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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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



DENVER, COLORADO, APRIL 17, 1913
VOLUME XIII. 24 CENTS NUMBER 512.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 17, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 512
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

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.

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.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Name of. . . Postoffice Address.

Editor, John M. O'Neill, Denver.

Managing Editor.

Business Managers.

Publisher, Western Federation of Miners.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock.)
Western Federation of Miners.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement.

(This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

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.

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'.

MINERS are urged to stay away from Vancouver, British Columbia. A strike is on at the Britannia mine.

PRESIDENT MOYER left Denver last week for Indianapolis to attend a convention of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor.

THE WIFE of a Chicago merchant recently paid \$10,000 for a blooded dog.

The \$10,000 that was paid for the dog made it necessary for underpaid women to solicit on the street.

AT THE RECENT CITY ELECTION held in Butte, Montana, the Socialists elected the mayor, treasurer, police judge and six of the nine members of the city council. The city council of Butte is now made up of seven Socialists, five Democrats and four Republicans.

PERSONALLY Morgan was almost unknown, but financially, he was known throughout the world.

As an industrial despot, he was peerless in his brutality, and as a pirate in finance, he knew no mercy and gave no quarter. Morgan left few to mourn his exit.

THE LABORING PEOPLE of Germany are holding mass meetings protesting against the high cost of living.

As the people of other nations are in rebellion against the cost of living, there is liable to be a world-wide mass meeting, that will ultimately result in the death of greed.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE is demanded in Belgium. A strike involving 400,000 has been declared as a means to acquire the right to cast an equal ballot. The strike is under the supervision of the Socialist party of Belgium and the children of the strikers are being sent to Germany, France and Holland to be cared for by the Socialists.

THE STREET-CAR MEN of Buffalo, New York, at this writing are on strike, and as usual, the brave "boys in blue" are aiding the railway magnates to suppress the strikers.

A number of those involved in the strike have already felt the prod of the bayonet while others have been taken to the hospitals in order that surgeons may probe for bullets.

MAX S. HAYES, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, has been required to drop his pen under the orders of a physician and take a vacation, Max is one of the ablest writers in labor journalism in America, and as a speaker, ranks with the most eloquent.

Thousands of men and women throughout the United States, will hope that a rest will result in his complete recovery.

AT MUNICH, GERMANY, organized labor has just completed a labor temple at a cost of \$200,000.

The labor organizations and socialists will occupy the building as headquarters.

Munich boasts of a membership of 70,000 and these members erected a labor temple that is a creditable monument to unionism.

NEARLY SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT of our appropriations are expended for war purposes.

It is no wonder that millions of people in the United States are impoverished and that nearly a million women have sold their honor for the means of life.

Glorious civilization!

NOW all the building trades in Australia are discussing the proposition of amalgamating in one organization. The question may be put to a referendum almost any day. The same action is being considered by three national unions of workers employed in the retail trade. The spirit of industrial unionism is forging to the front in every country in the world just as if the meddling I. W. W. weren't on earth.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT in Ontario, Canada, was thrown into the scrap-heap by the law makers who obey the orders of a master class. Organized labor of Ontario has been working for years to enact this measure into law, but so far have been defeated by combinations that are solidly arrayed against labor.

The labor movement of Ontario, however, is not discouraged and will continue the battle for a workmen's compensation law.

TEN YEARS AGO there were forty Socialist newspapers in the United States. Today there are 352, thirty of which are in foreign languages. Two years ago there were 1,050 Socialists elected to office. Last fall over 3,000 were elected. The percentage of Socialists who can read and write is much higher than with the Republicans and Democrats. At the election bribery cases of Ohio, of the 1,100 men who were charged with selling their votes, not one was a Socialist.—District Ledger, B. C.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in a press dispatch sent out from Douglas, Arizona:

The entire works of the Cananea Consolidated Company, owned by the Cole-Ryan interests of New York, shut down today at Cananea except the mine pumps. These, too, may have to close in a few days which will mean that the mines will flood and perhaps months pass before work can resume. There is danger of a famine among the nearly 3,000 employes, most of whom are destitute."

AT PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY, the companies have increased wages. The American Smelting and Refining Company granted an increase of 2½ cents an hour and reduced the hours from ten to nine. The press of New Jersey has given credit to the Western Federation of Miners for improved conditions. At Wharton the strikers are standing as solid as a stone wall, and a Catholic priest named Ferguson has become the uncompromising champion of the miners. The strikers at Wharton feel confident of victory.

The "Bummery" Going on the "Bum"

THE TOLEDO UNION LEADER of Toledo, Ohio, in its issue of March 28th had the following, relative to the I. W. W. fiasco, at Akron, Ohio.

"The I. W. W. rubber strike at Akron is over. The affair flattened out last week and now all the "soap-boxers" have left the town, while 20,000 workers are back to work after listening for nine weeks to a steady stream of hot air and wild pledges of support by the imported windbags.

"The Wonder Workers failed because they couldn't support the strikers. The "beauty" of low dues and no treasury was here shown. The Wonder Workers have always depended on A. F. of L. unionists to finance their strikes, but in this case they were fooled. They were allowed a free field to "deliver the goods"—to show the workers how their infallible cure works. Unionists who have been jeered, cursed and defiled kept out of the fight, even though the cause was worthy.

"Neither can the Wonder Workers charge the A. F. of L. with scabbing on them—a favorite statement of theirs.

"They were left on their resources. They were given a free hand for the wildest claims and most impossible assertions which were madly cheered by workers who didn't know any more about strikes than the man in Mars, but who believed the Wonder Workers with a simplicity almost childish. Every "big gun" among the Wonder Workers was swung into the fight to encourage solidarity. The plants were completely tied up for two weeks. But the employers knew that men can't subsist on wind, and as the strike was general all of them were in the same boat. So they just waited.

"While the Wonder Workers may try to defend themselves by citing the times A. F. of L. unions have lost strikes, it must be remembered the Wonder Workers have an INFALLIBLE system—they CAN'T lose. But Akron proved the contrary, and the incident will make hard picking for the bunch of professionals that have fattened of the working people. It will also cause a lot of well intentioned workers, now friendly to the I. W. W., to think twice, as a crushing defeat like this will have a tendency to sober men up and cause them to

THE OLD DECLARATION so frequently made that "Socialism would destroy the home," is being relegated by those sanctimonious hypocrites who have been permitted to wear the livery of the church, while defending the interests of a master class. The fact, that *Capitalism has destroyed the home* is becoming so apparent, that even the most illiterate among the workers are beginning to detect the sophistry of a number of the clerical gentry, who have prostituted religion for "a mess of pottage."

Six millions of women have been driven from homes through poverty and are now slaves in the profit-pens of heartless bosses, whose greed has blinded them to every principle of justice.

Nearly 2,000,000 children have been snatched from the school and the play ground, to grind out profit for that merciless element of society, to whom dollars are more priceless than the health, purity and innocence of childhood. The courts are grinding out nearly 100,000 divorces annually and the "red-light" districts are becoming more densely populated with the *scarlet women* whose honor was sold for bread.

The grim joke that "Socialism would destroy the home," is a burlesque that should make despots laugh and angels weep.

ACCORDING to a special dispatch to the Rocky Mountain News of last week, the city officials of Grand Junction, Colorado, made an appropriation to supply a "hand out" to the *revolutionists* who drifted into that city on their way to Denver.

The special dispatch reads as follows.

Grand Junction, Colo., April 8.—The city commissioners today made an appropriation for the purchase of enough food for a "Mulligan stew" for 200 Industrial Workers of the World, who started to arrive here yesterday. A vanguard of the I. W. W. army, numbering about thirty-five, is camped west of the city.

Soap box orations were delivered on the street corners tonight, and the campaign song, "Mr. Block," was rendered in chorus. The I. W. W. leader, P. McEvoy, waited on the city commissioners and promised that the band of 200 men would leave town as soon as possible. He declared the army will invade Denver for an open air speaking campaign.

According to the above, Denver is to be invaded by the Trojans who sing "I'm A Bum" and "Mr. Block" to airs stolen from the Salvation Army. Denver in all probability will be called upon to make appropriations for "Mulligan stews" to that band of brave and fearless spartans, who have promised to redeem a world from the brutal bondage of capitalism.

When Denver responds with a "Mulligan stew" to the soldiers of the I. W. W. then the lung artists will be in physical condition to assault anything and everything that stands in the way of "free speech," "free soup" and "One Big Union."

A labor organization that is built on a donation of "Mulligan stew" is destined to tear from the limbs of labor the shackles of wage slavery and bequeath to humanity the heritage of economic liberty. Let us worship at the shrine of "Mulligan stew."

think instead of rave and prance around with a red sash in the belief that they are alarming employers.

"The strikers return on the same conditions. They gained nothing but a lot of experience and knowledge of how a bunch of wandering Willies can slide into a town, make several good collections, and then quietly slide out again.

"The I. W. W.'s are entitled to the questionable "honor" of engineering one of the bitterest and most stinging defeats that have been administered to American workers in the last ten years.

"No American Federation of Labor union ever suffered such a quick, decisive and humiliating defeat as did the Akron rubber workers, led by Haywood, St. John and their crowd that looks on strikes as merely propaganda for the "revolution" that's a-comin' as sure as shootin'."

The rubber strike at Akron, Ohio is typical of the majority of strikes launched by the revenue promoters of the Workless Wanderers. Without a strike the wind artists are without pretexts to send out circulars appealing for financial assistance. In the news service of the American Federation of Labor, appeared the following significant comment on funds collected by the howling revolutionists:

"One feature has been injected into the state Senate probe committee's investigation of the Akron rubber strike that is likely to be very interesting. One of the so-called organizers of the I. W. W. was asked what had become of the \$8,000 which had been collected in that city from the strikers and he refused to answer, saying that "all money would be accounted for after the strike was over." These I. W. W. organizers are now leaving Akron for the alleged purpose of going west to secure funds to assist the strikers. There have been expressions of suspicion from some quarters that the money collected by this aggregation is not devoted in very great part to the needs of the working people, but is entirely used to defray the expenses of the "traveling warriors," and that very little, if any, of the money contributed by workmen on strike to the I. W. W.'s is devoted to the strikers' needs. A public detailed report of receipts and expenses would be an interesting document and throw light on I. W. W. fiscal operations."

It has been openly charged by a number of men who were formerly members of the I. W. W. that the *professionals* were afflicted with the chronic habit of refusing to make any reports relative to funds collected or disbursed.

San Diego, Spokane, Lawrence, McKees Rocks and a few other places in which the Bummery declared strikes, netted handsome returns to the *promoters*, owing to the fact that men in the labor movement were unacquainted with the swindling tactics and methods utilized. And believing that the circular distributors were engaged in a laudable effort to better the conditions of the working class, parted with their money, but men who were once the victims of the swindlers have

advertised the Bummery in its work of securing funds, very little of which reached the unfortunate dupes who responded to strike calls issued by the fund-raisers. The Socialist party and many of the local unions of the A. F. of L. have made it possible for this aggregation to continue its infamous work, but the work of the professional beggars has been so raw and clumsy, that even the most sympathetic and thoughtless are showing a reluctance to make further contributions to the disruptors and vilifiers of the labor movement.

When the Socialist party and the local unions of the American Federation of Labor, refuse to be victimized by sweatless vagrants, the I. W. W. will go into the morgue.

The Public and the Boy Scouts

THE SECOND ANNUAL RALLY of the Boy Scouts of America recently took place in New York, and *The Outlook*, commenting upon it, says:

One was glad to note that certain day and boarding schools in which the scout manual is well adapted for use were represented, and one was quite as glad to note that there were also many factory boys in the number. But they were all Boy Scouts together. They were all obedient to a certain set of principles. They were all getting the same kind of instruction. The result was that race, color and education were forgotten.

This rally and the comment concerning it serve to remind us of the fact that very little has been heard here recently concerning the Boy Scouts. A year or two ago a great deal was being said about them. There were public discussions concerning the scouts, and frequent articles in the newspapers served to call attention to the importance of the scout movement. But after a little while the subject was dropped. It was like so many other things that excite us for a time and then are forgotten. This is unfortunate. The scout movement is one that the people of this country cannot afford to let go by default. Any one who has taken the trouble to investigate the work which is being done by the scouts will at once appreciate the benefits the boys derive. Discipline, helpfulness, honesty, patriotism and an appreciation of nature are a few of the things that the scout is taught. There are many other things of first importance that come in the regular line of his work.

Notwithstanding the lack of public interest in the matter the Boy

Scout movement has not been permitted to come to a halt. Through the efforts of courageous and enthusiastic men the work of organizing new troops and keeping the old ones together has been going steadily forward. The Boy Scouts are stronger in this city and in this country today than they have ever been before. But it will be difficult for scout masters and scout commissioners to retain their enthusiasm if the public is going to be apathetic.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Thoughtful men will not waste time in denunciation of the Record-Herald in its attempt to arouse enthusiasm in favor of the Boy Scouts. The Record-Herald is class-conscious and knows that the Boy Scouts is being organized for no other purpose, except to provide in the near future a standing army to hold in subjection the victims of industrial despotism. It is but natural that a subsidized press should mask the real purposes of the Boy Scouts.

The professional libertine who sets his trap to ensnare his victim never ungloves his hand, nor will the promoters of the Boy Scouts or their allies, tear off the mask to expose the brutal purpose contemplated by preparing the boy to become a professional murderer.

Capitalism is interested in the development of the youth of this country, only so far as that development will result in benefit to a class of privilege, that is now realizing that the working class is awakening to the infamies of a system that enthrones the dollar and enslaves man.

The Boy Scouts is promoted by exploiters and it is their intent and purpose that the *boy* who is a scout shall become a trained man-killer to serve the interests of a master class.

Charity Balls and Banquets

Eugene V. Debs, in Terre Haute Post.

THIS IS THE SEASON for "charity" rehearsals. The "charity" ball and "charity" banquets are now all the rage.

The other day—or night, rather—a lot of high-toned women at Chicago, half-naked, and covered with ten million dollars' worth of diamonds, danced the "grizzly bear," the "turkey trot," and the "bunny hug" with their male escorts, at what was called the "charity" ball of the smart set."

This vulgar exhibition and others like it outrage every sentiment of true charity. The gang of parasites that cavorted about on this occasion were wholly absorbed in displaying their "charms" and out-rivaling one another with blazoned jewels and crass ornamentations, and there was not a thought of charity nor a charitable impulse in the whole affair. They "licked-up" more champagne than the net proceeds amounted to.

Think of one set of human beings dancing with glee and filling themselves with champagne, wine and truffled tid-bits because another set of human beings is starving for the want of bread!

And this is "charity" from the point of view of the class who live out of the sweat and misery of the victims upon whom they bestow it.

Think of Jesus Christ, who "had no where to lay his head," looking upon such a scene! What would He say if told that the "grizzly bear" was being danced by half-nude women and the champagne guzzled in his name, and to feed his sheep? If he did not rebuke such mockery and scourge the bacchanalian revelers from the scene, he must have changed mightily from what he was in Jerusalem twenty centuries ago.

To give the proceeds of such an affair to the hungry and naked is not a charity. It is the extreme opposite of charity and is as discreditable to those who give as it is to those who receive.

Such perversion of charity follows the denial of justice. As long as one set of human beings own the means of life and another set of human beings depend upon them for a chance to get a living, one set will be sated and the other starved, and the more of this so-called "charity" that is dispensed the worse it will be for all concerned.

In thinking of the abuses to which this word is subjected, I feel moved to paraphrase Madame Roland:

"O, Charity, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

There is something radically wrong in a society in which the few have to dance periodically because the many are starving perpetually.

The relation that those who dance sustain to those who starve precludes all possibility of true charity.

I want no dude to dance in a dress coat that I may eat.

To be fed that way paralyzes the moral fiber and destroys self-respects.

What the poor need is that the rich shall get off their backs, and then they will not have to go to the trouble of dancing at "charity" balls to feed their victims. But that is exactly what the rich will not do, and, therefore, the poor, the wide world over, are preparing to unload.

And this is the significance of the labor movement and of the agitation of the working class in every nation on earth.

There is a mighty change impending, and when this change has taken place and society is rightly organized and social righteousness prevails "charity" balls and "charity" banquets will be unnecessary and unknown.

The Strikers Are Wiser Now

THE RUBBER STRIKE in Akron has collapsed, as did the strike in the same industry in Cleveland last week.

The cause of the failure in both instances is not far to seek. Financial embarrassment was the principal reason for the defeats in both cities.

It could not be otherwise. The employers are neither children or fools.

When an organization like this much-vaunted I. W. W. starts out with a grandiloquent declaration that there will be no high initiation fees, no high dues, no assessments, etc., the average capitalist knows in

advance that all he will have to do is sit tight for a few weeks, until the few rainy day dollars of his workers are exhausted, and then hunger will drive the toilers back to the shop in droves.

It is all very fine for enthusiastic agitators to shout that it is only necessary for labor to "fold its arms" and then the capitalists will be starved into submission. The direct opposite is true.

The organizations of labor that have accumulated substantial defense funds and that can operate assessment machinery for long periods of time are the ones that usually gain victories or at least material concessions in strikes and lockouts.

And it frequently occurs that even under the most favorable circumstances extraordinary sacrifices are required by the strongest of labor organizations to secure improved conditions through strikes, because combinations of capitalists and the powers of government are against them. Hence efforts at conciliation of arbitration are made before strikes to gain advantages.

It is the part of wisdom for unorganized workers to learn from the experiences of others who are in unions that have required years to build up rather than to expect something for nothing.—Exchange.

The above report relative to the termination of the strikes at Cleveland and Akron, is what was expected by men in the labor movement who are becoming familiar with the tactics and methods utilized by the "Bummery."

The travelling jawsmiths, when learning of any dissatisfaction in any town or city between employers and employes, immediately "pull their freight" for such towns or city, and when arriving, add fuel to the flames, in order that the dissatisfied may be called out on strike, thus furnishing the *professionals* the necessary pretext to forward heartrending and pathetic circulars to every labor organization and

local of the Socialist party in the country, urging that funds be forwarded at once to crush the oppressors and win victory for the starving strikers. There was a time when labor organizations and locals of the Socialist party responded generously, and as a result of such generosity, the *professionals* lived upon the fat of the land.

But the *professionals* while clever experts at painting pathetic pleas for funds for strikers, are not experts at keeping books or making reports of funds received and expended, and even the most sympathetic, have become dubious as to the sincerity of the circular writers, who have discovered that strikes furnish an income for chronic vagrants, who have become too strong to work.

Again, these *professional beggars* pauperize the English language to find scurrilous vituperation to hurl at the very labor organizations and the Socialist party, which organizations they have "bummed to death" in carrying on carnivals of lunacy.

The I. W. W. has about reached the end of its rope, for calumny, slander and villainous defamation, will no longer be met with generous responses from organizations that have been villified by the *tramp aggregation*.

The Proposed Eight Hour Law for Ontario, Canada

No. 83,

BILL.

Commencement.
(6) This section shall come into effect on the first day of January, 1914.

An Act to amend The Mining Act of Ontario in respect to the Hours of Underground Employment.

IS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Mining Act of Ontario* is amended by inserting therein the following section: (8 Edw. VII, c. 8, amended.)

Hours of Labor Underground.

159.—(1) No workman shall remain or be allowed to remain underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours, which eight hours, where the employer obtains from the Inspector a certificate that the means and methods in use at the mine of getting to and from the place of work in the mine are proper and satisfactory, shall be reckoned from the time of arriving at such place of work until the time of leaving such place, otherwise such eight hours shall be reckoned from the time of leaving the surface until the time of returning to the surface, or in such other way as the inspector may direct; provided, however, that

Proviso.

(a) Time taken for lunch, not exceeding one half hour, need not be reckoned as part of such eight hours;

(b) A Saturday shift may work longer hours for the purpose of avoiding work on Sunday or changing shift at the end of the week or giving any of the men a part holiday.

(c) The said limit of time shall not apply to shift bosses, pump men, or persons engaged solely in surveying or measuring, nor shall it apply in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, or in any case of repair work, or to any mine where the number of men working in a shift does not exceed six.

Interpretation

(2) In this section

"Workman."

"Workman" means any person employed underground in a mine who is not the owner or agent or an official of the mine.

Shift.

"Shift" means any body of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in the mine are the same or approximately the same.

Certificate of Inspection.

(3) Where any question or dispute arises as to the meaning or application of paragraph (c) of sub-section 1, or as to the meaning of "workman," "shift," or "underground," the certificate of the Inspector shall be conclusive.

Application of 8 Edw. VII, c. 8, ss. 174, 175, 179-181.

(4) For greater certainty it is hereby declared that sections 174, 175, 179, 180 and 181 of this Act shall apply to contraventions of this section; provided, however, that a workman shall not be guilty of an offence for failure to return to the surface within the time limited by this section if he proves that without fault on his part he was prevented from returning owing to means not being available for the purpose.

Suspension of Operation of Section.

(5) In the event of great emergency or grave economic disturbance, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may suspend the operation of this section to such extent and for such period as he deems fit; or upon the Inspector certifying as regards any iron mine that the precautions, safeguards and arrangements for protecting the health, safety and comfort of the workmen employed therein are satisfactory and in compliance with this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, in like manner suspend the operation of this section in so far as such mine is concerned.

WHAT WE ASKED FOR.

An act to regulate the hours of employment in mines, mills, smelters and co-relative industries:—

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

I. This act may be cited as "THE EIGHT-HOUR ACT" for all employes of the Mining Industry of Ontario.

II. In this act, the words "Mining Industry" shall mean any opening or excavation in, or working of the ground for the purpose of winning, opening up or proving any mineral or mineral-bearing substance. And any ore body, mineral deposit, stratum, soil, rock bed of earth, clay gravel or cement or place where mining is or may be carried on, and all ways, works machinery, plant, buildings and premises below or above ground belonging to or used in connection with mines, and, also, any excavation or opening in the ground made for the purpose of searching for mineral, and any roast yard, smelting furnace, mill, work or place used for in connection with crushing, reducing smelting, refining or treating ore, mineral or mineral-bearing substance and shall include any mode or method of working whereby the soil or earth or any rock, stone or quartz may be disturbed, removed, washed, sifted, roasted, smelted, refined, crushed or dealt with for the purpose of obtaining any mineral therefrom, whether the same may have been previously disturbed or not.

III. It shall not be lawful to employ any person in or around the mines, mills, smelters and co-relative industries for more than eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours, and the act of descending to and ascending from the point or place of work underground shall be considered part of the employment therein and the time occupied in so descending to and ascending from such place of work shall be reckoned as a part of said eight (8) hours or work-day; Provided, however, that the period may be prolonged in case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger but only during the continuance of such imminent danger.

IV. Every person, corporation, superintendent, manager, foreman, officer, employer or agent or representative of employer who shall employ, hire, contract with, command, persuade, cause or allow any person to work in contravention of any of the provisions of this act shall, on summary conviction thereof, incur and pay a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars and not more than two hundred and fifty (\$250.00) dollars, with costs of prosecution and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the Common Jail of the County or District within which the offence was committed, for a period of not more than three months, and every day's violation of the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offence.

V. On the trial of any proceeding under this act, the person opposing or defending or who is charged with any offence against or under any of the provisions of this act shall be competent and compellable to giving evidence in or with respect to such proceeding.

VI. All fines or penalties in money imposed or recovered in or under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the convicting justice or police magistrate, as the case may be, to the treasurer of the Province to and for the use of the Province.

VII. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under this act:

1. The information shall be laid within two (2) months from the date of the alleged contravention of the act.

2. The description of an offence in the words of this act or in similar words shall be sufficient in law.

3. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this act shall not be quashed for want of form.

4. All prosecutions under this act may be brought and heard before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in or for the county or district where the penalty was incurred or the offence committed or wrong done, in cities or towns where there is a police magistrate, before such police magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by

this act, the procedure shall be governed by the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

1. In all cases of prosecution for any offense against the provisions of this act, the conviction or order of the justices or police magistrate, as the case may be, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be final and conclusive, and except as hereinafter mentioned, against such conviction or order there shall be no appeal.

2. An appeal shall lie to the judge of the county court in the county in which the conviction is made, sitting in chambers without a jury, providing notice of such appeal is given to the prosecutor or complainant within five (5) days after the date of the said conviction, or order.

XI. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

We, your committee appointed to draft the objections of this organization to the proposed eight-hour law, beg leave to report as follows:

First—While the act nominally provides for an eight-hour day, it specifically directs wherein the act may be violated and for the issuance of a permit for such violation, a certificate from the mining inspector enabling the operators to keep the men under ground for a longer period than eight hours.

Second—Not more than 30 per cent. of the men employed in mining and co-relative industries will be benefited by the provisions of the act. Whole classes of men are exempt. The iron miners, a large and growing class, are left to win by organization what this legislation should have given them. The surface workers, particularly the millmen and hoistmen, are wronged by their exclusion—the former exposed to dampness and cyanide fumes, the latter holding many lives in their hands, suffering an unusual strain. At present the majority work twelve hours per day, with an eighteen-hour shift on change days; should certainly appeal to the humanitarian instincts of any legislator. There is no class of workers, who, from the exhausting nature

and unhealthy character of their occupation, are better entitled to an eight-hour day than the smelter workers. This is especially true of those engaged in reducing the arsenic-bearing nickel and cobalt ores from the Sudbury and Cobalt districts. Another class of labor that should be protected by eight-hour legislation, is the workers in the cement industries.

Third—Progressive legislation is tending toward the six day week with a half-holiday on Saturday. The proposed measure sanctions a longer workday on Saturday. Mining practice in other districts shows that it is unnecessary to work longer hours on Saturday, either for the purpose of avoiding Sunday work or changing shifts. Where two shifts are employed it is easy to put them in between 7 a. m. and 12 p. m.; in the case of three shifts, if the shifts end at midnight, there is no loss of time to the operator. In no case is there any loss of time in changing shifts under the eight-hour system.

Fourth—The lieutenant-governor may suspend the operations of the law in cases of grave economic disturbance. Why should the operation of a law be suspended solely for the benefit of the employer?

Fifth—Grave abuses are likely to arise in the practical operation of the act on account of the arbitrary authority reposed in the mining inspector.

Sixth—Any person should have the right to bring an action for the violation of the law.

Seventh—Experience has clearly proven that an eight-hour law benefits both parties in the mining industry. Why should the date of its enforcement be set so far in the future and to take effect at a time when the worker is less able than at any other to resist a cut in wages? Was the law aimed at the worker instead of for him? Was it intended to discourage the worker from asking anything from the government that he is expected to offer his life for in case of need?

Committee: C. H. RICHARDSON,
J. C. NICOL,
W. N. WELSH.

Abolishing the Social Evil

BERNARD SHAW, in challenging the efficacy of the flogging act proposed by the British parliament to abate the social evil, contends that the cause lies deeper, and that social justice must precede the abolition of the social evil. He said:

"You may refused to be convinced of this, and say we shall soon see whether we cannot get rid of the rascals who live on the profits of prostitution by flogging them soundly under the new act. Do not deceive yourself; most of those who are living on the profits of prostitution will not be flogged; on the contrary, they are already among the most indignant advocates of flogging. They are ladies and gentlemen, clergymen, bishops, judges, members of parliament, highly connected peers and peeresses, and pillars of solid middle-class Puritanism.

"These people have shares in industrial enterprises which employ women and girls. Thousands of these women and girls get wages which are insufficient to support them, and are treated with less personal respect than any prostitute. If a woman applying for employment complains of the low wages and asks for more, she is told that if she will not take it others will. If she asks how she is to live on it she is told that others contrive to live on it. They manage to make it up somehow, she hears.

"Some women are saved from the streets by their husbands' or their fathers' wages, but there are always orphans and widows and girls from the country and abroad who have no husbands to support them.

"Thus the woman's strength and energy are maintained by what she earns in the streets, and used in making dividends for rich shareholders who clamor to have public attention distracted from their complicity by the flogging of a few bullies. But when these bullies take a house for their purposes and offer high rents, do they find any difficulty in getting one? And does anyone ever propose to flog the landlord?

"You, humble reader, who are neither a shareholder nor a landlord, do you thank God that you are guilty of this matter? Take care. The first man flogged under the act may turn on you and say, 'God shall smite thee, thou whited wall.'

"The wages of prostitution are stitched into the buttonholes and into your blouse, pasted into your match boxes and your boxes of pins, stuffed into your mattresses, mixed with the paint on your walls, and stuck between the joints of your water pipes. The very gaze on your basin and teacup has in it the lead poison that you offer to the decent woman as the reward of honest labor, whilst the procuress is offering chicken and champagne.

"Flog other people until you are black in the face and they are red in the back; you will not cheat the Recording Angel into putting down your debts to the wrong account.

"And please remark that every additional power you give to the policeman to harry these victims of yours increases the power of your organizer and exploiter of prostitution over the prostitute.

"When you are robbed and beaten and bullied you call the police; and they protect you. But the policeman himself may bully and beat the prostitute; he may tear her fine clothes to rags and drag her through the mud, and twist her arms almost out of their sockets, and then have her sent to prison on a charge of disorder or solicitation if she annoys him with appeals for protection and if she refuses to share her gains with him.

"In every police force in the world there are men who do this systematically; for though the policeman may be no worse than the rest of us, you cannot find 18,000 angels in London for 24s a week to exercise powers which we cut off the head of a king sooner than entrust to him.

"This is the secret of the terrible power of the white slave agent over his victim. Why does she cling to him in spite of all she suffers at his hands? Simply because he can always bring her to his knees by threatening to set the police on her.

"She is far more afraid of the policeman than of the couteneur, for a police magistrate might take her word against a couteneur's, and if she defends herself by main force against his violence he has only his own hands to help him, and may get the worst of it; but nobody will take her word against a policeman's, and to assault him is to have to face the whole forces of the state and its prisons."—Exchange.

Did Christ Look Like a Workingman?

A BOSTON ARTIST has committed an outrage for which he is being severely censured by the good people of that esthetic locality. He has painted a picture of Christ, as a brawny workingman, as liberally supplied with thews, muscles and sinews as a modern "white hope," as in another sense, to be sure, He may be regarded. The artist defends his work with the remark that, as Christ had been swinging axes and hammers for years in a carpenter's shop, He naturally must have developed a fairly powerful physique, considering that He had plenty of fresh air and exercise, enough to eat, and wasn't exploited and overworked like the modern factory wage slave. There were no Grand Rapids furniture factories in His day, and He was probably a sort of local handiercraftsman doing odd jobs for the natives, and His own boss most of the time, for when working with His father it is not likely that Joseph either starved or overworked Him.

That idea of Christ being a workingman is all right, of course, in the conventional sense, only it mustn't be pushed too far. There should be moderation in such things. It is correct enough to say He was a workingman, but it is doubtful taste to represent Him as actually looking like one. Our "best people," who would scorn to be workingmen themselves, and who, if they ever were, would try to hide the fact as much as possible, naturally feel that it isn't good form to insist too much on the working class characteristics of Christ, especially as a manual laborer. It is a sort of disparaging reflection upon Him and them also. Of course, if He had started work in a bank or a broker's office and learned the business "from the bottom up," or even had put on the carpenter's overalls, when He didn't actually have to, for the sole purpose of showing the discontented proletariat of Galilee that He stood for the "dignity of labor," it would have been all

right. Our best people are never ashamed of that sort of a "work-ingman," but when a fellow has to get out and hustle with hoi polloi out of sheer necessity, it isn't quite the same thing, of course. To be sure, the evangelists the good people send out specially to convert the workers always make a fairly strong point of the fact that He was a workingman, but they don't usually go so far as to draw an actual picture of a big, husky, muscular person sweating and perspiring while swinging a ten-pound broadax over a massive timber. Even with them Christ is a sort of etherealized workman.

Pictures of Christ at work, though few, nearly always represent Him as standing with a dreamy, far-away look in His eyes, and, though His delicate hand is on a jack-plane, He isn't keeping it going. A wage worker who attempted anything of that kind nowadays would be told to "get his time" so quick that it would make his head swim.

Ordinary conventional pictures of Christ nearly always represent Him as a delicate, anemie-looking person, enveloped in a mass of flowing drapery, which would certainly impede His locomotion quite as much as if He were trussed up in a hobble skirt. How He could ever perform the physical stunt of whipping a lot of money changers out of the temple and upsetting their gear, while handicapped with a frail constitution and twenty-five yards of immaculate-colored lingerie clinging around his unmanly form, is one of those mysteries, perhaps, which can only be explained by assuming it to be a miracle.

It is fairly certain He didn't tramp around the country for three years without shedding most of these superfluous habiliments, and is altogether likely that He Himself set an example to His apostles when He told them to go out soap-boxing and confine their wardrobe to one handy garment, so they could travel light and get around quickly.

It may be that being hunted from post to pillar for three years wore Him down somewhat physically, but it would hardly have the effect of making Him look delicate. It is on record that after having been slugged and whipped and pounded, much as Chief Long might beat up a Little Falls striker, He still had strength enough to carry his heavy cross to the last scene of His activities. It is true that He

died on the cross some time before the thieves who were crucified with Him, but in all probability they were more than usually husky and hadn't been abused and weakened as He had been during the preliminaries.

Altogether, we like this working class picture of Christ much better than the other, and consider it comes much nearer a true representation of what the figure was actually like than the namby-pamby representation of a doubtful-appearing male who looks more like something specially designed to officiate at a pink tea or give instructions to a class in fancy embroidery than a man who could go out and do a day's work, and had both the physique and courage to tell the exploiters and hypocrites of His day just what He thought of them. We are quite inclined to agree with the revolutionary poet who demanded the elimination of this effeminate figure in the vigorous stanza:

Take away your palty Christ;
Your "gentleman's" god!
We want the Carpenter's Son,
With His saw and His hod!

Possibly the Boston artist may have gone too far if he made his Christ a mere mountain of muscle, but sometimes it is necessary to deal with an evil by exaggerating the opposite impression. Even allowing for this, however, we are fairly sure that Christ wasn't at all what would be called a "nice person" by the "better element" of His day, either in language, dress, manners or personal appearance, and we are just as sure that if He came to earth today, the modern prototypes of that same "better element" would pass exactly the same judgment upon Him, before murdering Him. They have no more use for a genuine workingman now than they had then, except for purposes of exploitation, and there is nothing strange in the fact that the Boston artist has come by the eudgels for representing Him as looking like one. However that sort of Christ suits us, and the other doesn't. He was on our side in the class struggle of His day, and we are tolerably certain that He looked the part generally, quite as well as acted it.—New York Call.

There Will Be No More War

UNDER THE HEADING, "Amounts to Treason," the American Employer had the following comment on a resolution passed at a late convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois:

"At the annual meeting just held at Peoria, Ill., says American Industries for March, 1913, the miners' union passed a resolution that should arouse the ire of every patriotic American. If any country, it provided, declares war upon America, the miners shall instantly declare a general strike. This was adopted as the sense of the miners of Illinois. Officials of the union said that this action was merely taken as a preventive measure in hopes of discouraging any proposition which might lead to the declaring of war either by or against the United States.

"The significance of the resolution cannot be disguised: it means plainly that the miners, by refusing to produce coal, would cripple the navy or army of the nation and make it easy for an attacking force to gain an easy and quick victory."

The American Employer is supported by exploiters, and no one who reads this publication will doubt for a moment its loyalty to its paymasters.

The promoters identified with the "American Employer" have discovered that any journal or magazine that is devoted to the interests of profit-mongers, as a general rule, reaps a rich harvest. In other words, the American Employer knows that *employers* have the *money* and that it *pays* to espouse the cause of those who are legalized to victimize the disinherited.

The caption, "Amounts to Treason," opens up a wide field for discussion, and the question naturally arises, *treason to whom?*

The United Mine Workers of Illinois passed a resolution of opposition to proclamations of war and declared that if war was proclaimed by or against the United States that the United Mine Workers of Illinois, as an organization, shall declare a strike as a protest against

human slaughter. The United Mine Workers in that resolution has declared *war against war*, and for that reason the organ of an employers' association has brought in the charge of *treason*.

Who is it that is responsible for war? Are the countless millions of men of the nations of the world, who work in mines, mills, factories, railroads and all the other industrial and commercial institutions, responsible for the carnivals of slaughter that have taken place on land and sea?

No. But those responsible for war belong to that class of privilege that comparatively few who proclaim war and escape all the agonies and suffering that are endured by another class, who in the past have done all the fighting.

The United Mine Workers of Illinois, as an organization, has placed itself on record as *against war* and in favor of *peace*, and for this the subsidized mouthpiece of exploiters has brought in its verdict of *treason*.

The injunction of Scripture, "Thou shalt not kill," has been thrown into the scrap heap by the American Employer, and the organization that stands for *peace* and against *war*, is indicted as a *traitor*.

The United Mine Workers of Illinois can well afford to be branded as *treasonable* by the scribbling chattel of combinations that coin dividends from sweat and tears in the industrial realm and mint *profit* from human blood on the field of battle.

For a workingman to use a weapon of murder in a strike against employer for humane conditions, is *anarchy*; but for that same workingman to shoulder a rifle and "shoot to kill" in the interests of capitalism is *patriotic* and worthy of all the disgusting adulation that flows from the mortgaged pens of the servile lickspittles of journalism.

The slave will soon cease to fight the battles of a master class, and when that time comes *there will be no more war*.

The Church Dominated by Wealth

DR. GEORGE CHALMERS RICHMOND delivered a sermon recently in Philadelphia, at St. John's Episcopal church, taking for his subject, "Christian Standards of Life."

During the course of his sermon, he referred to America's great financier who lately passed away in Rome, Italy, and likewise declared that Morgan practically molded the policy of the Episcopal church.

The following are extracts from Dr. Richmond's sermon:

"Mr. Morgan was a great financier, but not a great man. We shall never see a man just like him in our American life, and we ought to be glad of it. His death is providential in many ways.

"The wreck of the Titanic came with God's knowledge. The floods and tornadoes of the West are of God's intent, and we must learn the lessons involved. So God knew just when to take Mr. Morgan out of this present world and send him on into another state of existence.

"Mr. Morgan has not gone to heaven, for there is no such place as heaven. He would be very unhappy up among the angels, with all his art treasures down here. Our old idea of heaven has gone, never to return. Mr. Morgan is now beginning a new life in a new world—

perhaps in this other world he is a common day laborer. He will now see that God is of more importance than cash.

"He didn't lift his hand to help the American workingman. He helped to keep prices up. He was never in favor of higher wages for the man who toiled on his railroads. He helped to foment strikes by his lack of vital interest in the men who sweat for his money.

"In the Episcopal church Mr. Morgan controlled our house of bishops. For years he has prevented our church from declaring her position on the great social and industrial problems of our age, so that the Episcopal church is at the rag end of things. Our church will never progress till about twenty-five rich corporation officers and retired financiers and aristocratic gentlemen who at present control our church go to join Mr. Morgan up above the skies. The sooner they go the better."

The editor of the Miners' Magazine is not interested in the present whereabouts of that element in the spiritual make-up of the departed banker which religious scientists look upon as immortal. We care not whether Morgan is operating a bank in the *Kingdom Come* or whether he is a stoker in a more tropical clime.

But the editor is interested in the statement of this minister who has declared that Morgan controlled the bishops of the Episcopal church. If that statement is true, then the bishops of the Episcopal church can lay no more claim to being *religious* than the man who is charged with the fomenting of strikes through oppressive measures which he imposed upon "the men who sweated for his money."

Thousands of times during the past several years, preachers in their pulpits have asked why the laboring man stays away from the church, and the answer is found in the statement of Dr. Richmond

of Philadelphia: "If Morgan controlled the bishops of the Episcopal church, then other men powerful in finance and industry control the hierarchy of other churches, and the vision of the laboring man has discerned the fact that churches are being prostituted to serve the interests of a master class."

Morgan, in controlling the bishops of the Episcopal church, made that church a personal asset, and the time is almost here when other ministers of various denominations will be forced to make the same admissions as Dr. Richmond.

The International Miners' Congress

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONVENTION of the International Miners' Congress will meet at Carlsbad, Bohemia, on Monday, July 21st, 1913.

As the Western Federation of Miners, in the last annual convention held at Victor, Colorado, elected Charles H. Moyer a delegate to the International Miners' Congress, the membership of the organization should feel interested in all matters that will be brought before a convention of delegates drawn from all the principal mining districts of the world.

The following is the program of the International Miners' Congress:

Program of Business.

Mr. Robt. Smillie, J. P., the British president, will preside over the congress the first day until the election of officials and committees for congress are completed.

President's opening remarks.

Response of nationalities.

Election of Officials and Committees for Congress.

1—Appointment of tellers.

2—Credentials committee.

3—Business committee.

4—Time of meeting and adjourning each day.

5—President for next day.

6—Vice presidents (one for each language).

Subjects for Discussion—Hours of Labor.

1.—We move that steps be taken to hasten the realization of an eight hours' working day from bank to bank for all workers underground; that an interval of sixteen hours be made obligatory between shifts; and that the maximum shifts to be worked must not exceed six in each week.—Great Britain and Belgium.

1a.—This congress is of opinion that the hours of labor of workmen employed in the mining industry should be legally fixed at a maximum of eight hours from bank to bank. At hot or wet places the hour of labor must not exceed the maximum of six hours from bank to bank.—Germany, Austria, Holland.

Protective Mining Laws.

2.—In view of the numerous mining catastrophes that have happened these last few years, and in view of the continually increasing number of separate accidents in the mining industry, this congress demands again and urgently better protection for the life and limb of the miners. In order to bring about that better protection the appointment of miners' inspectors who are elected by the miners from their own ranks, by secret and direct ballot, and are paid by the state is held to be urgently necessary by this congress.—Germany, Austria, Holland.

2a.—This congress is of opinion that the laws should secure greater safety for the mining population in every respect.—Belgium.

Evictions.

3.—That labor members of Parliament in every nation press upon their government to pass a measure to prevent employers of labor evicting workmen from their houses during any trade disputes.—Great Britain.

4.—International committee's report on the question of the regulation of the output of coal.

5.—This conference demands that collective working agreements be introduced by the trade unions in the mining industry, either for the various districts or for the whole country.—Belgium.

Nationalization of Mines, Etc.

6.—That this congress is of opinion that all land, mines and railways should be nationalized in the interests of the community of the different countries.—Great Britain.

Minimum Wage.

7.—We demand that a minimum wage be fixed for underground workers, either by law or by collective agreement.—Belgium.

8.—International committee's report of the question of a national or international clearance card.

9.—*Annual Holidays*.—This congress is in favor of an annual holiday for miners of a fortnight's duration, with payment of wages.—Belgium.

THOMAS ASHTON, Secretary,
Manchester, England.

P. S.—Great Britain proposed that the question of Peace vs. War should be discussed and drafted a resolution for that purpose. Committee decided not to put proposition on program, but that the president might deal with the question in his speech when opening congress

Notices.

The general secretary, treasurer, national secretaries and executive committee will be appointed on the last day of congress.

Each nationality will collect and verify its own credentials according to rule, but in case of an objection to any credential, the whole of the credential committee shall meet and decide the matter.

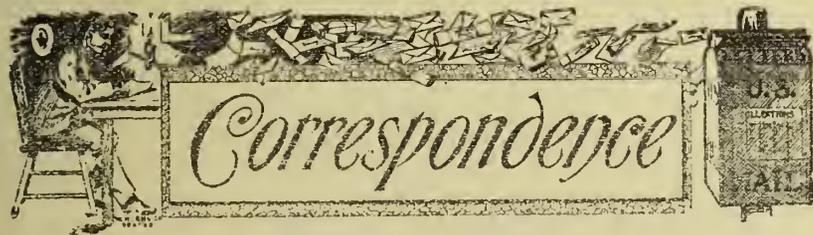
Each delegate to the congress must either be a miner or an official of a miners' union.

Each delegate to the congress, on application for ticket of admission, must pay the sum of 10s each.

Applications for cards of admission and programs of business must be made to the secretary.

In order to avoid controversy, the speakers shall be called upon as follows by the president of the day: The mover and seconder of those in charge of resolutions on the agenda; afterwards one speaker from each nationality, namely: Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, America. The mover or seconder of a resolution to be considered the speaker for his nationality.

THOMAS ASHTON, Secretary.



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.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Berlin, March 7, 1913.

According to statistics gathered and published by the French Labor Bureau the worktime for children and youths is regulated by law in 21 countries, and also in most states of the North American Union, in the Swiss Cantons, and the British colonies. Under these laws children may not be employed in industries under the age of ten years in the Argentine (in Buenos Ayres not under the age of 12). Bulgaria (with exceptions) and Portugal. In the last case the law mentions boys only. The age for commencing work is fixed at 12 years in Austria (in offices and workshops without working power), Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Great Britain, Hungary (as in Austria), Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal (for girls), Rumania, Finland and Sweden. The age is fixed at 13 years in Germany (with the exception of states where school attendance is compulsory up to 14 years), France and Holland at 14 years in Austria and Hungary (factories), Serbia, and Switzerland. In the United States of America the age varies between 10 and 15 years.

The maximum daily working time for children in the various countries is: Germany, from 13 to 14 years, 6 hours; 14 to 16 years, 10 hours. The Argentine, 8 hours (i. e., 48 hours per week up to 16 years); Austria, from 12 to 14 years, 8 hours, 14 to 16 years, 11 hours; Belgium, boys from 12 to 16 and girls from 12 to 21 years, 12 hours; Bulgaria, from 10 to 12 years, 6 hours, 12 to 15 years, 8 hours; Denmark, from 12 till the end of compulsory school attendance, 6 hours, then till 18 years, 10 hours; Spain, from 10 to 14 years, 6 hours in industries, 8 hours in commerce; United States of America, 8 to 12 hours; Great Britain, from 12 to 14 years, 30 hours per week, 15 to 18 years, 12 hours daily up to 60 hours per week (in textile trades only 55½ hours weekly); France, from 13 (in some cases from 12) to 18 years 10 hours; Hungary, from 12 to 14 years, 8 hours, 14 to 16 years, 10 hours; Greece from 12 to 14 years, 6 hours; 14 to 18 years, 10 hours (Saturday only 8 hours); Italy from 12 to 15 years, 11 hours; Japan, from 12 to 15 years (in exceptional cases from 10), 12 hours; Norway, from 12 to 15 years, 5 hours, 14 to 18 years, 10 hours; Holland, from 13 to 17 years, 10 hours; Portugal, from 10 to 12 years, 6 hours, boys from 12 to 16 and girls from 12 to 21 years, 10 hours; Rumania, from 12 to 15 years, 8 hours (in exceptional cases for boys from 13 to 15 years, 10 hours); Russia, from 12 to 15 years, 8 hours; Finland, from 12 to 15 years, 7 hours, 15 to 18 years, 14 hours; Serbia, from 14 to 16 years, 8 hours; Sweden, from 12 to 13 years, 6 hours, 13 to 14 years, 8 hours, 14 to 18 years, 10 hours (six days a week); Switzerland, from 14 to 18 years, 11 hours (Saturday, 9 hours); special rest intervals are provided for. Night work is in principle prohibited. (General exceptions only exist in regard to continuous works and glass factories).

The legal working time of adult women varies between 10 and 12 hours daily. In Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland and Switzerland acts provide for shorter time on Sundays and holidays. In all states which up to now have ratified the Berne Convention, night work is forbidden in works employing more than 10 persons. The maximum daily work time for women is fixed in various lands as follows: Germany and Greece, 10 hours (Saturday and the day before a holiday, 8 hours); Austria, 11 hours. United States, 8 to 12 hours; Great Britain, 12 hours, not more than 60 per week (in textile trades 55½ hours weekly); Bulgaria, France, Holland and Rumania, 10 hours; Japan and Norway, 12 hours; Russia, 11½ hours; Switzerland, 11 hours (9 hours on Saturday); Serbia, 10 hours (12 hours in commerce).

The working time for adult workers is only regulated in a few states, for instance: Austria and Switzerland, 11 hours daily; Russia, 11½ hours, and France, 12 hours daily.

Rumania's Trade Development.

About a quarter of a century ago national industry began to develop in Rumania. According to official statistics, there were in the year 1911, 536 large industrial businesses in the land, each having a fixed capital of 50,000 francs (franc—about 9¼d.), employing at least 25 workers and machinery. There were also 41,000 smaller workshops. The total number of working people employed in the larger industries and in the workshops amounted to 200,000. The agricultural workers total over 5,000,000. Yet in spite of this great number of workers no Rumanian government, until a very short time ago thought of legislation for their protection.

In the year 1888 a bill was introduced in Parliament for the control of industry, but it never came into force. The same fate befell a similar bill in 1901. But a law was passed in 1902 after the pattern of the Austrian law.

Some of the main points of the act may be given here. Apprentices may not enter dangerous and strenuous trades before the age of 14 years, and not before 12 in other trades. The working time for apprentices, inclusive of school hours, must not be more than 8 per day before 14 years, and not more than 10 between 14 and 16 years. Before the age of 16 no one may work at night—between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m.

There are numerous definitions in favor of adult workers. The work allotted to such shall not be over-strenuous, nor shall a worker be put to household labor except in the case of special understanding. When there is no contract a fortnight's notice must be given on either side. Should the employer act against the spirit of this law he shall pay the worker double wages for the period, and further should the employé suffer any loss the late employer and the new shall be jointly held responsible. As, however, this law in no way covers the industries and is merely for hand-crafts, its importance is not great.

Previous to this law there had been others dealing with the employment of women and children, and Sunday rest. In 1910 the law was altered to make the entire Sunday free.

The workers have fought hard against the conditions obtaining and at last the government, at the beginning of this year, brought in a bill which is a little advance in the matter of the protection of workers. The bill consists of two parts, insurance and trade. The first part was supported by the workers, but the second was boycotted and thrown out.

The insurance act consists of three parts: Insurance against sickness, accident and invalidity. Many classes of the workers are excluded, such as shop assistants, pressers, servants and a large number of peasants. Sick benefits are paid, after six weeks' membership, for 16 weeks. The contributions, 2 per cent. of wages, are paid by the employés.

In case of accident during working hours the employer is held responsible, but two weeks after the accident the employé receives support from the money he himself paid for insurance. For complete invalidity the worker receives benefit at a rate of two-thirds of his wage, while for partial invalidity definite compensation has not been set down. A widow receives one-fifth of the wage, and children, not more than two, also one-fifth each.

As regards pensions the worker, state, and employer contribute each 2d. and pensions are allowed after 24 years, at the age of 65, which in Roumania is much too late, for official statistics show that only 500 out of 200,000 workers reach this age. The pension of 150 francs means about 3d daily, though one would imagine that with an annual budget of over 500,000,000 francs (about £20,833,300) more than 1,250,000 francs. (about £52,080) could be spared for the insurance of 200,000 workers. At the same time 1,000,000 francs are paid 1,000 official alone.

So long as the support remains so low the law will bring no relief and will tend to rouse the spirit of discontent among the workers.

Builders' Union.—The building employers of Leipsig, Germany, have formed a union for the furtherance of common interests. A meeting of representatives of various branches of the trade decided to form an association including builders, sculptors and plasterers, tilers, woodworkers, stoneworkers, tinsmiths and fitters, glaziers, painters, decorators, etc.

WORKERS' WAR IN SPAIN.

The secretary of the Spanish Railway Employés Union, Comrade Ramon Cordancillo, writes the following letter from Madrid: The Spanish working classes have, after a long slumber, at last thrown off their lethargy. As they show new strength and new spirit they can now commence the fight which the reactionary employers force upon them. The masters, who will not negotiate with the workers' organizations, are trying by all ways and means, to provoke the men. It is comprehensive that the struggle between capital and labor in such a land as Spain, where the power of the state and church is very great, and absolutely at the service of the employers, is an unequal struggle; yet the workers accept the challenge with spirit. The government goes so far in its inconsiderate partisanship that leaders of the movement, especially in times of strikes, are simply arrested, in the hope of disorganizing the workers. But the employers have experienced how strongly disciplined and well organized are the workers—when the masters' organization of the building trades locked out all organized workers. For nine months the 10,000 men affected held out in spite of terrible privations and when their own means gave out other trade unions offered the whole of their funds for the support of those engaged in the struggle. This bitter fight ended with the renewal of work on the same conditions as held good before the lock-out, after the employers officially promised to raise wages without delay. This promise has since been fulfilled, of course only after energetic reminders from the trades unions. Our opponents thought to destroy the trades unions, but in this they were disappointed. Also their hope that the organization would be crippled for some time did not materialize. The organized workers are today preparing to celebrate at the end of the year their achievements in the way of securing increased wages and to demonstrate that they are stronger than ever.

Soon after the termination of this fight the employers began, under the protection of the government to lock out other organizations in the building trades. And so one after another the painters, tile layers, glaziers, plasterers, floor layers, iron workers, etc., were shut out. They all faced the attack bravely before they were compelled to give way. How gallantly these groups defended themselves, the iron workers give an example. As there appeared no possibility of coming to an arrangement they decided after 19 weeks fight to emigrate rather than submit. And so they are now leaving the fatherland in small and large bands, freeing themselves from the greed of the employers and the terror of the ruling classes. The best workers, the most qualified artisans, are emigrating, leaving their little ones in the guardianship of colleagues in other trades, to protect from adversity and an uncertain future. So the other trades are standing by to help in these troublesome times.

This sacrifice and renunciation has not moved the employers in the least; on the contrary they are so indignant that they have at this moment locked out 30,000 workers in all building trades. Again the oppressed and half-starved workers begin a heroic fight against hard-necked employers and a despotic government, who at every opportunity attack the Labor party. They will have to answer for the consequences. The Spanish working classes breathe the air of freedom today they demand social equality, and will, despite all opposition, march forward and upward on their way to social justice.

The Employers' Desire.—In his official report on a journey through Canada, arranged by the Board of Trade, the British Trade Commissioner recommends a law for the prevention of strikes after the example of Canada. In the Dominion there has been since 1907 a law for the investigation of strikes.

The principle of this law is that all differences between employers and men must be dealt with by representatives of both parties and the government before the stoppage of work. As a matter of fact, their decision is not binding on either party. Any alteration in wages and working conditions must be advised at least 30 days in advance. The government is very content with the working of the law as it prevents sudden strikes. In the previous year the British Trade Union Congress rejected a similar proposal. But the employers would like such an act in force.

From the German Building Workers' Union.

The German Building Workers' Union held its National Congress in January, at which 351 delegates, 36 district organizers, 11 representatives of the national committee, the auditors and editors took part. The representatives of the General Commission and neighboring German trade unions were present, and also those of the sister unions of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. The present building workers' union was formed from the amalgamation of the unions of bricklayers, laborers, steam-fitters and plasterers. At the end of 1912 the union had 348,413 members, of whom 197,066 were bricklayers, 2,223 tile layers and terra cotta workers, 2,746 plasterers, 10,748 stucco workers, 5,131 cement and concrete workers, 1,319 fitters, etc., 117,046 laborers and 12,098 navvies. The funds of the union, since the amalgamation, have risen from about £250,000 to £600,000 (last year). The tariff or recognized union rate of wages per hour has risen from the beginning of 1910 to the end of 1912, for 183,887 bricklayers in 1,171 districts, about 5/4½; for 111,245 laborers in 617 districts, about 5/6½. The collective agreements of the bricklayers cover 17,048 places and those of the laborers 9,831.

The most important matter on the agenda was the question of the present wages and tariff movement. According to the complications of the committee there are about 289,345 bricklayers and laborers, members of the union, working under tariff conditions. About 17,790 members from the bricklayers and laborers trades work without tariffs, but will probably also be involved in the present movement. The number affected by the movement is estimated at about 191,500 bricklayers, and 115,500 laborers, altogether 307,000 persons.

The tariff negotiations have already begun. On the side of the workers' organizations a common move is secured by the three chief organizations involved. These are the Carpenters' Union, the Central Union of the "Christian" Building Workers, and the German Building Workers' Union. In regard to the demands and also the policy to be pursued there is unanimity, and the decision has been renewed that only the National Congress can give final judgment as to the acceptance or rejection of offers.

With 301 votes to 97 the Congress adopted the principle of the introduction of unemployment benefit, but the final arrangements for this new feature will be made at a special general meeting after the conclusion of the wages movement. Contributions in the future shall be from 40-90 pfennigs (8 pfgs—one penny) there being four different rates. To attract and educate youths, juvenile branches shall be inaugurated everywhere.

Paeplow was elected president and Winnig was appointed chief officer of the new literary and statistical department to be established at the union's headquarters.

American Federation of Musicians.—We have received a letter from the secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, Owen Miller, in which he refers to the value of the newly inaugurated News Letter, promising to publish it in the official journal which has a circulation of over 60,000.

As to the most important matter in view for musicians in America, he mentions the bill before Congress for the prohibition of competition by naval and military bands. There is already an act to this effect, but astute officers permit their bands to "volunteer their services" not for remuneration, but for a "donation to the mess funds." Thus the letter of the law has been evaded.

The passage of the present bill will prohibit everything but military duties and to avoid the evasion of the law by the marine band on the plea of being neither military nor naval—as they successfully plead today—the words "Marine Corps," are to be inserted. The bill should pass into law within a few months.

The suburb of Charlottenburg, Berlin, has initiated a scheme of compensation in case of accident to "Honorable" officials of the town. Officials rendered unfit for duty will be compensated according to fixed rates. While the town recognizes no legal compulsion in the case of death following a mishap the family of the deceased will be indemnified.

FRENCH FURNITURE WORKERS' FEDERATION.

At the beginning of this year an "Encyclopedic du Mouvement Syndicaliste" was published by two French syndicalists, Jouhaux and Griffuekhes, of the Confédération Générale du Travail. All that is of interest as affecting the furniture workers' movement has been extracted by comrade Toussaint, and included in a history of the birth and development of the Furniture Workers' Federation. The following paragraphs contain a few of the main points of the work.

According to our comrade to write a history of the furniture workers is to give a review of the French revolutions. The development of the furniture trade to a great industry has been affected at the expense of art and personal initiative; while the development from handworkmanship to great companies has smothered individual technical worth and has as a result hindered the movement for the improvement of conditions. The industry is spread over all France and there are 56,845 furniture workers throughout the various provinces.

As regards the organizations of these workers, the first union was inaugurated in 1760. It lived till 1840. Then again in the year of the Second Empire (1851-1870) many groups sprang into existence. In 1864 a joiners' union was founded, and then other unions for wood carvers, joiners, turners, etc. In the provinces a union of chairmakers was formed in Bordeaux in 1848, which was dissolved through the coup d'état of 1851 and refounded in 1865. In 1871 this union took the title of syndicate. The workers in Marseilles effected the same in 1878. When in 1884 the law relative to trade unions was passed there were 18 organizations in the furniture trades. A Congress in 1903 recommended the incorporation of organizations under the law.

The cradle of the present Federation of Paris. A meeting in the capital in 1868 dealt with the union of all organizations of furniture workers in the Seine department. A scheme for this purpose put forward in July of the same year fell through. The Paris joiners attacked the subject again in 1880, and a set of rules was published in 1884. The Federation began to move in this year and various organizations joined it. But many things hindered advance till the years of the World's Exhibition, 1888-1889, when a great national Congress was held in Paris, and 1900 when the Congress, at which 41 representatives from 21 towns were present, decided to affiliate to the National Center, and to issue a journal. From then the movement went slowly forward and last year 79 syndicates or unions were members of the Federation.

Since the first conflict in 1831, when the joiners were for destroying the cutting machines, the furniture workers have engaged in many fights. The war of 1870 and then the wholesale massacre, imprisonment and deportation of the Commune, and the flight of those who escaped the worse fate, decimated the ranks of the workers. Yet in the struggles of 1880 and 1881 they proved to have regained much lost ground.

The movements of modern years may begin with the strike of the joiners in 1906, for the 8-hour day and a forty per cent increase of wages, which was quite spoilt by the disunity of the workers. An important strike of joiners in St. Loup-en-Semouse in 1908, lasting four months, affected the Federation considerably. Another strike in Paris two years later was lost owing to the employment of "yellow" or blackleg labor. The Federation had determined to have a 9-hour day and to obtain it by direct action. The workers were ordered to leave the shops and factories at 5 o'clock every day. The masters discharged all who did so but in the long run the 9-hour day was obtained in many branches of the industry in Paris.

The 1911 Congress dealt with the apprentice question and decided that apprentices should work but 8 hours per day and attend a course for 2 hours; that at the end of his term the apprentice should be examined and if found wanting in trade knowledge the employer should be liable to pay compensation.

The review also deals with the development in style since Leon de Selhac, and the status of the workers. The war with Italy had a great effect in the revival of French art. Italian artists were brought to France by Charles VIII, and his successor. Schools were founded but only to be destroyed by the religious war. Henry IV. sent workers abroad to learn and that was the birth of the so-called Boule inlaid furniture. The revolutionary period gave the art furniture industry a set back and new machinery and imitation have the same effect today.

The Trade Unions Label.

The trade unions' label, proving goods bearing such to be produced by organized labor is not a new institution, but it has not grown to such importance in the old world as in the new. However, there are indications of the idea spreading in Europe and, indeed, at the last Scottish Trade Unions Congress it was decided to recommend the label for manufactures produced under trade union conditions. In the United States of America the label has great importance, but it must not be overlooked that in that country no co-operative movement exists. The co-operative movement in European countries helps the worker to avoid the produce of sweated industries.

In England, the shoemakers organization employs the label with success and lately the Belgian cigar makers introduced a trade union mark for affixing to cigar boxes. In the United States, where all trade unions employ the label, paper must have the water-mark of the paper makers and typographers, while the label on the packing must bear the water-mark and also the label of the printers. All attempts to introduce a uniform label have been, up to now, unavailing, no doubt because of the extraordinary specializing in American trades. How the trade unions stand up for the label the following instance will show. On a new building lately the workers noticed that the ready-made doors and window-frames were unlabeled. They immediately stopped work and would not resume until the employers had the doors taken to pieces and put together again by organized workers of the respective trades. Ofttimes the employers in such a case have to pay a fine which goes to the trade union funds or is used for charities.

Eventually a use of the label was made by young trade unions as protection against depression in wages caused by the employment of negroes and Chinese, and other immigrants from backward countries. The cigarmakers of California were the first, in 1874, to introduce the white label, as they were threatened by the competition of cheaper labor and the mass of immigrating Chinese. One after another similar labels were brought into use by other cigarmakers' trade unions. In 1885 the hatters and ironfounders, and in 1891 the garment workers and printers followed the example. Since then almost all North American trade unions have followed suit. In the National Trade Unions Centre (American Federation of Labor), also in every town, are special "label committees," which publish many periodicals for the propagation of the different labels.

According to a compilation of the "label department" of the American Federation of Labor, the use of the label in the two past years by workers' organizations was as follows:

	1911.	1912.
United Brewery Workmen, International Union.....	41,836,850	44,239,850
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.....	6,000	26,000
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	20,000	22,000
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union.....	4,015,000	5,305,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	383,900,000	408,925,000
Glove Workers' International Union.....	1,841,500	1,874,500
United Garment Workers' Union.....	42,384,000	45,430,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union.....	548,210,590	555,439,000
United Textile Workers of America.....	240,000	400,000
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....	11,000	47,000
Journeyman Tailors' Union.....	511,000	529,681
International Molders' Union.....
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	28,315,000	28,600,000
American Federation of Labor.....	9,308,000	9,423,000
United Hatters of North America.....	16,660,000	16,473,833

The Federation of Labor has also a small general label for the lesser trade unions, and almost 10,000,000 of these are used yearly. Many trade unions have their own label factories, which are very profitable, as the employers, in most cases, have to purchase the labels from the trade unions.

The International Typographers' Secretariat (Stuttgart, Germany) to which at the beginning of 1912, eighteen national organizations were affiliated 131,602 members, had an income of over 9,000,000 francs yearly and funds amounting to nearly 18,000,000 francs (about £720,000).

Continuation of the War Drama.

From Sofia, Comrade Dimitroff, the secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, writes to us as follows: "Since the beginning of February the hostilities have been renewed, and there has been a strong bombardment of Adrianople. From the first there was no prospect of the fight round Adrianople being restricted. One can say positively that the war is prosecuted with greater brutality and ruthlessness than ever. The slaughter will be more horrible than in scarcely any previous war. The authorities have issued an order that all wounded soldiers must leave the hospitals and go to their homes. And today we were the witnesses of a heartrending scene: We saw hundreds of wounded soldiers, who were not healed of their injuries, lame and with bullets still in their bodies, thrown out to make room for further victims of the war. The greater number of the poor, unfortunate workers have no means at their disposal for the healing or alleviation of their injuries. Many of them will be compelled to procure their daily bread by begging. How cruelly our military authorities treat patriots may be seen from the following facts: Today, after the order of the authority, a building worker who has become quite blind, had to leave the hospital with other wounded soldiers. He was set down in the street without means. Had our organization not appeared on the scene and taken care of him a tragic death would have been the end. We hope to send him to his home in Macedonia some day.

"The renewal of the war has rendered the conditions of the workers still worse. The money granted by town authorities is already expended and further support is not forthcoming. These grants were but a drop of water on a hot stone. In all the sum granted for support by the various authorities, according to official reports, amounted to 1,556,900 francs. Divide this sum amongst the urban populations living in the deepest misery, computed at 700,000, and it comes to only two francs each for four months!

"Furthermore several undertakings and workshops which were re-opened in the hope of a speedy termination of the war, will probably soon close again. This will make unemployment more extensive and pressing. To this deplorable state must be added the anxiety of families whose breadwinners

are at the front. We have also the greatest fear for the fate of our best organizers who are at the seat of war, but till now have not suffered from the deadly fire of opponents. Under these conditions the resumption of hostilities meets with the general disregard and barefaced opposition of the people. The wrath of the lower classes against this slaughter and their contempt of the organizers grows stronger and stronger. If the indignation does not show itself in revolt it is only because of the extraordinarily barbarous military rule and military censor which prevails.

Brief Notes From the Workers' International.

Great Britain.—The three railway organizations which recently amalgamated total 188,000 members. Their funds amount to about £500,000. . . . The large Carpenters and Joiners' Union has decided not to take part in any further meetings for amalgamation with other organizations in the wood industry. . . . During the deliberations on the Trade Unions' Bill in the House of Lords a clause was introduced to render impossible the use of trade union funds for political papers. If such a clause were inserted in the act not only would the present daily papers of the Labor party be destroyed but it would be impossible to establish labor papers for a long time to come. . . . The Trade Unions' National Centre, which has already 200,000 members in the insurance section, is making arrangements with the co-operative bank whereby all benefits shall be paid by the checks of this bank. These checks are to be redeemable at all co-operative stores. . . . The Daily Citizen, the daily paper of the Labor party, appears to be fighting with great financial difficulties. On its establishment a joint stock company was formed with a nominal capital of £150,000; of this amount about £85,000 has been paid up. A conference has been called for the early days of this month to attempt to establish the paper on a sound and permanent basis. . . . Following the example of other towns, the Sheffield town authorities, on representations from the workers, have decided to build public wash houses, where townfolk may do their washing. . . . Because he would not drive a train the number of wagons of which was more than the brake-power, according to the regulations allowed for, an engine driver on the Midland railway has been dismissed. The railway workers energetically demand the reinstatement of the driver or a general strike to enforce this. . . . The lockout of 3,000 printers in Scotland, which the employers threatened, was prevented in the last moment. The parties have decided to discuss the present demands further. . . . The London bakers decided at an overflowing meeting to come out should the employers not agree to the demand for a minimum wage of 30s for a sixty-hour week. Up to now the employers' organization has rejected these demands absolutely.

Russia.—With the year 1913 a new epoch begins for the Russian labor movement. To all appearances the proletariat have overcome the terror of the revolution repression and to have regained their old fighting spirit. After the revolution the strike movement gradually sank till the year 1910. In this year there were 222 strikes affecting 46,000 work people (the official statistics deal only with those businesses coming under factory inspection). In 1911 there were 466 strikes, 105,000 persons involved, but in 1912 the number rose to 1,918 strikes, with 683,000 involved. Sixty-four per cent of the strikes, with 75 per cent of the strikers are of political character, i. e., protest strikes against the brutal massacre of the Lena gold miners and against the death penalty, May 1, etc. In 1910 there were eight political strikes, with 4,000 strikers. . . . With improvement in the economical position, the number of economical strikes in the three years mentioned above has risen greatly (214,442 and 702, respectively); the number of strikers has increased also (42,000, 97,000 and 172,000). Of all economic strikes, 80 per cent were for improvement in wages, 5 per cent were against the lengthening of work time, 10 per cent ended in victory for the workers, and more than 30 per cent were compromised; 40 per cent of the strikes lasted longer than three days. The lost time amounted to 2,000,000 days.

Germany.—The Berlin magistrates answer to the petition of the Domestic Servants' Union for special technical classes for servants was favorable. . . . In 1911 there were in Germany 135 cement works, employing 27,116 workers. . . . There were in Prussia in 1911, 193,602 inns and public houses in which intoxicating liquors were sold, as against 193,979 in the previous year. The number of houses where only non-alcoholic drinks were sold rose in the same year from 8,659 to 9,130. The average works out at one inn or public house to 193 persons (173 in 1906). . . . The "Co-operative Stores Peoples' Paper" of the Central Union of the German Co-operative movement is now to be published fortnightly, with a circulation of 500,000 to members of the Co-operative organization. . . . An energetic fight against the prayer book manufacturers in Keveloer, who will not recognize the workers' right to combine, was brought to a successful conclusion by the Christian Union of Bookbinders in a short time. The employers are particularly indignant at the boycott which the workers declared on prayer books coming from that town. . . . The Leather Workers' Union increased its membership in one year by 600 to 15,893 at the beginning of this year. The union was able, last year, to secure a shortening of work time averaging two hours a week for 2,980 persons, and to raise wages for 4,132 persons by one-sixth weekly. . . . An extraordinary congress of the Painters' Union agreed by 37,000 votes to 13,000 to arbitration by which the tariff movement, which at first threatened to be an earnest struggle, will be ended. According to the arbitrators who dealt with matters affecting 64,409 workers, wages shall be raised 2 to 7 pfgs. per hour, but work time has been shortened only in various places where they work ten hours daily. The agreement was reached on the ground of the introduction of an imperial tariff which shall provide for employment bureaus under joint control. . . . In the tailoring trades also the tariff movement was ended by the Arbitration Court.

Austria.—The Third International Congress of the Bakers and Confectioners will take place in Vienna in 1914. The organizations of most countries in which modern trade unions of the bakers and confectioners are established have already notified their intention to be present. . . . The Union of Agricultural and Forest Workers, which was founded a year ago by the amalgamation of three small organizations with several hundred members numbers now 1,815 members in eighty-eight districts. Last year a number of wages movements were successfully carried through. . . . According to official statistics, sixty-three collective agreements were concluded in the wood industry in 1910. Under these agreements the daily work time was eight and three-quarters hours for 850 workers, nine hours for 3,255, nine and one-quarter hours for 190, nine and one-half hours for 1,408, nine and three-quarters hours for 116, ten hours for 1,137, more than ten hours for fourteen workers. . . . In a number of places in Lower Austria the doctors gave up their positions on the sick insurance scheme on February 1st in order to enforce the granting of higher fees. . . . The Union of Printers in Bohemia has withdrawn from the Czech-Slav Trade Union Commission in Prague, giving as reason that the workers of a country should not congregate into nationalities, but rather should all belong to one central organization covering the whole land and all nationalities therein.

Hungary.—The statistics issued by the Printers' Union show that in Hungary there are 1,195 printeries in 387 places. These printeries employ 5,520 compositors, 1,233 machine minders and printers, 881 helpers, 40 feeders and 2,207 females and 1,874 apprentices. The average weekly wage of printers was, in 1912, 35.32 kronen (about 30s) as against 33.65 kronen in the previous year; helpers, 19.42 kronen; females, 14.05 kronen. This union also compiles statistics relative to dwellings, and shows that while in the last twelve years rent for one room has increased 47.20 per cent and for two rooms 47.30 per cent, wages have only advanced 34.60 per cent, and this after bitter struggles.

Croatia.—The Union of Lithographers, Plate Printers and Assistants in Agram has concluded a new collective agreement with the employers. This

will in particular improve conditions for assistants. On Saturdays the working time shall be shortened by one-half hour; the hours for lithographers shall be eight daily and for plate printers eight and one-half daily; after two years' service four days holiday must be granted and after three years, one week, with payment. The minimum wage for assistants is to be raised to 16 kronen (kronen equals 10d.), and after one year's work 18 kronen, for female feeders, 10 and 12 kronen, respectively; for printers themselves the minimum wage shall be for the first year after apprenticeship, 22 to 24 kronen, and afterwards 27 kronen. All workers are to be engaged through the employment agency of the men's unions.

Switzerland.—The official and trade unions' statistics in regard to the ten-hour day show how dependent the various classes of workers are on the trade unions' organizations for shorter work time. In 1908-9 the percentage of workers in the various industries with a work day of over ten hours was: Textile industries, 54.3; provision and foodstuffs trade, 40.8; metal and machine, 32.6; salt, earth and stone, 42.2; leather, 29.0; chemical, 26.9; watch and jewelry, 17.8; woodworkers, 16.6; printing, 15.0. . . . In Zurich it has been decided, on a referendum of the inhabitants, to introduce the proportional election system for municipal elections. . . . The aldermen of Zurich have been in communication with other town authorities with a view to general action on the principle of compulsory citizenship for foreigners born in Switzerland. The workers support this demand strongly. . . . The Swiss Federal Parliament has decided to call a conference for international workers' protection to deal with the question of the abolition of night work for youth and the introduction of a legal ten-hour day for females and youths.

Spain.—In Jerez de la Frontera the organized agricultural workers have decided to take the initiative for the founding of a general agricultural workers' union. . . . The printers of Barcelona intend to start a movement for the eight-hour day; at present the nine-hour day is a rarity among them, and a minimum wage of 5 pesetas per day. . . . The printers are at present eagerly re-organizing the trade union. They have had a national union since 1882, this being founded after the amalgamation in Madrid and Barcelona. But still many groups remain outside this union. Within these non-affiliated trade unions there is no exchange of cards. On account of this so many unbearable conditions have developed during the year that it is very probable that a general organization will be initiated at the coming general congress of printers. The draft of the rules places strike, unemployment, old age, death benefits, etc., to the fore.

France.—In the well-known automobile factory of Renault, Paris, a strike has practically stopped all work; the strike has been brought about by the introduction of the Faylor speeding-up system which has made the conditions for workers almost unbearable. . . . At the end of 1912 there were 198 municipal employment bureaus in 180 towns. . . . In Paris 2,500 workers employed on public buildings have been locked out on account of wage differences.

Belgium.—Several of the local trades unions not affiliated to the National Centre will hold a Congress in Liege to consider the foundation of a Syndicalist Trade Unions' Federation. . . . According to the co-operative year-book, the 205 Socialist co-operative societies in the country had in 1911 a turnover of £1,900,000, as against £1,780,000 in the previous year. The total membership was 170,748, which with families amounts to about 10 per cent of the total population of Belgium. . . . The Workers' Secretariat, following the example of its namesake in Germany, was founded by several trade unions in Liege. It has been active since the middle of 1912, and according to their reports just published, has already had great success in representing the workers in accident and other actions for compensation. These useful organizations will also soon be in existence in other places. . . . The Christian Trade Unions are trying to induce the workers, by leaflet and placard, to refrain from participating in the general strike arranged by the Labor party and Independent Trade Unions for the 14th of April. Naturally, in this action they have the full support of the government and other reactionaries. . . . In spite of a serious breach of contract by the employers in the cartwrights' trade, the union has advised the men, having in view the coming general strike, to avoid all trade movements and instead to prepare for the general fight. . . . The committee of preparation for the general strike has taken full precautions for the avoidance of disturbances. In Brussels, for instance, it has been decided that during the strike all Socialist meeting places shall be closed before nightfall, and in the evening no meetings shall take place. No alcoholic drinks may be sold. A special arrangement has been made to prevent all disturbances and in case of need to render help to the police. Great preparations have also been made for placing the children of strikers in safety abroad. The Socialist party in Holland had appointed committees for this purpose in sixty-one places and has placed upon them the responsibility of protecting 2,000 children for the duration of the strike. . . . In Liege 800 woodworkers have been locked out by the employers' organization on account of a small strike.

Holland.—One of the most interesting of trade unions is that of the under-seamen of the Dutch navy, which has sections on almost all warships. Its influence is very strong and already the admiralty has had to grant many of its demands. It has striven hard in collections for strikes and in political demonstrations, for instance, universal suffrage. According to the Clerical party, the union carries on a strong anti-militarist agitation, and the marine minister has had to promise the clericals in Parliament that he would proceed against the trade union on war vessels. . . . The organization of the sea fishers' "Vrede en Welvaart" has decided to join the organization of the seamen, "Volharding." . . . At the present moment there are 3,700 workers in the cigar industry engaged in strikes and lock-outs.

Brazil.—In view of the continual attempts to direct emigrants to Brazil it is necessary that the abominable conditions existing here in economical and political affairs be pointed out. The workers' paper in San Paolo publishes again an appeal to the European press to inform intending emigrants of what they may expect in Brazil. The arbitrary authority of the police is especially directed against foreign workmen who are without rights in Brazil, and heretofore absolutely dependent on the employers. Wages quarrels occur every day. But the foreign worker always gets the worst of the bargains, as he need only be pointed out to the police as an agitator and disturber of the peace to be persecuted and brutally treated. How little right the workers have, particularly the foreigners, is shown by the unpretentious demands they are now putting forward, viz., equal working rights for native and foreign workers, security of wages for all workers, right of combination, protection of the lives of workers by compulsory accident insurance, regulation of women and children's work in industries.

Porto Rico.—The governor in his address to the Legislature has suggested the introduction of income tax for the upbuilding of the school system, as of 390,000 children of school age only 125,000 at present are able to attend schools regularly. Further, he suggested, among other things, a bill for accident compensation, prohibition of work for children during school hours and also in unhealthy trades, sale of public land to workers and an easy gradual payment system for the building of their own homes, etc. This, compared with present conditions, means a great advance. The revolution is due to the trade unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor, which in Porto Rico have 30,000 members and own several papers.

United States of America.—The Union of Ore Miners was able to procure last year an average increase of wages of \$98 per man per year for 34,890 members, and decrease in work time of more than an hour a day for 8,174. . . . The strike of journeymen tailors in San Francisco has been settled with a minimum wage of \$22 per week for bushelmen and pressers. . . . The American Federation of Labor has decided to exhibit in the World's Exposition in 1915 in San Francisco. . . . The Intercollegiate Socialist Society,

a union of Socialists of the American university and college students, is at present composed of seventy chapels, of which eleven take only graduates. . . . The American Federation of Labor is engaged in a great agitation for the organization of non-organized trades, and particularly the manual laborers. Special agitators of different nationalities have been appointed for this purpose. Half a million of the first pamphlet printed in thirteen different languages have been issued. . . . The strike in the clothing industry in New York caused a stoppage of work in other towns, such as Rochester, Boston, etc. . . . The New York Socialist paper, The Call, has been informed by the postal authorities that they will not be allowed to send the paper through the post if a series of articles on sexual matters, "What Every Young Girl Should Know," which appeared in the Sunday supplement, were not withdrawn. . . . According to official statistics covering the year ending June 30, 1912, the total number of casualties on railroads was 180,123; 10,585 were killed and 169,538 injured. . . . The fire brigade commissioner of Boston determinedly opposes the affiliation of the Fire Brigade Union with the trade unions. He is following in the footsteps of the Berlin (Germany) police president, who forbade firemen joining their own neutral union. . . . The recent law which the trades unions achieved for the eight-hour day for all government works has been rendered illusory to some extent, owing to the decision of the federal commissioner to the effect that contractors have the right to keep their employes engaged after the eight-hour period on work which is not governmental. . . . The Bakers' Union states that soon nearly a half of the whole bread production of the land will be controlled by three bakery companies which work with a share capital of about £10,000,000.

Australasia.—A conference of representatives of the various states the Plasterers' Unions decided to submit a scheme of federation to members. . . . The threatened strike of Auckland bakers was avoided by the employers granting the demands of the men for abolition of night work, or double pay for such. . . . Had the employers dared to enforce the recent award of the Court of Industrial Appeals (South Australia), whereby the molders were reduced to 60s. a week, there would have been trouble, for the men were determined to leave the state rather than submit. . . . The Woodworkers' Union of Victoria, which has had to pay out over £2,000 in four years for accidents to members, has begun agitating for the accident compensation act which governments have all along promised but not granted. . . . The second congress of the Australian branches of the I. W. W. passed a resolution discountenancing "direct action," a method only advocated by "irresponsible persons with anarchistic tendencies."

Japan.—In the state printing works the employes work 359 days a year. What must it be like in private industries?

South Africa.—The minister of railways has received a deputation of the locomotive drivers and boiler-smiths' representatives and parliamentary members of the Labor party which placed before him the complaints of the railway men against the new working conditions which introduce piecework rates in the Transvaal and reduce the daily way in Natal by 2s. per day. The minister promised to give the matter his attention. The workers have threatened to go on strike if they are not given justice in the matter.

Berlin, Germany.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT.

NOTICE TO ALL SECRETARIES OF LOCALS OF W. F. M.

The following described cards have been stolen: Frank Sadler, admitted September 12, 1912, by card from No. 234. Dues and assessments paid till May 1st, 1912.

J. W. Miller, admitted April 3, 1913, by initiation. Dues paid for the months of April, May and June.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Secretaries of the Western Federation of Miners, look out for a card of F. A. Willey's, issued from Globe No. 60. Lost at Ludlow, California. MARION C. LEAKE, Organizer of W. F. M.

NOTICE.

The successive seventh convention of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation of America will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., beginning May 31, 1913 (8:00 a. m.), at New Academy hall, 523-25 South Fourth street.

JOSEPH V. STILLSON, National Secretary.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Wanted—The address of J. H. McKain, formerly of Vail, Arizona, by his old mining partner, W. A. Johnston, Vail, Arizona.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of James C. Knee, 28 years of age, dark complexion, blue-gray eyes, light brown hair, near-sighted, and weighs about 140 pounds. When last heard about was employed in the Snake tunnel mine in Utah. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to E. H. Hazelwood, 802 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

WILL SOCIALISM BE INJURED BY OPPOSING BURNING OF NEGROES?

By R. A. Dague.

Among the stack of letters received referring to my recently published contributions in which I protested against the growing practice of burning negroes at the stake by frenzied and drunken mobs, denying the accused person a court investigation, are two epistles in which the writers say that my writings will injure Socialism in the South.

One correspondent, after applying various epithets to me, says:

"This subject of burning negroes in no wise concerns Socialism, and had better be left out of our party papers. It is no more Socialistic than is the subject of religion, but is entirely a racial question. Furthermore, it involves nothing that pertains to any particular doctrine of any party, and is bigger than any party in existence. . . . R. A. Dague's articles will do Socialism a great deal of harm in Mississippi, for a great many people will accept his view of Socialism when the question (burning negroes) does not concern the party at all."

The writer of the above claims to be a Socialist. Now, I am not disposed at this time to argue the question further, except to say that my Mississippi comrade is in error when he says that the burning of negroes alive at the stake by a mob, refusing the accused a fair trial by jury, in a country in which are courts and laws, is a subject that in no way concerns the Socialist party—a party that announces as one of its fundamental principles a universal brotherhood. Lawless mobbing of human beings and burning them alive, denying them a fair court trial and a universal brotherhood do not harmonize. They do not go well together. I think that such lawless, anarchistic lynchings do concern the Socialists. I feel sure that Socialism has much to do about such matters.

I am glad that of two dozen or more Socialists who have expressed to me their opinion as to the merits of my articles alluded to, only two favor the burning of negroes alive. To offset those two I have selected out of the others two letters, copies of which I give below. I believe that "Gene" Debs

and Jack London know more as to what Socialism stands for than my two comrades who have criticised me, and who think that I am injuring the Socialist party by opposing the burning of "niggers" at the stake.

Here are copies of the two letters:

"Terre Haute, Indiana, March 18, 1913.

"R. A. Dague:

"Dear Comrade—We have read and commented on your reply to the Oklahoma editor published in the Miners' Magazine on burning negroes at the stake. Brother 'Gene' and I read it with the greatest appreciation. . . . You may be sure that we are thoroughly with you in your stand on this question and that we also believe with you that the Socialist party should espouse the cause of the weak of all colors and take a progressive stand on all such propositions. Hoping you may be spared many more years to carry on your useful and humane work, I remain, Yours fraternally,

"THEODORE DEBS."

"Glen Ellen California, March 30, 1913.

"Dear Comrade Dague—I write you to say that if opposing the burning of negroes at the stake is harmful to Socialism, then Socialism does not amount to much and ought to be harmed—ought to be destroyed. There is no place in the world today, nor in any creed or theory of human society for such a barbarism as negro-burning. I am with you, dear Comrade Dague in your opposition to negro-burning with all my heart and all my soul. Go on with the good work.

"With the hand of love to you and your dear wife stretched across the continent, I am ever, Yours for Socialism,

"JACK LONDON."

THE SPIRIT OF IGNORANCE.

Ye pray to heaven for freedom,
Ask a God to right a wrong
And to break the iron fetters
Which have shackled you so long,
And never a sign is given;
No wrong is ever suppressed,
While His earthly shepherds tell you:
"Be patient," for God knows best.

And I smile as you live and suffer;
I thrive on your foolish fears,
And I bind and yoke you closer,
And am blind to your scalding tears.
Ye are prey to old superstition
And are taught to fear "God's wrath,"
And blindly walk into the snare
That I have spread in your path.

"Ye have eyes and yet ye see not;"
Ye have ears that are deaf to truth,
And feet that walk in darkness,
And ye follow the blind, forsooth.
But so long as ye are complacent
And accept the minister's creed
Ye can never escape my thralldom,
From my shackles ne'er be freed.

Where Reason reigns I vanish;
I obey its law supreme.
I cannot live nor flourish
Where men think instead of dream.
My field is the many churches;
What I sow is the narrow creed,
And I gather a bountiful harvest
That sates the minister's greed.

Ye can break my mighty power
That many nations link,
If ye light the lamp of reason—
Be just to yourself— and think.
And the darkness of night will vanish
And the specter of Doubt will flee;
Ye will enter the Kingdom of Daylight
From my baneful power be free.

April 15th.

W. E. HANSON.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

The Miners' Magazine:

The mining industry in the Joplin district has undergone a wonderful change during the last dozen years. When the writer came to this district back in 1894—the year made memorable by the great Colorado strike—the prospecting outfit was much in evidence and the small operator with the hand jig "plant" could be seen in every direction. Land was held in small tracts by local interests, and anyone who wished to try his luck at prospecting might secure a lease at low royalty. Many of the now wealthiest citizens in the zinc district owe their success in the financial world to the fact that they came to Joplin at a time when opportunities were open to men of small means. In that day the operator mingled with the employes on terms of absolute social equality, not infrequently working side by side with them down in the mine. When the day's work ended and they met at the club or some down-town corner, you could not for the life of you distinguish the operator from the miner. When the operator prospered, his employes shared his prosperity through an increase in wages; and it sometimes happened that under reverses all suffered. That was indeed a day when the interests of the operator and the miner were identical.

But that day is gone—gone never to return. The man with the prospecting outfit has disappeared; on the site formerly occupied by the hand jig layout now stands the massive power-driven plant, the Guggenheim interests are rapidly absorbing the valuable mineral lands in the district and the small operator of other days has been supplanted by the arrogant dictator that disdains to recognize the miner on the streets.

The miner has failed to keep pace with these changes. He knows that the prosperity of the operator of today is not shared by him. He knows that the price the operator gets for his ore has nothing to do with determining the wage he is paid for his labor. He has seen the mines closed down by the operators when ore was selling at a good price, throwing thousands of workmen out of employment without consulting their interests, but somehow he has still clung to the delusion that there is somewhere or other an identity of interests existing between himself and the operator.

Of late, however, the miners of the Joplin district are showing signs of an awakening. That this is true is shown by numerous small strikes which have recently taken place at various points in the district. The Western Federation of Miners, which has heretofore been unable to organize here, now has several healthy local unions with a strong membership scattered over the district. The smeltermen, though unorganized, are out on a strike against a reduction in wages, and Brother Richard Bunny, who is here from Lead, South Dakota, and Brother Marion Cope, the local organizer, will no doubt

succeed in organizing them. The workers are beginning to see there is nothing to gain by catering to the boss. A spineless, weak-kneed fellow who has not the courage to join the union is thrown out of employment as readily as the man who has the nerve to stand up for his rights. And the boys are beginning to see it.

W. J. EDENS,

Joplin, Missouri, April 4, 1913. Member Joplin Union No. 217, W. F. M.

THE PRODIGAL GIRL.

Sweet poets have sung of the beauties of home,
Its comforts, its love and its joy;
How back to the peace of its sheltering dome
Is welcomed the prodigal boy.
They picture his father with pardoning smile,
And the glittering robes to unfurl;
But none of the poets have thought it worth while
To sing of the prodigal girl.

The prodigal son can resume his old place
As leader of fashion's mad whirl,
With never a hint of his former disgrace—
Not so for the prodigal girl.
The girl may come back to the home she has left,
But nothing is ever the same;
The shadow still lingers o'er dear ones bereft—
Society scoffs at her name.

Perhaps that is why when a prodigal girl
Gets lost on life's devious track
She thinks of the lips that will scornfully curl,
And hasn't the heart to come back.
Yes, welcome the prodigal son to his place;
Be merciful, gracious and just;
But shut not the door in his frail sister's face—
Remember, she, too, is but dust.

—Miss Harriet Bradley.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Fifth Division Court of the District of Sudbury—"Rex vs. William Holowaskawe."

Mr. A. G. Slight for Appellant.

Mr. T. C. Robinette, K. C., and Mr. John Godfrey, for Respondent.

This is an appeal from the conviction made by Mr. Thomas Torrance, police magistrate, on the 21st of January, 1913, under which the defendant was convicted under section 60 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and being Chapter 20 of 6-7 Edward VII., for inciting to strike contrary to the provisions of the act. By this is meant, according to section 56, a strike which is unlawful by reason of an employe going on strike "on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this act."

There is a lengthy clause, section 2, sub-section (e), which defines the meaning of the word "dispute," the effect of which is that it means "any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employes" as to certain things therein generally stated or as to any other things therein specifically mentioned, such as wages, hours of employment, materials, supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, established custom or usage, interpretation of agreement, and other matter.

It was not proved before me, nor was it necessary to prove, that there was any reference to a Board of Conciliation or that there was any request for the same. Rex vs. McGuire 16, O. L. R. 522.

The evidence showed that the first sign of dispute was the strike itself, or rather the inciting by the defendant of the strikers. The strike followed this inciting. As the prosecutor stated, the strike came to him with so much surprise that it was like a thunder-clap. It appears that there was no demand for increased wages, shorter hours of labor or anything of any kind until the defendant called upon the men to strike. This call was the very beginning of the dispute. There cannot be a dispute or difference unless there are two parties who dispute or differ with one another. It may be and without doubt must have been the case here that the strike was pre-concerted among the men, though there is no evidence that this was so. But stating it as strongly for the prosecution as possible and allowing that the strike was the result of a previous understanding between the men, still matters did not reach a stage where there was a demand by the men for better terms and a refusal by the employer, the Hollinger Mines Co., of what the men asked. When such a demand and a refusal were not made, can it be said that there was any "dispute" until the strike itself created the dispute? If the answer be that there was no dispute until the strike itself, then will come the necessity of answering another question. Did the men go on strike "on account of any dispute?" to quote the words of section 56?

In my opinion, the defendant is not brought within the act as an offender under sections 56 and 61, for the reason that the strike was not on account of a dispute. To hold otherwise would be to eliminate the words "on account of any dispute" from section 56. If these five words were not in the section, then it would be clear that the defendant, by his inciting, was guilty of an offense.

The act when framed might have been so framed with or without these words. One cannot assume that they were placed in the section without it being intended that they were to have a meaning and perhaps were intended for a purpose. Possibly it was considered that when a strike comes like a bolt out of the blue instead of like a storm which there is premonition, there is not the danger to the peace of the community that would be engendered by the antecedent mutterings.

Another consideration is that penal statutes must receive a strict construction.

The conviction is quashed, with costs to be paid by the prosecutor to the defendant, which costs I fix at \$50.

Rex. vs. E. Croft.

The reasons in the Holowaskawe case apply to this case, with costs to be paid by the prosecutor to the defendant, which costs I fix at \$50.

Rex vs. Peter Cleary.

There is a difference in the circumstances of this case from those in the Holowaskawe case. The inciting was done after the strike had started. I confirm the conviction. The costs of the appeal, which I fix at \$50, are to be paid by the defendant to the prosecutor.

March 31st, 1913.

Signed: J. J. KEHOE.

Certified correct copy.

J.

South Poreupine, April 4, 1913.

Signed: G. A. D. MURRAY, Clerk.



BOURKE COCKRAN SMASHES SOCIALISM.

On Sunday, March 16th, at St. Ambrose hall, DeKalb and Tompkins avenues, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran delivered an oration on "Socialism" before the Brooklyn diocesan branch of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

In his usual rhetorical style the far-famed orator proceeded to "smash Socialism," and I append a few of his gems.

He obligingly admitted the Socialistic axiom that "all wealth, save that of wild nature itself, is produced by labor applied to the earth." The houses we live in, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, are all the product of labor. That being so, the Socialist contends that as all these things are produced by labor they belong to those who produce them.

But not so for the Hon. Bourke. Pointing to a table on the platform, he continued: "Supposing this table is worth \$10, and a carpenter makes twenty in a week. These tables would be worth \$200. The carpenter receives two of these tables for wages, or say, \$20. The other eighteen tables, or say \$180, goes to the capitalist who employs him. The Socialist claims that the carpenter should receive the whole twenty tables, or \$200, and makes no allowance for the capitalist who employs him, the lumberman who cuts down the trees, the sawyer who cuts the planks, the railroads which transport the materials, and all the other incidentals which must be attended to before the carpenter can finally make his tables."

Of course, the Cockran gentleman knows that the Socialist claims nothing of the kind, but his intelligent (?) audience fell for it and applauded vociferously. Any one acquainted with the rudiments of Socialism knows that when a Socialist speaks of labor he includes all useful and necessary workers, both hand and brain. Thus, if he were describing the making of the aforementioned tables, he would include as useful and necessary workers the lumberman, the sawyer, the engineer, the railroad builder, the superintendents, the active manager, the designer of the tables, the carpenter, and all who had contributed useful and necessary labor toward the construction of the tables.

But he would exclude as entirely unnecessary the land and timber thieves who have robbed the nation of its heritage; the railroad financiers who have gouged the nation of so much of its land and pumped so much water into their railroad stocks that the bottom is falling out of most of them; the corporation lawyers, who gain exorbitant fees by teaching these same financiers how to cheat the nation, and, finally, he would protest that eighteen out of twenty tables were entirely too much to give the good, kind capitalist for the cost of materials and the reward of management, although that is just what the capitalist class is receiving.

Continuing to smash Socialism some more, Mr. Cockran described it as "the glorification of the office holder." He meant that as a knock, and his audience was tickled to death. In reality it was a knock at his own glorious system, of which he is so proud. The present day Tammany or Republican office holder is most certainly an object of derision and contempt, even to his own supporters. The average politician, from the top ones who pay lickspittle homage to Charley Murphy or Boss Barnes, down to the coal scuttle Tammany watcher, or the wretched unfortunate who lines up once a year to get a pair of shoes from Tim Sullivan—these are the foundation stones of capitalist politics.

But the Socialistic idea of an office holder is somewhat different to that. When a Socialist thinks of an office holder he has in mind a person who is really worth his salary to the community, such as a fireman or letter carrier. Or, going further up the scale of ability, he would regard a man like Col. Goethals, the engineer of the Panama canal, as "the glorification of the office holder." Here is a man doing a magnificent work for the community for a modest salary and with his heart in his work, sticking to his duty after others have quit in despair. Compare him with the Tammany outfit! We don't care what his political or religious opinions are. He is serving the nation well and faithfully, and that is all we ask. "The glorification of the office holder!" We thank you for that phrase, Comrade Cockran; it fits us as if we were measured for it.

Incidentally, while speaking of the Panama canal, if a Socialist administration were in power, every national navy yard would be busy—not building monstrous murder machines, which will be relegated to the scrap heap in ten years, but building a splendid merchant marine to take over the coastwise trade, and put the canal to the best possible national use. This would also settle the foolish argument with England about tolls, for no matter what tolls were charged, it would be our own money back.

With many melodramatic gestures and trembling inflections of his voice (which passes for profound oratory with his many admirers) Mr. Cockran wound up his peroration by expatiating on the glory of the church, which had freed the slave, and proclaimed the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

But a church, like an individual or a nation, must be judged not by what its ancestors did, but by what it is doing in our own times. While the annals of our country shine with the glory of great abolitionists and emancipators like William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln, all unorthodox in their religion, we shall search in vain for any great champion of emancipation among the orthodox clergy, so far have the orthodox churches receded from the ideal of the Master, and but for the arrogance of the slave power in its endeavor to disrupt the Union, thus uniting all classes and creeds against its treason, the negro slaves would be slaves yet for all the assistance they would have received from the reactionary clergy. And now that the modern slave power, more arrogant than the southern slave holders, is reaching its slimy tentacles into every legislature of the Union, one of the chief bulwarks of defense is the church, proud of its conservatism.

Truly, it admonishes the rich to practice the Christian virtues, and pay their slaves a little more. But when even her own rich pay no heed to her admonitions, what probability is there that the Guggenheims, the "divine right" Baers, the Christian coal owners of West Virginia, the steel slave owners of Pittsburg, or the sweaters of New York will listen to her vain preaching? What does human life count for beside their sacred property? As well preach to tigers and wolves. The church may anathematize and interdict with bell, book and candle, capitalist governments may gag every Socialist and burn every Socialist publication, and, in spite of all, Socialism would rise phoenix-like from the ashes. For it is not Socialism that makes the condition, but the condition that makes for Socialism, and makes it inevitable.—Fabian in New York Call.

The industrial situation in Vancouver at the present time is one which even the most conservative—meaning thereby those with money enough in the bank to tide over the bad time—consider as very unsatisfactory. To those who have to depend upon being able to sell their labor daily in return for bread for themselves and their families it is nothing short of tragedy. Not since the terrible winter of 1907-1908, when the financial panic struck this continent, have things been so bad at this time of the year as they are now. Business firms and financial houses of the "boom" variety are going into the bankruptcy court, real estate offices by the dozen are vacant, money is what is termed "tight," and workmen by the hundreds are looking for jobs. This is particularly so in the building trade, and when the building trade in Vancouver is really slack it means more than it might do in a city which had other industries of any size or extent. Take the people out of this city who are directly or indirectly dependent for their living upon the building industry and a large hole would be made in the population. Up to now Vancouver has been practically dependent on building and real estate speculation for its main industries, and its citizens have made their living by much the same methods as taking in each others washing. The city's commercial standing is a big boom bubble blown up by money from outside sources. Land sharks have speculated in land until prices have soared far above the wealth-producing capacities of the city's industrial equipment and wealth is not being produced to balance the money invested in land. The actual land itself has no use unless there is a population of workers upon it who by their labor are producing wealth, which goes to the owners of the land. The shrewd investor knows that, but the average workman either can't see it, or will not try to. It is a curious state of things to the individual who has not sufficient knowledge of economics to know what is the matter. Carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers and other mechanics by the hundred are at their wits' end to know where they are going to get "the next payment" from on the house and lot which they have bought on the instalment plan. These men find themselves in the peculiar position of being in danger of losing house and home, not because they are not able to build them and not because they have not built enough of them, but, strangely enough, because they have built too many and the boss says they must take a lay-off for a while. Shrewd people are asking if another "panic" is due. We know from the experience of 1907 that if such is the case in the United States, then this country will be in the same box, because there is no 49th parallel of latitude between the industrial condition of Canada and the United States. The walk-over which the Democrats were permitted to have by the money kings of the states when Wilson was elected president is looked upon by some as evidence of the fact that another panic is due, and that the whole scheme has been arranged to discredit the Democratic party, which really needs no further condemnation than the fact that it is the Democratic party. Things are looking as though the workers had reached the end of the meal, except for the dessert—which will be lemons.—B. C. Federationist.

WANTS NOTHING BUT WORK.

The following advertisement and reply appeared recently in one of the Indianapolis dailies

"Wanted—Man to serve as night engineer and electrician, with such working knowledge of steamfitting, plumbing and wiring as to make repairs. Must understand boilers, stackers, pumps, engines and electric generators and board, and have some knowledge of refrigeration. Good, all-around man wanted; middle-aged preferred, who is strictly temperate and steady habits. Written recommendations required, if employed, from the present employer. Address Box —, giving age, experience, name, address, whether married or single, and wages expected, with or without room, board and laundry, which will be given if desired. Permanent year-round position. City."

REPLY.

The appended letter was written by J. E. Twyman, a prominent member of the Stereotypers' union:

"In answer to your ad. in last night's paper, will state that I am just the man you are looking for. If there is anything I like, it is WORK. I am now making \$30 per week, but would take a job for less if I could get plenty of work to do. You don't say anything about carrying out ashes, but of course you expect me to do that, together with cleaning the windows and hiring me out to the neighbors. I am now pushing freight cars up a hill at the stock yards, but it is too easy.

"You don't need to give me a room. I am not afraid of my work, and can sleep alongside of it. I never eat as long as I am thinking of work; my laundry can be looked after while the boilers are being washed. Monkey-Wrench Bill can help me out in case of fire.

"Thanking you in advance for all the work you can give me, I am

"Yours with respect,

A LOVER OF WORK."

"P. S.—You can expect me to quit during the summer months unless you can find me some work to do to take the place of shoveling snow and thawing out all the frozen pipes in the block."

In Memoriam.

Bisbee, Ariz., April 8th, 1913.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brothers John Rooney and John Ackland, and

Whereas, In the death of these brothers Bisbee Miners' Union have lost two of its loyal members, who have always stood and fought for the emancipation of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to their relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and, further,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

WALFRID HOLM,
J. A. ROGERS,
DAN FINN.

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

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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. Wacheuheim	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. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. L. Henderson	C. L. Johnson		Bollevue
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 { Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M.	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	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	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat	Alex Mathieson	A. Shiland		K Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	Geo. Castel	Harry McGregor		Van Anda
105	Trail M & S	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	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	Alter	Fred Danels	C. L. Anthony	16	Chinsee 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 Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	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	P. O'Brien		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
66	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 randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Oerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy	102 C	Sandoval
KANSAS						
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville
239	Pittsburg S. U.			W. J. Green		Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	B. Hobson	74	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick			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. Snelman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jedda	John E. Auttilla	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&2d	Suam	Antti Rysberg	Axel Kolinen		K Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbois	Emar Toessava	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. Maason	Fable Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3Sat	Arvid Vitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W.	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Olayton	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P.O. Box	Address
MINNESOTA						
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rllhonen		Hibbing
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Deslogo	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. Boers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Fredricktown
249	Herculeanum Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculeanum
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		MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Manuel Mendez	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton, RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstricker		Neck City
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	BernardMcCarthy	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	Jamcs Oassidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	John Hartigan, Rec. Sec	cy. Fin. S	ocyc.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	W. T. Soden	A. O. Dawe	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Thur	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes		Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald	O. H. True	280	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.	Tues	A. H. Race	E. B. Pettigrew	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain		Clem Finley	A. W. Pickett		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	John McMullan		Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Perry Decker	557	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	Mike Millan	58	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	H. J. McDonald	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W.	2-4 Sat	Louis Miller	Geo. Ballentine	137	Ruby
25	Winston	Tues	R. F. Whyte	O. O. Sweeney	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	Geo. Ballentine		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
265	Eureka	Taur	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 M	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	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	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	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S	Tues	John Wright	Joe C. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
NEW JERSEY						
266	Franklin Fur.M.S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U		Geo. Pastrok	Marian Maslowski		Perth Amboy
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	515	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	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk 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. Gamba		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		Maitland
UTAH						
156	Alta M. U.	Wed	Joe McMillan	Harry Kemp		Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	P. J. McKenna	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Cn.
2						

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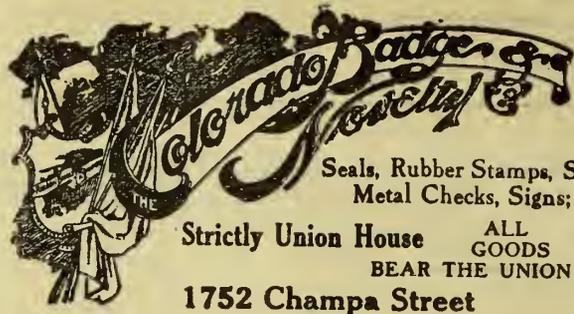
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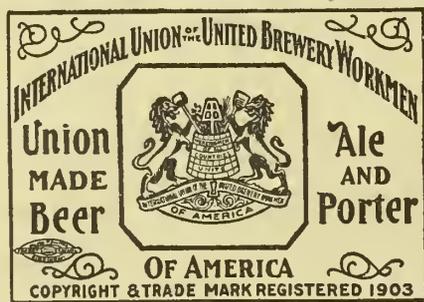
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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price \$1.00 A YEAR