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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, APRIL 3, 1913
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

Workingmen, Take Notice!

STAY AWAY FROM THE BEAVER MINE, COBALT. THE MEN THERE HAVE BEEN LOCKED OUT THROUGH DISCRIMINATION AGAINST UNION MEN.

COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, W. F. M.

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

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

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

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'.

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.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

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JOHN M. O'NEILL,

(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1913.

(Seal)

FANNIE M. PETERSEN,

My commission expires May 6th, 1915.

Notary Public.

AT A MEETING held by the members of Alta Miners Union, No. 159, W. F. M., March 20th the mines of the Alta District, Utah, were declared fair. The mines are now paying the \$3.50 minimum wage asked for.

IN THE LAWRENCE STRIKE the Socialists contributed \$60,000, the local unions of the American Federation of Labor \$18,000 and the *One Great Big Union*, known as the I W. W., \$7,000. Editorial comment is unnecessary.

THE MINERS of the Flat River district of Missouri are giving their attention to the work of organization and the large attendance at the regular meetings show that the spirit of unionism has taken possession of the men of the mines and mills.

It is expected that the Flat River district will be thoroughly organized in the very near future.

THE INVESTIGATIONS that have been carried on probing conditions in many establishments where women and girls are employed, must ultimately have the effect of establishing a minimum wage, below which an exploiter cannot go. The fact has been established that low wages lead to prostitution, and it is only a question of time, when the people will be able to grapple with a problem that is world-wide.

STAY AWAY FROM WEST VIRGINIA! The United Mine Workers of America are engaged in a battle with the coal barons to establish a scale of wages and conditions that will enable men, women and children to live like human beings.

No laboring man with a vestige of honor in his makeup will become an ally of coal corporations by converting himself into a strike-breaker. The striking miners of West Virginia are determined to win this fight, and when victory is achieved this state, now dominated by the mandates of economic masters, will be made habitable for that citizenship that wears the livery of labor and that holds a card in the United Mine Workers of America.

IN OUR GLORIOUS REPUBLIC the Democratic party that is now in control of our national affairs promises to reduce the tariff so that the high cost of living may be reduced, and in England, where there is practically no tariff, the statesmen are considering the advisability of resorting to the tariff to improve this condition of the common people.

The question of tariff or no tariff will fool the people but little longer, as the common herd is beginning to realize that such questions are but issues that enable professional politicians to crawl into office.

A real *show down* is close at hand.

THE FACTS in connection with the killing of George Prinaris and Nick Pappas who were shot at McGill, Nevada, October 17th, 1912, will not be re-submitted to another grand jury, unless the identity of the murderers can be shown. Prinaris and Pappas were shot by the state guards of Nevada and the court has ruled that specific evidence must be produced as to the identity of the person or persons who fired the fatal shots.

The state guards killed these two men, but as they were *strikers* against starvation wages, the prosecution will be dropped. Labor, as a general rule has no standing in our so-called "temples of justice."

E. S. J. McALLISTER of Portland a prominent lawyer reformer, Y. M. C. A. enthusiast, a religious worker and *booster* for the Boy Scouts has been sentenced to serve from one to five years in the Oregon penitentiary. A man of such social standing as McAllister should not become an inmate of a penal institution, but disclosures in Portland some time ago caused a number of *gentlemen* in the upper strata of society to feel nervous concerning their liberty.

The "upper ten" of Portland were unmasked and the people became aware of the fact that the "pillars of society" were the leaders in organized degeneracy.

There were many others who would have accompanied McAllister to the penitentiary, but they flew the coop and Portland knows them no more.

"MOTHER" JONES at this writing is still held a prisoner in the custody of the state militia of West Virginia. "Mother" Jones has not only been charged with inciting to murder, but she is likewise charged with stealing a machine gun, one of those weapons used by the hired guards of the coal barons.

If "Mother" Jones is guilty of the awful crime of stealing a murderous machine from the paid assassins of the coal corporations, then she must be wonderfully clever, or else the thugs are a *bunch of numbskulls*.

When a woman in her eightieth year can steal a machine gun from an aggregation of brutal degenerates who have made *murder a profession*, there must be something radically wrong with the *noodles* of the bloodhounds.

The charge is so ludicrous as to be disgusting.

A COURT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA sentenced a boy ten years of age to serve eleven years in the Industrial School of the state. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Georgia—and the sentence of the lower court was affirmed.

What crime did the ten-year-old boy commit to be visited with such a sentence?

Did he commit murder?

Did he apply the torch to the city in which he lived and destroy millions of dollars' worth of property?

Did he wreck a railroad train and usher scores of human beings into eternity?

No. This boy only *stole a bottle of soda water*, and for this crime, the highest court in the state of Georgia upholds a decision which places a child eleven long years behind the walls of a prison.

Georgia must be in in Russia.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, who was once circumcised, and afterwards baptized in the Catholic Church, is having a rough road to travel in his Crusade against Socialism. In nearly every town and city of importance the Israelite who deserted the faith of his ancestors and became a Catholic in order that he might get on the payroll of a German-Catholic Lecture Bureau is confronted with Socialists, who puncture the fallacies of the hired Hessian who is slandering Socialism for revenue only.

David has no yearning to meet Socialists in debate, and almost invariably refuses to be drawn into a discussion by those Socialists who attend his meeting and propound questions that kindle the wrath of the purchased defamer who draws a regular salary as a traveling professional vilifier.

David, as well as other salaried maligners of Socialism, will soon be forced to meet Socialists on the platform, otherwise, their paymasters will refuse to furnish ducats for the hungry cowards.

OLLY JOHN gives the following advice to people who are desirous of preserving their health.

"As most persons eat too much, my theory is to get up from the table a little hungry. That is one sure way to keep one's health."

The above advice will not be needed by several millions of men,

women and children in this country. There is no danger that the exploited victims of department stores, laundries, factories, mills and sweat shops, will injure their health through over-eating. If being *hungry* will protect health, then the woman working for \$5.00 per week must be suffering on account of *health*.

There can be no *gluttons* among the overworked and ill-paid victims of exploitation, and the advice of Rockefeller will have no interest for millions of men and women whose wages do not even purchase the real necessities of life.

Rockefeller's advice is for such gentlemen as Morgan, Frick, Corey, Carnegie, Belmont, Taft and other gluttons with corpulent bank accounts. Wage slaves will always be *healthy* providing that *hunger* protects health.

HUMAN BLOOD, human life, under the present industrial form of society, is so cheap that even a sweet child's life, as a wage-earner, in the factory, can be bought for a few cents a day—almost a drug on the market, the "labor market." So cheap indeed is the life of the wage working class that the blood cost of war is regarded as comparatively unimportant by all except those who are sneeringly referred to as "sentimental people." These "sentimental people" presume to assert that the superiority of the nation's civilization is more convincingly indicated by its sacred regard for the purity and dignity of human blood than by its cheap and swaggering boasts about big battleships, "blooded" cattle "blooded" horses and "young men not only willing but anxious to fight," or by the nation's strutting announcement of our "readiness" to spill the toiler's blood at the factory door and on the battlefield.

Cheaply spilt human blood surely indicates a civilization fundamentally coarse and cheap.

Until human blood, human life, becomes too sacred to be sold for cash to escape starvation or bought for cash to win a profit on the bartered labor power—too sacred to be thus placed on sale, exchanged in the "labor market" as horses and sheep are bought and sold in the "live stock" market—until then it will simply be impossible to realize the hideousness of the blood cost of war, impossible to compute and realize the vastness of the red crime committed against the working class."—George R. Kirkpatrick, in "War—What For?"

PRESIDENT WILSON, we are told by a Democratic newspaper, has informed the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate that he considers the proposal to exempt labor unions and farmers' organizations from the operation of the anti-trust law to be "class legislation of the most vicious character."

Mr. Wilson's attitude is consistent with his pre-election utterances. He has deceived no one. The deception, if there has been any, has been worked by Mr. Wilson's "labor supporters." If any workingman has been deceived he has been deceived by his own leaders. Mr. Wilson has practiced no duplicity.

The inclusion of labor unions and farmers' organizations by the Supreme Court in its interpretation of the anti-trust law has resulted in some striking inconsistencies in the government's relations with such organizations.

The agricultural department has been urging farmers to form cooperative marketing organizations. It has devised plans for such organizations and spent large sums of money to impress upon the farmers the benefit of organization. Yet when these plans have been submitted to the department of justice to find if they come within the inhibitions of the anti-trust law, the department has refused to give an opinion. Its attitude has been:

"Go ahead and see! If it's legal, you'll be acquitted. If it's illegal, we'll send you to jail!"

Mr. Wilson, we take it, believes that if they organize they ought to go to jail. He's true to his principles: Every man for himself—the devil take the hindmost!—Milwaukee Leader.

IN HIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine under the heading, "Creede Resurrected," appears a lengthy article from the pen of J. J. Kennedy. The communication is worthy of admiration, as it comes from the pen of a man who uses no embellishments to express his thoughts and opinions.

His article is couched in plain, simple language that can be readily understood by the average working man, and the points made in his article will appeal strongly to men of close observation. Men who stand outside the pale of organized labor offer many specious excuses for their failure in joining hands with their fellowmen in a movement to advance the material interests of the working class. These men who stand apart from organized labor are perfectly willing to accept all the benefits that may accrue from the presence of the labor organization in a mining district, but they are reluctant in paying their pro-rata share in the maintenance of the only organization that protects the employé in the industrial field.

There are some men who claim to be Socialists who look upon the labor organization as retarding the growth and development of the political movement which is looked upon by them as the only means by which labor is to win economic liberty.

These men do not seem to realize that there must be industrial solidarity, ere labor can show class solidarity at the ballot box.

It is beyond the comprehension of man to conceive of political unity among the working class while divided and scattered on the industrial field.

Industrial and political solidarity, mean the overthrow of capitalism and the emancipation of labor.

Living in the Past

IN IMPOSING SENTENCE upon the convicted officials of the cash register trust, Judge Hollister of Cincinnati, said: "You men belong to the walk of life which should set the example. You have lost the opportunity that was given you by the methods which you pursued. In your desire for gain you forgot everything else. The government is strong enough to protect its people, whether this protection extends to the transportation of dynamite across the land for the purpose of blowing up bridges or to the laying of hands upon men who seek to stifle competition by illegal business methods." Judge Hollister's remarks ought to be read by every American citizen—Durango Democrat.

The remarks of Judge Hollister show conclusively that he belongs to the age of the stage coach and the ox-cart. The man who stands for competition whether on the bench or in the humblest walks of life, demonstrates that his grasp of economics is narrow and contracted, and that he scarcely realizes that the world moves. Men who "seek to stifle competition by illegal business methods" are looked upon as *criminals* by Judge Hollister, but the question arises, what constitutes *illegal business methods*? The Cash Register trust has been prosecuted on the grounds that it is a *monopoly* and yet, monopoly is but the natural results of the very system which we support and uphold. The man who carried passengers on a stage or who delivered freight through the means of the ox-team some fifty years ago had *cause* to prosecute the railroads, on the ground that the railroads *stifled competition*.

The railroads relegated to the scrap-pile the business of the stage coach and the ox-team, but owners of stage lines and ox-teams finding their business destroyed through the railroads, had no standing in court under the plea that the railroads *stifled competition*. The student of economics knows that *competition* means death and that *co-operation* means life.

It is but natural that men in trade, commerce and finance shall combine, for in combination, that waste is eliminated that is found in competition.

The trust is the product of our industrial system, and the legislative body that provides penalties against men who combine in business and the court that imposes fines or imprisonment against men simply because they have entered combines to escape the disastrous effects of competition, are blind to the system that makes it absolutely necessary for men to come together in great combinations.

The man in commerce, finance or industry who stands alone in these days of amalgamation is doomed, for he can only protect his individual interests by placing such interests behind the bulwarks of the trust.

When the people reach a certain standard of intelligence they will not denounce the trust, but will demand that trusts shall become the collective property of all the people, and through collective ownership, industrial oppression will be eliminated. In other words, the trusts privately owned are teaching the people that an industrial democracy is the remedy that will cure our economic ills.

The Slime of the Slanderers

THE SYNDICALIST published at Chicago, Illinois, had the following to say editorially of the generosity manifested by the delegates of the United Mine Workers of Illinois towards the striking miners of West Virginia:

"The Illinois miners in convention amid the wildest enthusiasm, voted to assess themselves \$100,000 for the benefit of the West Virginia strikers. They also voted to give them the remaining \$800,000 in their treasury if it becomes necessary. This incident clearly proves that the miners' union is "an adjunct of the capitalist class."

In order that the readers of the Magazine may know something about the freaks who are responsible for such lunacy, it is only necessary to relate that one Jay Fox who was formerly a promoter of a defunct sheet known as the "Agitator" is editor, while another peculiar type of male mechanism known as W. Z. Foster, is manager.

Both of these so-called *revolutionists*, who are advocates of syndicalism "direct action" "sabotage" or any other old propaganda that appeals to men who are more impulsive than thoughtful, are now engaged boosting for the I. W. W., and urging members of the I. W. W., to get inside the bona-fide labor organizations in order that they may be captured for that hungry horde of professional hoodlums whose *free-speech fiascos* are no longer yielding dividends.

Let us analyse the editorial paragraph of "The Syndicalist, this miserable rag, that brands the United Mine Workers of America as "an adjunct of the Capitalist Class," simply because, the delegates in an annual convention in the state of Illinois voted \$100,000 to the striking miners of West Virginia and further declare that their whole treasury of \$800,000 is at the command of the victims of corporate oppression providing it is needed to wrest victory from the soulless coal-barons of a state, that seems to know no law or constitution that gives any recognition to human rights.

An organization that is willing to empty its treasury in a battle against greed and for human liberty, is branded as "an adjunct of Capitalism" by an I. W. W. sheet, whose scribblers were never known to make a personal sacrifice in aid of struggling humanity.

Had the United Mine Workers' of Illinois no money in its treasury to give to the starving victims of corporate greed in West Virginia and refused to assess themselves, but decreed to *bum* other organizations for the funds to fight plutocracy, in the thug ruled and Cos-sack-ridden coal fields of West Virginia then the "Syndicalist and other slander-slinging organs of the yelping dervishes would have hailed such a bankrupt organization as *revolutionary* and worthy of bearing the seal of Class-consciousness, but the United Mine Workers' are men of the labor movement, who believe in *taxing themselves* to fight the battles of the working class, and because they levy such assessments *on themselves* as will provide a treasury whose funds are used to keep men, women and children from enduring the agonies of want during strikes and lockouts, they are members of an organization, that is "an adjunct of the Capitalist Class."

Had the United Mine Workers established soup-houses for chronic vagrants and veteran booze-guzzlers on money filched from laboring men, under the guise of *free speech*; had the membership been leeches and parasites and "worked the workers" with circulars that shamed truth and crowned falsehood with respectability, then such men would be worthy of the disgusting flattery of the moral and mental cripples of the *Bummer*.

Real union men should give this paragraph of "The Syndicalist" serious consideration, and when another appeal for funds comes from the promoters of the "Slander Syndicate," let it be known that workless beggars cannot spew their slime on the United Mine Workers and escape with impunity.

Liberty

Eugene V. Debs.

LIBERTY is not a word of modern coinage. Liberty and slavery are primal words, like good and evil, right and wrong; they are opposites and coexistent.

There has been no liberty in the world since the gift, like sunshine and rain, came down from heaven, for the maintenance of which man has not been required to fight, and man's complete degradation is secured only when subjugation and slavery has sapped him of the last spark of the noble attributes of his nature and reduced him to the unresisting inertness of a clod.

The theme tonight is personal liberty; or, giving it its full height, depth and breadth, American liberty, something that Americans have been accustomed to eulogize since the foundation of the Republic, and multiplied thousands of them continue in the habit to this day because they do not recognize the truth that in the imprisonment of one man in defiance of all constitutional guarantees, the liberties of all are invaded and placed in peril. In saying this, I conjecture I have struck the keynote of alarm.

For the first time in the records of all the ages, the inalienable rights of man, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," were proclaimed, July 4th, 1776.

It was then that crowns, scepters, thrones and the divine right of

kings to rule, sunk together, and man expanded to glorious liberty and sovereignty. It was then that the genius of Liberty, speaking to all men in the commanding voice of Eternal Truth bade them assert their heaven-decreed prerogatives and emancipate themselves from bondage. It was a proclamation countersigned by the Infinite—and man stood forth the coronated sovereign of the world, free as the tides that flow, free as the winds that blow, and on that primal morning when creation was complete, the morning stars and the sons of God, in anthem chorus, sang the song of liberty. It may be a fancy, but within the limitless boundaries of the imagination I can conceive of no other theme more appropriate to weave into the harmonies of freedom. The Creator had surveyed his work and pronounced it good, but nothing can be called good in human affairs with liberty eliminated. As well talk of air without nitrogen, or water without oxygen, as of goodness without liberty.

It does not matter that the Creator has sown with stars the fields of ether and decked the earth with countless beauties for man's enjoyment. It does not matter that air and ocean teem with the wonders of innumerable forms of life to challenge man's admiration and investigation. It does not matter that nature spreads forth all her scenes of beauty and gladness and pours forth all the melodies of her myriad-tongued voices for man's delectation. If liberty is ostracised and exiled, man is a slave, and the world rolls in space and whirls around the

sun a gilded prison, a domed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must still stand forth a blotch amidst the shining spheres of the sidereal heavens, and those who cull from the vocabularies of nations living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostrophize liberty, are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle and infernal art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the world is paralyzed by the indescribable crime.

Strike the fetters from the slave, give him liberty and he becomes an inhabitant of a new world. He looks abroad and beholds life and joy in all things around him. His soul expands beyond all boundaries. Emancipated by the genius of Liberty, he aspires to communion with all that is noble and beautiful and feels himself allied to all the higher order of intelligences; and he walks abroad, redeemed from animalism, ignorance and superstition, a new being throbbing with glorious life.

What pen or tongue, from primeval man to the loftiest intellect of the present generation, has been able to fittingly anathematize the more than satanic crime of stealing the jewel of liberty from the crown of manhood and reducing the victim of the burglary to slavery or to prison, to gratify those monsters of iniquity who for some inscrutable reason are given breath to contaminate the atmosphere and poison every fountain and stream designed to bless the world!

It may be questioned if such interrogatories are worth the time required to state them and I turn from their consideration to the actualities of my theme. As Americans, we have boasted of our liberties and continue to boast of them. They were once the nation's glory, and, if some have vanished, it may be well to remember that a remnant still remains. Out of prison, beyond the limits of Russian injunctions, out of reach of a deputy marshal's club, above the throttling clutch of corporations and the enslaving power of plutocracy, out of range of the government's machine guns and knowing the location of judicial traps and deadfalls, Americans may still indulge in the exaltation of liberty, though pursued through every lane and avenue of life by the baying hounds of usurped and unconstitutional power, glad if when night lets down her sable curtains, they are out of prison, though still the wage-slaves of a plutocracy which, were it in the celestial city, would wreck every avenue leading up to the throne of the Infinite by stealing the gold with which they are paved and then debauch Heaven's supreme court to obtain a decision that the command "thou shalt not steal" is unconstitutional.

Liberty, be it known, is for those only who dare strike the blow to secure and retain the priceless boon. It has been written that the "love of liberty with life is given" and that life itself is an inferior

gift; that with liberty exiled life is a continuous curse and that "an hour of liberty is worth an eternity of bondage." It would be an easy task to link together gilded periods extolling liberty until the mind, weary with delight, becomes oblivious of the fact that while dreaming of security, the blessings we magnified had, one by one and little by little disappeared emphasizing the truth of the maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Is it worth while to iterate that all men are created free and that slavery and bondage are in contravention of the Creator's decree and have their origin in man's depravity?

If liberty is a birthright which has been wrested from the weak by the strong or has been placed in peril by those who were commissioned to guard it as Gheber priests watch the sacred fires they worship, what is to be done? Leaving all other nations, kindred and tongues out of the question, what is the duty of Americans? Above all, what is the duty of American workingmen whose liberties have been placed in peril? They are not hereditary bondsmen. Their fathers were free born—their sovereignty none denied and their children yet have the ballot. It has been called "a weapon that executes a free man's will as lightning does the will of God." It is a metaphor pregnant with life and truth. There is nothing in our government it can not remove or amend. It can make and unmake Presidents and Congresses and courts. It can abolish unjust laws and consign to eternal odium and oblivion unjust judges, strip from them their robes and gowns and send them forth unclean as lepers to bear the burden of merited obloquy as Cain with the mark of a murderer. It can sweep away trusts, syndicates, corporations, monopolies, and every other abnormal development of the money power designed to abridge the liberties of workingmen and enslave them by the degradation incident to poverty and enforced idleness, as cyclones scatter the leaves of the forest. The ballot can do all this and more. It can give our civilization its crowning glory—the co-operative commonwealth.

To the unified hosts of American workingmen fate has committed the charge of rescuing American liberties from the grasp of the vandal horde that have placed them in peril, by seizing the ballot and wielding it to regain the priceless heritage and to preserve and transmit it without scar or blemish to the generations yet to come.

"Snatch from the ashes of their sires
The embers of their former fires,
And he who in the strife expires
Will add to theirs a name of fear
That Tyranny shall quake to hear."

The "Bummery" in Denver

THE VOLUNTARY VAGRANTS of Denver who claim to be members of that perpetually distressed organization known as the I. W. W. are becoming desperate at the manner in which the *Bums* are being neglected in Colorado's largest city. Under the heading "On to Denver," we find the following in "Solidarity," published at New Castle, Pa.:

Denver, Colo., March 11.

Forward, march, you fighters, and come to the aid of Local 26. You must realize that a crime is being committed here in Denver. The police are breaking the law, crying: "To hell with the Constitution of the United States." There has been going on for seven weeks a fight for free speech, and our men have not responded as they did at Spokane, Fresno and San Diego. Are you going to desert us now in our need and let the I. W. W. go down in defeat from the purple guards of the capitalists.

Again Local 26 asks you to come and help the fellow-workers who are behind the bars awaiting your aid. You know what it means to lose this fight; Local 26 will be put out of existence, and not only this local, but many others who depend upon the street corners to reach a certain class of slaves.

Put Denver on the map. Give the purple pups a lesson in direct action and what the I. W. W. really is. Let Chief O'Neill know that we are an organization of many and not a few, and that an injury to one is an injury to all. If, on the other hand, there be those who cannot come, let them hold meetings and send resolutions of protest to Governor Ammons and Mayor Arnold to put a stop to this outrage. Every little protest will help us and give the mayor and Chief O'Neill something to think about.

Yours for industrial freedom,

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 26.

The above letter sent to "Solidarity" and written by one Peter Murray, who is too strong to work, contains about as glaring falsehoods as generally flow from the pens of the literary celebrities of the "Bummery."

There is no "free speech" fight going on in Denver. There is no one being persecuted by the city authorities. A few professional tramps came to Denver a few months ago who claimed to be members of the I. W. W. and were given permission to speak at a certain corner on a certain street.

But as this corner and street was but a loafing resort for the unemployed and as the licensed jawsmiths discovered that these unemployed could not afford to make daily donations to the *Bums* who worked their mouths, it was decreed at a caucus held by the beneficiaries of the "Bummery" that the soap-box must be moved to a street where sufficient ducats could be secured to keep the "Bummery" in *soup*.

The police authorities refused the *Bummery* the new location selected by the Ciceros, and when they persisted in speaking on a street denied them by the authorities of Denver, they were arrested and charged with vagrancy, to which charge the "Bummery" pleaded guilty.

There is no violation of legal rights in Denver by the police force and if these vagrants had been unjustly dealt with, the labor movement of Denver would have taken up the fight and furnished the necessary funds to defray all legitimate expenses of a battle in court. But the "Bummery" in Denver knows that its letter in "Solidarity" is a brazen and shameless lie, but the Bummery realizes that some dupes may be caught who will believe that "free speech is in danger in Denver, Colorado." The dupe who sends any money to Denver, thinking that he is aiding a fight for "free speech" is more to be pitied than blamed, for his mental condition demands that his friends should take care of him.

Ascertain the Cause

NOWADAYS almost everybody is in favor of the social ownership of all public utilities—street railways, gas, etc.—and all are agreed that it would be a good thing if the government would take over the railroads and such trusts as the Steel Trust, but the trouble is that we can not see that the social ownership of necessary things is the only way to secure the happiness and freedom of all.

It is frequently pointed out that the private ownership of necessary things is at the root of the colossal corruption that is eating the heart out of our boasted democracy. We know that the condition of the workers in the great industries is inhuman and degrading, while the masters of these plants are millionaires many times over and made so out of the sweat and blood of those who labor in return for a bare ex-

istence; and everybody knows, too, that the deaths in our industrial life are far greater than that of an army in war time yet we try to pour oil on these running social sores with never a thought of attacking the disease and never a move to abolish the cause. Everywhere we see goodness and energy poured out to bind up the wounds of society, and we give, in the name of charity, a Christmas dinner to hundreds of starving men, but make no move to secure them justice the other days of the year.

In a certain asylum they test out the patient by placing him in a room where there is an open faucet with the water pouring onto the floor, and tell him to clean up the room. Now, if the patient is very very crazy he will try to mop up the water—just as we do—but if he is not altogether too far gone, he will turn off the faucet and then proceed to clean up the floor.

“And isn't it time that we, ourselves, began to stop the flow of corruption and poverty that is festering in our midst to-day?” Instead of tinkering with symptoms, instead of trying to convict the men who corrupt, let us abolish the cause of the corruption; and in-

stead of railing at the millionaires who make their wealth out of the competition of the workers for a job, let us make the industries the common property of all, so that all men can have access to the machinery and land that they need in order to make a living and reap the full product of their toil.

The remedy is so clear and so simple that the more enlightened men and women are to-day looking for the sources of our social misery, and are finding it in the fact that the workers are divorced from the means of providing themselves and their loved ones with the necessary things of life, while a few men claiming ownership of all the gifts of nature and of all that the genius of man has discovered, are using their power to wring more profit out of those who must use them in order to live. No man is fit to have such power over the lives of other men, and this is the cause of the misery and the wholesale corruption that poisons our life to-day, and the only thing worth while—the only thing worth living for—is to get into the fight for humanity, of restoring to the people the right to life, the right to apply their labor and the undiminished product of their toil.—Norman Dunbury in 'Frisco “Labor Clarion.”

A Chain Is As Strong As Its Weakest Link

WE POINT OUT recently how the capitalist employers array one nationality against another in order to keep their workers in subjection. The workers must meet these tactics of the capitalists by organizing all the workers, regardless of racial lines.

There is an old saying that “a chain is as strong as its weakest link.” This saying is absolutely true of organized labor. We are as strong as the weakest among us—and no stronger. Therefore, we must make special efforts to organize those groups which are in the most defenseless condition.

If the standard of living of those who are now organized into trade unions is to be maintained, the millions of immigrants who are now unorganized must be brought into these organizations or organized into new unions. Otherwise, whenever there is a strike there will always be thousands of non-union workers ready to take the strikers' places. Moreover, with the development of modern industry the capitalists are seeking to displace the skilled workers by the unskilled. This means that the unskilled must be organized just as strongly as the skilled in order to maintain living wage standards and to improve working conditions.

During the next five years the labor movement of America should spend millions of dollars to educate and organize the immigrants, both economically and politically. Every million dollars spent in such organization and education will save tens of millions in strike benefits and loss of wages.

The trades union movement has proved its usefulness by securing

to the workers higher wages, shorter hours and improved sanitary conditions. Its continuous and rapid growth within the last two decades, in the industrial centers of the world, manifests its inherent mission in the gradual solution of the economic problems which confront the relations between labor and capital.

The working women constitute another great industrial group who have been sadly neglected. Out of the five or six million women engaged in industrial pursuits less than one hundred thousand are organized into trade unions. The capitalists are hiring women because they can get them cheaper than men.

Unless the women are organized, not only will their own wages be low, but they will undermine the wages and working conditions of the men. Therefore, from self-interest, if nothing else, those who are now organized in trade unions should make every effort to organize the working women.

It is only a question of time before the women will have the ballot in every state in the Union. They already vote in six states. Therefore it is necessary that they should be organized politically to stand side by side with their brothers in the struggle for political and economic freedom.

The labor movement of America can no longer take a purely defensive position. We must begin an aggressive battle from coast to coast to organize every group of workers, both politically and economically. Our chief weapon in this struggle must be education.—Amalgamated Journal.

Shall This Man Be Left to His Enemies?

WE ARE unfeignedly glad to see that those powerful and intelligent trade union bodies, the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America, have decided to come to the aid of the famous labor lawyer, Clarence S. Darrow, who is about financially ruined through litigation forced on him by vengeful capitalism, not merely as an outcome of the McNamara trial, but as a result of his legal struggles in the cause of labor for a generation.

Though once acquitted of the charge of bribery, and once the jury was able to agree, his enemies are still pressing the same charge, and the third trial is set for a few days hence. That one of the objects of this persecution is his financial ruin is too palpable for denial, and whatever else they may fail in, this result is practically certain.

We feel assured that thousands of Socialist party members not connected with either the W. F. M. or the U. M. W. of A. will comprehend the nature and vital importance of this fight and participate with those trade union bodies in assisting to finance it. For this reason we

direct attention to it editorially, though it has already been noted at considerable length in our news columns.

Donations can be sent to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo. It may not be possible that organized labor and the Socialist party combined can ever reimburse Clarence Darrow for the time, energy, ability and money he has expended in championing the cause of labor in the courts of the relentless capitalist enemy but at least we can see to it that he does not go down under the feet of the common adversary for mere lack of money to conduct his defense. At the very least, we owe this man that much.

There is no bounds to the vengeance that capitalism, under the pretext of “justice,” would wreak upon Darrow had it an absolutely free hand. To some extent at least we can checkmate its infamous design. Darrow has fought for us for a generation. We can at least fight for him for a few months as a small return for his services, even if we cannot fully reciprocate.—New York Call.

Intelligence Will Liberate Humanity

REV. JOHN W. LANGDALE delivered an address recently in the Avondale Methodist Church at Cincinnati taking for his subject “The Problem of Poverty.”

The clerical gentleman handled his subject without gloves and his bare-knuckle jolts must have wounded the sensitive feelings of well-fed and well-groomed church members.

Langdale declared that “extreme wealth on one hand and poverty on the other are the evils of civilization.”

He contended that while charity may cover a multitude of sins, it also created sin, and that many of the donations given to hospitals and similar institutions was but conscience money given by those who felt that they owed something to humanity. Langdale does not believe in the “blessings of poverty” for he declared that “poverty is a sister of death and a cousin of hell.”

The ideas expressed by this preacher demonstrate that he is not shackled by the hoary dogmas of a past age, but that he has heard the

mutterings of discontent from the impoverished slaves of a nation that boasts of democracy.

Men of the Langdale type in the church, are realizing that promises of sumptuous apartments for the *poor* in a world that is merely based on creeds, will no longer placate the victims of industrial oppression whose misery is due to the economic wrongs of a system, that enthrones the dollar and degrades humanity.

Men in the ranks of labor who read and think, believe that it should not be necessary for human beings to die from the effects of poverty in order to win that promised inheritance of an invisible world, but that joy and happiness should reign upon earth, and that poverty can be swept from the face of this old planet, when the victims of poverty unite and decree that the comparatively few shall no longer revel in luxury and splendor on the sweat and suffering of the many.

Ignorance is the greatest enemy of the human race, but ignorance is rapidly being dispelled by lessons that are being learned in the cruel school of experience.

Detective Burns Soliciting Business

THE FOLLOWING is a circular letter sent out by the William J. Burns National Detective Agency to employers, soliciting their patronage.

The WILLIAM J. BURNS NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc.
Representing American Bankers Association.
308 Hinkley Block.

Seattle, Wash, March 12, 1913.

Gentlemen:

We desire to call your attention to our industrial department, wherein we maintain a competent force of experienced operatives, comprising every nationality and occupation.

Our system of inspection and checking of employes must certainly appeal to every business man who desires to secure the most efficient service from them, and to know whether they are honest, loyal and working together as one, without friction, finally attaining profits.

Agitators are a detriment to any business, and by eliminating these, strikes and all other labor troubles are controlled, prevented or reduced to a minimum.

By having a secret service operating in your plant, you can know just what is going on at all times. They mix up with the employes, finding out just how they feel towards their employers—just what their grievances are, if any.

They being skilled, scrutinize the work and carefully point out the defects, if any exist. They in addition to the information, furnish a

good day's work, thereby making the cost of the information furnished comparatively slight to you.

You pay a large amount of money each year for fire insurance, employers' liability insurance, etc. Why not pay a modest premium to insure yourself against labor troubles? Also to insure yourself in favor of efficiency?

No matter what you may have in mind, we would be pleased to take it up with you further, and respectfully ask an interview for one of our representatives.

Very truly yours,

The WILLIAM J. BURNS NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc.
WALTER R. THAYER, *Manager*.

The above letter is similar in character to the circular letters sent out by all other agencies that furnish spies and spotters for employers of labor. The vast majority of moral degenerates who are on the payroll of detective agencies are criminals, for even Burns himself has declared openly that almost all detectives are "crooks."

Burns stands no higher in the scale of manhood or honor than the "crooks" whom he desires to place in mines, mills and factories at so much per "crook."

Detective agencies are no longer engaged in uncovering criminals, but are continually engaged in conspiracies to fasten crime on members of organized labor. The detective agency has been made the ally of employers' associations, manufacturers' associations and mine operators' associations, and were it not for the revenue received from the combinations that are fighting the labor movement, the detective agencies would go out of business.

An Eloquent Review of the Trials at Indianapolis

MISS MARY FIELD, the brilliant writer who was sent to Indianapolis to report the proceedings of the trial of the Iron Workers, for "organized labor" of San Francisco, has returned to her home.

On her journey home Miss Field by invitation of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles stopped off in the city of General Otis and the M. & M. Association, and was tendered a banquet by her host of admirers. Miss Field and Clarence Darrow were the guests of honor, and after the guests had dined, many speeches were made by those present.

Clarence Darrow delivered a masterly and eloquent address, and was followed by Miss Field, whose review of the great trial at Indianapolis as published in *The Citizen*, is worthy of perusal by every member of organized labor in this country.

Miss Field spoke as follows:

We were told by the newspapers that a "trial" of some forty odd defendants took place in Indianapolis last fall. As usual we have been misinformed. No such procedure occurred. A farce-tragedy was, however, enacted in the Indianapolis Federal Court. The last scene of which was the "conviction" of thirty-eight labor leaders.

In these lofty court rooms with their suppressions and stilted formalities, their marble and mahogany, their subservient attaches, it is more difficult to recognize the class struggle than out on the crude industrial field. Here the struggle is written in more subtle and hidden terms. Here capital, wealth, education, law, is imposing, omnipotent. Into these courts labor comes as defendant with his cheap clothes, his ungrammatical speech, his ignorance of the wiles of the law. He hears the word, that holy word of the courts, "precedent," echo and re-echo through the sacred stillness and he knows that his case has no precedent. For his problem is one of life and not of property; that the question of his guilt or innocence is one which cannot be decided by the yellow, musty books of the past to which a prejudiced judge turns for authority.

"Steel Armored Court."

There was a judge in Indianapolis in that steel armored court. Had he and the district attorney been paid by the United States Steel Corporation for their services, they could not have more expeditiously and more eagerly have served their master. Whether the conscious or unconscious tool of that great corporation makes no difference in the result. Thin of body, narrow of soul, meager of vision was the judge, the epitome of the steel trust, itself, masterly of mind, heartless and bloodless. From the outside of the case it was apparent that counsel for the defense was there in court only "by courtesy." So arrogant, so overbearing, so intolerant was the judge that it was well nigh impossible for counsel for the defense to present their case. With threats of contempt proceedings, with constant beratings, the lawyers for the defense were hampered and intimidated and made to appear to the jury as criminals themselves.

The district attorney prosecuted the case with the ferocity and brutality of a wolf. All the prejudice and hatred of the class he so ably serves rose and fell in his voice as it roared its own vast virtue, and belated forth labor's mighty sins. A butcher with a college education is District Attorney Miller, who cannot see beyond the glittering cleaver of the law with which he fills his victims.

The jurymen were old Hoosiers. Much of the time they slumbered. What did they, Indiana farmers, know of the vast struggle out in a world beyond their farms? What did they who walked securely in their corn fields know of the men who risked their lives daily on spans and

beams girders? What could they in their stupid security and drowsy ignorance know of the colossal power that sought to crush, to reduce to slavery these defendants. As well bolster up twelve corpses! the jury, as required in all jury service, were men of property. Their sympathy was with capital, with precedent, with capital's methods of taking life.

An Impossible Task

But aside from all these considerations it was humanly impossible to weigh and consider so vast an amount of evidence as poured down upon that jury and to measure justly thereby the degree of guilt of the various defendants. Dozens of hotel registers, photographs, dynamite cases, tin cans, handwriting, suit cases circus posters bills of lading, caps, theater tickets, newspaper clippings, fuzes, 400 letters, 3,000 witnesses, magazines, picture postals, wire and umbrella handles rattled down upon the jury.

No wonder they threw up their hands and in one day said all but two—they had to say one or two to give an impression of careful deliberation—were guilty on all counts or on 1040 points! Then inability to sift "the just from the unjust" was evinced by the fact that the judge immediately set aside their verdict and let five more victims of a jury's justice out of the steel trap.

For the human mind—and I am not sure these minds were human—to try a case involving the collection and individual guilt of forty defendants, involving questions of greater or less responsibility, involving great social issues as well as technical or legal guilt is absolutely impossible,—even with a fair and unbiased jury.

Burn's Men Pillars

As to the evidence: The temple of justice erected by the prosecutors rested upon those noble pillars, Burns' detectives and labor's betrayers; upon men, who though in the employ of the government received their pay from the Steel Trust. Robert J. Foster, "chief investigator" for the Steel Trust, a man of disreputable character and history dishonorably discharged from the U. S. Army, a ruffian by nature and by occupation was one of the chief witnesses for the government. All the letters of the Structural Steel Workers introduced into evidence were branded with the initials "R. J. F." of the Steel Trust.

The keystone in the carefully constructed arch of the Steel Trust Conspiracy case vs. Labor, was the malignant, malicious McManigal and about him were mortared the testimony of informers, stool pigeons, traitors, labor haters and liars. It is an old story that men should save their own lives by betraying their fellows, but it remained for the McManigal, the dime-novel hero, his little ego inflated to bursting, to take the stand and to send his brothers behind bars, in a spirit of joy. Not a sign of contrition for his own deeds, not a quaver of sympathy at the sight of the wife and little child of the defendant whom he was involving in his gleeful recital, not a gesture of pity, not a twinge of sorrow, not a shadow of remorse! McManigal is enough to make the whole human race of which he is a member bow its head in shame.

Mass of Evidence

Four hundred letters out of the 60,000 stolen from the Iron workers headquarters were introduced into evidence, and of these 400 only bits, slivers, sentences were taken. "Dynamite," "Conspiracy," they all spelled to the noisy district attorney. But he failed to see thro' his steel rimmed glasses, in all these letters a record of a great class struggle of men battling for life against inhuman odds; to read therein the

old, old story of work, hard, dangerous, monotonous work, of privation; of fear; of winter; of sacrifice; of brotherhood and of death.

The technical question of "guilt" or "innocence" of these men is a matter which greatly interests the Steel Trust and its servants, Burns, Fredericks, Miller, Otis, Foster. Labor, however, sees something greater than the petty issue of capital's courts. It sees the class struggle in which this Indianapolis farce is but an incident. Labor sees beneath the polish of mahogany, the richness of environment, the deathlike stillness of these courts. Labor sees that back of this immediate question of lesser guilt or innocence looms mountain-high the greater guilt of the Steel Corporation. To capital's charge of "21 innocent lives," to the steel tears that the charge elicits, Labor replies, "21,000 lives, aye and more!" Lives, broken and crushed and mangled, or dying the slower death of starvation and privation. When capital points its bloody fingers to the Times disaster, Labor points its wasted hand to the death roll of the iron workers, to the poverty-swept hills of Homestead and McKee's Rocks! Labor answers Capital, "It may be that our brothers, driven in the frenzy of despair in their impatience at slower, surer methods, have attacked the citadel of capital with violence. But if they have, Labor refuses to join the manhunt for vengeance, for Labor understands, and Labor refuses to sing in the chorus with Burns, Foster and Miller."

Gates of Prison

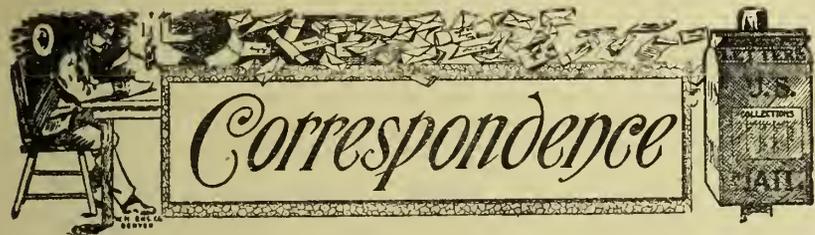
Labor knows too, that these questions of social maladjustments cannot be solved in the Courts of Property. Labor knows that when a working man enters these portals, "Guilty" is the sentence already prepared for him; that invisibly and invincibly behind the judge's chair lie the gates of the penitentiary.

Labor should not be surprised that Judge Anderson "exercised undue haste" in accelerating the movement of the defendants to Leavenworth. The train for the conveyance of "75 or more passengers of Leavenworth" was submitted to the jury. The jury having "deliberated" one day, slept on their verdict Friday night, bringing in their instructions,—I mean their verdict,—Saturday morning, thus making it impossible, as courts close Saturday noon, to secure the customary stay of sentence which is issued upon taking an appeal to the higher courts.

Monday morning the men were sentenced, openly paraded through the streets, followed by moving picture men, and subjected to the humiliation and indignity of the stares of the curious throngs.

Society Like Ostrich

By Tuesday morning the men were in jail, peans of praise were ascending to the skys, from the goldthroats of the press, and society, ostrich-like with its head in the sand, rejoiced that now once more it was safe. And in the din of capital's rejoicing, the deep mutter from the hills of Pittsburg is scarcely heard!



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bernhard Tilly, who came to America in the early part of the year 1870, and was then about 18 years of age. He came from Brakel, Hoxter county, Westphalen, Germany, and is now near 60 years old. When last heard from was in the year 1890, and was then working in a silver mine at Kingston, Sierra county, New Mexico. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Ferdinand Neusius, 494 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Ymir, B. C., March 19, 1913.
Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colorado:
Anyone knowing the present address of William Girvan, Belfast, Ireland, will please send his address to his daughter, Miss Sarah Girvan, 38 Clara St., Belfast, Ireland. Left the Ymir district about November 1, 1912.
W. B. McISAAC, Secretary.

USE THE LABEL.

Denver, Colo., March 28, 1913.
Editor Miners' Magazine:
If you can afford a little space in your valuable magazine I wish to say that the Carpenters' District Council of the city of Denver have been successful in getting their label on all goods manufactured by The Rocky Mountain Casket Company, located at No. 888 South Broadway, in the city of Denver, and any patronage that your brother members can put this way will be highly appreciated by the Brotherhood of Carpenters.
As this is the only casket factory west of Chicago using the label, we would like to see it made a success.
Thanking you for your favor, we remain Yours fraternally,
CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL,
FRANK GARDELL, President.
BERT WHITE, Secretary

LOOK OUT FOR THIS FRAUD.

Spokane, Wash., March 18, 1913.
All City Central Labor Councils and Friends, Greeting:
In order that we may protect the labor organizations and members, also business men of the country from being defrauded, it becomes necessary for the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Council to warn all city central labor councils and others that a man has been grafting, representing himself as being at the head of national label leagues and the Lord only knows how many other fake organizations he is at the head of.

This man, Louis LeClair, formerly a member of the Electrical Workers of this city, and at one time secretary of the local card and label league, has, as we have been informed, been passing off as a trade unionist, at the head of the above organization. He was kicked out of the movement in this city and advertised by our local labor paper.

We wish to warn everyone that he is a fake, and not entitled to the least consideration at the hands of the labor movement or its friends, and the sooner these facts are known to you all, the better for our movement, as any good trade unionist does not want this kind of a man grafting the public, and giving in turn a black eye to the labor movement of our country.

Trusting you will give this communication as much publicity as possible, we beg to remain,
Fraternally yours,

SPOKANE SECTIONAL CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,
(Seal) By J. R. Morford, Secretary.

VICTOR HUGO'S PROPHECY.

For four hundred years the human race has left its plain vestige behind. We enter now upon great centuries.

The sixteenth century will be known as the age of painters, the seventeenth will be termed the age of writers, the eighteenth the age of philosophers, the nineteenth the age of apostles and prophets.

To satisfy the nineteenth century it is necessary to be the painter of the sixteenth, the writer of the seventeenth, the philosopher of the eighteenth and it is necessary to have the inmate and holy love of humanity which constitutes an apostle and opens up a prophetic vista into the future.

In the twentieth century, war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, animosity will be dead, aristocracy will be dead, but MAN WILL LIVE.

For there will be one country—that country the whole earth; for all there will but one hope—that hope the whole heaven.

All hail, then, to that noble century, which shall own our children, and which our children shall inherit!

LABORS PROTECTIVE UNION NO. 8079 AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L. AND THE N. Y. S. F. OF L.

Mineville, New York, March 18, 1913.

To the Members of Organized Labor and sympathizers.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The strike at Mineville is still being fought, and the men and women of the district are making a determined stand against the inhuman and atrocious conduct of the companies and their deputized private police who have resorted to every possible expedient in their efforts to compel the strikers to return to work and break their own strike.

Superintendents and bosses have compelled a tribute of graft for jobs and the same for the privilege of living in company houses. Justice courts are operated for profit, and many, mostly foreigners, have been mercilessly exploited thereby, but after an investigation by a state department, nothing but a request to those involved, to resign, resulted, and the companies are now using these officials in their efforts to oust unionism from this district.

Men have been taken from their beds and compelled to work at the points of guns; others have been thrown into jail because they refused to become scabs. Men and women have been beaten and are practically without recourse at law, and now the strikers are being evicted and with their wives and children are fiendishly thrown out; little children three and four years of age, without shoes or stockings and otherwise woefully short of clothing, have been forced out at six o'clock in the morning into the snow and ice with the thermometer down near to the zero point. Babes in arms have received practically the same treatment, and motherhood has been made the laughing stock of the hired thugs employed by the greedy corporations. Families, without having time properly to dress themselves have been forced out at this early hour.

Jury trials have been denied our men where the statutes stipulate that they shall be given, and the will of the mine managers has superseded law in Mineville, and our workers do not propose to submit to these wrongs, and are determined to maintain their union and abolish the savage conditions to which the companies are endeavoring to keep them bound.

These are the things and conditions which our strikers are fighting. Will you not help in our struggle? We must have financial assistance to win our strike and we ask you to come to our aid with a donation at this time. Our men and women are satisfied to suffer the hardship of eviction, and many of them are practically without resources to continue the battle unless help is given.

Nothing stands in the way of victory now but the necessary money with which to continue the struggle. If you can, please respond immediately to our appeal.

Address all communications to James Young, Treasures, Mineville, Essex Co., New York.

H. B. WYKES, Secretary.
GEORGE WALDRON, President.
JOSEPH TYLKOFF, Organizer, A. F. of L.
JOSEPH D. CANNON, Organizer, W. F. M.

(Seal).

CREEDE RESURRECTED.

Creede Local, prominent by its prolonged silence, can once more claim for its membership about 60 per cent of eligibles working in and around the mines. This doesn't sound like closed-shop talk, nor does the present outlook indicate it will be in the immediate future, but through the activities of those alert to their best interests our union has increased from twenty to one hundred, or thereabouts, and though we may have most of the wheat separated from the chaff, our more active members have not despaired of their fixed hope of making this a thoroughly union camp, and actuated by this desire they keep knocking incessantly for admission to the small chamber of intellect, encompassed by a heavy bulwark of bone the chief asset of the non-union miner).

In the many excuses they offer for failure to join our ranks, there's nothing really new, and are interesting only to the extent of their absurdity. One will admit he one time belonged, and somehow in the language of the "Cousin Jack" he lost his bit drag with the boss, while another was inveigled into going out on strike one time in his whole life and remained out two long days and didn't win a thing, so what's the use? But the most surprising and inconsistent excuses come from a source least expected by any one familiar with the modern policies of our up-to-date economic movements.

We have a Socialist Local here, dominated in the main by members who consider it taking a step backward to belong to any branch of the trades union movement. Well, I belong myself to the Socialist party. I don't claim membership here any more since I found there's no law laid down by the Socialist party forcing me to retain membership in a Local of non-union miners, while I do know of a law that permits me to belong to one composed of union men when my application is not rejected.

I have many times heard the labor movement criticized for advancing too slowly, but it remained for some of our carping critics here to inform me it's in an advanced stage of retrogression. Of course, I can't state what kind of literature my esteemed friends read, but I fancy I smell the fumes of Dan De Leon's doctrine or, perchance, it's the aftermath of the voice of the late

saviour of man, who so recently contributed to our heretofore incomplete vocabulary the word "sabotage." In any event, we're content to know their attitude don't reflect the sentiment expressed by advanced thinkers, such as Kier Hardie, who recently reprimanded some of our Eastern comrades for standing aloof from their craft unions for reasons similar to the above set forth. Many non-union men here complain that to pay dues is unjust. I agree with them, especially as it applies to their case. For instance, the most of the non-union men here are working for a company that won't pay more than \$3 per day, while the union miners are, with three exceptions, getting \$3.50 per day.

You're right, Mr. Non-Union Miner, you're paying dues to the company to the tune of \$15 per month. That's too high. Come with us; we only charge \$1 per month and pay benefits besides. We are now considering the advisability of charging, what is termed here, the three-dollar wage scale, which we might in the future term a three-and-a-half minimum, and if we raise their wages, I presume it would do them no harm, just the same as their working for low wages will do us no good.

Yours for the advancement of Socialism over the trail blazed by unionism,
J. J. KENNEDY.

WOULD NOT CAST SOCIALISM INTO HELL, BUT CAST HELL OUT OF PEOPLE.

(By a Democrat.)

Editor Miner's Magazine:

I am in receipt of a marked copy of the "Rush Springs Herald, a paper published at Rush Springs, Oklahoma, containing an article by the editor, criticising, in somewhat vindictive spirit, an article which appeared in print entitled: "Shall Negroes be Burned at the Stake?" Said article being a contribution by my esteemed friend and brother, Hon. R. A. Dague, Creston, Ia.

It is not my purpose to enter into defense of brother Dague, nor the article which he is the author of, nor to discuss the tenets of Socialism but to plead an explanatory cause for said contribution and what led up to its conception, and, incidentally to express my views from the standpoint of a Democrat.

Brother Dague is an erudite humanitarian of the highest type, and is well qualified to defend himself, being a veteran in newspaper lore, an able lawyer and a versatile writer of national reputation.

What gave rise to the article? Brother Dague and myself are very congenial in our trend of thought; for the past twenty-five years we have been in almost weekly communication with each other, and are, very naturally interested in each other's welfare. A short time ago I mailed a newspaper clipping, taken from the "Salina Daily Union," Salina, Kansas, to my friend in Iowa. The clipping embodied an editorial interview between a prominent ex-judge of the south and the editor of the Daily Union, in which the ex-judge expressed his opinion regarding the method of punishment to be administered to negroes that are guilty of assaulting white women. In his interview the ex-judge proclaimed that the only remedy, and that which would have a terrorizing effect, was to "burn the negro at the stake."

The sentiment coming, as it did, from an ex-judge, appealed to me as being so monstrous and diabolical, that I hastened to forward the clipping to my friend Dague, knowing that he could not let such utterances pass without challenging their horribleness.

Crime is soul revolting, no matter how inflicted, but to repay a crime that has been committed, by committing another, and one that entails worse suffering and horror, is a double tragedy more damnable and murderous in its aspects than that which prompts the instigator to perpetrate an assault for the purpose of gratifying a beastly passion, inherited from ancestral parentage. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord," is in my opinion, a human acclaim, fraught with vicious, vendetta spirit, not sufficiently humanized to recognize the fact that, out of the same substance, the same birth were all mankind created. That the same Divine power implanted in all creative life, feelings and passions, and the subjecting of those feelings and passions are augmented or restrained in proportion to our environments, none of them to be destroyed by vicious and inhuman methods, but proper cultivation of their usages and when.

An assault, committed in the Southland, is no more revolting than if committed in some Northern state. The degree of beastliness is the same. I would not recall the old Mosaic law into practice by declaring in its behalf: "Tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye." Better still proclaim; "Father forgive them for they know what they do," is an edict far more potent in its effects for world building and the humanizing out of animalism and those base conditions in which the negro race were plunged by the infliction of slavery, dating back to the time of Egyptian bondage, carried to America by our Caucasian ancestors and here made subservient to passions of vices more degenerate and loathsome than the conditions described by the Apostle John, in his vision, in Revelations.

The living and the dead are approaching closer; the fires of hell are no longer a material belief nor an accepted reality, but on the contrary, a fancied place where vengeance is meted out to mortals for crimes committed whilst sojourning in a condition of ignorance, and obsessed condition of a morbid brain.

Students of science, psychologist, sociologist are a unit in declaring that conditions of evil, disease and criminal tendencies have their proscriptions on account of the mental conditions of society; that the ravisher is the legitimate offspring of a ravished motherhood, the thief a product of a propaganda whose mental attributes are based on functional lines of avarice and selfish greed. The whole human kingdom carries within the souls of humanity their own dungeons, purgatory, licentiousness and criminal desires, and, from these germinating hot-beds spring the fruits of the parent germ. Would it not be better to prepare better parents for the begetting of better offspring, than to kill the offspring because they are bad?

Now, Mr. Editor of the "Rush Springs Herald," endeavor to expunge from your feelings that spirit of the hyena and the jackall; drive from your soul all murderous thoughts; be not a breeding pool for foul and venomous hatred, but rather that you exemplify by living actions, the words of Him who condemned not the Magdalene nor the thieves upon the cross, but instead spake words of comfort and cheer. If such teachings are akin to Socialism, then I am an advocate of Socialism; I would not cast it into hell, but on the contrary cast hell out of the people's minds that insist on keeping it in their minds. I know of no more inspiring thought in which to close this article than by quoting an extract from one of Mrs. Felicia Hemen's poems, titled:

"Then would ye swing your brother up;
High up in heaven's clear air,
And place the image of your God
A dangling victim there?"

I. N. RICHARDSON,
Delphos, Kansas.

A BINGHAM PROBLEM.

"A fool in revolt is infinitely wiser than a philosopher forging an apology for his chains."—Kossuth.

The struggle of the miners in Bingham, Utah, has done much to test the sincerity of many of the men in their advocacy of unionism. The great body remain firm, but many, the fair-weather variety of unionists, question the righteousness of this attempt to boost the quality of the workers' existence

in the mining camp. The main opposition runs to seed on the sayings and actions of individuals. A hundred and one suppositions that cluster about the weaknesses of individual members are fathered by these critics in an attempt to despoil the principles of unionism. These men do not remark upon the strength that Nature may have blessed members with, the cementing force that makes for brotherhood they ignore in their counsels. They deal in human frailties and sum up with "There! The union is no good."

All the movements that have being in the ranks of labor they subject to a test that they would not dream of applying to Freemasonry, Republicanism or Christianity, for they appear to imagine that the mere advocacy and acceptance of the workingman's reform principles should immediately solve the wonderful problem of human nature; that all traits that distinguish one man from another should disappear from the ken of earth, and a sameness be wrought in the million and more personalities who give their troth to the cause. If unionism, struggling in an hostile environment, could accomplish such a miracle as they dream of, it would, indeed, be the power that would solve the riddle of the universe, and sustain the ideals, maybe, of some of the staunchest strikers; but, alas! what would become of the loophole—the wish to escape allegiance that seems to specialize on the reasonings of the parlor unionist?

One miner placarded unionism "a no-good proposition," because John Doe, who chanced to stay with his ideas of right, happened to owe him \$5 that he did not seem inclined to pay in a hurry. The ability to absorb booze, the thrift that enables one to tide over the hardships of the strike period, a few words spoken in a hot or unguarded moment, the grouchiness of some union man, an uneven distribution of relief funds, and what not, are thrown into the scales in an endeavor to outweigh the fact that "unity is strength," and that humanity has a right to strive for freedom and progress. These apologists may belong to the M. E. Church, but their allegiance to their creed never wavers if the pastor gets drunk or surrenders to some other personal weakness. The old political parties do not suffer from the accusations they may hurl at the antics discovered in the professional politician. Apparently they do not accredit the beliefs whispered in the House of God or the cut-and-dried warwhoops of the old parties with being able to muster such a magical force as they demand from unionism, viz., the perfection of amicable human dispositions.

What is liberty? As one defines it so we arrive at his meaning of life. If his definition includes a belief in the liberation of every thought and feeling that will elevate man he will be a rebel, a crank, a mortal misunderstood, a human who frets under the weight of chains riveted to his soul. If his meaning of the word is adjudged "safe and sane" by the ordinary mind, if it is bound by the narrow walls of job sanctity he will plod through life contented to bear the lot of a "from-hand-to-mouth" existence. The boss worshiper will conform to the rule of wrong, if it is constitutional; will oppose the introduction of the new; will combat anything that butts in to stay or ease his daily grind; will uphold the virtues of peonage. He will resent being branded "a slave," for his regard for his position evolves a dignity that finds fit environment in a chicken coop for its functions; he is the slave of a barbarian's definition of liberty. His brain moves and a chain rattles, but one must not offend him with the admonition, "You are no free man," for, verily, do not the gods of his crude imagination, the gods clustering about his daily grind, quiet every qualm of conscience so his life may go on undisturbed by the new gospel of hope? It is painful to think, particularly if one finds one's notions challenging the divinity of the quarter-of-a-loaf-is-better-than-no-loaf philosophy. Anyhow, one must find an excuse for one's actions, for his persistent evasions, if he would keep his berth in the beanery or in his master's affections, and what easier than to deny the worth of principles one accepted mechanically by simply pleading, "None of it for me; John Doe is a union man, and he swears." Yes! In troublous times motives are liable to be wilfully or otherwise misconstrued by other men so they may voice the right of their industrial debaucheries.

William Thurston Brown (the "Truth Seeker"), in a lecture in New York city, said: "Can he (man) live his best without any consciousness of having part in an order of things that transcends the petty interests of a hand-to-mouth existence?" After answering his own question with, "He can't" he proceeds as follows: "The challenging now and here is the arena for men. Political evolution has rejected once and for all the very notion of an individual savior or an individual salvation. For human society to turn its face again toward kings and autocrats of any kind, even toward so-called great leaders, would be to begin its march back to the bug and the worm. (Place not too much faith in individuals as the movers of mountains). The evolution of the human mind, of the moral sense, must as surely reject once for all the very notion of a moral or spiritual autocrat. (One shouldn't let one's ideas be moulded by others, or by their acts). Not that way lies life or happiness or freedom. Not that way lies manhood, self-realization, fulfillment. That life should be an art, that all the work of your hands, all the deeds of your life, all the output of your mind should be the free expression of your personality, and that all the noblest fruition of every individual life waits most of all for the arrival of that social solidarity and the consciousness of it, whose purpose is the freedom and fulfillment of the individual—these alone can put you or anyone in possession of an incentive, a motive, an ideal, an inspiration adequate to the needs of a worthy and efficient human life." Unity of purpose for individual elevation. Why be led away from our ideas of right by our prejudices or fears if in a united whole lies our advancement? Human nature is a combination of tragedy and comedy; it's funny, anyhow; yes! The situation in Bingham has shown the complexity of human nature. The critics of their fellows of the local have aided to more obscure the problem, for what perversity of consistency is theirs that confounds, disparagingly, sunlit principles with the physical and moral deformities of individuals on the one hand, while it applauds, without stint, in another sphere a philosophy or various "isms" that have their leperous adherents.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

Salt Lake City.

SIMCOVITCH AND FANNY.

(By Theresa Malkiel.)

"Judge, your honor," pleaded Simcovitch, a striking tailor, before a city magistrate.

"Your honor, my wife she is sick. I have a letter from a doctor. I cannot move now! I cannot pay my rent. I am out on strike. Your honor, give me time."

"You must move Thursday," said the judge curtly, without looking at the doctor's note.

"Aye, aye," muttered Simcovitch, "Twenty years in America and now on the street. For forty years I have handled the needle and shears, handled them early and late, in season and out of season, made heaps and heaps of new coats, fixed greater heaps of old coats. Black and blue and gray coats went through my hands until the hands grew unsteady, my eyesight dim.

"I am on strike," he continued mournfully, addressing nobody in particular, "not because I have anything against my boss. I am in no position to make terms now. I know my days have gone. I cannot keep up with the younger men. I ought to be glad to get as much as my boss gives me; I don't know if anybody would give me even that much.

"Do you know what it means to work forty years at making coats? What have I to show for all my work? Where is it all gone to? Who benefited by it? There's nobody that can say I did. I have never known what it means to have an extra dollar in my pocket. The money I made during the season went for food, clothing and the payment of debts. When I was idle,

I had to borrow all the time. What I would buy during the season would go to the pawnshop in time of slack. Everything went there. Fanny's ring, her suit, my coat, the new bedspread, the curtains, the blue and white tablecloth, the locket with my dead child's picture in it, and even the little shoes we took off from her feet.

"I was a good tailor in my days. I am a schneider fon zu house, and now my Fanny is sick, the landlord is dispossessing me, the needle and shears are idle. I am a striker.

"Not that I am complaining against the strike. The tailors had to strike; their patience came to an end; they could not go on as they did. And who am I to go scab on them? Not that I was better off than the rest, but I am an elderly man.

"Yes, yes, your honor, I'm going! But where? To take my sick wife into the street. It is cold; we have no coats. Yes, no coats after making coats for forty years, I have not one to put on my back.

"I did not have to strike, you say. But I am only one in a hundred thousand. They were made to strike by the landlords, the butchers, the grocers, the bakers. Everybody wanted more money. They did not have it; they could not steal it; they had to strike for it. I have to be satisfied with what I get. I am an elderly man; my days are over. I am glad when I can get ten coats finished a day, 9 cents a coat, 90 cents a day; pretty good for an elderly man, but old people, too, have to live unless you kill them outright.

"Starvation stares me in the face, you say. I'm almost used to starve, and Fanny too, for that matter. I was out of work for eighteen weeks last winter. That time it wasn't my fault. I wanted to work. I would like to work now, too. I'm no idler, but a man must have enough to eat when he works; the tailors did not get it and they quit.

"Your honor, Fanny is sick. I tell you I cannot move. I have no place to move to. Give me time. Don't you see, we must win the strike. I want to work, I will work, I will pay."

"The fellow talks too much; remove him," ordered the judge.—Painter and Decorator Magazine.

REVIEW OF THE BINGHAM STRIKE.

(Continued)

Soon after the strike was called, Mgr. Jackling of the Utah Copper Co. declared that he was not going to introduce scab labor to take the places of his striking employes. It being evident (according to his royal highness) that in view of the starvation wage they had formerly received, that out of the entire number of operatives on strike, comparatively few, were more than ten days from starvation.

It being quite evident, that the bread and butter question, is evidently, the club with which the masters, continue to subdue the slaves, by forcing them (through their economic necessity) to either continue working for the wage offered them by their masters, or submit (ultimately) to starvation. In this case, however, the ten day starvation proposition was not productive of the expected results, for it was not until more than thirty days after the strike was called, that the Utah Copper Co. with a few of their loyal unscrupulous and contaminated scabs, to even make a semblance of a showing, in the way of starting their mine.

It was also evident that their former mercenaries were not yet quite ready to be ground into dollars for a heartless, unhallowed and criminal oligarchy.

But with all of Mr. Jackling's no strike-breaking policy, this ostentatious labor loving and altruistic despot, had at the same time a great number of his loyal deputies, composed mostly of the criminal riff-raff of society, patrolling the continent in search of scabs to fill the places of the strikers. In a short time, however, there arrived in Bingham, over the B. & G. R. R., also a Utah Copper concern, a train load of the most decrepit looking specimens of humanity, that were ever unloaded, within the sacred domain of the Prophet, Seer and Revelator. A great many of those unfortunate wage slaves having been recruited from the ranks of the horny handed sons of a warm southern clime. But in order to secure the service of these unfortunate white men, it was necessary to inform them that there was no strike in Bingham, that the work there was easy, wages high, and a tropical climate to live in and if they wished to take advantage of this splendid opportunity, just get on the train and the Utah Copper would do all the rest.

But when those semi-naked, ill-fed physical wrecks landed in Bingham they soon discovered that the bananas, coconuts, and in fact all of the tropical fruits they were told so much about had been shipped abroad. Thus leaving only the never-fading mountains, with their snow clad peaks to remind them of the banks of the Wabash far away. As soon, however, as it was possible for a majority of these free-born wage slaves to beat a retreat they were marching down the industrial causway, back to the land of Dixie, and as they marched along you could hear that old familiar song, "Hang Up the Fiddle and the Bow, Lay Down the Shovel and the Hoe, no scabbing goes for poor old Ned for he's gone where all good folks go." Out of the thousands of men, composed of the different nationalities, creeds and colors, shipped in by the Utah Copper Co., but very few remained to do any effective work, their efforts along this line having availed them nothing but a large bill of expense. They are now making a final appeal to the farmers of Utah, or at least it looks that way, as there are assembled here at this time, quite a number of local hay shovelers and beet dehorners, who know absolutely nothing of the industrial movement, and seem to care less, but it may be some time before it will be possible for the Utah Copper Co. to make effective and profitable mine operatives out of those native sheep herders. As all experience has shown that the road from the plow to the steam shovel is a long, hazardous and expensive one.

December 12, 1912. By this time the Highland Boy Mine (with about forty men) had also started to operate and with the exception of a few Mexican laborers, who were trying to do some effective mining, all were gunmen. This seditious bunch of ladrones and ruffians were stationed in nearly every nook and corner where it was possible for them to command a good view of the public road leading through the company's property.

With gun in hand, upper lip pulled back over a ghastly set of man eaters, ready to devour any unfortunate lunch bucket stiff that happened to put in his appearance.

Sometime during the day in question, an Austrian miner (who was living with his family not far from the mine) went over to the Highland Boy Company store to do some trading and while there happened to meet an old friend with whom he conversed a few minutes and after (otherwise) attending to whatever business he was there to dispose of, immediately proceeded on his journey homeward. Just before reaching the house in which he was living he was overtaken by one of those nefarious vampires, in the garb of a human being, (Deputy) this pusillanimous jackal with a soul of stone and a craven heart, immediately began to pour forth his vitriolic maledictions upon the unprotected form of this calumniated, accused and despised miner who was peaceably returning to his loved ones.

The wife of this unfortunate Austrian who was not far distant, on hearing the voice of her husband calling for assistance, immediately proceeded to the seat of war. Arriving on the battlefield, this fragile little woman, attempted to assist in her husband's defense, but before her efforts became effective another one of these putrid unsavory and disgusting altruistic ghouls who was in charge of the company's ore tram (Joe Ruttler) arrived and instantly seized hold of this helpless little woman and with the brutality of a Knight of the Inquisition, proceeded to abuse and maltreat this helpless victim (who was also about to become a mother) to such a degree that on her

return home it was seen that she was almost covered with blood from wounds inflicted by this addled monster.

It developed later that as a result of the severe punishment received she was placed under the care of a physician who left no stone unturned in his effort to restore this innocent victim to her home and family. But, alas, the job was completed, and the master avenged and in the city Necropolis, there appears another little mound of fresh earth, submerged in a sea of beautiful flowers, silent tokens of love and tender sympathy from the many friends and loved ones for their departed sister, wife and mother.

This sad story (we are told) is one of the kind that cause the Angels to weep in Heaven, while the criminal that stands convicted of this atrocious deed, will be turned over to Judas Iscariot as another recruit for the army of the damned.

The strike is still on, however, and the only evidence of success for the companies involved, is a scrap pile of broken machinery, donkey engines standing on side tracks, stripped of their vitals in order to keep in repair the ones that are in use. Nine or ten steam shovels are laying on side tracks close to the shops, patiently waiting for the skilled hands of upright, reliable and competent mechanics who are not compelled to work with rings in their noses and that when they slant their domes of intellect heavenward for a mouthful of God's free air, they will not be compelled to breathe it through the barrel of a gun.

BEN GOGGIN,
Organizer W. F. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—BUREAU OF MINES.

New Publications—List 17, March, 1913.

Bulletins.

Bulletin 52. Ignition of Mine Gases by the Filaments of Incandescent Electric Lamps, by H. H. Clark and L. C. Ilsley. 1913. 31 pages, 6 plates, 2 figures. Describes tests showing the liability of the filaments to ignite fire damp.

Bulletin 63. Sampling Coal Deliveries, and Types of Government Specifications for the Purchase of Coal, by G. S. Pope. 1913. 68 pages, 3 plates, 3 figures. Describes in detail methods of sampling and reasons therefor; cites new specifications for purchase of coal by the government.

Technical Papers.

Technical Paper 31. Apparatus for the Exact Analysis of Flue Gas, by G. A. Burrell and F. M. Seibert. 1913. 12 pages, 1 figure.

Technical Paper 36. The preparation of specifications for Petroleum Products, by I. C. Allen. 1913. 12 pages.

Technical Paper 40. Metal Mine Accidents in the United States During the Calendar Year 1911, by A. H. Fay. 1913.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but can not give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

THE IGNITION OF MINE GASES.

The Ignition of Mine Gases by the Filaments of Incandescent Lamps, is the title of Bulletin No. 52, which has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Mines.

The authors, H. H. Clark and L. C. Ilsley make the following general statement:

"As part of its investigations of the causes of mine accidents and of the safest and most efficient methods of handling electricity underground, the Bureau of Mines undertook a study of the ignition of mine gases by the filaments of electric incandescent lamps. This bulletin describes the investigation in detail and gives a complete record of the results obtained.

"The investigation was undertaken for the purpose of determining the degree of danger that attends the use of certain specific sizes of incandescent lamps in atmospheres containing inflammable gas. Previous investigators have, to a greater or less extent, been concerned with certain theoretical features of the problem, such as the effect of the temperature and the dimensions of the lamp filaments and the question whether a lamp may ignite gas by the heat of its glowing filament or by the spark that is drawn when the filament is broken. Although these features were considered in the present investigation and are briefly discussed in this bulletin, the principal object of the tests was to determine what sizes of incandescent lamps suitable for mine use would ignite explosive mixtures of mine gas and air, and what were the circumstances most effective in causing such ignition.

"The result of the investigation may be generally summarized as follows: "The naked carbon filaments of standard lamps, burning at rated voltage, will invariably ignite explosive gaseous mixtures.

"If the gas can reach the filaments of standard lamps without breaking the filaments or producing partial combustion within the bulbs, the explosive gaseous mixture is sure to be ignited.

"Several sizes of both standard and miniature lamps, when smashed while burning at rated voltage, will ignite gas.

"Standard lamps that do not usually ignite explosive gaseous mixtures may do so if the broken pieces of the filament cause a short circuit when the lamps are smashed."

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN STATES.

An impressive exhibit of the mineral resources of the sixteen Southern States whose industries are included in the exhibit of the Southern Commercial Congress is seen in a large wall map which has just been specially compiled by the United States Geological Survey for the use of the congress. The minerals of the several areas are shown on the map in appropriate colors and tints, some of which are of course superimposed on others.

Coal is the premier mineral resource of the Southern States. The map shows large areas of workable bituminous coal in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and smaller areas in Georgia and North Carolina. The Geological Survey's estimate of the original tonnage (in the ground) of the southern coal fields is 613,537,000,000 short tons; the total production to January 1, 1912, was 1,624,537,268 tons. The area of the southern coal fields "containing workable coals" is shown as 104,696 square miles and that which "may contain workable coals" as 146,700 square miles additional.

The areal distribution of oil and natural gas as shown on the map is very inconspicuous compared with the great coal areas. The value of the oil and natural gas produced in 1911 was, however, nearly three-fourths that of the coal produced in the same year. The value of the coal produced in 1911 was \$124,000,000; that of oil and gas was \$89,000,000.

Clay products of the southern states in 1911 amounted to more than \$29,000,000 and the Geological Survey is authority for the statement that the southern deposits probably exceed in area and volume those of any other portion of the United States of the same size.

The lead and zinc produced in the Southern States in 1911 was valued at \$16,614,360. The stone was valued at \$14,276,163 and is shown on the map

to be well distributed. The production of phosphate is essentially a southern industry and the value of the output in 1911 was \$11,860,811.

Of iron-ore deposits, large areas are indicated on the map in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina and smaller bodies in Maryland, Alabama, Texas, South Carolina and Georgia. The output from the ten producing southern states in 1911 was valued at \$7,379,267. An estimate of the available iron-ore reserves in the Southern States by C. Willard Hayes, formerly chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, places it at 500,000,000 long tons, together with a much larger quantity of low grade ore. Copper is produced in seven of the Southern States; the value of the 1911 output was \$2,455,363.

This large map shows 22 mineral deposits of the Southern States, the annual output of which is valued at \$1,000,000 or less.

FATALITIES IN THE METAL MINES.

Washington.—An inquiry just completed by Albert H. Fay, mining engineer, of the United States Bureau of Mines, shows that fatal accidents in metal mines in the United States are more numerous in proportion to the number of men employed than are the fatal accidents in coal mines. Of the 165,979 employed in the metal mines in the United States during the calendar year 1911, 695 were killed, which represents a rate of 4.19 per 1,000 men employed, as compared with 3.73 per 1,000 for the coal mines of this country for the same period.

The total number of fatalities and serious and slight injuries due to accidents is as follows: Deaths, 695, or 4.19 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 4,169, or 25.12 per 1,000; and slight injuries, 22,408, or 135.01 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 532 occurred underground, or at the rate of 5.18 per 1,000 and 153 were killed on the surface, or 2.49 per 1,000.

The figures show that approximately two-thirds of the total deaths and injuries that occur in and about metal mines were caused as follows:

Of the fatal accidents, 32.52 per cent are due to falls of ore or rock from roof, wall, or bank; 11.23 per cent to explosives; 15.39 to falling down stope, shaft or winze, and 5.32 per cent to mine fires.

Of the serious accidents, 28.86 per cent are due to falls of roof, wall, or bank; 19.05 per cent to car and haulage systems; 12.19 per cent to machinery, and 6.41 per cent to timber and hand tools.

Of the slight accidents, 28.86 per cent are due to falls of roof; 15.52 per cent to car and haulage systems; 10.10 per cent to machinery, and 8.02 per cent to timber and hand tools.

The figures for the copper mines show 396 operators, employing 44,693 men, of whom 31,557 were employed underground and 13,136 on the surface. The total number of deaths and injuries due to accidents reported is as follows: Deaths, 238, or 5.33 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 1,326, or 29.67 per 1,000, and slight injuries, 9,016, or 201.73 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 199 occurred underground, making this rate per 1,000 men employed 6.31. The surface fatalities were 39, or 2.97 per 1,000.

The figures for the iron mines show 207 iron mine operators, who employed 45,953 men, of whom 25,461 were employed underground and 20,492 as surface men, including those engaged in steam shovel work. The number of deaths and injuries resulting from accidents in these mines is as follows: Deaths, 197, or 4.29 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 2,032, or 44.22 per 1,000, and slight injuries, 8,690, or 188.3 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 136 occurred underground, or 5.34 per 1,000 men, and 61 employes were killed while engaged in surface work, making this rate 2.95 per 1,000.

The figures for the lead and zinc mines refer only to those in the Mississippi Valley. The lead and zinc mines of other states are grouped with miscellaneous metal mines on account of the difficulty of making a distinct classification, as lead and zinc occur in so many places as associated metals in silver ores, as, for instance, in the lead-silver mines of the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho. The Mississippi Valley lead and zinc mines form a class by themselves, and hence are easily segregated.

The statistics given embody the reports of 483 operators employing 12,521 men, of whom 9,247 are underground employes and 3,274 surface men. The total number of deaths and injuries due to accidents is as follows: Killed, 43, or 3.43 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 177, or 14.14 per 1,000, and slight injuries 1,311, or 125 per 1,000. Of the number of men killed, 32 fatalities occurred underground, making this rate 3.46 per 1,000 men employed, while 11 men were killed on the surface, or 3.36 per 1,000 men.

The figures for the miscellaneous metal mines show 3,817 operators, employing 48,919 men, of whom 35,176 were underground and 13,743 surface men. The deaths and injuries due to accidents are as follows: Deaths, 193, or 3.95 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 540, or 11.04 per 1,000; slight injuries, 3,078, or 62.92 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 163 occurred underground, or 4.63 per 1,000, and 30 on the surface, or 2.18 per 1,000.

The rates of serious and slight injuries are low when compared with the iron and copper mines. This may be accounted for in part by reason of the fact that this group includes many prospectors and small mines that keep no records. Fatal accidents impress themselves on the memory and are easily reported. The serious and slight injuries are soon forgotten if not recorded. Many of these mines are in states where there is no inspection, and they are not required to keep accident records. Many of the larger companies operating gold and silver and lead-silver mines of the West have, for their own protection, hospital service and medical aid for their employes.

The reports from some of these large companies show that excellent records are being kept.

The non-metal mines employed 13,893 men, of whom 3,182 were employed underground and 10,711 on the surface. The total number of deaths and injuries due to accidents reported is as follows: Deaths 24, or 1.73 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 94, or 6.77 per 1,000, and slight injuries 313, or 22.53 per 1,000. When compared with the copper and iron mines, these ratios seem exceedingly low. Judging from the reports received, this is largely accounted for by the fact that the mines, being small and employing an average of only 42 men each, do not keep complete records. The majority of these mines are in states where there is no state inspector, and are therefore not obliged to keep accident records and make reports thereon.

The statistics have been published in Technical Paper No. 40. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

POSSIBLE OIL TERRITORY IN SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA.

Official Geologists Give Practical Suggestions as to Locations for Wildcatting.

During the autumn of 1912 a brief and somewhat cursory geological exploration in Tillman and Cotton counties of southern Oklahoma, was made in accordance with a co-operative arrangement between the United States Geological Survey and the Oklahoma geological survey, in order to see whether in some of the areas not yet tested by the drill and hard rock strata are sufficiently exposed and offer such characters as to enable the geologist to pick out places that might seem favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas pools. Also the attempt was made to cover in a rapid reconnaissance survey as much of the territory in southern Oklahoma adjacent to the Electra, Petrolia and Burkburnett oil fields of northern Texas as the available time and funds would permit.

Experience in many regions of the country shows that it is often pos-

sible to select areas in advance of drilling that will consistently furnish better chances of finding pools of oil and gas than if the test wells were located without taking into consideration the geologic factors which are largely responsible for these accumulations. Nevertheless, it is only the fake or "practical geologist," probably concerned mainly in promoting either himself or some wildcat proposition, who "knows" beyond question where the oil and gas pools can be found. Real geologists, who have given years of work and study to a scientific explanation of the causes of oil and gas accumulations, approach the problem of the location of test wells with much caution. No one realizes better than they that factors indeterminate in advance of actual tests may entirely alter the prospects for oil and gas. On the other hand, a study of the oil fields of the world has shown that of the geologic factors involved in oil and gas accumulation certain very important ones, such as the character and age of the unexposed rocks within reach of the drill and the structure or "lay" of the strata, are usually determinable to some extent in advance of drilling, and that by observing and properly interpreting these factors the chances of failure may be very greatly decreased with corresponding prevention of money waste in profitless wildcatting. The region examined is undoubtedly destined to be the scene of considerable exploratory testing with the drill ("wildcatting") which will probably bring some successes and certainly will meet many failures, a part of which are avoidable. The purpose of the survey work is not only economically and immediately to promote the successes, but also to prevent as far as possible, the drilling of "dry" holes with their losses and disappointments.

The area covered by the reconnaissance embraces about 360 square miles in the southeastern corner of Tillman county and the southwestern part of Cotton county, Oklahoma. It includes the whole or parts of Tps. 3, 4 and 5 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14 and 15 W. and portions of Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 11 W., and the east part of Tps. 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 16 W. The report of the work, which was carried on by M. J. Munn, geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, in charge, assisted for a part of the time by J. B. Newby, for the state, will call attention to certain portions of the area which, from the structure standpoint, appear to be more or less favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas. The studies are not yet completed, so that even the more salient of the preliminary conclusions are subject to revision as the material collected during the field work is more thoroughly studied.

Favorable Places for Test Wells.

In his preliminary statement to the survey of the main results of the examination, Mr. Munn reports that an anticline appears to cross Red river in or near the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32 T. 5 S., R. 12 W. The dip within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the western limb of this fold is probably between 50 and 75 feet (the character of the rocks exposed rendering an exact measurement impossible). The trend of this fold is uncertain but it may be stated that almost any portion of sec. 32, T. 5 S., R. 12 W., appears favorable, structurally, for oil and gas. The northwest quarter of the section seems most favorable. If an oil and gas pool is present in this vicinity it very probably extends to adjacent portions of sec. 33, 28, 29, and 31.

In T. 4 S., R. 12 W., some good exposures of Permian sandstone and clay-lime conglomerate suggest strongly that a structural "high" exists a short distance north of the town of Randlett. It is not possible at this time definitely to outline this anticline or structural dome, but it seems likely that the crest is situated somewhere in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 21, the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 20, the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, or the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 12 W. The "high" may be a dome of small extent, or it may be a part of a fairly definite anticline trending eastward leaving the township in either sec. 24 or 25. There may be a secondary structural dome in sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W. because the beds dip about 50 feet from the top of the large butte in the northeast quarter of this section to a small butte about one mile north of it in sec. 13, and also at about the same rate towards the northeast. The structure of the rocks south of the large butte for almost two miles can not be determined. In the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26 the beds are several feet lower. The trend of this anticline is probably south 50° or 60° E. The position of this fold was not determined in T. 4 S., R. 11 W. It seems most likely to pass across some portion of sec. 32 and 33, but it is probably becoming lower and flatter toward the southeast. The shallow test well drilled in the southeast corner of sec. 30 probably lies half a mile south of the axis of this fold. This location seems on the whole a favorable one for testing, but a still better one would be about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles northwest of it, as the rocks there are probably 30 feet higher structurally. If a test well is sunk near Randlett it should be located near the center of either sec. 21 or 27, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

In T. 4 S., R. 13 W., the strata at the southwest corner of sec. 24 seem to be between 40 and 50 feet higher than they are in secs. 35 and 11. Other available data suggest that the high elongated hill in sec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, T. 4 S., R. 13 W., is in part structural and therefore somewhat more favorable for oil and gas than portions of the adjacent territory. There seems to be little preference in a location for a test here. Probably as good a place as any would be in the northeast quarter of sec. 26.

In a general way the northwestern part of T. 4 S., R. 13 W., would appear worth a trial for oil or gas if pools are found in other areas. Secs. 8, 9, 16, and 17 are probably somewhat more promising than the adjacent ones. A small, round hill in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16 is capped by a thick clay-lime conglomerate that is probably 40 feet higher at this place than at the northern edge of Devol, one mile to the southwest. It is also about 20 feet higher than at an exposure near the northeast corner of Sec. 8, but its altitude at intervening points is not known. This clay-lime conglomerate bed dips about 15 feet in the first one and a quarter miles to the north from the northwest corner of Sec. 8, and from that point dips about 55 feet more in the next one and a half miles northward to the dry hole in the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, T. 3 S., R. 13 W. It seems very probable that if this well had been located one mile farther to the southeast it would have been on the axis of the anticline which plunges steeply toward the north. So far as structure is concerned the location of this dry hole is very unfavorable, and it should not be considered a fair test for this vicinity. In fact, it is thought that test wells located in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, or on, or near the high hill in the southwest corner of Sec. 35, T. 3 S., R. 13 W.; in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ or the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Secs. 8 and 9, respectively, T. 4 S., R. 13 W., will perhaps, have as good chance of developing oil or gas as any part of this territory.

North of Deep Red Run rock exposures are meager. If a test well is contemplated in T. 3 S., R. 13 W., north of Deep Red Run, it might as a venture be placed in the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 9 or adjacent territory to the northeast.

In Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 14 W., the principal structural feature is a "high," vaguely outlined by exposures on Big Blue and Little Blue creeks and on streams flowing north into Deep Red Run. Spirit level lines to these outcrops show that from the divide between Red river and Deep Red Run the rocks dip fairly uniformly, but at a low angle to both of these streams. The exact position and character of this structural feature is not fully determined. It is probably a broad, low, irregular fold with a somewhat sinuous east-west trend and may be a continuation of the "high" already described in the northwest part of T. 4 S., R. 13. It seems to continue westward through portions of T. 4 S., R. 15 W. A test in the area east of Grandfield should be located either in the north tier of sections of T. 4 S., R. 14 W., or in the southern tier of T. 3 S., R. 14 W. Probably the central part of Sec. 1, T. 4 S., R. 14 W., should receive slight preference.

When the field work was being done a derrick had been built in the southwest corner of Sec. 9, T. 4 S., R. 14 W., about one mile southward from the station at Grandfield. This seems to be a fairly favorable location for a

wildcat test though the available data are too meager to admit of a more definite statement.

In T. 3 S., R. 14, northward from Deep Red Run, the rocks rise very gently, but the exposures are so rare as to furnish no evidence of decided folds, if they exist.

There is some good evidence that a small anticline crosses Big Blue creek in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 14 W., less than a mile above its mouth. The axis of this fold seems to trend almost east-west. A test in this vicinity should be located near the east-west line through the middle of Sections 26, 27, 28 and 29.

In T. 1 S., R. 15 W., the beds appear to rise at a very small angle from the east, south and north to a broad level area in Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 in which very few exposures occur.

The structure of T. 3 S., R. 15 W., also is not definite. The most prominent feature is a gentle rise of the rocks toward the west and southwest, across the township.

A dry hole, located in the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, less than a mile north of the station at Loveland, seems to be near the middle of a very broad, flat syncline in which the rocks are practically level.

Work was done in the eastern parts only of Tps. 3, 4 and 5 S., 16 W. Few exposures are present in this territory and but little geologic information is available regarding the structure. The character of the topography suggests a general dip towards the west from east of the middle of T. 4, but this evidence taken alone is of very little value.

According to the present incomplete data it is suggested that the first wells in Tps. 3, 4 and 5 S., Rs. 15 and 16 W., should be located in some parts of the high, smooth prairie country south of the "Breaks" in T. 4 S., R. 15 W. Also it is suggested that any producer who may be inclined to wildcat in the Quanah district should locate on the old town site of Quanah or in the west half of Sec. 31, T. 3 S., R. 15 W.

In offering these suggestions for the use of drillers in choosing locations for test wells ("wildcatting"), the geologists are assuming that the formations containing the oil-bearing sands in the Electra, Burkburnett and Petrolia fields of northern Texas underlie adjacent portions of Oklahoma. This assumption is warranted to some extent at least by the evident continuity of the outcropping beds from one district to the other. It has been assumed that the formations containing the oil sands in northern Texas also contain the same or similar oil-bearing beds in southern Oklahoma. It is quite certain that the general structural conditions are similar in the two areas, and on the whole, there seems to be no reason, determinable in advance of drilling, why portions of southern Oklahoma do not contain pools of oil and gas of commercial size. One object of the governmental examinations is to give the driller some aid in choosing locations for tests. The tests must be made before the question of the occurrence of oil may actually be settled. The locations mentioned as good places for wildcatting are based almost wholly on the structure or the dip of the rocks, and the probable height of the oil sands here as compared with their height where they are productive in the Burkburnett, Electra and Petrolia fields. It should be remembered that the areas suggested for tests may not be all that are favorable for tests in the region, but they are the more apparent ones brought to notice during the course of the field work. The actual difference in elevation of the probable oil sands at various points in this area can be determined only after further study of the field notes. It is believed that test wells located according to the suggestions given by the Geological Surveys in this district will offer much better chances of finding oil or gas than those on locations made in the ordinary unscientific way, though it must always be borne in mind that in most new and unproven regions, even where the conditions for structure determination are favorable (quite contrary to the present instance) no human agency can at present determine with certainty, in advance of drilling, as to whether at any given point oil or gas will be found in commercial quantities.

The complete report on this region is being prepared by the United States Geological Survey and will be issued as soon as possible. It will contain a large map of the area covered, showing the facts upon which the above conclusions are based. The report will be for free distribution and when issued, notices will be sent to the newspapers.—United States Geological Survey.



GOLD AND SILVER MINING IN 1912.

Smallest Production of Gold in Past Five Years.

The gold-mining industry of the United States was generally normal in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the U. S. Geological Survey, but early figures indicate the smallest production since 1907, when the output was \$90,435,700. In 1908 the output increased to \$94,560,000, in 1909 to \$99,673,400, in 1910 it dropped to \$96,269,100; in 1911 it increased slightly to \$96,890,000, but in 1912 it decreased to \$91,685,168, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey.

The decrease is to be ascribed mainly to Nevada, where there was a falling off of about \$4,500,000, chiefly from Goldfield and to a smaller degree from National and Seven Troughs. The greatest Goldfield mines produced more ore than in 1911, but the average grade treated was considerably lower; the mill at National was burned in September, and production was delayed at Seven Troughs by a cloudburst in July. On the other hand, the Manhattan, Round Mountain, and Fairview districts somewhat increased their yields. A decrease of \$300,000 to \$400,000 is also indicated for Colorado where, although there was an increased production from Cripple Creek of about \$500,000, owing partly to successful drainage by the Roosevelt tunnel, and an increase in gold output also from Gilpin county, there was an estimated decrease in production of about \$1,000,000 from the San Juan region, including the counties of Dolores, La Plata, Ouray, San Juan, and San Miguel. The bulk of the decrease, however, was from the Camp Bird mine, in Ouray county, as the output of San Juan and Dolores counties increased. In Utah and Washington decreases of gold output of \$100,000 to \$200,000 are indicated. In Montana there was probably a smaller decrease.

The production of gold was normal in Alaska, Arizona, Idaho and New Mexico, and there was a somewhat increased output in California and Oregon. The year 1912 was most prosperous in South Dakota, where the output increased about \$400,000 and was the largest in the history of the State. The great Homestake mines, as usual, made the bulk of the output. The hydroelectric plant of the company owning these mines, which has been under construction for several years, was completed and in operation in 1912.

California retains first place in gold output, regained from Colorado in 1911.

Gold dredging continued generally active in 1912, especially in California and Alaska, where increased dredging capacity was added. The output from

120 dredges in 10 states (including Alaska) in 1911 was \$10,311,589.

In the Geological Survey's report on gold and silver for 1911 it was shown that of the total gold production 21 per cent was derived from placers, dredging alone producing 10.9 per cent; 53.8 per cent was from gold and silver mills (23.9 per cent by amalgamation, 26.1 per cent by cyanidation and 3.8 per cent by chlorination), and 22 per cent from smelting. These proportions will probably not greatly change for 1912, except that dredging may be expected to increase somewhat and the output from chlorination will continue to decline.

A decline in prospecting has been noted in several of the Western States and in 1911 and 1912 there was no notable discovery of new ore bodies or deposits that seem likely to promise immediate material increases in the domestic gold output. The largest producers are operating at probably near their maximum capacity and though steady output from them is assured, in some places, as at Goldfield, the grade of ore has begun to decline. New development and discovery of gold deposits will in all likelihood not much more than offset such decline in grade, or the exhaustion of older mines. From present knowledge there is no great prospect of an increase in gold production of the United States in 1913.

According to estimates made for the Survey by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the imports in 1912 comprised gold valued at \$61,400,000. The gold exported in 1912 was valued at \$48,600,000. The excess of imports over exports was about \$12,800,000, against \$20,262,110 in 1911 and \$447,696 in 1910. This marked change from the condition in 1909, when the excess of exports over imports was 88,793,855.

The gold imported in 1912 was mainly in the form of ore and bullion, and a large amount came from Mexico, with Canada a close second. England, France and Central and South American countries supplied the bulk of the remainder. The exports consisted of refined bullion and coin. The largest amounts went to France, South America, Canada and Japan, and smaller shipments were sent to the West Indies and other North American countries.

THE INTELLECTUAL BASIS OF DEMOCRACY.

The majority shall rule. This is the fundamental principle of our modern democracy, but it has as yet never been realized. In all historic times, as long as political society exists, it has always been a minority that ruled, sometimes a large one and sometimes a small one, and most of the time a very small one.

To rule means to enforce one's will, to impose it, by some means, upon others, and this includes, first, the ability to form independent judgments, and, secondly, power. Judgment depends upon intelligence and knowledge, and the courage to make use of these qualities, and power consists of the possession of means which cannot be resisted. The masses of the people have never possessed either, although they are better off in this respect today than they ever were before. They are on the way to acquire both in a degree which will enable them to rule themselves, and that will be the beginning of their world-rule.

At present, however, they do not possess that measure of intelligence and knowledge which would enable them to form correct independent judgments of their own regarding the affairs of society, neither do they command the means by which to impose their will upon society, that is, to rule it. Therefore a majority vote today is not an expression of the true independently formed judgment of that majority. It signifies nothing more than the fact that a majority of voters have adopted certain opinions of others, better able to judge than they themselves, as most likely to represent their interests. For behind every such social idea looms a material interest which endeavors to enlist the public powers in its service, and this is the essence of all practical politics.

In order to form correct judgments in political matters the working people must understand their common economic interests; in other words, they must find out their real position in society. And in order to enforce their own will, based on such understanding and knowledge, they must develop a vivid public spirit and solidarity which will enable them to act in common, to combine all their individual forces and powers for the advancement of their collective interests.

Though ours is pre-eminently an age of collective forces, there is still a large field for individual action and initiative: the field of thought. We are all called upon to do our own thinking, for nobody else can do it for us; and to be merely the echo of another man's thought is to be his intellectual slave.

True democracy—economic as well as political—cannot be brought about, and placed upon a solid footing, without intelligent, well-informed and independently judging masses of people who have the courage to stand by their judgments, and rely upon and enforce them, and proudly bear the responsibility for their actions.

It is easy to advocate the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution by all the people—which is true democracy—but how many are there among us who fully realize the gigantic task involved in it? And it is the people who will have to perform it, the same people, mark you, who today are still the slaves of ancient superstitions and the defenders of institutive analyzed prejudices and conventional lies. To educate them, to raise them to an intellectual level which will find them capable of not only producing the wealth of society, but also directing it into channels beneficial to all, is the most important duty of Socialists, and not only a duty, but an honor and a pleasure.—Buffalo Socialist.

TOWARD A NEW CIVILIZATION.

It is a great mistake, often made by superficial observers of the Socialist movement, to assume that Socialism can only thrive on misery, and the conclusion at which such critics arrive is that persons in tolerably good circumstances need not be, and very rarely will be, Socialists. As a matter of fact, however, it is just the better situated workmen who constitute the backbone of this movement and are the most active and enthusiastic exponents of its ideas.

Misery may be, and usually is, the background of a popular economic movement, but the impetus of such a movement proceeds from an intelligent understanding of the tendencies of a given time, and such understanding is as a rule not the outcome or the companion of misery.

A great movement, in order to become great and efficient, needs an amazing amount of human energy and sound knowledge, and these are just the things which poorly paid and poorly nourished and ill-educated men and women are usually lacking. The only desire of the very poor is individually to get rid of their misery, or, at least, to mitigate it to some extent in the shortest possible way, without any consideration for common interests whatever. To take advantage of even the slightest chance offered to improve their individual lot, often at the cost of some of their still more unfortunate companions in misery, is their only aim to which every thought of solidarity is sacrificed.

And you cannot blame them for doing so, since you have proclaimed in thunderous tones that self-preservation is the first law of life.

But while fully recognizing the desperate position of people so situated, and heartily sympathizing with their efforts to gain whatever advantage opportunity may offer them, we cannot help emphasizing the fact that this temper does not in itself build up a strong social movement, nor provide the means of maintaining it. It takes people whose material circumstances enable them to devote a considerable amount of their time and energy and

means toward the advancement of common interests and purposes to create such a movement and make it effective.

On the other hand, it must be understood that the aim of Socialism is not merely to abolish poverty and its fearful consequences, but to bring about a new civilization which will humanize all relations of men and put social economics on a basis of the highest efficiency. It will end the despotism which poverty as well as the acquisition of property exercises over man today—a despotism that rules the masses with fear of misery, and the rich with the goad of ambition and avarice, and makes all of us slaves of that barbarous habit of rating men, not for character, intelligence and moral standard—but for wealth.

Socialism realizes that in modern society the main object of everyone is the acquisition of as much wealth as he can get, and that every human consideration is subordinated to that aim. The result is a state of affairs in which man, instead of being the master of his tool, money, is its slave, is the tool of his tool.

Socialism recognizes the fact that the concentration of wealth in the hands or under the control of a few becomes the most important instrument of power, politically and socially, by which its possessors govern society absolutely, and make the dependent masses virtually their subjects. And this concentration of wealth also becomes an obstacle to further economic development in as much as it militates against the full utilization of the economic resources of society for the common benefit.

Socialism will remove all the social—and therefore preventable—causes of material and intellectual poverty, of social and moral slavery, of physical and spiritual misery, and it is therefore the ideal, not only of the destitute masses, but of the intellectual elite of modern society. It is the ideal of all who wish to see civilization to become what it ought to be, the social expression of the highest endeavors of man in every sphere of life and thought.—Exchange.

FOR A "MESS OF POTTAGE."

The Canton newspapers of December 20th contained a statement that Andrew Carnegie had contributed \$1,750 to the fund raised by the First Presbyterian church of this city for the purchase of the new pipe organ which was dedicated Sunday, December 15th. The article further stated that "the gift of the Carnegie corporation is in line with Carnegie's general philanthropic work. He has a special fund for the aid of churches throughout the country in need of organs.

When the germs of Carnegieism and Morganism and Rockefellerism and Capitalism generally enter a church at the front door, religion must, of necessity, go out at the back door. To acknowledge the gift of the tainted, polluted, bloodstained money of Carnegie, wrung from the sweat, the hopes and the lives of the people he has robbed, is equivalent to serving notice to the world that the church so accepting it is no longer an instrument for the teaching of the doctrines of Christ, but an institution for the worship of Mammon.

The churches of this country are becoming entirely too much Morganized, Carnegieized and Rockefellerized to be regarded as institutions for the uplift of the human race and for spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The donations made to churches by the great capitalists of this country for pipe organs and endowments of various kinds are given for the purpose of deadening the conscience and silencing the voice of the ministry and priesthood and causing the people to forget the real iniquity that lies back of it all.

By accepting such gifts, the churches either knowingly or through ignorance become the subservient tools of the capitalist system that is grinding the fact of the working class. What minister, what priest could denounce the iniquities of the predatory rich of this country after accepting from them great donations or endowments for the benefit of their church?

The silence and inactivity of the ministry and priesthood on the great problems confronting the world today have already been interpreted by the criminal rich and the oppressors of men and the upholders of injustice and the workers of iniquity as God's sanction to wrong. The time is coming soon when the ministry and priesthood must take an unmistakable stand on this great battle now raging between the rich and the poor of our nation, or their sincerity will be doubted by the oppressors as well as the oppressed.

Jesus was ever on the side of the poor and the oppressed and against the exploiters of men and He lashed the money changers and the thieves and robbers out of God's temple. By accepting these pipe organ donations we are inviting the thieves and robbers into God's temple and driving the poor and the oppressed out of God's temple. If the tones coming from the pipe organs which Carnegie has donated to the various churches could be dissolved into their original elements, you would hear nothing but heart sobs, wails of distress, the shrieks and cries of the 600,000 victims annually killed and mangled in the industrial system of America. That might possibly give some idea of the accursed method by which Carnegie has obtained the money with which he is today polluting the churches. The acceptance of such gifts from men who have blasted the hopes and destroyed the lives of the poor and oppressed is an insult in the face of God and takes away the liberty of the church to criticize its alleged benefactor. The moral support of capitalism by the church and its endeavor to keep the working class of this country in the grip of plutocracy is atheism and infidelity to God of the rankest type.

In the days of Pharaoh the priests and the false prophets lived upon the alms of the rich and flattered and betrayed the working class according as they were fed.

At Ahab's table sat 400 of these fellows—"subservience to the powerful had made them liars." These false prophets always sided with the rich. They shut their eyes to the social conditions of the people and they did not attack the sins of their day. Those who have become immensely rich by the process of exploitation are using every means within their power to still the voice of the ministry and priesthood and prevent them from crying out against the great wrongs they have committed.

Let us hope and pray that the time is not here and that it may never come when the ministry and priesthood of America will "live upon the alms of the rich and flatter and betray the working class according as they are fed," or pipe organs donated.—Allen Cook (Canton, Ohio, Daily News.)

POINTED PARAGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND SHOWING WHY SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE TO END THEM.

The man who says "It can't be done" is liable to be interrupted by somebody doing it.

In the same way the "anti" who cries "Socialism is impossible" is being bumped every day by evidences of its possibility.

With the men it's a long time between thinks.

In 1860 there were but two millionaires in the United States and no tramps.

Today there are 35,000 millionaires and 3,000,000 tramps, and the country is seething with industrial unrest.

Millionaires don't make a rich nation.

The more there are of them the greater is the general poverty.

On June 30, 1812, the old-age pensioners in Australia numbered close upon 80,000.

As the total population of the commonwealth is over five millions, these figures are strikingly arrestive.

They indicate the magnificent prospects which confront individuals under

a so-called individualistic system which permits the majority to produce the wealth of the country and a few to grab it.

There is only one short cut to Socialism—that is, to cut short the flow of profits into the hands of non-producers.

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between Capital and Labor—for it is a war of centuries; it is a war of five continents; it is a war hemispheric.

Socialism stands for construction; that's why it abhors international wars, which signify destruction.

The gospel of Socialism is the most hopeful ever preached.

When people are happy they will avoid the wrong, which brings unhappiness.

Under capitalism the spoilers have carriages and the toilers ambulances. No man can become a capitalist by his own labor.

This is the outstanding fact about capitalism, which shows what a gigantic robbery it is.

Capitalists became the "upper class" by mounting the backs of the workers.

Only two classes in the community count—the producers and the non-producers. Labor represents the former class.

Society may be roughly divided as follows: Seventy per cent, wages workers, including civil servants, 25 per cent small capitalists (like shopkeepers, farmers, professional men), and 5 per cent large capitalists and loafers.

The small capitalists do their share of work, but much of it is misdirected. The large capitalists mostly live on profits, rent, interest and dividends, and what little work they do is generally harmful to society.

The deadliest enemy of the home is the landlord. The boss is another. Socialism would banish both.

The desire of every man to be his own boss is a natural one.

That is why the private employer is unnatural.

When the machinery of production and distribution is collectively owned and controlled every man will be his own boss.

The insectbane of Socialism will destroy the bugs of industry—the parasites who live on rents, interest, profits and unnecessary work.

Invention is increasing unemployment in two ways. It is enabling more people to live on dividends, for great inventions are usually put on the market by joint stock companies. It is also depriving a number of workers of their means of livelihood.

The world will not benefit to any extent by improved machinery till industry is socialized. Then the output of wealth will increase to such an extent that there will be enough for all, and as all will be employed the hours of labor can be reduced by half.

Many wealthy people are Socialists. They see in Socialism a fuller life for every man, woman and child. It can hurt none, for none will want under Socialism, and it can brighten the lives of many millions.

The class struggle is evident on all sides. The snarl of the boss or mistress, the ever-threatening sack, the sack itself, the speeding-up, the sacrifice of the children—these are common manifestations of the struggle.

Without education in working class ideas and ideals the workers remain children until they die, bluffed throughout life by a parasitic capitalism.

Socialism means securing to every man the results of his own industry. The only people who can consistently object to that are those who believe in securing the results of other people's industry.—New York Daily People.

ONE LOOMING ISSUE TO BE SETTLED.

The railroads "are resigned" to have their properties physically valued. But—

"The railroad men urgently request that the valuation be carefully made and that the law be framed for the protection of all concerned."

So runs the word from Washington.

Which, being interpreted, means that the railroads are hopeful of getting the valuation made by friendly hands and so carefully done that the wind and water won't show.

That, men and brethren, forecasts a nifty little issue during the coming years.

For don't forget that in each \$150 of annual transportation tax levied by the railroads on the average American family of five, there is reason to believe that \$100 represents a surtax added to the cost of living for the enrichment of men who did not give a full or fair equivalent.

It represents capitalized pull, capitalized privilege, rather than money or energy directly invested.

It represents pretty pieces of paper held by banks for collateral or speculative loans as well as securities in the hands of innocent widows and orphans.

It is a "pillar" in the temple of our "prosperity" which must not be shaken by any blind Samson lest the structure topple and all be buried in its ruins.

Yet—

There are many millions of widows and orphans, or women who may become widows, and little children who may at any time become orphans who are living on the ragged edge of want, without a penny against a rainy day, and aren't they, also, entitled to consideration?

To continue to tax them on the inflated holdings of the privileged few is to prolong into endless time the injustice under which they now suffer.

A physical valuation that should put a seal of sanction upon the accumulated pillage of the careless past would suit to a nicety the comfortable gentlemen in whose pockets the bulk of it bulges.

But would it be an end of agitation or a solvent of unrest?

We guess this issue, also, will have to be settled right.—Labor World, Duluth.

In Memoriam.

Ontario, Canada, February 20, 1913.

To Officers and Members of Gowganda Miners' Union:

We, your committee appointed to draw up resolutions regarding the death of Brother David McNair and William McGinnis, beg to submit the following:

Brothers, Death, the Grim Reaper, has again found its way into our ranks and has removed from our midst two of our loyal members, Brother David McNair and William McGinnis; and,

Whereas, We regret the death of those two staunch members and hope they rest in peace. We extend their mourning relatives, our heart-felt sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

We further resolve to drape our Charter for a period of thirty days and that we send a copy of these resolutions to the Miners' Magazine for publication and to their relatives. Signed.

P. DWYER.

WM. WIGLEY.

THOMAS BULLOCK.

(Seal).

Committee.

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

OFFICERS.

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 C. E. MABONEY, Vice President 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	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	J. J. Wachouheim	er. Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
ARIZONA						
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	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Gray	T. D. Pfifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	R. J. Wilbert	1304	Miami
228	Pinto Oreek	Wed	R. L. Henderson	C. L. Johnson		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
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNeil		Brita. Mines
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
90	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
100	Nelson	Sat	O. 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	Roseland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Roseland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat	A. Shiland	K		Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Harry McGregor		Van Anda
108	Trall M & S.	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trall
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
56	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	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. Enemark		N Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	C. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M & S U		Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Oreek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
16	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U.		James Diegman	T. D. Bailey		St. Elmo
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
IDAHO						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
68	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
ILLINOIS						
210	Alton S. U.	Sun	F. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell	804 S.	L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider		Collinsville
			Cerilo Blanco, Spanish Secy	American Secy., 102 C		randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Robt. Wallace	C. Anderock		Sandoval
KANSAS						
218	Blue Rapids M & M	1-3 Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
237	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. B. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
KENTUCKY						
245	Craigs M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren		Owingsville
MICHIGAN						
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 Jedda	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st & 3d Sun		Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun.	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saariata		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fable 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
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rilbonen		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	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. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	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
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Manuel Menedez	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstirker		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCoord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Oaseidy	1407	Butte
			John Hartigan, Rec. Secy.	Fin. Secy.		
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. O. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	O. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.		Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett		Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	Ferry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	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 & D W.	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
NEVADA						
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
285	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	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaff	75	Millers
263	Pioche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke		Round M'tn
258	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Layev	44	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	Stephoe 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		Virginia City
250	Wander M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wander
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky		Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Geo. Patrik	Marjan Maslowski		Perth Amboy
				747 State St.		
268	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
NEW MEXICO						
32	Mogollon M U.		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
OKLAHOMA						
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	615	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Eik Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Eik Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
OREGON						
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
SOUTH DAKOTA						
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Mait

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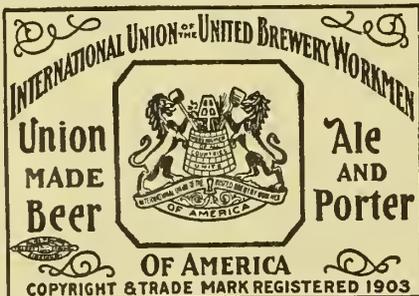
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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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