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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
June 16th
1910
Volume XI.
Number 364.



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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Lithographers Win Eight-Hour Fight.

Lithographers unions are being notified that on January 1st of next year the eight-hour work-day will be established at all the shops of the members of the National Employers' Association. That includes all the big plants in the country. The men struck for the eight-hour day in August, 1906, the strike continuing until May, 1907, but was generally lost. The union has completely recovered from the effects of the strike, it is stated, and was preparing to make another try next year.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
 Thursday, June 16, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 364
 \$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.
 Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor.
 Address all communications to Miners Magazine,
 Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

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

Signed

Department

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

- Vernon M. U., No. 56, has declared Dave Baker to be unfair to organized labor.
- Winthrop M. & S. U., No. 167, has declared George Peterson unfair to organized labor, and assessed a fine of \$25.00 against him. It is believed that he is traveling in the direction of Eugene, Ore.
- Corbin M. & M. U., No. 191, has declared R. T. Ogle unfair, and placed a fine of \$25.00 on his card.
- Hualapai M. U., No. 116, has declared the following to be unfair: R. Zadra, A. Lincoln, Bill Sims, Alfred Yates, George Malletto, Jim Arnold, A. Purdy, Bill Murdie, Ed Draper, Frank Draper, Jess Draper, J. W. Jenkins, John Yeulia.

IF SOCIALISM IS THE GREATEST question in the world for Taft and Roosevelt, is it not about time that workingmen took a greater interest in it?

WE SHOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE several copies of the Miners' Magazine of January 13th, 1910, No. 342 of the paper. These papers are needed for our files. Any member having a copy of that issue is urged to send same to headquarters.

FRIENDS WILL BE PLEASED to learn that the illness of "Mother" Jones is not as serious as at first reported. As a result of her activity to secure better working conditions for women and girls working in Milwaukee and other breweries, she suffered a slight nervous attack. A few days' rest was enough to insure permanent recovery.

TWICE AS MANY PERSONS are killed annually in America in her industrial plants and railroads as were killed and injured in the late Russo-Jap war. Almost two thousand persons are killed or injured every day in the year. If that number were killed or maimed in war efforts to stop the slaughter would be immediately made. Why not make some efforts to stop the industrial slaughter?

AS A RESULT OF THE REFERENDUM VOTE recently returned to Socialist headquarters in Chicago, the following eight delegates have been elected to attend the next session of the International Congress: Victor L. Berger, Wm. D. Haywood, Robert Hunter, Morris Hillquit, Lena Morrow Lewis, John Spargo, May Wood-Simons, Luella Twining.

PROSPERITY STRUCK A BLOW at the leading Colorado irrigation enterprise last week, when the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company went into the hands of a receiver. The concern is capitalized at \$12,000,000, but the failure to pay \$50,000 in bonds due June 1st was a solar plexus blow. Lawyers are now fighting for control, the pfum at stake being not so much the property, as is the future power to levy a tax on those who are to be supplied with water from the reservoir. It's a great skin game that the farmer is up against.

FOUR OFFICIALS of the Illinois Central railroad have been indicted for defrauding the company by corruptly handling the system of repairs necessary to keep the rolling stock in order. They are accused of stealing \$2,000,000 by this means. Mind you, this under the present system of private ownership. Private ownership and the wage system is the only way to keep men honest! Sure. The four Illinois Central railroad officials are bright and shining lights of how the system keeps men honest.

AFTER AN INVESTIGATION covering more than a year, a committee has reported that Oriental labor is really not objectionable in California—such labor is needed on the farms and in the orchards. The objection to the Orientals, says the committee, comes only when they cease to be laborers and enter mercantile pursuits. Such a report as that shows that the committee paid no attention at all to the complaint made by white laborers, but put great stress on the kick registered by the business men. 'Twas ever thus.

THE OPERA BOUFFE side of the Socialist movement has been well sustained for the past couple of weeks. Gompers has answered Hunter; Berger has answered Taft. But the sale of bonds and American securities abroad goes merrily on without let or hindrance. These bonds will have to be provided for at the expense of the people in the future. Thus, while we are engaged in the pleasant pastime of splitting hairs over terms with each other, the money sharks are fastening heavy debts on us that we are too helpless to repudiate.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY recently declared a \$30,000,000 stock dividend, making the capital stock of that concern now \$60,000,000. The workers who made all this money for the owners also get a share. Their share is a three weeks' lay-off without pay! This ought to do wonders in the way of imparting docility to the Singer slaves. Ten years ago the capital stock of the Singer Company was \$10,000,000. Now it is six times greater. Ten years ago the workers in the plant of the concern were poor and ignorant. Now they are—six years older.

IT MAY BE WORTH WHILE to remember that there are some union card men in Congress, though the proceedings scarcely ever disclose their presence. There are nine such, according to a statement

that may be taken to be official from the labor union standpoint. Only one of them seems to be making things lively for the plutes, and that one is John A. Martin of Colorado, member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen. John is still on the trail of the Philippine Friar land frauds, and will force an investigation in spite of the opposition of the president and all his hirelings.

ORGANIZATION WORK in the Joplin, Mo., mining district is progressing most satisfactorily at the present time. Since the last visit of Vice President Mahoney to that district things have taken a decidedly favorable turn. Recently Joplin Miners' Union, No. 217, elected the following set of officers: President, Charles L. Bailey; vice president, W. M. Cullen; financial secretary, A. R. Lockhart; recording and corresponding secretary, Lee McDonnell; conductor, M. Reilly; warden, Lewis Cullen; trustees, Charles L. Bailey, Lee McDonnell and A. R. Lockhart; delegate to 18th annual convention, Charles L. Bailey. President Bailey is very active in the interests of the organization, and work under his direction is showing itself by constant additions to the union.

AS AN EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY a daily paper prints the statement that the actual sales of stocks and bonds for five months amounts to \$754,000,000, as against \$635,000,000 a year ago, and adds: "Why be carpingly critical about a showing like that, with a gain of \$119,000,000 over last year?" An invoice of debts that shows that we not only did not hold our own since last year, but are actually a hundred and twenty million dollars deeper in the hole, ought to make us all shout for joy! It reminds us of the Pueblo newspaper which a few years ago pointed to the large increase in the police court receipts as an evidence of the growing prosperity of the city. It might be well to take up and discuss for awhile the favorite subject among colored men's debating societies, "Which is the most difficult, to borrow money or pay it back?"

IF EVERY UNION MAN would learn this truth—"every industrial question is, in the last analysis, a political one"—all the forces now dividing labor would be unsuccessful in their future efforts to continue that division. Injunctions, the right of free speech, liability legislation, sanitation by law, in fact everything that has to do with the welfare of the worker, when dissected, prove to have their origin or end in some law or other. Laws are made by men who owe their position to the suffrage of the worker, are constructed and enforced by more men who are the creatures of some political machine or other, and, finally, the man who clubs you when you exercise your rights that are supposedly guaranteed to you by the constitution owes his club to political power. Why not elect your own men to these positions? Surely, they have the brains requisite to deliver the goods.

PRESIDENT MOYER will leave this week for Washington, D. C., to attend the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in that city beginning Monday, June 20th. Vice President Mahoney and another member of the executive board of the W. F. M. will most likely accompany President Moyer on the trip. Application in writing for affiliation with the A. F. of L. has been made by the W. F. M. officials in accordance with instruction received by the referendum vote taken some months ago. There seems to be no doubt whatever but what the executive council of the A. F. of L. will grant the charter asked for by the W. F. M., which will place this militant organization in touch with every other trades union in the country and will at once place them in a position where they can be of immense benefit to their fellow workers.

SOMEONE HAS REMARKED that the masters are ready to do anything except get off of the backs of the workers. It seems that thinkers are ready to do anything except to come to the point. You can hardly find a man these days who will not say that he believes in many things that the Socialist advocates. But so many stop short of the one essential thing—that is, the overthrow of exploitation. Sociologists are coming more and more to recognize the truth of the Socialist philosophy—but philosophy is not enough. We must come to the point

of stopping the robbery. Words are good as means of conveying ideas, but words will not fill an empty belly. Unless we come to action, unless Socialism is transformed from the realm of philosophy into an actuality, into a living, breathing condition, it is nothing. Scientists are beginning to recognize the tremendous evolutionary force which is bearing us to Socialism. But if we depend on forces alone and not on ourselves we shall be centuries in reaching what might be obtained in a few years. We must learn that men are masters of things. We must recognize that we can have Socialism whenever we want it. We must understand that the people will want Socialism so soon as it is presented to them with all its native and actual attractions. Let us shoot at the mark: Let us put all the force which lies in thought, which lies in that unnamable thing called Life, into this movement, and we shall become masters of the situation instead of being mastered by it.

EDITORS OF BUSINESS JOURNALS rarely mince words. When they have something to say, they say it. In this respect they are like the Socialists. While glancing over a copy of the Practical World, published in Philadelphia, I came across a paragraph, the baldness of which, I admit, stunned me. It was written in a boastful spirit and is worth reprinting. Comment on it is quite unnecessary. The paragraph reads as follows:

"This is an age of business. In olden times aristocrats were wont to look down on one who was 'in trade,' but today the business man is in supreme command. He controls the commerce of the seas; he handles the merchandise of the world; he dictates to empires, and he dominates republics. He says to legislators, 'Do this,' and they do it. In fact, he is king of the earth."

When I consider that the workers of all lands are in the vast majority I wonder why they let such a condition exist. The above quotation plainly says that the capitalists are in control of this nation. Every department is theirs—law-making, law enforcing and law interpreting. You workingmen who are not Socialists are to blame for this condition. Your votes have placed the government in the hands of your enemies and now if you must suffer, don't kick, you voted for it. If you workingmen wanted to you could take the government out of the hands of your enemies and use it in the interest of your class. If you should do this, laws would be passed in your own interest instead of that of the capitalist. You could have your condition bettered in a thousand and one ways. When will you wake up?—Emanuel Julius.

WHEN THE MOB SMASHED his press and murdered Elijah Lovejoy in 1837 they believed they had stilled the voice of opposition to slavery, had taught the agitators a salutary lesson and had put an end to the sacrilegious attacks on the right of property in black people. It was only twenty-four years from that demonstration, made by the exponents of law and order, to the opening of the Civil war when the whole of the Northern states rose, first for the preservation of the Union, and secondly to demonstrate to the Southern states that there were certain forms of private property, as exemplified in African slavery, that would no longer be tolerated.

The other day a mob entered the office of the Black Hills Register and tried to still the voice of the social revolution by smashing the machines, overturning the cases and smashing the presses. That they did not also murder the editor is probably due to the fact that they are not as firm in their belief in law and order and the sanctity of property in slaves as were the men who murdered Lovejoy. But that they were of practically the same caliber is evident from their action. That they believed the smashing of a press would intimidate those who are opposed to wage slavery is also evident.

They are the destroyers, the same as the mob that murdered Lovejoy. The members of that mob believed him to be a destroyer. He has since been shown to have been a true and sound builder. W. C. Benfer, editor of the Black Hills Register, the object of the present attack, is also a builder, and he builds along broader lines even than Lovejoy built. The attack made upon him and upon the machinery whereby he made appeal to the public will still neither his voice nor the voice of the social revolution. It will intimidate no one. On the contrary, it will cause every decent, thinking man to hurry to the aid of the paper, to assist it so that it can gain an ever wider audience and demonstrate to the mob of "law and order," murder and destruction, that the sledge hammer and the pistol cannot keep humanity from pressing forward to a better social condition.

Another Unconstitutional Law

A GAIN COLORADO HAS ADDED to her reputation as a place where the laborer is plundered, by the recent decision of Judge Sullivan, of the Seventh Judicial district. For many years there has been on the statutes of the state a law that prevented employers from discharging men merely for the reason that they were members of a labor organization, or any other society for self-betterment. The law is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any individual, company or corporation, or any member of any firm, or agent, officer or employe of any company or corporation to prevent employes from forming or belonging to any lawful labor organization, union, society or political party, or to coerce or to attempt to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to discharge them from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, union, society or political party.

"Any person or any member of any firm or agent, officer or employe of any such company or corporation violating the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Last week the judge above mentioned, having had presented to him unmistakable and incontrovertible evidence that a coal mining company had deliberately violated the above law, and had not only discharged men for no other reason than that they were members of a labor organization, but had gone further and forcibly ejected them from their own domicile, it looked as though there was nothing left for him to do but to sentence the offending corporation officers to jail. There was really only one other thing to do in order to keep the mine owners out of jail, and that was to declare the law unconstitutional, which was very

promptly done by Judge Sullivan. The following account occurs in the Denver Times of last Thursday:

"The case which resulted in the decision, news of which was received by State Labor Commissioner Edwin V. Brake this morning, was a suit brought by him, as labor commissioner, against McNeill Brothers, operators of the coal mine at Cameo, near Palisades, who, on April 26th, discharged and evicted twenty-three men in their employment.

"The employees of the company asked the operators for a check weighman and this was denied them. A meeting was arranged for Sunday, April 24th, and the owners and operators issued a notice to the effect that any attending this meeting would be discharged. Twenty-three of the forty attended and a committee of three was appointed to demand the check weighman. They also demanded an eight-hour day.

"On Monday evening about 5 o'clock McNeill—according to the story told by Eli Gross, deputy labor commissioner, who went down to investigate the troubles—accompanied by Sheriff Charley Schraeder, visited the houses of the men who attended the meeting, opened the locked doors and threw the furniture in the shacks into a dump near the river. The men were notified that they were no longer employed.

"Brake brought suit in the Mesa county court at Grand Junction against McNeill Brothers under the coercion statute, and also brought several civil suits. Judge Sullivan today telegraphed Brake to the effect that the coercion act was unconstitutional, but the eight-hour law was upheld."

While of course this decision has limited scope, it nevertheless shows the spirit which animated courts generally when the privileges of the employing classes are at stake. As against an employer no mere laboring man has any rights or redress whatever. And whenever, as in this case, an employer is caught red-handed coercing his workers, and there seems to be nothing for a court to do but apply the penalty, then the law which provides the penalty is at once found to be defective and nullified with one stroke of the pen.

The law quoted above was the result of years of agitation among

Colorado laboring men. Hundreds had from time to time been discharged by the bosses for political reasons, and later for union membership reasons. Meeting after meeting of the State Legislature had denied labor any redress whatever, until finally the workers threatened to form a political party of their own. Then the politicians listened to them and enacted the law quoted. It has remained on the books for a number of years, but has never been invoked in behalf of discharged employes, either by themselves or by the labor commissioner.

The decision of Judge Sullivan will most likely wake up many laboring men who have placed their reliance in political parties for industrial justice, or who have looked to the legislatures of the old parties for relief from wrongs fastened upon them by the competitive system of production and distribution. Laws the old parties have enacted, to be sure. But there is not a single case on record where the same political parties have ever insisted on the strict enforcement of these laws. And what is more, they never will do it. They say to us, "There is your law, what more do you want?" As a matter of fact, Mr. Brake is the only state labor commissioner, appointed by the dominant political party, who has ever taken the trouble to insist on the enforcement of any of these laws himself. Mr. Brake evidently goes on the theory that these laws were enacted to assist the laborer at a point where he could not by his own strength, or by his own efforts, protect himself from the injustice of his employer. He has at least forced the court to show where it stands, and the laboring man, as a consequence of the decision, knows where he is at.

This decision of Judge Sullivan's will no doubt receive much consideration at the forthcoming convention of the State Federation of Labor. It is to be hoped that something more will be done in this matter than has heretofore been accomplished. Heretofore the delegates to the State Federation conventions have always been afraid to do the one thing that would stop the handing down of such decisions by resolving to ally themselves with the only laboring man's party in existence, namely, the Socialist party. Whenever this is done from that day forth will such one-sided decisions against the working people cease.

The "Common Denominator" of Strife and Discord

AS WE GO TO PRESS this week the sounds and reports of battle are heard all over the land, and all over the world. In Pennsylvania, in Illinois, in Indiana, in Ohio, in New York, in Colorado, in fact, in half the states of the Union the forces of labor and capital are locked in angry struggle. And what is true of America is true of the world in general. Every nation of Europe is torn with similar battles; we receive in our exchanges every day tidings of like conflicts in South Africa, in far off Australia, in India, China and Japan. Under all climes and all kinds of governments, amid men and women speaking all languages and of all colors, of all religions and of none, this battle is being fought out.

It should be clear to the simplest mind, that where a conflict is so universal there must be some common source of conflict and that in the finding of this common source of conflict lies the only hope of abolishing the conflict itself, and establishing peace and concord where now reigns universal strife and discord. A scientist, or a detective, when seeking to find the cause of a certain happening, whether that happening be an unlooked for chemical action or a mysterious crime, proceeds generally by what is known as the process of elimination. He casts out of the problem all the items and things which could not have operated to bring about such a result, and by this gradual process of casting out, or eliminating, he gets rid of all the elements in the case except that one which is vital.

Let us apply this process to the social struggle, and by eliminating all the elements which can not be the cause of social conflict find out what is its cause.

To do this we must find some one element in the case which is common to all the countries where the strife is on; if any element exist in all the countries except one, then that cannot be the element we seek. It must exist and operate in every one without a single exception. When we have found such a universal "common denominator" we have found that which we seek.

What one thing, then, is common to all countries in which the social conflict—the economic struggle, is being waged?

Perhaps this element is the form of government. That is a common idea in Europe, and is occasionally put forth by political reformers in this country. But we find the class war of capital and labor waged under all forms of government; in absolutist Russia, in bureaucratic Germany, in federal republican Switzerland, in constitutional England, in centralized republican France, under all forms of government showing the same features. Then it cannot be in forms of government we must seek our answer.

Perhaps, then, it is some defects in religious teaching, some superstition which produces this conflict. But we find the conflict as fiercely fought in Protestant Sweden as in Catholic Italy, in Freethinking France as under the Greek Church of Russia, among the Buddhists of Japan as among the Jews of the East Side of New York. Religion, then, or the want of it, can not be the "common denominator" we seek.

Perhaps, then, it is some race characteristic which finds its ex-

pression in this manner. No, for the struggle is on among Slavs in Moscow, Celts in Dublin, Latins in Madrid, Teutons in Hamburg, Anglo-Saxons in London, Orientals in Tokio, and amongst them all in America. Then race cannot be the source of conflict.

Perhaps it is caused by climatic influences. How, then, do we find the battle on as eagerly in the frozen North as in the sunny South, under temperate skies as fierce as in the tropics? The cold swept cities of Norway are no more free of it than the warmer plains of Andalusia, green and pleasant Ireland than the sun-baked cities of India.

Perhaps it may be a lack of unity of language. But no, the conflict waxes no more acutely in many-tongued Austria than in homogeneous, one-languaged France, in divided Poland than in United Italy or England.

So far, then, of all the possible sources of conflict we have eliminated, cast out, as not being common to all the places affected, forms of government, religion, race, climate and language. What, then, remains? What thing is common to all these countries and climes where poverty and wealth are engaged in battle? In the answer to that question we will find the source of conflict, the origin of civil disturbances.

The answer is that the one thing that is common to all these countries and climes, that operates alike under all forms of government, through all religions or beliefs, uses all tongues, affects all races, remains unmodified by all climates is:

Private Property in the Tools and Sources of Wealth; that is to say, the Capitalist System.

Private Capitalist property in the means of wealth production enables one class—the owners, to compel all others to serve that they might live. And the conflicts, politics, strikes and wars with which the world is convulsed is the result of the struggle of the owning, non-producing class to compel the rest to accept a meagre existence in return for the service of creating the world's wealth, and of the non-owning, producing class to increase their share or to end their dependence.

The only possible method by which this world wide conflict can be ended is by abolishing that capitalist ownership and establishing in its place the common ownership and administration by all of the means by which all exist. It is sometimes said that there are but two alternatives for labor to choose, slavery or freedom through Socialism. But in the last analysis that is not a choice. Slavery would not end the struggle—as long as there are slaves there will be slave revolts. Only through freedom can come peace.

The complex requirements of modern industry require educated slaves to meet its demands. But education and slavery can never walk permanently hand in hand; one or the other must die. Thus the requirements of modern capitalism produce that force which, despite temporary set-backs, is destined to dig the grave of the capitalist system.

This is the lesson we learn.

Universal conflict is born of a universal cause, that cause is capitalism. Capitalism seeks to establish slavery but must have educated slaves, and thus paves the way for Socialism, and for world-wide peace instead of world-wide conflict.—New Castle Free Press.

Wall Street Socialism!

RESTLESS UNDER THE GROWING DESPOTISM of the United States Steel Trust, the workers are organizing for revolt. They begin by setting their grievances before the public. Now what answer does the steel trust make to the appeal of its toilers?

It makes one answer only—the answer it usually makes to those who trouble it, and that is bribery.

It has bribed presidents, senators, congressmen and courts. It is now endeavoring to bribe a few of its slaves.

Its press agent gives out the statement that eight millions will be set aside by the trust with which to pension its employes.

George W. Perkins, the right-hand man of Morgan, speaking of the benefits conferred by pension funds and profit-sharing, refers to their results in these words:

"In these results is there not a form of Socialism of the highest, best and most ideal sort, a Socialism that makes real partners of the employer and employe, and yet preserves the right of private property—retaining the capitalist's incentive of enterprise while giving the worker a new inspiration for effort—humanizing a vast organization; promoting good will and industrial peace?"

Stop! Look! Listen! Praise the Lord!

A form of Socialism has at last been discovered that the bosses like!

But no fooling, George, we're on to you! That's a pleasant name coming to be beloved by the workers, but you haven't the goods.

Heretofore in the world's history your sort of Socialism has been called despotism and czarism.

It is clever, George, and shrewd to speak of it now as Socialism, but George, we're Johnny on the spot and you can't conceal your hideous engine of tyranny, oppression and robbery under that name!

And we are going to expose you, old man, by printing the report of the chairman of the United States Steel Trust, so that even the most stupid will see your game.

Aggregate net income (above charges and above contributions to various funds) from date of organization (April 1, 1901) to December 31, 1909.....	\$616,520,844	
Dividends paid—		
On preferred stock (61¼ per cent.).....	\$244,194,952	
On common stock (19½ per cent.).....	99,097,132	343,292,084
Surplus.....	\$273,228,760	

Add contributions to sinking funds, to depreciation and extinguishment funds and to extraordinary and special replacement and improvement funds—

Calendar year 1909.....	\$29,348,870	
do do 1908.....	22,350,384	
do do 1907.....	32,857,241	
do do 1906.....	34,707,335	
do do 1905.....	27,405,062	
do do 1904.....	18,207,328	
do do 1903.....	29,292,866	
do do 1902.....	27,814,389	221,983,475

Aggregate amount of net earnings put into property.....\$495,212,235

Now there is the statement of the aggregate net income of the United States Steel Trust for nine years.

The sum represents a total of six hundred and sixteen million dollars.

That is what the Steel Trust gets, and the bribe they give in pensions is eight miserable, scrawny million dollars.

There are about two hundred thousand employes of the United States Steel Trust.

Well, if each and every one of those employes were to contribute a sum of three thousand and eighty dollars to their bosses that would equal the profits of the Steel Trust.

And if the bosses were to give back forty dollars to each employe that would equal that Socialist pension fund.

And this simply means that after the Steel Trust has given its eight million dollars to the workers, it has six hundred and eight millions left in its pocket to promote its kind of Socialism—on Wall street.

Now, consider what this six hundred and sixteen millions net income might do for the workers of America.

If the employes of the United States Steel Trust had this fund they might grow reckless and give thirty dollars to every family in the United States.

They might grow fatherly and give three hundred and eight dollars to every child laborer in the United States, which would be enough to give him or her two years more of school.

They might become luxurious and give an automobile to every family in New York for Christmas.

They might become merciful and give a pension of three hundred dollars to every unemployed man in the United States.

They might out-Phipps Phipps and erect with this sum thirteen great hospitals in every state of the Union to care for those suffering from tuberculosis.

They might become better Socialists than George and give a pension of one hundred dollars a year to every steel worker and to every white man besides in the United States who is over sixty years old.

They might do more. They might with this sum of money have bought the entire original steel trust twice over with all its mills, factories, ore mines and coal mines, and they might have kept one Trust for themselves and give the other to the bosses.

And they might have worked their own and let the capitalists work theirs.

This might have been Socialism. This might have been industrial democracy; it might have meant peace and plenty for every one of the miserable toilers in the mills of the great trust.

But this is not the kind of Socialism that George W. Perkins talks about. His socialism is different.

His Socialism says to every single steel worker, man, woman or child: "Make us a present of three thousand and eighty dollars in nine years and we will return to each one of you a handsome old age pension of forty dollars."

"It says, 'Yield us a net income in nine years of six hundred and sixteen millions and we will be generous with you and put aside the fabulous sum of eight millions to care for those of you who are crippled or injured, and for the families of those who are killed.'"

And that means that George bribes them with the product of their own labor.

Not only does he seek with this bribe to blind the workers to this stupendous robbery, but even to keep them from associating together to protect their interest.

And there's another string to the bribe. For those who take it are pledged not to leave his employ or to take part in any protest against the robbery and brutality of those eminent Socialists of Wall street.—Robert Hunter.

Freeman Knowles

FORMER CONGRESSMAN Freeman Knowles, whose death occurred at the family home in Deadwood, June 1st, was, during the latter part of his life, a potential factor in politics and industrial society, upon which his impress will long remain. He stood out in striking relief among the other men with whom he lived and labored with, an unique and forceful figure, that challenged attention, and at once created for him a formidable and devoted following of those who accepted his views, and at the same time commanded a wholesome degree of respect and admiration from those even who differed with him in beliefs.

The public generally knew him from his speech and writings as a man vigorously outspoken against any and all conditions which he considered inimical to society, as the uncompromising enemy of wrong, as he saw it, in no matter what form. From the qualities he displayed in his public utterances it was natural that men should regard him with a variety of sentiments as wide as the variations of the human emotions.

He was known in the business world for the alacrity and integrity with which he acknowledged and discharged his just business and other obligations. In this respect there was a practical unanimity of opinion.

In both of these relations of life he occupies the somewhat anomalous position of an impersonal entity, manifestly seeking to make himself appear of less moment than the principles he stood for and the things he did—to obscure himself by making them more conspicuous. Those who knew him only in these relations knew him but slightly, if at all.

It is in his domestic life, in his relations to his family, that the true measure of a man is to be taken that any real conception of his character

is to be obtained. A fortunate few there are who have been permitted to observe Freeman Knowles in this light, to study him in his home surroundings, and it is a blessing and a benefit to have witnessed such a wealth of devotion, of unvarying gentleness, of exceeding solicitude. His home was sacred to him in every sense and he studiously sought to preserve about him an atmosphere of refreshing purity and cheer.

His home never knew more than an echo of the stirring affairs and conditions with which he was sometimes engaged on the outside. It was a retreat from which he eliminated so far as possible the unkind and selfish manifestations of the market place and the political arena, and it was made radiant with expressions and evidences of a beautiful affection, that reached out to and was embraced by every member of the family.

Freeman Knowles was a brilliant writer. He wrote with surpassing unity, clearness, strength, and elegance of style, and he had no contemporaries who could crowd more meaning into a phrase, a sentence or a paragraph. He was a master of incisive English, that could seemingly reach out and chastise like a thing alive, but he meant to employ this only in the unmasking and punishing of shams and frauds, and it can be said to his credit that he always strove to avoid bringing the tear of shame or remorse to the eye of a patient, dutiful woman or of an innocent child.

He was a man of pronounced convictions and had moreover the courage to sustain them. Not in the recollection of those who have known him longest has his courage ever been called into question. He

was also possessed of a Spartan fortitude, which had brought him undismayed through a long and bloody war, through a term of confinement in a Confederate prison, through disappointments in business and in politics, through such grief as only a parent who is called upon to mourn a favorite child can know, and it impelled him always to endure his trials in silence.

He cared little for the plaudits of the multitude. He was keen of perception and quick of decision, and once he had determined his course

in conformity with his own conceptions of right and wrong he held to that course through fair and adverse weather, nor turned aside even when he could have better served his own interests by so doing. He had a world of faith, hope and charity—which he tried to exemplify every day of his life—and the members of his own family and those who enjoyed his intimate friendship are fully aware how well these qualities served him.—Deadwood Pioneer-Times.

Situation in the Black Hills

THERE IS LITTLE IF ANY change in the situation in the Black Hills mining district. The lockout has now been in effect almost seven months and the miners are standing firm against the obnoxious and un-American attempt to force them to sign the card of the company, which means the surrender of their union membership. Those who come from other parts of the country and accept employment with the company and in consideration of such employment agree not to become a member of any labor organization, and further agree practically to take on that species of politics as may be suggested by the mine management, are not such citizens as usually make up the best communities. If here and there a real good labor man wanders into the Hills, attracted by the misleading advertisements of the Homestake Company, such very soon leave the camp again, leaving the less effective workers to run the mine, which lately has become very costly to the management.

The union men are alert and are taking advantage of every legitimate strategical move possible. The following from the Daily Register will be interesting:

With more than six hundred votes cast at the election of the Lead Miners' Union, it doesn't look as though the Homestake had driven unionism out of the Hills. For some years prior to last September the membership was seldom larger than it is today. In addition to the votes cast, there are many members of the union in other camps, sending dues and assessments back to old No. 2.

It is quite evident that the Homestake and its me-too imitators have come to the conclusion by this time that a fight with the Western Federation of Miners is something more serious and more costly than a Sunday school picnic. And so desperate are these would-be union-smashers over their failure after six months of thuggism to either starve or drive out the union men that it is hard to predict what will be the next move. Whatever others may say or think, the writer is delighted that the union men have refrained from retaliating with thuggery for thuggery. Violence is always a boomerang that strikes its perpetrator, as the companies have learned by this time. The patience and meekness of the union men has won to their cause many men who were against them in the beginning.

How Steel Workers Toil

OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED MEN 29 working seven days every week; 43, including these 29, working some Sundays in the month; 51 working 12 hours a day; 25 working 12 hours a day seven days a week; 46 earning less than \$2.00 a day.

These are the grim figures which the United States Bureau of Labor gives us of the working shifts of the Bethlehem Steel Company as drawn from the company's time books. The pay is that of single men; the hours are those of lodgers rather than of fathers and husbands who can participate in household living; the weekly schedule is that of a work-engrossed citizenship, which must leave to the leeching and leaching elements in the community the responsibility for carrying on town and county and state.

These were the conditions we are told which provoked the strike at the Bethlehem works which started February 4th. The men with shorter hours claimed that the encroachments of overtime and Sunday work were leading to a twelve-hour and seven-day schedule for the whole force; therefore, they protested; therefore, the protesting committee was discharged; therefore, the strike. There is evidence, then, not only of bad work conditions, but of the Bethlehem situation.

The government's inquiry, begun by direction of Secretary Nagel March 17th, was made by Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the Bureau of Labor, one of the most experienced economic investigators in the country, whose findings will carry conviction. The report was transmitted to Congress by the secretary of commerce and labor in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma.

When the strike began there were no labor organizations in the plant. One of the interesting elements in the situation is that, like the McKee's Rocks strike of last summer, it was a strike of unorganized workmen; but unlike the McKee's Rocks strike, it was the higher grade workers who led off. While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of twelve hours for the entire seven days a week, many of the skilled workmen had approximately a ten and one-half hour day for five days of the week and a half-day off on Saturday. A large number of this latter group were frequently required to work overtime on week days and to do additional work on Sundays, and a committee of three men was appointed to protest against this extension of time and the requiring of work on Sundays. Shortly after, the three were discharged and as a consequence several hundred machinists went out on February 4th.

The men having the shorter hours were to a considerable extent paid on a bonus system which resulted in their speeding up, and they claimed that their work was carried on at such high pressure that overtime and Sunday work made demands beyond their strength.

As the strike was due to the requirement of extra hours and Sunday work, the reports goes extensively into the question of hours of work in a day and the number of days worked in a week in the Bethlehem plant.

According to the January payroll of the company, of the 9,184 persons appearing on that payroll, 2,628, or 29 per cent., were regularly required to work seven days a week, and for these Sunday work wasn't considered overtime. Of the men whose normal week consisted of only six days, 1,413, or 14.5 per cent. of the entire number on the payroll, were required to do extra work on one or more Sundays during the month. Thus a total of 4,041, or 43.5 per cent. of those appearing on

the January payroll, were required to work at least on some Sundays.

A considerable amount of overtime was also required of the ten and one-half hour men on days other than Sundays. The detailed table dealing with hours of labor shows some extreme cases of long hours. Thus the January payroll showed seventy-nine men working thirteen and one-sixth hours a day seven days in the week; three men working thirteen hours for the entire seven days, and eleven men working thirteen hours for six days a week. Also, seventy-seven men were reported to have worked twelve and three-fourths hours a day from five to seven days a week. The twelve-hour day was the regular working day for 2,322 of the seven-day workers, and for 2,233 of the six-day workers. Thus 4,725, or over 50 per cent. of all the employes appearing on the January payroll, worked in positions regularly requiring twelve or more hours of labor a day on their regular working days.

The table dealing with wages, taken from the January payroll shows that a large percentage of the laborers working twelve hours a day, seven days a week, earned only twelve and one-half cents an hour. Those working for twelve cents and under fourteen cents in January numbered 2,640, or 28.7 per cent. of the total number on the payroll, while 1,528, or 16.6 per cent., received fourteen cents but under sixteen cents an hour. The total number shown as receiving less than sixteen cents an hour (not including apprentices) numbered 4,221, or 46 per cent. of the total number on the payroll; while 5,383, or 58.6 per cent., received less than eighteen cents an hour.

Following the press publication of the Bethlehem report, President Charles M. Schwab was in conference with Secretary Nagel. His contention was that the report dealing only with the Bethlehem plant gave the impression that the conditions there are exceptional in the steel industry. That they are general is true; and in making these representations Mr. Schwab turns state evidence for the public, and bears indisputable witness of the extent to which overwork and overstrain have become the common order in the steel plants of America.

Following Mr. Schwab's Washington conference, Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor gave a supplementary statement to the press in which he noted that the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor on wages and hours show that in the blast furnaces in the steel industry eighty-four hours a week have been the working time in every section of the country and this means practically a twelve-hour day every day in the week. Continuing, Commissioner Neill said:

"These are conditions of labor which may well be termed shocking, but they are not confined to the Bethlehem Steel Works. Blast furnace work is necessarily a continuous process, requiring operation twenty-four hours a day every day in the week and for this reason three shifts of eight hours each offer the only plan of relief. Three shifts of workers would not only give reasonable working hours to those employed, but would by rotation of shifts leave workers free the greater part of the day two Sundays out of each three.

"The published reports of the Bureau of Labor also show that in other departments of the steel industry a twelve-hour day for six days a week is not uncommon and is not confined to the Bethlehem Steel works. Not only is this true, but in other departments aside from processes which necessarily required seven-day operation the six-day week of twelve hours a day has been in many instances lengthened into a seven-day week of twelve hours."—The Survey.

A Voice from the Wilderness

ABUSES ARE EITHER SO GENERAL as to be taken for granted, else they are isolated in such a way as to be easily overlooked and considered of no consequence. A lady having returned from a trip abroad was asked what she saw while away. "Well, sir," was the reply, "I went everywhere, and saw everything." Still, she could not tell of a single separate interesting thing that she had seen. So it is with abuses. There are so many of them, and we see so much of them, that we really fail to notice them. They make no impression on us.

It is known that there are at least 6,000,000 women and girls who work in the United States, for wages which are reported to be less than 75 cents a day the year around. Horrible, you say? Of course it is horrible. Maybe your daughter is one of them. That brings the matter more directly and nearer home to you.

Out of all this multitude of workers one has spoken—one has the courage to cry out from the prison and complain. Just listen to this cry of an industrially damned human life, and see in it all the horrors of our present industrial system. There never was uttered a more despairing cry, and all the sufferings of the outcast, the prostitute, maimed, sick and distressed are but phases of this one great wrong to human beings, especially to women and girls, put upon them by the system of profit on which modern business is based. Here is where the human life and soul is damned to hell—an actually experienced hell on earth, not the mythical hell so much talked about by moralists and preachers, some of whom are causing the industrial hell—and there are only two forces in society which are working to change the conditions so that human lives and souls can be saved for this world and any other worlds which may yet have to be experienced—the trades unions and the Socialist party. The reader can plainly see that it is no other sin except the sin of the factory which is damning this soul, and let me ask what the church, whose particular mission is the saving of human souls, is doing to change conditions so as to prevent this damnation? This is the workingman's criticism of the church and why he is losing faith in its work. Read the following story and then resolve more firmly than ever to do all within your economic and political power to make it possible to change industrial conditions so that the womanhood and manhood of America will not be "damned by the loom:"

"Damn the loom," wasn't a pleasant exclamation to hear from Nellie, a rather bright-faced girl, who runs a loom in one of the Newark textile mills, though it was a sincere expression of her sentiments.

It was at the dinner table of a cheap boarding house, where she and other mill operatives live, that she damned the loom. Her outbursts of profanity was provoked by a stranger who happened to be present who had been questioning her about the mill and the nature of her work. True, the stranger was somewhat startled, but was more amused than horrified at Nellie's vehemence and further quizzed the girl, provoking from her further outbreaks.

"Yes," she continued, "I said damn the loom, and I meant it, and am not ashamed of what I said. You, too would damn it if you had to stand at it ten hours each day, push that infernal shuttle, watch for broken threads and have your nerves racked beyond endurance by the clash and the clang and the roar of the machinery. And if I don't get away from that loom it will surely damn me."

Then, after reflecting a few minutes with her elbows on the table and her head in her hands, she arose and said: "Mister, I am only nineteen years old, and it is nothing but natural that I wish to live and enjoy life. I love this beautiful world with its bright sunshine, its birds and streams and flowers, and while I am on this earth want my share of its comforts. I am not craving a palace, silks, satins and joy rides. But I do want some bit of life which I cannot get in the mill. I am willing to work for my living, but while I work I want some real life and I am going to get it, even if I have to sell my soul therefor. Just now I am betwixt the devil and the deep sea and don't know what to do. Whether I take to the streets or stick to the loom—it makes no difference which—I'll be damned. But if I go on the sidewalk, while I may be damned the quicker, I'll at least get some leisure and pleasure while undergoing the process of damnation.

"Don't moralize with me mister. I am sorry if I shocked you, but I had to give vent to my feelings. If you were young like me and were denied the right to live your own life and were tied to that loom, like me, from the bottom of your heart, you, too, would say, damn that loom."—New York Call.

World of Labor

By Max S. Hayes.

Some of our nervous friends who were so cocksure that Sam Gompers and his followers were going to combine with the farmers and other reformers and launch a labor party this year, and thus promote opposition to the Socialist party and hinder the growth of the latter organization, probably realize by this time that their fears were unfounded and that they owe Sam an apology for regarding him with a suspicious eye.

The widely advertised convention of union farmers has been held at St. Louis, and in point of attendance was a disappointment. Gompers was present and talked co-operation of the industrial forces and said nothing about forming an independent political party. The farmers, on their part, adopted a lengthy declaration pledging their support of union-labeled products and promised to assist the trade unions to secure some of the legislative reforms that have been demanded at the hands of Congress and state legislatures for many years. In return they requested that organized labor extend to union farmers the same support, which is nothing more than fair and doubtless will meet with ready response in many sections of the country, especially in the West and South, where the two classes of workers are closer in touch than in the effete East where most of the "farmers" near the cities are professional gentlemen who farm the farmers.

It is true that the most radical speeches in favor of political action were enthusiastically cheered, according to all reports, and that there was quite a sprinkling of delegates present who were quite sympathetic with the cause of Socialism, but the indignation manifestations toward wrongs that the agriculturists are compelled to endure were as far as the farmer cared to go. And please give your Uncle Samuel credit for being an astute and politic individual. He was not there to promise anything that he could not deliver in a political movement. He knows that the big mass of trade union members are partisans—that they are Republicans, Democrats and Socialists, with a scattering few Prohibitionists and mugwumps. For Gompers to have promised the support of a couple of million union men to a brand new party would have been an unpardonable piece of folly, and could have resulted in nothing else but raise a row about his ears.

Furthermore, as has been pointed out in the Review, nobody knows better than Samuel Gompers the actual lack of understanding of political and economic questions possessed by many of the men who are referred to as labor leaders because they hold official positions, and their inability to present social problems in an intelligent manner to critical partisans who are naturally prejudiced against new ideas and who must be won over to a new cause to make a showing.

It is neither misrepresentation or abuse of confidence or to discredit them to say that the majority of labor officials never read a book dealing with philosophical subjects or social evolution or even with present-day problems. The most of them are too busy dealing with organization matters, such as strikes, boycotts, jurisdiction lines between crafts

and the like. Consequently they form warm friendships for "good" capitalists and politicians who promise something now (even though they break their promises) and bitter hostility is displayed toward the "enemy" on the other hand.

Knowing this general sentiment Gompers takes advantage of the situation and is persistent in "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies," picking out "friends" here (mostly middle class Democrats) and "enemies" there (usually plute Republicans), and has no patience with the Socialists who look too far ahead, according to his notions, are theorists and dreamers and wholly impractical. Of course, once the Socialists gain control and begin to do things the old objections will fade away—in fact I make the claim right now that there are more trade unionists in the country who desire to work with the Socialists, say along the British lines, than who favor setting up a so-called Labor party to go it alone.

However, to get back to the organized farmers. They are pretty well in the same boat as the urban workman. The same economic and political conditions face them, as a rule. Monopoly, machinery, burdensome taxation, high prices for what they purchase and low prices for their products, etc., is making their conditions uncomfortable on the one side, and on the other hand they are divided between the various parties, and they fear if they struck out independently they would wreck their organization.

So the field remains clear for the Socialist party as the only political organization that can lay claim to truly represent and fight for labor's interests. The only thing now remaining is for the Socialists to take a more active interest, if possible, in union affairs, show the workers the real conditions and what may be gained, not only in speeches, but by sowing literature knee deep if necessary.

The contest being waged by the Civic Federation saints, such as Carnegie, Frick, Rockefeller, Morgan and their underlings in the United States Steel Corporation, to crush the Seamen's Union and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers has not abated in the slightest degree. On the contrary, the workers are being attacked more fiercely than ever. The hired thugs of the trust have already started to beat up the men along the lakes for daring as much as to talk to the imported scabs, while in the mill districts, where the trust satellite claim to have won a victory, the most brutal tactics are being pursued.

On top of it all, the United States Steel Corporation magnates are firing some picket shots at the miners. At the last convention of the United Mine Workers (in Indianapolis last January) the officers called attention to the fact that the steel trust had acquired control of thousands of acres of coal land in the various districts, and the delegates were warned that their industry would soon be called upon to face the

plutes drunk with power. Sure enough, the trust opens the engagement in Illinois, the banner state in the Union, where the miners are solidly organized, have a strong treasury, and where operators are also strongly combined and treat with the union. The trust butts in and starts to destroy the relationship of collective agreements. The trust forces the issue at Danville, Ill., where its agents started a fight among the miners and announced that the octopus, not being a member of the operators' association, wanted a separate agreement. The idea of the trust men was to obtain a temporary settlement and force disruption among the operators, and then, after the latter have been hammered into line just as the so-called shipowners are on the lakes, such as the Hanna, Pickadrs & Mather, Gilchrist and other fleets, the next step would be to force the open shop on the miners and beat them down to a pauper and docile level, where they would become as harmless as the serfs in the iron and steel mills.

While this picket firing is going on the steel trust deploys its agents in another direction to divert attention from the class struggle. The Civic Federation now proposes to organize "state councils" in order to further legislation along social lines that barely touch the contest upon the industrial field. I am indebted to the Hon. John Hayes Hammond for an invitation to join an "Ohio Council," and if I was certain that the John Hayes who gave me a few moral precepts wouldn't turn over in his grave, and if I didn't know the game of muzzling those who had opinions, yours truly might be tempted to join this aggregation.

But nothing can come of this new maneuver of the Civic Federation, except to cover the attacks of the hightoned pirates who war upon the workers to despoil them of the wealth they produce. Anything and everything that the United States Steel Corporation and the other tentacles of capitalism touch, as far as organized labor is concerned, is marked for destruction. The policy of the Civic Federation and its votaries is to chloroform the working class with sham reforms and to

woo the workers into the belief that so long as they quarrel among themselves in the old parties and "reward friends" all will be well—and so it will be for the robber class.

The United Hatters have not yet surrendered regarding the amount in damages they must pay Boss Loewe, of Danbury, Conn. They carried up their case from the United States Court in Connecticut, after having had \$10,000 more as costs tacked on to the original fine of \$222,000. It is doubtful if the Supreme Court reduces the amount. It would be unprecedented for that court to give labor the slightest consideration after that august tribunal has pronounced its edict.

The molders lost their \$10,000 damage suit case at St. Joseph Mo. The brewery workers won their case in New York, which was brought by an expelled member. Now the printers are the latest to be called upon to pay money to the plutes. C. W. Post, the wild man from Battle Creek, has sued the Typographical Union for \$50,000 damages (as though he could be damaged in reputation that large amount) for alleged libel. Post has many other suits for damages going. If a good lawyer gets him on the witness stand there will be fun.

The split in the electrical workers' organization is as wide open as it was a year ago. The McNulty faction claimed to be regular and bolted the conference arranged to settle the trouble. The Reid faction in accordance with the A. F. of L. decision, withdrew its case in court, and now the "regular" McNulty faction deliberately defies the A. F. of L. and refuses to end the legal fight. Again, sufficient locals in the McNulty wing have petitioned their officers to call a convention to combine with the Reidites, but it is doubtful whether such a convention will be called. Neither will the A. F. of L. officials order a convention. There is something rotten in Denmark.—International Socialist Review.

Current Note and Comment

Attach Hatters' Property.

The latest development in the Danbury Hatters' boycott case came when one of the attorneys of D. C. Loewe company, who won the suit against the Hatters' union for \$222,000, appeared in the Norwalk town court, and filed judgment liens on the property of seventeen union hatters.

Previous to this time the personal accounts of the members of the Hatters' union in Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk, have been attached for the sum of \$65,000.

It is expected that the Hatters' union will put up money to redeem the attached property, and prevent the defendants from foreclosing the liens.

Bumps for William R. Hearst.

W. R. Hearst is getting in bad everywhere. First the Western Federation of Miners placed him on the unfair list because the Hearst interests are attempting to break up all organization in the Homestead mines at Deadwood, South Dakota. Then the United Mine Workers follow suit and call upon the A. F. of L. to place all Hearst papers on the unfair list. Now the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters of San Francisco and vicinity and the Building Trades Council have followed suit and placed a boycott on Hearst's Frisco paper because that publication has been denouncing the Union Labor party. All the grievances promise to be precipitated into the next A. F. of L. convention, when there will be more "law" talk.—Labor Advocate, Indianapolis.

Have Reader in Cigar Factory.

For the first time in this country, a plan was instituted by the employes of the Newlander cigar factory at Chicago, Ill., by which a reader is employed for the education and enlightenment of the workers. The scheme is supported by the proprietor of the factory.

In the morning the reader, seated on a raised dais, reads newspapers, and in the afternoon, works on literature and sociology.

Socialists Breaking Down Civilization.

Socialists are accused of trying to break down the institutions of civilization. We plead guilty. We want to break down the institution of child labor. We want to break down the institution of poverty. We want to break down the institution of graft, the institutions of prostitution, crime and debauchery, all of which are institutions of our so-called civilization and far worse than the institutions of savagery. But to break down these institutions it is first necessary to break down the institution of capitalism and the Socialists of this place are at the job day and night. The old hulk has but little tile yet before she is blown to atoms by the dynamite of co-operation.

Hearst Sued by Union.

The Evening American, Hearst's Chicago newspaper, is contesting a suit brought by the Drivers' union for pay during holidays when no paper is issued. The agreement calls for such pay, but Hearst's attorneys have succeeded in keeping the agreement out of the evidence because it is only signed by a committee of the union. The case is being argued before Municipal Judge Heap.

Postal Authorities Placed.

An editor was asking for admission to heaven. "Can't let you in," said St. Peter. "The record of your good deeds never came to our exchange table."

"But," said the editor, "the postal authorities are to blame if you didn't receive my paper."

"Then you will have to go to the other place and fight it out down there," said St. Peter. "The postal authorities are all down there."—St. Louis Star.

Success of "Mother" Jones.

Score one for Mother Jones. Readers of the Appeal will remember how a few months ago she wrote of the horrible condition of the girl brewery workers of Milwaukee. Mother Jones had tried in vain to organize them. They were getting hardly enough to keep them in food. These girls have since then organized, and their union has been recognized by the brewers. Wages have been raised to \$6 per week for the bottlers, and high for others. No one knows better than Mother Jones that this is only a crumb won from the masters, but it illustrates what solidarity on the part of the workers will do when applied in pressure upon the strongholds of the plutes.—Appeal to reason.

Gold Rush On.

News from Far North shows that there will be great disappointment for thousands of adventurous prospectors who are on their way to New Iditarod gold mines, on the Iditarod and Innoko rivers. For months nothing has been talked of in Alaska but rich finds on Iditarod river banks and the rush of prospectors this summer will be greater than to any camp since the first stampede to the Klondike thirteen years ago. The first band of 350 men arrived at Iditarod from Fairbanks after a hard three weeks' trip down the Yukon river. Fully 5,000 men are on their way to the new camp or are all ready to start. Conservative men are sending out warnings to friends not to start, as they believe claims have been overrated, and there isn't ground enough for more than 1,000 men.

Women Will Vote In Norway.

The *odelsting*, the legislative body of the Norwegian *storting* (parliament), has decided by a vote of seventy-one to ten to give women the right to vote in municipal affairs. According to the new law, every woman, twenty-five years of age and five years a resident in the community, is an eligible voter and qualified for municipal office. Mme. Gina Krog, a woman propagandist of ability, explained that if all women took advantage of their rights they would be of more importance than the men in point of numbers.

After the constitutional committee had unanimously decided that women be given the privilege of voting in municipal affairs, and after all the parties had declared themselves in favor of it at the last election to the *storting*, it would seem that the question would pass without much debate in the *odelsting*. But, strange to say, it was a member of the government, a leader of the "liberal left," State Councillor Arctander, that delivered a long speech against woman suffrage.

It was his opinion that it should be introduced gradually, if at all, and incidentally declared that the law of 1898, granting unlimited suffrage to men, was a failure.

"It is very probable," he said, "that woman's suffrage will increase the number of Socialist votes, and will perhaps give the upper hand to the Socialists in the larger cities and in many of the rural districts having a working class population." He asked that the matter be postponed in order to give it another thorough investigation. Comrade Charles H. Knudsen declared that Arctander's speech could be printed and be used as a leaflet to further the cause of universal suffrage. It would only be necessary to add a few notes in explanation.

A Japanese Union.

The Jap laborers on the California fruit farms are organizing. They have a union of 2,000 in one county alone and they fixed a minimum scale of \$2 per day of nine hours. If a number of Japs are hired on a ranch and one is discharged, the others will quit work.

Holy Property.

For a crime against property you go to prison, for a crime against labor you pay a nominal fine, according to this extract from the Labour Leader of England:

"In Greater London in 1907 1,159 persons were convicted either of adulterating goods or of dealing in adulterated goods, while 535 were found guilty of offences against the Factory acts, Truck acts, Shop acts, Employment of Children acts, and other acts for the protection of labor. Not one of them was sent to prison. In the same year and over the same area, 3,217 men and women were put in jail for the crime of "begging," 145 were imprisoned for the crime of sleeping out, whilst 1,177 paupers suffered imprisonment for "misbehavior."

May Form Barber Trst.

The barbers are now said to be threatened with competition along the lines the cigar makers have been up against with the Tobacco trust. It is reported that a corporation is being formed for the purpose of putting in elegantly furnished barber shops in all the larger cities. The new corporation is said to be backed by big capital and in addition to competing will spend all the money necessary to annul all anti-Sunday work ordinances and statutes.

Big Increase of Danish Socialists.

Although the increase in the number of Socialist deputies is as slight in this year's election to the lower house of Parliament as in that of 1909, the number of votes cast by the Socialists shows the usual remarkable increase.

In the election to the folkething in 1909 the Socialists polled 93,079 votes in seventy districts. This time, however, although the coalition with the radi-



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cals had reduced the number of Socialist candidates to fifty-five, the number of Socialist votes increased to 98,719. The increase in votes from election to election seems to be a regularly established fact.

The Socialist vote in 1895 was 24,439; in 1898, 31,880; in 1901, 43,153; in 1903, 57,578; in 1906, 76,612. If the advance from 1909 to 1910 is not as great as in the earlier periods it can naturally be laid to the fact that in this instance only a single year has elapsed between elections.

The radicals lost five seats and gained five. The Socialists lost six and gained as many, leaving the number of Socialist deputies at twenty-four and of the radicals at twenty. The only gain was made by the so-called delegation party, the remnants of the old left under Christensen's leadership with the moderates.

The campaign was conducted vigorously by the Socialists and everything was done to enlighten the mass of the people and to smooth the way for Socialistic development. Socialists in Copenhagen made use of the phonograph and with this medium an election speech of Borgbjerg's was heard in over a hundred house courts and gateways.

Hot Fight in Connecticut.

With the New Haven railroad system as the dominant issue of the campaign, the Connecticut Socialists expect to demonstrate at the coming election that they are a real factor in politics in the Nutmeg state. Robert Hunter of Moroton is the candidate for governor. He declared today that the party will bring into the state orators of national reputation to help the fight and that already he has assurances of support which would "make the dead leaves tumble from their limbs."

"Connecticut," said Hunter, "is filled with political corruption. The reform elements in the two dominant parties are denouncing the rank monopoly of the New Haven road, which is admittedly an 'octopus with its fingers about the throat of New England commerce' and they are just beginning to realize that the railroad will control the party conventions and nominate the tickets.

"Because of the fact the Socialists are sure to make phenomenal gains at the coming election. The Socialists are the real insurgents and the people will realize that before we get through. The New Haven road has ruled long enough and only through Socialistic successes can its grip on its commerce be broken.

"It is not a far cry from a city to a state and the success in Milwaukee will be duplicated in many states within the next few years. Inasmuch as it is plain that the people want a change we intend to offer them the right change and so get their votes."

Among the speakers in the Socialists' campaign will be Eugene V. Debs, Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee, John Spargo of New York, Victor Berger of Wisconsin, and James F. Carey of Massachusetts.

Taft and Berger.

Says President Taft: "Speaking generally of the issues which are likely to be presented to us in the future, I think the issue of most importance will be the question of the preservation of private property or its destruction, and the substitution of a certain kind of co-operative joint enjoyment of everything, which is the ideal of Socialism. The institution of private property, in my judgment, has done more to bring about the modern progress and preservation than any of our institutions except that of personal liberty.

"The development of modern industrialism, the concentration of capital and its abuses, the tendency toward monopoly and the suppression of competition may all justify a regulation and a greater restriction upon the use of private property, than has been necessary heretofore, and it is in that direction that the needed reforms, in my judgment, lie.

"Private property is taken away when the motive of enlightened selfishness disappears in modern society and there is attempted to be substituted therefor the motive of the disinterested unselfishness on the part of every member of society toward everyone as a practical force in the progress of civilization, it will be a failure and the result will be a substitution of a tyranny of governing committees in the distribution of the theoretical rewards instead of self-acting system, in which the industrious and the prudent and the far-sighted are rewarded and the lazy and unattentive fall behind."

Says Victor L. Berger: "President Taft does not understand Socialism. It is not merely a theory, as he says, but it is a new phase of civilization, a new epoch in civilization. It is the phase that will follow capitalism just as capitalism followed feudalism. Socialism must come if civilization is to survive. Everything in civilization is a little higher than the one before, and it has always been a menace to the one before. To whom is Socialism now a menace? Why to Rockefeller, to President Taft, to Charles F. Murphy?

"To say that the Republican party as now constituted can solve the problem is like asking a man sitting on the limb of a tree to say that limb off. The Republican party can not say off capitalism without falling down. The Republican party is the political expression of the trusts, and a trust is Socialism for the few and hell for the many. All that we want to do is to get on the inside and make the trust a blessing for everybody.

"President Taft is intensely capitalistic in his opinions. He was born among wealthy people. Of course, being a sensible man, he is at last compelled to realize that Socialism is a vital, living force, and I attribute his awakening to this clear insight in a large measure to the victory which we won in Milwaukee."

Berger predicted that not only will Wisconsin send two representatives to Washington next fall, and will soon be a Socialist state, but also that Socialism will win out in a dozen large American cities within the next five years.

Contributions

San Francisco, Calif., June 3, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$25.00, same to be forwarded to the striking miners on the Hearst mines of South Dakota, by Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, of San Francisco, Calif. Trusting victory will reward the efforts of the W. F. M. miners and with best wishes, I remain, fraternally,

A. C. BECK, Secretary-Treasurer.

Oakland, Calif., June 2, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$10.00 as a donation by our local, the Gas Workers' Union, No. 10678, Oakland, Calif., to the W. F. of M. Wishing you every success, yours fraternally,

W. D. McGUINNESS.

Donation of \$25.00 received from International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 47, Denver, Colorado.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find order for \$10.00, donated for the Dakota miners. With best wishes, I am, fraternally yours,

ATT. BENT,

Secretary, Division 382, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America.

Mary Mine, Nev., June 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$29.00 for the

boys in the Black Hills, this being part of our local assessment. Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREGORY,
Secretary No. 253, W. F. M.

Goldfield, Nev., June 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$5.00 as a special donation from Bro. Thomas J. Casey for the locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Trusting this will be the means of assisting them in the battle against the greedy corporations and their tools, I remain, fraternally,

J. J. MANGAN,

Secretary Goldfield M. U. No. 220, W. F. M.

Donation of \$5.00 received from Guy E. Miller, organizer for W. F. of M., Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Donation of \$5.00 received from M. J. Riley, Georgetown, Colorado.

Fruitvale P. O., Oakland, Calif., June 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$2.50 for the striking miners from the Oakland Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 54. Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. TILLENBERG, Secretary.

Butte, Mont., June 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find \$4.00, the second donation from Bro. J. A. Dwyer, to aid the Lead boys in their fight for equal rights. This is what counts. Yours fraternally,

A. M. FLUENT,
Secretary Butte M. & S. Union No. 74, W. F. M.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Mr. Frank Joe Guntherman, aged about 65 years. Mr. Guntherman was a coal miner and left Springfield, Ill., about fifteen years ago, stating that he was going west. Since then his relatives have heard nothing of him. Information should be addressed to his son, Mr. Henry C. Guntherman, 1125 West Thirteenth Street, Davenport, Iowa.

AFTER THE HEARST PAPERS.

French Gulch, Calif., June 4, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine: At the last regular meeting of this local the secretary was instructed to notify the Miners' Magazine that this local has placed a boycott upon the "Hearst" newspapers, and declared the same unfair to organized labor. Respectfully,

WM. M. SHUFORD,
Secretary French Gulch Union, No. 141, W. F. M.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

The strike of the seamen on the Great Lakes is still on, having been in progress for more than a year. V. A. Olander, the second vice-president, with headquarters in Chicago, is at the head of an active committee which is constantly keeping the public informed on the methods of ship owners, who are now sending vessels to sea improperly manned. Several accidents, with accompanying loss of life, have occurred lately, all due to the refusal of ship owners to employ able seamen. Under date of June 4th Mr. Olander sends the following:

The steamer Frank H. Goodyear, which sank in Lake Huron May 23rd, causing a loss of eighteen lives, was not manned with a proper crew of experienced seamen as is alleged by the owners of the ship. I doubt now whether the steamer had on board even one competent sailor, aside from the licensed officers.

An investigation now being conducted shows that some of the crew could not even speak the English language, and that others were men or boys of little or no experience as sailors. William H. Schlueter, a watchman or lookoutman on the ill-fated vessel, was a hotel porter. The Goodyear was his first ship and he had not been on board over three weeks. Yet he was employed as an able seaman. Frank Spolar, nineteen years old, was another of the crew who had never sailed before, and the same is true of Frank Mollick. Mollick can not speak the English language, neither could Vanderslaw Klubozenski, another of the crew who had had little if any experience on board ship. John L. Papp, twenty years of age, who occupied the responsible position of wheelsman on the Goodyear, had sailed less than six months and could not in that short time have gained the skill necessary to properly and

safely steer a steamer like the Goodyear, certainly not in a dangerous emergency.

Efforts to trace others of the crew will be continued until all the facts are gathered and the dangerous conditions in which the Goodyear left port has been fully exposed.

Others of the Lake Carriers' Association ships now operating with strike breakers as crews are in a similar condition. They are dangerous to navigation.

THE COAL CAMP.

Went out to a coal camp yesterday—out where they have houses instead of homes.

Out where they have even shacks instead of houses.

Out where all shacks are built in long straight rows, all the same color, all having the same number of doors, windows and rooms, all built of the cheapest material and constructed in a shoddy fashion.

Out where you rarely see a tree, a flower or a grass plot.

Out where the children play in dusty roads and where the tired faces of the mothers peer from the windows and doors of the shacks as you pass by.

Out where despair, homesickness and hopelessness is written on every female countenance and where almost every nationality is represented.

Out where at "quitting time" you see men coming from the mouth of the mine black as the coal the earth gives forth, and trudging wearily towards a particular shack, the only place they have to call home.

Out where at "quitting time" you see men coming from the mouth of the tired-faced wives reflect in their own countenances the misery and awe of the working class.

Out where the brain is too tired to even think of their own welfare.

Out where literature and art are unknown.

Out where the whistle from the mine controls the actions of the entire camp.

Out where men work and die, having never lived.

Out where women suffer as only women in such surroundings can suffer.

Out where children first open their eyes on the slack pile and many of them never see farther.

Out where the desire for the beautiful, the good and the true, dies in every human heart and they submit to their life with heart-breaking patience.

Out where so much wealth is dug from the ground and yet the diggers grovel in poverty.

Out where any having a warm heart must sicken at the sights that greet their eyes.

Out where the company controls every dollar the miners receive.

Out where human lives are sacrificed every day for the sake of gain.

Out where all else is forgotten but profit and where human flesh and blood is dross.

Out where the mine owners do not live.

Out where the brutality of our profit system reaches its highest mark.

Who is there that has not seen such a place?

Who is there that has not witnessed the procession of grimy men filing from holes in the earth?

Who is it that has not gazed into their eyes and read volumes?

Who is it that has not seen injustice in every bent figure?

Who is it that having seen these things has not dreamed of a time when the men who dig the coal which warms the rest of the workers, as well as the shirkers can have homes such as they could build if they received the full product of their toil?

Who is it that has not witnessed the children playing about the doors of the miner's home, with the father and mother near-by, he tired from his day's work, she caring for the little ones, that has not thought and thought and thought?

GRACE D. BREWER,

Girard, Kans.

A TORRENT OF ANGER AND HATE SWEEPING OVER THE ANTHRACITE COAT FIELDS.

The strike in the mines of the Erie Coal Company, formerly the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in which thousands of men have rebelled against the pernicious system of dockage and the short weight is attracting considerable attention. Many of those opinion molders who like to see their names in the public press, have elaborated on the trouble and have vouchsafed opinions, both lengthy and interesting. Some lament the strike, and some lament the arrogance and injustice that brought it on. Some of the quasi-public dangles have tried to lay the blame at the door of the men, and some have advised them to return to work pending a decision of the Conciliation Board on a question as to whether it is right to steal and rob from the men.

In order to give the reader an idea of how sentiment is running in the valley as a result of this strike, we herewith quote from a local contemporary:

"These men who struck before placing their grievances before the board in a regular way are technically in the wrong. The operators realize this. The officers of the miners' union are keenly aware of it. In fact, it may be stated that the operators (or at least some part of them) are greatly pleased that the miners have apparently placed themselves in the wrong, while the union officials, realizing this, are correspondingly discomfited by the fact. The operators are willing, yea, even anxious, to make as much of this unfortunate circumstance as possible. Some of them are looking upon the case as the opening wedge to disrupt the miners' union, which they naturally are inclined to detest. In this attitude, of course, the operators are in the wrong, as much so, in fact, as are the poor, misguided foreigners who, in their desperation, have forced this situation upon the level-headed leaders of the miners' union.

"Why should the operators wish to break up the miners' union in the anthracite region? Why should the officials of the Pennsylvania Coal Company sit back comfortably at this crisis and view with complacency a handful of miners plunging headlong into disaster? Why should they sit back thus in a self-satisfied way and croak their eternal: "Go back to work—go back to work"?"

The foregoing is very interesting because it is partly true. There are some errors in it. If men are robbed right and left by short weight and exorbitant and unjust dockage, they have a right to rebel. Robbery in the matter of dockage should not be submitted to a board of arbitration, or a conciliation board. There can be no justification for robbery. The men claim they have been robbed and plundered by some of those who are acting in the capacity of servants for the companies, and if they feel they have been robbed, it is useless to talk to them of compromising. The men whom the company are compelled to deal with now, or at least a majority of them are not members of the United Mine Workers of America, or were not members when they decided to strike for their rights. It will be seen that the company will not have the opportunity this time to hurl abuse on the union men, because the union men are not the ones who are responsible for the bringing on of this strike.

There is no use trying to hide the fact, that if this strike is not brought to a speedy termination, blood will be spilled in more copious quantities than has been spilled heretofore. The men are in an ugly mood. There seems to be good reason for them to be in this frame of mind. No soft words will heal the sore that gnaws at their hearts. They have suffered long and suffered a great deal. Not only have they suffered, but their families have suffered, and the technical objections that have been raised by the people who are accustomed to scratch the surface, are worthless. When tyranny becomes so

UNION MINERS

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brutal and so unjust, when men are forced to gaze upon their own flesh and blood starving, when they are confronted with the dockage sheet at the head of the tippie, which informs them they have been docked of a good percentage of their meager earnings, when they realize they can not pay debts for the most coarse foods, when they see their wives dressed in rags and their children barefooted, all the ferocity handed to them by countless ages, burns fiercely in their breasts and blinds them with hate.

Little wonder that these poor fellows who have suffered long and silently are in a terrible state of mind. Little wonder that some of them in their hate lose all sight of the future; little wonder that it is impossible even for those representatives of labor to appease their wrath. Something must be done or the face of this valley will be dyed with human blood and the carnage left upon the fields will stagger humanity. Already skirmishes have taken place and men have been shot. There does seem to be any way to stop the onward marching band of outraged humans. Revenge seems to be their aim, now that scant justice has been denied. Some may cover their faces and hide from the real situation, but it is very serious. Instead of the strike sentiment dying out, it is increasing, and it would not surprise the writer if the smouldering flame of hate, which has splurged out here and there attended with felonious assaults will burst forth in such a serious conflagration of anarchy that we will have another production of the lamentable scene which took place at Latimer when the hungry men and their sons were shot to death by the militia.

The men want their grievances settled before they risk again the treatment which they have rebelled against. The officials of the company demand that they return to work and put up with the conditions against which they rebelled. It seems to the writer that there was good cause for the strike or the men would not have struck, because they can ill afford to strike at any time, and this is particularly true when the fact is taken into consideration that because of the damnable conditions under which they have been compelled to work they are unable to make enough to keep body and soul together. Because the men are poor and most of them ignorant of the English language, some may be inclined to believe they are wrong. If all the stories told are true, concerning the treatment which the men have been subjected to under the Erie company in particular, there is good reason why this matter should be settled before the men return to work. It could have been settled long ago if the operators and those acting in an official capacity stepped from their high perch, and looked the situation squarely in the face.

There is a feature which enters into this strike which makes it more serious than some people are aware of. In many of the towns in this valley there exists an organization of men, who have been discussing their condition for the past two or three years. They are not members of the trades union movement, but they are members of another organization, and most of these men are armed. They have complained of the treatment they are subjected to. Talk to them of peace and they will curl their lip. They will tell you of their condition and then ask you to give an opinion. In speaking with one of those men the other day he said: "Ah, you talka to me of peace. Hem peace. You coma my house I show you something. I show you my wife; she no gota clothes; I show you my childer; him no gota shoes; you looka my clothes, I no got mucha. Me no gota good; me no can giva food to my childer; you talka to me of peace. Hell with peace. I waita for years for some man to fix this matter. Him no fix. What I'm gone to do? You tella me join union; I say union no do nothing for me. Him wait too long. My wife starve, my childer no gota shoes, no gota clothes, no gota bread. Ah, this a country not mucha good for poor man. Him worka altime no get one bloody cent. Dockin boss hima dock, weighmaster him no giva right weight, then you coma here and tella me go back to work. Nor, sir, me no go back to work. Me want nothin' only what is right. Me no get what is right me no work."

When a sane man is confronted with an argument such as the above what measure of success can he hope to attain on a peace mission? You may threaten the state troopers on those hungry men, you may terrify them with the glittering bayonets, and the roar of musketry, and it may be necessary, in order to preserve the peace of this community, and countenance unjust docking and unfair weighing, the murder of those men in the name of the law, but it is not the way to establish permanent peace. Long suffering has kindled a hate in the bosoms and brains of those men. When they gaze upon their offspring hungering for bread it drives them to desperation. This is particularly true when they know that there is abundance in this land for all. They are not so ignorant. The press of the country, although lamentably subsidized, and the magazines, have teemed with articles on the duplicity of law makers, the rapacity of law breakers, and trust mongers and the utter disregard of the monied men of the country for the welfare of the toiling millions and their offspring.

The old Pennsylvania Coal Company robbed the men in the mine ten years ago. They were robbed by being compelled to pay exorbitant prices for powder, robbed by the pernicious system of docking, robbed by being compelled to have their coal weighed on scales that were inadequate to weigh the coal, and the writer can testify to this fact because he was employed as a check weighman at the tippie of the No. 1 colliery and found the scale in such condition that it was impossible for it to weigh more than forty-five hundred weight, because this was the capacity of the scale, despite the fact that cars ran over it for years containing more than two tons each, and all of this surplus over and above what the scale recorded was stolen from the poor miners. There can be no question of the truth of this statement, because a few days after the check weighman were established on the different tippie heads, the weighing capacity of the scales were increased.

Of course the miners' union was stronger then than it has been since and perhaps this is the reason why the company consented to have a man representing the miner's interest placed in the different weigh offices. But if the miners' union was not strong at that time, do you suppose, using the subsequent attitude of the company towards the men as a basis of reason, that the check weighmen would have been placed at the tippies? It is not necessary to answer this question. It has been answered during the past two weeks a hundred thousand times. It will require all the vitality, all the persuasion, and all the dexterity of the leading labor men of this valley to avert a horrible battle between the armed minions of the state and the half starved and badly treated human beings who work in the mine almost naked, under the crumbling roof, and in dangerous gangways, almost as hideous as the passages which Dante visited in his vivid imagination.

Human beings will stand so much and no more, and to date they have been very patient, and very easily suited in this valley. It seems the time has arrived when justice not only shrieks to be heard, but human decency demands that those poor slaves of the coal mines, those men whom Debs referred to as the "Fireside Keepers of the World," should be given a chance. There is much work for the labor men to accomplish, and judging from the attitude of the victims of the pernicious system tolerated in many of the mines, there is little chance of the men going back to work unless there is a gilt-edged promise that their grievances will be heard and the damnable system they have rebelled against wiped out.

CIVIL SERVICE AND FREE SPEECH.

A bill is now pending before Congress intended to secure to federal government employes the right of free speech.

It is certain, however, that the bare enactment promising a government employe immunity from prosecution for exercising his right of free speech, as an American citizen, will remain a dead letter, unless a mode of procedure is provided by law which will guarantee a government employe from arbitrary dismissal.

As matters stand at present, any government employe may at any time be dismissed "for the good of the service" without any ground being assigned by the appointing officer. Moreover, any government employe may be dismissed for "inefficiency," without any proof being required of his inefficiency.

All that is necessary is that the appointing officer should state in writing that the offending employe is inefficient; the employe is permitted to make a written answer to this charge, but the answer is submitted to the appointing officer, that is, to the prosecutor; the prosecutor himself is the judge as to the sufficiency of the answer, and from his decision there is no appeal.

The defendant is not entitled to a hearing; he has no right to call witnesses in his defense, unless the appointing officer desires to make an investigation. A case in point is that of Rebecca Taylor, which created some stir in 1902. Miss Taylor, then a clerk in the War Department, sent for publication in the "Washington Post" a letter criticising our Philippine policy. The next day or so she was summarily dismissed by Mr. Root, the then secretary of war, without the formality of being served with charges in writing. Secretary Root later gave out a statement to the press to the effect that "a person who is so much out of sympathy with the policy of the government as to criticise it in the public press is not a fit person to be employed in the War Department."

It was never claimed that the duties assigned to Miss Taylor were of a confidential nature. She was just an ordinary clerk, whose work as a clerk could not be affected by her personal views on the Philippine policy. At all events it did not appear that she ever endeavored to advise Mr. Root as to the manner of conducting the affairs of our insular possessions.

President Roosevelt evidently approved the action of Secretary Root. In fact, it was on that occasion that President Roosevelt laid down the rules summarized above.

Miss Taylor took the matter into the courts, but the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia dismissed her petition on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. The court held that the dismissal of an employe being a matter wholly within the discretion of the executive, the court is without power to interfere.

It can readily be seen that a government employe who can at any time be fired "for the good of the service," or "for inefficiency," will not be protected by a mere platonic declaration of the law that he must not be dismissed for exercising his right of free speech.

The law will remain a farce until the government employe is granted some form of impartial trial upon the merits of the charges.



THE MODERN CONQUEROR.

In the days of old, when knights were bold, and men were tried and true, 'twas an easy thing for a feudal king to swipe a province or two. With fire and sword this feudal lord would start in the morning light, and plunder and pillage a city or village, and get back home before night. For the pleasure of hearing the populace cheering, with his fleet he'd man the sea, and land with his host on a foreign coast, and establish his sovereignty. My lord thought it witty to conquer a city and wipe it off the map; in a single day he'd move it away, leaving a yawning gap. 'Twas a saying irite, that "Might makes right" in the days of long ago, and the feudal lord with the largest horde was the one who got the dough. A nery one like Napoleon had the whole world on the jump, but he got too gay and there came a day when he didnt' have the trump.

If we look back on the beaten track and read the record through, these warriors bold in the days of old each met their Waterloo; these men who won fame at some stage of the game ran up against the real thing; through some blundering yap they were caught in a trap and were knocked clear out of the ring.

In these latter days men have other ways of doing the same old tricks; instead of the sword and a feudal horde, it's brains and "good politics." In the days of old, when knights were bold, the sword was the ruler's arm. In political life an insurgent knife now works for greater charm. A smooth politician whose growing ambition aspires to eminence high, gives ward-healers money, others hot air and honey—and lands the plum high and dry. With smiling face and debonnaire grace instead of an armored host, he makes out a slate that captures a state, or a nation from coast to coast.

While we haven't the horde and the feudal lord to ring in the Waterloo game, still, in modern life a political knife puts 'em down and out just the same.—F. H. Barrow in "The Public."

THE SAPPERS OF OUR REPUBLIC.

O God bless the man that heroically stands
For freedom, his birthright, to save,
That believes honest toil shall not be despoiled,
Degraded, disarmed and enslaved;
That the honest red blood, as the purple, is good;
And defends with a martyr's worth well.
But a curse on the cur that his country will sell,
Or not fight to thwart such a traitorous scheme
As now mining out hosts of which millions ne'er dream,
Behold royal robbers put living sky-high,
Till a workingman's wages his living won't buy:
See the myriads of men that feel starvation's throes
If they read, talk or do what their tyrants oppose!
See those Neroes' new gun to make protest in vain,
That horrible arm that can mow marts from a plain;
See that great party name now used as a hood
For leaders as bad as great Lincoln was good;
See our nation now juggled by high brigands shrewd
As a deft fakir fleeces a raw country rube;
See the boundless resources from this young nation stole,

And the press better cornered by far than the wheat;
See its forests and mines into billionaires roll;
See the billionaires morganized buccaneers' band
Control our trade, money, the life's blood of the land,
And all industry bound or palsy it all
And the vast hosts of toil starve, crush and enthrall.
O patriot hosts, how with rage you would swell—
O God, still my soul if I a falsehood here tell—
O Heaven! High Heaven! my country's hosts show:
The tigerish Titans would this land writhe in woe,
Their venal press hero the charger to ride
Through dire civil carnage in monstrous plot wide
To raise a foul horde and arm, train and sear,
To czar this loved land as your lives you hold dear.
See the judges and statesman even now that are tools,
And the high holy temples too oft but Greed's schools;
See their spiers and spies that you everywhere meet,
There are these, all of these, more than these in Greed's sway
To fool our great people and vilely betray.
And with these the czars cloak the most horrible deeds,
Yea, our government bawd to their insatiate needs,
And the glorious honor by priceless blood bought
Of our country, God's country, they debauch, blot and rot,
Till the patriot dead at the unspeakable shame
Cry up from their graves in a mighty refrain:
The hireling that fights or talks for the trust,
To drive honest honest toil down to India's dust
And o'erthrow a free land for which myriads fell
Is a thousand times worst than the foulest in hell.

ABOU BEN ADHEM, I. H. T.*

*I. H. T.—Increasing His Tribe.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO THE PRODUCT OF ITS LABOR.

"To secure to each laborer," said Abraham Lincoln, "the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

I used to think it strange that Lincoln should have used this very remarkable sentence.

It is certainly noteworthy that a President of the United States should have used such words to define his ideal of economic justice.

Indeed we should look far to find a similar idea expressed in a presidential message.

Perhaps Lincoln saw that thought first in one of the many radical labor papers published in his time, or perhaps he came across it in Horace Greeley's Tribune, which then professed Socialistic beliefs.

Perhaps he found it in one of the abolitionist journals.

In any case during the great wave of radicalism which was sweeping the country in the fifties that thought expressed by Lincoln was a kind of slogan.

For nearly half a century it was a current thought in working class papers and in working class programs.

"Would you like," said William Thompson, nearly one hundred years ago to the distressed weavers of Spitalfields, "to enjoy yourselves the whole products of your labor? You have nothing more to do than simply to alter the direction of your labor. Instead of working for you know not whom, work for each other."

Thomas Hodgskin about the same time says: "The law of nature is that industry shall be rewarded by wealth and idleness be punished by destitution; the law of the land is to give wealth to idleness and to fleece industry till it be destitute."

Speaking of the comparative pauperism and destitution of the laboring class he says, "It can not be doubted . . . that the immediate and approximate cause of their poverty and destitution, seeing how much they labor and how many people their labor nourishes in opulence, is the law which appropriates their produce in the shape of revenue, rent, tithes and profits."

John Bray, another of the same school, says all profit must come from labor . . . the gain of an idle class must necessarily be the loss of an industrial class."

"Capitalists and proprietors do no more than give the workingman, for his labor of one week, a part of the wealth which they obtained from him the week before."

"Thus view the matter as we will, there is to be seen no towering pile of wealth which has not been heaped together by rapacity."

And Bray, as early as 1839 shows that America proves the futility of merely political reform. "Society is upon the same principle in all countries," he says. "They (the Americans), like ourselves, are divided into rich and poor, into capitalists and producers and the last are there as they are here, at the mercy of the first."

John Gray, still another writer, says in a summary of one of his books, "We have endeavored to show by whom wealth is created and by whom it is consumed. We have endeavored to show that it is from human labor that every description of wealth proceeds; that the productive classes do now support not only themselves but every unproductive member of society."

In another place Hodgskin says: "Masters, it is evident, are laborers as well as their journeymen. In this character their interest is precisely the same as that of their men. But they are also either capitalists or the agents of a capitalist and in this respect their interest is decidedly opposed to the interest of their workmen."

"The contest now appears to be between masters and journeymen, or between one species of labor and another, but it will soon be displayed in its proper characters and will stand confessed a war of honest industry against idle profligacy."—Robert Hunter.

In Memoriam.

Sandon, B. C., May 14, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His Wisdom and mercy has seen fit to call our brother, August Nordquist, to his long sleep; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 81 has lost a true and loyal member and that we, the members, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be published in the Miners' Magazine; also that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JOHN SENNING,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
H. M. HAGEN,

Committee.

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IN MEMORIAM.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, May 26, 1910.

Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, is called upon to mourn the death of one of its members, Bro. William Marshall, who was accidentally killed by a premature explosion on May 17, 1910.

Whereas, In the death of Brother Marshall Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 has sustained the loss of a true and faithful member and a brother who was a man in every sense the word implies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, of the Western Federation of Miners tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives and to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and spread on the minutes of the union.

W.M. McCARTNEY,
JOE SEWELL,
ALBERT W. WILLS.
Committee.

Millers, Nev., May 28, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, John Clark, whose untimely death is sincerely mourned by this union and his many friends in this district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in honor of our deceased brother, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives of the deceased brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

F. F. DUPREY,
E. C. RICHARDS,
K. C. SOOYSMITH.
Committee.

Winthrop, Calif, May 23, 1910.

Whereas, The sad news has reached the members of our local of the death of our esteemed brother, John Hooper, who passed to the Great Beyond at Nevada City, Calif., May 12, 1910;

Whereas, Through the death of Brother Hooper this union has lost a loyal member and one always ready to help this brother in the time of need; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Winthrop Miners and Smeltermen's Union, No. 167, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, this 23rd day of May, 1910, that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to our deceased brother; and be it further

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

J. H. CAREY,
J. D. SUTHERLAND,
D. DINNEEN,
Committee.

(Seal)

Winthrop, Calif, May 23, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His Infinite Wisdom, has seen fit to call to his long sleep our beloved brother, Elbridge Tobin; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Winthrop Miners and Smeltermen's Union No. 167, W. F. M., has lost a true and loyal member, and that we, the members, extend to his wife and friends our heartfelt sympathy, in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem, we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, that a copy be sent to the sorrowing wife, and that they also be spread on the records of Winthrop Miners and Smeltermen's Union, No. 167, W. F. M.

J. H. CAREY,
J. D. SUTHERLAND,
D. DINNEEN,
Committee.

(Seal)

Moyie, B. C., June 4, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Moyie Miners' Union, No. 71, W. F. M., the following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John R. Macdonald, thereby depriving us of a good and faithful member, and his family of a loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our sympathy and condolence, in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem to our late brother, our charter be draped for a period of ninety days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his relatives, and to the Miners' Magazine and the Moyie Leader for publication.

COMMITTEE.

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No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA													
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	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
188	Valdez		M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
ARIZONA													
106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	O. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	227	Flat River Eng.	Wed	Alex Brown	G. A. Sporra	507	Flat River
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	217	Joplin	Wed	C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart		Joplin
150	Douglas M & S		M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	997	Globe	MONTANA						
60	Globe	Tues	H. E. Wilkin	W. R. Carter	59	Cerbat	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
116	Hualapai	Sat	Thos. Stockan	J. J. Sladish Jr.	59	Humboldt	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr.	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
101	Jerome	Wed	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neilhart
118	McCabe	Sat	Carmen Acosta	Oscar Taylor	A27	Clifton	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
159	Metcalfe		H. H. Huffer	W. H. Daugherty		Bellevue	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whitley	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	Frank Clinton	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
137	Ray		John Mullen	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	24	Clinton	Wed	J. C. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
124	Snowball	Thur	Nelson Bond	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
103	Star	Tues	Frank M. Dean	A. K. Lillie	13	Harrington	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
156	Swansea	Thur	Robert E. Morgan	Nels Englund	12	Walker	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn
110	Tiger	Thur					82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
65	Walker	Wed					4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
BRIT. COLUMBIA													
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	16	Great Falls M & S	Wed	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
63	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Wm. Braid	68	Kendall
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
1	Ladies' Aux. WFM	Mon	Jessie Rutherford	Anna LacLeod	355	Rossland	120	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	208	Ruby L & DW	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney	95	Winston
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyie	25	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	95	Winston
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	80	Zortman
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	NEVADA						
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rossland	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shilland	K	Sandon	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neal	90	Slocan City	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade		Hilltop
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Westcott		Chafey
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	239	Contact		R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
CALIFORNIA													
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	2	Edgemont
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Wm. M. Shuford	12	French Gulch	243	Fairview	Wed	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
91	Grass Valley	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	220	Goldfield	Tues	David Shultz	J. J. Mangano	2420	Goldfield
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	37	Hart	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNery	Matt Murphy	155	Horn Silver
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	11	Hart	251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	271	Kennett	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Fred Hotelling		Mound House
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
206	Masonic	Mon	Wm. Melville	Robert Sawyer	1	Mojave	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopffoth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	264	Millers	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith		Millers
93	Nevada City	Wed	Robert White	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City	254	National	Sat	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		National
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	218	Pioche	Mon	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioche
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Goodwin	F. O. Goegg		Olinghouse
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	Richard J. Ryan	355	Skidoo	244	Rawhide	Fri	V. C. Timson	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	167	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn
73	Tuolumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	247	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	George Conlin	71	Searchlight
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritgen	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	233	Silver Peak	Tues	J. Synott	Wm. Gregory		Mary Mine
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	237	Steptoe M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
COLORADO													
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	257	Storey Co. L U	Wed	Bert Holcnmb	R. McHenry		Virginia City
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. D. Peterson	543	Creede	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	46	Virginia	Fri	W. H. Gallagher	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	250	Wonder	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	262	Yerrington	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	ONTARIO						
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	H	Garfield	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
15	Ouray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ouray	150	Gowganda	Sun	Chas. McKee	Fred T. Carrion	610	Gowganda
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	A. Vercellotti		Porcupine
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico	OREGON						
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	SOUTH DAKOTA						
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	Marion C. Leake	278	Telluride	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Sat	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
IDAHO													
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	O. Youngkin		Atlanta	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke	68	Galena	Wed	E. L. Delaney	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	19	De Lamar	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartzell		Rochford
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mimgassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City	UTAH						
45	Murray	Sat	Wally P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Canyon
17	Wallace	Sat	Wm. F. Hornshoe	W. H. Irle	47	Wallace	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry	228	Eureka
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosce	J. W. Morton		Eureka
MICHIGAN													
214	Amasa, M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuhn		Amasa	205	Eureka E F & B	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Frank Clayson	615	Mammoth
203	Copper	Sun	Frank Jarvinen	Elias Sinisalo		Calumet	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	465	Mercur
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Onni Tuomi	T. H. Sullivan		Hubbell	144	Park City	Thurs	John Edebstrom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
236	Grover M & M	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	WASHINGTON						
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Oscar Kaari	John Korpi	434	Ironwood	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
153	Ironwood	Sat	Daniel Paddock	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Luis Belletti	Fable Burman	441	Iron River	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
215	Mass City M. U.	Sun	Wm. F. Gagg										

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MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

\$1.00 A YEAR