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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS' MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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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.

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'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

ALL WORKINGMEN are urged to stay away from Aurora, Nevada.

THE SALARIES paid to women in department stores should be called the "wages of sin."

WALL STREET vehemently opposed the action of Senator Kerns of Indiana to probe conditions in West Virginia. Wall Street is aware of the crimes of capitalism.

THE AWARD of 6 cents to Theodore Roosevelt by a court in Michigan as damages to his reputation as a temperate man should even satisfy the most skeptical as to the habits of Teddy.

THE EDITOR of the Miners' Magazine has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a picnic to be held at Hancock, Michigan, Sunday, June 15th, by Hancock Miners' Union, No. 200, W. F. M.

THE PRESIDENT of Craig Miners' Union of Owingsville, Kentucky, in writing to headquarters, expresses confidence that the strike will be ultimately won. A short time ago, while the strikers were holding their regular meeting in a church building, they were fired upon by the hired thugs of the company. This cold-blooded assault of the hired gun-men did not cool the ardor of the strikers, but only fortified their determination to continue the struggle until victory is achieved.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 9, 1909; Dec. 23, 1909; Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 3, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; March 30, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911; Aug. 24, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

THE MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATIONS, the Manufacturers' Associations, the Employers' Associations, the Citizens' Alliances, the Kirbys, Posts, Parrys and all the other frothing enemies of the labor movement can never crush or suppress unionism as long as the men in the ranks of labor are true to themselves and loyal to their obligations.

IT IS NOW CHARGED that Haywood, Ettor, Giovannitti and other famous leaders of the I. W. W. during the Lawrence strike, feasted on porterhouse steak and mushrooms, and finished their sumptuous repasts on strawberries raised in hot houses.

As the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has discovered a shortage in the donations contributed to the Lawrence strikers of \$10,800 that is unaccounted for, it may be that the leaders enjoying banquets had something to do with the leakage.

THE SO-CALLED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS organization has become a rabble and an unmitigated disgrace to the cause of labor. It can not have the support of any man with his eyes open who hopes for the coming of the co-operative commonwealth. Nay, more, it should have his opposition, since its antics are charged up to the Socialist movement and its anarchistic leaders miss no opportunity to seek to undermine the Socialist cause.—Social-Democratic Herald.

Whenever the unsophisticated become acquainted with the swindling methods of the Workless Wanderers, the I. W. W. will die of hunger.

"THE GOVERNMENT is in the market for men; it is advertising its wants."

This is the statement of Major Croxton, United States Infantry, a gentleman who is booming a scheme by which the movies will show the delights of army life and thus entice harmless laboring men into the ranks of organized murder. Thousands of feet of films are being prepared, and silver-tongued army orators will lecture as the reels unravel their attractive pictures. From an announcement of the plan we learn:

"Five parties will be kept traveling, each exhibiting motion pictures and enlisting recruits attracted by the display. Thirty thousand men are needed annually to fill vacancies. The five traveling parties, it is estimated, will bring in about 15,000 men, while permanent stations in nineteen of the large cities will supply 20,000. Each party will include a line officer, a surgeon and six sergeants. Regular theatrical methods will be pursued."

We are preparing for war. Stand up and shoulder your rifle. What will the war be for? Never mind. Shoulder your gun and keep your mouth shut. The government is in the market for cannon-food.—Coming Nation.

NO MAN ever ruled other men for their own good; no man was ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his brothers; no man ever ruled other men for anything except their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of the power and to those

over whom it is exercised. And the great man of the future, in distinction from the great men of the past, is he who will seek to create power in the peoples, and not gain power over them. The great man of the future is he who will refuse to be great at all, in the historic sense; he is the man who will literally lose himself, who will altogether diffuse himself, in the life of humanity. All that any man can do for another man or people is to set the man or the people free. Our work, whensoever and wheresoever we would do good, is to open to men the gates of life—to lift up the heavenly doors of opportunity.

This applies to society as well as to the individual man. If the collective man will release the individual man and let him go, then the individual man will at last give himself gloriously, in the fulness of his strength, unto the society that sets the gates and the highways of opportunity, and opportunity will give you men.—George D. Herron.

IT OCCASIONALLY HAPPENS that members of unions get disgusted over some trivial matter, fancied or real, and as a result deliberately stay away from the union meeting. Then, when something does go wrong, they immediately put the blame for the mistake on their union. Before they waste another breath finding fault with their union, they should stop and ask themselves what is the cause of the trouble. In other words, find just where the blame belongs. When a union man does this, the chances are that he will find that the whole trouble started something like this: You and others were at stray meetings in the past. You never attended regularly and consequently you never were really posted on what was going on. When it came to doing anything, you never wanted to serve on any committee or attend to any duty of the union. You always wanted some one else to bear the brunt of the routine work. The grievances you had and still have rankled in your breast but you never presented them in proper form at the union meeting. What was the result? The entire work of the organization fell on the shoulders of a few. That was unfair to them and you who stayed away and refused to help were partly to blame for it. You, by staying away from the meeting, laid the foundation for the abuses and wrongs which flowed directly from this state of affairs.—Exchange.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT has reversed its decision in which it held that the grant of a patent gives to the holder thereof the power to fix the price at which the patented article may be sold after it has passed from his possession.

It is not infrequent for the Supreme Court to reverse its decisions, but it is seldom that a reversal follows so speedily upon the heels of an unpopular decision as the reversal of its patent monopoly decision. Not more than a year has passed since the original decision was made.

The Supreme Court is quite fallible. It is none to its discredit that, having erred, it should be moved to correct its error. There is a judicial doctrine, much in favor, by which an original error is perpetuated on the ground that to correct it would cause greater injustice than to permit to stand, but with demagogues abroad in the land, with sensational newspapers discussing legal questions without any comprehension of the principles of justice, and with the mob showing a disposition to question the righteousness of judicial decrease designed to entrench privilege and monopoly, what can a court do that has ears to hear and eyes to see, excepting to reverse itself when it finds that it has fallen into error?

No one but a baseball umpire can make a rotten decision these days and get away with it.—Milwaukee Leader.

SENATOR KERN of Indiana, in delivering his speech in the United States Senate, in support of his resolution calling for an investigation of conditions in West Virginia, said:

"Men are being imprisoned in West Virginia today because they are Socialists, and newspapers are being suppressed because they preach Socialism. Men are being discharged from the mines because last year they voted the Socialist ticket. Socialism has grown and will grow just in proportion as wrongdoing is countenanced by the Legislatures and the courts. Those who voted the Socialist ticket last year should be held as patriots who go out on the first battle line, because they love their country."

The outrages committed by exploiters are doing more to advance the cause of Socialism than all the propaganda of orators and journals that are arrayed against the infamies of organized greed.

The crimes committed by the official chattels of West Virginia who were but the servile lickspittles of the coal barons while they yelled "law and order," have done more to arouse the workers of this continent to the soulless brutality of a master class than a million of speeches and editorials. Capitalism, in its mad frenzy for dividends, is hastening the dawn of that glad morning when the sunburst of economic freedom shall expel the gloom of slavery from the face of the earth.

A NAMELESS POET wrote the following Tribune to his dog:

"If I called to him to follow he would trail o'er hill and hollow; he would never pause or leave me while he had the strength to crawl; he would stick through fight and frolic—merry days or melancholic—asking only to be with me in my fortune or my fault. Yes, though shame and degradation made me shunned by all creation, through the valley of the shadow and the paths where terrors dwell, with a love that does not alter, with a trust that cannot falter, he would follow me unflagging, though my roadway led through hell!

"Dog o' mine, you're shy on breeding, but unless I'm poor at read-

ing there is love and faith unending in those brown and gentle eyes, and although you're far from pretty, that's no cause to call for pity—you've a world of canine wisdom for a fellow of your size. So I love you 'cause you're loyal and your heart is truly royal, with a warmth and tender vigor that would befit a king, and because your dumb devotion is as measureless as ocean and as fervid as the passions that the poets love to sing.

"Yet the scientists aver that you're an ordinary cur, that in your canine composition there is not a hint of soul. Let 'em prove it, word and letter, but I know a whole lot better, and I guess your name is entered on the "fit for heaven" scroll. Truth to tell, when I have ended all the space it was intended I should spend upon this planet: when, in short, I've "got my cue," I shall think, good dog and plucky, that I sure am mighty lucky if they'll let me up in heaven where they've made a place for you!"

A MOTHER writes the following letter to "The Citizen" of Schenectady, New York:

"Editor of The Citizen:

"Will some one advise me just what to do. The house where I am living is to be sold, so we will have to move soon. I have looked all over for a place to live, but because I have three small children, no one will have me. What I want to know is which will be the best thing to do—give them away or kill them? It seems as if I will have to do one thing or the other, as I can not live on the street with them. If I try that, some great big brave policeman would arrest me and put me in jail, and I don't know what would become of my babies.

"Then again, if I kill them, God will never have them in Heaven, as a great many of the places I have tried to rent are owned by good Christian church members, and, as they could not stand to live in the house with little ones, they surely could not stand to live with them in Heaven. I will look for advice in next week's paper, as time is short here. Yours truly,

A MOTHER."

It is now in order for all the famous and celebrated upholders of large families to come to the rescue of this mother.

Gentlemen of national repute in politics and in the church, who have for years denounced "race suicide" have now an opportunity to "make good." Here is a mother with three small children who declares that landlords have locked the doors against her simply because she has rendered obedience to the divine injunction: "Increase and multiply, replenish the earth." Here is a chance for Teddy the Terrible to achieve more reputation and advertising than he secured in Michigan while trying to prove to a court that he was a member of a soda water club.

IF CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR JAMES CORTELYOU would take a night course in geography, he would discover he is living in America and not in Russia. This obscure official is twisted in his boundary lines, because he says he never will permit copies of the Philadelphia Vice Commission's report to be sent through the mails.

The report, while hardly fit for kindergarten work, will open the eyes of a lot of grown-up children, and for that reason Rt. Rev. Mercer of the Protestant Episcopal church of Philadelphia recommended that his diocese purchase 10,000 copies of the report and circulate same in the interest of moral reform.

But Office Holding Cortelyou has handed down his ukase to the effect that "not a copy will leave the postoffice, as it is not proper reading matter."

It's a question with thinking people whether to laugh or "cuss" at bantam roosters of the Cortelyou breed.—Toledo Union Leader.

If the report of the Philadelphia Vice Commission is so foul as to smirch the United States mails by admission, then how foul must be the conditions which breed vice and crime?

If the report of the vice commission contains language that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of our average citizen, then the conditions which bring forth such an ill-smelling report must be a disgrace to our boasted civilization.

Capitalism shrinks in terror from the exposure of the depravity and debauchery, bred from the profit system. The people, however, will know the facts, regardless of the ultimatum of an official lickspittle who prostitutes his position to smother the infamies born of an industrial system that is so criminal that even its publicity is so monstrous that it must be denied admission through the United States mails.

CONDITIONS in West Virginia, as revealed by Mr. Berger in reciting his experience as a member of the Socialist party investigating committee, are quite medieval, save as they are modernized by "bull moose" specials equipped with gatling guns with which the coal barons found sport in shooting down the striking miners and their wives and children.

When knighthood was in flower, it was great sport for the barons to gallop through the country cutting down unarmed peasants. It was their country and, of course, they had a right to do as they pleased. Then came the revolution, which changed the subject, with some of the first gentlemen of France losing their heads to give amusement to a pleasure-loving rabble.

In West Virginia the coal barons and the Standard Oil and railway corporations have complete title. There are no public highways in many of the counties. They own everything. To step foot upon the soil is to become a trespasser upon their private domain.

When a miner leases a hut he binds himself not to entertain any

stranger without the permission of the coal company's representatives. No one is permitted in the county, which is privately owned, save by the grace of the corporations owning it!

No such a condition of affairs can be found in any country of Europe. Even in Russia the czar is supreme, and no private capitalist can set up a state within the state and with an army of hired thugs

deny to the subjects of the crown the liberties and rights which are common to all.

It has remained for the United States, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," in a state which has for its motto, "mountain-eers are always free," to present such a shameful spectacle to the world.—Milwaukee Leader.

A Tip for Investors

RICH AMERICANS have so developed the habit of going over to England and buying up Great Britain's "ancient monuments and archeological treasures" that the House of Lords met the other day to see if there was no way of stopping the spoilation. One of the noble lords moved to insert in the "ancient monuments" bill they were discussing, a clause enacting that the sale of any ancient monument which was to be removed from the United Kingdom was to be declared null and void. He had heard that the owner of Stonehenge, who had offered the property to the nation of \$600,000 and had been refused, had threatened to sell the stones to an American millionaire who would ship them across the Atlantic.

His proposal, however, was rejected on the ground of "practical difficulties in carrying it out," which is merely another way of reasserting the "rights of private property." So the American millionaire is still at liberty to purchase what he wants in the way of ancient monuments and archeological treasures.

In view of the continuance of this condition, it may be timely just now to suggest that rich Americans in their search for British property of this description should not overlook the House of Lords itself. It is an ancient monument of sorts, and still in a fair state of preservation, though it perhaps can hardly be considered an archeological treasure. "Archological relic" would possibly be a more fitting descriptive term, and as the British people now manifest some desire to get rid of it, there is reason to believe that negotiations for the purpose of shipping it across the Atlantic and setting it up somewhere on this side might meet with success. Some of our rich Americans have here-

fore been buying it piecemeal for their daughters, in a matrimonial sense, but such purchased units still remain in Great Britain. A contract for the entire job lot in bulk is in order just now, and as the British people seem disposed to part with it on reasonable terms, it undoubtedly could be procured at a cheap rate. It isn't exactly private property, so there should be no "practical difficulty in carrying it out"—of the country. It would assuredly be much more ornamental, and certainly not less useful, than the circle of Druidical stones on Salisbury Plain, and, besides, it would have the advantage of being easily shifted from one social center to another, as its presence might be required in such places as Washington, New York and Newport. Even Chicago might now and then be permitted the privilege of putting in its claim for the appearance of the noble aggregation in its midst. Or it could be temporarily split into sections, groups, or even individuals, and apportioned to different localities at the same time, to be recombined and again split up as often as occasion demanded.

Now that Morgan is dead, the field is open for any ambitious capitalist to secure this ancient outfit for America. It would certainly for some time to come be considered a "treasure" on this side, though the British people are fast ceasing to regard it as such, and now that they manifest a disposition to "spare their old nobilitee," the chance should not be overlooked, as such an opportunity may not occur again. If our rich Americans wait too long, the growth of Socialism may render the investment worthless and unsalable on this side of the Atlantic or anywhere else. For when "Dukes are three a penny," nobody wants them. The time to invest is now, before the property depreciates further in social value.—New York Call.

Suicide or Fight?

"**A**N EPIDEMIC of suicide," says the daily press, commenting upon the alarming number of persons who have chosen the short route out of an industrial hell during the past few weeks throughout Western Canada.

But after all, it is not more strange or certain than an epidemic of fever where no sewerage system obtains or the first principles of sanitation are not adhered to, as in railway construction camps.

As a matter of fact there are thousands of unfortunate men and women seeking jobs, penniless and in many cases in a strange land and being without money are, needless to say, without friends.

After being turned out by the landlord or boarding house mistress, and having made a day-after-day diligent search for a chance to sell themselves to a boss on the installment plan, the outlook becomes gloomy.

An attack of the "blues," sometimes referred to by juries as "temporary insanity," follows, and the victims mentally ask themselves: "What's the use?"

To the men it oftentimes resolves itself into a choice of sudden death or a slow process of starvation with all that that implies.

To the woman it may mean a choice between becoming a plaything for young rich-bloods in a house provided by society for the selling of their bodies, or death.

Who can know the mental agony suffered by the suicide previous to the time when they resolve to end it all?

How many of us would be too cowardly to face such a situation?

In a world dominated by human hyenas and grasping corporations, seeking only to enslave men, women and children, is it any wonder there are suicides?

On the contrary, is it not a seventh wonder there are not more of them?

If it were not for the bulldog tenacity of the race perpetuation instinct within our kind, especially among the working class, fewer persons would stay with the bitter struggle for existence.

Capitalism breeds all sorts of methods of securing a living, as every police court and social institution on earth amply testifies. Almost every married wage-worker in every industrial center nowadays is compelled to resort to all manner of means to make ends meet, from taking in the proverbial "roomer" to wasing dirty linen.

And what the single men and women do to earn a living is well known to every tenant of a modern boarding house or apartment.

A society that is fairly rotten to the core, a social system that breaks up the home and destroys the best intentions and strongest desires to live like human beings can beget nothing but the everyday stories of the daily press.

The fount from which it all springs is the labor market, and so long as men and women consent to make a commodity out of their very life force—ability to work, labor-power—the sad story will be a continued one.

The organized labor movement is the one buttress against the grinding forces of capitalism, and upon its growth and education depends a good deal of what the future has in store for mankind.

None can save the working class except the working class.

If ever there was a time for unionists to take a fresh grip and determinedly fulfil their age-long mission that time is now.

Be a live one.

Refuse to suicide!

Fight!—B. C. Federationist.

Should Think More and Talk Less

ARCHBISHOP SEBASTIAN G. Messmer of Milwaukee recently delivered an address on the subject of Woman Suffrage. His address, summarized, is as follows:

"My firm belief is that woman suffrage granted on the demand of the modern woman's movement, would do the greatest harm to the family and the state.

There is far too much unchristian, infidel sentiment connected with that movement for anyone who holds Christianity to set aside.

"The principles upon which this movement is supported are unchristian.

"I will not for one moment admit the absolute perfect equality of man and woman.

"The next step will be that woman has the same rights and the authority in the church as man.

"In the whole work of the human race, woman has another work to perform than man.

"Propagation of the race is only a condition required for the work intended by the Creator.

"The prevailing majority of Catholic teachers, theologians and philosophers deny the political equality of men and women.

"God has determined that woman should be inferior to man."

The sentiments expressed by the archbishop are in perfect accord with the ideas of men who lived generations ago. The archbishop, like many of the exalted dignitaries of the Catholic Church, go out into the graveyard of the past to find arguments to halt movements that have for their object the emancipation of the race.

According to the logic of the archbishop, equal rights for women are unchristian, but the potentate of the church forgets to prove his statement. If woman is not to have equal rights with man, then

woman is the *slave* of man and the *Christianity* that gives its approval to such *slavery* is bereft of every vestige of justice.

Woman has struggled through all the centuries of time to stand side by side with man, and in spite of man and all the prejudices of the opposite sex, she has slowly but surely risen from her knees, until today she is looking man squarely in the face and demanding that she shall be equipped with the same weapons as the sterner sex.

She is no longer in the role of a beggar, but insisting that her hands shall hold the power to defend her sex and to redress the wrongs, that man—her brutal master—has imposed upon her.

The Arch-bishop has declared that "God has determined that woman should be inferior to man."

That declaration will not stand analysis and we shall attempt to

prove from the Arch-bishop's own words, that he does not believe in it himself. If God has *determined* that "woman should be inferior to man" then why does the Arch-bishop contend that the woman granted suffrage, that her next step will be that woman has the same right and the authority in the church as man.

If the Arch-bishop believes that God has "*determined* that woman should be inferior to man" and he has faith in the omnipotence of God, then why does he fear that woman shall demand the same rights and authority as man in the church? Such sentiments from the Arch-bishop stamps him as a coward and proves conclusively, that he is conscious of the fact that woman on "a fair field and no favor," can demonstrate her right to be recognized as the *equal of man*.

The Arch-bishop should *think* more and *talk* less.

For Profit

THE GOVERNOR of West Virginia is drawing in his horns. With an investigation by the United States Senate threatened and with an investigation under way by a committee of the Socialist national organization, the puppet governor has lost his assurance and confidence that his mine-owning masters are the supreme law of the land. He has directed the militia to release prisoners held without warrant of law and the return of property confiscated in defiance of the federal constitution.

It is significant that both the United States Senators from West Virginia—one a Democratic mine owner and the other a Republican lawyer fresh from the federal bench—have defended the overthrow of civil law and the constitution of the state and nation.

Senator Goff, who justified the lawless course of the state authorities by pleading the "higher law" of capitalistic necessity, is typical of the men who, on the bench and in the legislative halls, are making a mockery of our institutions. How well this Senator serves his state may be better understood when the purpose of the mine-owning interests, of which he is a political puppet, is revealed. We quote from the Wall Street Journal:

The labor that there is, is the free West Virginia mountain white labor. Its efficiency is 30 per cent and an average of 60 to 70 per cent is necessary for profits. By doubling the production on the same amount of equipment it would be possible to increase profits four-fold. The key is, therefore, labor. Until the foreign miner is imported to displace or to supplement domestic labor, conditions will not be favorable. West Virginia must do what Pennsylvania has done.

What the capitalistic interests purpose to do in West Virginia is precisely what Cromwell did in Ireland. They purpose to drive the mountaineers from their homes and replace them with foreigners whose ignorance of conditions will permit them to be more mercilessly exploited than it is possible to exploit the native mountaineers.

"West Virginia must do what Pennsylvania has done."

Capitalism has no sentiment, no love of country, no idealism. It is the universal hog.—Milwaukee Leader.

The above editorial in the Milwaukee Leader and the extract taken from the Wall Street Journal, furnish some food for the mental digestion of the working class.

Journals of the type of the Wall Street Journal are publications that frequently make eloquent appeals to the bone and brawn of America whenever the war clouds appear upon the horizon. The man born beneath the fluttering folds of the starry banner is portrayed as of the highest type of citizenship in times of impending trouble, but when he rebels against the machinations of industrial tyrants to reduce him to abject slavery or peonage, then subsidized organs of the brand of the Wall Street Journal become indignant that he should protest against his economic master and suggest that his place be filled by the man from the Old World, who is looked upon as more docile and less liable to resist greed in its demands for dividends.

But the Wall Street Journal forgets that the *foreigner* who took the place of the striker of Pennsylvania years ago, has learned something of the brutal methods of capital under the flag of a republic. He has learned that capital is as merciless beneath the canopy of an American sky as under the czar-ruled domain of Russia, and the *foreigner* is clasping hands with his American brother in the struggle to overthrow the hellish system that enthrones the *dollar* and degrades the *man*. The Wall Street Journal, like all other publications of its character even denounces in the most vigorous language the *foreigner* when he fails to be subservient to the despotism of industrial pirates.

The journals of capitalism play race against race and creed against creed in order that Shylock shall receive his "pound of flesh." But the great struggle for economic liberty covers the earth, and the working class of every nation is coming closer together and the time is not far distant, when the mouthpieces of capitalism can no longer delude labor by its specious sophistry.

Labor throughout the world is slowly but surely discerning the *cause* that breeds masters and slaves, and as intelligence advances, the closer comes the dawn of that morning when justice shall prevail in every clime beneath the sun.

The Tragedy Becomes a Burlesque

THE FOLLOWING appeared in an exchange and is worthy of the calm consideration of people who have given serious thought to crime and criminals:

"The Illinois vice commission has taken a trip to Washington and has invited prominent Washington Society women to tell them why women fall. Among those invited is Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of ex-President Roosevelt and a lot of other women who, no doubt, know a lot about vice by their own experiences, but care nothing about correcting it unless there is money in it. As a matter of fact, Longworth Street in Cincinnati is noted for its brothel houses, and is a big source of revenue to the Longworth family.

"At the sitting of the commission the main point to prove seemed to be that low wages does not tend toward vice. These high brow aristocrats gave as causes for vice among women such reasons as follows: Joy riding, rag time dancing, men, lack of education and resisting force, etc. As remedies, tax on bachelors, the whipping post, sex hygiene, the ballot and early marriage among men.

"Eight dollars a week for women was considered enough to live on and keep pure. What must the working people think of such legislators looking to aristocrats who claim that \$18,000 a year is not enough

to keep their daughters respectably and expect workers to live on \$8.00 a week?"

It is somewhat strange that the vice commission of Illinois should call on women of the type of Mrs. Longworth for information as to the causes that lead to the downfall of so many women. When did women of the type of Mrs. Longworth become an *authority* for a vice commission to interview?

Had the fact that Alice has been charged frequently through the newspapers with smoking cigarettes and other escapades that add no dignity to the refined and cultured woman, anything to do with a vice commission calling on Roosevelt's daughter to ascertain the causes that make women social outcasts?

A vice commission that calls upon women of fashion or the "smart set" to gather facts concerning vice, becomes a farce and proves conclusively beyond every shadow of a doubt that such a commission lacked the mental stature to grapple with a problem that is attracting the gravest attention from the ablest men and women in every nation on earth.

For a vice commission to interview a giddy dame of fashion simply because she happened to be the daughter of a man who was President of the United States, looks like converting a tragedy into a burlesque.

Labor Opposed in the Legislature of California

THE ELEMENTS that usually oppose labor have been in evidence during the session of the Legislature of California. Every bill that was introduced that favored the working class met with the opposition of the corporate and commercial interests.

The following is taken from the Sacramento Union and shows

the fallacy of the "identity of interests" between employer and employé:

"Senator Caminetti made almost his last stand for the labor unions late yesterday afternoon, so far as this session is concerned, when he tried to pass two bills in their interest, as well as in the interest of

workingmen in general, who earn their livelihood in the bowels of the earth, but in both instances he got in the way of the 'steam roller' and was defeated once more in his efforts to accomplish that which the laboring men wanted.

"The bills related to men working in the gold mines of California. One of them required that all drills be used in connection with water, thereby making the task of drilling less dangerous to the eyes, as well as more healthful to the men employed in that line of work, but he was defeated, ayes 10, noes 20.

"The second measure provided for a straight eight-hour day for miners, and specified that the men were to count their time from the moment they entered the shaft until they left it, in other words "going and coming on the owners' time."

"It really looked as though he had a chance to pass the last named bill, but at a critical moment Senator Lyon, chairman of the committee on labor and capital, who all during the session had been a staunch friend of organized labor, threw his weight against the bill, and that settled it, for, like its predecessor it went down and out to the tune of ayes 14, noes 18.—Sacramento Union, May 13."

The "Bull Moose" in the last election dominated the State of California and the Legislature so far as its control was concerned, was made up of members of the "Bull Moose" political faith. It will be remembered that during the late national campaign the spouters and boosters for the reformers who broke away from the Republican party were profuse and extravagant in their promises to the working class, but the "Bull Moose" Legislature of California shows a record which will hardly meet the approval of laboring men.

The following taken from the editorial page of the Amador Ledger, a weekly sheet mortgaged to the interests of corporations shows to some extent the fight that has been made against all measures demanded by labor:

"The action of the Amador county mine operators and business men in sending a committee to Sacramento to oppose the Finnegan mining bills has stirred up the whole mother lode against this vicious legislation.

"Two of the bills were about to pass last Friday when the Amador county committee arrived in Sacramento, but they succeeded in getting them referred to committees for further amendment, and then sent word up and down the mother lode for assistance. Grass Valley, Nevada City, Auburn, Placer and Angels Camp responded, and delegations from these places are now in Sacramento assisting the Amador county people to defeat the measures.

"One of the bills provides for weekly pay days. This will necessitate the mines cleaning up weekly, and the stores boarding houses and other trades people will have to render their bills weekly, and it will create confusion all along the line.

"The Amador county delegation have appealed to everybody who is opposed to this legislation to immediately write or telegraph any Senator or Assemblyman whom they know to help defeat the bills.

"There is another bill that provides that when an employé is

discharged if he claims that he has been discriminated against, he can have his case arbitrated. But Finnegan's collar to collar bill, permitting employés to eat on employers' time, and Finnegan's inspection bill requiring platforms to be put in the ladder ways every 30 feet are regarded as most obnoxious. Mr. Martin, the superintendent of the Utica mine, claims if these bills are passed he thinks the Utica Company will cease operations at Angels Camp, and a number of our low grade mines in this county might have to close down.

"Senator Caminetti and Assemblyman Dower seem to be alive to the situation, and have promised to do what they can either to defeat this legislation or to have the bills amended so they will not be so burdensome. Most of the delegation that went down from here last Friday returned Saturday as the Legislature adjourned Saturday night until Monday. Some of the delegation returned Monday, and Mr. McGee and Senator Voorheis went down Tuesday and will probably remain there until the session adjourns. Mr. Hamilton, the new state mineralogist, has come out in opposition to these mining bills after thoroughly discussing the matter with Mr. McGee, and his assistance will be very valuable in procuring the defeat of the measures.

"The chairman of the El Dorado county miner's association telegraphed that when they had their meeting a couple of weeks ago they did not have the bills before them, and did not know to what extent the legislature proposed to go.

"Since the above was written we learn that the fight on the mining bills has been waging all week in Sacramento, and up to our going to press is still undecided.

The eight hour collar to collar bill which counts as part of the eight hours the time in going and coming from work, also the meal hour, which passed the assembly, has been hour. A letter from the miners union dated at Jackson, and signed by M. C. Hoffman, as president and James Giambruno secretary, says among other things. "Under the present system miners go to work at any old time; some companies claiming that it takes as long as one hour for the men to reach their place of work." This will be news to this community. A committee from the Sutter Creek union is at Sacramento fighting for the bill. This bill and the 'dry hole' bill, and inspection bill, which provides twenty or thirty rules for working mines, from the storm center.

"The legislature has been flooded with letters and telegrams, from the mother lode against the bills. The final result will not be known until the legislature adjourns."

The laboring people should learn some lessons from this opposition which labor measures meet with in legislative bodies. This opposition coming from employers should expell from the minds of working men, that there is any identity of interest" between master and slave, and when once the employé becomes conscious of the fact that the interests of employers and employé are diametrically opposed to each other, there will come about a political solidarity among the laboring people that will crush the opposition of exploiters and parasites.

Some Interesting History

CALIFORNIA is passing through the same ordeal as that state passed through, when the cry was raised against the pig-tailed Mongolian more than thirty years ago.

Men whose hairs have grown gray in the labor movement will remember the fiery speeches of Dennis Kearney on the "sand lots," and will remember that the said Kearney visited the principal cities of America endeavoring to arouse the American people against the invasion of the "Chink" from the Flowery Kingdom.

But Kearney's furious outbursts against the Chinese were unavailing and only received the jeers and scoffs of the daily journals, whose editors branded him as an *agitator* and *blatherskite*.

The *Chink* was wanted by the exploiting class, for the simple reason that the rice-eater would work for less wages than the disinherited *patriot* who boasted of being born beneath the folds of "Old Glory." But as time passed on, the *Chink* invaded the commercial domain and became a competitor with the American business men, and then, the smaller fry in business raised a howl of indignation against the saffron-tinted son of China and pleaded for the assistance of the labor movement to expel the Chinese from our Western Coast. But the laboring

man remembering the sneers and scoffs of his American brother in business, while the *Chink* confined himself to the labor market, paid but little attention to the wails of that element in business that felt the competition of the Chinese.

As long as the Japanese refrained from engaging in business, but was willing to work for others at less wages than the *patriot* born on American soil, the Jap was welcome in California, but when the Jap purchased or leased land and came into the market with his products, then the lightweight sharks in business in California, raised such a hue and cry, that a legislative body passed a bill to protect the American *patriot* in business, from the competition of the Jap in business.

It was all right, as long as the Jap worked for wages and worked for less than the ragged and hungry proletaire of America, but when the Jap dared to invade a domain that was sacred to the American exploiter, a law must be passed to either drive him back into wage slavery or force him to proclaim war against the United States.

If a war ensues between the United States and Japan, the workmen of America will do the fighting, as the business men are always willing that labor shall share all the glories of war.

The Investigation Will Educate

THE RESOLUTION introduced by Senator Kerns of Indiana calling for an investigation of conditions in West Virginia, is worthy of more than passing notice. The senate of the United States is not made up of men representative of the interests of the working class, but on the contrary is made up of men whose interests lie with a class of privilege. The senate of the United States is frequently referred to as the "American house of lords," and yet, this body with all its loyalty to the upper strata of society was forced to give favorable consideration to the Kerns resolution.

The senate committee, through its sub committee, will make inquiry into the following principal charges:

"Does peonage exist in the coal fields?

Have strikers been prevented from free access to post offices?

"Have the immigration laws been violated and whether the district has been discriminated against?

"Have citizens of the United States been arrested, tried and convicted in violation of the laws of the United States?

Has the Sherman anti-trust law been violated in the railroads' relations to the coal properties, and the effect of this upon industrial conditions?

"Have firearms been imported into the district to create disorder which should exclude the West Virginia coal from competitive market?

"What conditions and circumstances led up to the recent strikes, martial law and indiscriminate lawlessness?

The question naturally arises as to what was the power or in-

fluence that forced the highest law making body of the nation to give a hearing to the demands incorporated in, the resolution introduced by the senator from Indiana? The answer is found in the strength of organized labor of this country and the socialist movement, both of which bodies, are fighting the battles of the oppressed.

Let us presume that there was no labor movement or socialist party in America, is there anyone who will contend for a moment, that conditions in West Virginia or any other state, would be forced on the attention of the senate of the United States?

Were there no labor or socialist movements the strikers of West Virginia would be treated with as little consideration as the peons of Mexico, and no man at Washington would have called upon congress to focus its vision upon the anarchy of plutocracy.

But the labor and political movement of the working class can no

longer be ignored, even by the representatives of a master class, for men in congress who have their ears to the ground can hear the rumbling of the earthquake, and they know that anarchy in broadcloth breeds anarchy in rags.

They know that anarchy born of poverty, and industrial slavery may result in a revolution that might shake the pillars of our capitalist civilization, and ultimately, wipe out the murderous system of exploitation that deifies the dollar and degrades the man. By some, the investigation will be looked upon as a farce, but the reports that will come from such an investigation, should demonstrate to the laboring millions of this nation, that capital in its race for dividends, knows no justice.

Investigations must necessarily educate the working people, and a working class *educated*, cannot be held in the bondage of wage slavery.

Why West Virginia Is Different

By Frank J. Hays, International Vice President of the United Mine Workers.

THE CONDITIONS in West Virginia are different from those in other states. The mining camps are situated in the mountains.

The coal companies own practically all of the land, the houses and the stores in the mining territory, making it necessary for the coal miners' union to feed, clothe and house the strikers upon the beginning of any struggle.

This condition does not obtain in the large industrial centers. Without taking this into account it is impossible to properly comprehend the problem presented by the West Virginia situation. These conditions have developed a feudal state in the coal mining regions that find no comparison except in the Feudalism of the middle ages.

It will take more than a few weeks or months to bring the West Virginia Coal mining situation to a successful termination for the workers.

It is a long drawn out struggle that will take time, energy and perservance to bring to a successful conclusion.

In fighting the situation in the New River District the miners' union has adopted a plan of taking care of every miner who is discharged because of his allegiance to and membership in the coal miners' union.

Every time a miner is discharged because of activity in behalf of the miners' organization we propose to make an organizer out of him and to keep him in the vicinity of the mine from which he is discharged.

Thus supported by the organization he will continue to talk unionism to his comrades in the mines. He will be a source of encouragement to the timid miner who fears discharge and discrimination. With the fear of starvation and eviction removed he will be in a position to enlist in the fight for the emancipation of his fellow workers.

We understand a splendid spirit for organization prevails among the miners in the New River field. If there is any great opposition to this plan of organization we will likely call out every worker in this particular region. We feel, however, that success will soon crown our efforts and that within the space of a few months the New River District will be one of the best organized under our jurisdiction.

We intend to pursue the same course with all the other coal fields in the state and feel satisfied that with the continued agitation and publicity splendid results will be achieved.

The Kern resolution introduced into the United States Senate has made a nation-wide issue of this struggle for human rights and it goes without saying that there will never be industrial peace in West Virginia until the miner's right to organize and to fully enjoy his constitutional rights is firmly established.

Every worker in the nation should be directly interested in this struggle because of the fundamental working class principles involved.

These are now endangered unless the proletariat of the land awakens to the deep significance of the situation. We call upon the workers everywhere to lend us their hearty support and encouragement.

Act Creating the Department of Labor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON.

March 12, 1913.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, the following act, approved March 4, 1913, created the Department of Labor:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created an executive department in the Government to be called the Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor, who shall be the head thereof, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and who shall receive a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum, and whose tenure of office shall be like that of the heads of the other executive departments; and section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include such departments, and the provisions of title four of the Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department; and the Department of Commerce and Labor shall hereafter be called the Department of Commerce, and the Secretary thereof shall be called the Secretary of Commerce, and the Act creating the said Department of Commerce and Labor is hereby amended accordingly. The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department of such device as the President shall approve and judicial notice shall be taken of the said seal.

Sec. 2. That there shall be in said department an Assistant Secretary of Labor, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law. There shall also be one chief clerk and a disbursing clerk, and such other clerical assistants, inspectors, and special agents as may from time to time be provided for by Congress. The Auditor for the State and Other Departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of Labor and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, and all accounts relating to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of book-

keeping and warrants and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of Labor.

Sec. 3. That the following-named offices, bureaus, divisions, and branches of the public service now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and all that pertains to the same, known as the Commissioner General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Division of Naturalization, and the Immigration Service at Large, the Bureau of Labor, the Children's Bureau, and the Commissioner of Labor, be, and the same hereby are, transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby divided into two bureaus, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief Division of Naturalization and Assistant Chief shall be Commissioner of Naturalization and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The Commissioner of Naturalization or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointments of these two officers shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil-service positions. The Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and all the powers and duties heretofore possessed by the Commissioner of Labor shall be retained and exercised by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and the administration of the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, granting to certain employes of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, shall collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor and the products and distribution of the products of the same, and to this end said Secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the bureaus provided for his department and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interests; and said Secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Govern-

ment for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labor may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

Sec. 5. That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of any bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service in this Act transferred to the Department of Labor, together with the furniture now in use in such bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service, shall be, and here by are, transferred to the Department of Labor.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of Labor shall have charge in the buildings or premises occupied by or appropriated to the Department of Labor, of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property pertaining to it or hereafter acquired for use in its business; he shall be allowed to expend for periodicals and the purposes of the library and for rental of appropriate quarters for the accommodation of the Department of Labor within the district of Columbia, and for all other incidental expenses, such sums as Congress may provide from time to time: *Provided, however,* That where any office, bureau, or branch of the public service transferred to the Department of Labor by this Act is occupying rented buildings or premises, it may still continue to do so until other suitable quarters are provided for its use: *And provided further,* That all officers, clerks, and employes now employed in any of the bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service in this Act transferred to the Department of Labor are each and all hereby transferred to said department at their present grades and salaries, except where otherwise provided in this Act: *And provided further,* That all laws prescribing the work and defining the duties of the several bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service by this Act transferred to and made a part of the Department of Labor shall, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, remain in full force and effect, to be executed under the direction of the Secretary of Labor.

Sec. 7. That there shall be a solicitor of the Department of Justice for the Department of Labor, whose salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may

require it to be done; and all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service by this Act transferred to the Department of Labor, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, officer, office, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said Department of Labor.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of Labor shall annually, at the close of each fiscal year, make a report in writing to Congress, giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and his department and describing the work done by the department. He shall also, from time to time, make such special investigations and reports as he may be required to do by the President, or by Congress, or which he himself may deem necessary.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of Labor shall investigate and report to Congress a plan of coordination of the activities, duties, and powers of the office of the Secretary of Labor with the activities, duties, and powers of the present bureaus, commissions, and departments, so far as they relate to labor and its conditions, in order to harmonize and unify such activities, duties, and powers, with a view to further legislation to further define the duties and powers of such Department of Labor.

Sec. 11. That this Act shall take effect March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

It is hereby ordered that all regulations, instructions and decisions in force March 3, 1913, given by competent authority, applicable or pertaining to or affecting the above-mentioned offices, bureaus, divisions, branches, and departments of the public service, their business, duties, powers, authority, effects, and employes, shall remain in full force and effect until further ordered; subject, however, to the jurisdiction of this Department, and with such changes as may be necessary to carry into effect the transfer of supervisory and other powers to this Department.

(Signed) W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.



LOST HIS CARD.

Hank McArdle of Manhattan Miners' Union has lost his card. All secretaries will please take notice.

A SLAM FOR MORRISSEY.

P. H. Morrissey and his Railway Employers and Investors' Association that bunched the poor simpletons on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines who joined it out of thousands of dollars, has gone out of business because it was not a paying institution, and Morrissey did not earn his salt, much less the ten thousand a year the S. P. donated to him. So Morrissey, on bended knee, begged for another job wherein he could serve his master.

Lest the boys on the C. B. & Q. get insured to death, we wish to say that any scheme of P. H. Morrissey to benefit labor is for the benefit of Morrissey and his gang, who run around in swallow-tail suits with white bow ties, leaving one in doubt whether they are looking at a waiter, an undertaker or a faker.

Morrissey was formerly a labor "bleeder," commonly called a labor leader, and so well did he lead the B. of R. T. boys that the brakemen and other trainmen get as much as \$35 per month. Extra men; oh! No, brother, the regulars are getting about the same as the fellows who sell ribbons, while the common laborer has moved six notches above the "tallowpot" on wages. If it isn't true ask the next crew?

As for the Eagle Eye, they've doubled up on him until he doesn't know where "he's at." What is more, the Eagle Eye is a steady worker—so much so that the only way you can get one of them away from "his" beloved road is to short-circuit him out of the cab, some engineers even admitting they think more of their engine than they do of their wife.

Brother Roughnecks, Morrissey can lord it over you only as long as you stand for it. As our German friends would say, "Raus mit him!"

AGNES T. FAIR.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

El Paso, Texas, May 27, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following is a list of the local unions which have so far donated to the cause of the striking smeltermen of El Paso:

Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., \$25; St. Elmo Miners' Union No. 40, W. F. M., \$10; Creede Miners' Union No. 20, W. F. M., \$10; Hancock Miners' Union No. 290, W. F. M., \$25; Calumet Miners' Union No. 203, W. F. M., \$25; Steptoe M. & S. Union No. 233, W. F. M., \$20; Jerome Miners' Union No. 79, W. F. M., \$10; Miami Miners' Union No. 70, W. F. M., \$50; Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M., \$25; Mason Miners' Union No. 262, W. F. M., \$10; Toole Miners' Union No. 202, W. F. M., \$10.25; Manhattan Miners' Union No. 241, W. F. M., \$50; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 144, \$2; Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., \$15; Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M., \$10; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 24, \$5; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 33, \$2; North Moccasin Miners' Union No. 111, W. F. M., \$25; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 163, \$5; Blue Rapids M. and M. Union No. 218, W. F. M., \$50; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 60, \$10; Millers' Miners' Union No. 264, W. F. M., \$15; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 257, \$1; Webb City Miners' Union No. 226, W. F. M., \$10; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 242, \$2; Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M., \$10; Brewery Workers' Union No. 104, \$10; Brewery Workers' Union No. 267, \$2; Palatko Miners' Union No. 209, W. F. M., \$5; Thompson M. & S. Union No. 255, W. F. M., \$10; Brewery Workers' Union No. 142, \$2; Brewery Workers' Union No. 297, \$2; Brewery Workers' Union No. 84, \$1;

Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly, \$10; Tintic District Miners' Union No. 151, W. F. M., \$50; Belt Miners' Union No. 7, W. F. M., \$14; International Brewery Workers' Union No. 153, \$2; International Brewery Workers' Union No. 328, \$10; Pueblo Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 43, W. F. M., \$10; International Brewery Workers' Union No. 207, \$2; Seven Troughs Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M., \$20; International Brotherhood Electrical Workers' Union No. 560, \$2; previously acknowledged, \$14.50. Total, \$553.75.

Requesting that you acknowledge same through the columns of the Miners' Magazine, I remain Fraternally yours,
CHAS. H. TANNER.

SABOTAGE VS. SILLY GAHOZH.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Ever run across the "wise men" from the foolish East—the fellows who say, "put the fourth-class labels on the third-class cans"? Thereby delivering a knockout drop to capital. Like the high school boys and college chappies who shout "Rah! Rah! Rah! Bah! Bah! Bah!" They make a noise and leave an odor like a passing naughty-mobile, but that's all. The very fact that they wear a number of labels and carry a banner saying, "Tomorrow we're going to butcher the fatted calf and give King Capital half," shows how serious they are about sabotaging.

Again we find the preachers of sabotage with two red buttons on their coat lapel. One reads "Y. W. W."; the other, the size of a pie plate, reads, "I'm the guy that put the bull in bull con," which makes us roughnecks feel like saying, "Oh, well; oh, hell!" they have lots to learn.

Fancy one of us working girls going around with a sign on our back reading, "I'm the girl that put the ruff in roughneck." Anyone seeing such a sign would know that we were harmless as far as the master is concerned, and Mrs. Buncombe Jones would take her usual outing abroad, knowing "her" property was safe as long as we roughnecks were crazy with a new religion.

The capitalist class fear only one thing, namely, brains and a wise woman's tongue, is more dangerous to their profits than a thirteen-inch gun.

And when we say that any one advertising in a capitalist paper is being buncoed as this transitory stage, cannot bring them any returns from the working class, they begin to wonder who made us wise.

Or when we tell the workingman the capitalist press is not fit for lavatory paper, they fear the greatest power they have will slip from their fingers. Why any roughneck allows a capitalist press sheet to desecrate his camping place is a modern problem to be solved by the fair sex. Surely it must be very interesting to read how Mrs. J. Seth Glow is the heroine of two nighties or how Guvnor Ross of Massa Massa just ate six little children for supper to-night and smacked his cannibal lips.

It must be news for you to read of these cannibals giving their annual feed—

On golden platters with fruits so rare;
Satan must laugh how roughnecks fare.

CAPITALISM AN ENEMY OF THE FAMILY.

By Theresa H. Russell.

A public school teacher of New York city—a married woman, made application to the board of education for a year's leave of absence for the purpose of becoming a mother and of giving her child a few months of personal care before going back to work. Her petition was denied. From the press dispatches it may be gathered that the tender sensibilities of the male members of the board of education were shocked by the immodesty of her request, for we read that "discussion of the subject was cut short."

The woman school teacher audacious enough to make so outrageous a request is therefore left in the following position: She is married and presumably she must continue to teach school. I have known many school teachers and have yet to meet one that would voluntarily keep on with her long hours of nerve-racking work if she could afford not to. If the New York teacher did not find it necessary to work for a living she would doubtless not be working at this time. So we may assume that she is compelled by financial pressure to work for the support of herself and her child.

Prevention of maternity is in this country a crime. Legislators and moralists give such attention to the rigid enforcement of their edicts on this subject—except among the rich. Only recently we have witnessed a drastic

"drag-net" prosecution of persons guilty merely of transmitting information concerning limitation of maternity.

So this avenue was not open to the woman school teacher unless she was willing to subject herself and her medical adviser to the brand of criminal and the chance of a prison sentence. The processes of nature being inexorable, there remains for her one other alternative—suicide. But suicide is also a crime in New York state.

With this perfect example of the justice and protection afforded to them by man-made laws, it is difficult to understand how increasing numbers of women can be so unreasonable as to demand a voice in making the conditions that are imposed upon them by the divinely appointed governing class—man.

There was one other alternative for the married woman who found it necessary to continue teaching school. She might have left her husband—or poisoned him.

Of course, under Socialism child-bearing and child-rearing will be regarded as valuable functions, and will be treated accordingly. But Socialism as we all know is an immoral and a pernicious doctrine because it would "break up the home!"

REPORT OF SAM KILBORN.

Mullan, Idaho, May 31, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M.:

As organizer of the Couer d'Alene district I have visited most of the mines and prospects, and the sentiment amongst the workers is for a stronger organization, and I am looking forward to good results in the near future.

There is considerable talk of one big union, but we must of necessity get our industry thoroughly organized, and other industries must be well organized before one big union prevails. So it is up to everyone connected with the mine industry to get busy and strengthen the organization that is fighting to better the conditions of the wage workers. With the men in the mining industry as one, part of the battle for industrial freedom would be won. Industrial solidarity will not be brought about by your paid organizers or executive heads. It depends on the workers in the various industries. Your organizations will be as you make them, so attend your meetings regularly, get in touch with the things that effect your livelihood, and remember that an unorganized worker is a menace to you at all times, for he is keeping from you the joys and luxuries of this life, and it is necessary to use every effort to get him with you in the great struggle against a master class. Do this, and the dream of the toilers would come nearer to fulfillment. It is the duty of every wage-slave to fight the class that steals from them the product of their toil. So get into the game. With solidarity we can beat them. They have had the best of it so far, but it was owing to our lack of organization, and when we did fight it was like butting our heads against a stone wall. We must forget personal grievances and put the organization first always, and when the day dawns on the mass of workers together on the industrial field the world will be ours.

In regard to the work in this district there are about 3,000 men employed in and around the mines, Wallace, Gem, Burke and Mullen. The minimum rate is \$3.50 a day for underground men, and there is only one mine in this section, the Hecla mine at Burke, where you need a rustling permit to work. The rest of the mines and prospects hire the men at the mines. There are sufficient men here to work the mines, and there are men rustling all the time. In Wardner and Kellogg, a distance of twelve miles from Wallace, the minimum wage for underground men is \$3, due to lack of organization; but I am pleased to state that the workers in that section are using their best efforts to bring about better conditions. The Bunker Hill mine uses their own employment office, and you must pass the examination and stamp yourself as an enemy to your class before they will give you the rustling permit. The Bunker Hill Industrial Union is still in existence, and the bosses do all they can to induce the men to join, but the Bunker men are opening their eyes and are getting tired of belonging to an employer's association that continually oppresses them. All other mines in this district hire the men at the mines. The employment office is on its last legs, and with a little effort on the part of the organized workers the rustling and permit card will become a thing of the past.

SAM KILBURN.

Wallace, Idaho, Box 104.

GLEANINGS FROM LIEBKNECHT.

"No Compromise, No Political Trading."

"When I speak here of our policy, I use the word without regard to anything immaterial or superficial, but in the sense which since the beginning of the party it has had for us in contrast to all other parties—in the sense of the policy of the class struggle, which has very often changed in form, but in substance has remained the same—our unique proletarian class policy, which separates us from all other political parties in the world of bourgeois society and excludes us from intercourse with them."

"In certain circles there exists an inclination, or let us say, an effort, to desert the platform of the class struggle and enter into the common arena of the other parties. As all the other parties stand upon the basis of a political state, therefore their field of activity is necessarily confined to the spoils of politics."

"The question of tactics came up then in our party for the first time. Should we, in consideration of certain concessions to the laborers, aid Bismarck against the Progressive party and other opponents of his policy in the expectation of being then after that strong enough for a successful struggle against him and against the landlord, police and military state embodied in his person? Or did prudence and party interest demand that we, taking advantage of Bismarck's quarrel with the progressive bourgeoisie and other opponents of his policy, contest the Bismarckian policy, and organize the proletariat into an independent political party for the purpose of preparing it for the conquest of political power? . . . The tactics were everywhere accepted which has ever since been in force for the party down to the present day. These tactics consist in:

"Keeping clear the class character of the Socialist party as a proletarian party; to train it by agitation, education and organization for the victorious completion of the emancipation struggle; to wage a systematic war against the class state, in whose hands the political and economic power of capitalism is concentrated, and in this war to draw advantages as far as possible out of the quarrels and conflicts of the different political parties with each other."

"This foundation of the class struggle is:

"The main point of attack in the battle which the bourgeois political economy is waging with Socialism. The political economists deny the class struggle and would make of the labor movements only a part of the bourgeois party movements, and the Social Democracy only a division of the bourgeois democracy. The bourgeois political economy and politics direct all their exertions against the class character of the modern labor movement. If it were possible to create a breach in this bulwark in this citadel of the Social Democracy, the Social Democracy is conquered and the proletariat thrown back under the dominion of capitalistic society. However small such a breach may be in the beginning, the enemy has the power to widen it and the certainty of final victory, and the enemy is most dangerous when he comes as a friend to the fortress; when he slinks in under the cover of friendship and is recognized as a friend and comrade.

"The enemy who comes to us with open visor we face with a smile; to set our foot upon his neck is mere play for us; . . . the enemy, however,

that reaches out the hand to us for a political alliance and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother—he and he alone—have we to fear.

"Our fortress can withstand every assault; it cannot be stormed or taken from us by siege—it can only fall when we ourselves open the door to the enemy and take him into our ranks as a fellow comrade. Growing out of the class struggle, our party rests upon the class struggle as a condition of its existence. Through and with that struggle the party is unconquerable; without it the party is lost, for it will have lost the source of its strength. Whoever fails to understand this or thinks that the class struggle is a dead issue, or that class antagonisms are gradually being effaced, stands upon the basis of bourgeois philosophy."

RESOLUTIONS ON DANBURY HATTERS' CASE.

Whereas, The recent decision of the United States Circuit Court against 197 members of Locals Danbury, South Norwalk and Bethel of the United Hatters of North America, in the Danbury Hatters' case, gave judgment against the members of said organization in favor of D. B. Loewe & Co. manufacturing hatters, in the sum of \$252,130.10, to be collected by lien against the property, savings accounts and household goods that are available for levy of said individual members; and,

Whereas, This is due to a principle laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States and twice maintained, that damages resulting from a strike may be collected from the strikers—not damage to property merely, but damage to business resulting from the interruption of trade; and,

Whereas, As a matter of form an appeal was made to the Supreme Court but there is not a chance that that court will reverse itself on a decision already twice rendered; and,

Whereas, The hatters are to lose everything they may have accumulated in the way of property, savings and other valuables to which a lien can be attached; and,

Whereas, With such a decision allowed to become law by interpretation and precedent and used by the judiciary of the various courts, no union could exist long or have any such comforts as home, land, real estate, savings account, or anything which would be a means of tiding him over a period of forced unemployment, sickness or injuries caused by industrial accidents; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 934, District No. 10, United Mine Workers of America (located in the state of Washington) PHATICALLY PROTEST against the action of the United States Circuit Court in rendering a decision which jeopardizes the freedom of the working class who are organized into trades unions and who treat with their employers collectively and not individually; and, be it further

Resolved, That we are absolutely opposed to the practice of the courts of the United States in prostituting themselves in an effort to meet the needs of the employing class and thereby enslaving the employed class by encroaching on the rights of the legislative branch of our government by legislating into law by interpretation and precedent that which the legislative branch (who are subject to the vote of the people) dare not do; and, be it further

Resolved, That any such efforts on the part of the employing class to prostitute the federal courts to their use is a well-recognized sign of decay of power on their part and a sign of disintegration not to be despised by the working class; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call the attention of the entire organized labor and Socialist movement to the necessity for immediate action in both the industrial and political fields to meet this opportunity for industrial and political advancement for the organized labor and Socialist movements; and, be it further

Resolved, That the action of the United States Circuit Court, endorsed by the United States Supreme Court, in the Danbury Hatters' case is an effect peonage, and therefore unlawful, for the following causes:

1. By setting a penalty upon the efforts of the working class to keep pace with the increased cost of living, due to the differentiation caused by the price maneuvering of the employing class in its efforts to accumulate more than an honest share of the commodity value of all production.

2. By making it possible for the employing class to cause labor disturbances with the sole object of getting back the moneys received by the working class, and thus keeping them in a state of poverty which will require absolute obedience to the master's will, so as not to be allowed to earn and keep sufficient of their earnings to maintain a state of existence compatible with American standards of living.

3. By preventing the laboring class that are organized from saving their earnings.

4. By preventing the laboring class from owning homes.

5. By shifting all of the real or acquired property into the hands of the employing class.

6. By creating SLAVERY by peonage; and, be it further

Resolved, That the above resolutions be printed and copies sent to all labor and Socialist organizations and their periodicals; also copies to the President, Attorney-General and Secretary of the Department of Labor of the United States and the Congressmen and Senators of the state of Washington, now at Washington, D. C.

Report of Committee on Resolutions for L. U. No. 934, U. M. W. of A., Carbonado, Washington.

(Signed)

CANDIDO PAROLINI, Chairman,
WM. LARSON, Secretary,
MORGAN MORGANS.

Approved by L. U. No. 934, District 10, U. M. W. of A.

(Signed)

CANDIDO PAROLINI, President,
JEFF DAVIES, Recording Secretary,
HENRY NEVILLE, Financial Sec.

COMPENSATE THE CAPITALISTS?

Should the Workers Pay the Exploiters for Loss of Opportunity to Exploit? Think It Over.

We Socialists are sometimes requested to state our views regarding compensation.

Of course, this always refers to compensation of the capitalists for the expropriation of the means of life. Appropriated by the master class.

Let us examine the matter a little. In the first place, what do we mean by our terms, for if we are to master the subject under discussion, we must, as Mill taught us, understand the import of our words. Compensation, then, means a recompense, an equivalent, that which supplies the place for something. According to Webster, to compensate, is to make amends; to give an equivalent. Very well, let us take this authority, and we shall get on nicely.

We therefore have under consideration the question of rendering to the master class an equivalent. We have to make a statement anent a recompense. Are we to make amends? i. e., should we compensate our exploiters for loss of opportunity to extract rent, interest and profit from ourselves.

Now, the Socialist affirms that by violence, robbery, and cunning the master class have in the course of time, appropriated the earth, and in so doing, have exiled and finally dispossessed the workers from all share in the said earth, and have compelled the workers to toil on this said earth in the interest of the appropriation, the penalty for refusal being starvation

ANTHONY CAMINETTI.

State Senator A. Caminetti has been appointed by President Wilson as commissioner-general of immigration. The appointment is an honor to California, for he has served the state almost continuously since 1878 as district attorney of Amador county, as state senator, as representative in Congress, as code commissioner and finally as state senator—always serving with distinction and always giving service that endeared him to the people.

"The appointment of Senator Caminetti to the post of commissioner-general of immigration is not only a well-deserved recognition of an exceptionally worthy man, but is also a real service to the men and women of labor."

"No one among the forty senators in our Legislature has rendered better or more efficient service to organized labor than Senator Caminetti. His leadership in the battle for labor's anti-injunction bill is only one of a dozen other struggles in which he led with unmatched ability and rare courage. Senator Caminetti was one man among the few in our State Senate upon whom labor could always depend."

"His position upon a 'labor bill' was never in doubt, and no one who knows the valiant old fighter will for a moment doubt that in his new place of honor his sympathies will always be with labor."

"Surely, organized labor has reason to congratulate itself upon the appointment of Senator Caminetti. Likewise may California take pride in the recognition of one of her best and ablest sons."

In his long and exceptionally useful public career Senator Caminetti has not accumulated a fortune, but he is rich in the good will and respect of the people, which is greater riches than a vast accumulation of stocks and bonds.—San Francisco Star.

WILL SOCIALISM DESTROY THE HOME?

The ruling class through its retainers continues to spread broadcast its shameless misrepresentation of Socialism.

Among these no calumny has ever been more persistently circulated than the one charging Socialism with being an organized assault upon the sanctity of the marriage relation and the family ties. This has usually been buttressed with additional slanders that Socialism was grossly immoral and that it would undermine the very foundations of society.

When you encounter the next falsifier of this sort put before him the two following statements made by Dr. C. W. Woodward, health officer of the District of Columbia, to the Senatorial Vice Commission, at its recent session at Washington, D. C.

First—Fifty per cent, or one-half, of all the men, as shown in the hospital records of patients, for all causes, are diseased and ten per cent afflicted with loathsome diseases.

Second—Ten per cent of all the recorded births in the District of Columbia last year were illegitimate, the mothers being between thirteen and twenty years of age in a majority of cases.

That is what now exists under capitalism, a condition not only shocking in the extreme, but threatening to consume society in its own moral putridity.

According to this showing half the man are diseased, ten per cent of them with loathsome maladies, and one out of every ten babies born is illegitimate.

Here is capitalism for you, dear reader, with a vengeance.

And yet there are thousands of servile defenders of capitalism who have the unlimited gall to charge Socialism with having immoral designs upon society. These miserable mercenaries of the master class, who "crook the pregnant hinges of the knees where thrift may follow fawning," have their olfactories insulated so that the foul stenches of capitalism beneath their noses do not offend them.—Canton Socialist.

THE EBBTIDE OF MILITARISM.

When, a few months ago, the French government decided to raise the term of military service from two to three years, thereby adding some 200,000 men to the standing army, the action was not only represented as being unanimously concurred in by the nation at large, but was received with enthusiastic acclaim both by the populace and the soldiery. Anti-militarism had disappeared, swallowed up in the flood of patriotism that had been let loose. It suddenly became apparent to all that it was sweet and proper to die for one's country, and even the fellows who were scheduled to do the dying were, if anything, more enraptured by the prospect than the others who were urging them to die, if need be. It was a sacrificial era and the victims were the most willing of all to immolate themselves upon the altars of their country.

With those who were acquainted with the resources of mendacity at the disposal of the capitalist controlled press, there was considerable ground for doubting the truth of this presentation. There may have been something of a "wave of patriotism," in all probability artificially stimulated by the hired claquers of militarism. If so, it seems to have subsided. The military fit is over and the voice of returning sanity again rises above the diminishing roar of receding jingoism.

From all over the land come reports of vast meetings of protest, attended by hundreds of thousands of participants. Though prohibited by the government, it has proven powerless to stop them, and its armed forces have stood idly by without daring to interfere, while militarism has been publicly denounced from hundreds of platforms. The army officials have been busy with court-martials on soldiers who have taken part in these demonstrations, and the general current of public opinion sets stronger than ever before in the direction of anti-militarism. The increase blood tax will not be paid without strong protest from the voice of labor, and it is now said to be doubtful if the administration can carry out its projects in the face of the growing opposition. Evidently capitalist patriotism is being rapidly exhausted in France as a stimulant to war, and systematic misrepresentation fails to strengthen its effect in the least degree.—New York Call.

POVERTY IN UNITED STATES.

"It may shock our national vanity, but it is true nevertheless that from 10 to 20 per cent of our fellow Americans are in real distress; that 20 to 30 per cent are living constantly below a physical efficiency minimum, and that even a higher percentage do not receive an income sufficient to maintain either economic or social efficiency."

This statement is made by Arthur James Todd, Ph.D., department of sociology, University of Illinois, in concluding an able article replete with facts and figures dealing with the question of poverty in the United States.

We have been taught to believe that poverty was distinctly a product of the overcrowded countries of Europe and Asia, and that our country afforded untold opportunities for all who were industrious, yet here are facts showing similar conditions existing here without the same excuse, for surely we cannot conceive of this country suffering from an excess of population.

We are shortly to have a convention in Seattle of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It would be well if this body would as

and extinction. No capitalist can produce the slightest evidence that the world and its potentialities belong to his class. His claim is, might is right, his argument is force, his method is compulsion, and his standard of morality is in keeping with his mode of existence and wealth production.

But an enlightened working class are becoming discontented with the present system of society, and insist that the master class should not be permitted to continue in control of human affairs, they being of no further use to society, and are a barrier to the natural development of the human race.

Now, apologists for capitalism ask about an equivalent, supposing the workers should expropriate. But we reply, the world belongs to no section of society in particular, and the capitalist class are only a minority and have no exclusive right to the said world, or if put in the form of a syllogism, it would be as follows:

No one section of society owns the earth,
But the master class are a section only,
Therefore, the masters do not own the earth.

Of course, this applies equally to the workers as being a section of society, and, indeed, we do not desire to own it in the sense now understood. We common people are quite content to destroy the masters' control, believing that our mother earth will jog along serenely without a human "owner."

No, the point is, the masters have wrongfully appropriated the world. So, before deciding on the question of equivalent, or amends, let us see what the word appropriation means. Perchance it will clear the atmosphere a little. Appropriation, v. t. To put apart for a particular purpose, or one's self; to assign appropriation, then, is the act as stated. Now I really think the readers of this article will see the significance of this at once. Just fancy, foolish apologists asking us to make amends to wrongful appropriations of a world that doesn't belong to them, when the said act consists in setting apart for a particular purpose (profit) at our expense. Behold then the master class who have assigned unto themselves the earth and all the good things in it, having the cheek to ask us (who own nothing) to make amends; to give an equivalent, to offer recompense.

But what of the masters' capital? Well, what of it? Look here. The capitalist has no exclusive right to the earth. The earth is the mother of all wealth, but labor is the father, and the capitalist is a parasite.

But to capital! the capital! Have patience a moment, study this syllogism:

All wealth is produced (from the earth) by labor,
But capital is part of all wealth,
Therefore, capital is produced by labor.

So the wretched capitalist has no leg to stand on. Now, workers, what about giving an equivalent. In the first place, the masters have nothing due to them, and, secondly, we are unable to give an equivalent for mother earth and the instruments of production, because we have nothing to pay with, unless we could catch Mars in a net, or the moon, and offer these as an equivalent. But when our idle rich, and cunning exploiters, and the other parasites who go to make up the master class, hint at compensation, then must the people remember the blood of millions spilt on the altars of capitalism. If they ask us these things, let us demand an equivalent for the workers slaughtered daily—for profit. Remember the commune of 1871, remember 1848, remember the Ureka stockade, remember the Titanic, and mining disasters innumerable, the bloody battlefields. Yes, let us ask 'amends' for our brothers and sisters. Oh! fellow workers! 'tis impossible, the insolent master class are so impotent to render an equivalent for our maimed bodies, and for our wasted lives, and shattered hopes and aspirations, as we are to compensate them for centuries of evil doing.

Then let the capitalist evildoers be thankful that compensation is impossible; for if an "equivalent" could be given, one could be demanded. Let the capitalist be glad, that we do not demand an equivalent for millions of our class slain at Mammon's altar. Our mission is to expropriate, i. e., to disengage from appropriation, so that the entire human race may become a mighty association of happy people.—H. J. Wilkes, in "The International Socialist."



SLOT-MACHINE UNIONISTS.

Some workers look on their trade union as a slot machine. They think that by putting in fifty cents a month, \$6 a year, for instance, an eight-hour day and an increased wage scale will automatically roll out.

A trade union is not a thing in itself.

Men talk about their union as if it were something separate, distinct and apart from themselves. They growl about the union. They bemoan its shortcomings, and overlook entirely their obligations and their failures.

They fail to see that they themselves are the union, and only as they live and talk and act as union men will the union prosper and be what it was intended for—simply an instrument to make possible the collective action of workers.

A union is not a machine that you can stand up against the wall to throw rocks at, and then secure benefits every time the mood comes over you. You! You! You are the union.

Don't be a slot-machine unionist.—Exchange.

"WORKING PAPERS."

To an official window in one of the city departments of New York a man came recently, leading his little daughter. "I can't get work," he said bitterly. "This child can. They are hungry at home. May she have a permit?"

She was 14 and met the other requirements of the law. So the city of New York gave her the desired legal document, the "working papers," as the children call it. The man and his daughter went out together, the little girl to join the great army of toilers, where the insistent sign of industry, "Girls Wanted—Boys Wanted," always swings in the wind; the father to swell the ranks of unemployed men.

Last year 40,530 children in New York city went the way of that little girl past the official window carrying their working papers with them. Throughout the United States there are some 2,000,000 of these child bread-winners less than 15 years of age. These papers are the passport to freedom from home constraint that economic independence assures. One sociologist has told the story of the 16-year-old girl who, in a dance hall of dangerous repute, tossed her head in defiance of the threat of paternal objection: "I pay the rent," she said. "What can my mother do to me?"—World's Work.

alliance and... one—have we... it; it cannot... n we ourselves... s a fellow com... the class strugg... ruggle the party... l have lost the... l thinks that the... radually being... STATES' CASE... States Circuit... k and Bethel of... tters' case, gov... vor of D. B. Les... o, to be collect... ehold goods than... by the Suppre... ges resulting fr... to property... of trade; and... ade to the Supre... rse itself on a de... ey may have acq... s to which a lie... me law by inter... ous courts, no... land, real estate... ing him over a p... by industrial... No. 934, Distri... te of Washing... United States... freedom of the... eat with their... practice of the... an effort to... he employed... of our govern... that which... le) dare not... e employ... gnized sig... it to be de... organized... n in both... ustrial... ements... it Cow... latters... causes... king clas... tiation as... rts to acc... produce... use labor de... received by... job will req... to earn at... compatible... saving their... ands of the... sent to l... opies to... of Labor... ve of Wa... f. W. d... dirmat... ident... ecretar... l Sec... Expl... year... for... e men... e men... e men... et c...

certain the fundamental cause calling forth charity, and of the evils that call for correction, and publish their finding broadcast. This same organization through one of its speakers at its last meeting stated that perhaps one-fifth or one-fourth of our total population in this country, moves along the poverty line, sometimes on the line, sometimes above it, but never very far from it. Recent studies in standards of living and wages among American wage-earners show that fully one-half of the workers of this country do not earn \$600 a year. Three-quarters get less than \$750. Only one-tenth earn more than \$1,000 a year. This means that at least 5,000,000 of the male workers of America receive less than \$600 a year.

In the face of these facts our so-called statesmen are pattering over joblots of laws, trying to regulate everything under the sun, but never making a single sensible move in the direction of adjusting our social relations in a manner to make it impossible for parasitism to exist.

In the realm of physical science we long ago discovered that parasites will weaken and finally destroy a body that they infest if allowed full sway, but we fail to see that exactly the same is true with regard to our social system. Quackery will never cure any disease, we must cleanse and purify the system, social as well as physical, thereby making it impossible for disease germs to thrive therein.—Seattle Herald.

ATTENUATED PROSPERITY.

Figures have a most disconcerting way of making the best laid plans of the prosperity organs for fooling the public "gang a-gley." That is, they would if they were not so cheerfully obscured, garbled, distorted, or outrightly falsified by those same organs. For it's an absolute certainty that were all the figures pertaining to our social and economic structure as a nation known to the average voter, and their full meaning grasped by him, there would shortly ensue a political upheaval in this country of a magnitude to startle the whole world.

Take, for instance, the single item of statistics dealing with the value of estates left by New York decedents. It has been found that of all the deceased adults in that city 85.3 per cent left no estates whatever. Estates of from \$300 to \$1,000 were left by 4.3 per cent, while 5.3 per cent left estates of from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Another 1.8 per cent who left estates valued at from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Another 1.8 per cent left estates of from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Last, but, not least, 1.5 per cent left estates of more than \$25,000.

From these figures you will perceive that approximately 90 per cent of the decedents, or nine out of ten, left estates of less than \$1,000. Also that those who left no estates whatever outnumbered the others by nearly six to one.

Pretty good showing, that, for the richest city in the world, eh? And, being the metropolis of the United States, the conditions obtaining in New York in this connection may fairly be presumed to be typical of the rest of the country, at any rate the urban part of it, which means the greater part in point of population. As for our farmers, I need only mention here that the great majority of them are either renters or mortgage slaves to make the indictment against dollar civilization complete.

Yes, gentlemen of the dollar press, pooh-pooh them as you like, but these figures tell a tale whose somberness not even your very best brand of frenzied prosperity eloquence can dispel or gloss over. And, in view of that tale, I challenge you to come into court and prove to the satisfaction of a right-minded jury the soundness of your boast about "the nation-wide era of general prosperity which we are now enjoying." For I take it that we are all agreed that if a man has had ever so limited a go at prosperity, there should be more to show for it at his death than a gripful or so of old clothes. El Tuerto, in Coast Seamen's Journal.

AN "EXTRA" IN HADES.

It was a dull night in the office of the "Hades Pitchfork," hell's sizzling daily.

The best demons on the whole staff had been combing the dominion for twelve hours, and the best that could be dug up was some re-hashes on mine horrors, strikes, railroad wrecks and an incipient war scare in the United States and Japan.

But suddenly the monotony of the night was broken by a grizzled demon with red whiskers who dashed in the door and made straight for the sanctum of Lucifer himself. This particular demon had spent his span on earth working for the Associated Press, and everyone in the office knew that nothing but the sensation of a year could make him rush like this.

The door to the inner sanctum banged shut and the outer office held its breath. The resulatory rattle of machines ceased, small copy demons halted midway in their trips from the few spacers at work here and there to the doors of the composing room. The mahogany-nosed demon who had been lolling over the city desk in the corner sat up and pushed a buzzer, yelling into a transmitter, "More steam below!"

The door to the inner sanctum swung open and the aforementioned grizzled demon issued forth, closely followed by "the old man," wearing the smile which only appeared on such occasions as the well-remembered night when the story of the white slave investigations reached the "Pitchfork."

The star demon seated himself at a nearby desk, and seizing a sheet of asbestos paper, ran it into the machine and grabbing a lighted cigarette from the fingers of a copy imp standing near, he began to pound out his story.

Lucifer stood behind, looking over his shoulder, and tore the sheets from the machine almost before the last line was written. Glancing hastily at the first line he handed the copy to a waiting imp, who immediately plunged headlong for the doors of the composing room.

When the story was finished, old man Lucifer started for the door to the composing room, but was met half way by the copy imp with several sheets of steaming galley proof in his hand.

The old man seized the proof and dropped into the nearest chair, and all the rest of the demons gathered around.

Looking over the shoulders of the old man they read:
"Special to Hell.—The sensation of the earthly year is the election of Du Pont of the powder trust, and Hudson Maxim, ordnance expert, as honorary vice presidents of the international peace forum. Carnegie of the steel trust, in a special interview, declares that war is almost at an end. . . ."

—Indiana Socialist.

AN ORIGINAL CAVE MAN HEARD FROM.

An original cave man has developed in Salt Lake. As an apostle and oracle he utters from his cavern sentiments that would ho honor to a head hunter of Borneo. In the name of God and true religion, Charles W. Penrose, apostle and prominent Mormon journalist, advocates murder, carnage, the shedding of blood and the division of mankind in that most criminal and terrible division known—division into warring nations.

Let him speak for himself, what he says will represent to the reader more clearly than anything we can say this atrocious attitude in the name of holy religion.

"Wa ris not inexcusably, religiously wrong," was a declaration made in the Mormon tabernacle Sunday afternoon by Elder Charles W. Penrose of the first presidency of the church, in criticism of a peace day address delivered from the same platform a week before. "The time hasn't come when war can be abolished," he continued, "and war is not always wrong. There

are times when war is proper and there have been times when God commanded it."

We have been taught that religion includes all that is most sacred and clean and pure in the human heart. We have been taught to associate it with peace, good will and above all that divine love that knows no wrong. We have been taught that religion is the opposite of anything that is cruel, criminal, unclean, vile or vicious.

War is everything that is cruel, criminal, unclean, vile and vicious. It is not simply murder; it is mass-murder. It is not simple lack of love; it is the wild, elemental unchaining of all the hates, furies, cruelties, atrocities of bottomless hell. It is the arraying of man against his brother, man in the most criminal, inhuman and soul killing attitude it is possible. It is crime and slaughter, and inhumanity piled mountain high. It is a reversion to the brute. It is a lapse of all morality and all cultivation. It is the glutting of blood-lust and fury and madness.

To hear such primitive sentiments, such barbarism, given the sanction of God and religion is to have our modern ears surprised and grieved by a harsh, terrible and unwonted sound. Think of it! Penrose puts God in the light of a butcherer of men, a sacker of homes, an arrayer of man against man in deadly and terrible hatred—the same God who, in His books and through such oracles at Penrose teaches that forgiveness, forbearance, love, kindness, brotherhood, peace, good will, harmony, is the divine way.

Such men as Penrose can do nothing less than make religion a mockery in the mind of the truly modern man. To the modern mind he and his kind cannot appear as anything less than moral freaks, a survival of that primitive religion associated with cannibalism, head hunting and bloody human sacrifice. A man who would give voice to such sentiments as he uttered in the Tabernacle Sunday knows no more about the true religious or ethical evolution of man up from the cave man than the cave man knew about true religion.—Inter Mountain Worker, Salt Lake.

THE YELLOW SLAVE BECOMES THE MASTER.

Money is the universal language that everyone understands. But as any other language, it lends itself readily to the expression of great ideals as well as to base intentions; it may be a means of expressing joy as well as grief, exaltation as well as depression, hope or despair. But you are helpless in this world of ours without money, and you must sell your self in order to get it. The value of both men and things is measured by money. If you inquire of the worth of a man, the answer is given in terms of money.

It is, therefore, only natural for men to strain every nerve in their efforts to acquire money as fast as conditions will permit, without being over-inquisitive as to the moral quality of the means employed in this endeavor. The consequences of this are the demoralizing of human society, the brutalizing of men and women, the commercializing of the most tender human relations and the unscrupulous sacrificing of human lives upon the altar of the golden calf. Even the minds of children are poisoned with the lust after money, and when their time comes for choosing a vocation, their ambition is not directed by a desire to find the means of developing their individuality and giving it the fullest possible expression, but by the wish to make money. And they are, at least in many cases, compelled to do so, because of the necessity to make a living. That is what we call modern civilization.

The servant, money, has become the all-powerful master, and the master sacrifices himself and what is best in him to the service of his yellow slave.

How can we escape this perversion? By doing away with the economic system which makes commodities out of human beings and recognizes no other obligation as binding among men than cash payment. It is Socialism which will emancipate mankind from the tyranny of the yellow slave and establish character, will power and social efficiency as the standard of human worth.—Buffalo Socialist.

LABOR AND THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

While there has been gallons of ink expended on the discussion of the Japanese question, and eminent statesmen have made country-wide trips, in an effort to influence the official actions of California, there has been only one angle of the conditions that have received consideration. Although the little brown men from Nippon have been active factors in the industrial life of California for a score of years, it has only been of recent times that any objections have been made to their presence. The uproar that is being raised against the little brown men is not the result of any objection on the part of little or big business to the competition of the Jap to American labor, but to the fact that he is now competing with them on the farm and in business.

Hailed as a Cheap, Efficient Worker.

So long as he was contented to devote his efforts to increasing the profits for the American land owner, he was eulogized as the savior of the state. As a porter, as a farm, dairy or orchard laborer, driving down the rate of wages, he was a valuable addition to the industrial barons of the state. After the course of years, schooling himself in American methods and customs, Mr. Jap decided that he had learned his lesson, and began to put into practice for himself the efforts formerly expended in his master's behalf. In a small way at first, he offered no serious competition to the white business man, who anxious to keep the cheap labor in the state, encouraged those who branched into business. Today, the Japanese, with 850,000 acres of land under lease and owned, offers a serious problem to the white farmer and business man. Good enough to do their dirty work, but not good enough to own land and compete with them in the business world.

The Wail Comes From "Cockroach" Business.

It is not an uprising against the unfair competition offered to the workers in laundries, workshops, canneries, farms or orchards that causes the great stir, but you notice that it hinges on the ownership of the land. As workers they will be still welcomed, but as farmers or merchants they are not wanted. It is the custom of our industrial system to welcome any force that tends to reduce cost of production, but beyond the ranks of a worker it is "taboo." "Grind down the wages and lower the standard of living, but don't dare invade the sacred realm of our business." Little business feels that it has been warming a viper, whereas the conditions that now exist are the natural outcome of the forces business itself set in motion.

On a Cross of Their Own Construction.

The Japanese was a willing student. He learned his lessons rapidly and he learned them well. The same persistency which made him the dangerous factor on the industrial field is hewing his success in the realm of business. We refuse to weep over the self-inflicted tortures of the "cockroach" business man or farmer. We, as workers, have had to furnish our own sympathy as well as seek for our own remedies. The business men drove our brothers and sisters out of whole California industries with imported Japanese labor, and if the Jap, in turn, does the merchant and farmer up, we should worry. It is too bad that these conditions maintain; that the little brown men should be so ungrateful as to leave his "sphere" and menace the prosperity of his benefactors. It is too bad that business men are forced to suffer from the conditions they or their fathers promoted, but such are the inscrutable ways of Fate. They are being crucified on a cross of their own construction.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

ARCHBISHOP HARKS BACK.

Women's suffrage must take its place with republicanism, free masonry and Socialism, not counting in the Jews, who have been anathema from the beginning, as an "unchristian," "infidel," "atheistic" and devil worshipping device which, if permitted, would "undermine religion" and "destroy the family." It is quite as bad as the Copernican theory before it was reconciled to the eternal truth.

It seems that having a more intimate acquaintance with "God's plan" than Cardinal Gibbons, who recently rebuked Inez Milholland for stating that Catholic ecclesiastics insist that "faith and morals" are involved in the question of women's suffrage, Archbishop Messmer, speaking with the authority of his high office in the Roman church, says:

"If we come to the question of equal rights, which is the question of woman suffrage as it is presented to us, then the question becomes for a Catholic, for a Christian, a religious question."

The archbishop having discovered a religious question in equal suffrage, opposes the granting of the franchise to women. "God," he says, "has determined that woman should be inferior to man." Yet he is willing to concede that when God determined woman's inferiority, He did not propose to bar her from participating in school elections or from holding minor offices. It is when women go to Congress that they run counter to the original plan. The archbishop says:

"There may be no objection to granting women a certain modified suffrage. It makes a great deal of difference whether a woman is elected on the school board of a city or whether she be elected to the Congress of the United States."

She may be a queen and make laws by divine right, but she becomes hopelessly inferior when, instead of being born to the purple, she is elected to perform legislative functions.

It is well to have these religious questions in our political affairs cleared up by the voice of authority, so that we may know precisely what God's will is before the voters or the Legislature and Congress seek to nullify it.

It is, however, confusing to find men contradicting one another who profess to know exactly what God's designs were when He labored six days and created the earth, fashioned Adam from the dust, breathed the breath of life into him, subsequently causing him to fall into a profound slumber, and extracting a rib surreptitiously, from which Eve, the first woman, was made.

There are bishops and archbishops and cardinals who tell us that there is nothing irreligious in women's suffrage. There are none in the United States who denounce republicanism because it was introduced by "infidels" and "atheists" and "heretics," though in Europe, even today, republicanism is classed with Socialism, while one of the popes condemned it as "unchristian." For it denies the doctrine of "divine right," upon which the papacy rests its claims to temporal power.

The archbishop's onslaught on women's suffrage is to be placed in pamphlet form and distributed by the Rev. Peter Deitz of the Militia of Christ. As a twentieth century survival of medievalism it should command a considerable circulation, revealing, as it does, the wide gulf which separates modern civilization from the age of faith.—Milwaukee Leader.

"RUNNING DOWN WHITE SLAVERS."

An Undertaking that Portends More than People Generally Believe.

Young Mr. Rockefeller is still leading the vice crusade in New York. Another report has been put out, showing an enormous traffic in "white slaves." The "white slave" is largely a myth. No one ever saw "white slaves" but the vice crusaders. The national government has been looking into the traffic and the inspectors are discovering that most of the reported white slaves are anything but innocent victims. An official of New York city, one in an excellent position to know the under side of things in the metropolis, told me not long since that the "white slave" feature of Gothamite vice was altogether imaginary. Men of the world, rounders everywhere, proclaim that the "white slave" talk and writing is a huge case of exaggerated sensational sentimentalism. There are plenty of women of evil life in all large cities, but these are not "white slaves." The inmates of "houses" may be in debt to mistresses, but they are not held prisoners and cannot be. But as young Rockefeller is putting up the money for the "white slave" hunt, of course, "white slaves" have to be produced. I'd think better of vice crusades in New York City if young Rockefeller wasn't financing them. The same way with the Anti-Saloon League. It would be more effective in many states, for prohibition, if it were not generally understood that the elder Rockefeller was, and is, its angel. There's nothing like stirring up a vice crusade or starting an anti-saloon fight to distract public attention from the iniquities of certain corporations. A loud cry for the reform of vice and liquor conditions is the most effective of all red herrings to drag across the trail of the big economical malefactors when they are being pursued by the public. In this latest report from New York, one of young Mr. Rockefeller's sleuths has discovered that girls do not enter on lives of shame because of poverty, but because they have been deceived in love. This is a "dodge." Girls are seduced because of too fond love; that is true. But not every girl seduced enters upon a life of shame. Very rarely does a betrayed girl whose parents have means go upon the town. She does not have to. Her parents take care of her. They hide her shame. Its fruit is lost and the girl generally marries and stays respectable. It is the poor girl who, after seduction, has to look for work. She cannot live without work. Her shame is known. Such knowledge prevents her from securing employment. Her parents cannot help her. Her one recourse is to go upon the town. It appals good people to know how many women of the town are supporting their children, how many of them are giving of the wages of sin for the support of parents or the education of brothers or sisters. If this does not reveal an economic reason for prostitution, what does it reveal? Of course, seduction has not an economic reason, though even in this it must be admitted that the girl whose family has means and some social position is much less liable to meet a misstep than her poorer sister. She is better safeguarded in every way imaginable. The women on the town, of well-to-do antecedents, with an education, with refined connections, is extremely rare. One in ten thousand is the proportion. That girls of good family and good circumstances do "fall," we all know, as they are but human, but they don't fall so far as the poor girls do, simply because they have not to support themselves. They can conceal their misfortunes. They are, thus, not shut off from honorable marriage. The poor girl, with her published shame, cannot marry, and cannot find work. It is she who is forced to sell herself. And this is why and how poverty produces prostitution, despite the denials of young Mr. Rockefeller's vice or "white slaves sleuths."—From The St. Louis Mirror.

WILSON'S ALASKAN POLICY.

You know what has been the embarrassment about conservation. The federal government has not dared relax its hold, because, not bona fide settlers, not men bent upon the legitimate development of great states, but men bent upon getting into their own exclusive control great mineral, forest and water resources, have stood at the ear of the government and attempted to dictate its policy. And the government of the United States has not dared relax its somewhat rigid policy because of the fear that these forces would be stronger than the forces of individual communities and of the public interest. What we are now in dread of is that this situation will be made permanent. Why is it that Alaska has lagged in her development? Why is it that there

are great mountains of coal piled up in the shipping places on the coast of Alaska which the government at Washington will not permit to be sold? It is because the government is not sure that it has followed all the intricate threads of intrigue by which small bodies of men have tried to get exclusive control of the coal fields of Alaska. The government stands itself suspicious of the forces by which it is surrounded. Simply to say, "We are not going to do anything about the forests," when the country needs to use the forests, is not a practical program at all. To say that the people of the great state of Washington can't buy coal out of the Alaskan coal fields doesn't settle the question. You have got to have that coal sooner or later. And if you are so afraid of the Guggenheims and all the rest of them that you can't make up your mind what your policies are going to be about those coal fields, how long are we going to wait for the government to throw off its fear? There can't be a working program until there is a free government. The day when the government is free to set about a policy of positive conservation, as distinguished from mere negative reservation, will be an emancipation day of no small importance for the development of the country.

What I am interested in is having the government of the United States more concerned about human rights than about property rights. Property is an instrument of humanity; humanity isn't an instrument of property. And yet when you see some men riding their great industries as if they were driving a car of juggernaut, not looking to see what multitudes prostrate themselves before the car and lose their lives in the crushing effect of their industry, you wonder how long men are going to be permitted to think more of their machinery than they think of their men. Did you never think of it?—men are cheap, and machinery is dear; many a superintendent is dismissed for overdriving a delicate machine, who wouldn't be dismissed for overdriving an overtaxed man. You can discard your man and replace him; there are others ready to come into his place; but you can't without great cost discard your machine and put a new one in its place. You are less apt, therefore, to look upon your men as the essential vital foundation part of your whole business. It is time that property, as compared with humanity, should take second place, not first place. We must see to it that there is no overcrowding, that there is no bad sanitation, that there is no unnecessary spread of avoidable diseases, that the purity of food is safeguarded, that there is every precaution against accident, that women are not driven to impossible tasks, nor children permitted to spend their energy before it is fit to be spent. The hope and elasticity of the race must be preserved; men must be preserved according to their individual needs, and not according to the programs of industry merely. What is the use of having industry, if we perish in producing it? If we die in trying to feed ourselves, why should we eat? If we die trying to get a foothold in the crowd, why not let the crowd trample us sooner, and be done with it? I tell you that there is beginning to beat in this nation a great pulse of irresistible sympathy which is going to transform the processes of government amongst us. The strength of America is proportioned only to the health, the energy, the hope, the elasticity, the buoyancy of the American people.—The World's Work.

SEWING SEEDS FOR FUTURE TROUBLE.

Conditions in the City of Washington are perhaps no worse than in any other city. Landowners are more favored there than elsewhere because half of the cost of the local government is borne by the Federal Government. This arrangement tends to make local taxes less and land values and ground rents higher. It is a fine arrangement for the landowners, but the condition of the classes who perform useful labor is about the same as elsewhere. What that condition is was shown in a report of the National Civic Federation, one of the numerous "philanthropic" organizations which oppose effective remedies for evils they claim to deplore. This report says:

"In Logan's court, in a little over half a block in length, there are nine houses of six apartments each. These fifty-four apartments at the rear are within a few feet of the back of forty other apartments, contained in ten houses, which front into Logan's court. The passage between these two rows of apartment houses forms a second alley within the block. This alley is used for garbage and trash cans and is continually filled with washing strung on lines high in the air. By actual count it was found that there was one garbage can for each six apartments. Said a tenant: 'The basement rooms is a little damp, but that isn't the worst of it. The smell from them garbage cans is awful. You see the folks that live upstairs don't come down to put the garbage in the cans. They just throw it at the can and it never has a lid on and the smell and flies is something awful.' One outside toilet is found here for each four families.

From the same report the following account given by a teacher in one of the public schools, of her experience in searching for a truant child is quoted:

"The front room was extremely dirty with filth of many kinds and particularly that of chickens on the floor. Over in one corner was a bundle of rags, which had evidently been used as a bed. There was no furniture in the room and the girl, who told me she was in service down town, but was visiting her aunt, led me into the kitchen. As no one was there, she said, 'come upstairs with me; my aunt is upstairs.' I started, and when half way up could see into a room where a colored man was lying on the floor drunk, and I heard the voice of a woman, seemingly in altercation with him. Then the woman called out, 'For God's sake, don't you bring any one up here!' I went back to the kitchen, and the woman came down there.

"The room was so dark that I could scarcely distinguish her at first, but after a while I saw that her face was almost eaten away by a cancer, one of her eyes having been destroyed. I asked her who the man was upstairs. She said, 'He is just a friend of mine. He works at the — hotel and came down here to spend his afternoon off.' I then asked about the little boy and she said he was the child of a woman who was in service downtown and who came to see him often and paid her a little something for keeping him.

The reason these conditions exist may be found on another page of the same report. Speaking of the Logan court tenements, it says:

One man owns nine tenement houses of six apartments on Pierce street and also the ten houses of four apartments each, making in all ninety-four apartments. One of the apartments in Logan's court is used as a repair shop for the janitor who looks after all the houses. The other thirty-nine rent for \$7 per month each, and they bring in \$273 per month. One set rents for \$7 and another for \$9 per month. The total income per month from these groups of tenements, assessed for taxation at \$15,600, is approximately \$714, or \$8,568 per year. Note the discrepancy between the income and the assessed valuation. This is another respect in which Washington is a "model city."

It is not strange that such living conditions should breed thugs and rowdies, such as disgraced the nation at the time of the suffrage parade. Charles Edward Russell has well described this in the Coming Nation:

Along that line of march for more than a mile stood thousands and thousands of young ruffians and rowdies, coarse, brutalized, savage bullies, that manifestly were without even a rudimentary sense of common decency; vicious, depraved, ignorant youth. Where do they come from? To any experienced traveler in American cities they are no novel sight. We are bringing them up like this by the thousands in every city where human beings are crowded together like beasts and swarm and wallow in conditions that crush out of them every human instinct. These are the product of the slums.

Consider them carefully, you that dwell in purple and palaces. To-day

you are laughing because these unfortunate and benighted outgrowths of your system broke up a suffrage parade and voided their tobacco juice upon these women. Look to it well. On another occasion they will with as little compunction do far worse things to you. You have tolerated the breeding of this evil. Look out that it doesn't fall upon your own heads.

Congressman Henry George, Jr., introduced a bill at the last session of Congress, which, if adopted, would have made a beginning at removing the cause of these evils. Of course it did not even come to a vote. To have let it get that far would have taken up some of the valuable time needed to vote appropriations for new battleships or support of the army in the Philippines.—San Francisco Star.

SHORT AND SNAPPY.

Random Raps at Exploiters and Hypocrites.

There is said to be a wide gap and a mighty difference between the lowest man and the highest ape. Without doubt this is true, for science has failed to discover an ape that will work 300 days in a year, and hand four-fifths of what he produces to another ape who gives him permission to work.

In connection with a mutiny in a Russian prison, the cable announces that "troops restored order." The world would be appalled if it knew but the tenth part of the tragic happenings connected with the restoration of order!

The world would shrivel and die but for the workers, but the workers get least of the good things, while the shirkers get all.

This is a world of ideas not of ideals. We cannot be true friends, or sisters, in a world of profits.

If the worker has always been treated as a worm, it's a long worm that has no turning.

In spite of the fact that matches are supposed to be made in heaven, some of them are tipped with brimstone.

Ruskin on wage-slavery: What talk you workers of wages? Whose is the wealth of the world but yours? Whose is the virtue? And do you mean to go on forever, leaving your wealth to be consumed by the idle, and your virtue mocked by the vile?"

Morality and political economy, says Balzac, unite in repelling the individual who consumes without producing.

The starting point of the development that gave rise to the wage-laborer as well as to the capitalist was the servitude of the laborer.—Marx.

Professor Huxley was scarcely a Socialist, but he was a man of humanitarian instincts, and was keenly alive to the horrors of the existing social system. "If I thought that civilization would not get past the present stage," he said, "I would hail the advent of some comet, to sweep the whole away to oblivion."

Charity helps a few for a little while. Labor wants to make it possible for people to assist themselves for all time.

In a state, pecuniary gain is not to be considered to be prosperity, but its prosperity will be found in righteousness.—Confucius.

When meat trade people combine to put up the price, it may certainly be called joint action.

"More for Need and less for Greed" is good. "All for Toil and naught for Spoil" is better.

Socialist propaganda is not the protest of ignorance. If it were all the old parties would be uttering it.

Charity is like pouring water down a chimney, and keeping the doors open. The hole will never fill.

The desire of riches does not proceed from a natural passion within us, but arises rather from vulgar, out-of-doors opinion of other people.—Plutarch.

The non-workers are ever increasing. Improvements in machinery are continually driving men and women out of employment. At the other end of the scale the great increase in production is enabling more idlers to live on dividends drawn from trusts. Those who work must keep those who don't work.

The hideous and savage struggle for a crust is quite unnecessary. Machinery has made possible production on such a gigantic scale that if everyone worked, and none loafed on rent, interest, and profits, and none were unemployed, and none were engaged in useless work, such as soldiering, lackeying, etc., there would be plenty of necessaries of life for everyone, and each would require to give very little labor to this work.

Fasting is regarded as a good cure for indigestion. If continued long enough it is a sure cure for all troubles of life.

We are supposed to get our halo later on, but people with money are anticipating events by wearing one on earth.

One of the charges urged against Jesus was: "He stirreth up the people." He was an agitator.—Westralian Worker.

A WISH.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do: Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true; Rid your mind of selfish motives, let your thoughts be clean and high—You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start By accumulating wisdom in the scrap-book of your heart; Do not waste one page on folly, live to learn and learn to live; If you want to give men knowledge you must get it ere you give. Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way; For the pleasure of the many may be oftentimes traced to one, As the hand that plants the acorn shelters armies from the sun.—Exchange.

In Memoriam.

Bisbee, Arizona, May 25, 1913.

Whereas, Brother J. M. Cox, a member of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Western Federation of Miners, sustained an injury while at work in one of the mines at Courtland, Arizona, which caused his death on the following day; be it

Resolved, That this union extend its deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife, relatives and friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the deceased's relatives, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a further token of respect to our departed brother, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. E. HOLM,
FRANK BROWN,
JAMES RODGERS,

Committee.

POETICAL

THE FIRST BACHELOR.

When Adam "batched" in Paradise, before the cook had come,
He found his housework irksome and it was neglected some.
Ad wasn't lazy, either—he was up at early dawn—
But he wouldn't air the bedding and he wouldn't sweep the lawn.
And the serpent heard him muttering "I won't wear any clo'es
Until I find a good fig leaf on which the button grows."
Beneath the couch Edenic was collected such a store
Of miscellaneous rubbish as was never seen before;
While in the primal kitchen was a mess which I declare
Was quite enough to make a Christian woman swear.
Then the Lord looked in upon him and He gave an awful groan,
"It is not good, I see," He said, "that man should be alone."
And all terrestrial trouble from that very date began,
For Adam soon thereafter had become a "family man."
He had planted hogs in Eden, sown his "garden sass" and thrived,
But he left the dishes standing till the day that Eve arrived.
—Walter Hurt in the Culturist.

TEN LITTLE ROUGHNECKS.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Ten little roughnecks went out to dine;
One overate, and then there were nine.
Nine little roughnecks discussing 'fairs of state;
One spoke of Democrats, then there were eight.
Eight little roughnecks banded close together;
All talking six hours in any kind of weather.
Eight little roughnecks, all with knowing eyes,
Knocked out King Capital because they were wise.
Eight little roughnecks, all keeping mum,
Copped off the industries and made things hum.
A really, really roughneck always wants more;
Out he reached and grabbed the land, with water rights galore.
Just where to put King Capital, no one could tell;
We asked a really roughneck, who said, "Go to h—!!"

THE STUDENT'S HERITAGE.

Frederick Frye Rockwell.

Hark! Have you caught the warning in the wind that sweeps the world?
Or have your ears been deaf to it, and have your eyes been turned
So fixedly upon the Past, that round about you whirled
Unnoticed and unheeded the revolt of the earth's spurned?

You shall not long stay blind to it; they cannot long shut out
With ivied wall and book and gown the living world beyond.
The stirring tread of marshalled men, the struggle's charge and rout,
Shall reach you yet, and grip you in its world-inclusive bond!

Your heritage, your heritage—the blood that's led the fight
For freedom from all tyranny, for human rights, for man—
Why leaps it not to battle now, where in the van of Right
The bugle-call to danger sounds, as since the strife began?

Your heritage, your heritage—the knowledge of the years
Poured in your laps unstinted from the myriad-handed dead;
Abandon not their trust to you while wrong yet re-appears:
The war for Right still calls, as when your sires and their sires bled!
—Intercollegiate Socialist.

IN THE SLUMS.

By Alexander Blume.

The mingling of a thousand babbling tongues
Comes noisily upon the ear;
The coughing from a thousand bleeding lungs
Arises, chilling us with fear:
The wailing of wan babes, sickly and thin,
Gasping amid the sweltering heat,
The low and hissing voice of hideous sin,
The drunkard reeling down the street.

The harsh, shrill laughter of children at play,
And boisterous cries from revelers' dens;
The chill miasma of filth and decay
Arising from the human pens;
The slow and stealthy tread of brooding crime,
The moaning victims of murderous fight;
High over all the pall of dirt and slime—
God, what a scene—the slums at night!

Yet those who live and act those awful sights
Are human beings, pulsing life;
The image of their kind, who from the heights
Of opulence ignore this strife;
Filled with the hottest of fierce passion's fires,
They love and hate and live and die,
And, too, are subject to the same desires;
In joy they laugh; in pain they cry.

Thus from the very day when life began,
To toil and struggle has been their lot,
Crushed by the cruel, rapacious hand of man,
Here they are forced to stay and rot.
Far away from sunshine's joyous light
And nature's pure, sweet balm of health,
They live in realms of black, eternal night—
Their masters gorge and swirl in wealth.

But slowly gathering within their veins
Is venom, born of aeons of hate;
In silence grim they bear their racking pains,
With muscles tense the hour they wait;
Comrades, rejoice, the hour draws daily near
Of blessed freedom, joy and light.
Well may the bloated slavers cower in fear,
As they view Labor's growing might.

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

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LIST OF UNIONS

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Table listing unions in Alaska, Arizona, Brit. Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Washington. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, Box No., and Address.

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

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M.
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M.

AUXILIARIES.

Desloge Ladies' Auxiliary, Desloge, Mo.
Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D.
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich.
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo.
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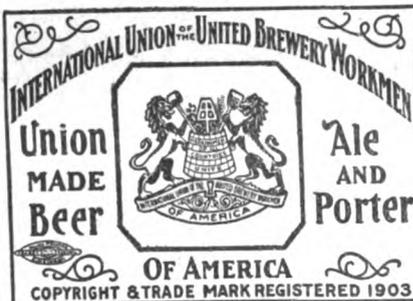
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