

M I N

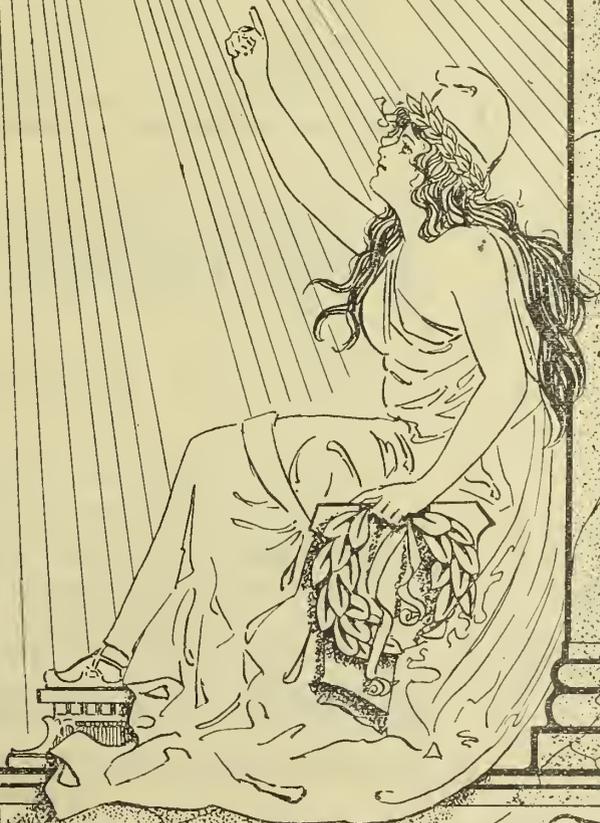
5000

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

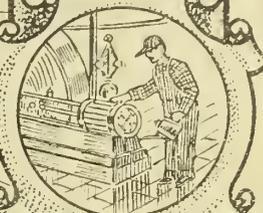
INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*  
**WESTERN FEDERATION  
OF MINERS**



DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 30, 1913  
VOLUME XIII. 24  NUMBER 501.

WEALTH BELONGS  
TO THE PRODUCER  
THEREOF



— THE COLORADO HOUSE —

# W. H. KISTLER

## Stationery Company

1539 TO 1543 LAWRENCE STREET  
DENVER, COLO.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING, BLANK BOOKS.



MADE BY THE CUBAN CIGAR CO. DENVER, COLO.

*Underhill*  
UNION MADE.

# OVERALLS

## THE BEST FOR MINERS

THE KIND YOU HAVE BEEN WEARING FOR 20 YEARS.  
THEY'RE BETTER THAN EVER. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

The BAYLY - UNDERHILL Co. --- Denver

### Price List of Supplies

Charters .....	\$10.00 each	Withdrawal cards .....	\$.01 each
Rituals .....	1.00 each	Membership cards .....	.05 each
Warrant Books .....	1.00 each	Cancelling Stamp .....	.65 each
Federation Emblems ..	.50 each	Seals .....	3.00 each
Constitution and By-laws, per copy .....	.05 each	Delinquent Notices .....	1/4c each
Notification Blanks ...	.01 each	Application Blanks .....	1/2c each

Due stamps at ratio of per capita tax, four for \$1.00.  
Officers' Bond Blanks and Quarterly Report Blanks furnished free.

ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.  
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

# JOSEPH RICHARDS, INC.

## FUNERAL DIRECTOR

15 to 19 South Montana Street. Butte, Montana.  
The Oldest Undertaker in the City. Both Phones.

# O'Rourke Shoe Co.

## SHOEMAKERS

Repairing by Goodyear System.

17 N. WYOMING ST. BUTTE, MONT.

Boost Your Home Town by Boosting

### HOME INDUSTRY

We Employ Skilled Labor. UNION LABEL on All Our Products.

COZIAN BAKERY, FLAT RIVER, MISSOURI.

\*\*\*\*\*  
BUY A UNION HAT—\$2.00—NO MORE  
\*\*\*\*\*

# DOYLE HAT CO.

1025 Fifteenth St.—“Just above the Loop.”  
All Styles—Label in Every Hat. Denver, Colorado.  
\*\*\*\*\*

BUTTE MONTANA **HENNESSY'S** CORNER GRANITE AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

### Pure Food Groceries

Nothing but the best. Prices the lowest consistent with Quality.  
Everything for Everybody.

We sell the World's best union-made clothing hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.

## WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.

### The Choicest Fresh Meats

Every piece must pass government inspection. None but the best sold here. The cleanest, most sanitary meat department in the state.

— DRINK —

# CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

Best Brewed in Butte — None But Union Labor Employed — On Draught at All First-Class Saloons

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, January 30, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 501  
\$1.00 a Year

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.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1902, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription \$1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The small sum of \$1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

#### NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.  
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

WHARTON MINERS' UNION No. 268, W. F. M., of Dover, New Jersey, was organized January 23rd, by Edward Crough.

HUGHESVILLE MINERS' UNION No. 52, W. F. M., of Hughesville, Montana, was organized by A. D. Beaton, January 16th.

SANDOVAL SMELTERMEN'S UNION No. 185, W. F. M., of Sandoval, Illinois, was organized by Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, December 3rd.

THE MEMBERS of Wharton Miners' Union, of Wharton, New Jersey, have declared a strike on refusal of the mine operators to grant an increase of wages.

THE AVERAGE WAGE of *virtue* in the United States is \$6.15 per week.

Let us all exclaim: "Socialism would destroy the home. The wage of *virtue* should be referred to Peter Collins, late wind-

bag of capitalism, and ex-salary grabber of a faction of the Electrical Workers.

THIRTY "LABOR LEADERS" waited upon Professor Wilson last week for the purpose of securing a federal job for one Cosgrove, a "labor leader," but the professor gracefully turned down the "labor leaders" by refusing to place the "labor leader" in office. "Rewarding our friends and rebuking our enemies" seem to produce results.

JUDGE POLLOCK of the Federal Court of Kansas, is now slated for a congressional investigation. Pollock is the gentleman before whose court the Appeal to Reason has been dragged, with the object in view of crushing it.

Pollock is charged with being too intimate with the Kansas National Gas Company.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA now boast of a membership of 386,965.

The United Mine Workers do not believe in "direct action," "sabotage" or "hitting the ballot box with an ax," but still this organization is growing at such a rapid rate, that mine barons are realizing its power, and "direct actionists" are searching for more malignant invectives to give expression to their fanaticism.

THE FEDERAL MINERS' UNION of Minesville, New Jersey, has declared a strike, on the grounds that the mine operators were discharging men on account of their activity as union men. The union demanded an eight-hour day and the mine operators granted eight hours for all men working underground and nine hours for those on the surface, which terms were accepted by the union. But the mine operators afterwards discharged some of the most active men of the union, hence the strike.

GOMPERS AND MORRISON had an interview with Professor Wilson, President-elect, and Wilson assured the president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that any way he could, with propriety, assist in the passage of labor laws, he would do so.

That word *propriety* has an awful significance. When the Wilson administration takes the reins of government, Gompers and Morrison will have a clearer conception of the meaning of the word *propriety*.

"Rewarding our friends and rebuking our enemies," lack the potency to advance the welfare of the workers.

"GENTLEMEN," said the political candidate, "I have been accused of being an egotist. So was Lincoln. They say that I desire to become a usurper. The same charge was hurled at Washington. They tell you that I am eager to raise myself above all men. Napoleon and Cæsar heard the same charge hurled at them by the weaker ones who opposed them. They are trying to make you believe that I desire to run the world. God has been accused of the same purpose. I admit that all the things I stand for are the right things and that everything which I oppose is wrong, but how can they justly accuse me of egotism?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE WEEKLY CALL, published at Hancock, Michigan, had the following editorial comment as to its attitude toward the I. W. W.

We have been asked how we feel towards the I. W. W. We stand towards them as we do towards every other labor organization. We want to stand by them at the ballot box. If only three-quarters of the

men who toil with their hands in this country will go to the polls with us and vote the Socialist ticket just once, they will see more done for labor in that one day than has been done striking and kicking in the last 100 years. A lot of workingmen who don't know enough to vote the Socialist ticket will be slaves and we begin to think they ought to be. Men who don't know enough to vote the socialist ticket must expect the courts to oppress them and the trusts to rob them. No force except the ballot is required in America. The ballot falls as quiet as a snow flake. It is the gentleman's weapon. It is the clever man's weapon. It is the wise man's weapon. It is the successful man's weapon. It is the most powerful weapon, the most perfect weapon, the most lasting weapon, and the only constitutional weapon. The man who advocates any other is an enemy to the labor movement and to himself."

JUDGE ROBERT W. ARCHBALD of the Commerce Court is now in the "Down and Out Club" with Judge Hanford of Washington.

Archbald and Hanford were both *gentlemen* until they were found out.

There are a vast number of others disgracing the judiciary, but as the people are becoming aware that the courts need fumigation, there will be others who will *hit* the toboggan slide to private life.

The dog-catcher and scavenger would scorn to be guilty of some of the infamies perpetrated by the robed disciples of Blackstone.

BEGGING is considered disreputable and a misdemeanor if engaged in by individuals for their own private benefit, however great may be their necessities, but when carried on by organizations it is presumed to be respectable and praiseworthy, being always done in the name of charity, though no one, save a certain few connected with these organized begging institutions ever knows what is really done with all that is collected in this manner.

During the holidays droves of these organized beggars are to be found on every populous thoroughfare throughout the land, gathering in the shakels from the susceptible, and as these occasions do not come sufficiently frequent, various other expedients are resorted to, such as tag days, as an excuse to get money without rendering an equivalent or an accounting.

Perhaps one of the reasons these polite beggars are looked upon favorably by so many, is that we have become so accustomed to the idea of it being honorable to get something for nothing, that anything short of highway robbery or sneak thievery is considered respectable in playing the game, and if done in the name of charity, the doer of the act is regarded as a public benefactor.

Is it not possible that such organizations as the Salvation Army, the Volunteers and other begging institutions are not called upon to give an accounting of their self-imposed stewardship, because to do so would expose the humbug and absurdity involved in this petty form of parasitism, which is simply the lowest in the scale of the whole scheme of exploitation now tolerated, because the plunderers are supposed to put a portion of their ill-gotten gains to some good social purpose?

Begging and philanthropy are but the reflex of social injustice and will disappear when a greater self-respect animates and governs us in our industrial and social relations.—Seattle Herald.

IN A LUXURIOUS New York hotel a waiter stumbled and spilled on a patron's shirt front a bit of sauce. In a rage, the patron arose, felled the apologetic servitor with a blow, and then kicked him in the groin.

To the credit of human nature, this brutality brought from other diners the cry of "Coward!" and the bully was ejected.

Had the patron simply sworn and demanded the waiter's discharge, no one would have commented; perhaps the other diners would have felt like applauding.

A waiter must not make mistakes or answer back. A waiter, though human, must show no feeling. He does useful service, but he is seldom fairly paid unless, as a mendicant, he gets his pay in tips. Our system of subservience to money tries to make of him a denatured man.

And this in a democracy where, men are presumed to have equal rights!

Can we have a democratic spirit in government unless we have it in industry as well? Must the workers who wait on the rich and powerful always train to imitate the status of a slave?—Madison Journal.

The Madison Journal need not be indignant because a waiter in a fashionable hotel in New York was assaulted by a wealthy patron.

It is customary for labor to be treated by that element in our upper strata of society, whose dignity and pride would be lowered should respect or courtesy be shown by them to a worker who is looked upon by aristocracy as a menial.

The exploiting and parasitic class, not only insult the working class who make it possible for them to live in indolence, but when the working class rebel against outrageous conditions, the class that can afford to dine at fashionable hotels hire professional murderers and use state militia and federal troops to awe and intimidate labor with weapons of violence.

Labor is insulted, reviled and subjected to brutal treatment, simply because labor has not yet learned to stand together as an army against the wrongs of economic tyrants.

When labor is united, labor will not be *kicked* in a hotel nor murdered on the industrial field.

THE FOLLOWING CLIPPING from an Eastern journal has been sent us by Mother Jones, who for several months, has been in the strike zone of West Virginia demanding a living wage and humane conditions for the slaves of the mines.

"The legality of martial law and the validity of the penitentiary sentences imposed by the military commission appointed by Governor Glasscock will come up in certain civil suits that are to be instituted this week. The attorneys for the miners had prepared a petition to the supreme court of the United States, asking for a writ of habeas corpus, and were on their way to Washington when news came that all the prisoners had been pardoned by the governor. This virtually leaves the legality of the acts of the military commission undecided. The recent decision of the supreme court of West Virginia did not pass upon the question of whether the prisoners could be kept in custody after the end of martial law, but left that question untouched.

H. W. Houston and A. M. Beleher, attorneys for the miners, are preparing to institute damage suits against the governor, General Elliott, M. L. Brown, warden of the penitentiary, and all the members of the recent military commission. It is understood that these suits will be filed during the present week.

"These actions will call into question the validity of martial law, and the acts of the military commission. It is understood that the cases will be taken as rapidly as possible through the various courts to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The above statement in an eastern journal shows that the United Mine Workers, as an organization, is going to find out if men can be brought before a military tribunal and sentenced to prison from one to seven years while the civil authorities are in operation and discharging their duties. There was no necessity for a declaration of martial law, save to establish a military court to mete out vengeance to men who refused to surrender to the mandates of the coal barons of West Virginia.

The courts were open and there was no insurrection, but the governor, the official agent of the mine operators, issued a proclamation placing the strike zone under martial law for no other purpose save to make the dictum of a military commander supreme.

"Mother" Jones went to Washington and brought the matter before the attention of a number of congressmen, and when Glasscock, the trucking tool of the coal barons, realized that his acts were liable to be subjected to the scrutiny of Congress, he suddenly opens the doors of a penitentiary and liberates the men who were railroaded to prison by the order of a military court.

Labor has been subjected to every insult and outrage, but as labor becomes more solidified industrially and politically, the master class that has imprisoned and murdered labor under forms of law will hesitate to continue in the infamies that may at any time precipitate a conflict that may never end until justice has triumphed over the wrongs of the centuries.

## Hear the Mutterings of Rebellion

PRESIDENT TAFT a short time ago attended a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria, where the guests paid the trifling sum of \$20.00 per plate. President Taft delivered a speech to the feasters, and in the course of his speech he said: "Let us buckle on our armor again for the battle for humanity that must be fought."

At the banquet board of the most fashionable and aristocratic hotel in America where only *Privilege* can feast, it sounds like a burlesque for a defeated candidate for the Presidency of the United States to call upon the wealthy gluttons to "buckle on their armor again for battle for humanity that must be fought."

President Taft, during his official life, had an opportunity to give battle for *humanity*, but this ponderous gentleman who prescribed injunctions for labor on strike, was always found in the army of exploiters, giving battle to that *humanity* that *was* and *is* struggling to throw off the yoke of industrial slavery.

The man who calls upon his brethren at the feast in the Waldorf, was asked upon the Bowery some two years ago, what could a "hungry, penniless man do out of a job," and the great statesman who shouts "buckle on the armor," replied: "God knows."

Taft, in calling on his colleagues at a banquet to "buckle on the armor," meant that plutocracy should stand as a stonewall against that *humanity* which he has frequently in his speeches designated as the "mob."

Taft and his brother gluttons at the Waldorf have heard the mutterings of rebellion and they know that storm clouds are visible that presage the downfall of *Privilege* and the freedom of that *humanity* that is now held in the chains of economic slavery.

Taft, in his speech at the Waldorf, was appealing to that exploiting and parasitic element of *humanity* to "buckle on their armor" against the coming battle of *Labor*, whose soldiers are demanding that industrial tyranny shall die and that *liberty* shall *live*.

## Wasting Their Time

CONGRESSMEN have been holding a conference relative to a bill that provides for a restriction of immigration. The bill provides that the man or woman from a foreign shore who seeks shelter beneath the Stars and Stripes must be able to read, otherwise such man or woman is not deemed eligible for admission to the United States.

The object of the bill is to restrain the "undesirable" from becoming a resident of America.

In other words some of our statesmen entertain the opinion that men and women who are illiterate, must belong to the criminal class, these statesmen have not investigated the criminal history of our country or they would discover that illiteracy has little to do with crime.

As a general rule, the most desperate criminals are made up of men and women whose mental development has reached a high standard.

But organized labor is strongly in favor of a bill which restricts immigration, on the grounds, that the army of the unemployed is continually increasing in this country.

While a law restricting immigration may relieve temporarily the congestion of the labor market, yet, such a law will give no permanent

relief to the working class of this continent. Capitalism is international and capital seeks the cheapest labor market. If a bill should be enacted into law closing the gates of this country to the people of the old world, then our American multimillionaires will transfer their plants to those countries where labor is cheap, for under the present industrial system, the only matter at stake with the exploiter, is *profit*. Our statesmen should not quibble on the question of the illiteracy of the foreigners who seek the shores of this country, for the statistics of the United States show that we have 6,000,000 illiterates in America, and that one in seven of all children between 10 and 14 years of age, are not in school according to the Child Labor Bulletin.

Our statesmen are wasting their time on measures that mean nothing to the great mass of the American people.

Labor is in the chains of wage slavery, fought by all the combinations of wealth, and unless our national lawmakers give some serious attention to the conditions that are making men desperate, there will be a conflict in this country, that will be more disastrous than the bloody struggle that shook this country in '61.

## The People Have Spoken

THE TIME is close at hand when President Taft will retire to private life. During the past few weeks there has appeared in the public press statements to the effect that President Taft aspired to a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is further claimed that it is the ambition of the retiring incumbent of the White House to wear the robes of the royal judiciary at Washington. The daily press has likewise declared that President-elect Wilson was anxious to satisfy the ambitions of "Injunction Bill" and that if the opportunity presented itself he would clothe Taft with the judicial ermine of the Supreme Court of the United States.

President Taft has been repudiated at the polls by the citizenship of this country.

No man, who ever occupied the presidential chair in the history of this country, has shriveled to such political insignificance as the heir of Roosevelt.

Regardless of this fact, Professor Wilson, the Princeton Pedagogue, threatens to place on the Supreme Court the defeated candi-

date of a shattered Republican party, who only received eight electoral votes.

President Taft was true to plutocracy and loyal to Big Business.

The mighty bankers, powerful railway magnates and commercial princes looked upon him as "safe and sane," and his appointment by Wilson as a member of the Supreme Court would meet the unanimous approval of the giant highwaymen who use courts to legalize their robbery.

But the Princeton Professor, who has threatened *Predatory Wealth* with a *gibbet*, should hesitate ere he appoints a man as a member of a court, whose dictum makes a *gibbet* look like a *toy* and whose official record on the bench and as President of the United States clearly prove that he is a *stand-pat* advocate and upholder of a system of government that enriches the few at the expense of the many.

The people of the United States have spoken at the polls and relegated Taft to the scrap-heap, and if Wilson believes in Democracy he will gracefully yield to the expressed will of that vast majority of voters, whose ballots have decreed that Taft shall lead the "simple life."

## The Russianizing of Northern Ontario

THE COSSACKS of the Czar would feel perfectly at home these days if they could but be imported to do police duty in the mining camps of the Porcupine district. In fact, it is probable that the Ontario guards could run off a few tricks that would make them green with envy.

The word has gone forth that the miners' strike must be crushed, no matter what the methods employed, so long as the object aimed at is ultimately accomplished.

Never before in the history of any province in Canada has there been such an utter disregard of the constitutional rights of the people.

Flagrant outrages have been perpetrated by the so-called guardians of law and order.

Peaceable and inoffensive strikers have been summarily arrested, convicted, and heavily sentenced for no apparent breach of the law whatever.

The provincial police have shown themselves to be just as brutal and lawless as the notorious Thiel gunmen, whose atrocities so aroused public sentiment that the provincial authorities were forced to take action.

In fact, so pronounced and infamous have these breaches of constitutional law become that it is now imperatively necessary that an *emphatic and united protest shall be forwarded to the attorney general of Ontario*, by the organized labor movement of the province, demanding an immediate investigation, and that the rights of the striking miners must be safeguarded and respected.

To show to what an extent the Russianization of the mining districts of Ontario has been carried on, it is only necessary to review a trial that occurred in the Porcupine district on January 1, when four prisoners were summarily convicted and sentenced by Magistrate Torrance. Following is an outline of these notorious cases:

The four prisoners—Ivan Trochyn, Milo Jakszic, Heyhori Propir and Adolph Louisberg—were arrested December 20, on arrival of train 47, from Toronto.

Milo Jakszic, a Croatian, was at the station to meet a friend, who had telegraphed from North Bay that he would be on the train. Not seeing him, he was in the act of entering a car to look for him, when he was stopped and *thrown from the steps of a car by a provincial policeman and placed under arrest.*

This evidence was thoroughly corroborated by reputable witnesses. Ivan Trochyn, a Russian, was imported from Sudbury through gross

misrepresentation on December 15, but, upon learning of the labor conditions in the camp, refused to go to work.

On the evening in question, he proposed going to Timmins on train 47, for the purpose of getting his baggage, which was being withheld by the Hollinger Mining Company until he paid them his fare from Sudbury. He purchased his ticket at the office and walked to the train.

On approaching the steps of the car, Jakszic was thrown violently against him by the constables, and he threw out his hands in an endeavor to keep from falling. *He was violently seized, beaten, and arrested.*

When asked by the crown prosecutor why he had not gone to work at the Hollinger mine, he replied that it was as well to be held a prisoner by the police as to be forcibly detained in the mine and held in practical peonage or enforced servitude.

Heyhori Propir, also a Russian, came on the station just as the train was about to move out. Being surprised to see his fellow countryman being held by the police, he approached, placed his hand on his arm and asked him: "*Where are the police taking you and why?*"

Propir was also placed under arrest and clubbed by Inspector Calbick and another constable and dragged to the police sleigh.

It was clearly evident from the evidence that he was innocent of any intent to interfere, and could not understand why he was clubbed and arrested.

Adolph Lundberg, a big, innocent, good-natured Swede, was a stranger in camp, and had few acquaintances. On the night in question he walked to the station, after supper, to see the train arrive, as this is quite an event in camp.

He saw that there was some kind of a mix-up as the train was moving out, but took no part in it, and started for home to avoid trouble. On passing the police sleigh, which was standing in the road, somebody in the crowd pushed him; he slipped in the snow, and to save himself from falling, threw out his hands, grabbing the horse's head, to steady himself.

A policeman rushed at him and, thoroughly frightened, he started to run for home, and was fired at by Constable Smith, of South Porcupine. He fell in the snow, was roughly handled and taken to prison.

*All these facts were fully corroborated by impartial witnesses.* The police failed to establish a case of concerted action by the people at the station, and tried hard to bring out an admission that somebody

connected with the union had instructed the men to obstruct the police, but lamentably failed.

The counsel for the defense forced from them the reluctant admission that the people were as orderly as on several previous occasions when they had been at the station upon the arrival of trains; that several times the crowd was as large, and no occasion occurred to cause arrests.

It was admitted the men were within their rights in boarding the cars, with or without tickets. The police also admitted they had never before attempted to prevent the free entrance of the public to said cars.

In summing up the case for the defense, counsel asked that the prisoners be discharged, and that *the provincial police be censured by the court* for their unwarranted and unprecedented action in preventing peaceable people going about their ordinary pursuits, thus causing any disturbance there was at the time.

The crown attorney did not make a strong plea for punishment for the prisoners, but apparently wanted the action of the police to be upheld, but expressed a desire to see the so-called leaders in the toils of the law, probably with the idea that it might help to break the strike.

It was also apparent that the court was anxious to grab the men who were active in the interests of the union; but, according to his

own statement, the magistrate proposed to deal leniently with the misguided prisoners, and showed his keen sympathy by handing each a six months' sentence in the central prison at Toronto.

On the opening of the proceedings, December 31, the opposing counsel had a verbal set-to over the question of whether the men should have a preliminary or summary trial. The counsel for the defense had just come into town, and it was his understanding of the cases that the prisoners had the privilege of going before a judge and jury, if they so elected, and three of the prisoners did wish to do so. The crown attorney opposed this method of dealing with the cases, and *the magistrate decided that the cases would have to go to a summary trial*, the defense entering an objection in the records.

The defense also asked for a change of venue on the grounds that the magistrate had stated on a previous occasion, in a case of unlawful assembly, that he would give the next person coming before him on a similar charge the full limit allowed by law; also on the ground that the offense, if any, had occurred in another township, and it would be proper to transfer the case to the magistrate for that township. However, some legal clause was found somewhere that would allow him to try cases occurring within 500 yards of the township line, and as this case was within that limit, he insisted on trying it.

No need to comment on this. You can see the way things were framed up.—The Banner.

## State Workmen's Compensation Legislation

*Immediate Legislative Program:* Aid in the enactment of additional state laws providing just systems of compensation or insurance against industrial injuries.

The history of workmen's compensation legislation in the United States has been short and uneven, but with a decided trend toward stability. Only ten years ago, in 1902, Maryland enacted the first compensation law in the country, a law relating only to accidents in coal mines. It was promptly declared unconstitutional.

Nothing more was done for seven years. Then in 1909 Montana enacted another coal mine act. This survived for two years, and in November, 1911, went the way of its Maryland predecessor. But in 1909, commissions on workmen's compensation had been appointed in Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin. In the two last named states the investigations bore fruit in compensation laws. In New York the compulsory act of 1910 was declared unconstitutional on the first case tried under it, in March, 1911. An elective compensation law, passed in New York in 1910, is still on the books, but is a dead letter, only one employer having elected to come under it. In Wisconsin an elective law was enacted in 1911.

Despite the rather unsatisfactory outlook at the beginning of 1910, the compensation idea had so far grown in favor that the year saw no fewer than eight more state commissions studying the problem. In Maryland a second coal mine act was passed. As a result of studies by the commissions, bills were introduced in all eight states, as well as in four where there were no commissions. The results were gratifying. Elective state insurance laws were enacted in 1911 in Ohio and Massachusetts; a compulsory state insurance law in Washington; elective compensation laws in California, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire and New Jersey; and a compulsory compensation law in Nevada. In Missouri and Montana the commissions' bills were not enacted into law. The year 1911 thus closed with twelve state accident insurance or compensation laws either in force or enacted and about to go into effect.

While the Legislatures of 1911 were occupied with this mass of legislation, a new set of state commissions, ten in number, were put to work. The Michigan commission made its report, and the law was enacted in 1912. In the same year a law was secured in Maryland, where the commission measure had previously failed to carry, and Arizona and Rhode Island enacted laws without having had any commission. The 1911 commissions in Iowa and Pennsylvania have published their reports and the texts of proposed laws. In the other seven states having commissions in that year—namely, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas and West Virginia—no reports have as yet been published.

Of the forty-eight states in the union, fifteen now have compensation acts of one type or another, of which four—those of Ohio, Massachusetts, Washington and Wisconsin—have withstood the attacks

of opponents of this legislation and have been declared constitutional. In twenty-one states commissions have already been appointed to study the problem. In six states laws have been secured without preliminary study by commissions. There remain twenty-one states in which no official action, either in the enactment of laws or the appointment of commissions, has yet been taken toward displacing the outgrown and thoroughly discredited system of employers' liability.

The adoption of some uniform compensation measure, and its extension to all states, including those which have so far taken no action, is urgently needed. Upon this matter the committee on compensation for industrial accidents and their prevention, of the American Bar Association, reported to the association's annual meeting in Milwaukee last August as follows:

The consensus of opinion is that uniform laws for compensation for industrial accidents should be enacted by all the states and by the United States within its jurisdiction. Such a law should, in the opinion of your committee, be based on the following principles:

1. It should be compulsory and exclusive of other remedies for injuries sustained in course of industrial employment.
2. It should apply to all industrial operations or at least to all industrial organizations above a certain limit of size.
3. It should apply to all accidents occurring in the course of industrial operations regardless of the fault of anyone, self-inflicted injuries not being counted as accidents.
4. The compensation should be adjudicated by a prompt, simple and inexpensive procedure.
5. The compensation should be paid in regular installment continuing during the disability, or in case of death during dependent period of beneficiaries.
6. The compensation should be properly proportioned to the wages received before injury.
7. The compensation should be paid with as near absolute certainty as possible, in the most convenient manner, and there should be adequate security for deferred payments.

Your committee, however, is of the opinion that a very important branch of the subject referred to is the prevention of industrial accidents and that every effort should be made to procure the adoption of uniform laws for proper safeguarding of industrial employes from accident, and that this element should always be considered in connection with any scheme for industrial accidents.

Signed: CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Chairman,  
THOMAS W. SHELTON,  
ALPHEUS H. SNOW,  
HUGH V. MERCER,  
ALBERT RITCHIE,  
ERNST FREUND.

## Report of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners

Denver, Colorado, January 23, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In conformity with the call issued by President Moyer, your Executive Board convened on January 7th, 1913, for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the Organization and transacting such other business as might properly come before them.

### Auditing of Books.

We have audited the books and accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Mills from July 1st, 1912, up to and including December 31st, 1912, checking all entries, receipts and disbursements; examined all checks, vouchers and receipts, and find the same correct in every detail. We have also verified the statements from banks and certify to the correctness of the amounts deposited in same, and highly commend your Secretary-Treasurer for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

*Strike at Bingham.*

The strike at Bingham, Utah, which commenced on September 18th, 1912, was forced on the workers by the refusal of the operators to meet the representatives of the unions in conference, or in any manner recognize the grievances of the men working in the mines of Bingham.

The workers of Bingham made every effort possible to adjust their grievances before going on strike, and only resorted to the strike when all other means of adjustment failed.

The efforts on the part of the unions have been continued to the present time to bring about a settlement of this controversy, but the employers refuse to recognize the right of their employes to even petition for a redress of grievances.

The unions involved in the strike comprise the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, switchmen, steam shovelmen and miners. The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen continued to work, notwithstanding their repeated assertions, prior to the strike, that they would join their fellow workers in their struggle for better conditions. This deplorable conduct on the part of the railroad men has been primarily responsible for the continuance of the strike to the present time, as the assistance rendered by this branch of the industry made it possible for the operators to make a semblance of a showing in their efforts to crush the strikers.

That the action of the railroad men employed by the Utah Copper Company in scabbing on their fellow workers of the mines, is severely condemned by the membership of their own organization as shown by the following resolution, which is one of many now being passed by locals of that organization:

*Condemned By Their Brotherhood.*

Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1913.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at our regular meeting, held January 9th, 1913:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that certain demands for increased wages made by certain employes of The Utah Copper Company, located at Bingham Canyon, Utah, and that said increase did not even reach the amount paid other employes for similar service, and the refusal of said increase resulted in a strike of the said employes of the said company, and

WHEREAS, As we have learned that all other employes of the said company, located at or about the mines of Bingham Canyon, including the machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, shovelmen and all others, have ceased to work for said company, during said strike, except the men who are engaged in the operation of the locomotives employed in taking the ore from the steam shovels; and,

WHEREAS, As we understand it, the men employed on said engines are all, or nearly all, members of this brotherhood and mainly constitute the membership of Lodge No. 690; and,

WHEREAS, No contract of any kind exists between said company and said brotherhood, or the members of said lodge, or any of them, directly or indirectly; and,

WHEREAS, The said Utah Copper Company absolutely refuses and did refuse to at any time receive any of the officers of this brotherhood, as such, having business in connection with said enginemen, or to in any manner acknowledge the existence of this brotherhood or of any other labor organization; and,

WHEREAS, These members have been and are now running and firing the engines hauling the ore from the shovels, and, as we are reliably informed, are the only class of organized workmen who are working under these circumstances with strikebreakers, protected by gunmen; and while it may be true that said members can continue in said employment under such circumstances and conditions without losing their membership in this brotherhood; and,

WHEREAS, It is notoriously and well known that said, The Utah Copper Company is amassing colossal fortunes in paid dividends every month, showing their full ability to meet with such slight increase of wages; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we deplore and condemn the actions of any class of labor, and particularly of this class, who will work under the facts and circumstances, as we understand them to exist, to be degrading in the extreme and worthy of the condemnation of all brotherhood men. Be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of Lodge No. 690, and to the men who are out on that strike.

J. F. McNAMARA, President No. 77.

JOHN A. RYMER, Secretary No. 77.

During the first three weeks of the strike no apparent effort was made by the employers to resume operations, but the Utah Copper Company, the principal operator in Bingham, was actively engaged in recruiting strikebreakers and gunmen in all the large centers of population in the country; an army of gunmen was rushed into Bingham, deputized by the sheriff of Salt Lake, when all preparations were made to coerce and terrorize the strikers into submission; operations were attempted to be resumed on October 9th, 1912. It then became necessary to call out the workers at the smelters at Garfield.

All the craft unions working in the Garfield mills and smelters responded to a man, including the molders, machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, pattern-makers, electricians and organized portion of the smeltermen. The majority of the workers were held within the works by armed guards. The employers, finding their efforts to operate unsuccessful, a reign of terror was inaugurated by the deputies at

Bingham. Men were forcibly driven to work; others who refused were beaten and thrown into prison. Some were murdered without provocation, homes were entered, and the inmates, including women, beaten and robbed. No redress could be obtained from the civil authorities, who are completely under the control of the mine owners; but notwithstanding the resources and power of the Utah Copper Company and its allied interests, they have utterly failed in their efforts to operate successfully; their own reports showing for the quarter ending December 31st, 1912, a production of less than 25 per cent. of normal.

The strike at Bingham marks a new epoch in the struggle of the workers for better conditions, it being the first time in the experience of the W. F. M. where all the unions employed in the mining industry (with the exception of the railroad workers) co-operated and to this solidarity shown by the union men of Bingham and Garfield, is due the fact that the Utah Copper and the Guggenheims have received their first serious check in their predatory career.

The issues involved in the strikes in Bingham and Garfield are far-reaching in their effect on the future welfare of the workers, and cannot be surrendered.

Although an eight-hour day has been put on the statute books of Utah, the majority of the men employed at Bingham worked from ten to sixteen hours a day, at wages averaging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day, less than the wages paid for similar work elsewhere. The demands made by the men at Bingham and Garfield were for a fifty-cent increase in wages, an eight-hour day, and recognition of their unions, which, considering the conditions, were not only moderate, but conceded by some of the employers to be just.

*Strike at Alta.*

A strike at Alta, Utah, involving about 100 men, took place on September 12th, 1912. The men demanded an increase in wages and improved conditions in the boarding houses. Some of the smaller operators conceded the demands of the men, leaving about sixty men still involved.

A strike was called at the Seranton mine in the Tintie district of Utah, in November, against an increase of five (\$5.00) dollars a month for board. The strike is still on.

*The Strike at Porcupine.*

The Porcupine strike resulted from an attempt on the part of the employers to force a reduction of wages on the men employed in the mines and mills of that district, and the move was inaugurated by the mine operators during the month of July, 1912, a number of them posting notices for a reduction of wages averaging about fifty cents per day per man, to become effective September 1st, 1912. Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, through its local executive committee, endeavored to negotiate with the operators to the end that an adjustment of the dispute might be brought about; failing in this, they made application to the minister of labor for an arbitration board under the Industrial Disputes act of Canada. The board was granted by the department, and after a considerable delay took up the matter of investigation as to wages and working conditions in the Porcupine district, and concluded their work by making an award in favor of the employing companies, recommending the mine owners' scale be accepted as a settlement of the dispute. This award was delivered to the mine owners and to the Miners' Union on or about November 11th, 1912. The employing companies receiving the award posted notices that the reduced wage scale would become effective on that date. The members of the organization in that district, through a referendum vote, refused to accept the award of the board as a settlement of the controversy, and on November 15th all men employed in the mine and mills of the Porcupine district were called out on strike by the Porcupine Miners' Union.

Approximately 1,000 men and those dependent upon them are involved in this conflict. All the methods known to the ingenuity of employers and their official lackeys are being used against the strikers in this conflict. The imported gunmen, the servile public official and willing policeman, are all to be found doing the bidding of the mine owners in this conflict. A number of men have been severely wounded by the gunmen; large numbers of them have been arrested on trumped-up charges and thrown in jail, a number of whom have been sentenced to long terms at hard labor in the central prison at Toronto by a servile magistrate. But notwithstanding this fact, the men are fighting on more determinedly each day and added attacks from the employers and so-called peace officers of the district on them and their movement only have a tendency to bring about renewed activity in the ranks of the strikers in off-setting the encroachments of the employers and their official agents.

This strike is of vital importance to the metal miners of North America and to the wage earners in general, as the determining of wages now in dispute in northern Ontario will in the end play its part in the establishment of wages in the mining districts of Ontario and the men involved in this conflict should receive the undivided moral and financial support of the membership of our organization, that they may in the end realize their one great ambition—the establishment of the rights of the workers to organize and deal with their employers as to wages and working conditions in northern Ontario, and they ask and expect this, not alone from the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, but from every member of organized labor in the country who is true to the cause of his class.

*Strike at Ely.*

The Ely strike followed on the heels of the Bingham strike. It was practically an extension of that strike, a controlling interest in the Nevada Consolidated being owned by Utah Copper. All crafts

involved joined with the Federation in declaring the strike, with the exception of the railroad crafts. The tie-up at the mines and Copper Flat, an open pit mine, was complete. The smelter and mill were poorly organized and when the call was made a large number did not heed it. The company imported thugs, ostensibly for the protection of men who desired to work; in reality to intimidate and kill—as results proved—those who did not want to work. Following the murder, Governor Oddie declared martial law, and brought in the state police, a body patterned after the militia of other states, and organized for the same purpose. Scabs had the right of way, but strikers and men working at fair mines had their way barred by the police.

The demands in the Ely district were for a flat increase of fifty cents per day for all workers. The company granted this increase to nearly all crafts on the eve of the strike; thus many entered the strike feeling that they had nothing to gain from it, not realizing that it was the large body of miners and unskilled workers who won the raise for them. Within a week after the strike was declared at the smelter, the McGill carpenters voted to return to work. It is to the credit of the Ely carpenters that they gave most loyal support to the strike.

Here, as at Bingham, an effort was made to enlist the support of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, whose members man the dinkeys at the open pit workings and the smelter, and who are not under contract. Though they had received an advance of twenty-five cents per day through the united action of the workers while their prior demands had been ignored, they refused to lend their assistance. The strike was ended upon the explicit pledge of the management to reinstate all employes in their former positions without discrimination against union men, "the steam shovelmen being specifically included." Discrimination was rank against our membership at the mill and smelter and also against the steam shovelmen. Efforts are still being made to get the company to comply with its agreement. All employes receiving \$3.00 or more per day got a twenty-five cent advance, those under \$3.00 got an increase of twenty cents.

#### Legislation.

The Executive Board has had under consideration various measures affecting the welfare of the workers generally, and organized labor particularly. All are aware that many new laws should be enacted and some old ones repealed. The board believes that the best results would be secured by concentrating our efforts upon a few bills of vital importance and using every effort to secure their enactment, rather than to propose a large number with a certainty that many if not all of them would fail.

An anti-blacklist and card law was drafted which will be submitted to the Legislatures of South Dakota, Nevada and Montana. If this measure is drafted into law and given an honest interpretation by the courts, it will prevent the blacklisting of unionism as has been done by the Homestake Mining Company in South Dakota and go far towards establishing the right of the workers to organize.

Another bill was drafted limiting the powers of sheriffs, mayors, justices of the peace, etc., vested with the power to appoint peace officers, limiting the number to be so appointed, and providing that all such peace officers should be paid from the funds of the county or municipality provided for such purposes and not by any person, firm or corporation. Few measures are of greater importance to workingmen struggling for a larger measure of justice. The use of thugs, commissioned as deputy sheriffs or policemen, paid by the corporations and acting under their direction, using the power of the state—not to preserve the peace but to beat up, intimidate and kill striking workingmen—has become a regular method of procedure. A strike cannot be peaceful when thugs are commissioned to provoke violence.

A bill prohibiting false representations in securing workingmen, either within or without the state, and forbidding the use of armed guards in connection with the transportation of men employed in labor difficulties through deceptive advertising has also been submitted. There is not a strike but involves heavy expense in caring for and sending men back to their homes who came ignorant of the troubles. It had not ought to be a severe penalty to require labor agents to tell the truth to men whom they employ, and both the agent and the employer should be visited with a heavy penalty if they fail to do so. Every act of labor legislation interferes with the privileges which the employing class have been exercising, and seeks to establish a right which the worker has not been permitted to enjoy. Some judges, with their eyes on the past, fail to catch the trend of events and will be hit with the recall.

#### Legislation Against Disease.

Owing to the prevalence of miners' consumption which is the scourge of the underground toiler, and which has sent thousands of our brothers to untimely graves caused by dust-laden air in all dry mines, we would urge upon all local unions, to make every effort to have appropriate laws enacted by the Legislatures of the several states where such life-destroying conditions exist.

The following measure submitted by Tonopah Miners' Union would, in a large measure, remedy those conditions:

AN ACT TO PROMOTE PUBLIC SAFETY AND TO PROTECT LIVES OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY BY REQUIRING EMPLOYERS AND CORPORATIONS OPERATING MINES TO PROVIDE SPRINKLING DEVICES TO OVERCOME THE DUST MADE IN THE 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 the 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. 2. 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.

Section 3. 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.

#### Litigation.

The Federation has been at heavy expense to protect the interests of the organization and the liberty of individuals, as well as attempting to bring commissioned thugs, guilty of every offense from assault to murder, to justice.

Twenty-one men are under indictment at Owingsville, Ky. The most serious charge is conspiracy to destroy property and do great bodily harm. The cases come up for hearing in February.

Two members of the Federation were murdered in cold blood by the thugs imported for that purpose by the Nevada Consolidated Company. The coroner's inquest found that the "killing was unnecessary" and recommended a thorough investigation by the grand jury. This in spite of the fact that there were but two men on the jury who were not opposed to unionism—three were scabs. The evidence before the grand jury was such that if the murders had not been committed in the interest of a corporation which dominates the community, true bills would have been found against the twenty guards and Captain McGaffin, who marched out to kill. The grand jury did not return a true bill.

The strikers at Bingham, Utah, have been and are being subjected to every outrage that the brutality of more than 600 deputies could devise or commit. Houses were broken into and looted by them, women were beaten, houses shot up, men walking peaceably along the highway shot and maimed for life, and men murdered. Seldom could a warrant be secured for the arrest of a thug deputy and when secured the county attorney would refuse to prosecute on the ground that it grew out of the strike, and he wished to keep his office neutral. No such reasons interfered with his conducting a most vigorous prosecution whenever a striker was brought to trial: dozens were thrown into jail without a warrant. Many suits for eviction have been brought against men who have builded their houses on company ground—they should serve as a warning to workers everywhere against trusting a corporation with the savings of a lifetime put in a home. Two of our brothers charged with grave offenses, are awaiting trial.

Many seem to be under the delusion that the power of the government is not as ruthlessly used against the workers in strikes in Canada as it is in the United States. Our experience in the Porcupine strike affords no justification for the idea. Wholesale arrests have been made, excessive fines levied and sentences imposed, the magistrate and the policeman showing the same bias against the striker that we have come to expect here. Many cases have arisen out of the Le Mieux Industrial Disputes act.

#### Organization.

The work of organization has been carried on as the finances of the organization would permit. The large number of men employed in the mining industry, who remain yet unorganized, must be reached, if we are to obtain that justice which thorough organization alone can bring.

More activity on the part of the membership of local unions, in localities now partially organized, would greatly increase our membership, and strengthen the position of the organization in such localities.

Every man working in the mining industry, remaining outside the ranks of the organization, is a possible asset of the employer, and is generally used to defeat the union men, in time of conflict. It is not the imported scab or strikebreaker who is successful in breaking strikes, but those of the locality who are unorganized or not imbued with the spirit of unionism. It requires the co-operation of all our membership to bring about the desired results.

In the eastern state, where large numbers of men are employed in our industry, our Federation has had organizer for the past number of months carrying on a campaign of education and organization, with the result that a number of locals have been organized, and while the employers are not at all favorable to organization, yet the spirit displayed by our fellow-workers, especially in the states of New Jersey and New York, encourages us to believe that time will bring about a thorough organization which will mean the adding to our ranks many thousands of members.

In the Black Hills of South Dakota the question is one of re-organization. A large number of men who were secured by the operators in the Black Hills and used by them to defeat the efforts of union men to establish their rights to organize, were not members of organized labor. The only difference in their position and that of thousands of others who are outside of the labor movement, is that

they are already on the ground and being used by the employer, while the others in their unorganized and uneducated condition, will, in all probability, follow in their footsteps at the first opportunity. It is as necessary to reach these men and endeavor to bring them to a realization of the unjust position which they occupy and to educate them to the end that they may understand the principles and benefits of organized labor, as it is to reach the men who have not as yet fallen into the hands of the employer to be used in this campaign to destroy organized labor.

After giving the Black Hills situation careful consideration, the Board decided to adopt the same policy as was adopted in the Cripple Creek district, namely, the establishing of one local in the district centrally located, the same to exercise jurisdiction over the territory formerly covered by the Deadwood, Central, Terry and Lead City unions. By so doing it will be possible to have a salaried secretary continuously in the field, and the Board feels confident that as a result of this policy the time is not far distant when unionism will again have established itself in that part of our jurisdiction. All locals of the Federation will take notice that the charters of Deadwood, Central City, Terry and Lead City have been surrendered to the Federation and that the Black Hills District M. & M Union No. 12 is the only recognized local of the Western Federation of Miners in that district.

There are numerous benefits derived from organized effort which cannot be measured by increased wages and shortened work-day. The spirit of fraternity that flowers when men unite to uplift the toilers in industry; the growth of independence and self-respect that comes through a realization of power are gains to the race, their worth cannot be estimated.

During the past year the men in the metal industry were probably benefited more than in any preceding year. The benefits derived are in direct ratio to the strength of the organization. Great as these benefits are, they are but a tithe of the gains that would accrue if the metal mining industry were thoroughly organized. These gains should give renewed enthusiasm to every member of the Federation in the work of sustaining and extending our organization until every toiler in the metal industry is enlisted under the banner of the Federation. The compilation of annual reports of increased wages and reduced hours, as sent in by the secretaries of local unions, is not complete, but gives a partial idea of the benefits secured.

A tabulated statement follows:

Increase of wages per month.....	\$ 286,852.50
Increase of wages per year.....	3,442,230.00
Number of men benefited by increased wages.....	34,869
Average increase per man per month.....	\$ 8.23
Increase per man per year of those benefited.....	98.76
Number of men benefited by reduction of hours.....	8,174
Total number of hours reduced per month.....	248,625
Total number of hours reduced per year.....	2,983,510
Total wages saved by reduction of hours at 37½ cents per hour .....	\$1,118,816.25

No reduction in wages accompanied the reduction in hours. The grand total gain to men working in the metal mining industry in camps organized under the Western Federation of Miners, estimated in dollars and cents, is \$4,561,046.25. These figures are the benefits secured through the efforts of the Federation, are more eloquent than any words could be.

*Trial of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.*

The trial of forty members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers before the Federal Court in Indianapolis, resulting in the conviction of thirty-eight of their number for periods of from one to seven years, doubtless came as a shock to every member of our organization. Yet when it is considered that the Steel trust was back of the prosecution, as unscrupulous in court as it has been brutal in all its relations with its employes, the result is not strange.

The following resolution, passed by the directors of the Steel Trust at the inception of its operations, has guided that corporation throughout its history: "That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor, and advise subsidiary companies to take a firm position when these questions come up, and say that we are not going to recognize it."

All men know that the U. S. Steel Corporation has been guilty of barbarous practices in its war on organized labor. We refuse to accept the verdict of guilty by men who are ignorant of industrial warfare, and the sentence of a prejudiced court as conclusive evidence of their guilt.

We regret the result of the trial: hope that in a higher court their innocence may be established. In the meantime, we extend our support and fraternal greetings to our brothers in prison, with the hope that freedom may soon be theirs and the right to organize conceded and enjoyed by all workers.

*Conclusion.*

In conclusion, the Board would ask for the hearty and enthusiastic support of the membership in all that pertains to the work of organization. Where membership is voluntary it requires the constant effort of the local membership to maintain the organization. The work of establishing the organization devolved upon men who did the work for the love of the cause, and any movement for the uplift of the workers must continue to receive such devoted services. We cannot extend the organization into unorganized fields and support the men now on strike without funds. No assessment has been levied, nor will be by the present Board, that necessity did not imperatively demand.

Prompt payment of dues and assessments by the membership and compliance with the constitution by the local unions is necessary to the proper conduct of our affairs.

Trusting that the spirit of fraternity will ever animate our councils, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. MAHONEY,  
JNO. C. LOWNEY,  
YANCO TERZICH,  
GUY E. MILLER,  
WM. DAVIDSON,  
CHAS. H. MOYER,  
ERNEST MILLS,

Members of Executive Board.



WANTED, INFORMATION.

Wanted—the address of James Dohoney, who was last heard of in Butte, Montana. Address William Maguire, 2332 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of John H. Shields, who was last heard from at Stewart, British Columbia. He was a member of Portland Canal Miners' Union. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Robert Shields, Tonopah, Nevada.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Science "is an exact knowledge of a thing." Everything that is real has a science; therefore, scientific democracy is a proper phrase and expresses the highest form of government of which man has any conception. There is but one science to anything, and every science has its exact principles and rules, and any departure therefrom is just that much less than science. No one could expect to correctly work out a difficult sum in arithmetic except by the precise rules of mathematics; no more can we hope to successfully inaugurate "THE GREAT CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH" without a prior exact knowledge and practice of scientific democracy.

Absolute scientific organization is absolutely efficient; but while we have nineteen Socialists outside of the Local to one inside, secure but a one-fourth ballot of Locals on referendums and have but a meagre attendance of the membership of Local meetings, we can hardly claim absolute democratic and efficient political organization.

It was thought when we adopted the initiative, referendum and recall that that would make our organization democratic, but it does not, from the fact that questions are submitted without comment and with no possible adequate means of discussion, without which a very small per cent of the rank and file can vote intelligently; besides, comrades are inclined to put too much confidence and dependence in the honesty and ability of those who initiate questions, and therefore the great majority vote "yes."

Conventions, delegates, committees, leaders and bosses is not democracy, but representative.

Our publishers preach collective ownership and democratic management of public utilities and practice private ownership and individual management.

If publishers, authors, leaders and speakers only have ideas worth printing, then democracy is a farce, as capitalists claim. We have over 300 Socialist and labor publications in America, all maintained mainly by the rank and file, and not one in which the rank and file have any adequate voice or can express their ideas.

Absolute democratic party organization is practicable, will increase Local membership ten fold, dues the same, secure a full Local ballot, attendance of meetings, give employment to many members, reduce the high cost of living and reduce the cost of propaganda and party management fully one-half.

What would be thought of a sea captain who gave no attention to the condition of his ship, but gave his whole thought to speed? How many Socialists can give a definite working detailed elucidation of scientific democracy? All give their thought to propaganda, none to organization.

Fraternally yours,

G. F. HUNT, Secretary.

Fort Dodge, Kansas, January 17, 1913.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE FEDERATION OF SHOP EMPLOYÉS.

Whereas, We, the System Federation of the Harriman lines, in session assembled at Los Angeles, Friday, December 20, 1912, having under consideration the present investigation of the so-called money trust; and

Whereas, It has been generally stated and advertised universally that we, on September 30, 1911, called what was known as the Harriman lines and Illinois Central strike; and

Whereas, During a period of two months previous to the call of said strike, the said companies laid off and discharged 50 per cent of their shop employes, members of this federation; and

Whereas, The arbitrary action of the said companies in discharging so many men had the effect (possibly desired effect) of forcing the other 50 per cent in self-defense to lay down their tools; and

Whereas, We respectfully submit that our action taken as aforesaid was solely and purely in the defense of the American workingman's home and citizenship, both of which are in jeopardy from the machinations of the money power in Wall street; and

Whereas, Our places have been filled by incompetent workmen, and as a result of their employment the locomotive boilers and safety appliances have been so neglected and abused that the lives of many employes and passengers have been sacrificed; and

Whereas, The employes in the operating departments of said railways are today forced over their own signatures to assume all responsibility for defective conditions; and

Whereas, If the said employes in the operating departments refuse to assume responsibility, they are discharged; and

Whereas, If any of the present employes should report defective boilers or safety appliances to the government authorities, or refuse to operate defective equipment, they also are discharged; and

Whereas, The defective conditions of motive power and car equipment

are growing worse every day, thereby causing great loss to business interests and the shipping public, and becoming each day a more serious menace to the lives and limbs of the American public; and

Whereas, Our places have been filled by foreigners whose interest, if any, in the welfare of our nation is of a small and almost negligible character; and

Whereas, We realize the tremendous gifts of the United States government to the railroads in the form of land grants, 266,000,000 millions of acres, and mileage construction bonuses from \$16,000 to \$45,000 per mile; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States, the United States Senate and the House of Representatives to see that the inspection of locomotive boilers and safety appliances for railway equipment be strictly enforced; and, be it further

Resolved, That a congressional investigation be ordered immediately, with the object and to the end that the tremendous loss of life caused by defective equipment of railways may cease; and, be it further

Resolved, That steps be taken immediately to prevent the railway companies from forcing strikes or lockouts for purposes of financial enterprise or stock market manipulation, to the end that American railway employes may feel secure in the occupancy of their homes and enjoyment of their fair share of the prosperity now so general in the United States.

THOMAS L. WILSON,  
CYRUS F. GROW.

SENDS A DONATION AND A CHALLENGE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1913.

Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners Denver. Dear Brother—I am enclosing ten dollars (\$10) as a donation to assist Porcupine and Bingham strikers, or all involved.

In making this little donation, I wish to appeal to the membership not to get discouraged and feel we should give up the fight or fail to contribute the necessary financial aid to our brothers in distress. It is your fight and my fight as much as the ones actually on the battle ground. I would not dare to presume to remind the membership of an organization founded on the principles of the Western Federation of Miners of this. They realize it and I have confidence in them and believe they will live up to their teachings. We claim to be a militant, class-conscious and progressive organization. I have often said before state and local organizations of the American Federation of Labor that the Western Federation of Miners was the most progressive and aggressive organization in the West if not in the United States. I hope our record in supporting the fight of our brothers will be proof of the statements we have made in public so often.

I am an active member of an organization (the printers) that I have heard some of the revolutionary element in the Western Federation of Miners refer to as the "aristocracy of the movement" and "silk stocking union," etc., and I do not claim the Typographical Union is ideal or defend any mistakes they have made, but their record as assessment payers when their own organization needed funds is admirable.

If the membership of the Western Federation of Miners think they have ever been assessed heavy, I would like to have them look up the record of some other organizations—I have two great organizations in mind—one paid ten per cent. of their earnings for nearly an entire year without a lapse of one month—one other voted by referendum to give thirty-five per cent. until the necessary funds were raised.

Metinks I hear some knockers say, "it is easy for people getting five per day to talk about assessments and donations" and to that dear, misguided brother, I want to say that by the time a representative pays the transient rates on the road all the time—robbed by hotels, laundries and a few dear friends (?) and comrades borrow a few dollars each week and forget to pay it back and they meet the expenses of a family, large or small, the man that receives living wages and works at home is as well able to assist as the man

or woman employed by the Western Federation of Miners. So don't allow that to weaken the plea that we all stand together and not let our brothers fight hungry. "Why don't we quit?" some brothers in the last convention, referring to organizers, said. Because we are sincerely and earnestly interested and intend to fight to the finish and never run up a white flag.

Challenge.

In order to make this interesting, I will agree to donate twice the amount that any member of the organization (working for wages) will donate to the strike fund. This is a challenge and stands good, whether the individual is in the rank and file or in the service of the Federation or not. If I receive notification from the president the next mail of my services not being longer necessary, this stands good just the same, whether the moncy is earned as a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, fighting the smelter trust, or in a printing office at the linotype machine—so all you Militants, Progressives and Conservatives get busy and we will raise the very necessary ammunition when fighting a big corporation—funds. If we are lucky and raise more money than we need for Porcupine and other places involved, we can find some way to use it in the future, no doubt.

Don't all send a check the same day—our secretary-treasurer would need an assistant. If we are going to continue to say the Western Federation of Miners believes "an injury to one is the concern of all," let us show by our actions we mean it! Success to our brother strikers! Sincerely,

EMMA F. LANGDON, Organizer.

FRAGMENT OF A WIFE'S LETTER TO AN AWAKENED HUSBAND.

Saturday, January 18, 1913.

Out of my love for you, I tell you this: You have come to the parting of the ways. . . . It had to be reached sooner or later if you wish to serve aright. . . . So I cry to you from the depths of my soul; arise from your sleep of sense and be a man among men. . . . The time is ripe . . . and men of thought and strong of purpose are needed. . . . You cannot longer be a parasite, feeding self upon women, or allow yourself to be drawn to and used by married women who are violating every law of right and who keep you swinging between unrest and discord. . . . You can no longer be a destroyer of homes and so slay your own higher nature. . . . You can no longer live a lie and preach the true and expect to be of service in the world. . . . You cannot denounce the wrong you see in church, state and the whole social order, and let your own life run riot. . . . You cannot longer allow an illicit attachment, that in spite of its seeming charm, did not make you a true brother, or a stronger man to bear a man's burdens, or shoulder your own responsibilities, nor did it free you from the inner desolation that saps the very well springs of joy. . . . You have hewn every step of your way upward and you cannot now refuse to come out into the open and stand as a man and serve . . . the world needs you, needs the strong, valiant free man . . . the worker, who has lifted himself and has a right to teach.

It takes great strength to lift the weight of dead men's habits, methods and ideas and hold that back with one hand while you support the weak steps of a new thought. Think what that means . . . habits of body as well as thoughts . . . methods of self-seeking and the false notions born of ignorance of the real life its function growth and fruit.

We cannot judge a tree by the embryo shut fast in a seed, but we can judge it by its fruit. . . . Whatever makes for a lie cannot be truth. . . . Whatever the hidden life is, is sooner or later written in unmistakable signs that he who runs may read. . . . I love you. . . . I am your soul crying in the desert of these experiences; be true, be true; the greater your struggle the greater your power to become,

The women of the "Red Light districts" deserve more respect, standing as they do in their true colors in a world that brands them as outcasts, than the army of married women of our time, who, living under the shadow of



Provincial Police Force as Allies of the Mine Operators.

PROVINCIAL  
POLICE FORCE  
IN TIMMINS  
DURING THE  
STRIKE  
PETERSON

homes, posing before the world for what they are not, violating every confidence placed in them as mothers and wives by secretly consorting with others. . . . They truly are the vampires.

They are unmolested in their work of undermining the very foundations of what is important in the world and sapping the moral fiber by their lie in life. . . . Better a scarlet letter than this; better the open life of an anarchistic colony, if it must be, than this hidden lie. . . . If the institution of marriage is unsatisfactory, let women come out and demand a remedy, but cease this lie in life.

You have often spoke of the advance or decline of the race. . . . Beloved, the race cannot go back into a period of darkness so long as each awakened individual stands forth in the night of confusion, holding aloft the light of his own intelligence. Freeing himself from lust—lust of power, lust of profits, lust of passions. . . . The rise of one man is important to his time, though he may only be as a little light upon a hill; he still can guide a traveler through the dark.

To alter this sorry scheme of things, you must stand in the open among men. . . . Work for the new order in your world . . . in my world . . . and then in the world abroad . . . This is a task fit for a man. . . . You have powers equal to the task. . . . The world needs you! . . . The world needs you!—A. H.

**SOME HISTORICAL FACTS OF THE PORCUPINE STRIKE.**

South Porcupine, Ontario, January 17, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Yours of the 10th inst. is to hand in due time and much as I would like to contribute an article to The Magazine, giving a general outline of conditions as they are in Porcupine, yet, I do not feel that I can do the question the justice which it demands, and for that reason would rather see you take it up.

As to the reason for and what led up to the strike, you no doubt are aware, and since the battle has started much the same conditions prevail as in other conflicts of this nature.

At the commencement of trouble the mining companies, of course, sought the aid of the Thiel detective force, some 200 of their agents being sworn in as special police, and needless to say, they fully exercised their police powers, and in many instances far exceeded them, a reign of terror at one time prevailing that almost made the use of public highways by residents of the district prohibitive.

These depredations continued until the now historic shooting affray in front of the Goldfields hotel (at Timmins) took place, when four members of the union were deliberately shot down by these capitalist hirelings while trying to peacefully interview a number of strike-breakers that had been brought to camp a few hours previously, and were being forced, much against their will, as later developed, to go to work. And I might add here, that those who did the shooting (though arrested at the time) are now at large, and it is impossible to locate them anywhere.

This act, however, was the one that was rapidly crystallizing public sentiment in favor of the organization and its members. The master class realizing this was not slow to resort to new methods, which turned out to be that a large number of these gunmen were moved out of the country and our friends (so-called), the Ontario provincial police, were immediately moved in to take their places, some forty-five in all being dug up from all parts of Ontario, with worse results than ever for we fellows, for there is scarcely a day now goes by but that some of our members are arrested and thrown into jail on charges that, under normal conditions, would be regarded as a joke.

On the evening of December 20, 1912, a number of strike-breakers were being brought into camp on the regular train from Toronto, and as is quite usual, about 200 members of the union were at the station to meet them and explain the situation and conditions in camp, and the opportunity apparently was too great for the provincial bulls to allow to go by unchallenged, and in order to add another feather to their cap proceeded to beat up the crowd in an effort, I believe, to precipitate a riot. As a result of this four men were arrested, charged with unlawful assembly, and in spite of every effort on the part of legal counsel, are now serving six months at hard labor at Central prison, Toronto.

Action is also being taken against 100 members of the union by the Hollinger Mining Company relative to going on strike contrary to the provisions of the industrial disputes act. The principal ones whom they are trying to land being Peter Cleary and Organizer William Holowastky. These cases have now been adjourned on four different occasions, and for what reason I do not know, though it would appear to me that the magistrate is somewhat cautious in handing down his decision, for it would appear to any fair-minded man that judgment this time will not be in favor of the master class.

Another point that is very noticeable at this time, and though there may be nothing to it, it smells strongly of suspicion: The Bank of Ottawa with which we have been doing business since the birth of the camp now refuses to honor a telegram from the American Bankers Exchange transmitting \$1,800 from headquarters of the Federation to Porcupine Miners' Union. What do you know about that? We can get no money until the check comes in by mail.

I am mailing you under separate cover a photo of a portion of the Provincial Cossacks; also some views of the New Year's day parade and would



The Types of Deputized Thugs Used in the Porcupine Mining District.

like to see you couple those with these facts and give us a write-up in The Magazine, for I know that you can treat the question in a far better manner than I can.

With best wishes, I am, Yours for the Western Federation of Miners,  
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

[The secretary of Porcupine Miners' Union in the above communication has presented facts without any embellishments. He has told in plain and concise language the manner in which a master attempts to hold in subjugation the victim, whose poverty makes him a dependent on a job.

The strikers of Porcupine have met with the same insults and outrages that are perpetrated by an exploiting class everywhere else when such exploiters are hungry for profits. The mine operators of Porcupine, under the flag of England, use the same weapons to crush the working class as the mine operators use beneath the folds of "Old Glory."

Capitalism is the same under the flag of an empire as it is beneath the banner of a republic, and only can Labor become emancipated when Labor, regardless of race or creed, stands united industrially and politically to wrest the powers of government from the hands of Privilege.—Editor.]

**STRIKE ECHOES FROM PORCUPINE.**

Everything must have its original cause. The cause of the general strike of the workers in Porcupine was the attempt of the mine operators to cut down wages and increase the hours of labor in some cases. To fulfill the details of the "industrial disputes investigation act" the parties to the dispute applied for a "conciliation board" which held its sessions, the majority decision of the board was in favor of the mine owners, which meant that the mine owners were justified in cutting down the wages and increasing the hours of labor. Those companies that were not represented before the "board" could really be considered as parties to the dispute, as they never paid the wages or worked the hours demanded by the workers who were represented by Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners. The cut which amounted to an average of 50 cents per day would bring the wages down to the lowest paid in the camp.

Now let us see what this means. The wage slaves working for the companies paying the higher scale were to be cut to the lowest, while the aim of the workers was to maintain these wages and compel these companies to come up to the higher scale.

The wage slaves are beginning to realize that they not only are entitled to higher wages and shorter hours, but that the full product of their toil is theirs and that they should enjoy it.

The capitalists' "Board of Conciliation," blind to the rising sun of Socialism, refused the small demand of the workers that their wages be not cut, not realizing that the workers were organized in a class-conscious organization—the Western Federation of Miners—who are advanced Socialists and therefore not to be deceived by prejudiced law-makers who want to justify the companies in exploiting the workers to the last degree by cutting down wages and increasing the hours of labor, while these workers do not ask for the full product of their labor, knowing that they live under a government that is in the service of the capitalist class and that such government would easily stop them from any bold steps taken to hold what belongs to them.

After consideration, the wage slaves decided to go on strike against the companies that were a party to the dispute, leaving the other companies and their employes to proceed as they saw fit. The result was that the employes of those companies that paid the lowest wages and could not cut lower came out with the other workers, so that in Porcupine exists at present nothing more or less than a general strike against the parasites who are exploiting the working class and this strike continues up to the present time; but as this strike happened, as it often does, when there is a dispute between the exploited and those who exploit them; between labor and capital; between poor and rich; between those who produce nothing and own everything and those who produce everything and own nothing but a small portion in wages by which they may maintain a bare existence.

Mine owners belong to the exploiting class; strikers are members of the working class and consequently the first are upheld by the powers of government; the latter oppressed by all means in order to break their solidarity and determination to accomplish its purpose.

The companies employed the Thiele Detective Agency to break the strike, and then began the usual tactics of these mercenaries using intimidation, abuse and every means possible to force the miners back to work, even going so far as to enter private houses and take men out by force and compel them to work on penalty of being shot. But these tactics never helped them much. The strikers would sooner go to jail than to work as strike-breakers. Then came that famous day of bloody battle, December 2, 1912, when four of our comrades were shot, their hot blood being innocently shed. This was at the town of Timmins. We were just marching peaceably over the public highway, when we reached the fields.

Having just arrived from Sault Ste. Marie the gunmen, imagining that we were marching to take them by force, and in order to prevent this imaginary attack, shot into the parade, wounding four of our comrades. A few of the gunmen were arrested immediately, but only one of the gunmen was held for attempting murder, and he was let out on \$1,000 bail, and is probably out of the country before this. The provincial police seemed to help us, but this may be believed by people who are under a hypnotic spell, but never by those who know why police exist under the capitalist system.

That the above is true, the following arguments will serve to show their willingness to serve the rich against the poor:

Many of our men were persecuted, many fined; then the time came when the provincial police, being jealous of the special police, showed themselves friendly to the strikers only for a purpose. As soon as they got control of the situation—as soon as they got a chance to show the companies, their masters, that they could herd scabs and club and shoot strikers—they turned



Parade of the Strikers of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M. January First, 1913.

themselves into wolves who never have mercy on sheep. They tried to shoot us on December 20th. Provincial Policeman Smith tried to shoot Lundberg while he was running away. They made arrests when peaceable strikers and non-strikers and sympathizers were trying to board the train on December 20th for Schumacher and Timmins when there were sixteen strike-breakers in the Pullman, the police conveying them, as part of their duty in helping to break the strike, being afraid that if the strikers got to talk to the strike-breakers they might persuade them to join the strikers. The result was that four absolutely innocent men, namely, Milo Jakszic, arrested for trying to board the train to meet a friend, who had telegraphed from North Bay and that he would like to have some of his friends meet him at the station; another, Evan Trochyn, who was walking, with a ticket, to board the train in order to get to Timmins to get his baggage from the Hollinger company. This man was brought here from Sudbury a few days before under false pretenses to act as a strike-breaker. As soon as he found that there was a strike on he refused to scab. This man being asked in court why he did not go to work at the Hollinger, answered, "It would be the same to me to work there in enforced servitude; I would rather be in the prison where I am now."

The third victim, Hryhory Propir, who seeing his countryman, Trochyn, in the hands of policemen, asked, "What is the reason they arrest you and where are they taking you?" Inspector Calbick, ignorant of what the question was, because Propir spoke Russian, imagined that Propir was going to take Trochyn out of his claws, and clubbed him over the head so that blood like drops of rain flowed over the body of this man.

The fourth man that the police happened to fasten their claws on was Adolph Lundberg, a stranger who happened to be in the crowd, pushed by the crowd he slipped, and to save himself from falling took hold of the horses which were loaded with the first victims who were arrested.

The trial was held on December 31, and January 1st, and the above named innocent victims were convicted by Magistrate Thomas Torrence of being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months in Central Prison, Toronto, at hard labor.

Now, oh, you free-born citizens, do you think you still have liberty left in free Canada, while even to be at the railroad station is a crime, a place universally known to be public, and where all may have business.

Very soon a protest to the minister of justice will be made to demand freedom for these victims. I will tell you more of this at the proper time and will proceed with what happened later.

The mine owners try by all means to break the strike, but the main weapon they rely on is as follows:

In Canada exists a famous law known as "the industrial disputes investigation act." This law has to deal with affairs when the workers can go on strike and when the capitalists can lock the workers out. Now, as some of the companies were not represented before the "Board of Conciliation" according to the above named act and their employes quit work when the employes of the companies who had a legal dispute quit, the result was that the Hollinger Mining Company issued summonses for about 375 of its ex-employes who had quit work and against two non-employes for inciting the employes to go on strike.

The trial was held at Timmins, Ontario, on January 6th, before magistrate Torrence, Peter Cleary and William Holowatsky for inciting, encouraging, etc., the employes of the Hollinger Company to go on strike, and Percy Croft for going on strike. Evidence was given by a few witnesses in favor of the company, but their evidences never proved anything against the men tried that would give good reason to convict them.

Council for the defense, Mr. A. G. Slaughter, offered no evidence, but in conclusion, on behalf of the defendants, said: "The prosecution has not shown by the evidence that there has been any dispute between the company and its employes as to wages and hours prior to the time the men quit work, therefore the strike is lawful, and Croft, who quit work, and Cleary and Holowatsky, who told the men how they might better their condition, had a right to do so, otherwise we could not say that we are free, and a verdict against these men would mean that we are living in the days of chattel slavery. But this is not so, because under the British common law, liberty to quit work when we please is guaranteed without telling anyone what our intentions are."

The decision in these cases will be given on January 21st.

We are waiting to hear how the laws will be interpreted against those who dare to lift their voices in behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed. Going on strike and inciting to go on strike simply means the liberty to share your opinion with the members of the class to which you belong.

In conclusion, I may add what happened recently. Two men, Wasil Krisavich and Nick Hollik, were arrested for the same reason. On the night of January 14th a strike-breaker was assaulted on the street and lost a parcel he was carrying, and claims that Krisavich was the man that struck him, Hollik being accused of being accessory to the act; that is, aiding and abetting Krisavich.

This is an interesting story; it simply means that traps are being fixed to get the active men in jail so as to scare the others into going to work. The above named, when the assault happened, if it really did happen, cannot be convicted, for there are about 100 witnesses that saw them at the time in the Miners' Union Hall.

Now they are in jail, nobody being allowed to visit them; they are being held without bail for these minor charges and are sleeping on the cold stone floor of the cells, being furnished with neither mattresses or blankets.

The provincial police, in conjunction with the Thiele detectives, are doing their best to break the strike; but the strikers stand so firmly that we do not believe there is any reason to fear that the enemies of the working class will succeed in breaking the solidarity that prevails here.

WILLIAM HOLOWATSKY, Organizer, W. F. of M.

#### THE DEPTH OF SERVILITY.

When a Socialist orator or a labor agitator applies the word "wage slave" to the American workingman, this giant of free-born American citizenship gets highly offended and remonstrates with the person applying such epithet protesting that he is a free-born American citizen and dares anyone to say that he is a slave. He gets very indignant, his chest swells out and he straightens up his shoulders, a light of fire gleams in his eye, his fighting spirit is aroused and ready for action to annihilate the intemperate that dares to classify him as a slave. He is ready to fight anybody that with facts tries to classify him with the slaves of the South or with the Roman populace of Nero's time. He is a free-born American citizen and, by the Gods, he wants everybody (but his master) to understand that. He is not the slave of anyone. If he doesn't like to work for his present master he can quit him and go to look for another, and so forth. He will not be dictated to by anybody, particularly by any labor unions. When for any reasons union men go on strike, he is a free-born American citizen, claims the right to scab or to carry a gun to shoot down his fellow workers.

He will not tolerate being called his right name by his fellow workers, nor has he any time to listen to them, to reason with them, to discuss with them, problems that concern him and his family. Nor will he do anything at all to break the shackles of wage slavery. Oh, no! He is a free-born American citizen, and therefore these things do not concern him at all. But as a slave that he is, when his master wants him to do anything detrimental to his fellow workers as well as to himself, he, like a cringing brute, goes ahead and does it. There is no depth of degradation into which he will not crawl in order to please his master and retain his job.

On October 14, 1912, a general strike was ordered in the Ely district of Nevada which included McGill. In this strike the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 233 of the W. F. M. was involved. The strike went into effect at 11 p. m., and the members of that union, assisted by a number of organizers, began to picket the entrance to the smelter, which was very effective in keeping men away from the works, though the shift that was working when the strike was called remained at work, working twenty-four hours straight for eight consecutive days under armed guards in order to break the strike.

The pickets were very successful in persuading men to keep away from the smelter, which fact exasperated the management, who appealed to the sheriff of White Pine county to break the picket line for them so as to give them a better chance of securing scabs. The sheriff would not interfere with peaceful picketing, therefore the company sent for a squad of Wadell's professional man-killers and strike-breakers. These thugs, headed by one McGaffin, arrived here on October 16th. The company requested Sheriff Crain to deputize them, which he refused to do. They therefore were taken inside of the stockade at the smelter in the presence of the governor of this state, who had come here at the request of the company and for whose cowardice and servility to the company, to a large extent, can be laid the blame for the murder of two men by these imported thugs. If Mr. Oddie, as governor of the state of Nevada, had done his duty, there would have been no murder committed, but upon his failure to be the governor of the state, George Pinnoris, Greek organizer of the Western Federation of Miners and Nick Papas, a member of Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 233, were murdered while on picket duty by the imported thugs on the morning of October 17th.

The coroner's jury, composed mostly of company men, after hearing much evidence, rendered a verdict which said that the killing was unnecessary, and, notwithstanding this fact, 176 workingmen, the majority of whom are Americans, have attached their signatures to a document addressed to the captain of the murderous squad.

This list of signatures, in the shape of a vote of thanks for being murdered, was introduced by the company representatives at the grand jury hearing for the purpose of influencing said jury, which it did.

In order that the readers may form an idea of the servility of these signers, I want to say to you that H. Bayliss, whose name appears on the list, a blacksmith by trade, while on his way home from the railroad station the morning of the shooting was struck by a flying bullet fired by these thugs, who with his own signature he thanks for saving his life.

One G. A. McKay, whose testimony before the coroner's jury was of such nature that if given before any impartial jury, said jury would hang the whole squad of murderers without leaving the jury box. Said McKay begged us not to have him called before said jury for fear that he might lose his job.

These are your free-born American workers, that in order to hold their jobs and please their masters, they sink their boasted freedom and independence lower than that of any slave of any time.

Two workingmen that were fighting for the recognition of some of their rights were murdered in cold blood by imported professional murderers, and other servile workers thank the murders for their deeds.

Can workingmen be any more servile?

TOM CORRA.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WARNS AGAINST LEAD POISONING.

So much lead poisoning has been found to exist among painters and lead workers in New York factories that the Department of Labor (of that state) has begun a vigorous campaign against plumbism, a disease which recent investigation by the federal government shows to be from eight to ten times as frequent in American as in European factories where the manufacture and use of lead is under strict governmental control. The department is endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of employers and workers in lead at the same time that definite legal regulation of the industry is being proposed by the American Association for Labor Legislation as a necessary supplement to voluntary action. This regulation which comes in the form of the association's uniform bill, now being introduced in every state in which a Legislature is at present sitting, calls for sufficient washing facilities, instructions to workmen by foremen and others, mechanical methods of dust prevention and removal and the prohibition of eating in work rooms. This promises to be a big national campaign for the prevention of lead poisoning.

The New York law already requires physicians and hospitals to report lead poisoning and the department has just distributed to every painters' union and to all employers and hospitals reporting cases of lead poisoning a 50,000 English edition of a card of "Information for Workmen," to be followed later by editions in other languages, stating that lead poisoning can be prevented, that hoods and other mechanical means are necessary to take away lead dust and fumes, but that the workers themselves need to take extraordinary precautions. These instructions to lead workers continue:

##### How Men Are Poisoned by Lead.

(1). Lead is poison to the body. It enters the body mainly through the nose and mouth. It may be inhaled as dust or fumes. It may be swallowed with food or saliva (especially if tobacco or gum is put into the mouth with soiled fingers), or it may be absorbed through the skin.

(2). When lead gets into the body it leads, among other things, to indigestion and lead "colic;" to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys, or to paralysis of the hands, known as "wrist drop."

(3). Lead acts upon the body slowly and insidiously. Without knowing your danger you may be getting some lead poison into your body every day. If you are working with lead in any one of its many forms, you must therefore use great care so as to protect yourself against it.

(4). On the very first sign of not feeling well see a doctor or go to a dispensary. Do not wait until you are too sick to work. The earlier you go to a doctor the easier it will be to cure you if you are being poisoned by lead. **BE SURE TO TELL THE DOCTOR ALL ABOUT YOUR OCCUPATION AND ITS DANGERS.**

##### How to Prevent Lead Poisoning.

(1). Always wash before eating, and if you work in a factory, before leaving the factory. Remove all dirt from under your finger nails with a brush.

(2). Never eat in the room in which you work.

(3). Never chew tobacco or gum while working. If you do, the lead dust on your fingers and in the air is sure to be swallowed.

(4). Use overalls when you work. Do not wear your working clothes on the street or at home. They may contain lead and poison you and others.

(5). Respirators are very useful and should always be used when working among lead dust or fumes.

(6). Keep the workroom clean. Do all you can to keep down dust. Do not get lead on your hands and clothes any more than you can possibly help.

(7). Always eat a good breakfast before going to work. Drink plenty of milk. Have at least one good movement of the bowels every day. Constipation is a suggestive symptom of lead poisoning. Avoid the use of intoxicants in any form. Their use weakens the body and makes it harder for your body to overcome the poison of lead.

(8). Keep clean. Wash with warm water, soap, and nail brush. Take at least one full hot bath a week.

## WARS WILL CONTINUE UNTIL SOCIALISM TRIUMPHS.

By R. A. Dague.

At the time I write a great war is in progress between Turkey and Bulgaria and her allies. It is not my purpose in this contribution to go into the discussion of the cause of the bloody conflict further than to say it is two-fold, to-wit, greed of the capitalists and religious prejudice and bigotry. In this article I will write chiefly of the religious phase of the subject. The Turks are Moslems, or Mohammedians, while the Bulgarians are Christians. Great devastating wars for centuries have at intervals been fought between the adherents of the two religious systems. The crimes that have been committed by both Mohammedians and Christians were unspeakably atrocious. In America we are told how cruel and wicked is the Turk, but an occasional writer, who is impartial, tells us that Christians often are guilty of horrible outrages against the Mohammedians.

Not long ago a correspondent of the "London Mail" published the result of his investigation of the conditions existing there for several years. He says after much diplomacy he succeeded in gaining the confidence of one of the noted Christian chieftains and for a time was the guest of the Skrill, that warlike tribe of brigands who live in the mountains behind Scutari and are 20,000 strong. He says: "For a fortnight I lived with its chief, Vatt Marashi, in a little hut high up above the town of Scutari, and many are the chats we have had together. Once I asked him why he so constantly terrorized Scutari, whereupon he replied, with a grin: 'We fight and massacre the Turks only because we are Christians.'

He says these same robbers and murders claim to be Christians. He adds:

"There is a big Christian cathedral at Scutari and I happened to attend the festival of the Madonna, at which there was a great procession, but, strange, indeed, was the sight, for the orderly Christian procession was guarded by a great body of those brigandish tribes armed to the teeth and carrying rifles."

All the so-called Christian nations maintain large armies and are ready on small provocation or for spoils to rush at other peoples and murder them. Each army that goes forth to burn and destroy and kill and to commit nameless outrages, send along chaplains to pray to God to help them in this horrible work. To my mind this is mockery—is worse than blasphemy—worse than paganism.

The Russians claim to be Christians, but they often horrify the world by savagely murdering men, women and children of the Jewish faith. How can any one of sane mind think such cruelty and fiendishness is any part of a true religion? Jesus said, forgive your enemies, return good for evil. Do to others as ye would that they should do unto you. It is sad to think how distorted one's religious beliefs may become. Col. R. G. Ingersol told how a land buyer hired a man to go with him and show him certain timber lands for sale. He had a lunch prepared which he took along with him. In the evening the hired man returned without the land buyer. A suspicion was aroused that he had done away with the stranger. A search revealed the fact that he had been killed. He had been robbed and his lunch had been eaten all except the meat. The suspicious man was arrested and confessed the crime. When asked why he ate all the man's lunch except the meat, he replied that he killed the man on Friday and it was contrary to his religion to eat meat on that day.

Religious fanaticism and capitalism, or greed, have shed rivers of blood and cursed mankind beyond an estimate. Pagans and Christians stand ready to murder each other with promptness and despatch, either for spoils or for Christ's sake, and for territory to extend their trade or to put money in their pockets. Christian will wage war against his Christian brother, burn his houses, assault his females, devastate his country and kill him as he would a dog.

The following by J. B. Staff quite truly depicts the true situation. He says:

We take the millions that could found new schools  
And pay them for the maiming iron tools  
Of Death. We hear the cry from Hunger's lips  
And heedless, build our dreadnaught battleships!  
Our money is a mass of steel, perhaps  
A few short years, then dumped as iron scraps!  
While soon we launch another—smash the wine!  
It's larger than our neighbors; my! how fine!

And thus we go, like little boys, our chips  
Upon our shoulders: mighty battleship  
And armies. These we use to maim and kill  
The very ones who now must pay the bill!  
When shall we put this cursed thing away?  
This grisly relic of an ancient day,  
That should no more of our life be a part  
Than feudalism, witchcraft, or black art!

My answer to the poet is: We shall put "this cursed thing of war" away when Socialism triumphs and not before. Speculation, greed, graft, slavery, war and the robbing of the weak by the strong are the logical, legitimate fruits of the competitive system of industrialism. War will not; in fact, cannot be abolished so long as the competitive system of business is in force, for it is the essential part of it. When Socialism is established then wars will cease, because it proposes a co-operative commonwealth and a universal brotherhood and universal peace. The Socialist movement is diametrically opposed to contention, slavery and war. It is based on reciprocity, equity and justice. Its motto is "An injury to one is the concern of all."

When Socialism has arrived in all its fullness, kings, plutocrats, monopolists and all selfish robbers of their fellow-men will have disappeared. There will be no strikes, nor blacklistings, nor dynamiting, nor war; there will be no unemployed; poor girls will no longer sell their bodies for bread; the jails and insane asylums will contain few or no inmates; there will be no beggars in the land, and no festering slums in our cities; there will be no pale-faced, half-starved women working in sweat-shops, no tender children enslaved in shops and mills. Then labor will receive its just reward; peace and prosperity will cover the earth; then will life be worth the living.

Then the truly religious people will not from intolerance, superstition and greed, raise great armies and go forth to burn, destroy, outrage and murder their fellow-men. Then the written religious creeds will be reduced from thirty-nine articles to one, and people will emphasize the practice of kindness and the doing of good works rather than doctrines, theories, creeds.

I know of no better confession of faith than that given in four lines, by that noble Socialist woman, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who says:

"So many gods, so many creeds,  
So many ways that wind and wind,  
While just the act of being kind  
Is all the sad world needs."

Creston, Iowa.

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

A Synopsis of Facts Relating to the Trade Union Movement of the World.

(Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers. Affiliated membership over seven million.)

**Australia.**—A bill has been introduced in the Australian Parliament for the purpose of founding a state merchant fleet. It is practically assured also that the bill will pass the House. . . . The Parliament of New South Wales has passed a bill providing for an eight-hour day for all colliery workers. . . . At a conference of the various unions of waterside workers, marine engineers, seamen, marine officers, carters and drivers, it was decided to establish a Transport Workers' Union for the whole of Australia. . . . In connection with the miners' strike at Waihi, in New Zealand, there are now sixty-six unionists in jail for twelve months because they refused to find recognizances for future good behavior. The strike, which was lost, was a protest against the compulsory court of arbitration. As the newly-founded Federation of Trade Unions have declared themselves against the trades disputes and arbitration law, which has been in force for nearly twenty years, we may reasonably look forward to further struggles in the "Land of Social Peace." . . . The federal arbitration court has decided that the regular working time for ships' crews at sea of eight hours within twenty-four hours shall not be overstepped, and that the three-shift system shall be introduced for all. This decision means an important advance for Australian seamen, for which their comrades in other countries, unfortunately, must probably wait a long time still. . . . The Musicians' Union in Victoria has decided to maintain the entrance examination for new members, but members of foreign trade unions will be recognized when they do not stay longer than a month in the country. Otherwise the latter must also undertake the examination. . . . The Federal House of Representatives passed a bill by the labor government relative to workmen's compensation in case of accidents. This was even accepted by the opposition as "long overdue." . . . The amalgamation scheme of the building trades in Victoria is proceeding satisfactorily, and the question of closer organization in country districts is receiving much attention.

**Austria.**—The central organ of the Austrian trade unions will appear weekly from the beginning of this year in German and fortnightly in Czech. It has also been decided to publish a Polish edition and also to improve the organization of the trade union center in general. . . . The wage demands of the women glove sewers in Prague have been rejected by the employers. . . . The plasterers of Vienna have been in negotiation for a long time with the employers in regard to a new tariff agreement. Plasterers, therefore, are advised to avoid Vienna. . . . According to the statistics compiled by the Woodworkers' Union, there are, in Vienna, 11,718 cabinet makers. The average working time of the cabinet makers is at present fifty-four and a quarter hours weekly, as against fifty-seven and a quarter hours in the year 1906. Six per cent of them are engaged weekly, 27 per cent daily, 41 per cent hourly, 26 per cent on piece work. Half the cabinet makers earn at present 28 to 32 kronen per week, nearly a quarter 33 to 40 kronen. The average daily wage of all cabinet makers is now 5 kronen, as against 4 kronen in 1906.

**Belgium.**—The Socialist Tobacco Workers' Union has published statistics covering 241 establishments and 5,081 work people, inclusive of 1,736 female workers, according to which the average work time works out at sixty and one-half hours, and the rate of pay at 16 francs 46 centimes per week, i. e., 27 centimes, or not quite 3 d. per hour. The government has introduced in Parliament a bill which provides for compulsory sickness, invalidity and old-age pension insurance for all workers—industrial, commercial, agricultural and public servants—who earn less than 2,400 francs (about £96) a year. The insurance may be done through recognized societies, as under the English law, while each province must have a state insurance department for those who did not join the recognized insurance section of a society. Contributions shall amount to at least 12 francs for sickness, 6 francs for invalidity and 6 francs for old-age pensions, a total of 24 francs per year. Insured persons, with an income of less than 15 francs per week shall pay half that amount. The employer shall per head of his employes pay 2 francs per year for sick insurance, and 4 francs for old-age pensions. From the latter contribution 2 francs shall be handed over to the invalidity insurance department after the year 1938. The state will contribute 25 centimes for every franc paid by the worker and employer up to 12 francs per head. Sick persons shall have free medicine and doctor, and from ten days onward till the end of the third month 1 franc daily sick pay. All other provisions of the bill are equally unsatisfactory. . . . A national union of teachers, to be affiliated to the Belgian Labor party and federation of trade unions has been established at a congress recently held in Brussels.

**China.**—It is reported from Nanking that a great Socialist Congress has lately taken place there, and that it was decided to form a Socialist party and to publish a paper with the title "The Chinese Republican."

**Croatia.**—Since the beginning of November the state of siege has given those in power the opportunity of terrorizing the folk to the utmost bent. All freedom of the press has been stopped and the papers may print scarce more than the announcements of the government. Every day numerous expulsions take place, particularly affecting the Serbians. Employers are often requested by the authorities to discharge their Serbian workers, in order that they may be expelled from the country as undesirable citizens.

**France.**—A meeting of 5,000 municipal workers in Paris came to the decision that a pension of 1,250 francs per annum after twenty or twenty-five years service should be demanded at the age of 50, and, further, payment for all days of the year. When the latter demand is not immediately satisfied another meeting is to be called to consider further steps. . . . A large number of workers of marine workshops and other state works, who participated in the protest strike of December 16th, have been punished by order of the authorities. . . . Nearly all the sardine fisheries have definitely closed down their works on the plea that the fishers refuse to use more successful methods of catching and that the government appears to have no interest for the industry. Should the employers stand by their decision, it would mean loss of work for 50,000 workers. . . . The continually recurring agitation in the building and coachmaking industries for the abolition of the prevalent sweating system of sub-contractor brings to mind the fact that this was abolished by a decree of March 2, 1848, which threatened severe punishment for offenders. . . . The granite and slate quarrymen of the Meuse district are locked out, and the employers are making attempts to bring in workers from abroad. . . . The labor minister's office has published statistics re the employment of women in France. These show that there is a total of about 4,150,000 women workers in the country. They are spread over the various industries as follows: Agriculture, 949,000; industries, etc., engaged outdoors, 48,000; workwomen, 1,337,000; home workers, 540,000; business and professional employes, 296,000; workwomen, 208,000; servants, 772,000. The percentage of women workers is higher in France than in any other land.

**Germany.**—According to statistics published in the "Correspondenzblatt,"

the central organ of the German trade unions, the so-called free trade unions on January 1st have 2,625,000 members, as against a round 2,400,000 at the beginning of the past year. The metal workers and the transport workers' unions increased their membership by 35,000 members each, the building workers increased by 27,000 members, the factory workers by 20,000, etc. . . . The "Korrespondent," the organ of the German Typographical Union, celebrated its jubilee on January 1st. Book printers' journals have been founded very often since 1766, but the first to hold ground was the "Korrespondent," founded in 1862 by the Leipzig local union. This paper, which appears three times weekly, and has 50,000 regular subscribers, is the only organ of a German trade union which is not obligatory for all union members. All other official organs of the unions, with a circulation of 3,000,000 copies per week, are supplied free to members. The German Typographical Union has now 65,000 members, i. e., 90 per cent of the printers employed in Germany. . . . The union of warehousemen, numbering about 3,000 members, joined hands with the Shop Assistants' Union on January 1st, the membership thereby raising to 20,000. . . . A conference of shipwrights and kindred trades decided to advise their members to amalgamate with the woodworkers. . . . The sculptors have rejected a proposal to amalgamate with the woodworkers. Voting on the point did not provide the necessary two-thirds majority. For amalgamation 1,653 members voted, while 1,518 voted against. It should be mentioned, however, that the Sculptors' Union covers also the stone carvers and modelers. . . . In Berlin the tilers are on strike against a prospective reduction in wages. . . . Notice of termination of the local tariff agreement for stucco workers and roofers has been given by the employers in Kiel. . . . About 1,400 engineers and other ships crews have been locked out on the Lower Weser fishing steamers. . . . During a millers' strike in Bremen the representative of the Cristian rival union offered the employer men who were willing to work.

**Great Britain.**—A strong movement for amalgamation is afoot among the thirty-eight different trade unions in the printing trade. These unions have an aggregate membership of 77,161. . . . The railway workers, who in unions number 185,379 members, appear to be within sight of successful amalgamation. The same appears to be the case with the building workers, who lately voiced their opinion by casting 31,500 votes against 12,150 for amalgamation into an industrial union. . . . The taxicab drivers of London and Liverpool, to the number of 6,000, are on strike because the proprietors have increased the price of petrol which the drivers themselves must provide. . . . A conflict between the executive and the delegate meeting of the engineers ended in the highhanded removal of the executive officers from the offices, because they were said to have acted against the instructions of the last national congress. At present a group of delegates has been appointed as a provisional executive committee. . . . A well-attended special conference of trade unions has decided to accept the government's bill relative to the political activity and position of trade unions, but yet resolutely to demand further modifications and reforms. . . . The London bakers are agitating for a week of fifty-four working hours, with an hour for dinner, and a minimum wage of 30s. a week for bakehouse men and 32s. for factory hands. . . . Eight hundred calico printers' laborers in Lancashire struck work for an increase in wages of 10 per cent, after six months' negotiations with the employers had failed. . . . More than 200 unions are involved in a scheme to amalgamate the organizations catering for the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries. Fewer and correspondingly stronger unions are all the more necessary in this industry, as the employers are combined in one all-powerful federation. . . . The White Star and other shipping companies have "voluntarily" increased their seamen and firemen's wages 10s. per month.

**Holland.**—The National Center of Trade Unions in Holland have just published their fifth annual statistics on Trades Councils or Central Labor Bodies, after the example of the German General Commission. These statistics cover 40 of the 44 trades councils in existence in 1911. At the end of that year they embraced 409 trade unions, 33 local branches of the Social-Democratic party, 8 co-operative stores and 13 other organizations (working-men's sport clubs, etc.) The increase in membership for the last year was 6,060, the total number of members rising from 51,288 to 57,348. These members were divided among the various groups as follows: Trade unions, 46,898 (82 per cent of the total); Social-Democratic party, 2,709 (5 per cent); other organizations, 7,741 (13 per cent). The largest councils are in Amsterdam, 19,810 members, and in Rotterdam, 9,010 members. The Carpenters' Union had in 1909, 2,137 members; 1910, 2,646; 1911, 3,046; beginning of 1912, 3,620. In the last year this union was able to increase the wages of 1,665 journeymen by a florin per week and shorten work time by 739 hours weekly. . . . The coal haulers and trimmers of Amsterdam have been able to secure a rise in wages from 2.25 to 2.50 florin or gulden per day. . . . The printers and compositors from a number of printing works in Amsterdam had to go on strike as good understanding with the employers was not to be attained on termination of their tariff agreements.

**Italy.**—The congress of the syndicalist trade unions which was held in Modena at the end of 1912, decided by 42,000 votes against 29,000 to start a new national center of trade unions, because, they argued, the old center made it impossible for the "revolutionary unions" to join. It is stated that the unions affiliated to the new center may continue to adhere to the old federation of trade unions. It remains to be seen whether the old center agrees to accept that point of view, which, indeed, would mean recognition of the disorganization of labor. . . . A bill re the labor contract of private employes has been laid before Parliament by the groups of the Left. The government apparently is in sympathy with the bill. . . . For having participated in a riot, though it could not be proved that they were present at the time, eight organized workmen have been sentenced to altogether sixty-seven years' imprisonment. The riot referred to took place two and a half years ago between day laborers and other workmen who operated threshing machines co-operatively. . . . The Railwaymen's Union has pronounced its dislike of the system which has obtained till now of distributing gratuities to the personnel at the end of the year and through which increase of wages may be avoided. This year it is said that 4,000,000 lire were required for this purpose.

**Norway.**—During the past year the trades unions of this country increased their membership by 7,000. At present they number about 60,000 members. The workers in the printing trades, of whom 95 per cent are organized, have given notice in regard to the tariff agreement which has been in force since the last six years. This agreement is to terminate at the end of March. . . . The chief judge, the president of the Christiana High Court, Mr. Thinn, has lately published his endorsement of the Social-Democratic principles.

**Russia.**—According to the report of the inspector of industries, the price of bread in Russia has risen 10 per cent within the past two years, while the wages of factory workers have increased only 3 per cent. This increase, however, only taking place where wages movements have been successful. . . . In the Baltic provinces 1,300 book workers have been locked out. The authorities have dissolved the assistants' association, confined the executive and sentenced ten assistants, each to ten months' imprisonment, because they issued statistical inquiry forms in regard to the conditions of wages and work. Many strikers also have been banished in order to assist the employers in their decision "to starve the whole bunch out." In spite of this, latest reports state that the assistants in half the workshops have won and gained a nine-hour day and other reforms.

**Servia.**—On the application of the Servian and Bulgarian trades unions the International Secretariat of the National Trade Union Centers in Berlin, Germany, has issued an appeal to all affiliated countries for the support of comrades in the two countries. It is a question of preventing the failure of

their labor temples and Pross, and, further, of supporting them in their efforts to help neccssitous families, who have union members at the front, or who have to care for returned wounded. By rendering aid the international solidarity of the workers will heal many a wound and mitigate much of need for which their Serbian and Bulgarian comrades have the "dividend" patriots to thank.

**Switzerland.**—The Swiss Woodworkers' Union numbered over 8,000 members at the end of 1912, as against 7,016 at the beginning of the year. . . . The "yellow" or blackleg "Bakers' Assistants' Association," which was founded by the masters two years ago, has gone into liquidation. . . . The next Trades Union Congress will probably take place in September at Zurich. Simultaneously the Eighth International Conference of the National Trade Union Centers, and, for the first time, a conference of the secretaries of the various international trade organizations, will be held.

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, January.—Two bills designed to give greater popular control of the federal courts are now being drafted by Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, who will probably introduce both of them in Congress some time during the week of January 20th.

One of the measures provides a limitation on the powers of the Supreme Court in declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional. The other relates to a reform policy of making federal judges elective instead of appointive.

"If the people are capable of electing their President and Vice President, their representatives in state and national Legislatures, and now in many states their United States Senators, they surely ought to be competent to elect their federal judges," said the Wisconsin Socialist. "Judges in all state courts are now elected by the people. So why should federal judges be kept from their control? In order to change the present system we will need a constitutional amendment, but I expect my proposal to receive serious consideration by Congress."

Berger's bill will ask a constitutional amendment providing for the election of federal judges for terms of four years. The amendment will also carry with it the right of popular recall.

The other bill, which is being drawn up by Berger, prescribes conditions under which the Supreme Court of the United States will be permitted to pass upon constitutionality of federal laws. The constitution now gives the Supreme Court certain appellate jurisdiction in specified cases, but "with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." Representative Berger proposes to make some of these regulations.

He proposed: First, that no federal law shall be declared unconstitutional unless the membership of the Supreme Court is unanimous in the decision; second, that in any case Congress may add to a law a provision prohibiting the Supreme Court from questioning its constitutionality.

A federal investigation of recent actions of Idaho judges which are said to violate the constitutional guaranty of a free press may be forced by Representative Victor L. Berger. In addition to the recent heavy punishment inflicted upon the proprietors of the Capital News of Boise City, Idaho, for printing a telegram from Theodore Roosevelt which criticized the action of the court in barring the Bull Moose electors from the national ticket in November, the case of Carl Machold, a reporter for the Pocatello, Idaho, Tribune, who was thrown into jail for six months for criticising Judge J. M. Stevens of the Blackfoot District Court, has also been brought to Berger's attention.

Machold wrote a story demanding an investigation of Steven's court, based on court records and including a sworn affidavit. Stevens immediately ordered Machold's arrest on a criminal libel charge, insisted on trying the case himself, although a change of venue is guaranteed by the Idaho constitution, and sentenced Machold to jail for six months and to pay costs amounting to \$1,200.

Berger has sent for the documents in both Machold's case and that of the Capital News, and if these bear out the stories which have come to him he will ask Congress to investigate.

Recent developments in the District of Columbia insurance investigation by the sub-committee of which Victor L. Berger is a member, have shown the startling fact that the payment of half the taxes in the District by the federal government has resulted in making real estate higher in price than any other city of the United States, and probably higher than in any other place on earth.

In other words, the real estate dealers appropriate the millions contributed annually by the federal government which are intended to relieve the burdens caused by the extraordinary building and street development in the nation's capital, and put this money into their own pockets in the shape of inflated real estate values.

Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist congressman from Milwaukee, believes that the federal officials at Indianapolis used "a little too much foresight" in ordering on November 19th—forty days before the ironworkers, charged with the dynamiting conspiracy, were convicted—a special train to take them from Indianapolis to the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. St. Louis "Labor" reproduced photographic copies of letters, the first dated November 19, and others dated December 14th and 24th, advising railroad officials that the special train would probably be needed for January 1st. About a week before the jury reported on the case a letter signed by L. L. Kensington, superintendent of the St. Louis Terminal Company, positively ordered the special train for January 1, or "possibly somewhat sooner." The jury's verdict was rendered on December 31st.

Representative Berger has sent to St. Louis, asking that the originals be forwarded to him, with the idea of asking for a congressional investigation of the "foresight" of the railroad and court officials.

## In Memoriam.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in His wise and never-erring judgment to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Joseph Freeman, who departed this life on earth on the 29th day of December, 1912, reminding us that in the midst of life we are in death, and by our brother's decease Mrs. Joseph Freeman has lost a devoted husband, and De Lamar Miners' Union a loyal member and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be given to the deceased's relatives and friends in this, their time of sorrow and bereavement.

When draws life's journey to its end,

Oh, light eternal shine!

As through Death's vale our way we wend

Be with us strength divine.

Then earth's dark night shall wane to day;

Heaven's morn shall chase its gloom away—

Light everlasting shine.

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

**OFFICERS**

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

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**

J. C. LOWNEY, 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana  
 YANCO THERZICH, 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
 WILLIAM DAVIDSON, New Denver, B. C.  
 GUY E. MILLER, Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

**LIST OF UNIONS**

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
<b>ALASKA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M. U.			Frank Boyer		Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	John A. Wilson	Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
<b>ARIZONA</b>						
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	P. J. Downs	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai	Fri	H. M. Buck	J. E. Allen		Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Olajton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	C. L. Johnson	P. J. Breslin		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
110	Tiger	Thur	Fred Erickson	Jas. M. Farley	24	Crown King
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNeil		Howe Sound
182	Goose Bay M. U.					Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Wilson Fleming	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	373	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M. P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	J. D. McInnis	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City			D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Joseph H. Parker		Van Anda
105	Trail M & S	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	27	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSwen	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	N. N. Eneenark	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Haddy	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo	Ed. Climo	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
<b>COLORADO</b>						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
83	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abel Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Oreede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M & S U		Tony Poblasco	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U.		A. J. Stephens			Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ourray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ourray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union		Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli	French Faoro	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. P. MacKenzie	163	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad	Sun	Robt. Uhlch	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
<b>IDAHO</b>						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	Thos. Kelly	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
<b>ILLINOIS</b>						
210	Alton S. M. U.	Sun	Geo. Amert	S. T. Echols	606 B	elle St., Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.		Carl Kreider	Carl Kreider		Collinsville
<b>KANSAS</b>						
218	Blue Rapids M & M	1-3 Sat		Guy Kidd		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
238	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
230	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
<b>KENTUCKY</b>						
245	Craig M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyte Warren		Owingsville
<b>MICHIGAN</b>						
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Judda	John E. Autilia	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls 1st & 2d	Suam	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Peter Sculatti	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling	E. Harper	115	and, Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. E. Butte	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3 Sat	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M. W.	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly	74	National Mine

**LIST OF UNIONS**

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Riihonen		Hibbing
<b>MISSOURI</b>						
231	Bonne Terre		Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright	365	Bonne Terre
221	Cartersville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Cartersville
229	Desloge	Sat	F. M. Monroe	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S	S	M. M. Walker	F. Z. Guettar		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		Mine La Motte
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
236	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstirker		Neck City
<b>MONTANA</b>						
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman	121	Aldridge
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Chas. choberg	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smithger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain	1-3 Sa		John McMullan		Supersor
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & DW	2-4 Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow		Whitcomb
<b>NEVADA</b>						
252	Blair M & M.	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
241	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
268	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young	Earl Jensen	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Chas. Sheaff	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz	56	National
263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	L. L. Moore	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	Andy Milroy	W. J. Lavey	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M & S	Tues	John Wright	Joe C. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Geo. Pastrok	Marian Maslowski		Perth Amboy
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						
32	Mogollon M. U.		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
<b>ONTARIO</b>						
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	C

Three different kinds of tobaccos carefully blended are in Dry Climate Cigars.

They are made by skilled, satisfied union labor.

You will like the rich, pleasing aroma and the delicate, mild flavor of

# Dry Climate Havana Cigars

The Solis Cigar Co., Maker, Denver.



## SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER YEAR

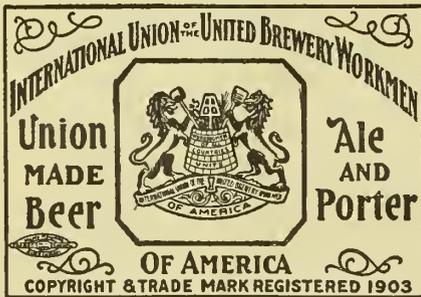
Address

Miners' Magazine  
605 Railroad Building  
DENVER, COLO.

PATRONIZE YOUR FRIENDS BY PATRONIZING OUR ADVERTISERS

### B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Published weekly at Vancouver, B. C. Owned jointly by the B. C. Federation of Labor and Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. R. P. Pettipiece, Editor. Only labor paper in Western Canada west of Winnipeg. Send for sample, \$1.00 per year. Address Labor Temple, Vancouver.



DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL KEGS AND BARRELS AND ON ALL BOXES OF BOTTLE BEER.



## BADGES BANNERS

Seals, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Society Pins, Metal Checks, Signs; Door and Bell Plates

Strictly Union House ALL GOODS Advertising Novelties BEAR THE UNION LABEL  
1752 Champa Street Denver, Colorado

## HOT LUNCH FOR EVERYONE SIMPLEX LUNCH OUTFIT



The Greatest Innovation of the Age

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

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

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

Theo. Petri Co., Importers  
1474 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## EMANUEL BROS. 1110 Sixteenth Street

The only store in Denver that gives the Union Label a square deal

Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

Cigars bearing this label insures the smoker a good smoke at the right price. Look for it when you buy a cigar.



CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 123, DENVER.

## UNION MADE CLOTHES

PHILIP DeWILDE. ONLY PHONE MAIN 6233.

# The Correct Clothes Shop FOR MEN \$15

We Save You Ten on Suits and Overcoats

WE PAY NO RENT.

800 15TH ST., COR. STOUT ST. DENVER, COLORADO.

# Great Western Publishing Co.

PRINTERS--LITHOGRAPHERS--BINDERS

1728-30 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

## The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price \$1.00 A YEAR