

LABOR
PRODUCES
ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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DENVER, COLO

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WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D.,.....19....

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.

Department

Occupation

FINED.

Lane, Nevada, Feb. 22, 1910.

Editor Miners: Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Lane Miners' Union No. 251 a fine of \$25.00 was placed against R. N. Cowan for repeatedly refusing to deposit his card in this local. He is an engineer, age 52, 5 feet 10 inches, wears a beard.

FRANK J. COX,
Secretary No. 251.

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Goldroad, Arizona, Feb. 24, 1910.

Editor Miners: Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of this local the following names were ordered unfair and published in Miners' Magazine: L. W. Lizon, C. M. Lizon, H. H. Shuck, for misinforming the officers of this local in getting admittance thereto.

By order of Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M.
ULRICH GRILL,
(Seal) Secretary.

DECLARED FAIR.

Skidoo, California, Feb. 23, 1910.

Miners' Magazine:

You are hereby notified that Peter A. Blunt has paid the twenty-five dollar fine that was imposed upon him by this union and is now a member in good standing. The fine that was placed upon Miano Lares has been lifted by a recent vote of this local. There were some extenuating circumstances in his case and as he has always been a loyal union man, it was decided that we acted too hastily.

Fraternally yours,

RICHARD J. RYAN,
Financial Secretary.

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Corbin, Montana, Feb. 21, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Corbin Miners' and Millmen's Union No. 191, W. F. M., held Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1910, the following were fined ten dollars and declared unfair to organized labor: Mike Gilroy, Tom Gilroy, Mike Judge and Angus Hackshaw. These men left the jurisdiction of above local after working for over a month, without a paid-up card and had been warned by our delegates and by notices that a fine would be placed against any man for such an offense. They seem, therefore, to disregard the by-laws and constitution of the W. F. M. Secretaries of locals are requested to keep watch for them. These men are likely to be found in Butte, Montana, or Bisbee, Arizona.

By order of Corbin M. & M. U. No. 191, W. F. M.

JAMES BELCHER,

Secretary.

THE SNOW SLIDES in the Northwest recently have resulted in the death of more than a score of miners.

WHEN THE WORKINGMAN raises his voice to demand his rights, the capitalist enters the courts and gets an injunction.

THE LABORING PEOPLE unable to buy meat, and dogs wearing diamond collars, are evidences of that glorious "prosperity" that was promised during the national political campaign of 1908.

A MAN in New York was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment for breaking into a drug store and stealing a drink of whisky. He should have stolen a distillery and he would then be eligible for nomination and election to the New York legislature.

THE STRIKE at the steel works at Bethlehem, Pa., brought out the state constabulary. As Mr. Schwab, through his political pull, has contracts with the government and as he is likewise a plunger at the gambling dens of Monte Carlo, he is certainly entitled to the use of the Pennsylvania Cossacks.

THERE IS NOW on foot a movement to amalgamate the Wood Workers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters into one organization. The sentiment of industrial unionism is growing, as men in the crafts and trades realize the helplessness of being disunited.

EIGHTY BRICK-LAYERS quit work in the coke plant of the steel trust in South Chicago, on the grounds that the trust was hiring scab laborers. Such action on the part of the brick-layers demonstrates that a time is coming in the near future when labor will stand together in one solid body, regardless of crafts or trades.

POST, the far-famed sawdust king and fodder celebrity of Battle Creek, Michigan, is now being denounced by a number of his brother business men and even the local papers of Battle Creek are pouring the hot shot into the demented fanatic who has been charged with importing peanut shells to his food foundry. It is reported that, regardless of Post's opposition to unionism, Battle Creek now boasts of 1,200 members of organized labor, and from present indications the town that has belonged to the union smasher for years bids fair to become thoroughly organized.

THE PEOPLE have asked that a postal savings bank bill be enacted into law in order that the small depositor may find a place for his or her savings that will be reasonably secure from the "frenzied financier." But the postal savings bank wanted by the people will not be established. If a postal savings bank is established it will merely be an agency of the government to collect the savings of the masses of the people, to be turned over to such moneyed princes as Morgan or Rockefeller.

IN THE EVIDENCE submitted to the State Board of Arbitration of the state of Illinois it was shown that switchmen are worked sixteen hours per day and that the majority of them must carry their lunches in their pockets and eat while working. It was disclosed that switchmen of Chicago scarcely ever see their children except in sleep, and business men who were called before the arbitration board testified that the wives of the switchmen seldom bought anything in the line of meat save "liver, kidneys and hearts."

Such evidence is certainly complimentary to the insatiable greed of railroad corporations.

ONE OF THE STRIKERS in Philadelphia was charged with throwing a brick, immediately arrested, rushed into court, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of six years. Justice was certainly meted out swiftly to the miscreant who assaulted the majesty of the law by throwing a brick. But the criminals who robbed the state of Pennsylvania in the construction of a state capitol building, and the criminals who stole the streets of the "City of Brotherly Love" have never been arrested, nor will they be brought before the bar of justice.

The majesty of the law is only upheld when the malefactor belongs to that vast multitude that suffer the pangs of poverty.

THE MAN who joins a labor union and then sits with folded hands, waiting for his wages to be increased, his hours of labor reduced, etc., may be compared to a farmer who plants his seed and leaves the crop to make itself without any cultivation. It is easy to foresee that the result in either case will be disappointment.—Exchange.

No truer sentiment was ever made by a labor journal. The officers of a labor organization can do but little without the active support of the membership. The man who enters a labor organization without contributing his energies towards making his local union a virile living force is but drift-wood and fails to comprehend the magnitude of the battle that must be fought ere the toiling millions can boast of real liberty.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a communication from James Kirwan, member of the executive board, on the situation in the Black Hills. It will be seen that the mine operators are still endeavoring to recruit men to take the places of their locked-out employes and that at Terry, an injunction has been issued restraining the locked-out men from in any way interfering with those who accept employment. The vast majority of the miners of the Black Hills are standing firm and seem to feel confident that the lock-out can be defeated if the necessary support is rendered towards taking care of the families whom the operators have determined to starve into submission. If the lock-out prevails, then unionism is strangled to death in the mining district of South Dakota. The Western Federation of Miners and organized labor in general must win in this battle or else individual liberty is a corpse in the Black Hills.

THE "OUTLOOK," the magazine which has a monopoly on the mental outbursts of Theodore Roosevelt, has spoken and gives its approval to the fine of \$222,000 that was levied by a court against the United Hatters. On account of the editorial utterances of the Outlook a prominent "labor leader" identified with the American Federation of Labor has declared that Roosevelt must be an enemy of organized labor and that the time has come when the laboring people must sever their affiliations with the old parties and unite politically by themselves.

It is an indication of awakened intelligence when a "labor leader" becomes conscious of the fact that Roosevelt is no friend of unionism. When the "labor leader" can penetrate the mask of hypocrisy worn by Teddy, there is hope that the rank and file of organized labor will likewise become alive to the enmity of the man who once welcomed the departed railroad wizard to Washington to scan his message to Congress. The man who secured the nomination of Taft in a Republican convention, who was identified with the Alton deal and who trampled on the eight-hour law of New York, can scarcely be looked upon by any sane man as friendly to the class who are forced by economic conditions to wage a ceaseless battle for justice.

THE INDICATIONS are that the present Congress will not increase postage on second-class mail matter, as desired by President Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

The widespread agitation inaugurated by a number of muck-raking magazines, a few dailies, the International Typographical Union and the labor and Socialist press aroused the country quite thoroughly and had its effect upon members of Congress, who are nearly always ready to avert a storm.

The house committee on postoffices reported the appropriation bill without any provision for increases on second-class rates, and it is doubtful whether an amendment can be slipped in providing for a raise in rates. If such a proposition is sprung it is likely that a fine row will be precipitated, as there are Congressmen prepared to introduce amendments providing for investigations regarding the relationship between the government and the railways, and to secure information why Canada and other countries have cheaper postal rates than the United States and report a surplus instead of a deficit.

A Washington correspondent announces that when one Congressman threatened to fight for an inquiry about postoffice business in foreign countries and probe the United States government's dealings with railways, Postmaster-General Hitchcock became docile enough to eat out of his hand and abandoned his gallery play.

However, eternal vigilance is the price of freedom of speech and the press, and there should be no relaxation in the efforts of those who are opposed to political jugglers to clinch their victory, not only to prevent an increase in postal rates, but to demand that the government reduce the cost to the same level at least that obtains in monarchical countries.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were unanimously adopted by the Miners' Union at last night's meeting:

To the Officers and Members Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners:

We, the undersigned committee appointed to draft resolutions, submit the following:

Whereas, A certain number of engineers, having organized a dual union to Engineers' union No. 83, Western Federation of Miners, are attempting to again create strife and discord in this community by attempting to shut down the mines and thereby throw 10,000 miners out of work in this community, together with the smelters at Great Falls and Anaconda; therefore, be it

Resolved, We, the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby most emphatically and unanimously support Engineers' Union No. 83, Western Federation of Miners, in maintaining their jurisdiction over all engineers, firemen and pumpmen in Silver Bow county; and be it further

Resolved, That we request any members of the Western Federation of Miners to fill all vacancies which may occur under the jurisdiction of Engineers' Union No. 83, Western Federation of Miners, if called upon to do so; and be it further

Resolved, That we condemn the action of these disrupters in continuing dissension and strife in the ranks of organized labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given the public press for publication and a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine. (Signed)

ED HUGHES,
JOHN VICKERS,
JOHN C. LOWNEY,
Committee.

DAN HOLLAND, President.
AL McCLELLAN, Secretary.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S ALLIANCE of Aberdeen, South Dakota, has decreed that unionism must be banished from that city and has issued the following:

"Gentlemen: The Business Men's Alliance of Aberdeen has made the following demands on all union men in its employ with the understanding that to refuse to sign will result in their discharge from employment:

"Aberdeen, S. D.,191..

"I hereby withdraw from Union No....., of Aberdeen, S. D., and instruct the officers of said union to cancel my membership therein, and in consideration of the agreement upon the part of the employers of labor in my particular trade or avocation in Aberdeen, to pay the approximate wage scale which is being paid elsewhere under like conditions of cost of living, I hereby agree not to unite with or become a member of any labor union organized in Aberdeen subsequent to Jan. 1, 1909.

"This agreement to hold good for three years from date thereof."

The workingman who pays a tribute to the Declaration of Independence and boasts of his constitutional rights and liberties has but little conception of the industrial despotism that makes him a slave. The very fact that business men can come together in an organization and decree that laboring people shall not become members of a labor organization is conclusive proof of the weakness of the labor movement as at present constructed.

If the solidarity of labor was consummated, no working man would be told by an organization of business men that he must sever

his connection with a union.

Will the working class ever wake up?

The "Social Barrier."

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch from New York makes interesting reading:

"New York, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Alma Webster Powell, musician, vocalist, lawyer, social reformer and ardent suffragette, played a mean trick on some susceptible men at her home, 915 President street, Brooklyn, a week ago.

"She invited to her home two young women—poor girls—from the East Side, dressed each of them in one of her most beautiful gowns and bedecked them with expensive jewelry and then introduced them to a number of wealthy and fashionable folk. Several of the men present, one a count and another a millionaire, were decidedly smitten with the young strangers and sought permission to call on them at their homes. The experiment, Mrs. Powell says, simply shows that wealth and false pride form the social barrier.

"Mrs. Powell told of the incident last night at a suffragette meeting in East New York. The meeting was under the auspices of the Socialist party of Kings county. After an impassioned plea of votes for women, the speaker said:

"A week ago, the evening of Washington's birthday, I took two girls from the East Side to my house. I had a very select gathering there and I wished to prove my contention that a cultured poor girl is as much of a lady as a cultured rich girl. They wore my gowns and my jewels and I introduced them to all my friends.

"Count Frederich Strensch, who lives at the Hotel Majestic in Manhattan, was present and was very attentive to them. Another man, whose fortune is estimated at \$8,000,000, also was much taken by them. Not one of my guests knew their social position."

"Mrs. Powell also told of another occasion when she had dressed her cook in an expensive gown and introduced her to some of her guests.

"She had a stunning figure and made a decided impression," said Mrs. Powell, "but she did not feel at ease and soon returned to her kitchen."

The above dispatch from New York, giving a report of the manner in which a social leader among women imposed upon her guests, will be admitted as an unusual proceeding, but establishes beyond every question of doubt that there is a broad and deep chasm between the rich and poor.

The two factory girls, taken from the East Side to the home of a queen in society and dressed in her gowns and jewels, showed as much culture and refinement as though they had been brought up in an atmosphere of aristocracy. Their culture and refinement was of such a superb character that not even a blue-blooded count or a multi-millionaire could detect the proletaire in the working girls garbed in robes of fashion and bedecked with the gems of a "lady."

But had this count or multi-millionaire discovered that the working girls dressed in the height of fashion were but impoverished victims of the working class, there would have been an eruption, and instead of the titled gentleman and moneyed man being smitten by the charms, "culture" and "refinement" of the working girls, there would have been a sneer of contempt and scorn on their lips that would have baffled the brush of the painter to portray.

Wealth is certainly the "social barrier" that rises between the Croesus and the Lazarus. The mansion and the hovel are not built side by side.

Under our social system, there is a vast difference between silk and cotton.

A Harmless Editorial.

THE GLARING CORRUPTION that infests Chicago has at times brought forth editorials of a general character in a few daily journals in order that the people might be made to believe that such journals were arrayed against all the vices and evils that threaten the moral standard of this city.

These "molders of public opinion" have, however, been very careful in avoiding the publication of the names of the criminals and have likewise refrained from stating specifically the particular crimes of which they have been guilty.

The Chicago Tribune some time ago gave expression to its editorial wrath against corruption in the following language:

"For months the Tribune has burrowed in the amazing labyrinth of graft, gaudy, sordid, picturesque and devilish, and it has discovered vileness so awful as to beget horrid laughter.

"It has found great creatures with gold-crowned heads and reeking with offal about the knees. It has traced the stature of the whole monster.

"Yesterday a little noise flushed the covey and frightened the vultures.

"That makes but little difference. So many are in the trap that those who will escape the penalties of the law will be driven in desperation to their coops in other cities or to that oblivion in which live some former chiefs of police.

"So far as the Tribune can learn only one of the inspectors is

clean handed, and of but one other has the Tribune not heard evidence sufficient to convince any man that the rest are uniformed maggots, fattening on corruption and blackmail. Swine reveling with other swine. Jolly, fat hogs of corruption. Jolly devils of the levee and beer bums. Rotund, rubicund, roaring rascals."

The above verbal blast on the editorial page of the Tribune will cause but few criminals in Chicago to take their departure from the "Windy City." Such an editorial is harmless and is merely written to impress the people that a great daily journal has voiced its indignation against the political highway robber who is fattening on spoils.

The editorial of the Tribune is directed in a general way against the police force, but these criminals are petty, compared with the men "higher up," whose standing in society will cause even such a great moral journal as the Tribune to hesitate before attacking millionaires and multi-millionaires who utilize public officials as auxiliaries to aid them in their villainous debauchery. But beyond the public official and the millionaires stands the *system* from which flows all the corruption, and it is safe to predict that the Tribune or no other subsidized journal of Chicago will assault the *system* that makes moral perverts of men and debauches public life.

Chicago in its political rottenness is no filthier than other large cities, and as long as profit is more priceless than morality, the "servants of the people" will be corrupted by those mighty "pillars of society" who can laugh at law and jeer at justice.

Now Up to the Membership.

IN THE LAST ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine there appeared in full the report of the committee that attended the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America held at Indianapolis, during the month of January. Copies of this report to the number of 50,000 have been printed and forwarded to the local unions of the Federation for distribution among the membership.

The report of the committee is a plain and simple document and requires no great depth of mind to understand the provisions as set forth.

The paramount question contained in the report which the membership of the Western Federation of Miners are called upon to answer is whether or not the Federation shall become a part of the American Federation of Labor.

There are many in the Western Federation of Miners who may feel a reluctance in casting a ballot that places the Federation under the flag of the American Federation of Labor. The plea will be made

that the policy of the American Federation of Labor is at variance with their convictions and that the Western Federation, in becoming a part of the A. F. of L., is retrograding and abandoning its former principles. There are some who may favor a unity with the United Mine Workers, and balk at going so far as to become identified with the American Federation of Labor.

As the United Mine Workers of America is now and has been one of the component elements of the A. F. of L., it is somewhat difficult to comprehend how the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers could form a coalition and the Federation still remain outside the confines of the American Federation of Labor.

If the Federation is to solidify with the United Mine Workers and still remain outside the A. F. of L., then the only way in which such a joining of forces can be accomplished is for the U. M. W. of A. to withdraw its affiliation. There are thousands of men in the membership of the United Mine Workers of America who are not in harmony with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, but these men

recognize the fact that there is no other labor movement on this continent, and realize that it is far better to become an ally of that movement and endeavor to change its construction, than to stand outside and indulge in mere criticism and censure.

In the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners there seemed to prevail an almost unanimous sentiment that steps should be taken that would ultimately lead to solidarity in the mining industry. The delegates seemed to realize as never before that the time for real action had come, and in the election of delegates to the convention at Indianapolis, the initiatory move was made which may in all probability lead to an industrial form of organization so long yearned for by men who can behold the impotency of craft and trade organizations battling against the combined power of trusts and corporations.

There is a minority in the Western Federation of Miners who have declared that the American Federation of Labor recognizes the "identity of interest between employer and employe" and that no real labor organization founded on union principles can afford to become a part of such organization. A few of that minority have been so discourteous as to brand the American Federation of Labor as a "scab" organization and point to its officials as being in league with exploiters to hold labor in subjection. Even though such statements were true, the accusation and the repetition of accusations of a similar character to bring the American Federation of Labor into contempt will contribute nothing towards advancing the interests of the working class. The question for the membership of the Western Federation of Miners to answer is, can the Western Federation of Miners, standing alone and

apart from the labor movement of this country, cope successfully with the known enemy?

If the future is to be judged by the past, then every observing member of the Federation is forced by the indisputable facts to answer in the negative.

In every strike of magnitude, the Federation has been compelled to send its representatives into the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and appeal for aid, and regardless of the fact that we stood isolated from the A. F. of L. and sometimes criticized its policies, yet the membership of that organization in our hour of need forgot our criticisms and were generous in extending us a helping hand. At this very moment the representatives of the Federation are among the organizations of the American Federation of Labor asking financial assistance for the locked-out miners of the Black Hills, and the question to determine is, shall we continue to remain outside the A. F. of L., and in every conflict with employers that involves thousands of our members, continue to solicit aid from an organization whose policy has been looked upon as inimical to the best interests of the laboring people? If the American Federation of Labor is unfit for the association of the Western Federation of Miners, then we should make up our minds to fight our battles without the assistance of the organization that is deemed unworthy of our recognition.

The report of the committee is now before the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and deserves the serious consideration of every member, and it is to be hoped that every man who votes upon the report of the committee will realize that a condition and not a theory is confronting the whole labor movement of this country.

Blind to the System.

THE MISSOURI TRADES UNIONIST, published at Joplin, Missouri, publishes the following in large type on its front page:

"Despite the party pledges to abolish the system of selling convicts like slaves for a term of years to the highest bidder, and in face of a general protest from the state's citizens, and against the wishes and advice of Governor Herbert S. Hadley, the democratic-ruled prison board, consisting of Attorney-General Majors, Treasurer Cowgell and Auditor Gordon, have again sold the prisoners like slaves, to be driven as dumb beasts by a pack of manufacturers, who grind from the prisoners every ounce of labor possible, with the terrible threat of being beaten to death, for the paltry sum of SEVENTY CENTS A DAY.

"Missouri is in sore straits when it must help meet its running expenses by selling prisoners into slavery. Gordon, Cowgell and Majors had the power to refuse to stand for the continuation of this criminal system—but they forgot the party's pledges and, strange to say, sold the prisoners for four years more.

"This violation of the Democratic party's pledge, this repudiation of the promise to the people, this crime against humanity, this terrible traffic in prison labor, should never be forgotten by the state's citizens.

"Remember the slave brokers—the firm of Majors, Cowgell and Gordon, when they are around seeking political honors."

The Missouri Trades Unionist, like a great many other labor journals, vents its indignation against the individuals instead of the system that demands the selling of convicts to employers of labor. In the last political campaign of the Democratic party in the state of Missouri the following plank was placed in the platform, in order that the voters might be deluded into the belief that the Democratic party had become humanitarian, and that in the future the state would not be disgraced by traffic in human flesh to glut the greed of manufacturers for profit:

"We favor the inauguration of such a policy with respect to the management of the penitentiary as will ultimately WITHDRAW CONVICT LABOR FROM COMPETITION WITH FREE LABOR, and pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of such laws as will accomplish that result as speedily as possible, having due regard to existing contracts, the necessary employment of convicts in useful work and the economical management that the penitentiary may not become a burden upon the taxpayers."

The above plank is ambiguous, as it does not declare specifically as to the time when the convict shall be no longer placed on the auction block to be sold to the highest bidder. The plank was merely a bait to catch the votes of the membership of organized labor, who have been protesting against being brought into competition with the labor of unfortunate men whom the law has doomed to serve various periods of time behind the walls of a state's prison.

But in the next state election in Missouri, it is reasonable to presume that the laboring people will again become hypnotized by the glittering promises contained in the platform of a party controlled by the exploiters of labor, and will again confiscate their right of suffrage in perpetuation of the hellish system that farms out the convicts of a penitentiary, that so-called free labor, through competition with 70-cent labor, may be driven into the same servility as the man who wears the garb of the felon.

The workingman is certainly being taught lessons in the school of experience, but the most deplorable fact in connection with such lessons is that the workingman is as yet blind to the infamy and brutality of a system that places profit above humanity.

A Contracted Vision.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE appeared in the Denver Post some ten days ago under the caption: "Women Peddlers Need Not Resort to Life of Shame," and deserves more than passing attention. The article reads as follows:

"A common sense suggestion to the army of canvassers that are trying to eke out a precarious living by dispensing knick-knacks and small wares from house to house is made by a reader of The Post who moralizes sensibly on the 'hard' condition of the peddling sisters.

"In reply to one of the canvassers who visited her home and declared that women were being driven to lives of shame because of a lack of interest on the part of more fortunate ones, that writer points out a way she thinks would settle the proposition. The letter follows:

"A woman came to my door not long since with belt buckles to sell. She was a woman of evident refinement, though shabbily dressed. I needed no belt buckles, but the day was cold and I asked her in. After seating herself in a comfortable rocker in front of my roaring grate, she began to tell me of herself, her trials, tribulations and discouragements in trying to make a living in this 'selfish city of Denver.'"

"As she warmed to her subject her confidences became a tirade and she wound up with this remarkable statement: 'There are dozens of women in Denver today trying to earn an honest living by canvassing from house to house who will be forced into a life of shame to keep from starving to death, because the women will not help them.'"

"After the good lady departed I pondered a little and I am still pondering.

"Canvassers come to my door in droves. I treat them all cour-

teously, as I would wish to be treated, but I seldom buy their wares. Am I, then, responsible for their downfall?"

"Every evening when I read The Post I notice advertisements for women to do housework, to cook or to take care of invalids or children. Where are all these 'lady canvassers' who cannot make enough to pay for their meals? Are they filled with a new kind of false pride which forbids their going into another's kitchen to earn honest bread, that they must threaten to enter a degraded life and then cry, 'It is the women who are pushing us down?'"

"If we were to buy of every agent who came to our doors we wouldn't have any money to pay for having our washing and scrubbing done. Is there any comparison between a good, honest cook or scrub-woman and one of those poor, pitiful creatures who have been 'driven to it?'"

"Don't tell me there isn't enough honest work to be had. Some of these fine days when my sweeping, dusting, baking and mending is all done, I'm going to start out to 'hunt a job' and I'll bet I won't have to walk a block before I find some windows to clean or a porch to scrub or a baby to care for, and so earn the price of a meal at least. I verily believe that these poor, deluded victims of circumstances are most of them too lazy to work if they had it to do. Respectfully,

"FRANCES MEREDITH."

The above article, written by a woman, will scarcely commend itself to anyone who has a comprehensive vision and who knows the awful struggle in which countless thousands of women are engaged to retain upon their brow the coronet of virtue.

The article lacks that tender sympathy that should be expected

from one of the gentler sex and discloses but little pity for the victim whom poverty has forced to the humiliating vocation of a peddler.

No sensitive woman with pride or dignity courts the occupation of a peddler, and whenever a woman becomes an agent or peddler of "knick-knacks" or "small wares," it is evidence that such a woman has become desperate and is fighting a brave battle to save her womanhood from dishonor.

The writer in the Post with feminine bravado declares: "Don't tell me there isn't enough honest work to be had. Some of these fine days when my sweeping, dusting, baking and mending is all done, I'm going to start out to 'hunt a job' and I'll bet I won't have to walk a block before I find some windows to clean or a porch to scrub or a baby to care for, and so earn the price of a meal at least."

What brave words for a woman who has a home in which she has something to "mend" and "bake" and where she can "sweep." But let us suppose that this brave woman was without a home and had nothing to "mend" or "bake." Let us suppose that she was penniless and hungry. Does she believe that her sky of life would be any brighter than the depressed and despairing creature who must earn the "price of a meal" to escape hunger or sell her honor to escape suicide? The fact that this woman whose article has appeared in the Post could secure a job at "scrubbing a porch," "caring for a baby" or "cleaning windows," proves but little. The fact that she might obtain employment does not prove that hundreds of others would be as fortunate in securing work.

A hundred men may be at a mine or mill looking for employment, and the fact that one man among the hundred is hired can scarcely be offered as evidence that the 99 could have found a master.

This brave woman with a home entertains the opinion that she could at least "earn the price of a meal." Would the price of a meal pay her rent, purchase her clothes, buy medicine and pay the doctor if she became ill?

"The price of a meal" is but a short distance between virtue and dishonor.

Again, the woman who is canvassing or peddling may have had some experience in the kitchen where the domestic is sometimes treated with less respect than the woman behind the red curtains of a brothel. In this day and age virtue garbed in working clothes is but little respected by the cheap aristocracy that can afford to hire servants.

The scrub woman, the window cleaner or the baby's nurse sees but little of the sunshine of life, and arrogant insolence from people with dollars is no more courted by honorable women struggling to live, than a life of shame. The average kitchen of the "upper ten" has become a slave pen and the frown of an infuriated mistress is not relished even by the poverty-stricken woman who is sometimes forced to become a "peddler" rather than endure the insults and insolence of "holier than thou" patricians whose tapered fingers were never soiled by "honest" work.

He Looks Like a Failure.

PRESIDENT TAFT is discouraged. His recent speeches have no longer that tone of buoyancy that comes from a man who feels that he is meeting the expectations of the people. The harangues of "Injunction Bill" are but apologies for his inability to make good and a weak criticism of that part of the press that has had the temerity to point out the frailties of his administration. In a speech at Newark, New Jersey, Theodore's political heir showed his depressed state of mind when he expressed himself as follows:

"I had not intended to say anything on the subject of my first year in the White House," said the president, "but after what Governor Murphy has so graciously said, I cannot refrain from a personal word or two.

"It is true I told him a year ago I wanted to make good. I am not certain of doing it now. He said something about the newspapers. When the newspapers are prone to criticism and sometimes unite in hammering your administration, treating it sometimes with contemptuous disdain and sometimes with patronizing friendship, it is hard to overcome the feeling that perhaps you ought to begin all over again.

"In view of all that, to have received the welcome which introduced me today gives a little hope that perhaps the newspapers don't carry in their pockets all of public opinion and that perhaps the American people are able to see through something of hypercriticism, something of hysteria and something of hypocrisy and to have a real sympathy with the man, who under a considerable responsibility, is doing the best he can.

"They say that sometimes demonstrations are misleading, but I am going to believe, as I have said, that your reception today and tonight is sincere, and I am going to take that flattering unctious to my soul as I go back to Washington and avoid the newspapers.

"You see, therefore, that when I came here today I was in a frame of mind which made your welcome a balm to my soul, and I carry away a sense of gratitude that will never depart from my memory."

The above sentiments from the "father of injunctions" are absolute proof that the man who now dwells in the White House is realizing that his comparative short time in the presidential chair has merited

more of censure than of approbation. Taft has been pandering to the giants in the commercial and financial world and his catering to the few mighty magnates who are marching toward the billionaire milepost on the road to wealth has aroused the indignation of the smaller fry, who are awakening to the fact that under the present system, the man with limited capital is doomed and will be ultimately driven from the domain of the business world. The smaller fry controls a number of the daily journals, and these mouthpieces of the middle class are venting their condemnation against the man who seems to have become the official property of such sharks as Morgan and Rockefeller.

So far as the laboring people are concerned, not even the most charitable toward the "fat man" can point to a single act of his administration that can be interpreted as favorable to the working class.

Since William Howard has worn the presidential crown, it has been the height of his ambition to build a political machine that would perpetuate his political interests, but regardless of his efforts to pave the way for a second term, his vision sights political disaster and his speeches, even at feasts and banquets, show a despondency that should affect the callous hearts of the Shylocks of Wall street.

The meaningless economic measures presented in the Taft messages to Congress have practically been abandoned and it is openly declared that the federal incorporation bill, the interstate commerce measures, and even the postal savings bank bill will be relegated to that oblivion where trusts and corporations bury every measure that is detrimental to the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer.

The wise men of the Republican party are becoming alarmed and predict that only the man who has been hunting in Africa can save the G. O. P. from destruction. But as "Teddy" was responsible for "Bill" and insisted that the Ohio statesman should succeed him in order that "my policies" might be carried out, it is difficult to understand how the "rough rider" will be able to escape some of the responsibility of Taft's administration being a failure.

The far-seeing men of the nation realize that this country is facing a crisis in the near future and there seems to be no statesmen in either of the old parties who are able to advance remedies that will dispel the gloom that now casts a shadow on Young Columbia.

More War Talk.

CHARLES A. TOWNS, who was once a Congressman from Minnesota and likewise Senator, and who in the days when populism was in the zenith of its glory, was recognized as a national champion of silver at 16 to 1, has become prophetic and has declared that the "United States must keep watch of the Pacific."

The relegated Congressman and Senator seems to understand the covetous nature of the mercenary pirates of America and recognizes in the plea for a larger navy the determination to control markets in the Orient, even though such markets must be controlled by the power of armed might. Towne unloads himself of the following:

"The eastern question can be expressed in one word, 'China,' with an interrogation mark after it. When these five hundred million people shall waken and demand the telephone, railroads, water works and all the luxuries of modern life, there will be an economic impulse greater than the world has ever seen. Japan intends to govern the Orient and *does not intend to let us interfere.* She humbled Russia, the proudest of all nations, and has taken at one jump a position in the front rank of nations.

"No nation has so large a Pacific coast line as the United States, and we must take a hand in the Eastern question.

"The Chinese question is the greatest question facing America today. John Hay opened the doors of China. Japan is rapidly closing them.

"Our people should know *what is doing in the Far East and who is doing it.* We have no business to have control over a country that we do not understand, and how many of us understand the form of government in the Philippines today?

"Events have taken us into the Far East, and we must not *'back up,'* and we will not. But in order to maintain our position these three things are essential: First, settlement must be *consistent with liberty;* second, *conservation of our commercial interests,* and third, be prepared to do it by *force* if necessary.

"Japan, with the object always in view of control of the Orient, is preparing for 'eventualities' in the Pacific, and so we should maintain in the Pacific as large a fleet as does Japan plus the increment of any other power there—any other possible ally.

"This would cost a lot of money, but it would be less than the loss in case we were caught unprepared. Let the United States become strong enough to have its way, and it *will not have to fight.* This is the greatest object of diplomacy in the world."

The article of Towne is a bold declaration that this country must

place itself on a footing of war, that it may be able to grapple with Japan and China.

The war with the Orient will be based on commercial considerations alone. The manufacturers of America are beholding their warehouses becoming glutted with the products of labor, which the masses of the people of the country cannot consume through their inability to purchase, and men of national repute, with pen and voice, are swelling the chorus that the United States must build a navy that will be big enough to bluff the world.

Had the working class of this country an intelligent conception of the class struggle, there would be no clamor for a larger navy, for the brawn and bone of a nation would refuse to don the uniform of the

soldier to become professional murderers in the interests of the exploiters of this country. If the working class refused to murder the people of a nation whom they never saw or with whom they had no quarrel, the capitalist would not ask for a navy, because the capitalist is too cowardly to fight, even for a market that adds millions to his bank account.

But as long as the disinherited working class can be moved to "patriotic" fervor through a press that is prostituted to the interests of commercial brigands, and as long as the man with the callous fist can be made to believe that the honor of "his country" is at stake, just so long will he rush into the field of battle to keep his oppressor on the throne of power.

Looks Like Fraud.

DURING THE MONTH of February the editor of the Miners' Magazine received a letter from the Chicago Wholesale Company, making inquiries as to advertising rates in the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners. On receipt of such letter from the Chicago Wholesale Company, the editor forwarded advertising rates to Chicago, and in due time was instructed to place in the Magazine the advertisement which has appeared in four issues on the back page.

The advertisement appeared to be bona fide and legitimate, and confidence was established in the honesty and integrity when the following two paragraphs in the advertisement were taken into consideration:

"SEND NO MONEY. If you wish us to we will ship you any amount of goods to your city with the privilege of examining every package before paying one cent, and if not found in every way as represented and a better quality than you can buy elsewhere, return them and we will pay all charges.

"30 DAYS FREE TRIAL OFFER. Take the goods home, try them, and if at the end of 30 days you do not find goods in every way as represented, write us and we will make it right."

The suspicions of the editor, however, became aroused while scanning the columns of the United Mine Workers' Journal, which declared that the American Wholesale Company of Chicago, which had advertised in the Journal, was believed to be unreliable.

A letter was forwarded to J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, requesting him to make an investigation as to the reliability of the Chicago Wholesale Company, and the following letter from Barnes explains itself.

"Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28, 1910.

"John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine, Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

"Dear Comrade: I desire to call your attention to an advertisement appearing in your magazine of the 24th inst. On back page of that issue the "Chicago Wholesale Company, 40-42 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill." use a half page to tell of some wonderful grocery offers. This ad is almost identical with advertising which lately appeared in "The National Rip-Saw" and I believe in "The United Mine Workers' Journal" for "The American Wholesale House," giving a River street address of three numbers in this city.

"The last mentioned firm consisted of one skinner and a number of stenographers, and when on complaint of a comrade in the state of Washington, we instituted an investigation, it was found that the bird had flown, leaving no address.

"Your advertising carries all the ear-marks of the above-mentioned fraud, consequently I am writing you, knowing that if my suspicions prove correct, you will make it hot enough for the grafter."

Upon receipt of the letter from J. Mahlon Barnes, the editor of the Miners' Magazine immediately filed with the federal authorities all correspondence and data in connection with the advertisement which has appeared in the Magazine. If the Chicago Wholesale Company and the American Wholesale Company are one and the same, then the United States mails have been used for fraudulent purposes, and it becomes the duty of the federal authorities to run the swindlers to cover.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine has endeavored to use the greatest care and caution in preventing anything save legitimate advertising to appear in the official organ, but sometimes the genius of the grafter escapes detection. The advertisement of the Chicago Wholesale Company has been withdrawn from the Magazine.

The Philadelphia Strike.

THE STRIKE of the Philadelphia Street Carmen's Union has attracted the attention of organized labor throughout the country. From the very moment that a strike was imminent, all arrangements were immediately made to meet the strike with armed force. The regular police force not only became the ally of the street car corporation, but every employe of the city was instructed to look upon himself as an auxiliary to be used in behalf of the interests of the railway magnates. The mayor of the city became the commander-in-chief of the armed forces to put down the strikers by the power of brutal might, and was outspoken in his enmity towards the men who resisted the conspiracy of a corporation to destroy their organization and absolutely wipe it out of existence.

It will be remembered that last June the street car men of Philadelphia had a conflict with the corporation, and after a brief but strenuous strike, differences were adjusted in favor of the strikers. The partial victory achieved by the strikers maddened the exploiters and it was decreed that the union of the carmen must be destroyed. The partial victory attained last June was due to the fact that an important election was pending and the party in power recognized the fact that if the strike at that time was not settled satisfactory to the street car employes, there would be a political dethronement of the dominant party.

But as soon as election was over the railway corporation put schemes into operation that meant the ultimate annihilation of the

Street Carmen's Union. Gradually the progressive and active men of the Street Carmen's Union were discharged and the process of removal was continued until fully 400 union men were victims of the corporation's blacklist. In the meantime the street railway corporation was busily engaged in organizing a dual union known as the United Carmen's Association, whose laws and constitution were in strict conformity with the ethics of dividend-grabbers.

The real, legitimate, bona fide union exhausted every effort in an endeavor to avert a strike, but the corporation still persisted in using every method which would exasperate the Street Carmen's Union into open rebellion.

The corporation, to poison public sentiment against the strikers, had their hirelings to use dynamite and the paid law breakers of the corporation showed a willingness to earn their salaries whenever an opportunity presented itself to bring unionism into disrepute.

Notwithstanding the fact that the regular police force, the fire department and the employes of the city of Philadelphia were converted into an army to defeat the strikers, yet the state constabulary was called on and they rushed to the scene in order that their presence might have an intimidating effect in causing the strikers to run up the white flag. The strike in Philadelphia has demonstrated that every department of official life is arrayed against organized labor, and if the laboring people will only profit by the lessons that are being taught by the strike in the "City of Brotherly Love," then the day of justice will yet dawn for the downtrodden and oppressed.

Gompers and Injunction Legislation.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, vice president of the Civic Federation and president of the American Federation of Labor, is denouncing the Wickersham injunction bill. He repeats what the Daily Socialist said about it when it was first outlined in Taft's message—that it would have no effect on the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

It is a strange spectacle to see the man who is at the head of three million organized workers, most of them voters, stand around in com-

mittee rooms waiting for a chance to object to a bill. In any other country where that number of voters are organized their spokesman would be talking on the floor of Congress. When the workers of Germany have any objection to make to legislation, Carl Legien, who occupies a similar position to that of Gompers in this country (without the Civic Federation attachment), does not go to someone and ask him to protest against the bill. Legien is on the floor of the reichstag, and what he says he backs up with his vote, and with the votes of a solid

body of other men who have been elected by the workmen of Germany. When the English workers wanted to fight hostile judicial decisions they did not send their committees and their officers to the doors of parliament to beg for legislation. They sent them through the doors of parliament onto the floor of that body. There they could speak with effect and vote the way they spoke.

There are no injunctions against the trade unions in either Germany or England.

Gompers threatens that if the demands of labor are not heeded there will soon be a more radical labor movement in this country. Then

he once more issues the statement that labor is going into politics by "rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies." But it is seeking these friends in the ranks of the parties that are responsible for all the hostile acts of which he complains.

The Socialist is also in favor of rewarding friends and punishing enemies in the political world. But the Socialist believes that labor is its own best friend. The Socialist sees no reason why, since workmen have a majority of the votes, that they should ask anybody outside their ranks to act as a friend in the halls of Congress. -Chicago Daily Socialist.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Linn Hill, supposed to be in Alaska or western states. Last heard of in Alaska in 1903. Anyone sending information leading to his present location will be paid reward by his brother, Herman Hill, Madison, Kansas. mch 24.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Jack Mullen, a miner, who was last seen at Rawhide, Nevada. Description as follows: Height 6 feet, light blue eyes and light red hair. Any one knowing his present address will please write H. J. McLaughlin, San Coulee, Cascade County, Montana.

THE SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Lead, S. Dak., March 4, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Since my last letter there has been but little change in the situation here. The company is attempting to secure men in different parts of the country, but is not meeting with any success. The imported men are not giving satisfaction and the company officials realize now that competent men can not be secured to act as scabs, especially in Missouri and Wisconsin. Several hundred men have arrived during the last two months, but the majority of them are only half clothed and unable to stand the Black Hills climate or perform the work required of them by the management, and as a result a large percentage has returned to a warmer and more congenial climate.

Two small mines in Terry have reopened with a small force composed of shift-bosses and men whom the companies would never dream of employing under normal conditions. The union men of Terry are standing firm, and report only about a dozen desertions from their ranks.

Five or six members of the Terry union have been indicted for rioting, and almost every other crime on the calendar, because they spoke to some of the non-union men returning from work. Their trial will take place in a few days. As usual, an injunction has also been issued restraining these same men from interfering in any way with the scabs.

The members of the Terry union at the annual township election placed a complete union ticket in the field and the full ticket was elected. The members of the Lead Miners' Union intend to follow suit at the city election, which takes place next month, and there is no doubt of the result.

The union men of the black Hills are confident that victory will eventually crown their efforts and are conducting the fight in a peaceable and honorable manner.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES KIRWAN.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Herman Fritz, who worked at the Golconda mine near Kingman, Arizona. Please communicate with Joe Please, Swansea, Arizona.

FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Deitz, Wyo., March 3, 1910.

Ernest Mills,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:
Find enclosed check for two hundred (\$200.00) dollars as a donation by Local Union No. 2312, U. M. W. of A., for the assistance of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills district, South Dakota.
Assuring you of our sympathy and aid, morally and financially, I am,
Fraternally, GEO. N. AKIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Kirkville, Mo., March 2, 1910.

Mr Ernest Mills,
Secretary Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:
Your representative, Mr. John White, was at our local, No. 2855, U. M. W. A., soliciting aid for the Homestake Miners, and local union No. 2855 donated \$10.00. We would like to have done better, but our membership is so small (there are only twenty-eight of us); but every little helps. You will find the money enclosed, for which please send receipt.
Hoping this will meet your approval, and wishing you every success in your struggle, I beg to remain,
Yours truly,
JOHN PRICE,
Secretary Local No. 2855, U. M. W. A.

Collinsville, Ill., March 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,
Secretary Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado.
Dear Sir and Brother:
Enclosed please find \$75.00 donation to Lead Miners' Union, No. 2. Please receipt for same.
Yours for success,
WILLIAM G. JONES,
Recording Secretary Donkville Local No. 848, U. M. W. A.

Dunton, Colo., March 2, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills.
Dear Sir and Brother: I enclose you money order for \$50.00, the proceeds of a benefit masked ball for our locked-out brothers in Lead. It gives the members of No. 130 great pleasure to forward you this amount, and a few words in the Miners' Magazine won't come amiss, as it may be the means of other locals doing likewise.
Fraternally yours,
ROBERT B. LIPPINCOTT,
Secretary Dunton Union No. 130.

Courtland, Ariz., Feb. 14, 1910.

Ernest Mills,
Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners.
Dear Sir and Brother:
Inclosed find postal money order for five dollars donated by Robert MacKay of Johnson, Ariz., to aid the locked-out miners at Lead, S. Dak. Kindly publish same in columns of Magazine and oblige. Fraternally yours,
P. J. HOLOHAN.

NOW.

All mankind might just as well recognize this fact or truth first as last, that the sole and only aim of Socialism is to provide "Good government" for all. It has not come to destroy just government, but to promote and bring justice. The present government is no more sacred than that of the past. It is simply the results of economic forces or influences forced upon mankind by those in power. Feudalism was just as sacred and righteous to those of that era as capitalism or our present system is at the present time. A writer or correspondent in the St. Louis Republic or Post-Dispatch speaks of the "Precious Post" in writing from Washington. It is not the past nor the future that should be regarded with veneration or attacked. It is the eternal now. Now is the accepted time. Now is the day for salvation, not only spiritually, but politically and economically. Don't discount the present for a hope or promise of the future. Mankind has been so duped and buncoed by sanctified knaves that Hades and eternal damnation are staring them in the face. These capitalistic trackers have filled the world with suffering and sorrow—they have dug a pit for their own undoing.

BIG STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS AGAINST THE SOUTH BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY FOR BETTER CONDITIONS. —FINANCIAL AID IS NEEDED.

For years the thousands of men employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company have suffered under the iron heel of the most crushing institution known to the civilized world. Its chief owner, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, has boasted and advertised the world over that he owned and controlled the lives of human beings as though they were mere cattle, willing to obey and suffer under the lash of an intollerant master, without rights which the autocratic power of the giant institution is bound to respect.

At last they revolted.

Humiliated by him, denied the right of organization or representation, at last they rebelled. They struck as a last resort, hoping through this action to thoroughly organize this plant, involving 8,000 workmen, the vast majority, in fact, nearly all, being the lowest paid workmen in the United States and Canada.

Charles M. Schwab is known the world over for his lavish expenditure of money which he has been able to extract from his victimized and unfortunate employes.

Money is required to carry on this great battle. We appeal to union men for assistance. We appeal to the sympathizers, to the business men and every one who recognizes that through Union alone can we fight a crushing corporation as described.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been a special favorite of the United States government. It has contracts amounting to forty millions of dollars of public work upon which this corporation expects to realize millions of dollars due to the low wages paid.

The pages of the Congressional Record are filled with column and column of matter, "The Story of Schwab's Armor Plate," which shocked the entire Nation. We appeal to you to act at once. Don't delay. Send in your subscription as soon as action is taken to assist us in the struggle, be they small or large.

The American Federation of Labor has full charge of the situation organ-



BUSH & GERTS PIANOS
 Exclusively UNION MADE
 SOLD BY
FISHEL & CO.
 DEADWOOD, S. D.

izing and protecting the interests of the suffering men and unionizing all the trades interested.

Following is a list of international unions who are involved in this fight and who have or expect to have their men organized: Boilermakers, Blacksmiths and Hammermen, Carpenters, Engineers, Electrical Workers and Cranemen, Firemen, Iron and Steel Workers, Moulders, Pattern Makers, Painters, Polishers and Platers, Machinists, Teamsters and Laborers.

We ask you in the name of all these trades to assist us in the fight against this mighty corporation. Please appoint committees to raise funds.

We trust that you will do what you can. All contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Representatives in charge:

JACOB TAZELAAR,
 General Organizer American Federation of Labor.
 J. P. MCGINLEY,
 Organizer Hotel and Restaurant International Association.
 CHARLES R. WITHAM,
 Organizer International Iron Moulders' Union.
 J. J. KEPPLER,
 Vice-President International Association of Machinists.
 H. F. LaCLAIR,
 Washington Lodge International Association of Machinists.
 T. P. BEHNEY,
 General Organizer of Patternmakers' League.
 H. H. SCOTT,
 General Organizer International Steam Engineers.
 DAVIS WILLIAMS,
 President Local Union 368 of Machinists of South Bethlehem.
 P. COURTNEY,
 Treasurer Local No. 368 of South Bethlehem.

(Seal)

Send all contributions to P. Courtney, Box 151, South Bethlehem, Pa.
 Urge all workmen to stay away from South Bethlehem, Pa.

UNITE!

According to the London Statist one of the most prominent financial journals of Great Britain, English capitalists have more than three billions of dollars invested in mines, stocks and bonds issued by the American people, or so-called capitalists of the United States, while, according to the Chicago Tribune, J. Pierpont Morgan owns or controls about nine billions of dollars and seventy-one thousand miles of railroads in the United States, that he has filched out of the American people. Most—one might truthfully say all—of this vast fortune was obtained through fraud and chicanery by controlling the government. It is the easiest job in the world to rob humanity when you do it in the name of the law. Were it not for the law and the government, all the monstrous wrongs and infamies that exist at the present time could not exist. It is the protection that the government gives to these organized abominations that perpetuates them, and the poor, simple deluded dupes that vote the old party tickets are to blame for all of the infamous affair. Before capitalism can be blotted out or destroyed, seventy-five per cent. of American citizens must be blotted out or change their political policy or ideas. Optimism, carelessness and ignorance are destroying the human race. The only hope of the future lies in rousing and educating humanity to the iniquity and wrong of the present system.

Men make votes; votes make laws and governments; laws and governments make systems. You can not change systems without going to the root of the evil; destroy the roots and the tree dies. If you want to reform, change or revolutionize the government, begin at the bottom, not at the top. Rouse public sentiment until every voter or citizen in the land has a thorough knowledge of what is taking place in politics and governmental matters.

The Socialist party has started out to change or revolutionize the earth—all nations and all governments. It has undertaken an enormous task. As long as the toiling class can be kept divided into crafts, unions, etc., quarreling and fighting amongst themselves, there is little hope of winning the great struggle, but let them all unite, unite into one grand united aggregation or party, and all the powers of darkness and capitalism can not conquer them. What a glorious army and what a glorious victory it would be. J. M. M.



THE LIBERTY OF CHILDREN.

(By Robert G. Ingersoll.)

If women have been slaves, what shall I say of children; of the little children in alleys and subcellars; the little children who turn pale when they hear their fathers' footsteps; little children who run away when they only hear their names called by the lips of a mother; little children—the children of poverty, the children of crime, the children of brutality, wherever they are—flotsam and jetsam upon the wild, mad sea of life?—my heart goes out to them, one and all.

Children have the same rights that we have, and we ought to treat them as though they were human beings. They should be reared with love, with kindness, with tenderness, and not with brutality.

When your little child tells a lie, do not rush at him as though the world were about to go into bankruptcy. Be honest with him. A tyrant father will have liars for his children; do you know that? A lie is born of tyranny upon the one hand and weakness upon the other, and when you rush at a poor little boy with a club in your hand, of course he lies.

When your child commits a wrong, take it in your arms; let the child know that you really and truly and sincerely love it. Yet some Christians, good Christians, when a child commits a fault, drive it from the door and say: "Never do you darken this house again." Think of that! And then these same people will get down on their knees and ask God to take care of the child they have driven from home. I will never ask God to take care of my children unless I am doing my level best in that same direction.

But I will tell you what I say to my children: "Go where you will; com-

mit what crime you may; fall to what depth of degradation you may; you can never commit any crime that will shut my door, my arms, or my heart to you. As long as I live, you shall have one sincere friend."

Do you know that I have seen some people who acted as though they thought that when the Savior said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for such is the kingdom of heaven," he had a rawhide under his mantle, and made that remark simply to get the children within striking distance?

I do not believe in the government of the lash. If any one of you ever expects to whip your children again, I want you to have a photograph taken of yourself when you are in the act, with your face red with vulgar anger, and the face of the little child, with eyes swimming in tears and the little chin dimpled with fear, like a piece of water struck by a sudden cold wind. Have the picture taken. If that little child should die I can not think of a sweeter way to spend an autumn afternoon than to go out to the cemetery when the maples are clad in tender gold, and little scarlet runners are coming, like poems of regret, from the sad heart of the earth—and sit down upon the grave and look at that photograph, and think of the flesh, now dust, that you beat. I tell you it is wrong; it is no way to raise children! Make our home happy. Be honest with them. Divide fairly with them in everything.

Give them a little liberty and love, and you can not drive them out of your house. They will want to stay there. Make home pleasant. Let them play any game they wish.

THE PETITION OF THE STEEL WORKERS.

(By Robert Hunter.)

Reading the American Federationist for February I find a very affecting petition to the President of the United States.

It is signed by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders.

It charges the United States Steel Trust with a series of crimes. It says, for instance, that it "is an illegal combination existing in defiance of the laws of the land."

It says that "this great American industry, founded upon the tariff enacted for the protection of American labor, . . . is speedily and effectually excluding American labor, skilled and unskilled, from its employment.

"It is accumulating hundreds of millions of dollars by exacting excessive prices for its products . . . and by reducing the masses of its employes to a rate of wages insufficient to provide for the American standard of living. It not only degrades labor by low wages and a twelve-hour work-day, but denies a day of rest by enforcing work seven days a week.

"Its products," continues the petition, "are made in reckless sacrifice of human life and human blood, the shocking details of which appear in the 'Survey.'

"It tyrannically prevents the organization of its workers to elevate the standard of living.

"It denies the right, recognized to workers by law, to form associations for the promotion and protection of the interests of the toilers.

"It suppresses and prevents free speech and public meetings.

"It boycotts American labor and insists upon submissive foreign labor.

"It has enforced decrees of banishment from communities where it dominates.

"It has in such communities exercised powers beyond the law and in defiance of law, denying to citizens rights fully guaranteed to them as American citizens.

"It has both usurped and controlled the exercise of authority in local communities in its own name in violation of the plainest fundamental principles of law.

"It is organized illegally, dominant and defiant, with no respect for legal right or human right, with brutal indifference as to human capacity for endurance and for deaths and injuries of its toilers.

"Its continued existence and methods are a menace not only to labor, but to the business men yet outside of its baneful power and influence, and particularly to the perpetuation of our Republic, based upon the independence, character and sovereignty of the masses of our people."

Now the above is a serious and I suppose studiously accurate statement of the oppression suffered by the employes of the billion dollar steel trust.

It is a terrible indictment of a corporation and of the men who rule that corporation.

It asserts that the men who dominate the steel trust are criminals in that their combination is illegal.

It asserts that they are thieves, in that they rob the public by excessive prices and their employes by starvation wages.

It asserts that they are tyrants, in that they have suppressed the liberty of the men and have even banished them from their homes.

It asserts that these men are also murderers, in that they permit day after day a reckless sacrifice of human life.

I can hardly suppose that there has been a more terrible indictment written of the conduct of any great industrial corporation, and well might we ask, who are the men responsible for these monstrous conditions?

Why they are none other than Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, Charles Schwab, E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins (Morgan's man) and others of their kind.

And all the misery, sorrow, oppression, starvation and loss of life and all the agony of widows and orphans and all the broken hearts and broken homes come of the industrial policies initiated by these Napoleons of industry.

Andrew Carnegie owns four hundred million dollars' worth of the bonds of the United States Steel Trust, and the other men are either large stockholders or the representatives of large stockholders.

And nearly every dollar of the immense wealth possessed by these men has come from the profitable exploitation of helpless, abject and impoverished wage workers.

Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders moved by these facts write a petition and send it to the President of the United States, but why to the President of the United States?

The very men who are responsible for these criminal and inhuman conditions are prominent members and officials of the National Civic Federation.

Carnegie, Taft and Phipps are members of its executive committee. "Charlie" Taft, the President's brother, and Schwab, are going into partnership at Bethlehem, and the whole gang sit elbow to elbow with Mr. Gompers and other leaders of labor at the dinners of the Civic Federation.

Why not petition those men at dinner, face to face?

TO THE WORKING PUBLIC

We extend you a cordial invitation to visit our store, where you will be shown a complete line of

Buy Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Clothing, Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Feed, Coal and small Hardware.

Quality the Best, Prices Always Right.

THE W. H. DISNEY CO.
 TERRY, SO. DAKOTA

Why not demand a show down on the subject of so many good dinners—the Brotherhood of Capital and Labor?

Why not tell the Steel Trust magnates of the lives lost, of the twelve hours' toil, of the seven days' work, of the scorching furnaces, of the molten steel, of the hungry bodies, of the exiles, of the crippled fathers and the widowed mothers and the orphaned children?

Or of the hell—the hell of the long day and the long nights and of what that means to men of your flesh and of your blood in the ranks of labor?

Or is that little too much to ask a labor leader to do when he dines with those that "beat my people to pieces and grind the faces of the poor"?

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

(Speech by Marion Craig Wentworth of Salem, at Legislative Committee hearing on bill for Equal Suffrage, State House, Boston, February 23, 1910.)

It is incumbent upon me, as representative of the Socialist group of women, to state why Socialist women want the vote. The Socialist women might present a petition, as in times past, on the basis of abstract justice, on the basis of interest, desire or reason. But the time has gone by for that. Why? Because of radical social and industrial changes in our civilization. These changes have affected the life of woman, her interests and activities. She is now a permanent factor in the industrial life of the world. The plea, then, that Socialist woman presents is that of necessity.

The industrial organization and the political organization were never more closely related than today. They are interdependent, they regulate each other, the industrial life determining the political, and the political in turn shaping the course of the industrial. In the political organization resides the will of the people as to whether the industrial life shall go justly or unjustly. In the machinery of politics, in the Legislatures and in our law-making bodies is to be found the arbiter and final tribunal of the condition of the industrial life. Man has the ballot and through the ballot the power of determining whether the industrial life shall deal justly or unjustly with him. But the woman has no such safeguard. She has no self-protection, no self-defense in the industrial life, no means of redress before the juggernaut of industry, no means of changing iniquitous laws that operate against her well being in the industrial life.

I wish to emphasize this point, that the suffrage is no longer a matter of theoretical and abstract justice, but of practical necessity for self-protection in the industrial fields in which she labors. More than self-defense, it is a necessity in order that she may obtain better conditions, better factory laws, shorter hours, better wages. With the ballot, the enormous industrial waste involved in the recent shirtwaist strike in New York City might have been eliminated. With the ballot, the working women of Illinois might have secured an eight-hour day instead of struggling in vain for nine weeks with an obdurate Legislature, and then getting but a ten-hour day. In the largest cotton mill in the world are employed 15,000 operatives; 7,000 of these are women. The 8,000 men employed can vote, can determine right conditions relative to their welfare, but what can the women do? They are helpless in the field of industry because they have no weapon. If woman wants a wrong righted, no one will listen, because she is not a political entity; she has no vote. She is in the position we are in tonight.

The Socialist woman has a definite purpose in view in asking for the vote. She has a definite program for every immediate measure that would ameliorate the conditions of the working class at large, as well as the class of working women and working children. She wishes to unite her efforts in the great movement of the century, which is the most worth while and significant movement of today, namely, the abolition of poverty, with all its attendant ills, and crime, and misery. She wishes to aid in establishing a true industrial democracy, a social order of justice, equity and beauty, a co-operative commonwealth, in which the resources of life, the land and machinery upon which all people depend, shall be owned in common.

I know well that the reasons I have set forth in my brief statement may not appeal to you, gentlemen of the committee, but I am speaking tonight—indeed we are all speaking—to the larger audience outside these walls, the people of Massachusetts, knowing ultimately that they will respond and send representatives to this hall who will see, as we do, the necessity for women, having the ballot, who will care, as we care, for human welfare and human rights, and who will initiate such measures as will finally mean the establishment of a broad and humane social democracy, not the least feature of which will be the complete enfranchisement and economic freedom of woman.

HAVE FOOD ENOUGH FOR ALL IN STORAGE.

While the housewives are being driven by the high prices to boycott meat, here is what the Ice and Refrigeration Blue Book says is being held in cold storage:

Fourteen million cattle.

Six million calves.

Fifty million hogs.

Twenty-five million sheep and lambs.

According to these figures from the Official Guide Book, circulated only among cold storage men, there is in storage one entire animal for each adult in the United States, with enough whole animals left over to give two to each family.

This meat is being held in 558 cold storage plants. In addition it may interest the worried housekeepers to know that in seventy-eight fish freezing plants in the country there are fish waiting to be doled out that are valued at \$25,000,000.

In other cold storage plants during the year now, according to the storage men's own statistics, the struggling wage earners will find:

One billion eight hundred million eggs.

One hundred and thirty million pounds of butter.

Fruits valued at \$50,000,000.

Then, besides, there are millions of pounds of potatoes, onions, thousands of turtles, eels, cases of canned goods, and milk, butter and cheese valued at \$100,000,000.

The total value of meat and foodstuffs placed in cold storage during a year at present is, according to the figures of the storage concerns, close to three billion dollars.—Washington Trade Unionist.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To assume that the expediency of woman suffrage is a debatable question is to insult all women. The Socialist party in all lands has always been in favor of woman suffrage. It stood for it before it became a fad of society women seeking for new sensations, and it will stand for it after the society women have deserted it for some more novel and interesting fad. It does not stand for it because it believes giving the vote to women would make the proportional strength of the Socialists greater; indeed, it would probably make it less, for women, like men, are what conditions have made them, and to gain their ends by indirection, to gain the favor of the other sex by any and all means, it is to be feared, are more timid, opportunistic and conservative than men. But these traits are no essential parts of the "eternal feminine"; they are what Professor Thomas calls "adventitious characteristics"; they have been forced upon women by external conditions, just as cringing servility has been forced upon the working class.

But the dawn of better things is already tinting the eastern horizon. Industrial development, which has torn woman from the hearthside of the home and driven her into the sweatshop, the factory, the department store, the office and the professions, by forcing economic independence upon her, is developing in her what we have been wont to regard as the masculine traits

UNION MINERS

When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the

TERRY HOTEL **TERRY, SO. DAK.**
H. James, Prop.

of courage, self-reliance and capacity for disciplined effort. The new woman has been born, and the contract of the shirtwaist makers with their conquered employers is her official birth certificate.

The new woman will never rest until she has the right to vote. But she knows full well that equal suffrage does not mean industrial freedom. To her, what to her bourgeois society sisters is a goal, is but an insignificant milestone along her determined march to full freedom. She sees her brother workers, the street-car men of Philadelphia, who have long had the right to vote and used it to strengthen the hands of their masters, clubbed by police and shot by state constabulary acting under orders of officials elected by the votes of those very street car employes. She realizes that, in the words of Debs, "Every whack of a policeman's club upon the head of a striker is an echo of that striker's last vote."

Women in industry and commerce need the ballot to protect themselves, but far greater and more important than woman's need of the ballot is the need of both men and women for wisdom to use in the most effective way the weapons they already possess.

The Socialist party is, and it will remain, in the van of the fight for woman suffrage, but it will never weary of impressing upon women that only economic freedom and security can change sex equality from an iridescent dream to a vital fact.

Sex equality can only be achieved by the social revolution, and when the workers of the world will the social revolution it will be achieved even though every worker in the world, man and woman, be disfranchised in the meantime.

Woman's emancipation depends upon the tools and machines and materials, whereby the people live, being made the common possession of the people. This is the goal toward which all our energies must be directed; and this goal we shall achieve, using the ballot as a weapon if we may, but without the ballot if we must.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

WHY THIS OUTCRY?

Marion Butler, former senator from North Carolina, has the following to say in reference to the postal deficit:

"This annual cry raised about the deficit in the Postoffice Department is puzzling to the public. Why should the Postoffice Department be required to pay expenses any more than the Department of the Interior, or the Navy Department, or any other department of the government?"

"Is that department worth so much less to the people than the other departments that it should be penalized for existing? If the Postoffice Department is to be required to meet expenses, why not have the Postoffice Department charge all the other departments for handling their mail, which is now handled free of charge? Was it established primarily to raise a revenue to support the other non-self-supporting departments of the government, or was it established to perform certain great public functions for all of the people, functions that were too important to be left to the hazards of private enterprise?"

"The railroads are robbing and undermining this one department, which comes nearer to the people with its beneficent functions than any other department. Sixty thousand dollars for the use of a single car for twenty years that cost the company only two thousand to build. It would be cheaper for the government to put a 200-pound sack of mail on the seat of a Pullman car and tack on it a regular first-class passenger ticket. Express rates are lower than the rates on magazines and this is taken advantage of by magazines, making a deficit still higher.

"The deficit amounts to \$17,000,000. Should the service be crippled and the railroads' profits spared to them, or should something be done to stop the systematic robbery?"

MR. DOOLEY ON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

"It was diff'rent whin I was a young man, Hinnessy. In thim days capital an' labor was frindly, or labor was. Capital was like a father to labor, givin' its board an' lodgin's. Nayther intherfered with th' other. Capital went on capitalizin' an' labor went on laborin'. In thim golden days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before illiction he had his pitcher in th' funny papers. He wore a square paper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar-rm ar-round capital—a rosy binivolint ol' guy with a plug hat and eye-glasses. They were goin' to the polls together to vote for simple ol' capital. Capital an' labor walked ar-rm in ar-rm instead of havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was content to be capital, an' labor was used to being labor. Capital comes ar-round an' felt the ar-rm iv labor want in awhile an' ivry year Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score. Th' 'pride iv ivry artisan was to wurruk as long at his task as th' boss cud afford to pay th' gas bill. In return fr' his fidelity he got a turkey ivry year. At Christmas time, Capital gathered his happy family round him, an' in the prisince iv th' ladies in th' neighborhood give thim a short oration. 'Me brave la-ads,' says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyon dollars. (Sensation.) I attribute this to me superyour skil, aided by ye'er arnest efforts at th' bench an' at th' forge. (Sobs.) Ye have done so well that we don't need so many iv us as we did. (Loud and continous cheerin') Those iv us who can do two men's wurruk will remain, an' if possible, do four. Our other faithful sarvints can come back in the spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says. And the bold artysons tossed their pa-aper caps in th' air an' give three cheers fr' capital. They wurruked till ol' age crept on thim, an' thim retired to live on th' wish bones and kind wurruks they had accumulated."

DIVINE DEMOCRACY.

Yes, divine democracy for democracy has at least one of the prerogatives of divinity in that it is purely mythological, a creature of phantasy, a fable for the feeble-minded.

What is democracy? "A clubbing of the people by the people for the people," says Oscar Wilde, but he was a satirist of the standing order, otherwise he might have been forgiven for being a satyr, as others are.

The Democrats and the dictionaries tell us that democracy is a government of the people, by the people, for the people, which is absurd on the face of it. For, look you, the people who govern are not the people who are governed for the people. It is the "common people" who are governed by the people for the people.

That term, "the people," is misleading in itself. It carries a suggestion of the oneness of a nation, in which sense "the people" is non-existent. For every nation is divided into two classes whose interests are irreconcilably antagonistic—the class that exploits and the class that is exploited. The latter is governed by the henchmen of the former for the former, now as in Caesar's day.

So if we translate our definition of democracy and call it what it is, a

government of the workers by the masters, it becomes quite clear. It also, incidentally, becomes quite clear that it differs in no way from plutocracy, autocracy, or any other cracy—which is the truth.

The purpose of government has never changed nor its function altered in any material particular. Merely the methods have been modified. Guile has been substituted for force. Cunning has supplanted courage. The smooth tongue has taken the place of the mailed fist.

Double dealing and demagoguery are the characteristics of democracy, whence its origin should be plain. It could have been conceived nowhere but in the crafty minds of the trading and trafficking bourgeoisie. And that, indeed, is just where it originated. It was the weapon of the timid bourgeois against the bold, bad baron. He cut a poor figure in mail, but double dealing is his specialty. Hence democracy became his ideal, and of course, to it, as to all his ideals, truly worthy of him though they are, he was false from the very beginning. To him democracy merely meant the substitution of his own autocracy for that of the feudal lord.

Possibly it was a change for the better, whatever that may be. Anyway it is no concern of ours. We have no leanings toward democracy. All we want is a short spell of working class autocracy. After that is over, there will be no worriment about governing the people. There will be nothing in it for governors.—Western Clarion.

SHERWOOD OPPOSES SCHOOL RIFLE DRILLS.

A busybody by the name of Wingate, from New York, is now urging the Roosevelt idea of arming school children and providing high school athletic leagues with rifles at the government's expense, to learn the gentle art of killing their fellow man.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to provide for the education of children in their tender years to learn how to shoot straight and to acquire a lust for blood. This bill should be condemned by every lover of peace. Wingate wrote a letter to Congressman Sherwood, advocating his bill, but your Uncle Isaac has seen enough of war, and wrote the following stinging answer, which we clipped from the Washington Herald, February 13th:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1910.

"General George W. Wingate, New York.

"My Dear General: As a believer in the benign doctrine of the Prince of Peace I can not see my duty in supporting the Hull bill. In fact, I shall oppose it, and all that class of legislation, to the best of my efforts. We are already educating too many young men for war. The army and navy are this year taking over sixty-five per cent. of all the enormous revenues of the government—\$1,000,000,000—all taken from the earnings of the toiling masses in onerous and unjust taxation. The safety and future security of this Republic, in my judgment, is in patriotic hearts and homes, and not professional soldiers trained to kill for hire. Evidently your idea is that our present civilization is a muscular struggle of the strong against the weak, in which thousands are to be shot down that heroes of gun and sword, dripping in blood, may dance upon their bellies.

"Without the deadly gun element your athletic league is all right, but 'the old flag with an appreciation,' is very busy now with the government revenues, and it is no part of the duty of the general government to appropriate money to promote local athletic clubs. If we have money to spare, I favor an appropriation for shoes for the shoeless and hats for the hatless, and some well distributed coin comfort for those in desperation and despair. You evidently believe, with the majority, that the best way to avoid war is to be always ready with an army of trained warriors. I do not share this view. I do not believe that peace among the canine tribe would be promoted should every man breed and train a fighting bulldog. But I heartily commend your league without the deadly gun element. Young men, to achieve any good or value, must have healthy bodies to sustain and promote healthy minds. Here is a good motto to hang on the walls of your athletic league. It is worth more to young men than rides and accurate rifle shots. From George Washington:

"My first wish is to see this plague of mankind (war) banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

"Yours for arbitration and peace,

"ISAAC R. SHERWOOD."

—Toledo Union Leader.

HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE.

(By Robert Hunter.)

Fortunately for mankind labor can not evade the struggle for its emancipation.

No matter what the leaders do or say, labor is forced to fight.

Even the railway workers may be forced to engage in a mighty conflict. And yet these unions are, it is said, capitalist unions.

About a year ago the leaders of these unions and the railroad presidents met together to form the American Railroad Employees' and Investors' Association.

Presidents and managers of the railroads sat down beside the presidents and "managers" of the men "to cultivate and maintain a spirit of mutual interest for the welfare and prosperity of American railroads."

The leaders of capital and the leaders of labor tried to cement together into one brotherhood, capital and labor.

No doubt, it helped to encourage a spirit of hearty good fellowship between the bosses and the union leaders.

No doubt the association helped to convey the impression to the public that the railroads had at last got control of labor.

No doubt it gave the stockholders a thrill of pleasure because war between capital and labor was over.

And yet after all the dinners and conferences and brotherhood the fight comes.

It can not be kept down. It can not be ignored or suppressed. It is the inevitable irrepressible conflict.

Despite the most cautious conservative leaders in the world the men must fight the bosses.

The men can not suppress their wants. They cannot ignore their stomachs. They can not forget the needs of their wives and children.

The only way labor leaders can settle the class struggle is to do away with the exploitation, the misery and the poverty of the workers, and this they can not do.

They can make all kinds of agreements with capital, but they can not satisfy the men and the men must fight for everything they want.

With or without leaders they must strike. With or without hope they must revolt. With or without brotherhood they must struggle inch by inch to emancipate their class.

Mighty forces of evolution drive them on—on and on to their glorious destiny.

Man did not know that he was evolving from the ape. The masses of men today do not know that society evolves toward a nobler social order.

They do not know that every struggle, every revolt, every battle whether it brings temporary success or temporary defeat leads onward and upward.

All men want peace, the workers most of all. They need each day their wage. Rent must be paid, children fed. Insecurity and want, the necessity for earning each day the bread for that day breeds in the worker a longing, an almost distressed longing, for permanent peace.

Yet there is no peace. There can be no peace under capitalism. It can not be bought by the bosses nor given by the leaders.

Compromises, treasons, corruptions, nothing can guarantee peace. Profit sharing in the steel works fails to bring peace. Welfare work in the cash register factories or in the Ludlow mills fails to bring peace. Even the lords with their flunkies at Civic Federation dinners fail to bring peace.

Labor can not evade the struggle for emancipation. The irrepressible conflict goes on. For as Lincoln once said, "No social order can endure permanently half-slave and half-free."

BOYCOTTING THE TRUSTS.

In this age of "killing" trusts and monopolies, it is interesting to note that boycotts are in order, and no doubt are very interesting in a way.

A boycott may teach the trust magnates a good lesson, and it may help to awaken the common people to the full realization of their real strength, but this is all.

Let us carry the boycotting idea to its finality:

First—The common people will stop eating meats to "kill" the beef trust.

Second—The common people will stop riding on railroads to "kill" the railway trust.

Third—The common people stop using lumber and shingles to "kill" the lumber trust.

Fourth—The common people stop using nails, tools or metal goods, to "kill" the hardware trust.

Fifth—The common people stop wearing shoes to "kill" the leather trust.

Sixth—The common people stop reading newspapers and using stationery to "kill" the paper trust.

Seventh—The common people stop wearing clothing to "kill" the woolen trust.

Eighth—The common people stop going to theaters to "kill" the theatrical trust.

Ninth—The common people stop eating candy to "kill" the candy trust.

Tenth—The common people stop using tobaccos to "kill" the tobacco trust.

Eleventh—The common people stop sending their children to school to "kill" the book trust.

Twelfth—The common people stop doing anything to "kill" any old trust.

—Nicholas Klein.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STEP.

The Western Federation of Miners, that matchless body of militant workmen, aware of their rights and resolved to obtain them, has again distinguished itself.

It refuses to accept the terrible disaster at the Primero mine, in Colorado, as a visitation of God. Nor does it meekly resign itself to the sad duty of keeping the surviving dependents of the killed miners from starvation.

On the contrary, it is resolved to put an end to conditions of which even cannibals might be ashamed.

Since the working people of this country lack the knowledge or the energy to help themselves; since they have neither "one great, class-conscious labor union" nor "one great political party" that would change these horrible conditions; therefore, the Western Federation of Miners publishes to the world the common guilt of the mine management, of the local administration of the law, of the state mine inspector, and of the entire government of Colorado, in the murder of those men and in the dangerous condition of most of the mines in the state.

But the federation proceeds further. Among the victims of the Primero mine there were many aliens, besides Americans. The federation, therefore, appeals to the governments of Austria, Italy, Germany, Greece, Montenegro, Korea and Japan, to investigate the condition of the mines in southern Colorado; to warn their citizens not to work in that part of Colorado; and to take measures to compel the authorities of Colorado to enforce the labor laws on the statute books of that state.

This is a most unusual procedure. Never before did the citizens of a civilized country appeal to a foreign government for protection against their own government. This has been done repeatedly in backward countries, such as China and Turkey, but never in any country with an orderly government.

But the shame of such an appeal rests with the government that caused it, not with the citizens who made it. What American does not recollect with a sense of shame and indignation the fact that it was the intervention of the Austro-Hungarian government which compelled the United States to start last summer an investigation into the conditions obtaining in the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company in McKees Rocks? It was primarily because of its fear of this investigation that the company was forced to come to terms with the strikers.

Similar conditions obtain in the mines of Colorado. The fact is notorious that the laws of that state are being constantly violated by the mine owners. The fact is notorious that those laws are being violated with the tacit consent of the government of that state. The fact is notorious that when the workers struck for the enforcement of those laws, the state troops were sent to break the strike.

The Western Federation of Miners has taken an extraordinary step in appealing to foreign governments against the government of the state of Colorado. But it is a step entirely justified by the extraordinary conditions obtaining in that state and—to our shame be it said—also in other states.

It is only by extraordinary measures of this sort that our own attention, as well as that of the world at large, can be aroused to the barbarous conditions and the intolerable burdens under which labor is groaning in this great and rich country.—New York Call.



THINK.

My story, if you wish to hear it—
I don't think it will cause much delay—
If not, just step in to clear it
And let it proceed on its way.

I am going to ask a few questions;
The answer, of course, is for you;
For it's light that I want, and light only—
That's why I'm appealing to you.

Some men to live must work a lifetime;
Others—and not very few—
Live in luxurious mansions;
And they seem to have nothing to do.

They must live off the product of Labor,
For Labor creates all the wealth;
Who never have mansions to live in,
Nor a home that belongs to himself.

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Now it seems as though something is lacking
With the man that works night and day,
When he gives to the man who refuses to work,
From two-thirds to four-fifths of his pay.

Why?

It may be, the workers imagine,
Of course, all things are not what they seem;
But when he makes the tool that he works with,
Why can't he own the machine?

Just a word or two more, Mr. Worker,
If you don't think for yourself it won't do
For me to proceed any further,
To waste any more time with you.

P. J. McKENNA.

TO THEE.

Thy hardened neck, so humbly bent, was moulded
To fit the racing collar of another's gain,
Because about thy weakling heart was never folded
The martial promptings of thy brain.

The feudal lord enthralld thy breaking heart's emotions,
And bled their virtues on the altars of his pride,
Though yet the Mind partook of Reason's potions,
And cried, "To arms! He takes my bride!"

Deluded woman, ever patient in devotion,
Has given brutes the homage of her sterling love;
Her Reason warred, while the heart's emotion
Allowed her to live—a bleeding dove.

The thousands in grimy workshops fiercely toiling,
Are lashed into slavery by the demon, Fear;
Their throbbing heart-strings round their warlike
logic coiling,
Doth kill the rights to them most dear.

What of a world where man with self is ever warring,
And within his frame finds Nelson's "On!" and
Parker's "Nay"?

One quality on the foe the broadsides ever pouring,
The other always timid of the fray?

Society has made of man a faulty making,
Its rose of ethics blossoms o'er a fanged thorn,
And all who deem the flower worthy of their taking
Fall back with fingers badly torn.

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38 WEST GRANITE STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA

OLYMPIA'S EXQUISIT

The Olympia Brewing Company is now on the market with their new brew, rightly called "Exquisit." We want to call special attention to the readers of this journal to this particularly fine article. It was only after months of experimenting and with a great deal of care and labor and the very best materials obtainable in this country and Germany, and with the efforts of a renowned brewer, who has spent a great deal of his life in perfecting fine brews, that this particular article is made possible. We only ask of the reading members of this journal to give it a trial at any of the places where it is sold in the City of Butte, and we feel sure that their verdict will be a satisfactory one as far as the quality of the beer is concerned. There will be no difficulty in finding places where it is sold, as nearly every first-class house in Butte carries the brew.

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ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	MISSOURI						
240	Nome	Sat	Phil Corrigan	J. S. Sutherland	18	Nome	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
ARIZONA							230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
106	Bisbee	Wed	Edw. J. Grant	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	227	Flat River Eng.		Alex Brown	N. J. Womack	609	Flat River
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	E. B. Wilson	30	Crown King	MONTANA						
150	Douglas M & S		Ed. Crough	Wm. Wills	145	Douglas	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	997	Globe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr.	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
116	Hualapai	Thurs	W. P. Rees	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	J. J. Sladish Jr.	59	Humboldt	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	22	Neihart
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Fluett	5	Butte
159	Metalf			Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	J. O. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	Al Smitehger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
124	Snowball	Thur	Thos. W. Bosanks	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Mufich	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
103	Star	Wed	J. W. Grau	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	82	Garnet	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn
156	Swansea	Thur	T. B. Williams	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	4	Granite	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster	D	Garnet
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	A. K. Lillie	13	Harrington	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	AA	Great Falls
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin		Superior
BRIT. COLUMBIA							175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Gift Edge
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gift Edge
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Jesse Hackett	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	111	North Moccasin	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	131	Pony M & M	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killeen	68	Kendall
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	120	Radersburg	Tues	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	208	Ruby L & D W	Mon	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	25	Winston	Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	129	Virginia City	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	A	Winston
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyie	130	Zortman	Tues	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson				Robert Good	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	NEVADA						
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Rossland	30	Austin	Sat	E. T. Wann	Jno. Gorseline		Austin
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Grue		Hilltop
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Wescott		Chafey
85	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	171	Contact	Sat	R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
105	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. Melsaac	506	Ymir	239	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	2	Edgemont
CALIFORNIA							265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	243	Fairview	Wed	A. Bennett	W. A. Wolf	26	Fairview
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Buck Leile	83	French Gulch	220	Goldfield	Tues	David Shultz	J. J. Mangano	2420	Goldfield
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
91	Grass Valley						251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	261	Lucky & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Arthur Todd		Empire
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
115	Jackson	Wed	T. H. George	Samuel White	212	Jackson	264	Millers M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith		Millers
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	254	National	Sat	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		National
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	263	Pioche	Mon	E. K. Watson	W. B. Bruce		Pioche
206	Masonic		A. J. Tyner	J. B. Scofield		Masonic	218	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopffroth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	Geo. Dallimore	Frank O. Goegg		Olinghouse
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nicholls	76	Nevada City	244	Rahwide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGe	44	Rawhide
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	Roy Cook	71	Searchlight
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritgen	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. A. Case	Richard J. Ryan	355	Skidoo	253	Silver Peak	Tues	G. G. Hoxie	J. W. Ball	75	Blair
87	Sumnersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	233	Steptoe M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	257	Storey Co. L. U.	Wed	Bert Holcnmb	R. McHenry		Virginia City
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	256	Vernon	Wed	Walter Mack	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
COLORADO							46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	262	Yerrington	Fri	W. O. Leach	Pat. Mooney		Mason
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	D. T. Snideman	543	Creede	ONTARIO						
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	P. A. Cotie	348	Elk Lake
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Napoleon Schnobb	610	Gowganda
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	OREGON						
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	H	Garfield	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
48	Nederland	Thur	J. L. Conkling	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
15	Ourray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ourray	SOUTH DAKOTA						
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Bars	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wald	470	Rico	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Sat	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	R. A. Gregg	278	Telluride	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell	B	Rochford
IDAHO							5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey		Atlanta	UTAH						
10	Burke	Fri	George Halpin	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke		Bingham
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	19	De Lamar	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosse	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	205	Eureka E F & B	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	237	Helper	Sun	Carlo Dalpiaz	Sam Pascal	447	Helper
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Jos. Mann	65	Mammoth
45	Murray	Sat	Walles P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	415	Mercur
17	Wallace	Sat	Joseph Werner	W. H. Irle	47	Wallace	144	Park City	Sat	John Edestrom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue	WASHINGTON						
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
203	Copper	Sun		Elias Sinisalo	950	Laurium	224	Loomis	Sun	Wm. Lechner	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Jalmare Pirthe		Crystal Falls	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
236	Grover M & M			T. H. Sullivan		Hubbell	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
200	Hancock Copper		Ellis Naasko	Carl E. Hotala	217	Hancock							
153	Ironwood		Oscar Kaari	John Korpi	434	Ironwood							

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