinois and Boss Taggart of Indiana, their machines and what they stand for. He was also jubilantly hailed by the reactionary capitalist element of both parties as a 'second Grover Cleveland,' and was warmly endorsed by every paper of the type of the Washington Post. He has Ryan and Belmont, of

course. Wilson's election will not only perpetuate the power of the bosses and their machines, but also inaugurate another era of prosperity as we had under Grover Cleveland for men of the type of Ryan and Belmont.

"It is unnecessary to explain where Mr. Taft stands. It is as natural for a man of his type to be allied with men like Root, Crane, Guggenheim and Hammond as it is for a duck to take to the water. Mr. Taft knows the history of the Republican party as the favorite organization of the big capitalists. And he wants that party to remain the favorite.

"That he has the support of many big political bosses and capitalist exploiters goes without further explanation.

"But a glance at some of the 'honest progressives' who are now setting out to purify politics will at once demonstrate that Robin Hood's famous assemblage of outlaws had nothing on the gang that are now rallying around Theodore Roosevelt."

Here Berger showed the business connections of Roosevelt's followers and pointed out that many of these "progressive leaders" are heads of political machines in their respective cities and states.

The existence of classes is nothing new, according to the Socialist congressman. The class struggle is many thousand years old, he said. "It is, therefore," argued Berger, "foolish to accuse the Socialists that they are trying to 'create classes,' and to incite class antagonism and class hatred.

Declaring that the tariff does not protect labor, Berger said that "the agitation for a low tariff or a high tariff is a shameless humbug, when we compare its importance with the question of the exploitation of labor.

"The only party that is in accordance with the trend of the time is the Socialist party," continued Berger. "That is the reason why all the 'progressives' are simply trying to appropriate some of our minor planks.

"With the Socialists political issues are of minor consequence. Economic issues are of paramount importance.

"The Socialist party is the only true reform party in existence. We agitate for the organization of the masses. And organization everywhere means order.

"We educate, we enlighten, we reason, we discipline.

"Besides order, we bring also law, reason, discipline and progress to men and women who have been torn from their old conditions by capitalism—and who would become Apaches.

"It is, therefore, absolutely false to represent our Socialist party as destructive, as intending to overthrow and annihilate society, as an appeal to the brute passions of the masses.

"Just the opposite is true.

"Our Socialist party wants to maintain culture and education and carry them to the homes of every worker in the land.

"Our party wants to guard this nation from destruction and bring it to a level hitherto unknown in history.

"We appeal to the best in every man, to the public spirit of the citizen, to his love of wife and children.

"Therefore, we ask every man and woman who really loves his or her country not to be caught by empty phrases, but to stand for the international ticket of humanity—the Socialist ticket."

Smarting under the attack on the Democratic party made by Socialist Representative Berger in the House, Representative Henry T. Rainey, Democrat of Illinois has inserted in the Congressional Record extracts from the American Anti-Socialist, a miniature magazine published now and then by an office-holder in the national capital.

Rainey, who is a long-haired Bryanite, had to sneak in his collection of clippings a few minutes before adjournment when the House was practically deserted. Earlier in the day Rainey made an effort to insert his "reply" to Berger, but was met by a number of determined objections on the part of Representative Austin, Republican, of Tennessee.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES—I.

The Political Aspect.

By Alfred Pomeroy.

When the constitutional convention at Philadelphia finished its work on the 17th day of September, 1787, there is little doubt that the fifty-five gentlemen present concluded that they had arranged an instrument that would be satisfactory to those who were to profit by it.

There was no safeguard for the political liberties of the people nor, in fact, any liberties granted to them. There was no bill of rights, no trial arrangements for trial by jury, no guarantee for liberty of the press, nor freedom of speech.

It is not strange that Edmund Randolph declared that they would not find nine states to accept it and that George Mason exclaimed that he did not know whether they were setting up a monarchy or a tyranny.

The great mass of the Continentals, who had spent eight years on the battlefields and borne the brunt of the war's sufferings, were not represented in that convention.

It was the same story that has been written across the centuries of time. The struggle through all ages, on the part of the people, has been to preserve their liberties from the encroachment of the aristocracy.

The aristocrats, land owners and overlords reserved to themselves the right to elect all public officials by placing property qualifications upon the electoral franchise and, naturally, that debarred the masses from a voice in government affairs.

The Tory of 1787 was the same as the Tory of 1912.

The verse of John Boyle O'Reilly fitly describes the political and industrial conditions through all ages.

"Patrician, aristocrat, Tory—whatever his age or name—

To the people's rights and liberties a traitor ever the same.

The natural crowd is a mob to him; their prayer a vulgar rhyme,

The freeman's speech is sedition; the patriot's deed a crime.

Whatever the race, the law, the land, whatever the time or throne

The Tory is always a traitor to every class but his own."

Every intelligent reader of American history clearly discerns the subtle cunning of the exclusive class in allotting the House of Representatives only to the general mass of the people and separating from and placing beyond their influence all other branches of government.

The Senate, the presidential office and the judiciary were all placed beyond the control of the people, and obviously for holding in check the one branch of government that was to be elected by direct vote of the people.

Had the Alexander Hamilton feeling been strong enough, all of these segregated positions would have been made a life tenure.

It is, in round numbers, a century and a quarter since the constitution went into effect, but the same sentiment of distrust and contempt of the masses, the same acclaim of superiority and Divine right to rule, obtains with the Tory element.

This sentiment was well illustrated in the Colorado Legislature of 1905. A constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum was before the House, when a lawyer on the Republican side took the floor and declared that "the gentleman from Lake is mistaken. The people do not want the law-making power in their own hands, and even if they do, they are incompetent and should not be trusted with it."

During the anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania, Mr. Baer, who controls, directly and indirectly, 98 per cent of the anthracite produced, declared that the working people of this country would be looked after, not by the labor agitators, but by those in whose hands it had pleased Divine wisdom

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LIST OF UNIONS

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

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to place the property interests of the country. Up to the present Mr. Baer has not produced his commission from Divinity.

Prior to Christianity human slavery was held by the aristocracy of nations as a property right alone, but after the establishment of Christianity it was held as a Divine right; but it never was a right of any kind.

Human or industrial slavery is intolerable because it is a blasphemy against the principles of equity and justice.

The world's oligarchy of wealth has always allied with itself every factor of power to maintain itself. Knowing the weakness of its own foundation, it has been necessary to prop up its superstructure with every element it could use. These factors have made its existence possible by preying upon the superstitions and ignorance of the masses. Education of the common people has always been bitterly opposed by the wealthy classes of the world.

When the organized workmen of Philadelphia and New York agitated for the common school system of education in 1829, the aristocracy and big business interests of the country formed citizens' alliances to oppose it. They denounced it as arrogance and anarchy on the part of the common people. Persistence on the part of the common people finally won a victory for a general system of education.

When the feudal barons of England compelled King John to sign the

Magna Charta in 1215 it was not a victory for the common people, but was the result of a determined purpose on the part of the titled gentlemen of the kingdom to share, in part, the alleged Divine right of rulership.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus in 1679 under King Charles of England and the Bill of Rights in 1689 were to some extent concessions to the people in general. Parliament enacted the Bill of Rights under King William to place restraints upon the crown.

The political evolution of nations has been, as Aristotle said some 350 years before Christ, democracy, aristocracy, oligarchy and monarchy.

As some few accumulated the wealth of a country, they segregated themselves into a distinct class that arrogated to itself certain privileges based on property rights. This element rapidly developed into an oligarchy, as it realized that political control of a country gave greater security to the privileges assumed to accompany property rights. But, as the tenure of oligarchy was considered neither sound nor stable enough, a monarchy was founded.

The swing of the cycle has been rapid in the history of the United States. No sane and intelligent man denies that we are now on the border of the system called oligarchy. It has reached the period of time when the people must decide whether they will accept the system of oligarchy, with the menace of the system which follows after it, or revert to the system of democracy.

Political palliatives may stay the rapidity of present tendencies, but the quicker the people determine to revert to the full meaning of the old Greek word, "democracy," the fewer obstacles they will have to contend with.

"Demos," the people, and "kratein," to rule. It must be that or the acceptance of the inevitable.

Shall the chain be broken at the link of oligarchy? We are there now, and the people must decide.

They must decide whether the nation shall be governed and should be governed by those who produce its wealth and fight the battles of its wars, or whether it shall be governed and should be governed by those who have grown rich and powerful by a system of exploitation and the assumption of Divine rights.

In view of the conditions that now obtain, it seems that Lincoln's prophecy was almost like an inspiration. Shortly before his death, Abraham Lincoln said: "As a result of the war, corporations have become enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow. The nominal power of the land will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few."

Thomas Jefferson declared that the germ of dissolution of our republican form of government was in our form of judiciary. He foresaw that in the system of life tenure and utter irresponsibility of the federal judges to the people the courts would be used as the bulwark of defense by the rich malefactors and powerful corporations, behind which they could safely carry on their high crimes and conspiracies against the commonwealth.

In Memoriam.

Leadville, Colo., July 14, 1912.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from this earth to his eternal rest our beloved Brother Albert Sowa; and that his rest and reward are too sweet to wish him back to this world of sorrow and suffering; and

Whereas, Cloud City Miners' Union No. 23, W. F. M., has lost a true and faithful member, and his family a kind son and brother; therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the members of Cloud City Miners' Union, No. 23, extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and point to them the wisdom of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed brother, to the Miners' Magazine and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

E. D. SULLIVAN,
ELMO B. LIND,
JOHN FLYNN,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Leadville, Colorado, July 14, 1912.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Jim Simoncini; and,

Whereas, Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33 has lost a true and faithful member in this brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cloud City Miners' Union, extend to the relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and our charter draped for a period of thirty days.

JOE SCARTEZINI,
ILIRO PRETI,
DOMINIC GREGORI,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

McGill, Nevada, July 15, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Steptoe Mine and Smelters' Union No. 233, W. F. M.:

Whereas, The Angel of Death has taken from our midst Brother Fred Oxley, who died in Ogden, Utah, while on his way to the sunny climes of California for his health; and,

Whereas, Brother Oxley left a wife and family to mourn his loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in this time of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his wife, a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy be placed upon record in this union.

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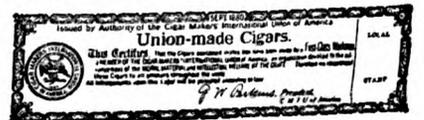


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