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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
April 14th
1910
Volume XI.
Number 355.



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

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.

Occupation

.....

Department

.....

THE MEMBERSHIP of the International Typographical Union is now reported to have reached 50,000.

IT IS REPORTED from Berlin that 22,000 employers of labor have combined in Germany to lock out 1,500,000 employes. The lockout is scheduled for April 14.

THOMAS LAWSON has issued another bulletin in which he scores the steel trust and other trusts for robbing the people. When Tom howls through a bulletin it is conclusive proof that his bank account has suffered through playing the game against the sharks.

THE EXPOSURE of Judge Grosseup by the Appeal To Reason has given birth to a resolution that will be introduced in Congress asking for an investigation. If the investigation does not resolve itself into a farce, then it is safe to predict that Grosseup will be driven from the Federal bench in disgrace.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, in a circular sent out from headquarters, makes the claim that during the past five years the wages of the membership have increased to the extent in the aggregate of \$10,000,000, or \$2,000,000 per annum. This is certainly a good showing, but the printer whose wages have been increased is no better off than he was five years ago, owing to the fact that the increased cost of living has consumed his increased wages.

A DEAF AND DUMB MAN was arrested in Philadelphia last week for yelling "scab," at the police, so the beefy cop who grabbed the mute culprit and rushed him to a patrol wagon tried to testify. Peanuts Post ought to present that brave cop with a bushel of sawdust in order that he may continue to add curious things to his wonderful brain-box, while Krazy Kirby can reflect great luster and distinction

upon the National Association of Manufacturers by baptizing the cop into the latter body. He is a worthy guardian, indeed!—Cleveland Citizen.

THE CENTRAL TRADES and Labor Union of St. Louis has adopted resolutions protesting against a municipal appropriation for the building of armories in St. Louis to accommodate the maintenance of several companies of state militia. The Business Men's League has inaugurated the movement for the building of armories in order that the militia may be summoned at a moment's notice to quell any symptoms of rebellion that may arise among the working class of St. Louis against Van Cleve and his associates. Under the pretext of patriotism a standing army is to be maintained to hold labor in mute subjection, while the privates reap the spoils of legalized plunder.

BORN IN THE CRADLE of Liberty and put to sleep with a policeman's club that they might forget their spirit of freedom for all time—election day included—is the spirit of Philadelphians in these days of Nero Reyburn and Julius Czar Clay, A. D. nineteen hundred and ten. Before Rome was destroyed, power ran mad, woman like man, being slaves of beastly rulers, while the lust for human blood and the desire for military achievement was in the ascendancy. Like conditions prevail where the American patriots first gave the message of independence to the colonists. And who knows but that another Brutus may strike the blow that will awaken the people. In the words of the ancient philosopher, "history repeats itself."—Toiler's Defense.

IN MARYLAND, the Democratic party in conjunction with the Republican party has disfranchised the negro. The Fifteenth Amendment, which clothed the black man with the rights of citizenship, has been repudiated by the sages of the two old parties. The action of the legislative body of Maryland will in all probability be applauded by thousands of impoverished white men of the working class, in whose hearts yet burn the flame of race prejudice. But the disfranchisement of the negro in Maryland means that the so-called respectable element of society will in a short time clamor for the disfranchisement of white as well as black, through lack of educational qualifications or through lack of owning a certain amount of taxable property. The uncertainty of employment has already disfranchised nearly 2,000,000 of men who call themselves American citizens, and the signs of the times do not indicate that this number will grow less. Wresting the ballot from the black man in Maryland will but lead to an effort to disfranchise the working class regardless of color.

EDWIN A. BROWN, who is commonly known as the millionaire tramp, has been getting considerable advertising from the press during the past few years. Brown has been visiting the large cities and has been using his efforts to create an interest among public officials towards building municipal lodging houses, where the unemployed, without money, can find shelter. The work of Brown is commendable to a certain extent, but the building of municipal lodging houses is only another kind of charity which is as humiliating to accept as charity from the private individual. If every city and town throughout the United States had a municipal lodging house the condition of the unemployed would not be improved. While the unemployed might find temporary shelter beneath the roof of the municipal lodging house, yet temporary shelter would not open the avenues of employment or provide the means by which the idle army might be employed. The building of municipal lodging houses is but a mere palliative to ease the pain and misery that grows out of the heartless system that places in the custody of the few the means of life.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a lengthy communication from the pen of "Mother" Jones, who exposes the brutal treatment of women who are employed in the breweries of Milwaukee. The conditions under which women work in Milwaukee are a disgrace to our boasted civilization. Women who are working for wages that border on the hunger line are not permitted to join hands in an organization to lift them up to a higher plane of womanhood. The brewers of Milwaukee desire that their product shall bear the union label for the patronage that such a label will bring from the membership of organized labor, and yet these exploiters who use the label of organized labor for revenue have established conditions in their breweries that brutalize women, and at the same time expect that men who believe in the principles of organized labor shall remain blind to the inhuman treatment accorded to the female slaves whose poverty forces them to become peons in beer factories. The labor movement of America should allow its vision to rest upon Milwaukee, and such action should be taken as will give the brewers to understand that women employes cannot be insulted or starved with impunity.

OUR OWN Theodore Roosevelt had scarcely recovered from the effect of his speech at Cairo to the Egyptians, when he was dragged into a religious controversy that has been commented upon throughout the civilized world. Teddy concluded that on his visit to Rome he would call upon the pope, but the highest dignitary of the Catholic church named the terms upon which Roosevelt would be received. The terms were not in harmony with the dignity of Roosevelt, and he immediately declined an audience with the head of the Catholic church. His declination immediately brought forth plaudits from the Methodist mission at Rome, and now Protestantism and

Catholicism are engaged in a discussion that can only kindle the fires of religious bigotry. Prominent clerical divines of the Catholic and Protestant churches have rushed into print, giving their views, and the vast majority of them, in giving expression to their sentiments, have forgotten the Biblical injunction "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

It is to be hoped that the laboring people who worship in Catholic and Protestant churches will not be swept off their feet by the fanaticism manifested by clerical potentates who mistake religious hatred for Christianity.

THE SITUATION in the Black Hills is practically unchanged. The mine operators who boast of their patriotism and American citizenship, are still scouring the country for recruits to take the places of the locked out men who refuse to accept employment at the price of dishonor. A vast number of the recruits that have been brought to the Black Hills have no particular yearning to remain for any length of time, and take their departure after loafing in the mines for a few weeks, or as soon as they are supplied with a few dollars to hunt pastures new.

It is claimed that the expenses of the Homestake Mining Company, in importing men, have been enormous, and this expense will probably eliminate the smaller stockholders of the company. The different labor bodies of the country have been taking up the lockout of the Homestake Company, and it is reported that the Hearst journals are suffering a loss of patronage that is making the aspiring candidate for national honors feel that a cyclone is coming. The "friend of labor," Mr. Hearst, is beginning to realize that the labor movement of this country is no longer asleep and that professions of friendship for labor unsupported by acts, will scarcely blind the working class to this duplicity of a hypocrite.

The Victory in Milwaukee

THE DAILY JOURNALS of last week had many comments concerning the results of the elections that have been held in many cities and towns throughout the country. The "wet" and "dry" propositions were quite an issue and considerable space was given to the work of the Anti-Saloon League and the element that still has faith and confidence in the goodness and virtue of the sparkling nectar handled judiciously and regulated by law.

But the daily journals commented but little on the election that was held in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There was a political landslide in Milwaukee that produced convulsions among the wheel horses of the old parties.

The Democratic and Republican parties were slaughtered, and the candidates of these parties, whose palms itched for the spoils of office, went down to their Waterloo with haggard faces, realizing that the common people of the city that has become famous for the fluid that intoxicates, have learned at last to wield this ballot intelligently. The Socialist party has triumphed, and a Socialist mayor, supported by a Socialist council, will give the people of that city an administration that will not be honeycombed with graft and loaded with the despotism of a master class.

Emil Seidel is now the chief magistrate of the city of Milwaukee, and the patricians need have no fear that he will start his administration with an explosion of bombs.

Milwaukee will have a clean government and labor will have a voice

in the administration of public affairs, for the simple reason that the mayor-elect belongs to the working class and the majority of the council are likewise representative of the working class, and elected by the ballots of men who are conscious of their class interests.

The Milwaukee Socialists will endeavor to carry out the following program:

"To inaugurate 3-cent street car fares.

"To obtain a seat for every passenger on the street cars and to compel the traction companies to sprinkle the streets along their right of way free of charge.

"To lower gas charges and reduce the price of bread.

"To cleanse city departments of all forms of graft.

"To establish municipal ice and light plants and compel corporations to pay their full share of taxes.

"To inaugurate 'home rule' and the initiative and referendum.

"To limit labor's day to eight hours."

The above measures are based on common sense, but many who are carried away by fanaticism will point to these measures as palliatives, and brand the Socialist party as a reform party that has lost sight of the real goal.

Rome was not built in a day, and the system under which we live will not be overthrown in the "twinkling of an eye." While the Socialist administration of Milwaukee will be radical, yet the administration will be based on reason, that will command the respect and confidence of the people.

Words Instead of Facts

THE SAN MIGUEL EXAMINER of Telluride, Colorado, in its issue of April 2nd, contains the following editorial paragraph:

"A coal miners' strike covering the entire United States is imminent, and of course if it comes there will be trouble in the Colorado coal fields. It does seem that prosperity makes more fools than anything else. When the country wants good men everywhere at good wages, then the strikes and rumors of strikes are always heard of. When times are hard, and there are two men for every job but little is ever heard of such themes. If men would get the arbitration idea into their heads instead of the fool idea of force, there would be fewer hungry families in this country of ours."

The editor who penned the above brief editorial has certainly a contracted vision, and has but little grasp of the conditions that prevail throughout this country. The journalist who contends that there is "prosperity" for the laboring people in America must have been imbibing a beverage that puts rosy tints on the clouds of adversity and dimples on the haggard face of want. In order that the editor of the San Miguel Examiner may have some definite conception of the "prosperity" that prevails throughout young Columbia, we reproduce the following from the "Wall Street Journal:"

"An investigation under the auspices of the Sage Foundation made in New York this year, dealt with the household budgets of 318 representative families of working people, reporting incomes varying from

\$600 to \$1,100. Less than half these families were supported by the income of the father. Above the \$700 limit, in the majority of cases, mothers of the children were contributors.

"It was the conclusion of the expert investigators that an income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard of living for an average family of five. In the \$600 and \$700 groups almost without exception, some deficiency in living was found.

"According to these investigators, whose opinions have been confirmed by others, a family income of from \$800 to \$900 may provide the necessities, but it is not until the \$900 point is reached that a decent living is attainable.

"A large proportion of the population of the United States is now unable to reach the \$800 limit. Every advance in price increases that number. If the advance of prices continues the alternative is inevitable that wages and income must be increased, or family life and the home, which constitute the cornerstone of society, must be sacrificed.

"This is the problem of the cost of living."

The "Wall Street Journal" is not recognized as an official organ of any labor body, but is the recognized sheet of that upper strata of citizenship whose linen is immaculate and whose broadcloth is of the best.

The Wall Street Journal, instead of drawing on a vivid imagination, presents facts that were gathered through the investigation of experts and the results of that investigation as presented by the "Journal" should convince the editor of the Examiner that he is merely indulging in the use of words instead of facts.

Recognizing Ability

COLLIER'S WEEKLY, in commenting on the Philadelphia strike, had the following editorial:

"Two strong and clever men were revealed by the Philadelphia strike. One was George H. Earle, city director on the Rapid Transit Company, and the other was C. O. Pratt, leader of the striking carmen. Each is a fighter, with a rapid-fire brain, a liking for rhetorical prophetic utterances, and an unflinching personal magnetism. Each wishes a knock-down fight to a finish, and they will continue to meet at future Philippis, in the next few years. That which is helping to end the strike is the fact that the street car company is a corporation with a past. It is dropsical with watered stock, bonded indebtedness, and the other results of the daring plunges made in former years by the Elkins-Widener-Whitney coterie. So the company is always close to a receivership. The losses of the last month have brought it almost to the brink of the cut-off. What is at issue in the strike is untouched by surface adjustments. Unionism is attempting to gain "footing" and "standing" in Philadelphia—a city notably weak in organized labor. The dispute, varying from a state-wide strike to a temporary quietus, will probably continue to recur annually, or semi-annually, till the unions win recognition, and it is settled just what 'recognition' means."

The above shows that even a publication that is backed by millions can discern that men are leaping from the loins of the labor movement who will yet be able to match their intellectual power against the

strongest mentally equipped upholders of capitalism. The conditions that are being created by the awful brutality of the present industrial system are causing men in the labor movement to think deeply and probe for the solution of the greatest problem of the age—the labor problem. In every strike and lock-out, lessons are learned and every battle between master and slave makes more clear the vision of men who are consecrating their best efforts to win industrial liberty for the working class.

Collier's Weekly failed to mention the fact that C. O. Pratt, the leader of the striking car men, and George H. Earle, city director on the Rapid Transit Company, were engaged in a contest where all the functions of government were arrayed against the official who represented labor. Collier's Weekly should have mentioned the fact that the whole armed power of the "City of Brotherly Love" backed and supported by the Pennsylvania Cossacks, were behind George H. Earle in his fight to crush the organization of the strikers.

But regardless of the fact that Pratt was confronted by the armed allies which a despotic Transit Company summoned to engage in the conflict, yet a publication of such national repute as Collier's is forced to recognize the ability of the man who commanded the labor forces in Philadelphia. Some day the labor forces of this country will reach the conclusion that it is about time that the armed forces of cities, states and nation became the allies of the working class, and when that day dawns, labor will wrest from capitalism the forces that have maintained the supremacy of our brutalized system of profit.

Confident of Ultimate Victory

BUTTE NO. 1, W. F. M., of Butte, Montana, has forwarded the sum of \$25,000 in aid of the locked out miners of the Black Hills, South Dakota. This generous contribution from a local union of the Western Federation of Miners furnishes conclusive proof that unionism plants in the human heart those seeds of fraternity that bud and blossom into the brotherhood of man. The membership of Butte Miners' Union realizes that the struggle in the Black Hills is their battle, and that if the lock-out in the mining district of South Dakota prevails, unionism is temporally slain in the mining district of that state, and that years may elapse ere the flag of organized labor can again be unfurled in that district to challenge the despotism of corporate power.

This contribution from the largest local union of the Western Federation of Miners should fire other locals of the organization with a determination to leave no stone unturned until organized labor is conceded the right to live in South Dakota. The local unions should realize, as Butte No. 1 has realized, that the gauntlet thrown down to the local unions of the Black Hills is a deadly assault which, if victorious, will have a far-reaching effect throughout the whole jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. If the mine operators of the Black

Hills are successful in establishing the "closed shop" to organized labor in South Dakota, the other mine operators throughout the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope will be encouraged to follow their example. The membership of the Federation should realize the seriousness of the problem that confronts the organization in South Dakota. To deny a man employment unless he forfeits his right to be a member of a labor organization is one of the most infamous assaults that can be made upon the liberty of American citizenship. The locked out miners of the Black Hills have stood like Spartans braving the ultimatum of corporations that practically declared starvation to the miners and their families unless they yielded mute obedience to a mandate that is repulsive to every human being in whose breast there lives a spirit of independence.

There have been, comparatively, but a small-proportion of the miners of the Black Hills who have dishonored themselves by accepting employment on the terms dictated by the Homestake company and the smaller allies, that have declared war against organized labor. The men of the Black Hills feel confident of ultimate victory, if only the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners and organized labor in general realize the gravity of the situation.

Girl Slaves of the Milwaukee Breweries

IT IS THE SAME old story, as pitiful as old, as true as pitiful. When the whistle blows in the morning it calls the girl slaves of the bottle washing department of the breweries to don their wet shoes and rags and hustle to the bastille to serve out their sentences. It is indeed true, they are sentenced to hard, brutal labor—labor that gives no cheer, brings no recompense. Condemned for life, to slave daily in the wash-room in wet shoes and wet clothes, surrounded with foul-mouthed, brutal foremen, whose orders and language would not look well in print and would surely shock over-sensitive ears or delicate nerves! And their crime? Involuntary poverty. It is hereditary. They are no more to blame for it than is a horse for having the glanders. It is the accident of birth. This accident that throws them into surging, seething mass known as the Working Class is what forces them out of the cradle into servitude, to be willing (?) slaves of the mill, factory, department store, hell or bottling shop in Milwaukee's colossal breweries; to create wealth for the brewery barons, that they may own palaces, theaters, automobiles, blooded stock, farms, banks and Heaven knows what all, while the poor girls slave on all day in the vile smell of sour beer, lifting cases of empty and full bottles weighing from 100 to 150 pounds, in their wet shoes and rags, for God knows they cannot buy clothes on the miserable pittance doled out to them by their soulless master class. The conscienceless rich see no reason why the slave should not be content on a crust of bread for its share of all the wealth created. That these slaves of the dampness should contract rheumatism is a foregone conclusion. Rheumatism is one of the chronic ailments, and is closely followed by consumption. Consumption is well known to be only a disease of poverty. The Milwaukee law makers, of course, enacted an antispirit ordinance to protect the public health, and the brewers contributed to the Red Cross Society to make war on the shadow of tuberculosis, and all the while the big capitalists are setting out incubators to hatch out germs enough among the poor workers to destroy the nation. Should one of these poor girl slaves spit on the sidewalk, it would cost her more than she can make in two weeks' work.

Such is the *fine* system of the present day affairs. The foreman even regulates the time that they may stay in the toilet room, and in the event of overstaying it gives the foreman an opportunity he seems to be looking for to indulge in indecent and foul language. Should the patient slave forget herself and take offense, it will cost her the job in that prison. And after all, bad as it is, it is all that she knows how to do. To deprive her of the job means less crusts and worse rags in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Many of the girls have no home nor parents and are forced to feed and clothe and shelter themselves, and all this on an average of \$3.00 per week. Ye Gods! What a horrible nightmare! What hope is there for decency when unscrupulous wealth may exploit its producers so shamelessly?

No matter how cold, how stormy, how inclement the weather, many of these poor girl slaves must walk from their shacks to their work, for their miserable stipend precludes any possibility of squeezing a street car ride out of it. And this is due our much-vaunted greatness. Is this civilization? If so, what, please, is barbarism?

As an illustration of what these poor girls must submit to, one about to become a mother told me with tears in her eyes that every other day a depraved specimen of mankind took delight in measuring her girth and passing such comments as befits such humorous (?) occasion.

While the wage paid is 75 to 85 cents a day, the poor slaves are not permitted to work more than three or four days a week, and the continual threat of idle days makes the slave much more tractable and submissive than would otherwise obtain. Often when their day's work is done they are put to washing off the tables and lunch room floors and the other odd jobs, for which there is not even the suggestion of compensation. Of course, abuse always follows power, and nowhere is it more in evidence than in this miserable treatment the brewers and their hirelings accord their girl slaves.

The foreman also uses his influence, through certain living mediums near at hand, to neutralize any effort having in view the organization of these poor helpless victims of an unholy and brutal profit sys-

tem, and threats of discharge were made, should these girls attend my meetings.

One of these foremen actually carried a union card, but the writer of this article reported him to the union and had him deprived of it for using such foul language to the girls under him. I learned of him venting his spite by discharging several girls, and I went to the superintendent and told him the character of the foreman. On the strength of my charges, he was called to the office and when he was informed of the nature of the visit, he patted the superintendent familiarly on the back and whined out how loyal he was to the superintendent, the whole performance taking on the character of servile lickspittle. As he fawns on his superior, so he expects to play autocrat with his menials and exact the same cringing from them under him. Such is the petty boss who holds the living of the working class girls in his hands.

The brewers themselves were always courteous when I called on them, but their underlings were not so tactful, evidently working under instructions. The only brewer who treated me rudely or denied me admittance was Mr. Blatz, who brusquely told me his feelings in the following words: "The Brewers' Association of Milwaukee met when you first came to town and decided not to permit these girls to organize." This Brewers' Association is a strong union of all the brewery plutocrats, composed of Schlitz, Pabst, Miller and Blatz breweries, who are the principal employers of women. And this union met and decided as above stated, that these women should not be permitted to organize! I then told Mr. Blatz that he could not shut me out of the halls of legislation, that as soon as the legislature assembles I shall appear there and put these conditions on record and demand an investigation and the drafting of suitable laws to protect the womanhood of the state.

Organized labor and humanity demand protection for these helpless victims of insatiable greed, in the interest of the motherhood of our future state.

Will the people of this country at large, and the organized wage-

workers in particular, tolerate and stand any longer for such conditions as existing in the bottling establishments of these Milwaukee breweries? I hope not! Therefore, I ask all fair-minded people to refrain from purchasing the product of these baron brewers until they will change things for the better for these poor girls working in their bottling establishments.

Exploited by the brewers! Insulted by the petty bosses! Deserted by the press, which completely ignored me and gave no helping hand to these poor girls' cause. Had they had a vote, however, their case would likely have attracted more attention from all sides. Poor peons of the brewers! Neglected by all the Gods! Deserted by all mankind. The present shorn of all that makes life worth living, the future hopeless, without a comforting star or glimmer. What avails our boasted greatness built upon such human wreckage? What is civilization and progress to them? What "message" bears the holy brotherhood in the gorgeous temples of modern worship? What terrors has the over-investigated white slave traffic for her? What a prolific recruiting station for the red light district! For after all, the white slave eats, drinks and wears good clothing, and to the hopeless this means living, if it only lasts a minute. What has the beer slave to lose?—the petty boss will make her job cost her virtue anyhow. This has come to be a price of a job everywhere nowadays. Is it any wonder the white slave traffic abounds on all sides? No wonder the working class has lost all faith in Gods. Hell itself has no terrors worse than a term in industrial slavery. I will give these brewery lords of Milwaukee notice that my two months' investigation and efforts to organize, in spite of all obstacles placed in my way, will bear fruit, and the sooner they realize their duty the better it will be for themselves. Will they do it?

Think of it, fathers and mothers. Think of it, men and women. When it is asked of thee, "What hast thou done for the economic redemption of the sisters of thy brother Abel?" what then will thy answer be?

"MOTHER" JONES.

The Price for Employment

A READER of the Miners' Magazine has sent us the following clipping taken from a daily paper published in the Northwest, and shows the dangers to which young girls are exposed in seeking employment.

"Two weeks ago Mrs. Elsie Van Zandt came to Spokane in search of a position as stenographer or bookkeeper, and the result is a suit for \$5,000 which will be filed Monday by her attorneys, Reef and Benson, against one of the owners of a large mercantile house in Walla Walla.

"When she reached this city she went direct to the Woman's Hotel at Madison street and Sprague avenue and commenced answering advertisements.

"It seems to me I answered hundreds, but I found out that it was not a stenographer or bookkeeper that was wanted, but a companion for leisure hours," she said.

"If there is an honest man who wants a first-class worker in either of the occupations, I would like him to communicate with me. It seemed to me that I must become some one's darling else it would be impossible to secure the position I need to earn my bread and butter and clothing.

"The only places where I was not insulted were where the salary was so small that I could not have paid the little asked here at this hotel. I decided that a girl must be a white slave in order to live in Spokane and I commenced answering ads for the country, thinking that in those places I could find peace and quiet and honest work.

"I answered an ad from Walla Walla for a governess. When I reached Walla Walla where the advertiser lives I went to his home, a handsome place. I was told to go back and take a room at the hotel and he would pay my expenses. Later I met him in the hotel parlors. He said he did not really want a governess, but a housekeeper.

"He told me to go to his store. I did so and he took me in back of the store and kissed me twice before I knew what he was about. When he found I was not that kind he told me to go and said he would not pay my expenses or hotel bill.

"It took my last cent to reach Spokane and I was advised by friends to commence suit.

"Not for myself, but for other girls, young ones, not a widow as I am. He said he had a letter from a young girl here, a kindergarten teacher, and it was a toss-up which of us he told to come. I want to keep any young girl from such peril."

"Mrs. Van Zandt is a sweet-faced, very attractive young widow, and is sadly shaken by the whole affair; but is determined to see that no one else is forced to go through what she did."

The above story shows the moral depravity that prevails among that so-called better element of society that can boast of bank accounts. According to the story told by the young woman, who, like thousands of others, is a victim of poverty, nearly every advertisement that she answered that paid living wages involved her virtue if she accepted employment. To accept employment below living wages meant that she must either commit suicide to protect her honor or become the slave to some libertine whose means made it possible for him to support a mistress.

There has been much said from rostrum and pulpit in denunciation of the white slave traffic, but very little has been said in condemnation of the cause that breeds the white slave traffic. The energies of people who have reverence for the honor of womanhood have directed their efforts towards effects, but these people seem to be blind to the fact that passing legislation inflicting penalties upon effects will have but little merit in removing the causes which produce the effects.

Until woman is economically free, her virtue will be ever in danger as the price that she must pay for employment. The system under which we live bequeaths the legacy of poverty to the masses of the people and countless thousands of women have been forced through the desperation of hunger and want to barter away their virginity for bread. The system which dishonors woman is being maintained and perpetuated and as long as we have the soulless and heartless civilization that exploits the many to enrich the few, just so long will the white slave traffic be a world-wide pestilence.

Philanthropy

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch from New York, should be interesting reading for that great multitude of people who through the pangs of poverty are forced to call on the loan shark.

"New York, April 2.—Following the return of Mrs. Russell Sage from her trip in the West the announcement was made today that the widow of the famous money lender of Wall street had decided to turn her \$68,000,000 fortune into loans to the poor. The plan has been worked out and awaits her final approval, her object being to take the unfortunate poor from the hands of the professional money lenders and usurers, giving them an opportunity to raise money at the lowest possible rate, estimated at from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month.

"Mrs. Sage's plan provides for the establishment of state loan agencies, each agency to be a model of its kind in system of operation and bringing to the doors of the needy an establishment where they may

raise money without having to give themselves into the clutches of the loan sharks.

"Orin Cheney, state superintendent of banks, was called upon for assistance by the members of the Sage foundation. The plan was gone into with the greatest care and every detail worked out under Mrs. Sage's idea was developed on a practical philanthropic basis. Mr. Cheney has been waging a bitter war upon the loan sharks who have long extorted usurious rates of interest from the poor.

"The Sage foundation, he said today, can perform a philanthropy which will be appreciated by thousands who now are the victims of unscrupulous money lenders.

"Mrs. Sage, it is understood, desires no profit from the use of her money. The loan agencies are to be conducted on as economical scale as possible so that every penny saved in the operation of her plan will reduce the cost to the person who makes a loan and at the same time

provide as much money as possible for those who are compelled to borrow."

What bliss and unalloyed happiness will come to the masses of the people when they learn that the great, generous heart of Mrs. Sage has opened to the poor and that she has concluded to loan her millions to the poor at the rate of 1½ to 2 per cent per month. As it is said that there is joy in heaven over one sinner that has repented, so there will be joy among the struggling millions of America when they learn that they can borrow money from the "Sage Foundation" at the trifling rate of interest ranging from 18 to 24 per cent. per annum.

The heart of Mrs. Sage must be overflowing with the milk of human kindness when she contemplated making such sacrifices in the days when her eyes are growing dim and when she can almost feel the dew of death gathering on her brow.

Sixty-eight millions of dollars loaned to the poor at 1½ per cent. per month means that \$10,200,000 per annum will flow into the coffers of the "Sage Foundation." Sixty-eight millions of dollars at 2 per cent. per month means that \$13,600,000 per annum will be added to the colossal fortune left by the greatest loan shark who ever lived in the banking world of this country. And yet this is called philanthropy.

A Crisis Coming

THOUGHTFUL AND OBSERVING MEN are gradually reaching the conclusion that a great crisis is rapidly approaching in America. The old saying, "that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer" can no longer be denied when the facts are consulted. Capitalism has become mad in its greed for profit and justice has vanished before the system that has made tyrants of the few and slaves of the many.

With all the power of the pulpit to fix the vision of man upon a kingdom of immortality, and with all the influences of Christianity to lift the mind of man from the sordid and material things of life, the world is becoming brutalized and the cry for justice from the lips of struggling, starving millions is met with the sneering derision of soulless plutocracy.

The earth is becoming a living hell, where millions of homeless and penniless human beings are suffering all the tortures that have been painted of the Inferno.

We speak of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God and yet men who are said to have been created in the image and likeness of God are at dagger points in the great competitive struggle for the right to live.

The earth seems to be an ocean of human misery, whose unfeeling waves are dashing human wrecks upon the rocks of despair, and the crushed and helpless see no star of hope behind the dark shadows that make life a nightmare from the cradle to the coffin. Men for years have prated about human liberty and declared that the gates of "equal

when a lady 82 years of age contemplates establishing a monopoly that will put out of business the smaller fry who have been living on the sweat, blood and tears of countless thousands of people whose misfortunes have driven them to the dens of petty Shylocks.

It is presumed that in every state in which the Sage Foundation is established, that the incorporators will petition the legislature to enact a law exempting the Sage millions from taxation, on the grounds that loans are extended to the poor at cheaper rates than conceded by the smaller wolves who have been devouring the unfortunates whose poverty doomed them to become victims of usury.

What is 18 to 24 per cent. per annum, but usury?

Bonds of the United States, state bonds and municipal bonds are quickly gathered up at 3 to 4 per cent. per annum, but Mrs. Sage and her lieutenants, in behalf of the poor, is willing to accept 18 to 24 per cent. per annum and call such legalized robbery by the name of "philanthropy." It is no wonder that poets, orators and journalists tell us that the world is growing better, and the fact that a lady who has passed the four-score mile-post is willing to loan her money for 2 per cent. per month furnishes the indisputable evidence that our civilization is permeated with the spirit which commands: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

opportunity" are opened wide to every man and woman who desires to wrest from Mother Earth the means of life. But men and women of experience—men and women who have borne the brunt of battle in the struggle to escape death by starvation—know that the doors of "opportunity" are locked and that only a class of privilege carry the keys that open the treasure-vaults of the earth. The slave begging a master for the privilege to toil is a stranger to "equal opportunity." The unwilling tramp with haggard face and empty stomach, wandering from city to city in search of employment, has but little "opportunity" compared with the well-fed and well-groomed gentleman who can travel in a Pullman.

Lazarus and Dives do not stand on the same plane of "equal opportunity" and the slave in the hovel has no chance with the master in a palace.

As the wealth of the planet concentrates in fewer hands, the lives of the masses of the people become more unbearable, and it is no wonder that every nation on earth can hear the mutterings of discontent that are growing louder as greed becomes more insatiable.

Men of a thoughtful mood are looking into the future and asking themselves the question: "How long will the impoverished masses of the people bear the burdens of poverty and want, in order that a comparatively few may revel in royal splendor?" Desperation will breed a crisis, and when that crisis comes there will be a new civilization in which no man, woman or child will be forced to beg for the right to live.

Tyranny Breeds Tyranny

ENGLAND HAS BEEN for generations the freest land in the world. It was the first to shake off the fetters of feudalism and enter upon the stage of capitalism. In the early enthusiasm of capitalist individualism great freedom in matters of speech, press and assemblage was granted.

It was the early theory of capitalism that by granting the utmost liberty to the individual under "free competition" that the perfect society would evolve, with the ablest individuals receiving the greatest rewards. How that theory has worked out in monopoly and class rule is another story, and one with which we are all familiar.

When England began the rulership and capitalist exploitation of colonies, such as India and Egypt, a change became manifest. At first there was much talk of introducing liberties and the "blessings of freedom" to "benighted peoples."

When these blessings were accompanied by a merciless exploiting of the people, these refused to recognize the blessings. They began to protest.

Instead of meeting these protests with that liberty for discussion which has always been the boast of England, repressive measures were started.

These measures were mild at first. Each one, however, bred new occasions for revolt. These were met with greater oppression.

Now we see English rulers in India and Egypt repeating nearly all the measures that have made Russia execrated among nations. A

complete press censorship has been established. Trials for "sedition" are filling the courts. Meetings are forbidden, and books that have long been almost classic in England are excluded.

Then the tyranny reaches back to the home country. The Socialist paper, Justice, is forbidden the Indian mails. There is talk of prosecuting Englishmen who dare to speak against British tyranny in India and Egypt.

Thus, the old lesson that just as the cure for democracy is more democracy, so the result of tyranny is more tyranny, is being illustrated by the march of events.

The same situation is approaching in the United States. As the capitalist class becomes reduced in numbers and more powerful through its multiplied possessions it becomes more and more rapacious and more and more fearful of revolt.

Already the beginnings of a press censorship are making their appearance. The postoffice is being used wherever possible to prevent the circulation of "seditious" literature. Freedom of speech is being restricted in various insidious ways. The army and navy are increased in strength. New assaults are made upon the right of organization of laborers.

At present these attacks upon liberty of action are scattered and indirect. But every such attack breeds greater discontent and greater danger for the ruling class, and therefore *further measures of repression*.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Groomed for 1912

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is now in Europe and is being hailed as the Greatest Living American. He is the pampered guest of royalty and the vast majority of the people shout themselves hoarse, being deluded into the belief that the San Juan warrior is the champion and defender of the rights of the common people. If the masses of the

people meditated as seriously as the class of privilege they would be able to penetrate the mask worn by Roosevelt and become conscious of the fact that the only Teddy is an unflinching advocate of the hellish system that beggars the multitude. His address to the people of Cairo ungloved the hand of the man who, in America, has so successfully

played to the gallery and won encomiums of praise from that great majority of people whose eyes have not yet been opened to their condition of servitude. But the people of Cairo, who have demanded a constitution and who realize that they are intelligently equipped for home rule and self-government, rebelled against the sentiments expressed by Roosevelt, and for a time it appeared as though the safety of the "Greatest Living American" was in jeopardy. The Nationalists of Egypt are not worshippers of laws that are enacted by the representatives of a government that is looked upon as alien. When the "Greatest Living American" told his auditors at Cairo that they were unfit for self-government, he offered an insult that was resented by the people who have become worn and weary from being reverent to laws that put chains and shackles on liberty. So open became the revolt against Roosevelt at Cairo that the British government immediately took steps to protect the "Greatest Living American" from violence, and the representatives of the government were instructed to take such steps as would avoid a repetition of the sentiments that aroused the ire of the Egyptians.

When the crowds that resented the insults of Roosevelt gathered around the hotel in which he was a guest, and shouted for a *constitution*, Theodore was absent, but when told of the so-called mob that had gathered to protest against his reflections, the "Greatest Living American" laughed in derision at the thought of the enslaved masses of the people yearning for constitutional government.

When Roosevelt's speech at Cairo was flashed to almost every nation on earth it was immediately applauded by that element that holds

in its hands the sceptre of domination, but after more mature deliberation the speech was looked upon as out of place and Roosevelt was looked upon as lacking the diplomacy of a statesman.

But the mighty hunter from the jungles of Africa is still the lion of the hour and the royal and noble blood of Europe have opened the regal palaces for the reception of the gentleman who achieved fame and greatness through some miraculous manner that is incomprehensible to the man who believes in liberty for all the people of every nation on earth.

The triumphant tour of Roosevelt in the Old World is being exploited in the powerful daily journals of America and when the foot of this *hero* touches American soil he will be hailed as the successor to the failure who now occupies the presidential chair at Washington.

The Republican party has been more or less shattered through a great middle class rising in rebellion against the legislative favors extended to the mighty capitalists, and this middle class hugs the delusion that Roosevelt is the *man* that will halt the trusts in their mad gallop to corner the industries and commerce of a nation.

The middle class cannot see that the smaller capitalist is doomed, and the mighty potentate in the world of finance and commerce knows that "Teddy" is harmless and that the trusts cannot be "busted."

"Teddy" will be the political Napoleon of 1912 and will be swept into office by the hero-idolaters of "the land of the free and the home of the brave." When Theodore again becomes chief magistrate of the nation the masses of the people will be justified in declaring "the man on horseback" is no longer a prophecy, but a living reality.

Scarcely Logical

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, under the caption "The Philadelphia General Strike," had the following editorial comment:

"America's first experience with the use of the general strike as a conscious weapon in the class struggle has not been wholly satisfactory. It would be easy to find a tune whose whistling would incite to courage, but the fact is that it was practically a failure. It brought some new men into the unions, and if these stay it is possible that the future may find that this reward is sufficient for the pains.

"As a panacea, however, the general strike has distinctly failed. Nothing was paralyzed. No tremendous social upheaval followed. The city government nor the street car company were not frightened.

"The general strike will still remain one of the weapons in the class struggle. It will come to be recognized as a weapon not to be drawn hastily, requiring a wide foundation of thoroughly organized and disciplined workers, and as in no sense as revolutionary a weapon as the ballot. Along with sabotage, slugging, grafting and other forms of "direct action" it must be considered as a part of the guerilla warfare and not to be used with the idea of directly advancing the revolution. There may be times of acute crises, when the ground has already been prepared, when legislative bodies have already been filled with Socialists, when a strong political movement is close to victory, and when the threatened capture of the state is opposed by violent action on the part of the ruling class, that the general strike will prove a real revolutionary force.

"In the meantime, it will occasionally be used, as it has been in the past, generally in vain, but occasionally with success, and will be valuable principally as a part of the radical arsenal of words in the vocabulary of hysterical litterateurs looking for a reputation as revolutionists."

We can hardly coincide with the views as expressed by the Socialist. In the first place, the strike in Philadelphia cannot be designated as a general strike. A general strike means a complete walk-out on the part of organized labor, and no one cognizant of the facts will contend for one moment that the membership of organized labor of the city of Philadelphia responded unanimously and rallied to the rescue of the street car strikers.

The failure of the strike in Philadelphia was due to the fact that it was not a general strike, but a strike of shattered regiments of labor whose power was not sufficient to paralyze industry.

The strike in Philadelphia lacked that crystallization of sentiment which brings solidarity, and through lack of solidarity on the part of the working class, one more defeat is registered in the history of the labor movement. Not only did the membership of organized labor of the city of Philadelphia fail to respond to the call for a general strike within the corporate limits of the city, but the contemplated state strike that was to be called by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor resulted in a fizzle.

Why did the membership of organized labor of Philadelphia fail to walk out as a united body, and why did the state strike fail to materialize? The only answer that can be made to such a question is that the laboring people have not as yet reached that standard of intelligence that clears their vision to the class struggle and forces them to realize that "an injury to one is an injury to all." If the laboring people are not conscious of their class interests on the industrial field, then how can they be conscious of their class interests at the ballot box?

Is it possible for the working class to be divided and disunited on the economic field and united in the political arena? It appears to us that industrial solidarity must take place before we can expect political solidarity.

A Mistaken Conclusion

A READER of the Miners' Magazine of Nevada has sent us a copy of the Tonopah Sun of a few weeks ago, which contains the following editorial under the caption, "Call Out the Soldiers." The editorial reads as follows:

"Press dispatches from Washington tell us that the secretary of war has ordered General Bell to have troops in readiness in case the United States mint at Philadelphia is threatened by the strikers.

"We wonder how many of our readers notice the real import of that news? How many of them read between the lines? Did anyone ever hear of strikers in the United States molesting or threatening to molest property of the government? Are not the working men of this country the very bone and sinew of our government? Would they not, any and all of them, give up their life blood willingly rather than destroy anything belonging to, or forming a part of, the government—their government? Is it not from the ranks of the working men that the personnel of our armies is drawn in time of war?

"What then are we to believe when we hear reports to the effect that there is a possibility of calling out United States troops to protect government property against striking workmen? Is it not plain to be seen that the powers that be are preparing to use the United States army for the purpose of coercing those now on strike in Philadelphia—of driving the slaves back to their toil at the point of bayonets?

"In the bloody old Homestead days it was necessary for the capitalists to hire an army of Pinkertons to do their rough work for them. That was an expensive plan and the experience of the Coeur d'Alenes, Cripple Creek and Goldfield have taught a much more effective and less expensive one. Nowadays the Pinkertons are hired merely to stir up

trouble—to throw a few sticks of dynamite under the street cars, that the strikers may be blamed and that the public mind may be wrought up to the proper frame. Then the regular army comes in and the strike is settled forthwith.

"The striking street car men in Philadelphia have as much chance to win as a tallow-legged cat has chasing an asbestos cat through hell."

The Tonopah Sun in the above editorial has shown a fraternal feeling for the working people and stated some truths, while being mistaken in other conclusions. It is true that the working class as a whole is ever ready to respond to a proclamation of war. It is true that it is the brawn and bone of a nation upon which the government depends for defense, but it is not true that the government is "their government," meaning the government of the laboring people. If the government of the United States was "their government," then how would it be possible for "their government" to "drive slaves back to their toil at the point of bayonets"?

The very fact that federal soldiers, state militia and all the functions of government can be utilized by employers of labor to coerce and crush the working class in a conflict with a master class, furnishes the unanswerable proof that the *government* is owned and controlled by that class of privilege that reaps profit from the subjugation of labor. The government belongs to the oppressor, and the functions of government are used to keep the oppressed in subjugation, and this is due to the fact that the government is not "their government," but the government of exploiters, for exploiters and by exploiters.

Whenever the government passes into the hands of the working class the day of war shall be no more, for the profit system, the cause of war, shall have vanished from the face of the earth.



Correspondence

FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Sacramento, Calif., April 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: The Sacramento Local Tailors' Union, No. 107, send \$10.00 for the miners in the Black Hills district. Wishing you success, I remain, Respectfully yours,
GILBERT JOHANNSEN, Treasurer.

Fresno, Calif., April 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I enclose herewith money order for \$3.00 for assistance to the Black Hills miners. Your representative was here and stated facts to our local. Hoping the trouble is settled satisfactorily to you all, I am, Fraternally yours,
J. R. LeBLANC,
Fin. Secy Local No. 246, United Assn. of J., P., G. F., S. F., S. F. H of United States and Canada.

San Francisco, Calif., April 2, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will find enclosed a check for \$50.00 as a donation from Electrical Workers' Union No. 151. We wish it was \$500.00 instead of \$50.00, but it will help some. Sincerely hoping you will win in the fight in the Black Hills and with best wishes to you and all the boys, I remain, Yours fraternally,
A. R. BLUE,
Recording Secretary No. 151.

Sacramento, Calif., April 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed I am sending you \$6.00 for the fund of the locked-out miners of the Homestake Mining Company, for which your Brother Hutchinson was here a short time ago, and we only wish it was a greater amount, but we are a local of only twelve members and a new one at that, but I am pleased to say, fairly prosperous; consequently, the sum is all that we can send you. We all join in wishing you success and would be pleased to hear from you when that time arrives. Yours very truly,
F. B. KLEINSORGE,
Rec. Sec'y Sign and Pictorial Painters' Local No. 828.

National, Nev., April 3, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$73.50, contributed by sympathizing friends and members of our local union for the union men of the Black Hills who are locked out by the mine owners of that district. Please return receipt for the same. Yours fraternally,
R. J. McLEAN,
Secretary National M. U. No. 254, W. F. M.

Donation of \$50.00 from Local Union No. 503, U. M. W. of A., Westville, Ill., to locked-out miners in South Dakota.

San Francisco, Calif., April 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find draft for \$50.00 donated to the Western Federation of Miners by San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union No. 4. Mr. Morgan, one of your representatives, who is here, spoke at our last regular meeting, held Monday, March 28th; the above is the result after the few remarks that he made. Sorry that we are not in a position to donate more. Wishing the Miners' Federation success in their struggle to maintain their union principles, I remain, Yours fraternally,
W. L. WILSON,
Secretary S. F. Web Pressmen's Union No. 4.

San Francisco, Calif., March 3, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find \$50.00 for strike benefit. Please acknowledge receipt of same. Fraternally yours,
J. SCHOEN,
Treasurer Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters' Union.

Fresno, Calif., April 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: At the local meeting of the Fresno Local, Socialist Party of California, a collection of \$4.80 was taken up for the Black Hills lock-out. Find money order for the amount. Yours for industrial freedom,
W. F. LITTLE,
1114 Federal Alley, Fresno, Calif.

La Salle, Ill., April 5, 1910.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$2.00 and I hope this little remittance will help in your cause for justice and that you will send an early acknowledgement. I remain, Yours for justice,
H. C. GRUBB,

Secretary Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Hominy, Okla., April 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed \$1.00 for the Federation, as per your request in the "Appeal." Yours truly,
AMOS SPEARS.

Ironwood, Mich., April 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Fellow Worker: You will find herewith a draft for \$18.40, which amount has been raised by a committee appointed from Ironwood Miners' Union No. 153, for the Lead strikers. Please send receipt to the Ironwood Miners' Union. Fraternally,
TOM CORRA,
Organizer Western Federation of Miners.

Ironwood, Mich., April 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find money order for \$6.80 for the Lead strikers, this amount having been collected by the members. Yours truly,
JOHN KORPI,
Secretary No. 153, W. F. M.

San Francisco, Calif., April 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith enclose check for \$525.00, donated by the Riggers and Stevedores' Union of San Francisco to help sustain your noble organization in the battle they are now fighting for organized labor. My only regret is that it is not for a larger amount, but should the battle be prolonged and immediate success does not crown your labors, it is the wish of all the members of this union that you "call again." Again wishing you success, I have the honor to remain, Sincerely yours,
P. J. NOONE, Treasurer.

Sheridan, Wyo., April 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: I am herewith enclosing you check for \$25.00 from Local No. 2365, U. M. W. of A., for the benefit of the men on strike in the Black Hills. Kindly send receipt to Ben Joyce, Secretary Local Union No. 2365, Kooi, Wyoming. With best wishes, I remain, Fraternally yours,
AMES MORGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer District No. 22, Sheridan, Wyoming.

Stockton, Calif., March 27, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find check for \$10.00 as a donation from this union for the benefit of the Black Hills miners of South Dakota who were locked out. Your Mr. Hutchinson was at our meeting and gave us a full history of the trouble. Hoping this will do some good, I remain, Fraternally yours,
F. PARTON,
Rec. Sec'y of the Stockton Lumber Handlers' Union, Local No. 292, I. L. A.

We, the liquor dealers, frankly admit that, if any person wishes to drink nothing stronger than water, it is his right to do so. Won't you, prohibitionists and advocates of total abstinence, admit in turn and show by a change from your present methods that you do admit that, if any person wishes to drink something stronger than water it is his right to do so? If you are not intent on making such a change, what reasons do you advance for this absence of intention to do so? The simple statement that water is delicious, refreshing and good enough stands for naught, because we, who have drunk beer from childhood up and, of course, drunk water from childhood up, like our glass of beer at times far better than water. If I should ask myself, "Self, which will you take preferably at the noonday meal, water or beer?" the well-nigh invariable answer would be, "Beer, by all means; beer." Many people prefer water, some wine. We don't grudge them these likings. Ought anybody grudge us our relish for beer? We can't understand why he ought to do so. Relatives and friends of ours daily drank beer when they had passed the age of seventy-five, and they enjoyed its refreshment and invigoration heartily. We hope that, if we are allotted the attainment of old age, we, too, shall be able to drink wholesome beer as we drink it now, in peace with and not in opposition to the laws of our state or country.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Morris Mulvahill, who, when last heard from, was in Silver City, and Milford, Utah, during the months of February and March, 1909. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Martin Mulvahill, Box 490, Helena, Montana.

CIRCULAR FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA

April 2, 1910.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of addressing you in behalf of the Seamen who are members of our Lake District unions on a matter of very grave importance to seamen, and also, we believe, to our country.

In these days of public discussions on "The Navy," "Upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine," and kindred subjects, a great deal of attention has been called to the fact, disputed by none, that on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, there are very few native American seamen, such as would be needed to man our navy in event of war.

Upon the Great Lakes, however, for several years the exact opposite has been true. Over 85 per cent. of our seamen on the Lakes are either native or naturalized citizens, a very large majority being native Americans.

Do you believe it to the best interests of our common country that these remaining American seamen should be driven ashore, compelled to leave their calling because of unreasonably and decidedly un-American working conditions being forced upon them?

These men have found it necessary to go on strike against the dangerously unfair terms of employment which an organization of shipowners, known as the Lake Carriers' Association, is seeking to impose upon the seamen of the Great Lakes.

The strike began May 1, 1909, is still in progress, and will be continued during this season unless some honorable settlement can be reached.

We ask the privilege of laying before you, for your consideration and for such use as you may care to make of it the following statement regarding the present strike and the causes which rendered it necessary and unavoidable.

For several years previous to 1908 the unions had entered into agree-



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ments with the Lake Carriers' Association. Such differences as existed were each year discussed and settled for the season, usually by compromise on the part of the unions.

In the spring of 1908 we wrote to the Lake Carriers, requesting that a date be set for the usual conference, having in view a renewal of the old agreement which had then expired. No demand was made for change in either wages or working conditions.

Much to our surprise the Lake Carriers entirely ignored our communication.

Shortly after the opening of navigation in 1908 the Lake Carriers, through their captains and shipping masters, demanded that all seamen employed on their vessels must quit the unions. Seamen who refused to do this were discharged. It went from bad to worse until many of the men were even required to take an oath renouncing all allegiance to the unions, and to agree, under oath, to "remain non-union men as long as they sailed for a living."

This continued throughout the season of 1908, both on board the ships and in the shipping offices. But by dodging each blow and exercising unlimited patience we pulled through the year, and while avoiding a strike we actually succeeded in also partially avoiding the lockout, and at the same time we kept our unions in good shape.

In the spring of 1909 the Lake Carriers' Association again declined to meet representatives of the unions, and inaugurated an absolutely merciless industrial passport system. On May 1, 1909, we went on strike against this passport scheme, the main features of which are: A certificate of membership in a so-called "welfare plan" controlled by the Lake Carriers; payment of fees by seamen to the Lake Carriers; registration of name, age, personal appearance, etc.; an industrial passport, called a "discharge book," the holder of which is to be thus identified; a system of character marks, such as the master of the vessel may choose to give, upon which future employment or non-employment is to depend; authority in the hands of any ship's officer to arbitrarily deprive seamen of the passport, regardless of the number of "good" character marks the sailor may have previously obtained; a rule requiring that seamen must, when employed, deposit the passport with the ship's captain in order that it may be readily and easily revoked; a system of so-called "assembly" rooms on shore where seamen must congregate when unemployed, preference in employment being given to those who frequent these places to the greatest extent, a watch being kept on their attendance while unemployed; an agreement by each individual seaman, in writing, to submit to all rules and regulations of the "assembly rooms" when ashore, and to take no part in any organized effort to better conditions, or to prevent deterioration thereof, when employed on board ship; obedience to such other rules and regulations as the Lake Carriers' Association may see fit to inaugurate from time to time.

This, sir, is the "welfare plan" of the Lake Carriers' Association against which we are now on strike. It is a deliberate attempt to deprive us of our liberty and to establish industrial serfdom.

Do you believe American seamen will ever submit to it? Do you think we ought to submit? Do you believe that any body of American seamen can continue to exist under it? Born free men, taught from boyhood to hold sacred the American concept of human liberty, our very natures would compel us to leave the sea rather than to give up the freedom which is ours by right of birth and country.

It is true that the Lake Carriers, as a part of their "plan," also offer to bury a seaman—if he has a passport—provided he dies while on board one of their ships. That is the excuse they give for having named their scheme a "welfare plan." Well, we do not object to them providing a funeral for us after death—though we see no need of a Lake Carriers' Association passport to secure entry to a grave. But we do emphatically protest against their attempt to bury our hopes and ambitions for reasonably decent lives while our souls still cling to our bodies.

This is not entirely a question of unionism or non-unionism. It is rather a question of our Americanism, a denial of our birthright, that which is born in us and which we can not surrender even if we would.

So we shall continue the strike. We hope to win a victory, to maintain our liberty. Do you not believe we are right in trying to do it?

Yours truly,
V. A. OLANDER.

Chairman Lake District Grievance Committee.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of the whereabouts of Peter Pfluge, who, when last heard of, was in Durango, Colorado. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Miss Emma Pfluge, Ellinworth, Kansas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

McGill, Nev., April 1, 1910.

Information is wanted as to the present whereabouts of John B. Meeks, who left McGill, Nevada, early in January, 1910. Height about 5 feet 9 inches, complexion light, about thirty years of age; supposed to be in some of the camps around Salt Lake City, Utah. Anyone knowing his present address will please communicate with Alex Miller, Box 338, McGill, Nevada, as his relatives are anxious to hear of him.

WORLD OF LABOR.

(By Max S. Hayes.)

Developments in the campaign to smash the trade unions by confiscating their treasuries and the homes and bank accounts of individual members are multiplying rapidly.

No sooner was the verdict rendered in the Federal Court of Connecticut mulcting the United Hatters of North America for \$222,000 plus costs, than the Supreme Court of New Jersey obligingly handed down a decision against the Plumbers' union of Newark.

It appears that a non-unionist brought suit for damages against the union because he had lost two jobs, the organized plumbers refusing to work with him unless he could produce a card.

In effect the New Jersey Supreme Court, realizing that the bosses and not the men owned the jobs, declared that if the union men went on strike rather than work with a scab they would prevent the master plumbers from fulfilling their contracts. So this court, having established the vicious principle in the state for the future guidance of subordinate judicial branches, assessed nominal damages of \$250 in favor of the plaintiff.

It should be noted here in passing that the New Jersey Supreme Court has taken a step in advance of the Federal Court decision in Connecticut. The latter case had to do with boycotting merely, while in New Jersey the court declares that union men have no right to strike against open shopper—*that is, the strike is unlawful as well as the boycott.*

Now what becomes of our much-vaunted right to work or not to work, as we may choose? And does "my job" belong to the master or the man?

Following the New Jersey decision, another blow was struck in the Canadian Northwest, also against the plumbers. Some four years ago a strike took place against the master plumbers' combine. The usual picketing followed; the masters sued for an injunction and \$25,000 damages; the lower court sided with the bosses and conceded what they wanted, and in addition threw the secretary of the union in jail for contempt for refusing to produce his books; the union appealed the case to the Privy Council of Great Britain, and now this latter judicial body upholds the Manitoba verdict as to the illegality of picketing, etc., but reduced the damages to \$2,000.

Here again a tyrannical principle is established, no matter whether in this particular case damages are allowed for one cent or a million. The International Association of Machinists and the Iron Moulders' Union of North America are facing damage suits in the same province, and their cases are also being carried to the Privy Council. Considering the fate of the plumbers it is unlikely that the moulders and machinists will fare any better.

But there is a new and uncommon wrinkle brought out in these Canadian cases. It is this: The Privy Council would not dare to hand down such a decision against any trade union in Great Britain, where the workers went into political revolt, smashed the Taft Vale railway decision—which was exactly identical—and forced a law through Parliament legalizing strikes, picketing, boycotting, etc. But the Canadian unions are not covered in the British law and are compelled to suffer the consequences of their political paralysis, same as the workers in the United States.

And what is still more unique in this Privy Council decision is that it really strikes a blow at the American Federation of Labor, with which body practically all the organized workers of Canada are affiliated through international organizations.

If we "free" American citizens don't watch out the Czar of Russia will be handing us an upper cut one of these days.

That the effort to sandbag the Hatters out of \$222,000 is bound to produce a grist of damage suits can be depended upon, judging from the action that is now being taken at various points on American soil. Besides the fact that the machinists and plumbers at Winnipeg must run the gauntlet, as noted above the paper mill workers (who have gone on strike against trust oppression) are sued at Glen Falls, N. Y., for \$100,000 damages. The cloak-makers of Cleveland, who are battling against the open shoppers at Cleveland, are asked to pay \$25,000 damages. The moulders on strike at St. Joseph, Mo., are proceeded against for \$10,000, and brewery workers in New York have a \$10,000 action hanging over them, with a number of other cases for smaller sums filed in various places.

Gompers says that under the hatters' decision every union in the country can be mulcted. The remedy? Oh, choose between Republican and Democratic politicians as "friends"—between Liberals and Tories, which the British workers didn't do. That's all. Isn't it enough?

The iron, steel and tinsplate workers continue to battle tenaciously against the United States Steel Corporation. It is now almost a year since the struggle began and it has been a hard contest. There doesn't seem to be any sign of a possible settlement on the industrial horizon. The banner lodge of the Amalgamated Association seems to be located at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, where the men drove the trust and its strike-breakers and spies out of town despite the fact that the Ohio Militia was rushed to the assistance of the trust by Governor Harman, who has a Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet. While the mill workers succeeded in forcing the trust to close its plant, they are being harassed on the political field—that is, many of the strikers have been indicted by a grand jury upon various charges and an effort will be made to send them to jail. The men have sent out an appeal for funds to defend themselves. Many of them are Socialists and the party locals and membership ought to assist.

Pretty much the same condition exists at New Castle, Pa., except that a score or more men have been thrown into jail and others are threatened with imprisonment. Desperate efforts are being made by the ruling class to destroy the Free Press, and Solidarity the Socialist papers that have done yeoman service for the strikers, but the scheme will hardly prove successful. The New Castle plant is running in a way and the trust must be sinking a barrel of money in keeping up the bluff.

In Indiana heroic sacrifices are being made by the tinsplate workers to save themselves from sinking into the open shop slavery, and it is satisfactory to note that the Socialists are supporting them to a man, which is in fact true everywhere.

I understand that this department of the Review is extensively quoted in the Socialist press of Italy, Austro-Hungary and other European countries. If so, the Socialist and labor press in the old countries can do no greater service to the workers in Europe than to warn them constantly of their peril in coming to "free" America. Absolutely and unqualifiedly the plutocrats in the United States are more merciless in the game of labor-skinning, more brutal in their treatment of labor and more greedy for profits, than is capitalism in any other section of the world, not excepting Russia, Spain or the Congo.

Navigation on the Great Lakes is opening again and last year's battle between the United States Steel Corporation and the seamen is to be continued in all its fury. The Lake Carriers' Association, which is dominated by the steel trust, as everybody knows, has again hoisted the black flag of the open shop, and its interpretation of the open shop is that no union man will be employed. This was the policy pursued last year, although the sanctimonious hypocrites of the L. C. A. denied it.

The sailor men are great fighters. One of their officers told me a few days ago that in the season of 1909 their 8,000 men on the firing line took 65,000 strike-breakers off the boats, or on an average one unionist won over eight non-unionists. This year the organized men expect to do as well or better if necessary.

It's a pity that the Longshoremen did not join hands with the seamen last year, as the former are pretty well shot to pieces anyway, except in a few places. Maybe a clarion note will be sounded alongshore this year.

It looks like the next big street railway strike will be precipitated in New York and New Jersey, where the men have been forbidden to join unions, but have been organizing secretly for some time. Now it is proposed when fifty per cent. of the men are organized to make a bold stand and demand recognition of the union and improved working conditions.

It will be recalled that several years ago the New York street and elevated car men went on strike, but were soon defeated by an army of hirelings under command of the notorious Farley, who has since retired as a millionaire to spend the rest of his worthless life operating a stable of race horses.

However, while Farley was the tool to encompass the defeat of the street railway men, the real general in that battle was August Belmont, president of the National Civic Federation, American representative of the Rothschilds and one of the most successful public franchise manipulators in the world.

Because he has plenty of filthy lucre Belmont is, of course, regarded with awe and reverence by those who bend the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning. He is a class-conscious plutocrat who discourages "that evil thing" called class-consciousness among the workers, and, as Robert Hunter has proven, Belmont is onto his job in having raised the funds to send a famous commission of great labor leaders, professors and the like, to

Europe to study municipal ownership, and later collected \$50,000 for the purpose of smashing Socialism once more.

Now that a crisis is again approaching in New York street railway affairs, some people are wondering whether Belmont, who poses as a workman's friend as the head of the National Civic Federation, will smash the union into smithereens when it prepares to formulate demands for improved conditions for those he pretends to benefit.

Ten to one, when the ball does begin, some of our revolutionary leaders will adopt numerous whereases and appeals to fat men to kindly get off our backs, which will make the f. m. laugh and characterize us as a droll bunch of clowns.—International Socialist Review.

CÆSAR AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

(By Robert Hunter.)

The Republican party is in a very bad way; and all the big leaders are fearful and very much discouraged.

Cannonism is on trial, and it is possible that instead of a czar controlling Congress a board of directors will hereafter control that body.

The Legislature in New York has got itself messed up with political corruption, only to teach us that nearly everybody, dead or alive, in the Republican party had been getting his price.

And now Root, much disturbed about his bailiwick, is trying to get its affairs in shape for the fall election.

Gifford Pinchot, trying to force an issue on Congress, and trying to get Ballinger investigated, ends by getting himself investigated and issued.

In Ohio there is a lot of trouble between the old bosses and the new bosses, between the administration that wants to control and the others that do control.

And poor Taft, wringing his hands with grief, moves over the country weeping big salt tears as he goes, rebuking the insurgents, scolding the press and urging his followers to get together.

It seems that whenever men get the flesh pots they begin to quarrel and the Republican party has had the flesh pots for many a day, and it is now fighting and quarreling over the divide.

And, and—AND the worst of it all is, Terry the Terrible is soon to return.

The Mighty Hunter will, within a few weeks, arrive in New York to be given the most tremendous demonstration that any American has ever known. He will be met like an emperor and treated like an emperor, and it may be he will decide to become an emperor.

And so confusion reigns in the camp of the mighty G. O. P.

Cannon and Aldrich are troubled. Morgan is worried. Practical Harri-man is dead and without influence, and joyful Taft is reduced to tears for nobody knows what impends or can dope out the point toward which all things move.

The impression, however, is abroad that the Republicans have finished the Republic and that the party of Lincoln has fallen into the hands of aspiring monarchs.

In any case, that party is now dominated by financial princes and potentates and in the ranks all is wild confusion and dismay.

Drunk with victory and power, the leaders are fighting and destroying one another, because they hate one another, genuinely fear one another, and woefully suspect one another.

Taft, Cannon, Aldrich, Root, Gallinger and Tawney, trying desperately to hang together are very fearful that they may yet hang separately.

And amidst these pleasant quarrels, enmities, suspicions and confusions throughout the camp of the mighty dismay becomes a panic because Teddy is soon to return.

Few prominent Republicans will deny that we need an emperor, an imperious hand to rule us, a person somewhat on the caliber of Cæsar or Napoleon.

But they can not agree on the man or the plan. They fear Cæsar Roosevelt and Cassius —, Casca —, and Brutus — would like to destroy him.

It would be easy to supply those blanks with names if it were at all necessary.

And so the Republican party is in a very bad way. And we—well we, the people, can watch and wait.

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Silverton, Colo., April 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: At the regular meeting of Silverton Miners' Union No. 26, W. F. M., held Saturday, April 2, 1910, Bill Brown, a member of No. 220 was declared unfair to organized labor and fined \$25.00 for refusing to pay up his arrearages and become a member of this union. Please see that this is put in the Magazine. Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

C. L. WATSON, Secretary.

JUDGE RICE'S INJUNCTION AGAINST TERRY UNION.

Following is the injunction issued Saturday by Judge Rice of the Circuit Court against the officers and members of the Terry Peak Miners' Union:

"In the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of South Dakota, within and for the County of Lawrence.

"Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs.

"Terry Peak Miners' Union, a Corporation, Royal Scutt, Jacob Boiler, Homer Fufts, William Trelevan, Ole Skatland, Robert Basker, Joe Richards, Charles Basker, Joe Gilovich, Richard J. Kemp, Gene Meyers, William May, Jacob C. May, William Smith, George Fufts, John R. Pearson, Roy Markham, Louis Reano, James Bardoli, Joe Grandis, Bert Coulter, Peter Talerico, John Harris and Dick Waugh, Defendants.

"ORDER.

"The order to show cause issued in the above entitled action on the 16th of March, 1910, coming on to be heard before the court pursuant to stipulation and postponement on the 31st day of March, 1910, and April 1, 1910, all the defendants above named except Bert Coulter having been personally served with the summons and order, and appearing by C. L. Wood, their attorney, and the court having heard the oral testimony in accordance with the stipulation signed herein on the part of plaintiff and defendants, and having heard arguments of counsel for plaintiff and defendants,

"Now, Therefore, Upon the complaint of Plaintiff and affidavit, answer of Defendants served, and oral and documentary evidence introduced, upon stipulation, and heard by the court, it appearing that sufficient ground for their order of injunction exists,

"It is ordered that until the final hearing of this action, the Defendants above named who were served, and each of them, their agents, servants, employes, associates, confederates and all persons who may aid, abet or assist them, are hereby enjoined and restrained by this court from congregating together in large numbers on the streets or roads of Terry or vicinity or at the offices of the Golden Reward Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, at the depot, upon the arrival of trains or hacks, or at the homes, boarding

UNION MINERS
When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the
TERRY HOTEL TERRY, SO. DAK.
H. James, Prop.

houses or hotels where employes of Plaintiff are stopping, or elsewhere, and they and each of them, are restrained from using in reference to and in the presence of employes or plaintiff, or in the presence of any members of their families, abusive, profane or obscene language, intending or tending to provoke an assault or any breach of the peace, or from making any threats or making use of any language, sign or gesture, banners, cards or badges calculated to intimidate any person or persons at work upon the property of the Plaintiff, or from continuing work thereon or therein, or intimidating others from engaging to work thereon or therein, or from in any manner injuring or intimidating any of the employes of the Plaintiff, Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, and they are further enjoined and restrained from threatening any of said employes with injury or violence and from interfering with or annoying in any manner, the said employes of said Plaintiff.

"Done in open court this 1st day of April, 1910. By the court,

(Seal of Court)

"W. G. RICE,

"Attest:

"Judge.

"SOL STAR, Clerk."

DIRECT ACTION.

(By Robert Hunter.)

Any movement is fortunate which happens to select for itself a good name.

Direct action appeals to one. As soon as you read the title you feel somehow as if you were hitting the bull's-eye.

We waste motion and energy by indirection. Consequently indirect action seems absurd when you have got serious work ahead of you.

You want to hit clean, straight and hard and direct action feels good.

The great railway strike led by Debs in 1894 was direct action. The miners of Colorado were forced a few years ago to what is called direct action, and so, too, were the miners of Alabama.

Those men were exploited directly by the bosses and instead of going off to vote en masse or do some other indirect thing they laid down their tools and quit.

But the bosses were too wise to rely on direct action and so they went to Denver and to Washington, to Springfield and to Washington, to Montgomery and to Washington.

They got the state into action with its immense political power. They used the police, the militia, the army and the courts. They abolished the bill of rights, broke the strike and won!

Had they held to the theory of direct action they would have shut down the works and waited until the men were starved into submission.

They did that, but they did other things also. They used every power and every form of action which they could bring into play.

The bosses have used the church, the press, the ballot box, corruption force, the state and the courts. They have used trickery and knavery, wisdom and brutality, direct action and indirect action, underhanded action and overhanded action.

They use any tool and any weapon at hand and they get results.

Marx opposed direct action because it so often led to insurrections which exhausted, impoverished and defeated the workers.

His opposition to direct action was made necessary by the fact that up to his time direct action was the only form of united action the workers had ever taken.

He wanted them to use other forms of action also and so he urged with all his power political unity and political action.

He wanted the workers to use all their power and intelligence directly and indirectly, industrially and politically.

Marx opposed sectarianism, whether it grew out of differences as to tactics or differences as to program.

He opposed the direct action of the Anarchists because they made of it a cult. He opposed the visions of the Utopians because they sapped with sentimentalism the vigor of the working class movement.

He set out to develop working class unity and consciousness so that the workers might free themselves from all cults and develop direct action and indirect action, political action and economic action, and thus free themselves from wage slavery.

He abhorred the tendency to raise tactics into a creed. He set out to unite the scattered and warring factions of the working class into one united international movement using every means at his command to battle for its emancipation.



STYGIAN ARISTOCRACY.

The shade of Captain Kidd halted by the side of the Styx and spoke to the shade reclining upon the lava banks.

"Lovely weather," said Captain Kidd.

"Pardon me," replied the recumbent shade, "but I—ah don't believe I er—ah have had the honor of an introduction."

"Introduction?" roared the shade of the great pirate. "I don't need to be introduced. I am Captain Kidd!"

"Aw, really?" yawned the recumbent shade. "Pardon me, but you are not in my claws at all, don't yet know, and I'll appreciate it very much if you'll kindly refrain from intruding your presence upon me in future."

"Well, who are you?" queried Captain Kidd, adding a few explanatory adjectives that the Mergenthaler machine refuses to cast.

"Sir, I am one of the 'higher-ups' in the sugar-refining world," replied the recumbent shade, speaking most haughtily.

Recognizing that he had at last met up with his superior in the piracy line, Captain Kidd slunk away into the brush. Shingle Weaver.

WHAT IS RADICALISM?

Some one has said that the only difference between a radical and a conservative is "ten years."

A radical is generally truthful—at least he raises his voice against things as he sees them. He may be wrong, but he is of infinitely more benefit to society than the smug conservative, who never gets out of the groove.

We are told wrongs will right themselves, but this heresy will not bear the light. No wrong automatically adjusts itself. Behind it was ever some protesting force, who may not have remedied the wrong as he would like, but his action stimulated others. The movement grew, and out of the mass of ideas right triumphed.

This, we are told, is evolution, a doctrine favored by the champions of a do-nothing philosophy, who, because of their ignorance in the history of movements, imagine that wrongs are righted by some unseen force, which they term evolution, and which, in reality, is the collection of radical thought, sometimes running for centuries, that has ingrafted itself into public opinion so gently and slowly that the conservative is compelled to break ground.

Conservatism is the perpetuation of wrong, glorification of injustice and the multiplication of misery. A working man has naught but wrongs to redress, injustices to rectify and miseries to alleviate—then why should he be a conservative?—Toledo Union Leader.

ROOSEVELT AND THE EGYPTIANS.

Colonel Roosevelt has solemnly warned the governed Egyptians that they are not prepared for a constitution or self-government. The utterance is accepted by the governors of the Egyptians as dignified, safe, sane and conservative. But the governed Egyptians are not so sure about it. They hold, in a noisy, rebellious manner, that Colonel Roosevelt is entirely mistaken. One of these noisy protesters even went so far as to dip into American history, and intimate that one Abraham Lincoln stated once upon a time that "God Almighty never made a man good enough to govern another."

No gentleman would have turned such a point on a visitor, especially when he must have known that Abraham Lincoln and Colonel Roosevelt represent the same political doctrines, the doctrines set forth in the principles of the Republican party. So true is this that when in distant California it became necessary to purify the Republican party of some of its trust-planted growth, even by fire, sackcloth and ashes and the San Francisco Call, the purifying mixture was labeled Lincoln-Roosevelt.

The Egyptian that pulled Lincoln on Roosevelt was not only impolite; he was cruel.

But in passing it may be said that the governing ones never yet in all historical experience, were ready to admit that the governed ones were able to govern themselves. George III. went down into his grave confident that the thirteen rebellious colonies would never make a success of it. But conditions at Philadelphia, for example, indicate how mistaken George III. was.

In all Egypt, it may be said to the credit of the Egyptian constitutionalists, not one of them was found with heart so hard as to pull Philadelphia on the Colonel.—San Francisco Star.

A CLASS-CONSCIOUS GRAND JURY.

When a jury of capitalists and professional men in New York were instructed by a judge to bring in an indictment against a combination of building contractors they refused to obey his instructions.

They did not discuss the question. They did not dispute the evidence. They did not deny the guilt. They simply refused to act.

There was no worrying about the majesty of the law. There will be no punishment for contempt.

These men knew that the law was not made to be enforced against their class. They knew that it was made by their class to be enforced against workingmen.

When an attempt was made to enforce the law against their class interests they instantly rebelled.

If a jury of workingmen had done the same thing there would have been a storm of condemnation from one end of the country to the other.

Yet the capitalists have every reason to defend the sacredness of the law. It is made to defend their interests. They have every reason to obey the instructions of a judge. He is of their class. He is representing their interests.

Yet a jury of capitalists does not hesitate to show contempt for his instructions.

Workingmen who serve on a jury seldom have the same intelligent class-consciousness. They will vote to convict a union of violating a law which was ostensibly made to destroy capitalistic monopoly. They will vote to jail union officials who have displeased a capitalistic court.

Workingmen will do these things, although they should know that laws at present are made in the interests of those who are exploiting labor.

Workingmen will some day stop this. They will become as conscious of their class interests as that New York Grand jury.

Then they will vote for men to make laws in the interest of labor. They will refuse to help enforce laws made in the interests of capitalists. They will refuse to enforce the rulings of a capitalist-controlled court. They will be proud of their contempt of such courts.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE MACHINE.

This is the machine age and the universe resolves itself into a limitless, dazing panorama of machinery, moving, true, even, unswerving, mechanical, towards the end of its phase, the completion of its cycle.

In the age of the hand tool, production was, more or less, individual, personal; with play for the expression of individuality and personality in the product. Skill and cunning of hand and brain were prominent factors. The product was the producer's handiwork. He could say, "I made it." "Thus and thus I will make the next." He was an entity apart. He did, or seemed to do, as he thought.

And as he did, so he thought. His universe was like unto himself, unrelated, this to that, or to the other. It was created. A product like his product. The mighty product of an almighty producer. Created by him according to his design and will. By him maintained and given motion and motive. Its parts not inter-dependent but harmonized. Having a definite beginning, a purpose, and a finite end.

But this is the machine age. The tool is greater than the man. No longer he wields it. He is its attendant. He, and a score by his side, with whom he is one and indivisible, or else nothing. With them he must keep step, they with him, all of them with the machine, it with a factory full of machines, they with the world factory. Factories, machines and men, but the component, inter-dependent, inseparable parts of a machine.

The workman's labor has lost all its individuality, it is social labor. The product that passes out of his hands is not his handiwork, but that of a million such as he. In the machine, in the tools, in the factory, in the power, in the material, is congealed the labor of mortals he knows nothing of. Labor comes from over sea and land, he knows not whence, to mingle in the product with his labor and to pass on, he knows not whither.

He himself has ceased to be a man. He is a machine converting food, clothing, etc., into physical energy. "Giving off" physical energy into the

great machine. Man grinding products into bone and brawn; the machine grinding bone and brawn into products. For that and for that alone he exists like the machine, and like the machine, when he is worn out, he is cast on the scrap heap.

And as he does so he thinks. His universe becomes mechanical, ordered, inter-related. Its parts, not merely in harmony with one another, but all dependent upon one another. Not created out of nothing, but grown up. Passing mechanically from form to form, as the product that passes through his hands. The mighty product of illimitable co-ordinate agencies; running true to a hair; its every motion pre-determined and precise.

Slow, sure and certain the giant machine moves on. Compelling the toiler to arduous and more arduous toil. Impelling the master to exploit him closely and more closely. Dictating the oppression and exactness of the one, and the revolt of the other. Dictating our very propaganda and their opposition to it. Dictating our very errors and false motions, merely to make the true course more clear. Resistlessly impelling us to the class conflict. Carrying us forward to the end of the cycle, to the Great Overturn when Man shall master the machine.—Western Clarion.

THE BED ROCK.

Sentimentalists, idealists, politicians and pyrotechnic orators may decry and lament the "continual grind of economics," but outside of economics, the Socialist movement and philosophy has no foundation.

Its bedrock is the commodity nature of labor power. Thence it rises in an uninterrupted and co-ordinate series of steps to its natural consequence, the social revolution.

Once it is realized that the worker's labor power, his physical energy, is a commodity, a ware, a thing of purchase and sale, it necessarily follows that in its removal from the category of commodities alone lies there any solution for the problem that insistently confronts him.

Because his labor power is a commodity, it is subject to the laws of the market and is sold at or about its value—that is, for a price sufficient for him to purchase food, clothing and shelter sufficient to reproduce it.

Because, when sold, it belongs to the purchaser, his employer; its product also belongs to him.

Because, applied to the raw materials, the resources of the earth, through the medium of modern machinery, it produces wealth far in excess of the price paid for labor power, the commodities produced tend to accumulate in greater and ever greater quantities, the purchasing power of the laborers, the vast majority, being totally inadequate to repurchase the product of their toil.

Because commodities thus accumulate, production must be restricted, and purchasing power further curtailed, necessitating a further restriction of production, and a further curtailment of purchasing power, and so on, until the accumulated product shall have been gradually scattered to the ends of the earth and absorbed in the development of one enterprise and another.

Periodically this recurs, and with each period the new territory that affords the ground for recovery becomes more restricted, on the other hand the productivity of the workers becomes more enhanced, and the disparity between their productivity and their purchasing power more marked.

Every discovery, every advance, every invention makes the workers poorer, the capitalists wealthier, and brings the capitalist system that much nearer bankruptcy.

As capital increases, capitalists decrease. As jobs become fewer, laborers become more numerous. As the standard of living is lowered, the standard of revolt is raised.

As nation after nation enters the field of capitalist production, the workers are forced to compete, in the sale of their labor power, not only with neighbors, but with workers in other lands, and with workers of a lower standard of life. Ever their position as sellers of labor power becomes more hopeless, their foothold more insecure. Ever more pressing becomes the necessity for removing their labor power from the category of commodities.

To accomplish that but one way offers. By virtue of their non-ownership of the means of life are they compelled to sell their labor power. Only by acquiring that ownership can they hope to apply that power for their own advantage. Only thus can they achieve their freedom, for to toil at another's behest and for another's benefit is the essence of enslavement.—Western Clarion.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

They tell us workers not to drink;
They tell us not to smoke;
They send us to the rock pile
Whenever we are broke.

They tell us butter is too dear,
That "oleo" is as good;
Meat is not for us to eat
In case we think we should.

An egg will cost a half a dime,
An apple just the same;
The farmer gives his fruit away—
Who, then, is to blame?

The landlord gets a profit;
The grocer makes one, too;
The beef trust makes a little more,
Thank all the rest of you.

We workers pay our wages out—
Still there's not enough;
The gas trust takes the meter out
In earnest, not a bluff.

We're robbed whene'er we turn around;
The profit system's lash
Will scourge you to the very bone
If you're without the cash.

We put aside our butter,
A boycott on the meat;
The boss cuts down our wages
To help us to defeat.

Where, if we smoked a rare cigar,
The best would eat and drink;
At least they'd make us think.
If these did nothing else for us,

AGNES THECLA FAIR.

**BUTTE
MONTANA**

HENNESSY'S

**CORNER GRANITE
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**MONTANA'S
LARGEST
AND BEST
STORE
FOR
EVERYBODY**

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

WHY IS IT?

A lot of men organize to control the output of a product and thereby increase its price. That is called business.

Other men organize to protect their labor. That is called restraint of trade.

A lot of men secure the enactment of a law that will give them a premium on what they make and sell at a profit. That is called protection of industry.

Other men organize and demand that they be not discriminated against. This is called an attack upon the judiciary.

The "400" holds a function and spends \$30,000 for dainties, \$50,000 for flowers and display \$2,000,000 worth of diamonds. This is called an evidence of prosperity.

The others ask for an opportunity to work for a living wage. That is called an evidence of shiftlessness.

A body of men scheme until they get a franchise. That is called a vested right.

Another body of men asks for an equal chance before the law. That is called interference with vested rights.

One body of men organize a big manufacturing company and exploit the labor of children. This is called business enterprise.

Another body of men insists upon abolishing child labor. They are charged with interfering with the rights of employers.

One body of men limits production. This is called business enterprise.

Another body of men enforces strict apprenticeship rules. They are charged with preventing American youth from learning useful trades.

A corporation threatens to close down unless its preferred candidate is elected. That is called good business judgment.

Another organization advises its membership to vote a certain way. That is called an effort to deliver the labor vote.

One corporation forces another corporation out of business by threats, bribery and intimidation. That is called competition.

An organization of another kind seeks by argument to prevent unfair competition. That is called labor union tyranny.

Will somebody please explain why there should be this distinction without a difference in the matters of definitions—and always in favor of the corporations, the "400" and the vested rights?—The Commoner.

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**Shows the most
complete line of
union made clothes
in Butte, for men.**

**M. J. Connell Co.,
Butte, - Montana**

In Memoriam.

Mullan, Idaho, March 26, 1910.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, Dan Lafreniere, and,

Whereas, Brother Lafreniere was always true to the principles of unionism and ever ready to assist a worthy brother in time of trouble or affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Mullan Miners' Union No. 9, W. F. M., hereby express our sympathy and condolence with the friends and relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and that our charter be draped for a period of one month.

S. L. THOMAS,
A. E. RIGLEY,
W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Committee.

(Seal)

BELL TELEPHONE 311

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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	Oswald A. Rowan	Jno S. Sutherland	J	Nome	291	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm Cramp	96	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Deshloge	Wed	Jos Adams	P. A. Huller	286	Deshloge
ARIZONA							230	Doc Run	Mon	L. C. DeCourse	W. E. Williams		Doc 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	9	Chloride	227	Flat River Eug		Alex Brown	N. J. Womack	470	Flat River
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	E. B. Wilson	30	Crown King	MONTANA						
150	Douglas M & S			Ed. Crough	143	Douglas	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Nell Collins	473	Anaconda
90	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm Wells	967	Globe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stapp Jr	Theo Brockman	134	Aldridge
116	Hualapai		H. E. Wilkin	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	154	Basin
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	J. J. Sladish Jr	59	Humboldt	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Ed Larson	22	Neihart
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	123	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 Whiteley	A. M. Elgent	5	Butte
159	Metcalf			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	24	Clinton		J. C. McCaughey	L. L. Russell		Clinton
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
124	Snowball	Thur	Thos W Bosanks	Clrich Grill	103	Goldroad	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
103	Star	Wed	J. W. Grau	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	157	Elkhorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn
156	Swansea	Thur	T. B. Williams	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	A. K. Lilibe	13	Harrington	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tanton	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shrode	Chas H Austin	AA	Great Falls
BRIT. COLUMBIA							175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Woglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	138	Mt Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo Sutherland	453	Helena
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherston	124	Greenwood	111	North Moosensin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killoen	68	Kendall
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lennon	391	Kaslo	129	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Chas A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	35	Kimberly	208	Ruby L & D W	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
1	Ladies Aux. WFM	Mon	Jessie Rutherford	Anna Lao-Leod	355	Rossland	25	Winston	Sat	Jas Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	A	Winston
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyie	139	Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	NEVADA						
8	Phoenix	Sat	Hurry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	30	Austin	Sat	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Rossland	225	Bonanza	Sat	Chas B Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	253	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebischer	85	Silverton	290	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	J. S. Earles	Chas. Coblende		Hilltop
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	279	Chafey	Wed	Jas Morgan	Geo. Westcott		Chafey
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	239	Contact		R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	171	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	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	29	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 Lile	83	French Gulch	230	Goldfield	Tues	David Shultz	J. J. Mangun	2420	Goldfield
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	190	Grass Valley	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	153	Horn Silver
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
99	Hart	Tues	Wm. Olson	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	218	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas T Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
115	Jackson	Wed	T. H. George	Samuel White	212	Jackson	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
149	Johns Valley	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johns Valley	264	Manhattan M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith		Manhattan
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	254	National	Sat	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		National
206	Masonic		Ed Vandine	J. B. Scofield		Masonic	263	Pioche	Mon	E. K. Watson	W. B. Bruce		Pioche
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopffroth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	218	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
30	Novada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nicholls	76	Novada City	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Goodwin	F. O. Goegg		Olinghouse
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	241	Rawhide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Sierra Gorda	164	Saurelight	Thur	Al Morrison	Roy Cook	71	Saurelight
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	Richard J. Ryan	355	Skidoo	92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritgen	P. J. Goyer	76	Silver City
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Koziar	217	Summersville	253	Silver Peak	Tues	G. G. Hoxie	J. W. Ball	63	Blair
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	233	Stepoe M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
104	Washington	Sat	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raub		Washington	257	Stoney Co. L U	Wed	Bert Holcomb	R. McHenry		Virginia City
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
COLORADO							256	Vernon	Wed	Walter Mack	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm O'Leary	1	Virginia City
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	D. T. Snideman	543	Creede	262	Yerrington	Fri	W. O. Leach	Pat. Mooney		Mason
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	ONTARIO						
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cushman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	154	Gowganda	Sun	Chas. McKee	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	H	Garfield	OREGON						
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
15	Ourray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ourray	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	SOUTH DAKOTA						
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wald	470	Rico	3	Central City	Sat	Jas Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Sat	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	R. A. Gregg	278	Telluride	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos J. Ryan	200	Lead City
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
IDAHO							108	Rochford	Thur	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell		B Rochford
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey		Atlanta	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
10	Burke	Fri	George Halpin	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	UTAH						
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	19	De Lamar	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas M. Hill	30	Mackay	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Foster	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	67	Mullan	205	Eureka E F & B	Tues	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harvison	124	Murray	28	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Jos Mann	65	Mammoth
45	Murray	Sat	Walles P. Joy	Walter Keister	47	Wallace	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	415	Mercur
17	Wallace	Sat	Wm. F. Hornshoe	W. H. Ire	141	Bellevue	144	Park City	Sat	John Edebstrom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan		Wood River	WASHINGTON						
MICHIGAN							168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
203	Copper	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	224	Loomis	Sun	Wm. Lechner	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
136	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Elias Sinisalo	950	Crystal Falls	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Cray	194	Republic
236	Grover M & M			Onni Tuomi		Hubbell	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	WISCONSIN						
153	Ironwood		Oscar Kauri	John Korpi	434	Ironwood	213	Harly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emmanuel De Meio	405	G

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