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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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**WESTERN FEDERATION
OF MINERS**



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31 MAY 16 1913
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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, May 22, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 517
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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

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

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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.

CHRISTIANITY and Capitalism cannot live together, no more than peace and war can live in the same home.

PRESIDENT MOYER returned to headquarters last Sunday, after visiting the local unions in Ontario and Michigan.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY has commissioned Debs, Berger and Germer to make a thorough investigation of conditions in Russianized West Virginia.

The report of this committee will make known the facts and the working class can rest assured that nothing will be smothered.

IT IS REPORTED that "Bro." Ortie McManigal is soon to be released from the Los Angeles county jail in order to star in that touching draymer entitled "More Sinned Against Than Sinning," in which he will play the part of the heroine. William Wood, the president of the woolen trust, has not yet been brought to trial, and the prosecuting attorney in his bailiwick says, "It's none of the public's business." And yet there is wonder expressed at the contempt for law on the part of the working class!—Seattle Union-Record.

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 JUNIOR LEAGUE has investigated the conditions that prevail in the schools of Brooklyn, New York. The investigation revealed the fact that 30,000 children attending schools in Brooklyn are suffering from lack of sufficient nourishment.

When the child at school is hungry, it is positive proof that we are afflicted with prosperity.

THE CAPITALIST papers of America have had no lengthy editorials congratulating the people of Belgium scoring a victory for manhood suffrage.

The capitalist papers of America are class-conscious internationally and know that the political victory achieved in Belgium will have its influence wherever manhood is struggling for liberty.

THE SILK MILL STRIKE at Hazelton, Pa., has been won by the United Textile Workers after the I. W. W. had made a failure of it. The charge is made that the latter collected funds ostensibly to support the strikers, but used it for themselves and that they still have \$500 in the bank, which was contributed by the miners and which the striking textile workers demanded.

The I. W. W. have gained a national reputation for collecting funds and have established a record for holding on to funds to reward the Ciceros for their stunts on the soapbox.

The time is close at hand when bloodcurdling and thrilling circulars from the *Indolent Willies* will fail to drag the *mazuma* from the most sympathetic.

THE EXPOSURE of a syndicate of millionaires in Los Angeles who were engaged in the seduction and enslavement of young girls, has hit capitalism another jolt and gagged the "holier than thou" element who are continually howling "Socialism would destroy the home!" Had Socialists been engaged in this infamous traffic of white slavery and the ruination of innocent girls, the kept press of America would explode with denunciations of the unclean brutes who dragged womanhood into the foul cesspool of filth and debauchery. But as the millionaires are *respectable* Democrats and loyal Republicans, they must be treated with that leniency and clemency which their political faith and financial standing demand.

Pass the limburger!

THE SOCIALIST PARTY of Ohio in State Convention assembled passed the following resolution in condemnation of *anarchy* under forms of law in West Virginia:

"Whereas, Hundreds of our fellow-workers, in the Kanawha mining districts of West Virginia, have been subjected to the most outrageous treatment at the hands of the mine operators, their private guards, detectives, scabs, gunmen and the West Virginia guards, because the miners dared to revolt against poor wages, long hours and conditions inimical to life and health, and

"Whereas, Their agitators and advisers, Mother Jones, Boswell, John Brown and others have been thrown into a military bullpen and denied the right to a civil court trial, thereby establishing a most threat-

ening precedent in labor troubles; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Socialist Party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, That we most emphatically protest against the treatment meted out to these miners in West Virginia and the unjust and inhuman incarceration of their teachers and co-workers and call upon the governor of West Virginia to immediately remove all private guards and strike-breakers from the state and to issue orders to the National Guard of West Virginia, of which he is commander-in-chief, to protect the workers in their battle for bread and better life conditions."

A MEMBER of the Mailers' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, has made the following statement to the Cleveland Citizen:

"The I. W. W. teaches and preaches close affiliation and organization, but does not employ them, as the Mailers' Union of Cleveland, represented by Roy Anson, business agent, waited on them to get the mailing of their paper for that union. The mailers were refused the work, because the I. W. W. has non-union men handling their paper.

"This same inconsistent bunch is now sending out begging literature asking for funds to support the packing house employes, and none of it bears the union label. Do these people think that we are a lot of suckers and easy marks?

"Union men, we appeal to you to do nothing that will benefit the I. W. W. in any way."

The above needs no editorial comment.

BY A DECISION of the United States Circuit Court of Oregon, lands aggregating \$30,000,000 in value will be restored to the public domain from the Southern Pacific land grant if the higher courts shall affirm the findings of the trial court.

The lands in question involve only a fraction of the vast territory granted by Congress to the Southern Pacific.

If all of the lands, granted to railway promoters were to be returned to the public domain, a territory larger than the original thirteen colonies would be involved. The value would mount up in the billions.

The government loaned its credit to the promoters, it granted them an empire from the public domain and squandered the heritage of future generations without any compunctions or consideration for the public welfare that looked beyond the then immediate present.

There was graft. Blaine was smirched with Credit Mobilier. But the dissipation of the public domain was due in part to the lack of vision by the people themselves and to the then prevailing individualism that made governors of grafters in reward for their industry, and applauded success whether Jay Gould or Jesse James initiated the enterprise—Milwaukee Leader.

THE LABORER of Dallas, Texas, under the head of "The problem of the Unorganized," has the following to say:

"The recent revelations of the methods of the I. W. W. strengthen our belief that the responsible labor unions of the country must act promptly in the matter of organizing the unorganized and unskilled workers. The American Federation of Labor has not kept pace with the advance of industrial development. We have been too much inclined to keep the skilled craft organization up and let the ever-growing army of unskilled workers go unorganized. We have spent more energy in discussing jurisdiction claims than organizing. And now that the growth of machinery makes still a matter of less concern, the unorganized, unskilled worker is undermining the skilled workers' organizations.

"Furthermore the vast army of unorganized men and women are so grievously exploited that they are ready to revolt and when they are brought out on strike by irresponsible agitators who counsel violence they bring serious injury upon the labor movement and so does strikes that are fostered for the purpose of securing donations for the benefit of an army of "volunteers" who are looking for nothing but free soup and adventure. The revelations of Trautman, one time general organizer for the I. W. W. and still prominent in their work, show that these are the conditions that exist. The A. F. of L. is largely to blame for such happenings because the A. F. of L. should be so well organized that it would be impossible to start "wildcat" strikes and speech fights that would attract attention."

THE FOLLOWING is taken from a journal published at Juneau, Alaska:

"Are the steamship companies responsible for the large surplusage of laborers which are now flocking to Juneau?"

"Is Juneau to be the victim of the same calamity from which Nome, Valdez and Cordova suffered in the hour of their prosperity?"

"At this moment Juneau is filled with laborers who cannot find work.

"Every lodging house is filled to its capacity. Cots on the floor of the old dining room of the Occidental hotel are selling at 75 cents a night.

"The number of idle men in town is estimated at between 300 and 500.

"On the return of Mr. Thane and some expected material, two or three hundred more men will be put to work by the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company. Quite a number of men are now at work building houses in Juneau, and it is more than probable that this number will be augmented and there will be employment in the surrounding camps, but it will be several weeks before even the present number now in the

city are put to work. And the arrival of every steamer brings more men.

"The gathering together of a large number of idle men is not a good thing for the community," said a well known man yesterday and steps should be taken by the Commercial Club to apprise the steamship companies on the Sound of the labor conditions here."

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON of St. Louis is a pulpit orator of national repute and no one will deny but that he is a classical scholar, but the reverend gentleman with all his scholarly attainments seems to be blind to the conditions that are giving birth to sentiments that are demanding equality for woman at the ballot box.

Archbishop Glennon, in an address on the woman suffrage movement recently said:

"The true mother should be queen in the home, and a queen she will be as long as she remains there; but *the moment she leaves her home to become more independent, she invariably loses her queenly title and becomes instead a mere nuisance or troublesome parasite.*"

According to the Archbishop, the woman who yearns for more independence and who demands that her voice be heard at the ballot box becomes "a mere nuisance or troublesome parasite."

The man leaves his home and mingles with his fellowmen at the polls on election day, and the question arises: does he become "a mere nuisance and a troublesome parasite?"

If not, why not?

If the man exercising the right of suffrage does not become "a mere nuisance and troublesome parasite," then upon what logical grounds does the Archbishop base his statement that the exercise of suffrage would convert the woman into "a mere nuisance and a troublesome parasite?"

The Archbishop declares: "The true mother should be queen in the home, and a queen she will be as long as she remains there."

What about the millions of mothers whom poverty has driven to the mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops?

Are they "queens of homes," these overworked and ill-paid slaves who confiscate their health and strength to produce profit for a master class whose dogs have diamond collars and whose daughters through bank accounts can select husbands from royal degenerates? The archbishop may be a giant in moral philosophy and theology, but he is certainly an infant in his grasp of economics and social problems.

REV. PETER E. DEITZ, who has been one of the boosters and promoters of the Militia of Christ, has sent out a circular letter in which he appeals to the membership of organized labor to become imbued with the spirit of Christianity. Rev. Dietz in his circular bewails the conflicts that arise between employer and employe and feels that if only men would lift their eyes towards the blue-vaulted dome and think of the many "mansions in the skies" that are being prepared for the holy and righteous, they would forget the material things of life which precipitate so many conflicts between Brother Labor and Brother Capital.

Rev. Dietz, through the "Militia of Christ," is going to disarm Labor and Capital and the slave permeated with the joy of eternal happiness in the realms of everlasting glory for his contentment on earth is going to hug his boss in the deathless embrace of fraternity.

Strange that so many centuries have elapsed since Christianity dawned upon the world and yet it remained for Rev. Peter Dietz to launch an organization whose principles are presumed to bridge the broad and deep chasm that lies between exploiter and exploited.

Peter, thou art a rock!

But the wise and cunning Peter in his circular is merely trying to throw dust in the eyes of the working class, knowing full well that economic tyrants who hold labor in the fetters of wage slavery are not foolish enough to gulp down the drivel that flows from the shackled pen of a man who is up in arms against Socialism.

Dietz, by statements only, endeavors to impress upon Labor that Socialism is not only a menace to society, but an enemy to the real interests of labor.

Statements from Dietz must be followed by proof and argument.

The Catholic church, of which Dietz is a minister, has been the great and potent church of Belgium, and yet, what did the church in Belgium do for the working class.

Did the church demand *manhood suffrage* for the workers? No. The church was a partner of capital in denying labor an equal vote with capital at the ballot box, and Socialism, which Rev. Dietz denounces and condemns, solidified the workers of Belgium and won the strike that placed in the hand of labor a weapon that enables the work to wage a bloodless revolution for the industrial emancipation of humanity. Rev. Dietz will discover in due time that the labor movement of the country is no longer in its swaddling clothes, and, furthermore this clerical slanderer of Socialism will yet realize that the mental of labor can no longer be drugged by verbal opiates administered by a spiritual physician.

THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR is essential to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the history of the race, the fruit of the struggle, the development of man. The civilization of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Rome, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations, and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of

ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the midnight horrors of history. The working class may be robbed, tramped upon, crushed, broken, sabred, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, “poor dumb mouths” to bear witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues towards the sunrise. The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalists and wageworkers of our day must soon follow them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind. Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class. The degree of labor’s servitude is the degree of society’s tribulation, defeat and shame. There can be no morals in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports that society. There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters. Wage servitude is fatal even to the true freedom of its most favored capitalist beneficiaries. They may be surfeited with gold and powers, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom.

It is written in the moral law with “iron pen in the lead and rock forever” that whosoever enslaves his fellow-man forges fetter for himself. When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom. We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood. Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal, and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce palaces for parasites and workhouses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scarred and seamed are its rough and hardened features, and grim its determination, but no just man on earth need fear it. It has suffered a million crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emancipation is darkened by no shadow of contemplated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a victorious proletariat will celebrate the peace of the world.—EUGENE DEBS.

Disgusting Servility

A READER of The Miners’ Magazine at Sutter Creek, California, has sent us several clippings taken from the Amador Ledger, requesting us to comment on the same.

The editor of The Miners’ Magazine during the past several years has been called upon at different times to take notice of the snarls against labor that have appeared in the editorial columns of the Ledger.

The Ledger is a publication that grovels at the feet of a master class, and its condemnation of the efforts of organized labor to advance or promote the interests of the workers deserve the unqualified approval of such frothing fanatics as Kirby, Post and the Peerless Calumniator, General Otis of the Los Angeles Times.

Under the head, “The Proposed Mining Laws,” the Ledger had the following editorial spasm:

The mining industry of California is not immune from the present freak Legislature. Among other vicious bills against the mining industry that have already passed the Assembly is Finnegan’s mining inspector bill No. 752. The salary provided in this bill is only about one-half of the amount necessary to employ a competent mining engineer, and the employment of such a man is also sought to be prevented by requiring the appointee to have seven years’ underground experience in California.

“Tamping with anything but wooden bars is prohibited, but the most vicious part of the measure is found in sections 17 to 38, where the bill dictates in an absurd manner how mines shall be operated. No one can ride on the skip when it contains anything. All shafts 200 feet deep must have two or more compartments with landings thirty feet apart; the landings must be closely covered; the ladderway in certain cases must be bulkheaded and in other cases drifts must be driven from the ladderway to the surface; guard rails must be kept across the shaft at all stations and all winzes must be surrounded with guard rails;

all skips, where the shaft is over 350 feet deep, must be provided with sheet iron or steel casing with doors; pillars must be left standing on each side of the shaft; nothing but head-frames can be put over a shaft except a door and non-inflammable house. Further regulations are also made as to cables and boilers; and no person is permitted to ride upon the bail.

“If this bill becomes a law it will be a body-blow to the mining industry of California, and we especially call its vicious provisions to the attention of Senator Caminetti as the bill has not yet passed the Senate.”

The above editorial condemnation of the Ledger, relative to the Mining Inspector bill No. 752 of California, shows conclusively that any attempt on the part of a legislative body to protect human life at the expense of exploiters, is stubbornly opposed by the servile sheet of Amador county, whose editor seems to be mortgaged to capitalism.

But the Ledger, as well as other subsidized organs, will learn in due time that a large and ever-increasing percentage of the working class are awakening to their class interests and are slowly but surely coming together to impress upon society the fact that human life is more valuable than *dirty dollars*.

The exploiter, as a general rule is more interested in *dividends* than in the protection of *life* and rises in rebellion against any legislation that means a shrinkage in profit, even though such expenditure means safety for the human being out of whose labor the employer reaps his surplus.

The Ledger, with its weak squeal against legislation that insures the safety of laboring humanity, will ultimately be strangled by the sentiment that is growing and crystallizing throughout the world and which is demanding that a higher price shall be placed upon *life* than *profit*.

Rewarded for Treason

ORTIE McMANIGAL, the Judas used by the steel trust and backed by the Burns Detective Agency, is to be given his freedom in the near future, according to the Associated Press. McManigal was the star witness in the trials of the McNamara brothers and was used at Indianapolis to give testimony against nearly two score of men against whom charges were brought by the combination of conspirators who decreed that the labor movement should be given a solar plexus blow. McManigal was the trucking tool and sleuth of an octopus that has waged relentless war against organized labor, and now that he has rendered service to a master class, he is to be rewarded with his liberty and probably compensated by sums of money as remuneration for his time in jail while rehearsing the part that he was to play in the conviction of officials of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

McManigal is a criminal and a degenerate, senseless to shame and dead to every principle of honor.

He has openly confessed his infamy, and yet this moral pervert, used as a professional on the witness stand to convict officials of the Structural Iron Workers, is to be turned loose by the dictum of corporate combinations that used him to visit vengeance on men who gave battle to the despotism of industrial tyrants.

Our so-called “department of justice” is not to be consulted, for corporate anarchists and outlaws tower above courts and laws, and their mandates seem to command mute obedience from those in public life who have sworn to uphold the law and the constitution.

When the jail doors swing outward and McManigal is given his freedom as part payment for his treason to men of his class, the membership of organized labor will be furnished the indisputable proof that the courts, in the language of Baer, are “the bulwarks of American liberty.”

Under No Obligation to Hatfield

ACCORDING to last week’s dispatches, “Mother” Jones is no longer an inmate of a prison guarded by “the boys in blue” of West Virginia.

“Mother” Jones is under no obligation to Governor Hatfield for her liberty, for this official agent of the mine owners held her in custody until the voice of labor was heard in protest in the legislative halls at Washington.

The resolution offered by Senator Kern of Indiana to the Senate of the United States caused the Peabody of West Virginia to do some serious thinking, and as a result of his mental activity he concluded that it might be dangerous for him to play the role of despot much longer.

Labor throughout the nation was becoming aroused and Hatfield realized that the continued imprisonment of a woman who had committed no crime save to protest against corporate anarchy and paid thuggery, might place him in a position from which even his masters might be unable to extricate him.

When Hatfield succeeded Glascock as governor, it was claimed that Hatfield would give labor a square deal, but Hatfield’s suppression of the Labor Argus at Charleston and his seizure of the Socialist and Labor Star at Huntington, simply because these journals pleaded for justice, demonstrates beyond every question of a doubt, that the governor of

West Virginia knows no law that conflicts with the mandates of the corporate interests.

The New York Call, commenting on the liberation of Mother Jones, had the following to say editorially:

"No justice has been done Mother Jones in freeing her from prison. There is simply an admission that a gross and unpardonable violation of all right was done in sending her there. She had as much right to be in West Virginia as any mine owner had. She was there as a law-abiding citizen but at a time when the strike district swarmed with criminals called guards. As Mother Jones had come to help fight the cause of the striking miners, she was instantly suspected and as soon as a military court could get to work she was seized and held as long as they dared hold her.

"There is now as much cause as ever for investigating conditions in Paint Creek and Cabin Creek. It is known that the detective thugs have been guilty of every species of violence and that many murders can be traced to their door. Some few facts about the strike have leaked

out, but only part of the story. Those who have attempted to get the story have been driven out. Those who have attempted to tell the story have been suppressed.

"John Brown and others are still held by the military authorities. They must be freed. They probably could get out of jail if they promised to leave the state, but this promise will not be given, any more than Mother Jones will give such a promise. The only thing that can be done is to force the military authorities to release them. Then every effort should be made to hold the military authorities to an accounting of their actions.

"They acted under the direction of the mine owners. But the mine owners are not the law and have no right to assume these powers. Much can be made of this case, for it is one of the blackest in the history of the American labor movement. Mother Jones is to remain on the scene of action and her evidence will go far toward bringing out the truth about the crimes that have been committed in the name of law and order."

The Results of Our Industrial System

WE ARE LIVING in an age when the dollar is above the man. Dividends are more valuable than human flesh. Profit is the incentive which actuates the vast majority of people and profit is demanded even though homes are wrecked and honor dethroned.

Under our system *vice* commands a higher price than *virtue*, and this system that corrupts manhood and debauches womanhood is upheld by men and women who lay claim to Christianity.

The mills, factories and sweatshops are filled with women and children from whose lives joy and happiness have been snatched in order that *Privilege* may glut its appetite on the surplus proceeds coined from the misery and wretchedness of labor.

The "bad lands" are densely populated with social outcasts who have gone down in the struggle to live, and all the influences of the church have failed to halt the illicit traffic in the bodies and souls of women whose honor was sold for bread.

Millions of children have been snatched from the schoolroom and sentenced to the prisons of profit, whose innocence and childhood are outraged to appease the insatiable avarice of dehumanized greed.

Homes are wrecked and ruined through almost 100,000 divorces annually, and with all the agencies established by courts and legislative bodies, family ties are sundered and yet we pay tribute to a civilization that is wet with tears and blood.

In every part of the earth "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," and yet, the moans of pain and sighs of despair are tolerated, even by those upon whose brows are written the lines of suffering and degradation. Wrong sits upon a throne while right is crucified and justice has become almost a stranger in this age of piracy that makes brutes of men.

The great problem of the future is to remove the causes that have made a jungle of the earth and to usher in a civilization that will open wide the gates of equal opportunity to all mankind.

Scabbery in the Y. M. C. A.

NO ONE WOULD for a moment charge that the Young Men's Christian Association was founded with the idea of supplying scabs and strikebreakers to employers in search of cheap labor, but it would be equally absurd to deny unqualifiedly that the institution can be used and has been used for that purpose.

When we see a Young People's Socialist League in Chicago, in the first issue of its journal, stating bluntly that the local Y. M. C. A. is being used for that purpose and openly denouncing its backers, like Morgan, the puritanical banker, and Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropist, who denies any connection between vice and low wages, it is safe to say they have some grounds for the accusation.

By the bye, what is a man with such a name as Rosenwald doing as a champion of the Young Men's Christian Association? But we may let that pass. Probably the question could be explained on the same grounds that another Chicago Jewish philanthropist, Max Pam, the millionaire lawyer, recently gave \$25,000 to assist the educational propaganda of the Catholic Church.

Here in New York something similar has taken place. The seventy-five flyboys in the printing establishment of the Schweinler Company, on Hudson street, are complaining that the local Y. M. C. A. officials at West 57th street have furnished scabs to take their places while they were on strike for a weekly minimum-wage of \$12. The charge seems well founded, and has not been denied.

However, the Y. M. C. A. is not different from other institutions that either emanate from capitalist necessities or are compelled to make friends with the plutocratic mammon of unrighteousness. There, for instance, is the organization of the Boy Scouts. When this thing was formed, there were all sorts of impassioned denials from the founders and promoters that there was the slightest taint of militarism about it,

as the Socialists charged. Its object was solely to teach the principles of justice, truth, humanity, loyalty and obedience to the youngsters whom it attracted. The drill was merely a setting up exercise, a sort of physical culture, both necessary and commendable. There was not the slightest intention to educate the boys in the art of war, and the charges of the Socialists and others were based upon misinformation, ignorance, prejudice or deliberate malice.

But what did we see the other day in this locality? Hundreds of these boy scouts skirmishing through the woods in the suburbs of the city, armed with obsolete carbines, and fighting sham battles with one another, attacking, retreating, defending, marching, counter marching and going through all the military maneuvers of regular soldiers. The columns of the newspapers and magazines were filled with reproductions of photographs, representing the boys "taking cover," dodging, lying and kneeling behind rocks and hummocks, and aiming imaginary pot-shots at one another through the intervening brush and scrub. Yet, we are assured that the object of this institution was everything else in the world except "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

We do not claim that the Y. M. C. A. "should" not do these things, nor do we expect them to do otherwise. Any institution that is financed and supported by plutocratic patrons, no matter what its name or avowed purpose, may naturally be expected to some extent at least to do the will of those patrons. Capitalists want scabs and strikebreakers, and there is nothing strange in the fact that these organizations should be used as a means of supplying them. In the class struggle, all such organizations have to take sides. With the "Christian" character of the Y. M. C. A. we have nothing to do, but its "scab" character is a matter of legitimate interest to us, even if we cannot prevent it.—New York Call.

All Hail the Union

WATER RUNS DOWN HILL. But water can be forced up hill. The tendency of wages among the unorganized is always downward. Organization among wage-earners not only checks this tendency but forces wages up.

Employers are endeavoring to make all the profit they can, and if their workmen are docile and non-union they pay them the lowest wages so that the employers' profits may ever be on the increase. The employer fears or respects the power of the union, for he knows that organization among his workmen will compel him to pay them decent wages and accord them better treatment.

Many schemes are being hatched, with the aid of unscrupulous employers, to induce workmen to keep out of the unions, because the employers are afraid of the combined action of their workmen. Employ-

ers have unions of their own, but they do not call their organizations "unions." They call them "associations, or corporations, or trusts." That sounds better to the employers. The workmen have the same right to organize as the employers. If an association is good for employers, a union is good for workmen.

Why do workmen organize? Because—

When workmen are organized they always get better wages.

When workmen are organized they always have shorter hours.

When workmen are organized they always have better working conditions.

When workmen are organized they are not afraid of losing their jobs at the whim of a foreman or superintendent.

When workmen are organized they become convinced that there is

no other plan whereby the workmen can be protected against avarice, greed, tyranny and injustice.

When workmen are organized they realize that the unions make independent instead of dependent men.

The American Federation of Labor has organized thousands of unions that have raised the wages of their members 100 per cent. since they were organized.

The organized coal miners last year secured an increase in wages of \$8,000,000, and the organized metal miners got an increase in wages during that time of over \$4,000,000.

The organized men who work on the railroads repairing the tracks got a raise last year of \$2,000,000.

The organized seamen got a raise last year of \$1,030,000.

The organized men and women in the clothing industry secured a raise last year of over \$2,000,000, and they have secured more increases this year because their union is growing stronger.

These are only a few of the organizations that secured more wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Every organization in the American Federation of Labor secured some benefit last year, and will get more this year.

But the non-union men and women are working for the same wages except where they have been given a slight raise to keep them from joining a union.

Laborers in unorganized industries now receive \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day of ten and twelve hours each, while organized mechanics in these same industries receive \$2.25 to \$3.00 per day for eight and ten hours.

Organized laborers employed in the construction of buildings average \$3.00 per day for eight hours.

The wages given will be increased as the organizations of these men grow stronger and larger, and will never be decreased so long as the union is maintained.

The American Federation of Labor has no mission other than to assist the workmen to secure justice. The membership of organized labor is made up entirely of workmen and workwomen. Organized workmen know so well the value of the unions that they support the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the non-unionists so that they, too, may derive equal benefits.

The union workmen want to help the non-union workmen but they cannot do so unless the non-union men and women make an effort to help themselves.

The dues you will pay into a union will be returned to you a thousandfold in higher wages and shorter hours.

There are over 2,500,000 union members in this country. Why? Because it pays to belong to a union. The union is for the wage workers, and them alone. Every man and woman who works for wages, irrespective of nationality, creed or color, is invited into the union and will be made welcome.

If you want more money for your labor—organize.

If you want shorter hours—Organize.

If you want better working conditions—organize.

If you have hope for a better day on this earth—organize.

In writing to your friends in your native country advise them to remain there until, you together with your fellow countrymen here, have organized unions that will protect yourself and them against low wages and long hours.

You are entitled to a living wage, but you cannot get it unless you organize. You want it NOW. Organize and get it. The American Federation of Labor will help you, but you must help by doing your duty—join the union.

Yours for the union,

SAM'L GOMPERS.

FRANK MORRISON, President American Federation of Labor.
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

A Call Upon the Government

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the socialist party in session at Chicago drafted the following memorial and forwarded the same to the president of the United States:

To the President of the United States—Your Excellency:

The National Committee of the socialist party, in the name of more than 100,000 organized Socialist and almost 1,000,000 voters, and on behalf of the entire working class of America, respectfully directs your attention to the fact that in the State of West Virginia there exists a reign of terror, of officially protected lawlessness and anarchy, which has no parallel in the history of any modern nation with the exception of Russia. In and contiguous to the Kanawha district of West Virginia American citizens have during the past few months been deprived of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of West Virginia itself.

In particular, the fundamental right of free speech and free assemblage have been arbitrarily suppressed by the guards and thugs hired by the coal barons of the feudal industrial State, protected and upheld in their lawlessness by the officials of the State.

Newspapers have been suppressed without any process of law, simply because they have presented favorably the claims of the striking miners. Plants of these newspapers have been seized and confiscated in violation of the constitutions and laws of the State of West Virginia and the United States.

Martial law has been established in West Virginia throughout the strike region and the civil power subordinated to the military power in open and in flagrant violation of the most explicit provision of the State Constitution, that the military shall at all times be subordinate to the civil power, and that no civilian citizen "shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by civil courts of the State."

By this illegally constituted military despotism which has usurped the powers of civil government, peonage has been established, citizens have been arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial, held incommunicado, sentenced by drum head court-martial for alleged civil offenses, notwithstanding the fact the the civil courts having juris-

diction of offenses are open and unobstructed.

Thus in the United States, in the State which this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary of her admission to the Union, we find the popular sovereignty destroyed and a military despotism of the most brutal type established.

The doctrine which has prevailed among civilized nations for centuries, that the civil offenses may not be tried before military tribunals, is abandoned at the behest of arrogant corporations, and the State whose boast has been that "mountaineers are always free men," is reduced to the most degrading vassalage and servitude.

This matter is of vital concern, not alone to West Virginia, but to the entire nation. If such wanton destruction of civil government is to be permitted in one State, it may not be kept out of any or all other States in the Union. This is of especial importance in view of the growing number of industrial conflicts and disturbances.

Therefore in view of the facts that the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution to every citizen are being ruthlessly denied, we call upon you as the head of the nation to immediately use your power and the authority vested in you by the Constitution to suppress the outrageous military misrule in West Virginia and to restore the supremacy of civil authority, popular sovereignty and those rights of citizenship guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of West Virginia.

We demand a searching investigation by the Department of Justice of the condition of civil war in West Virginia and the punishment of those officials of the State who so flagrantly violated their oaths of office and aided and abetted hired gunmen and guards of corporations in their assaults upon the lives and liberty of the working people of West Virginia.

We have this day elected a committee of three of our members to wait upon you at your convenience, to voice further our indignant protest against those outrages and to lay before you evidence of the truth of our charges

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Chairman.

JAMES M. REILLY, Secretary.

The Meaning of the Strike

STRIKES, STRIKES—nothing but strikes, all over this country, and in other countries. It is the order of the day. What does it mean? It means that the working class is at last beginning to awaken from its long slumber. A new spirit has taken hold of those who toil, but have not. Those who have, but toil not, do not understand the real significance of the situation. And they are angry and desperate and confused and afraid.

What is the world coming to that the lower classes should have lost their humility? They no longer acquiesce in the general plan of things. They are dissatisfied with wages and hours of labor and the state of life which God in His infinite wisdom has decreed should be theirs, and with which they have been satisfied from the beginning. Even the government of the masters, used to keep the mob in subjection, no longer receives the respect of the working class. Nor do the clubs of the police, the rifles of the militiamen or the jail strike

terror into their hearts. Even the old patriotism no longer has any effect. Wave a flag before a crowd of striking workers, and they will cheer and smile a wise, slow smile. Ask them to go back to their tasks in the name of this flag, and they will laugh outright at your stupidity. You may even trot out your false God, put words into his mouth of gold and greed and superstition—awfully terrifying words, and the workers will simply scorn you, and walk away.

Can you not see that times have changed, and that with the changed times the psychology of the people have changed too?

A revolution has taken place in the minds of the people, just as a revolution has taken place in machinery and methods of producing wealth. And the one revolution is co-related to the other.

The changed spirit as expressed in universal strikes and general discontent is simply the growing opposition to private ownership of

public necessities. Contempt for ideas that were once considered sacred is due to the same thing.

The idea that those who work hardest should have least and vice versa no longer is tolerated. To be meek and humble and poor is no longer considered a virtue. That there is something materially wrong with a system under which more highly developed and swifter machinery, as well as more efficient methods of production creates greater hardships upon those who operate the machinery cannot but be observed, and even the toiling masses have observed this. Labor has awakened. When it has thoroughly shaken off the effects of its long slumber, it will take complete possession of that which has enslaved it, (the machinery of production), and instead of being slaves of the machines and the owners of the machines, the machines will be enslaved to the end that human happiness will be served.

This is the meaning of the strike. The workers are telling the masters to get off their backs, and they mean what they say. If the masters refuse to listen, and in consequence are thrown off bodily, it will be their own fault. Listen to what the workers say:

Let us remind you, gentlemen, masters and captains of industry, that we, the workers, who bear the burdens of the world; we, without whose labor society could not endure for a day; we, who with brains and muscles toil to feed and clothe and house the world, will not always crouch on our knees and permit you to ride upon our backs.

Today you have the advantage. You are well fed, you are warm, you own the bread and the meat, the cotton and wool, the coal and iron, the copper, gold and silver. You claim all the lands, all the mines, all the forests, all the machinery and all the money.

You own everything.

At times our condition becomes so intolerable we in self-defense are forced to strike. If we wring some concessions from you at one place, we lose at another. If we win on the railroad, you increase the freight rates and take from our brothers what we have forced you to concede to us.

When it becomes necessary for you to wage war in order to find new commercial markets for the surplus we produce,

you call upon us, wage slaves, to do your fighting.

You have built churches, colleges, and libraries with the wealth we produced. You have employed preachers to teach us to be contented with our lot; professors to prove that you furnish us employment, and but for your wisdom and philanthropy we would starve.

You are masters and gentlemen. We are industrial slaves and tramps. You are wealthy, we are poor. You are strong and on top. We are weak and on our knees.

But from today on we fight you.

Against your political economy, and science, and philosophy, the law, the mortality, the art and ideals of your class, we submit our own political economy, science, philosophy, law, morality, art and ideals. Against the present we offer the future.

You put labor and capital upon the same basis. You speak of the "hog market" and the "labor market" in the same terms. We want no more of it! Too long have we, with minds, hearts and flesh that can suffer, been treated with less consideration than money. The time has come when the welfare of our families—men, women and children—must be considered paramount to all that money means.

Our women and children need food, clothing, shelter and education, and we are going to secure those things for them upon our own terms—the terms of labor. We create these things, that is why we insist upon our own terms.

It is upon our shoulders, we workingmen, that the world rests.

And remember, we are many—we are in majority. We can shake you off our backs. You only appear great because we are on our knees. We are going to arise. We have stood your system of robbery too long already.

We are going to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, a system of the collective ownership of the means of life, a system in which robbery will be abolished.

You, gentlemen, masters and captains of industry—

Get off our backs!—The Weekly Issue.

A Tariff Strike

THE TARIFF BILL has passed the House of Representatives. After several months of consideration and "debate" in the Senate, it will go to the president for his signature.

The protected interests, recognizing that political power has slipped from their grasp, are showing their economic teeth. They are threatening a general strike.

They may "fold their arms!"

If the government purposes to lower the duties which privilege them to charge higher prices than under competitive conditions, well and good; let the government see how it can get along with the mills closed!

President Wilson is disturbed. He does not consider the threat to close the mills and factories an idle one. He is angry and threatens the malefactors of money with the gibbet of publicity.

In speaking for the administration, Mr. Underwood said in closing the debate in the house:

"I give you notice now if any more attempts are made in the interest of the Republican party to threaten labor, there is a bureau in this government, the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, created by the Democratic party, that will go into the factory, make a thorough investigation and ascertain the reason why."

How feeble and futile the proposal to coerce manufacturers by investigating them if they shall shut down their plants! Is there any law by which a capitalist may be compelled to do business when he prefers to close his establishment? Is it not his property to do with as he may please? If he shall decline to operate under a Democratic tar-

iff law, why should he fear an investigation to ascertain the reason?

Mr. Wilson and congress are powerless in such a situation as is threatened. The holders of economic power hold the whip hand. We have seen in Belgium what the workers have been able to do by a general strike. But how much more effective would a general strike of the capitalists prove if they should combine to employ their economic power to coerce the government. When the mill is closed, the workers are forced into idleness. They may starve, and the sooner they starve the greater the pressure they will bring upon the political power to create conditions that will permit of their re-employment. The government then must accede to the demands of the rebellious capitalists or be overthrown by them and the workers at the next election—either it must accede or seize the industries and, under the power which the executive may assume in time of insurrection or rebellion, administer them for the public welfare.

Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party could not adopt the alternative of taking possession of the interrupted industries and operating them under governmental direction. They can do nothing, excepting to give utterance to idle threats of their displeasure.

The tariff beneficiaries—the protected trusts—may not, and probably will not, employ their economic power to force the government's hand. But the very threat to do so emphasizes the utter dependence of the administrators of government upon the possessors of economic power, unless they shall be prepared to go to the lengths to which Lincoln went when, in contravention of the constitution and the "rights of property," he emancipated the slaves and stripped the slave oligarchy of the last remnant of its broken power.—Milwaukee Leader.

The Curse of Capitalism

By W. S. Morgan.

Capitalism is the concentrated quintessence of crimes.

It is the combination of abominations.

It is the power of hell clothed in the livery of heaven.

It is industrial damnation in full bloom.

It is the whip of the devil lashing the toilers to their daily tasks.

It is the monster master of man's destiny.

It is the stupendous granary of greed and the seething cesspool of crime.

It is the thief of opportunity and the destroyer of hope.

It reaps where it does not sow and inhabits where it does not build.

It grinds into golden dollars the brawn of manhood and the blood of childhood.

It robs future generations of the virtue and vitality of womanhood.

It has forced labor on the auction block and installed hatred into the hearts of men.

It bows before the church for protection and crucifies the teachings of the Nazarene on the cross of gold.

It engenders strife, precipitates war and plunders the people.

It pays princely prices for pews from the proceeds of its piratical plunder. It is the father of sin and the fruitful source of crime.

Its victims crowd the cemeteries, the alms-houses, the hospitals and the jails.

It has its apologists among the preachers, the philosophers, the politicians, the pirates and the police.

It is destitute of love and its heart is black with lust.

It is made up chiefly of corporations and corporations have no souls.

Having no soul, no love, no sympathy it recognizes no law, human or divine, except the law of special privilege.

Its creed is the instinct of the brute.

In its operations it is arrogant, extortionate, merciless.

It affects morality that it may hide its immorality.

It clothes injustice with charity, wickedness with hypocrisy, sits under the drippings of the church sanctuary, shouts amen with a loud voice, but keeps the wheels of machinery that rob the toilers of their just reward well greased with deception.

It is the despoiler of homes and the destroyer of human happiness.

It stultifies manhood, debauches womanhood and depraves childhood.

It is the reservoir of superstition, the caldron of calamity, the climax of cussedness and the curse of civilization.

It has robbed humanity of its heritage, genius of its reward, and the toilers of the products of their labor.

War is its sacrificial altar, and there it satiates its thirst for blood and its greed for gain.

It is the fountain head of falsehood and the progenitor of desecration.

It is the clearing house for crime and the depository for stolen goods.

It is the warehouse for pollution and the cesspool of disease.

It is a wart on the Universe and a Scab on Creation.

It is the hothouse of immorality and the school of dishonesty.

It permeates every phase of industrial life and leaves poverty, misery, sickness, suffering, death and despair in its slimy path.

It performs the dance of death on the platform of hell while it laughs at the tears of women, the pleadings of men and the pitiful cries of children who are its unfortunate victims.

Let the cursed thing be banished from the face of the earth.—National Rip-Saw.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of T. J. Bird, alias H. Bannen. Anyone knowing his present address will please notify his brother, W. P. Bird, 214 Lee Avenue, Albany, New York.

WANTED, INFORMATION.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of James C. Knee, five feet seven and one-half inches, dark hair and eyes. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to his sister, Mrs. M. McCafrey, Brooklyn, New York.

CARD LOST.

Hays Donnelly, who reinstated into Thompson M. and S. Union No. 255, W. F. M., from Rhyolite, has lost his membership card. All secretaries are requested to be on the lookout for same. J. F. DONOHUE, Thompson, Nevada.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mass City, Mich., May 10, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please publish this report in The Miners' Magazine. These are donations which the Mass City Miners' Union No. 215 has received from other locals for the benefit of Brother Jonas Lehto:

Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200	\$ 10.00
Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146	10.00
Vallace Miners' Union No. 17	10.00
Blue Rapids Miners' Union No. 218	1.00
Burke Miners' Union No. 10	5.00
Black Hills District M. & M. U. No. 12	2.00
Crystal Falls Miners' Union No. 195	6.20
Globe Miners' Union No. 60	5.00
Miami Miners' Union No. 70	10.00
Snowball Miners' Union No. 124	35.35
Cordova Miners' Union No. 147	5.00
Texada Miners' Union No. 113	10.00
Butte Miners' Union No. 1	10.00
Marysville Miners' Union No. 112	5.00
South Range Miners' Union No. 196	12.00
Bessemer Miners' Union No. 204	10.00
Portland Canal Miners' Union No. 181	5.00
Total	\$151.55

The Mass City Miners' Union No. 215 has paid the above sum to Bro. Jonas Lehto.

Bro. Jonas Lehto acknowledges his thanks to the union locals and the individuals who have helped him. Fraternaly,

MASS CITY MINERS' UNION NO. 215, W. F. of M.,
By JACOB VAINIONPAA, Secretary.

MINING "EX"PERTS.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Ever meet the School of Mines boys, with their Khaki clothes and Khaki minds, the fellows who want a separate table from the "Roughnecks," lest contact with the latter might cause them to use their brains and a serious thought might creep in and fracture their skulls? No, they are not strong for the union, not strong on education, know nothing of social or any other science, and last, but not least, when they open their mouths on mining us female prospectors have them "buffaloed."

It is true they know gold when they see it (in nuggets) or when they are asked to change a twenty-dollar gold piece. But let one talk sulphides, formation, porphyry or leads, and you are too deep for them.

The mining industry has been cursed and paralyzed, especially in the West, by these professors' sons, who profess to know all there is to be known—when they read one book on Trigonometry and another on The Geographical Lay of Gold Bricks, by Professor Need-em Coin.

The College Boys never discovered a mine, never opened up a mine, never developed a mine, would not know a mine from a subway, and draw their pay on pull, never on ability. Ninety-nine out of every hundred School of Mines mining "experts" were intended by Satan to be gravediggers!

Their reading matter, like their gray matter, is limited. They read the Saturday Evening Ghost, The Tribune and The Mining Unscientific Dress, all printed in rat shops. The grizzled old veteran of the hills has more knowledge of mining in his corns or toenails than all the School of Mines boys have in their heads, and why the workers ever tolerate these slave-

drivers on any job is a question soon to be solved, as well as letting them buy the foodstuffs and have charge of the commissary.

And all cooks in miners' boarding houses should be employed by the miners who eat the food cooked, and not the mining experts, whose knowledge of domestic science causes them to say to the employment shark over the 'phone, "If there are no cooks around, send a blacksmith or donkey tender."

The result is the cooking is like the mines these fellows expert.

Brother Roughnecks, let the slogan on the job be, "Fall in with the times or get off the job!"

LABOR'S SOLOMONS.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Labor has had its Judas Iscariots, its Moses, its Christ, and now we have a new type—the fellow who is trying to out-Solomon, the ancient fellow with a thousand wives.

One of these Solomons is connected in an official capacity with the Iron Molders' Union; another has his haunts in the woods of Denver; two more are at San Francisco, and last, but not least, is the one at Seattle, who, while drawing \$5 per day as a lecturer for the Seattle comrades, sold J. A. Wayland's reputation for 4 bits and two drinks of whisky, a gin fizz and a Handford cocktail to the Seattle Daily "Crimes," a cannibalistic, capitalistic gutter sheet. That is, he was a "star" writer for this paper (though not on the payroll) when he was not "jollying" the violinist at the Moore theater or teaching the class struggle to the mistresses of shingle manufacturers of Puget Sound, while his own wife took in ironing to support his children.

We would not give a slam what these scape goats did, were it not for the fact they are getting bolder in their cussedness against young girls of the working class, and this we know from gumshoeing these scape goats around.

The Iron Molders' representative is for the Bull Moosers first, last and always, and when not on the street corner ogling girls, he is making the rounds of his concubines, of whom he has only seven in Kansas City alone, while a wife and children slumber peacefully a short distance away.

The Denver fellow no doubt has his public utilities job by this time, and the working girls whom he jollied into having faith in his sincerity as a faker are still juggling dishes.

The San Francisco fellows might be described as fat and sassy, and when they go into the Flood building or hurry to Sacramento to the law foundry, we rough-necks are well aware of the side of the fence they are on.

All of these fellows are men of families, and I have a personal acquaintance with the working girls they are taking advantage of and sending to the county hospital.

We wish to say to these would-be Solomons that the labor movement has no place for capitalistic cussedness, and any one holding a card or job can no longer hide behind their wives and children's skirts. We will not throw hints—but bricks—in a pamphlet for free distribution, and gives names and dates.

AN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—We the Socialists of Bisbee, Arizona, in session this, the 11th day of May, 1913, express our sentiment from the viewpoint of labor, be it political or industrially organized, and we firmly believe that we are expressing the sentiments of the laboring masses of America.

Mr. President, if the conditions at Paint and Cabin Creek, in Harrison county, West Virginia are as serious as reported, they are intolerable and must cease to exist.

From all reports at our command there are twelve laboring people held in prison, in violation of the constitution of the United States for daring to stand up for the rights of their class. And also Governor Hatfield has suppressed a labor newspaper known as the "Labor Argus" at Charleston.

We have endured such conditions for many years, until the laboring masses of this country have about reached the last point of endurance. It is useless to mention those in the past, but we call your attention to the ones under your administration, and we ask for an immediate investigation and a hurried report, and in case you should decline or delay this action, we, the laboring people will investigate it ourselves, and if the powers of the government will not protect us, then the powers need not expect our loyalty.

Mr. President, we firmly believe that you will carry out the principles of the constitution of the United States that guarantee a republican form of government in each and every state, as in your oath of office you pledged you would do.

If the industrial barons are permitted to violate, or cause it to be violated, these sacred principles and cause the law-abiding citizens to be incarcerated for months without a trial, the suppression of free speech and confiscation and suppression of a free press in West Virginia, then it can be done in any state in the Union.

The principles of freedom and justice must be upheld at any hazard. We hope you will not treat this matter lightly, and we most earnestly entreat you to act promptly.

Yours for justice, peace and happiness,

W. F. BURLISON,
W. E. HOLM,
G. POWELL.

TEACHERS DENOUNCE BOY SCOUTS.

By Mary Oreilly.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation appointed a committee to investigate the Boy Scout movement and report. A meeting to organize the Boy Scouts was called together in the office of General Frederick Dent Grant. I went and asked permission to attend that morning, but it was refused.

The organization was effected, details were planned and a future meeting was called. No delegates were called for from the labor unions. The representative of the Teachers' Federation was refused admission which she requested.

Thus the movement was placed in the hands of military and business men, and it was shown conclusively that their ideals were intended to prevail. I made this report to the Teachers' Federation, which passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The press reports that 'Boy Scout corps' are to be organized among the boys of the public schools; and,

"Whereas, According to the plans of a self-appointed committee, military men and others having no professional training, teachers' certificates nor authority to teach, are to be permitted to organize these bands of scouts, to teach and control them, putting guns into their hands and destructive ideals into their minds; and,

"Whereas, The chairman of the committee of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, appointed and instructed to investigate the 'Boy Scout' movement was denied admission to the meeting by the self-appointed committee in charge; and,

"Whereas, That committee includes no mothers nor any woman in its membership; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the organization of 'Boy Scout' corps of American children, and all efforts to arrest their developing minds at a stage of development which belongs to a medieval, barbarous age.

"That we oppose the efforts of private individuals, military, commercial or others, to reach over the heads of the regular constituted authorities and control the educational policy of our schools,

"That we are opposed to the efforts of any men to take into their own hands the decision of questions vitally interesting to women,"

"That we stand with the constructive forces of society as teachers, as women and as members of the great working class for the ideals of industry and peace."

What shall we substitute for military training for boys? How shall we give to children the good which the Boy Scouts claim without the military spirit?

There is one good American institution which has been overlooked in the controversy; that is the public school system. It is the most democratic organization of children ever attempted. Every good thing claimed by the Boy Scout movement has been done by the public schools for years. Nature study, woodcraft, outdoor exercise have been attempted.

It is interesting to compare the niggardly policy of the business man toward the schools with his generosity to these courts. He robs the state of hundreds of thousands of dollars of school taxes and cheerfully donates far more to promote a military organization which teaches "unquestioning obedience to employers and superiors."

A CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Bisbee, Arizona, May 11, 1913.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President United States, Washington, D. C.:

At a regular meeting of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Western Federation of Miners, held on the above date, the following protest resolution was adopted and ordered forwarded to you:

Whereas, The dastardly imposition on the working class by the coal barons of West Virginia at the strikes in the Paint and Cabin Creek districts, where the conditions are such that the aged mothers of the land can be incarcerated for months without trial, by a military drumhead court, as in the case of Mother Jones, have embittered the workers to a point never before attained in the history of this country; and,

Whereas, There are also eleven workmen imprisoned under the same condition as Mother Jones, one being the editor of a labor paper in Charleston, the press has been confiscated and the paper suppressed. Thus the suppression of the press and free speech. Law-abiding citizens have been imprisoned for months without a fair trial or even an indictment; thereby the abolition of a republican form of government, which the constitution guarantees.

Therefore, Mr. President, we consider this condition beyond all tolerance and demand an immediate investigation and early report. Are we to have a repetition of the crimes of Governor Berkeley of Virginia in 1670, when he established the military drumhead court to secure convictions he never could secure in courts of justice?

We say no.

At that time the king was forced to take cognizance of that affair and put an end to Berkeley's tyranny.

It is up to you to do as much as the crown head did in his day. We ask of you, do you expect loyalty of the working class unless they can secure protection?

Will do we know that if this condition is tolerated in West Virginia it will soon be extended to all other states.

Now, Mr. President, we ask you in the name of justice, peace and happiness of this nation to act at once.

FRANK BROWN,
THOMAS SMYTH,
W. F. BURLISON,
Committee.

IS THE RELIGIOUS CREED OF THE LATE J. PIERPONT MORGAN THE TRUE ONE?

By R. A. Dague.

J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the richest men in the world, recently "crossed the Great Divide." His last will and testament begins with these words:

"I commit my soul into the hands of my Savior, in full confidence that having redeemed it and washed it in His most precious blood He will present it faultless before the throne of my Heavenly Father; and I entreat my children to maintain and defend, at all hazard, and at any cost of personal sacrifice, the blessed doctrine of the complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ, once offered, and through that alone."

While Mr. Morgan was a member of the Episcopal church he was very popular at Rome. A New York paper says:

"The largest wax candle ever molded will be burned on feast days in the Vatican at Rome to the memory of J. Pierpont Morgan. If the hopes of Father E. T. Monteleone and his parishioners of Our Lady of Mount Carmel's Roman Catholic church, in Jersey City, are realized. The candle is now being molded at the expense of Father Monteleone's church.

"The candle will be sixteen feet high with a base eighteen inches in diameter, tapering to six inches. If the candle was lighted one day each year it is estimated that it would last for 300 years, and if burned steadily it would not be consumed in less than nine months. If a place can be found for the candle in the Vatican it is also hoped to place with it at its base an oil portrait of Mr. Morgan."

Now, this contribution is not for the purpose of giving expression of unkind remarks about the late Mr. Morgan personally, but to discuss the religious creed he professed. His pastor, Rev. George Chambers Richmond, D.D., is quoted as saying:

"Mr. Morgan didn't lift his hand to help the American working-man. He helped to keep prices up. He was never in favor of higher wages for the men who toiled on his railroads. He helped to foment strikes by his lack of vital interest in the men who sweat for his money. We shall never see a man just like him in our American life, and we ought to be glad of it. Mr. Morgan has not gone to heaven, but is now beginning a new life in a new world—perhaps as a common day laborer."

Now, I think that Dr. Richmond's creed is nearer the truth than was Mr. Morgan's. I cannot believe that a man can, at death, shift all the consequences of his selfishness, meanness and sins on to a Savior, and with one bound go faultless and pure to the throne of God and be forever happy. Such views are gross distortions of the true gospel of Christ, who said: "Ye shall reap as ye sow." I am not referring to Mr. Morgan now, when I ask what man of fairly well-developed reasoning powers and some sense of justice, can believe that one can spend a lifetime in crime and debauchery, cursing the world by his wickedness, and then through the atonement escape all the consequences of his vile life and go straight to glorious celestial regions pure and spotless?

I would have toleration for the honest belief of everybody, but such a doctrine, in my opinion, is not only contrary to a true interpretation of Christ's teaching, but is productive of untold evil. It encourages men to continue in crime. Jesus insisted on the doctrine of restitution and of every

one "working out his own salvation." I believe it is a pretty well-known fact that nearly all murderers and desperate criminals are soundly orthodox in that they think they can commit any atrocious crime and live a life of wickedness, and then, any time before death, through the blood atonement escape all the consequences of their misdeeds.

All the despotic kings, tyrants and czars hold to that theory. With few exceptions, all the noted millionaire exploiters of working people Europe and America are advocates of that vicious doctrine. It is the belief of every criminal. It is a creed that fits this present system of selfish individualism—of competition that is founded on the principle of speculation or of getting something for nothing. It is a historical fact that the early Christians were communists, or near Socialists. Christianity was corrupted in the third century and made to teach that heaven and eternal bliss can be gained not by merit of good works but through the merit of shed blood. The economic system, naturally patterned after the theological teaching of communism was crushed and speculation and greed and kingcraft and war and crime came as a foul brood, being the legitimate fruits of the doctrine of getting something for nothing. That view of the atonement, in my opinion has cursed the world beyond all human estimation. It is false and vicious the very core. Nature, philosophy and sound theology teaches what is obvious to all clear thinkers, that if we would reach heaven and happiness must by our thoughts and deeds earn those desirable conditions and places.

No shed blood of animals, humans or gods can transfer guilt from a transgressor to an innocent one. No candles sixteen feet high nor other ceremony or movement, will enable a soul to escape punishment for wrong committed. Here or hereafter, all must undo, as far as possible, what was wrongfully done. No student in God's school can be jumped from the primary department to the graduating class of the university. He must win his promotion by his own industry and study. He must advance through obedience and his own merit, and not through the merit of Jesus or anybody else. There may be repentance and forgiveness, and that may imply change of life of the one who repents, but such repentance does not blot out either the fact that a man committed bad deeds nor the consequences which resulted from those acts. Restitution, reciprocity, "as ye measure to others so shall it be measured to you again." This is the law of earth and heaven. From it there is no escape, here or hereafter.

I am not surprised that the late Pierpont Morgan's pastor said: "Mr. Morgan has not gone to heaven, but is beginning a new life in a new world perhaps as a common laborer."

Creston, Iowa.

NOTES FOR LABOR DAY.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Delegates of Central Labor Unions:

Gentlemen—The time is now close at hand when the various Central Labor Unions will be making the necessary arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day, and the appointment of committees to carry on the work necessary for the proper celebration of this laborious holiday.

In making these arrangements the committees of the Central Labor Unions, as well as the committees of the various local unions, who will participate in the celebrating of Labor Day, should be particularly careful as to the manner in which orders are placed for articles that may be required for the members, particularly those who take part in the parades wherever they are held.

In the years past, and particularly the last two years, numerous inquiries have been received at this office inquiring if the so-called Hatters' label and Knights of Labor label were genuine. In a number of instances unions have placed orders for wool hats bearing the union label, and the dealers with whom the orders were placed have been deceived in obtaining hats bearing the so-called label of the Wool Fur Hatters' Association, an organization that does not exist. This label is being used by an unfair manufacturer whose employees are not organized and who endeavors to sell his product as being union-made.

In another instance a so-called Knights of Labor label has been used by a Chicago manufacturer upon overalls and uniforms that have been purchased for Labor Day purposes, and when the order was given it was for union-made goods. The trouble has invariably been that when the goods have been delivered it was too late to obtain others.

Committees of unions are advised that if they are in any doubt this year as to the placing of orders in establishments that cannot provide the union label, if they will communicate with this office, full information will be sent to them, but in any event, in placing orders for hats, caps, uniforms, overalls or jackets, it should be insisted upon that the label of the United Hatters of North America should appear in the hats and the label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers should be sewed and pasted in the caps, and the label of the United Garment Workers' Union should appear on uniforms, overalls and jackets.

Those organizations who, besides participating in parades, contemplate holding banquets, smoke talks or other entertainments, should insist that refreshments that are served should be made under union conditions and bear the union label of their respective trades, and this condition should specifically apply to the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers whose label is not receiving the support from organized labor that it should. If there are to be any employed in serving the refreshments, see to it that those who dispense the liquids wear the blue button of the Hotel and Restaurant Employés' Unions, and those who serve food should wear the green button of the same organization, the button which is worn by the waiters.

If the committees who have charge of these Labor Day celebrations—that is, banquets and other forms of entertainment—will bear in mind all times the suggestions as contained in this letter, it is bound to be helpful to the organizations in interest and to the general labor movement as a whole, and your assistance and co-operation along these lines are invited.

Secretaries of Central Bodies, after reading this communication to their regular meeting, are requested to hand the same to the chairman or secretary of the Labor Day committee.

Hoping that these suggestions as contained in this letter will be served in the strictest possible manner, I remain, Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY, Secretary-Treasurer.

"WORK" OF THE CAPITALIST.

Consists Mainly in Making His Position Secure on Labor's Back.

We must now consider what the term "capitalist" is coming to signify. Had the term been used half a century ago it would have connoted a class unscrupulous perhaps in the main, with low aims, little culture and less fit sympathy or imagination. It was, nevertheless, a socially useful class, which at that time performed real services. It is a leading thought in modern philosophy that in its process of development each institution tends to cancel itself. Its special function is born out of social necessities; its progress is determined by attractions or repulsions which arise in society, producing a certain effect which tends to negate the original function. Thus early society among the Aryan peoples of Europe develops a leader in war, a council, who grows, by processes which in England, e. g., can be clearly traced, into a king with genuine functions, a leader of the people in war like William I, or a powerful civil ruler and statesman, like Henry I.

The fact that such men were brutal or wicked is of little account. But the very putting forth of the kingly power arouses antagonism; then produces armed resistance by a combined group, and finally leads to overthrow, either by the destruction of the king or by depriving him of all real power and reducing him to a mere ornamental puppet. The very power originally believed to be beneficent becomes tyrannical; it needs to be checked more and more, until finally it practically ceases to exist, and the curious paradox is seen of a monarch who does not rule. History proves abundantly that men do not rise and overthrow wicked and corrupt rulers merely because they are wicked and corrupt. It is part of the terrible irony of history that a Louis XV. dies in his bed, while a William the Silent or a Lincoln falls a victim to the assassin. What men do not long tolerate is either obstructiveness or uselessness.

Now, if we apply these ideas to the evolution of the capitalist, what is it we see? The capitalist was originally an entrepreneur, a manager who worked hard at his business, and who received what economists have called the "wages of superintendence." So long as the capitalist occupied that position he might be restrained and controlled in various ways; but he could not be got rid of. His "wages of superintendence" were certainly often exorbitant; but he performed real functions; and society, as yet unprepared to take those functions upon itself, could not afford to discharge him. Yet, like the king, he had to be restrained by the legislation already referred to, for his power involved much suffering to his fellows. But now the capitalist is fast becoming absolutely useless. Finding it easier and more rational to combine with others of his class in a large undertaking, he has now abdicated his position of overseer, has put in a salaried manager to perform his work for him, and has become a mere rent or interest receiver. The rent or interest he receives is paid for the use of a monopoly which not he, but a whole multitude of people created by their joint efforts.

It was inevitable that this differentiation of manager and capitalist should arise. It is part of the process of capitalist evolution due to machine industry. As competition led to waste in production, so it led to the cutting of profits among capitalists. To prevent this the massing of capital was necessary, by which the large capitalist could undersell his small rivals by offering, at price below anything they could afford to sell at, goods produced by machinery and distributed by a plexus of agencies initially too costly to any individual competitor to purchase or set on foot.

Now, for such massive capitals the contributions of several capitalists are needed, and hence has arisen the joint stock company, or "compagnie anonyme." Through this new capitalist agency a person in England can hold stock in an enterprise at the Antipodes which he has never visited, and never intends to visit, and which, therefore, he cannot "superintend" in any way. He and the other shareholders put in a manager, with injunctions to be economical. The manager's business is to earn for his employers the largest dividends possible; if he does not do so he is dismissed. The old personal relation between the worker and the employer is gone; instead thereof remains merely the cash nexus. To secure high dividends the manager will lower wages. If that is resisted, there will probably be either a strike or lockout. Cheap labor will be perhaps imported by the manager, and if the workpeople resist by intimidation or organized boycotting, the forces of the state (which they help to maintain) will be used against them. In the majority of cases they must submit. Such is a not unfair picture of the relation of capitalist to workmen today, the former having become an idle dividend-receiver. The dictum of orthodox political economy, uttered by so competent an authority as the late Professor Cairnes, runs:

"It is important on moral, no less than on economic grounds, to insist upon this, that no public benefit of any kind arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others on their behalf, where it is employed as capital, no doubt help to sustain industry; but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their own unprofitable lives. By all means, they must have their rents and interest, as it is written in the bond; but let them take their proper place as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing."—William Clarke.

PROPOSITION TO ORGANIZE AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

By R. A. Dague.

(Note.—I propose the enactment of the following bill into law.—R. A. Dague, Creston, Iowa).

A BILL

For an act to provide for the organization of the unemployed into an industrial army of the United States, and the maintenance of the same.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Section 1. The secretary of labor is hereby instructed to organize an Industrial Army of the Unemployed, and he shall recruit the same from all the states of the Union and District of Columbia, pro-rating the number of enlistments among the same according to the population, as nearly as may be practicable.

Section 2. Any able-bodied person aged 16 years or more may become a member of said army by applying to the secretary of labor or any other officer authorized by law to recruit for said army, and by subscribing to the following oath:

I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a native of, that my age is years, that I have been a resident of the United States years, and that I have no sufficient means of support except that derived from my manual daily labor; that I am out of regular employment and in immediate need of food and lodging; that I wish to enlist in the Industrial Army of the Unemployed for a term of three months; that I will, if accepted as a member of said army, obey all orders of my superiors in said army in the line of my duty; that I will render honest and true service by laboring in all peaceful pursuits wherever ordered to go by my superiors. I will be loyal to the government of the United States; I will obey its laws, honor its flag and participate in no lawlessness nor violence against peaceful citizens of the United States or their property.

Section 3. The secretary of labor is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint or cause to be appointed, a suitable person in each congressional district in the United States to act as a recruiting officer for said army.

Section 4. The duty of said recruiting officers shall be similar to that of like officers in the regular army, subject to such modifications and changes as the secretary of labor may make. They shall provide transportation to recruits from place of enlistment to such point as may be designated by the secretary of labor or his subordinate officer, charging the government of the United States with all expenses of such recruiting and transportation of said recruit. All money properly expended by counties, states, cities and districts in defraying necessary expenses of recruiting said industrial army and transporting said recruits to such rendezvous as is designated by the secretary of labor shall be refunded to said states, counties, cities or districts by the United States. The salaries of said recruiting officers for services as such duly performed, shall not be greater than the compensation paid officers who recruit for the regular army for like services.

Section 5. The secretary of labor shall have full authority to adopt such methods and measures to carry out the purpose and intent of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this act as may in his judgment be necessary, conforming as nearly as possible to the usages, laws and methods in force in the War De-

partment in recruiting the regular army in transporting said recruits from the place of their enlistment to their command, and in the payment of the wages of said recruits, subject to such modifications and restrictions as may be ordered by the President of the United States, who shall be commander-in-chief of the said industrial army.

Section 6. The duties of the industrial army shall be to follow peaceful pursuits and not war. Their labor shall be expended on harbors, forts, government buildings and grounds, in digging canals, irrigating deserts, and on any or all public works owned or controlled by the United States or by states, counties, districts and cities, as may be designated by Congress, the President or the secretary of labor.

Section 7. Each member of said industrial army, who has been a resident of the United States for five consecutive years or more, shall receive in lawful money for each day's labor of eight hours the minimum sum of two dollars (\$2) per day, and boarding and lodging, to be paid at the close of each week's service, and each member who has been a resident of the United States less than five years and more than three years shall receive board, lodging and one and one-half dollars (\$1.50) per day, and each member who has been a resident of the United States less than three years shall receive board, lodging and one dollar (\$1) per day, but no person not a native of the United States, who may arrive from a foreign country after the passage of this act and who enlists in the industrial army, shall receive as wages more than boarding, lodging and 25 cents per day till after he has been a resident of this country five consecutive years.

Section 8. This organization shall be designated as the Industrial Army of the United States. The enlistment in said army shall be for a term of three months, at the expiration of which time members shall be discharged. If a member's service has been uniformly good the mustering-out officer shall state that fact in the written discharge.

Section 9. Any member having served a full term of three months, and not having been discharged from said army for crimes committed or because of heinous offenses, may re-enlist a second, a third or any number of times upon complying to conditions required in the first enlistment.

Section 10. No fees shall be required in advance from said recruits here-in mentioned by reason of his volunteering to enlist in said industrial army. Every recruit sworn in shall be transported at the expense of the government to such rendezvous as may be designated by the secretary of labor, and the cost of such transportation shall be deducted from the first wages earned by said recruit.

Section 11. If any recruit, after taking the oath herein prescribed and after having been transported to the said camp or rendezvous, shall desert, or being able-bodied shall refuse to labor under directions of the duly constituted overseer as per his said oath and the provisions of this act, he shall be adjudged to be guilty of insubordination, and be dishonorably discharged from the industrial army and be denied the right of re-enlisting in said army for five years.

Section 12. All the rules, customs and discipline in force and effect for the organization, recruiting and maintenance of the regular army, including the payment of wages, shall, as far as applicable, be observed and enforced by the secretary of labor and his subordinates in organizing and maintaining the said industrial army, except as otherwise provided herein.

Section 13. Members of the industrial army shall not be required to bear firearms or other weapons of war, nor to wear any regulation uniform, but may wear the usual dress of the civilian, as best suits such member, and shall furnish his own apparel; neither shall they be required to perform drill duty, nor participate in dress parades, nor perform any marching except to and from their labor, nor do any manual labor other than what may be necessary to do in the ordinary and proper discharge of their peaceful duties as manual laborers, working eight hours a day.

Section 14. In case of the illness of any member, or bodily injury received from accident during his term of service, he shall be properly and humanely provided for in the government hospitals, and shall receive the professional services of regular army physician, and be given medical treatment, without expense to said individual. He shall also receive his full wages, as though able to perform the usual labor, while under the physician's care.

Section 15. The members of the industrial army shall be organized into companies of fifty, and each company shall be placed under the command of an overseer, whose official title shall be "Industrial Captain," which officer shall be selected from the membership of the industrial army; provided, however, that if no suitable overseer can be found in the ranks of the industrial army, then in that event, the secretary of labor or the state superintendent may appoint some other suitable person to act as captain; such officer shall be subject to removal from office by the secretary of labor or state superintendent at their pleasure.

Section 16. Each state in the Union and the District of Columbia shall constitute a division or zone for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. One superintendent shall be appointed by the President or secretary of labor for each state and district, whose official title shall be "Industrial colonel," who shall have command of the industrial army in his division, subject to the orders of the President or secretary of labor. He shall have authority to appoint such number of assistants or subordinates as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of the industrial army within his jurisdiction, said appointment of assistants to be subject to the approval or rejection by the secretary of labor.

Section 17. All official reports made by the captains shall be transmitted to the state commander, who in turn shall forward them with his own official report to the secretary of labor, such official reports to be made four times a year or oftener, if ordered by the secretary of labor.

Section 18. The officers of the industrial army shall be as follows: The President of the United States, commander-in-chief.

The secretary of labor, whose official duties shall be, as far as applicable, similar to the duties of the secretary of war.

The commissioned officers shall be one chief of staff, whose title shall be "industrial general," one "industrial adjutant general," one superintendent for each state and the District of Columbia, whose official titles shall be "industrial colonel."

The non-commissioned officers shall consist of as many overseers of companies as may be deemed to be necessary by the secretary of labor, and their official title shall be "industrial captains." The commissioned officers shall be appointed by the President, whose term of office shall be so long as the President may determine, not to exceed the date of the expiration of the President's term of office. The non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the industrial colonels, subject to the approval or disapproval of the secretary of labor.

Section 19. The salary of the officers hereinafter named shall be the sums designated, to-wit:

Table with 2 columns: Officer Title and Salary. Industrial general: \$250.00 per month; Industrial adjutant general: 200.00 per month; Industrial colonel: 150.00 per month; Industrial captains: 100.00 per month.

said salary being exclusive of traveling expenses, office rentals, stationery and wages of necessary assistants.

Section 20. Companies of fifty females shall have a female industrial captain and their labor shall be expended in publicly owned or managed industries suitable to be rendered by women.

Section 21. The duties of the industrial captains shall be to oversee and direct the labor of each member under his or her command, subject to the orders and authority of the secretary of labor or such other person as the

secretary may authorize to have the general supervision of the work to be done.

Section 22. The President of the United States shall have authority to temporarily suspend enlistments into the industrial army whenever the public interests should require such suspension.

Section 23. The secretary of labor shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apportion the number of enlistments allowed in the industrial army among the respective states and District of Columbia, according to the ratio of population of the same, as shown by the last census reports.

Section 24. If at any time there are a greater number of members of the industrial army in active service than can be profitably or suitably employed on works of the United States, the secretary of labor may detail and transport to any state, district, county or city in the United States, such number of members of said army as such state, district, county or city may apply for, to be employed on state, district, county or city works, and they shall perform labor for such state, district, county or city, receiving the same wages and being under the same restrictions and authority as though they labored for the United States, and in such cases the said state, district, county or city shall pay to the United States the wages earned by the members of said industrial army so detailed. The United States shall in all cases be responsible to the members of the industrial army for the full amount of their wages.

Section 25. No member of the industrial army legally qualified to vote shall be disfranchised by reason of his being a member of said army, nor lose his residence on account of his enlistment from the place of his enlistment, if he had attained a residence there prior to his going into the army, but all members applying for the privilege shall be granted ten days' absence on furlough by the industrial captain, to attend elections as follows, to-wit: Five clear days immediately preceding all national and state elections, and five days immediately after said elections to the end that he may, if he so desires, proceed to his place of residence and cast his ballot at said election. The said member of the industrial army thus accepting said furlough of ten days shall be paid his usual cash wage in full for the said ten days' absence, but the government shall be responsible for no expense incurred for his board, lodging or transportation to and from his home to attend said election.

Section 26. It shall be the duty of the secretary of labor to make an annual report to the President on the 1st day of February of each year, in which he shall set forth in detail a statement showing the number of enlistments and re-enlistments made in the industrial army; also the number of discharges therefrom, the amount of money expended for wages paid, the members of said army, from what states and districts the recruits were taken, their nativity, length of residence in the United States; also a complete exhibit of labor performed, at what places, on what works and the total value of the same during the calendar year ending December 31 preceding the date of said report.

Section 27. The President of the United States, on the recommendation of the secretary of labor, shall, if necessary to keep the industrial army constantly employed, purchase in the name of the United States farming lands, railways, manufactories, coal mines, oil and steel plants or other industrial enterprises of public utility. All expenditures provided for in this act shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Section 28. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 29. This act shall be in force and take effect on the 1st of January after its passage.

Note by the Author.

The statement has been made on good authority that now in times of profound peace, it is costing the United States six hundred millions of dollars annually to maintain our army and navy. We are expending in the construction of war ships alone \$30,000,000 a year. What is Uncle Sam doing for the unemployed, of which there are all the time several millions? Nothing. I propose that the Congress create and maintain an industrial army as well as a military one. The military army brings in no income. The industrial army would provide employment for every jobless man and woman, prevent untold poverty, misery, suffering and crime, and would not only save the nation \$600,000,000, which it costs to maintain our army and navy, but create that amount of wealth and much more, for the nation.

The labor of this vast army of workingmen, now lost, would be utilized and saved. Vagrancy, tramping and begging by able-bodied men would be lessened, for when men are well fed and housed and kept busy they are not inclined to violate law. There would be much less crime. Courts would have little to do, and the jails would have few inmates.

Surplus labor would be taken from the labor market, and other workingmen would receive better wages on account of the competition being less intense. The labor of the industrial army, expended on the public works of the United States and on the highways of the states, counties and cities would make this country famous for the excellency of those evidences of civilization.

Great sections of arid lands would be irrigated, canals would be dug, overflowing rivers dyked, harbors deepened, ships for commerce builded and prosperity nation-wide would prevail.

To the objection that it is not right to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor, let it be said that the history of the rise and fall of ancient nations teaches those who read aright this lesson—that great wealth having concentrated in the hands of the few produced such an unequal condition of society that one class rolled in opulence and luxury, while the other dragged through a mortal existence in squalor and wretchedness, and that these conditions went from bad to worse till the despondent poor, starving and maddened, rose up and despoiled the rich, and the government was destroyed and civilization greatly retarded. Even in this grand young republic the indications are not lacking that we are following in the footsteps of ancient nations that went to ruin from the causes alluded to. There is great destitution in the land and a growing discontent. Labor-saving machinery, trusts and great aggregations of wealth in the hands of a few have made it difficult for the workingman to live.

It has been stated that every year the terms of imprisonment of hundreds and thousands of convicts expire, and the men are discharged and sent adrift. They feel disgraced; the world looks upon them with suspicion; they are without money and courage; statistics show that a large per cent of them become either confirmed vagrants or desperate criminals. The government should aid these unfortunates in their efforts to reform. Make this bill a law and the ex-convicts would go into the industrial army and a great majority of them would become industrious, good citizens; the business of the criminal courts would be greatly lessened, and the state would get the benefit of the labor of many thousand men now lost. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the rich and prosperous to give their assent to so reasonable a law, which would give employment to the despondent unemployed, rather than to go on heedlessly amassing mountains of wealth with the delusive idea that they are entitled to all the fruits of the labor of others that they can, by hook or crook, possess themselves of without actually violating the statute law, and that the destitution and misery of their fellow-man is no concern of theirs. The interests of the whole human family are indissolubly linked together. There are great national industrial and political storms, sometimes as well as destructive atmospheric cyclones.

Creston, Iowa.

R. A. DAGUE.



PEACE CONFERENCE BURLESQUES.

It may be that the various trust investigations that have been successively staged for the last twenty years or so cannot be surpassed for farcical asininity, but at least they have a close second, if not an equal rival, in the so-called peace conferences that are held from time to time.

The other day one of these burlesques was staged in St. Louis, with Carnegie in the rôle of leading clown. Andrew began, as usual, by declaring that war was practically impossible; that the nations were almost within sight of the goal of permanent peace, and that to Wilson and his administration would fall the glory of establishing world peace, definitely and permanently.

The safest life for a young man, he declared, was enlistment in the army or navy. Industrial workers ran far greater risks to life and limb than the soldier or marine, who in the future would have nothing to do but parade. The military profession today was the freest of all from danger of violent death.

This lets Andrew out from those ugly charges of furnishing rotten armor plate to the navy, for, if it is never to be tested in battle, a few hundred blowholes more or less are of no consequence. The fact that more men have been killed in his establishments in making it than will ever be killed in fighting from behind it is of course merely a feature of the inevitable risks of industry.

And while Andrew was emitting these sounds from his blowhole, Wilson was warning California against the danger of involving the United States in a war with Japan, Austria was threatening Montenegro with war, and all the great nations of Europe, armed to the teeth, were watching keenly the developments in the Balkans, where within the last few months 150,000 soldiers have died violent deaths on the battlefield. All these things, to say nothing of the 500,000 men who lost their lives on land and sea in the recent war between Japan and Russia, seemed as if they were not, as if they had never occurred in the mind of this fatuous old man.

To a questioner who asked about Japan, he replied that Japan had nineteen battleships and the United States had thirty-three, and more coming, thus suddenly switching to the point of view of the jingo, who assert that peace can only be assured by the possession of a stronger navy than the other fellow, an interesting illustration of how extremes meet, and both the pacifist and the jingo ultimately reach the same viewpoint.

One jingo, who declared that the United States was "in mortal terror of Japan," was promptly squelched by Andrew calling on all the delegates who weren't in mortal terror to stand up, and practically the whole body, 1,500 in number, rose to their feet. "There," exclaimed Andrew triumphantly after exhibiting "the United States" to his challenger, "you see, nobody is in mortal terror but you." The jingo at once subsided in the face of this material proof of bravery.

Carnegie was to have presided at an afternoon meeting in which the question of disarmament was to have been discussed, but was so exhausted with his morning effort that he had to pass it up, so the entertainment closed with the morning session.

These peace conferences, however, are beginning to drag and stale on the public, and are fast losing their power both as an attraction and as a method of keeping great men like Carnegie in the spotlight. There has been a little too much of them, and the fooling, though excellent in its way, is becoming rather wearisome. Something new is wanted.

A newer and more spectacular stunt could be devised by taking advantage of the dancing mania now prevalent. Carnegie, in full Highland costume, doing the turkey trot in a fashionable cabaret, in the character, say, of "The Universal Peace Kid," might get off to a new start, and considerably improve the attractive features of his entertainment. Suitable "topical" songs could easily be provided, and the effect on peace of the world not diminished in the least, nor the actual folly of the whole proceeding visibly increased.—New York Call.

THE PATRIOTISM OF PROFIT.

The profit system knows no Fatherland! Ever since the rise to domination of the bourgeois, it has been their custom to disregard everything in their mad race for profits. Indeed, when it suited their purposes best, they were ever ready to plunge their beloved country into a disastrous war. In order to enrich the merchant class, the United States was plunged into a war with Spain. England sacrificed some of her noblest sons to fight the Boers, and for a purely commercial reason. In every country the same has been true.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the German Reichstag, exposed modern patriotism when he disclosed the fact that the hostility between France and Germany had been caused by the manufacturers of munitions of war, who, through a bought press, sent out war scares, bribed officials of the War Department and in other ways sought to create a favorable public opinion for larger appropriations for war purposes. More money spent preparing for war means more men in the field, more guns and more powder to be purchased and consequently more profits for the coffers of the cannon and powder kings.

It is a cold-blooded, brutal business. But "business is business," and knows no country. It makes little difference to the capitalist where his money comes from, nor does he concern himself with the fact that to enrich him, a whole nation groans under the burden of excessive taxes for war purposes. Business for the munition manufacturers is best when war threatens a country. And so, when natural causes fail, artificial measures are employed to stir up hatred and strife.

Socialists have always pointed out the economic basis of war. They have shown how, in their search for foreign markets, to dispose of their surplus goods, the commercial interests demand wars. In the German exposé, a direct connection between selling products and creating war sentiment has been clearly shown. France and Germany are in a turmoil over the disclosures. Let us hope that it will make the great mass of people clearly see the revolting cruelty of the whole capitalist system of profit taking.

We do not nor can we blame the Krupp officials. They did what every business concern is doing—trying to create a market to dispose of their wares. Herr Von Reventlow, the famous naval, military and political authority, admitted this when he said, "What the Krupps stooped to is only what is done in every industry." Thus we see the connection between business and war. Capitalism, the mother of a thousand evils, is responsible. The incentive to make money is the compelling force that has no regard for national boundaries or even for religions. Only by the abolition of capitalism will we abolish war—for, by the immutable law of cause and effect, remove capitalism and the need for war will have vanished.—New Times.

DOING THE DIRTY WORK.

Need Not Worry the Anti-Socialists—Many Are Qualifying for It Right Now.

"Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" is a question frequently put to Socialist orators.

Who, I would like to know, does the dirty work under capitalism? Let us see. They are: The tradesman, who, in order to maintain his profits, adulterates his food products to the danger of the public health. Is not that dirty work?

The journalist, who, in order to earn his bread, is compelled to express views to which he is opposed. Is not that dirty work?

The doctor who retards the recovery of his patient in order to prolong his visits and increase his fees. Is not that dirty work?

The schoolmaster who fills the heads of his pupils with a heap of balderdash, which stultifies their minds and prevents them from thinking. Is not that dirty work?

The parson who teaches his flock to be satisfied with the places in life to which they have been called, blinding them to their real interests. Is not that dirty work?

The patent medicine manufacturer who sells a worthless compound which he guarantees a cure for all ills that flesh is heir to. Is not that dirty work?

The lawyer who bleeds his trustful client ignorant of the ways of the law. Is not that dirty work?

The member of Parliament, who, having at election time posed as a Democrat, supports only legislation in the interests of his own class and against that of the people he is supposed to represent. Is not this dirty work?

The newspaper folk who in their columns praise commodities they know to be worthless in return for an advertisement order. Is not that dirty work?

The wretched blackleg, who, himself, on the verge of starvation, helps to frustrate the just agitation of his fellow-workmen for higher wages and better conditions of labor. Is not that dirty work?

The prostitute who, debarred from all honest means of supporting herself, is compelled to sell her body in the street. Is not that dirty work?

The judge who passes a heavy sentence on his prisoner who has committed a theft in order to save his wife and children from hunger. Is not that dirty work?

The workgirl, who, on pain of dismissal, sacrifices her honor at the bidding of her vicious employer. Is not that dirty work?

The plausible and unscrupulous company promoter whose speculations by robbing them of their hard-won savings, brings countless families to ruin. Is not that dirty work?

The theatrical manager who, for the sake of lucre, produces plays which he knows to be a perversion of truth? Is not that dirty work?

The soldier, who otherwise unable to maintain himself, has to take part in a war which he knows to be unjust. Is not that dirty work?

And so on ad infinitum.
Who is there, I ask, who under capitalism does not do dirty work?—Herbert, in the Labor Leader, Great Britain.

PEACE! PEACE!

The President and his Cabinet have been devoting their several talents to the framing of a diplomatic reply to the Japanese protest against the action of the Legislature of California in excluding certain aliens from the privilege of owning land in that state in contravention of the Japanese interpretation of the existing treaty between the two governments.

There has been an international peace conference in session at St. Louis. In New York, a committee, with the "Godspeed" of the administration at Washington and the blessing of eminent churchmen, has been arranging to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of uninterrupted peace between the United States and Great Britain.

On every hand we find the proponents of peace active to prevent a clash of arms between nations. But while they cry "peace!" abroad there is strife within their own household, to which they pay no heed. The press dispatches have told briefly, and without emphasis upon the facts, that in the state of West Virginia the constitution and the laws have been suspended and a military dictatorship established. Citizens have been tried by drum-head courtmartial and sentenced to the penitentiary; the liberty of the press has been overthrown and the state completely Russianized. We quote from a Huntington dispatch under date of May 9th to the Free Press:

"Members of the National Guard today raided the newspaper plant of the Socialist-Labor Star and arrested the editor, W. J. Thompson, and his two assistants, Elmer Rumble and W. H. Gillespie. The newspaper recently attacked Governor Hatfield in connection with the coal strike difficulties."

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government. The constitution itself is supreme in every state. Yet what are the facts? The government of West Virginia is as despotic and as arbitrary as the government of Huerta and Diaz in the City of Mexico—a government which the administration at Washington refuses to recognize, while it tolerates the government set up by the mine-owning oligarchy

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS AT LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
City and County of Denver, } ss.
In the County Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting to Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill and Patrick O'Neill, the said Mary Sayres residing in New York, Maggie O'Neill in Chicago, Michael B. O'Neill in North Dakota and the residence of Hugh and Patrick O'Neill and their heirs, if any, being unknown, non-resident heirs at law of the said Hugh O'Neill, Deceased:

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased, who resided in the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1913, was this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, presented to the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Hugh O'Neill, deceased, by John M. O'Neill, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Hugh O'Neill died possessed of personal property in this County, all of said personal property supposed to be worth \$18,000.00; that said instrument bears date of April 7th, A. D. 1911, and is signed by George Bogart and

H. I. Foskett as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said Hugh O'Neill; that said Hugh O'Neill in and by said instrument devises unto Mary, Maggie, John, Mack and Charles O'Neill all of said estate share and share alike; that the said John M. O'Neill of the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof.

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are therefore notified to be and appear before the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Denver, on Monday, June ninth, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the Court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Thomas L. Bonfils, Clerk of the County Court within and for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said Court at Denver, in said County and State, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

THOMAS L. BONFILS,
Clerk.
(Seal) By K. P. MACE, Deputy.
First publication May 8, 1913.
Last publication May 29, 1913.

in West Virginia in defiance of the constitution that the workers may be held in the virtual slavery against which they have revolted.

Mr. Bryan, who once protested that "you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns!" is silent. President Wilson is writing magazine articles on the "New Freedom" and protesting that we shall have no "masters." Congress is in session and has voted that funds which never have been used to prosecute workmen under the provisions of the anti-trust law, shall not be so used in the life of the appropriation. But no voice has been raised against the overthrow of constitutional government in West Virginia and no sign made that these men, who profess to be inspired by the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, purpose to make any move to secure the striking miners of West Virginia and their sympathizers and supporters in their constitutional rights and establish a republican form of government, as they are under solemn oath to do when once it shall be subverted in any state of the American union. It still makes a difference whose ox is gored.—Milwaukee Leader.

MOST ABSOLUTE ATHEISM.

George D. Herron in May Metropolitan.

There can be no true understanding of Socialism apart from the recognition that society, by the system of social production for private profit, is divided into two classes, engaged in perpetual war with each other; one producing and the other an exploiting class. Substantially stated, the present organization of the world is in order that a comparatively few may compel the labor of the many, and appropriate its fruits. Existing political institutions have no other end than this private seizure of social production, over and above the lowest scale of living which labor can be coerced into accepting. That the capitalist works, does not argue against the existence of his class. Or that the ruler works, does not argue against the parasitical nature of his position. The work of the capitalist consists in the exploitation of the real producer; the work of the ruler consists in the defense of the property of the capitalist—without which capitalist the ruler could not be. And between the workers and the class that possesses itself of their product, there can be neither identity of interest nor social peace.

Nor ought there to be. It is an utterly irrational and immoral society, an insanely wasteful industrial arrangement, by which the bulk of the world's population is engaged in producing wealth it is never to enjoy. It is really a world of slaves we are living in; and freedom, either of labor or spirit, is a fiction. Free labor and free men have no existence apart from a community of ownership and interest in production. As the work of the world is now carried on, the production of things proceeds through the destruction of human beings, soul and body. And to close our eyes to this, to consent to a society that divides mankind into owners and workers, masters and servants, rich and poor, governors and governed, is indeed a hopeless infidelity toward life; is the most absolute atheism of which man can be guilty.

POVERTY NO LONGER NECESSARY.

Cause of Misery Lies Not With Nature, But With Capitalist Ownership of Industry.

Looking for work is a queer thing to do when work is all around. There are acres of idle land everywhere calling for labor that they may yield their increase, and tools are here in abundance. "Why don't the unemployed take them and cut down the forests that the Creator has placed here for the satisfaction of mankind, and build homes there to enjoy the blessings of life and be happy?"

You are hungry? Well, the land from which all food is produced is here, and here also are the forces of nature that the genius of man has controlled to quicken into life the wonderful machines built by the man in overall's that enable you to produce in such abundance. They are your heritage from the culture of the ages and the machines that you workers built belong to you, the builders. You need boots and shoes. Countless cattle roam the prairies; they are for the use of man; take them and put their hides on the vessels you have built, convey them to the cities where men do most congregate and build their factories to fashion them into the things that you desire.

Use the land that the Creator has placed here for all the children of men and build houses and railroads, that you may exchange with your brothers the thing that each produces and the other needs for the advantage of all; but don't weary yourselves looking for work when all the resources and all the things you need to work are before and around you in abundance.

Nature is plethoric. She runs riot in abundance, and wastes in disuse more than enough to feed the world. "Scarcity of work." There is no scarcity in nature, and man is ever unsatisfied and always willing to labor to satisfy his desire. And there is no scarcity of tools. Machines are rusting and factories are stopped while men are unemployed and hungry. So it is not the fault of labor and it is not the fault of tools. The fault is that men and women have not access to the tools and land by which they earn their living. They cannot nowadays use their own tools and dispose of the finished product to the consumer. That is a back number. Those days are gone forever, and a better, because more efficient, method is ours. We produce socially the things we need, so we must go socially and take them that we may use them again together and exchange fairly the products of labor, so that unemployment and poverty shall cease and abundance and happiness shall reign in place of misery and hunger; and the children on the green earth, which is their birthright, shall have opportunity to grow more beautiful, more pure and strong, and mankind shall dwell together in justice and peace and in the prosperity and happiness of all.—Norman Daxbury, in Brewery Workers' Journal.

In Memoriam.

Globe, Arizona, May 7, 1913.

Whereas, Brother James H. Tresider, a staunch and loyal member of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M., has departed this life, being taken without warning, while in the full strength and vigor of life; and,

Whereas, We mourn the loss of our brother, whose place cannot be filled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing mother and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we continue the work of which he was a champion until such time as men shall not be cheaper than timbers nor human life of less value than dollars; and, be it also.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his mother, a copy spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

H. E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE PRYNN,
E. B. SIMANTON,

Committee.

(Seal)



POETICAL



COULD LOVE BUT RULE.

Martha Shepard Lippincott.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."
How true these words have proved to be:
How many made forlorn.
How lack of love and charity
Have filled the world with woe.
O! would that men would ever learn
Christ's mercy, sweet, to know!

How souls so innocent of crime
Have such injustice known,
And those who held controlling hand
So little mercy shown.
'Tis sad how avarice and greed
Have so much sorrow brought,
When all might be such happiness
Were Christ's sweet lessons taught.

O! when shall love e'er rule the world,
And make life sweet, indeed,
To fill our lives with peace and joy
And blessings that we need?
When shall man's inhumanity
To kindness e'er be changed,
So that for love and happiness
Our lives may be arranged?

TO WEED CALIFORNIA.

Agnes Thecia Fair.

They live in a company house;
They trade at a company store;
Whenever these poor slaves dance
It must be on a company floor.
They sleep in company cots;
They wash in company tubs;
The company is so "good"—
Say these poor, helpless dubs.
Their wives are company too;
They wash for company men;
They go to church, to be sure;
They all have company sin.
The preacher is company too;
He trades at the company store:
He gets the best they have—
He's never in debt—what's more.
They read the company Press;
They believe in the Stripes and the Stars;
The sheriff comes out with a club
And lands them behind the bars.
The company owns the school;
The teacher is company too;
She works to get her pay—
What else is a teacher to do?
No meetings are held in the street;
No meetings are held in the shop.
Company mules like work;
Why should the dollars stop?
The slave-drivers whip their mules;
The whistle has beat the lash,
And tho' they work from sun to sun,
They never have any cash.

FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK.

By Herbert Kauffman.

Thus is it down on Beelzebub's books:
"August the seventeenth—Isabel Brooks;
Blonde, splendid figure; big violet eyes;
Dimples; fair coloring; feet of small size;
Home in the country; her parents quite poor;
Character excellent; morals still pure;
Came to the city today and found work;
Wages five dollars; department clerk."
Wages five dollars! To last seven days!
Three for a miserable hallroom she pays;
Two nickels daily the street car receives;
One dollar forty for eating that leaves.
One-forty has such a long ways to reach—
Twenty-one banquets at seven cents each.
There! Every penny of wage has been spent—
Squandered for feasting and riding and rent.
Spendthrift. She doesn't remember life's ills.
How in the world will she pay doctor's bills?
What if she's furloughed (there's always a chance)?
Isabel ought to save up in advance.
Hold! We've not mentioned her clothes; she must wear
Dresses, hats, shoes, stockings, ribbons for hair—
How did she get them? Suppose that we stop.
Perhaps it's well if we let the thing drop.
You good mathematicians may figure it out;
It's a matter of figures or figure, no doubt.
Carry this picture; it's better, I'm sure:
"Character excellent, morals still pure."
What else is written we won't try to see;
Beelzebub thinks much the same as we.
Why, as I live! There's a tear in his eye!
What in Hell can make Beelzebub cry?
Surely the devil is feeling his age;
Look what he's writing on Isabel's page:
"Virtue's a luxury hard to afford
When a girl hasn't money enough for her board."

—Woman's World.

TRIM YOUR LAMP ON THE ALTAR.

William. E. Hanson. Butte, Montana.

Trim the lamp on the altar of Reason,
That its rays may pierce through the night,
That for thousands of years has flourished,
And has given "priestcraft" its might.
Your minds have been bound and fettered
By submission and blind belief,
Like sheep have been led to the slaughter,
Believed it "sin," if ye sought relief.

These men who call themselves "holy"
Have enslaved your reason for gain,
Have made you believe in a Heaven,
And to which you aspire in vain.
But, if you suffer and labor,
While they flourish in comfort on earth,
They promise you "glory eternal"
And a new and sinless birth.

They have made you believe in a "Something,"
Of which they know nothing at all.
They have clouded your longing and senses
With a sombre and funeral pall;
They have fed you on rank superstition,
Have perverted the teachings of God.
They claim a power Almighty,
And traffic on those 'neath the sod.

They claim the Creator has called them
To preach of "His Saving Grace."
How do they know that it was His voice,
Did they speak to Him, face to face?
If He gave to them His orders,
Tells them what is His will,
Why do they prey on our scanty wage;
Why does not God pay the bill?

This greedy horde have ye feasted
And clothed them in fine array,
Have housed them in princely splendor,
For 'tis ye who have always to pay.
Trim the lamp on the Altar of Reason,
Turn this priest-haunted night into day;
Tell this celibate horde "they must labor,"
Instead of on ignorance prey.

Trust not in the words they utter;
No God ever made their laws.
Like Minotaurs, they are greedy,
For wealth for their insatiable maws.
Their vaunted religion and power,
Which they ever have used as a lash,
Amounts to just this, and they know it:
"Dimes and dollars," but all "COLD CASH."

LAWS DIVINE?

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

Oh, holy man, with tonsured head,
Will you answer the questions I ask?
As you and my Father in Heaven are friends,
'Tis your duty as well as your task.
Why has He ordained that you live in ease,
While I shovel and muck in the mine;
You wear broadcloth, while I wear jeans;
Is that one of His laws divine?

Your bed is luxurious; I have a cot.
You live in a realm of cheer;
You sip the very choicest of wine;
I am lucky to have common beer.
And one other fact I wish to impress:
You're an epicure when you dine.
I dig down in my tin dinner pail;
Is that one of His laws divine?

By church law you are my Father on Earth,
And He is my Father in Heaven;
Two fathers so blind to their son in distress,
To whom nothing ever is given.
You preach submission and patience to me,
For a price, give a blessing benign,
Which you can withhold if I have not the price.
Is that one of His laws divine?

You claim to represent Christ on earth,
Who had but one garment to wear;
You wear purple and linen and golden weaves,
Soft tissues and laces rare.
Your round, sleek faces and soft white hands
Of worry and work show no sign,
While mine are blistered, knotty and red.
Is that one of His laws divine?

Year in, year out, I slave and toil,
An honest existence to make;
I must pray while you prey, be content,
While most of my earnings you take.
For the Father above, with all His love,
But of which I see never a sign,
Says I must be content with my station in life.
Is that one of His laws divine?

From cover to cover "The Book" I have read,
And I find that your words are not true.
You are teaching a creed that is cruel, unjust;
I'm no longer submissive to you.
I smile at your ranting, your "power" I scorn,
Though my soul to hell you consign,
I have faith in a cause that is real and right,
And a law that is ever divine.

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 the western states including Alaska, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, and Utah. Columns include No., Name, Meet'g Night, President, Secretary, P.O. Box, and Address.

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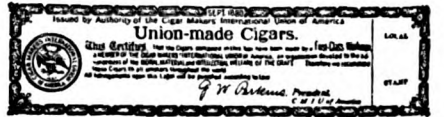
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