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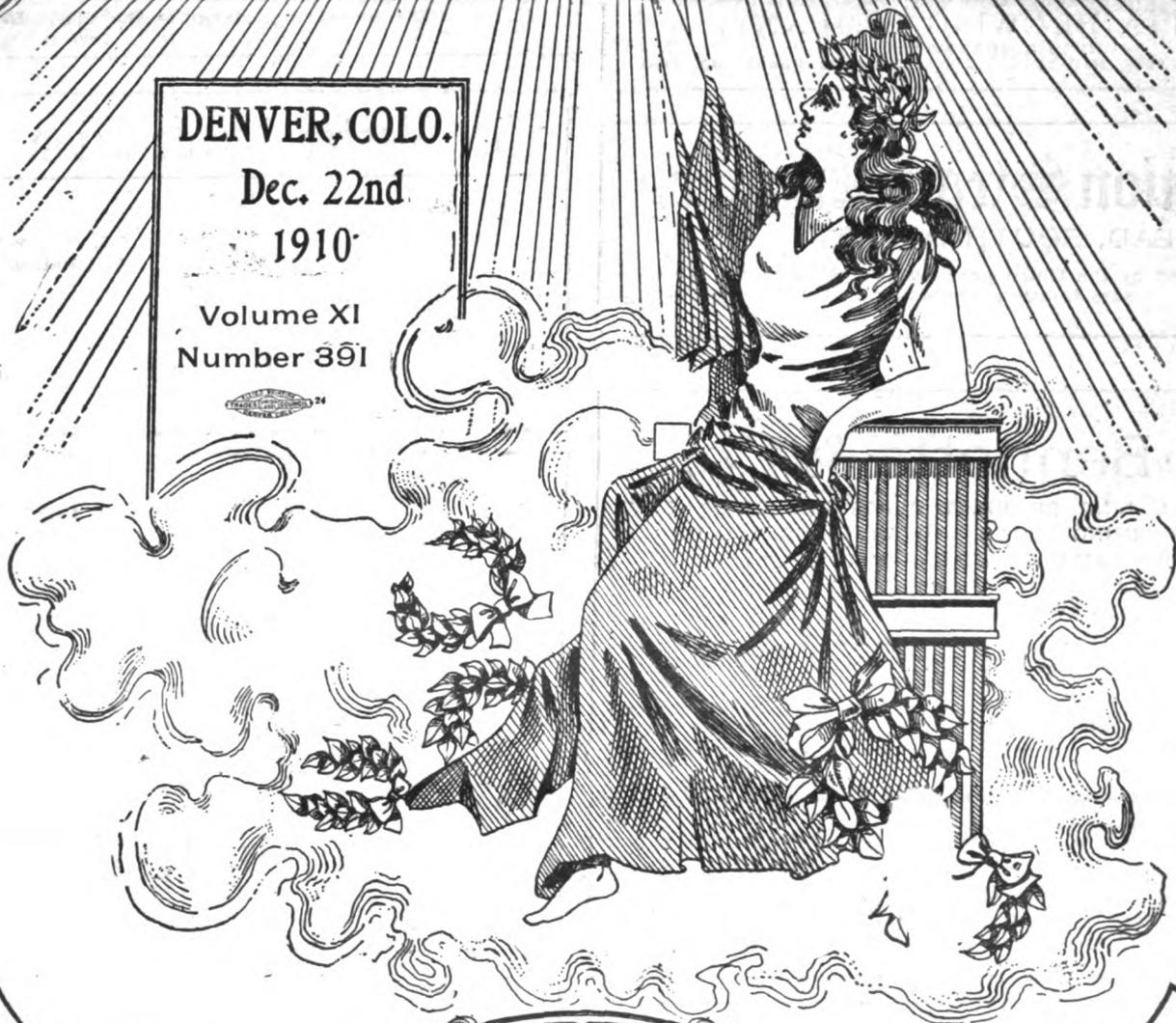
# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.  
Dec. 22nd  
1910  
Volume XI  
Number 391



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



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

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BUTTE, MONTANA

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, December 22, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 391  
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

.....

ALL WORKING MEN are urged to stay away from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. A strike is on against a raise in board and a refusal to raise wages proportionately.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Western Federation of Miners will meet in Denver on January 2nd, 1911.

THE STEVEDORES of San Francisco have forwarded a check for \$500.00 in aid of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills. Hearst's Examiner in San Francisco exerts but little influence over men who are permeated with the spirit of real unionism.

IT IS CLAIMED that Richard A. Ballinger has made it possible for the interests to reap untold millions and the interests as a remuneration to the official tool who has the trust and confidence of Taft, saw to it that his honor was vindicated by the usual white-wash.

WHEN WE ARE TOLD through the press that more than 300,000 people are on the verge of starvation in Chicago, that 40 per cent of the children in Buffalo are going hungry to school, and that a financial stringency and an industrial depression are about due, we are forced to ask: "What has become of that full dinner pail?"

THE INVESTIGATING BOARD of the Bowery Mission of New York estimates that there are now 4,500,000 unemployed in the United States.

Such an idle army is conclusive proof that we are enjoying that glorious prosperity so much talked about in Thanksgiving proclamations.

THE NATIONAL Executive Committee of the Socialist party has selected an organizer to visit the principal towns of Alaska. George H. Goebel, one of the national organizers, has been selected for the missionary work in Alaska, and all parties in Alaska interested in the cause of Socialism are requested to communicate with J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ills.

SINCE THE STEEL TRUST has launched a pension fund for employes of twenty years' service who have reached the age of seventy years, the daily sheets that pander to Mammon have been loud in the tribute to the magnanimous generosity of the grasping octopus, but when a labor organization urges the passage of a measure that provides old age pensions by the government, these same truckling organs yell "paternalism" and brand such a measure as "un-American."

SENATOR LORIMER of Illinois, who has been dubbed the "blonde statesman," and who has been charged with buying a senatorial toga by means of bribery, has been vindicated by a Senate committee. Though members of the Legislature of the state of Illinois confessed to receiving various sums of money for their votes in behalf of Lorimer, yet a Senate committee has been unable to find Lorimer guilty of any act unbecoming a gentleman. Bribery does not seem to be a crime in the "American House of Lords."

ACCORDING to the census director, Fall River, Massachusetts, has the heaviest death rate of any city in America in proportion to its population. The census director attributes this heavy death rate to the unsanitary conditions of factories, and the fact that our humane employes are so fond of the profits extracted from the labor of children.

Shylock must have "the pound of flesh" even though drawn from the childhood of a nation, whom poverty has sentenced to prisons of profit.

THE ARIZONA Constitutional Convention adopted the Initiative, Referendum and Recall on a 25 per cent basis. These provisions of the constitution were fought by every corporate interest in Arizona, and many of the politicians of national reputation sent messages to the delegates of the Constitutional Convention, urging them to kill such progressive measures.

It is probable that when these measures become a part of the organic law of Arizona, that the courts will be called upon to use the judicial stiletto.

IN MANY of the large cities of the country, prostitution has become such a glaring evil, that press and pulpit can no longer ignore the pestilence that is assuming a serious aspect. Some reformers declare that prostitution must be "stamped out" by making raids on the dens of iniquity and arresting the guilty inmates. Others favor the segregation of the evil, while those charitably disposed believe in building refuge institutions, where fallen girls and women may be reclaimed.

Prostitution cannot be "stamped out" under the present industrial system.

The starvation wages of mills, factories, department stores and sweat shops, drive women to the brothels, and until woman is crowned with economic freedom, the evil will spread, until the very homes of a nation will become threatened with the moral leprosy that has stolen the blush of shame from the cheek of womanhood.

THE STEEL TRUST has decided to plan for the payment of pensions to superannuated employes. It sounds charitable, but the Steel Trust will probably see to it as do the railroads, that very few employes "superannuate." They are weeded out and younger men put

in their places before the time limit is reached. The pension idea, which weakens the character of man individually and, finally, collectively, is tacit confession of inadequate compensation and justice during the years of his activity and labor. Pay a man what he is worth, give him the chances for a decent living that you ask for yourself, and let him provide for his own future. Don't reduce him to the level of a serf or a mendicant. To be sure such a course would damage the halo on the brow of "philanthropy" which would be an argument for the better way. That men are willing and anxious to become pensioners where once they treated the idea with scorn (in this country) shows what decadence of character and spirit the idea breeds.—San Francisco Star.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR has been sent out by Local Union No. 16, Western Federation of Miners, of Great Falls, Montana:

MILL AND SMELTERMEN—NOTICE!

Pending a settlement between the Montana Brewing Company of Great Falls, Montana, and the United Brewery Workers of America, each and every member of the Mill and Smelters' Union No. 16, Western Federation of Miners, will be subject to a fine of five dollars for entering any saloon or place where the products of the Montana Brewing Company is handled or sold. Names of saloons using Montana Brewing Company products: All Nations; Fashion; Cabinet; Klondike; White House; Praag; Anaconda; A. & A.; M. & M.; Poole's; Board of Trade; John Heller; Paragon; Montana.

By order of Mill and Smelters' Union No. 16, W. F. of M. COMMITTEE.

Dated Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 8, 1910.

THE DAILY NEWS of Dayton, Ohio, says:

"The Daily News does not fear Socialism. It fears the condition of affairs in this country which make Socialism a possibility. It fears that the protected interests, the subsidy grabbers, the labor crushers, the corporation owners—the money-mad gang—may not be wise enough to recognize that the best thing they can do is to stop insisting upon their special privileges. It fears that in their arrogance these plutocrats may at some future day precipitate another panic as a sort of chastisement to the country, and it knows that the people of this country are not going to stand for any more Wall Street made panics, even if they have to turn the country over to the Socialists."

The Daily News may prepare itself for another panic. In fact, the panic is now on for millions of people. Whether Wall Street precipitates the panic or not, the crash is bound to come, for it is the natural result of an unnatural system.

Panics are products of capitalism, and while capitalism dominates, the signals of distress will be seen in every nation on earth.

JAMES J. HILL, the railroad magnate of the Northwest, predicts serious trouble in the near future. He declares that the world is about to reap the fruits of extravagance. He says that the hour is too late to warn, as the hour is near. He predicts that countless thousands of men will be thrown out of employment next year and that suffering among the masses of the people will extend over a continent. No one will dispute the fact, but that Hill is in a position to make an accurate prediction. His finger is on the commercial pulse, and he knows how it is beating.

But when Hill speaks of *extravagance*, he cannot have in mind the struggling millions who are continually battling against the adversity of poverty. He must mean those privileged few, who have lived in magnificent splendor at the expense of the many.

The great mass of the people have never been in a position where they could afford to be *extravagant*.

Hill's declaration is a prediction that the industrious will be thrown into idleness and pay the penalty that follows the riot and carnival of the spendthrifts of plutocracy.

The future is pregnant with a revolution that may establish a reign of justice.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM vs. sectional unionism was fought out on the floor of the recent A. F. of L. convention, with the sectionalism winning by a narrow margin. The argument in favor of industrial unionism has considerable merit in some lines of work, and where it appears to be the best method of organization should be adopted.—Seattle Union Record.

Industrial unionism was a live question before the late convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the Western Federation of Miners in its application for a charter brought that question before the attention of the delegates. Industrial unionism was not defeated before the convention by a "narrow margin," but the fear that industrial unionism would win in the convention, caused the expert parliamentarians to take the question from the convention and place it in the hands of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Craft unionism is dead and as harmless as a corpse, and whether the *sages* of the American Federation of Labor will approve or reject industrial unionism, will make but little difference.

The sentiment for *getting together* is ripening, and "labor leaders" who are more interested in their salaries than in the membership they represent, can little longer stem the tide that will sweep craft and trade autonomy into oblivion.

TWO OLD WOMEN in Montreal, blind and helpless, have spent fifteen years in Montreal jail. They have never committed a crime. They cannot earn their living and have been arrested again and again on the charge of being vagrants. On November 29th they were released, having served a six-months sentence. On November 30th they were found early in the morning huddled together on the steps of the city hall with no protection from the cold and snow. They were arrested on the charge of being vagrants with no visible means of support and will again endure prison fare and confinement because of their infirmities. This in Montreal, the richest city in Canada. But what else can you expect under the reign of capitalism, where to succeed needs cunning and cruelty and where the weak are trampled under foot.—Collier's Weekly.

It has frequently been said that "poverty is no crime," but it seems that the unfortunate individual who becomes afflicted with poverty is generally eligible to apartments behind the walls of a jail or prison.

"Blessed are the poor for they shall see God," seems to have but little influence on courts that condemn the pauper as a vagrant, and consigns the victim of penury to a penal institution.

FRED WARREN, editor of the Appeal to Reason, sent the following telegram to President Taft, while "Injunction Bill" and his cabinet had the appointment of the judges to the Supreme Court of the United States under consideration:

"William Howard Taft, President, Washington, D. C.:

"As a citizen of Kansas I indorse heartily your proposed appointment of Judge Pollock to the supreme bench. I have examined his record carefully and I know of no man who is better qualified to protect the interests of the master against the rising tide of the working-class protest.

"The records in Kansas show that in every case tried in Pollock's court, public welfare has been waived aside and corporation interests subserved; in every case wherein a widow and the fatherless children of a murdered workman have asked for compensation, Pollock has decided for the employing master.

"There is no jurist in the country so eminently fitted to perpetuate the present conditions under which the poor man is at a woeful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or a rich opponent.

"FRED D. WARREN,

"Editor Appeal to Reason."

No one with an unbiased mind will dispute the fact, but that Warren is in a position to pass on the merits of Judge Pollock. Warren has received a sample of the justice that comes from Pollock's court, and knowing that Pollock can be relied upon for decisions that make the heart of Mammon glad, it is not out of place for Warren to vouch for the qualifications of a jurist who has never failed to issue a mandate to hold the plebeian in subjection.

THE FOLLOWING dispatch sent out from Milwaukee furnishes the proof of the loyalty of Mayor Seidel to the working class:

"A shot fired at pickets who surrounded the clothing shops of David Adler & Co., here today, brought forth the first disorder in Milwaukee's garment workers' strike.

"All the windows in the Adler structure were broken by stones. Many of the 120 workers within the building were cut and bruised, but none was seriously hurt.

"The disturbance was quelled by the police, and Tony Creco, a "special" in the company's employ, was arrested charged with firing the shot.

"Mayor Seidel today instructed the police to keep their hands off the strike situation, telling them it was not their business to defend the interests of the employers.

"He also warned the police of the consequences if they were caught treating the strikers with violence.

"On hearing of this, the employers ordered the shop closed and sent their seabs away, saying that it was useless to try to get police protection for them. The bosses left, denouncing the Socialist administration for its partiality toward the strikers."

The official conduct of Mayor Seidel is a somewhat new experience to employers who have been formerly permitted to utilize deputized thugs and uniformed policemen to crush a strike. Seidel, true to the platform on which he was elected, does not propose that an employer in conflict with employes shall suppress labor, by using the police force of a city that is paid by the city to see that real, genuine *law and order* is upheld.

When *labor* in every city of the United States votes as *labor* does in Milwaukee, *labor* will not be clubbed and thrown into jail, when in rebellion against oppressive industrial conditions.

## Uncle Sam Wants Him

GAYLORD WILSHIRE is now wanted by the federal authorities, according to the following dispatch that was sent out from New York last week:

"New York, Dec. 14.—The extent of the federal government's investigation into the affairs of Gaylord Wilshire, the Socialist editor of Wilshire's Magazine and promoter of gold mines that the postoffice

inspectors believe to be stock jobbing frauds, became known today when Postoffice Inspector Booth returned from an inspection of the Wilshire properties in California.

"Wilshire is now in London selling stock and it is thought he will remain there, for as soon as he again places foot in the United States he is liable to arrest.

"The amount of money that the federal authorities believe he has already obtained from investors in his Bishop Creek Gold Company, the Aremu Rubber and Gold Company, Limited, of British Guiana, and the South American Gold Company is \$3,250,000.

"From the report of Inspector Booth, who was sent to investigate the Bishop Creek Gold Company, whose claims are in California about fifty miles from Goldfield, it was learned that the Wilshire concern has no mill in operation and that there is nothing to justify the extravagant advertising claims.

"Most of the evidence against Wilshire concerns is said to have been laid before the postoffice department by Lindley Vinton, a mining man, who has brought various suits against Wilshire in the past."

The above dispatch discloses the fact that the attitude assumed by the editor of the Miners' Magazine towards Wilshire was based on a

firm conviction that Wilshire was a Socialist "for revenue only."

Several years ago, the editor questioned the honesty of the operations of Wilshire, and because he expressed doubts as to the integrity of the man who was exchanging mining stock for current coin of the realm, Wilshire became indignant and threatened the editor with a suit for criminal libel. The editor stood "pat" and informed Wilshire that he could bring on his libel suit as soon as possible, that we had nothing to retract.

The editor had nothing personal against Wilshire, but had only a desire to protect the susceptible from placing their trust and confidence in a man whom the editor believed to be an expert in the modern art of swindling.

Since the Socialist and the labor organizations have become strong numerically, a number of speculative geniuses have launched movements for the purpose of reaping rich harvests from the credulous, and thousands of people have been separated from their hard-earned cash by glowing promises painted in circulars.

The editor trusts that the exposure of Wilshire will teach men and women whose confidence is easily captured, to hesitate in making investments in "Any old thing" that promises dividends that are never to be realized.

## The Tribune Sees the Coming Storm

A SHORT TIME AGO the Chicago Daily Tribune had the following editorial, which shows that even a journal devoted to the interests of the exploiter feels it incumbent to disclose to some extent the awful conditions that are created under the capitalist system.

The editorial is as follows:

"In every great city there are thousands of families whose total earning capacity is sufficient only to provide for their bare necessities day by day.

"In these families a day's layoff of one of the working members is a serious matter. It means debt. It means falling behind, and since the highest earning power is barely enough to keep even, to fall behind means, perhaps, a permanent fall. There is no surplus. There cannot be a surplus to draw upon to bring the family once more up to the surface.

"Consider what this signifies.

"Even under the most favorable conditions of life illness comes to us all. Among those who live so close to the margin of subsistence, occasional illness is a certainty. Poor feeding, poor housing insure it. Industrial accident, industrial disease insure it. Ignorance of health laws insure it.

"Besides the certainty of illness is the virtual certainty of occasional unemployment. Labor at this stage of our industrial organization is not so well mobilized and distributed as to prevent this evil. Every wage earner, and especially those whose earning power is least, must expect it.

"But the latter cannot prepare for it any more than they can prevent it.

"There is only one cure for these conditions. That is the general raising of the level of earning capacity of this class so that a margin of reserve is possible to all its members. This means a redistribution of industrial reward—a large and difficult problem which it is not our purpose to discuss here.

"But pending a fundamental cure for the evil of poverty, society

has an interest and a duty to perform. We must provide as well as we may for relieving those who fall temporarily below the margin of subsistence. We must give those who slip prompt aid not merely for their sake—the consideration of charity—but for the sake of social economy—a consideration of selfish interest."

In the above editorial, a great daily paper in the second largest city of America, lifts the curtain and exposes the wretchedness of the profit system.

The Tribune admits that "the highest earning power is barely enough to keep even," and if that be true, and but few will dispute the statement, then what must be the suffering of the millions of people whose earning power borders on a starvation wage scale?

The Tribune pleads for a higher wage scale, or to use the words of the Tribune, "the general raising of the level of earning capacity." This is the cure for the poverty that is born of wrong economic conditions as presented by the Tribune, but the Tribune seems to forget that as the wage scale of the exploited is advanced, that the exploiter demands a higher price for the necessities of life, and the increase in a wage scale is consumed by the greed for profit.

The Tribune declares for a "redistribution of industrial reward," but side-steps the discussion of the industrial reward that should be meted out to those who toil.

If the conditions which confront the people are serious and grave and the Tribune practically admits a serious situation, then why should a great metropolitan newspaper decline to discuss a problem that affects every nation on the face of the earth?

The cure advanced by the Tribune is a quack nostrum, and the only remedy that can exterminate the evils of the profit system is the collective ownership of the earth, with all of its machinery of production and distribution.

Such a remedy is Socialism, and the Tribune does not dare to give its editorial approbation to doctrines that mean equal opportunity for all the people.

## The Constitution of Arizona

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE "wailing and gnashing of teeth" over the constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Arizona. That element in Arizona that takes a pride in being *conservative*, is up in arms against the work of the Constitutional convention and openly declare that Arizona will not be admitted to statehood under such a constitution as drafted and adopted by the delegates selected by the people of that territory.

Every power and influence were brought to bear upon the delegates, in order that a constitution might be adopted that would be agreeable to the corporations, but the voice of the people demanded a constitutional document whose provisions would be founded, to a great extent, on the liberty of citizenship. Corporate interests rebelled against such a constitution, but the delegates brave and determined that the organic law should mean something to the people of Arizona, refused to become chattels of a master class and brought forth a constitution that is looked upon as the most advanced document that has yet been drafted for the government of any commonwealth.

The Arizona Democrat, published at Phoenix, vents its venom against the work of the convention in the following editorial:

"The constitutional convention is now a thing of the past, and the people will discuss the members in their individual capacity. There were many good, substantial men in that gathering—men who are trustworthy and able. Gila county had five reputable, capable men to represent her, but all were tied by their constituency with foolish instructions. The same thing applies to Graham county. Her delegation was among Arizona's best citizens; yet in the heat of a political contest they also were hobbled. Yavapai county had good, trustworthy men—one or two agitators, but on the whole honorable gentlemen. Cochise county, with two exceptions, had an aggregation of Socialists; and if statehood is defeated, either in Arizona or in Washington, Yuma and

Cochise counties will be wholly responsible, as both counties were represented by irresponsible, incompetent men, whose only ambition was to pander to the so-called labor vote to secure office under state government.

"The other counties were ably and well represented; yet nearly all of them were staggering under instruments which they could not unload.

"The Democrats in the convention were all right, and we hope to see them in the next convention that convenes to write a constitution for the state of Arizona.

"The time will never come in Arizona when the Western Federation of Miners will write a constitution for this state. This organization succeeded this time in imposing its presence and influence upon the convention just adjourned, but they have had their inning. Their sun has set below the political horizon of Arizona, and when the constitution is written under which the state of Arizona is to live it will be by men who represent the intelligence and best interest of the people of Arizona."

The Arizona Democrat, in the above editorial, shows beyond the question of any doubt that it is shackled to the interests of corporations, and the sheet which probably at times pays eloquent tributes to the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson, yearned for a constitution that would fortify the corporations in such an armor that they would prove invulnerable against the people.

The Democrat may belch its outbursts against the Western Federation of Miners and speak of the "so-called labor vote" with scorn and derision, but the time has arrived when labor will not only be heard in Arizona, but in every part of this country.

The Arizona Republican elaborates on the convention as follows:

"We salute Judge Parsons of Douglas, the new leader of the Ari-

zona Democracy. Judge Parsons has demonstrated his control of the constitutional convention, day after day, and never more effectively than yesterday.

"The conservative, old-line Democrats, backed by a telegram from United States Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey, in which the distinguished Democratic leader of the Senate warned the Democratic delegates that the inclusion of the initiative and referendum and recall would defeat statehood at Washington, vainly rallied their forces for one last charge upon the breastworks of the Socialists. They besought and implored the radical to take note of the fact that one of the best friends Arizona has had at Washington was giving the advice, as a Democrat to Democrats. Here and there was wavering in the hollow square which had been formed with consummate skill by Parsons, aided by his able lieutenants, Cunniff, Hunt and Winsor. But in the final charge the square stood firm, like the old guard at Waterloo—but there the parallel ends, for the old guard was exterminated, whereas the Parson's cohorts remained in triumphant possession of the field.

"With cold and biting scorn, Judge Parsons met the invocation of Bailey's name. Bailey to him was as odious as a Republican. What was it to him and his followers what Bailey thought? Bailey was a dead one. There was in Arizona a new Democracy which knew not Joseph of Texas. Its patron saint was one Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners. One was reminded of that incident in the French chamber, following the Revolution, and immediately after the beheading of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Most of Europe was preparing to take up arms against France. Dumorieux, heading the revolutionary army, was holding the enemy in check on the frontier, but the ultimate issue was in doubt—Napoleon had not yet emerged from obscurity. A delegate who would today be classified as a "conservative dynamiter" had suggested that perhaps the revolutionists had

been too violent, and perhaps it would be well to cater somewhat to foreign opinion by abating the reign of blood. The bloody-handed Danton turned to this delegate and to the convention, and thundered: "The kings of Europe are uniting against us. We accept the gage of battle, and hurl at their feet the head of a king!" Judge Parsons hurled at the feet of the conservative Democrats the head of Senator Bailey, and contemptuously told them to make the most of it. And the radicals cheered him to the roof.

"We advise our readers to take note of Judge Parsons of Douglas, and watch his future. Only two years ago he was a somewhat unknown lawyer of Douglas. His first entry into politics, so far as we recall, was his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the City Council. He was beaten and promptly announced his independent candidacy, as a Socialist. He was elected, and from that time he has been coming to the front. Although a Socialist, he has succeeded in persuading the Arizona Democracy to follow him, as successfully as the pied piper of Hamelin led all of the rats out of the town to the seductive strains of his music."

According to the above editorial, it would appear that Senator Bailey of Texas was much interested in the character of the organic law of Arizona. Had a constitution been adopted that would have met the approval of Bailey, the Arizona Democrat would have impoverished the English language in showering encomiums of praise upon the delegates whose master minds brought forth a document that merited the sanction of the Texas senator. Senator Bailey is champion and defender of Standard Oil, and a constitution that would meet with the approval of the hairless promoter of universities would receive the benediction of the truckling rag in Arizona that calls itself *The Arizona Democrat*.

Please fumigate the limburger!

## A Pathetic Story

THE OKLAHOMA PIONEER tells the following story of a girl of eighteen summers, who in her battle for bread was forced to yield her honor to save herself from starvation.

"Recently there appeared before the police judge in a chambers session of the court a girl less than eighteen years of age. She was arraigned on a charge of immorality. The arresting officer testified that she had been found in a rooming house in the business section of the city. The evidence was sufficient for conviction, but before the judge passed sentence he ventured to ask the girl if she would reform in case he should show her leniency, since this was the first time she had appeared in court.

"The lines of the girl's face showed that at heart she was not what she seemed. The world had left its mark. The judge noted the delicacy of the chin. He sought to get at the real facts at issue in the case for once.

The girl at first refused to make the promise, and said:

"It is no use for me to promise. I cannot do otherwise. I would only seek to be more careful about being discovered next time. I cannot make a living wage in the store and am compelled to do this. Now the officers arrest me and bring me into court because I refused to publicly brand myself as a lewd woman and go into that portion of the city reserved for women of that character. Because I am partly bad they would make me entirely bad. Is that right?"

"The judge's chin dropped to his chest. The girl continued:

"I came to Oklahoma City from my home near El Reno only a year ago. I came because I believed that there was an opportunity for me here. By the death of my father I was thrown on my own resources. My mother has been dead for several years and I am alone—not even a brother.

"I spent what little money I had saved in endeavoring to find work. I obtained employment in the store where I work now at \$3.50 per week. I now receive \$4.50. I was soon without clothes and knew that I had to have them if I hoped to retain the place which I had in the store. I sought to find other work, but I could not, and then—and then, I had to come to this to keep from starving to death. It was either a dishonorable death or a life of dishonor. I thought at times that I would kill myself rather than sin, but a man wearing diamonds appeared and asked me to take dinner with him—and, and now I am here in less than six months and not yet eighteen years old. And you would have me plead guilty to being a woman of the street, and be branded as such in the public records of the city?"

"Why cannot that man who only pays me \$4.50 a week be punished, too? He is more guilty than I."

"The prisoner is discharged," were the words of the judge.

"The girl will soon be a derelict on life's sea as the result of that employer's greed for gold. Her name is withheld in order that she may be spared further disgrace and humiliation. That is but one instance where the girl has become a moral derelict as the result of the wage slave conditions in the department stores. To drive at the evils of the white slave traffic, one of the surest means would be to force the employer of girls to pay them decent living wages.

"Dozens of similar instances are known to police circles of the city. The police authorities are at least kind enough to allow them the privilege of using fictitious names, but their salaries are partly derived from the fines obtained as a tax on the blood money of the girl wage-slaves."

The above story in the Pioneer is but one among the many thousands that might be told of the victims who have sold *virtue* for *bread*.

The judge on the bench, who asked this girl, who on the threshold of young womanhood sold her honor for the necessities of life, if she would promise to reform providing he showed leniency, did not understand the damnable economic conditions that forced this girl to steal out in the darkness of the night and offer for sale the most priceless pearl of womanhood. The girl knew more about the economic problem than the judge, for she knew that a promise to reform could not be kept. She knew that \$4.50 per week placed no protection around the sanity of woman, and regardless of the fact that her honor was sullied, she refused to make a promise that must be broken when brutal necessity demanded that she must have the means of life.

This girl asking the question: "Why cannot the man who only pays me \$4.50 per week be punished," likewise discloses an ignorance of the system that debauches man and defiles woman.

A master class that pays a wage that bids for dishonor, controls the judiciary and is immune from any penalty where the crime merely affects a woman in the garb of wage slavery.

The Pioneer, however, urges that decent living wages should be forced from the employer as a means of saving the honor of womanhood.

But how, under the present system will an employer be forced to pay "decent living wages" when the employer is master of the situation by controlling the functions of government?

Capitalism now controls government, and until labor controls government virtue in calico will receive but little consideration from the class, whose dividends are more important than the moral standard of a nation.

## Warren and Gompers

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

WARREN AND GOMPERS are both on trial before the federal court and have been these many months. But in their attitude toward that court and in the attitude of that court toward them there is all the difference there lies between revolution and reaction. Warren, from the day of his indictment to the affirmation of his sentence by the Circuit Court of Appeals, has been defying that court and exposing and denouncing that court as the court of the capitalist class and the enemy of the working class, while Gompers has been mumbling

his apologetic excuses like an old woman in the hands of a constable, fearing to utter a word of protest, or sound a note of challenge, lest he give offense to the corporation attorneys who have been put upon what is called the "bench" to declare the crimes of capitalists lawful and the lawful acts of workingmen crimes.

Warren stands before the court erect, defiant, inspiring; Gompers crawls at its feet and whines like a spaniel. Warren is the real champion of the working class, the true leader of the people; Gompers sits on the shirt-tail of the labor movement yelling "whoa," afraid to keep

up with it and afraid it will get away from him.

Warren belongs to the Socialist party and believes in revolutionary political action; Gompers is a member of the Civic Federation, wines with Belmont, Carnegie and Ireland, and thus "rewards his friends and punishes his enemies."

Warren stands for Socialism and Freedom; Gompers for capitalism and slavery. Warren leads forward; Gompers backward. Warren is

the voice of the future; Gompers the echo of the past.

Warren goes to jail!

How about Gompers—and his friend and civic federation associate John of Diamonds?

Will they go to jail?

Will they?

THEY?

## Taft's Miserable Message

BY HENRY T. JONES.

**P**RESIDENT TAFT'S MESSAGE to the present Congress as an example of lack of statesmanship was a howling success. It was neither entertaining, instructive nor progressive and it did not contain one recommendation that could seriously be regarded with favor by the majority of the people—the working class.

But it was particularly satisfactory to the Morgan-Guggenheim crew of financial buccaneers.

The nation today is confronted with the problem of unemployed, the charitable organizations report there are more cases of poverty than at any other time in the history of the nation, the high cost of living is slowly but surely reducing the physical and moral standard of the men, women and children of America, and there is every evidence to indicate that conditions are getting worse instead of better. But the actual conditions were entirely ignored in the message, and the chief executive contented himself by pouring out volumes of meaningless words.

### CONSERVATION TREACHERY.

Taft devoted much space in the alleged interest of conserving our forests and other natural resources of the country, and in the face of these recommendations, he retains in his cabinet the documentary-proved representative of the timber thieves and coal land grabbers—Secretary Ballinger. Ballinger is notoriously known to be a close friend of Perkins, J. P. Morgan's chief business associate, and this same Ballinger selected an engineer to go to Alaska in the interest of the Guggenheims who have started a crusade for the complete exploitation of that northern territory where billions of resources are now owned by the people.

In the face of all the disclosures in the mismanagement of the interior department, it is nothing short of treachery for Taft to talk about conserving our natural resources when the greatest enemy of conservation is retained by the President in his cabinet. Just about as much sincerity in Taft's conservation recommendations as there is in the offers of the National Civic Federation or Hearst to give the workmen a square deal in the settlement of their disputes with corporations. Taft would not dare make such senseless recommendations if he were not aware of the simple-mindedness of the majority of the American people, or if he were not convinced that plutocracy had the wage earners in a state of almost complete subjection. So briefly expressed Taft's conservation nonsense was an insult to voters who are able to do even a little thinking for themselves.

### POSTAL-RAILROAD BUNCOMBE.

Then following the conservation burlesque Taft has the effrontery to talk about improving the postal department and of placing it on a paying basis. Taft, if he is not an idiot, and no one accuses him of being that, knows that the railroads annually rob the government of more than \$25,000,000. Published figures which Taft no doubt has seen prove that the same service for which the postal department pays the railroads \$45,500,000 is given to the express companies for \$18,000,000, which shows a *single steal* of \$27,500,000. And these figures were

not discovered by a Socialist, but by a few congressmen of the Victor Murdock type, who if they are thoroughly sincere belong in the Socialist movement instead of in a hopeless, ragged end of the Republican party.

And the foregoing glaring indictment is only one of the leaks in the mismanagement of the postal department. Boise Penrose, one of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's representatives in the United States Senate, and John W. Weeks, congressman from Massachusetts, a stock broker from Boston, are the members of the postal congressional committee who have permitted this notorious steal to go on without protest. And when a President in his message complains of the deficit in the postal department, and suggests that the postal rates on magazines and other second-class matter should be advanced in order to make up for the loss, he is no less guilty than the odious boss from Pennsylvania and the stock gambler from Boston, for he has had every opportunity to learn of the railroad robbery. Robbery is the right word and it is not petty robbery either, as the foregoing shows.

Not one word did God-Knows Taft say in his ponderous message about this odious Railroad-Postal scandal and if he thinks the people are to be satisfied with a suggestion to put the postal department on a paying basis by raising the rates of second class matter and at the same time permit the railroad thievery to go on he must think the people are as gullible as the lambs who are regularly trimmed in Wall Street. And from a look at the recent election returns he is probably right for the voters didn't do much with the exception of Milwaukee, for which they have cause to be particularly proud. At any rate, the Penrose ticket in Pennsylvania was voted into power and the railroads succeeded in getting their representatives elected in Massachusetts.

### LABOR ENTIRELY IGNORED.

Analyzed closely, Taft's message doesn't contain a line that can seriously be considered as being in the interest of labor. The majority class—the class which elected him to power—is being exploited and murdered in the mills, mines and factories and children and women are being worked long hours for small pay. Tuberculosis and other preventable diseases which are murdering people in the United States at the rate of one million two hundred thousand every two years, according to the estimate made by Professor Fischer of Yale University, did not receive any mention in Mr. Taft's message, and the reason, perhaps, was because the victims are members of the working class.

So don't be misled by the gush the capitalist press gives you about the "magnificent demonstration of statesmanship as exhibited in Taft's message." It was nothing but words and more words, and an indication that he was aware of the stupidity of the readers of capitalist newspapers.

But the readers of the Socialist press are not so stupid. Mr. President, and we say to you that the time is not far distant when a President in the white house WILL NOT DARE TO IGNORE OR MISREPRESENT THE PROBLEMS THAT NOW CANFRONT THE NATION as you have misrepresented, evaded or ignored.

## Censure from "A Workingman"

**I**N THE LAST ISSUE of The Miners' Magazine appears a lengthy communication from the pen of an old member of the Western Federation of Miners, commenting on the report of Roy Cameron, a member of the executive board. The comment deals at length on the violation of the eight-hour law in the state of California. The writer, who conceals his identity by signing himself "A Workingman," glories in being a critic and seems to gloat in censuring an organization and its officials that have not reached that summit of power and eminence demanded by the gentleman, who keeps his identity under cover, rather than run the risk of losing his job.

He cites the fact that the eight-hour law is being violated in railroad tunnels and tells the readers of the Magazine that he was a slave in railroad tunnels, and as a result of being employed in a railroad tunnel this stickler for the enforcement of the eight-hour law must have trampled that law under his feet.

The efforts of the Western Federation of Miners secured the eight-hour law in California, and after its passage the organization was forced to defend its constitutionality before the courts.

The courts, while holding the law to be constitutional, maintained that the miner must come and go to his work on his own time. This dictum of a court in California, as well as every other state, is the law until reversed by a higher tribunal.

The gentleman who signs himself "A Workingman," maintains that men of the mines, mills, tunnels and smelters of California are clamoring to be organized, but if such is the case it is strange that men manifesting such zeal for taking shelter under the flag of organized labor fail to get together to unfurl the banner of unionism. If the

places mentioned by "A Workingman" contain such productive soil for unionism, it is somewhat singular that such a sentiment was lacking at Jackson and that members of the executive board were unable to rekindle the dying embers of unionism in a mining camp that once floated the flag of organized labor.

But "A Workingman" contends that the Federation must use different tactics and suggests that the men be organized *secretly*.

The tactics proposed by "A Workingman" have been tried and found wanting.

It has been discovered that wherever an attempt has been made to organize workingmen *secretly* that such tactics have furnished a fruitful graft for degenerates who yearned to play the spotter and draw a salary from the coffers of a detective agency or the treasury of a mine owners' association.

If the men of California desire to be organized, there is nothing to prevent them from coming together, providing they have the moral courage to clasp hands in an organized body to resist the despotism of an industrial master.

The general of an army can accomplish but little if his men refuse to fight.

An organization and its officials can only aid men who believe in the principles of organized labor and who, believing in such principles, stand upon their feet to be counted as soldiers in a movement that is fighting for human liberty.

Laws in California and in every other state will be violated until the class who should be interested in the enforcement of such laws, shall stand together and demand that *obedience* shall be rendered to the acts adopted by a legislative body.



### LOST OR STOLEN.

Goldroad, Ariz., Dec. 7, 1910.  
Bro. Rex Burns reports his W. F. M. card lost or stolen. Card issued by Snowball No. 124; initiation on July 13, 1909. Ledger D, page 46; dues and assessments paid to December 1, 1910. Fraternal yours,  
THOS. W. BOSANKO, Financial Sec'y No. 124.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Alfred Tregoning, who was last heard of at Garnet, Montana, two years ago. His brother is very ill in a hospital in California and wants to hear from him. Anyone knowing his address will please write to Samuel Tregoning, Central Hospital, El Centio P. O., Imperial County, California.

### COURTS CONDEMNED.

Whereas, The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the sentence imposed upon our Comrade Fred D. Warren, and  
Whereas, The decision, and circumstances in the case, clearly demonstrate the capitalistic class-consciousness of the courts of the country, be it  
Resolved, That we extend our congratulations to our Comrade Fred D. Warren and express our contempt for courts that prostitute their powers at the behest of greedy capitalists, politicians, corporations and other parasites.  
LOCAL ST. LOUIS, SOCIALIST PARTY,  
T. F. McLaughlin, Secretary.  
(Local St. Louis has a membership of 300.)

### RELIEF FUND—LOCKED-OUT MINERS—SOUTH DAKOTA.

San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 9, 1910.  
Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—I am instructed by the Riggers and Stevedores' Union of San Francisco to forward to you \$500 for the benefit of the Miners now on strike at Lead, South Dakota.  
Hoping this small donation will be received in the same spirit in which it is sent, and assuring you of our sympathy with those miners who are now fighting the battle for organized labor, I remain  
Fraternal yours,  
P. J. NOONE,  
Treasurer.

### "UPPER" AND "LOWER" ROBBERY.

By Silas Hood.  
The Pullman Company's "upper" and "lower" robbery reduced the sleeping car rates of the uncomfortable upper berths. The annual reports of this company show that during the last ten years the profits for every twelve months amounted to 500% on the money actually invested.  
This magnanimous concession on the part of President Robert Todd Lincoln may reduce the profits to 499%. If this keeps on, a receiver may be expected to be making up the berths. During the last ten years this company has been able to pay only about \$60,000,000 to the stockholders.  
About 20,000,000 persons patronized this public-spirited concern in 1909 and if less than half that number will vote the Socialist ticket in 1912 the people will soon own this monopoly for which they have paid for more than fifty times.  
Talk about dividing up! The Pullman Company has been dividing your contributions with the stockholders with a vengeance.  
And the insurgents of the La Follette stripe would regulate thieves of this character. Forget the insurgent brand of regulation. The only proper way to regulate a monopoly of the Pullman kind is to own it.

### MILWAUKEE'S MUNICIPAL DANCE.

Another Socialist Achievement.  
The capitalist press of Milwaukee is trying hard to make their readers believe that the Socialist administration is not responsible for the success of the municipal dances which are a regular Saturday night affair in the city. These same newspapers didn't do anything to encourage the enterprise when Mayor Seidel and his associates were working hard to inaugurate the dances, but when the young people and the old people placed their stamp of approval on the weekly entertainments by responding by the thousands to the invitation of the Socialist officials to turn out and have a good time they suddenly discovered that such wholesome amusement was a good thing. Not only that they are claiming that "capitalists" are the prime movers in the enterprise and that the Socialists cannot claim credit for the innovation.  
Too late, Mr. Lying Capitalist Press. Too late. The municipal dance never would have been inaugurated if the Socialist administration were not in power and if you don't know it, the people do.  
The Municipal Dance is simply another achievement of the Socialist administration and like the People's Sunday Concerts (another Socialist achievement) it will go down in municipal history as an evidence of the sincerity of the working class administration to make Milwaukee a better place in which the people might find wholesome enjoyment.

### WORTH READING.

The men who stand around the workshops or on the street corners and slander fellow members of their organization are most contemptible. They are too cowardly and ignorant to go upon the union floor and say something decent, that would be of real benefit to their union. The "slanderer" does not want to find anything except flaws in the officers or in the laws he has helped to make. The "slanderer" is so wise that he can do things "right now" then kick like a steer if the officers should take his advice. The "slanderer" will vote for laws to be enforced by the officers of the union—and then he "knocks" the officers for enforcing these laws. The "slanderer" never discovers the existence of a law or agreement until it has a distasteful personal application to him—and then he says the enactment of the said distasteful law was a scheme hatched by the officers, forgetting that he himself, or his personal representatives had a hand in passing the law. The "slanderer" always cries, "machine! machine! machine!" if it so happens that he can not oust the incumbent officers, forgetting (purposely)

that a labor union never has and never will be successful except when run in "machine" fashion. Even the very people the "slanderer" works for are running in "machine" order, and he is a part of that "machine."—Nashville Labor Advocate.

### ROOSEVELT AND WALL STREET.

The publication of the campaign contributions that were used in an effort to elect Roosevelt's candidate governor of New York shows that the former President of the United States and J. Pierpont Morgan are still pretty good friends. The statement shows that Morgan's chief partner, Perkins, contributed \$10,000 toward paying the Roosevelt-Stimson expenses.

Morgan was always a welcome visitor at the White House and at the same time Teddy posed as the champion of trust-busters. And in the face of the overwhelming evidence against this political Dr. Cook there are millions of admirers of the woolly horse candidate, who actually believe that the monkey shooter is a real statesman and has the interests of the working people at heart.

But the most stupid bunch in America is made up of a few editorial writers on the New York World who repeatedly made the claim that Teedore was a Socialist.

But don't worry about Roosevelt. He is done—completely done—and as he will take advantage of every chance he gets to say things, he can be depended to dig his political grave all the deeper.

If the capitalist class wants to see an extra million votes rolled up in the direction of Socialism in 1912 we invite them to select the blatant Rough Rider blackguard as their standard-bearer. We defy the Wall Street pirates to nominate him! And if he is put up we will not only guarantee to beat him to a frazzle, but to a pulp!

### DECLARES FOR SUNDAY.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 10, 1910.

To the Editor:

This letter has to do with the question of Sunday work. The seven-day week obtained for years in the newspaper end of the printing trades. We got over it by enacting a law which requires our members employed on seven-day situations to give out one day each week to the first obtainable substitute. As a result, our wages for six days are now in excess of the wage formerly received for the seven-day week.

The subject was forcibly impressed upon me by a paragraph appearing in the report of a sermon delivered by a local minister. The paragraph follows:

"It seems to us that the worst enemy of the working man is the person who wantonly removes the sacredness of his one day of rest, commonly called Sunday, for if one line of amusement-makers be allowed to pursue their regular line of business on Sunday, on what logical basis can we prevent hundreds of other lines from opening up also? I have in my possession a most urgent appeal published by the actors of this country, in which they request the clergy to assist them in keeping theatres closed on Sunday."

One of the local newspapers in discussing this matter truthfully said that not a tittle of what will come is included in the labor of those thus called on to minister to the selfish enjoyment of Sunday amusement seekers. The same license that acquiesces in law breaking for this purpose will break it for other purposes and, unchecked, we shall come on a time when there will be no Sunday free from work for the average man. And what is more, the equation will settle itself so that in the run of things the working man will get no more for his seven days than he now gets for six.

Labor has come a long way from the almost unremittent toil that bound the worker to his task for practically all of his waking moments, to a time where it has been discovered that the worker can do really more work and better work in shorter days than longer. This has been followed by the movement against child labor to give the child a chance of an education and a time free from body-breaking toil in their tender years.

Our German members, during a period of industrial stagnation, decided to work five days a week, giving one day for the relief of their less fortunate brothers. Then they continued the practice. Today they receive as much for the five days as they formerly received for the six days.

Sunday should be a day of rest and not a vehicle for the imposition on the workers of the seven-day week.

JAMES M. LYNCH,  
President International Typographical Union.

### MORE WILSHIRE STOCK-JOBGING.

By Henry T. Jones.

Gaylord Wilshire, whose gold mining and rubber plantation schemes of getting rich quick have made him so notorious that the United States government through its postal department is now investigating his methods, has removed the base of his operations from New York to Great Britain.

Wilshire, according to his latest literature, is at No. 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S. W., England, and it is to this address that the mine promoter invites the credulous to send him funds from America for the ostensible purpose of further developing the Bishop Creek gold mine in California and an alleged rubber plantation and gold mine in South America. In this last appeal for funds Wilshire is not at all modest. He wants nothing less than \$100 contributions. Wilshire had the effrontery to send to each one of the victims of his Bishop Creek enterprise the alluring offer to fall into the \$100 net and as an evidence of security he offers a bond of security, signed by himself.

This latest transaction looked so peculiar to some of the intended victims that the government authorities were notified and Inspector Kincaid of the New York City Department of Postal Inspectors has started an investigation and if there are very many persons with money who are foolish enough to send hundred-dollar contributions to Queen Anne's Gate, No. 9, Mr. Kincaid may take a hand in preventing the flow of easy money in the direction of a mine-promotor who already has secured \$900,000 from investors whose chances of their ever getting anything for their investment are as worthless as the promises old party politicians make before election.

It is the writer's prediction that this latest move of Wilshire is his last gasp and that he never will return to America. The Bishop Creek mine is closed as is also the South American property, and, according to reliable reports there is evidence enough on file in the law office of Alexander Bacon of New York to send some people to the penitentiary.

Wilshire's operations in America have left behind them a trail rarely equaled in "high finance." All of the original promoters including his brother-in-law, Reynolds, have deserted him, they being poorer in pocketbook in consequence; Gomez, formerly of the Eolian Company of New York, who invested \$30,000 in the Wilshire enterprises, is in an insane asylum, his mind having given way because of worry over his losses; many \$2,000, \$3,000 and \$5,000 victims are on the verge of suicide or insanity and thousands of others are eating less and worrying more because of the alluring 1,000% profits guaranteed by Wilshire.

The Postal Department is making a thorough investigation of the Wilshire game of getting money on flimsy representations, and he will be made

to show results, it is claimed, before he will be again permitted to have a flow of gold in his direction to be used to open banks, pay pressing personal debts and take trips to Europe.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

#### THOUGHTS FROM INGERSOLL.

We are doing what little we can to hasten the coming of the day when society shall cease producing millionaires and mendicants—gorged indolence and famished industry—truth in rags and superstition robed and crowned. We are looking for the time when the useful shall be the honorable; and when Reason, throned upon the world's brain, shall be the King of Kings and God of Gods.

The man who finds a truth lights a torch.

Truth is to be found by investigation, experiment and reason.

Truth is the foundation, the superstructure and the glittering dome of progress.

I believe in the gospel of intelligence. The schoolhouse is my cathedral, the universe is my bible. I believe in the gospel of justice, that we must reap what we sow.

The man who does not do his own thinking is a slave, and is a taxation to himself and his fellow men.

Religion has not civilized man—man has civilized religion. God improves as man advances.

Education is the most radical thing in the world.

To teach the alphabet is to inaugurate a revolution.

To build a schoolhouse is to construct a fort.

We do not create a master and thankfully wear his chains. We do not enslave ourselves. We want no leaders, no followers.

Among the most ignorant nations you will find the most wonders; among the most enlightened, the least.

It is with individuals the same as with nations. Ignorance believes; intelligence examines and explains.

The destroyers of the old are the creators of the new.

The infidels of one age have often been the aureoled saints of the next.

The history of intellectual progress is written in the lives of infidels.

Credulity is not a virtue and investigation is not a crime.

Miracles are the children of mendacity.

A religion that does not command the respect of the greatest minds will in a little while excite the mocking of all.

Reason must be the final arbiter.

Our fathers, some of them, demanded the freedom of religion. We have taken another step; we demand the religion of freedom.

#### THE MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS OF MILWAUKEE—A SPLENDID SHOWING FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

By Carl D. Thompson.

For fifteen years the city of Milwaukee has owned and operated its waterworks system. The results are splendid.

In the first place, the cost of water, which is one of the necessities of life (has been reduced to a most remarkable degree. The rate is so low that it is not at all infrequent for the landlord to throw it in with the rent and not charge the tenant at all.

In fact, the private consumer in Milwaukee does not pay more than 25 cents a month for water. In many cases it is as low as 8 cents a month. A friend of mine living in Superior, Wisconsin, tells me that he pays a private company \$1.10 a month for water.

In the second place, special effort has been made by those who have had the management of the water plant in charge, to make the conditions of labor good. And they have been so far successful that quite a number of the men who began working for the city when the plant was first put under municipal ownership, are still working at the plant. Wages, hours and general conditions are considerably better than the average in similar employments under private management.

And after supplying the city of Milwaukee with its nearly 400,000 population with water, not only for private uses, but for the sprinkling of streets, for the care of its numerous parks, for flushing of its sewers and for fire protection, on rates like the above, the city has cleared a handsome surplus every year. The profit on the plant has amounted to \$153,000 per year during the entire period of public ownership.

The secretary of the water department some time ago gave out a very carefully prepared report in which he showed that comparing the work of the water department of the city, taking everything into consideration, with prices that were current under private ownership and operation, the plant had saved the city and its people \$17,852,618.87.

Truly a splendid showing in this department.

And one of the striking features of the municipal control of this public utility is that the poor man is given equal show with the rich. Under private ownership it is the other way. The man who buys enormous quantities of water is given a lower rate. And thus the rich has the advantage of the poor.

In Milwaukee the plant, owned by the city, the rich are charged the same rate as the poor.

This does not seem so significant until the fact appears that on this basis 38.8% of the total cash receipts of the water department are paid by 30 of the largest consumers. This leaves the remaining 60% of the expense to be divided among 45,500 consumers. And this feature of the plant is which, after all, the only equitable basis for the operation of a public utility that lightens the burden of the cost of living upon the poor man.

It is results like this and the application of principles of this sort that the present administration in the city of Milwaukee is trying to carry out in all the public utilities of the city. This, of course, cannot be accomplished at once, but steps are being taken in that direction as rapidly as possible.

#### ANOTHER FARCE.

By Agnes H. Downing.

The talk of controlling the trusts, or, better still, "trust-busting" has always sounded good to many, but when it comes to results, the showing is small, indeed.

The Sherman anti-trust law, until very recently, has not been invoked except against the labor unions. In other words, a law that was passed to protect the people against the trusts has been used only to protect the trusts against the people.

In November of this year, though, the Imperial Window Glass Company of Pittsburg, Pa., was prosecuted under the anti-trust law. This company was started in January, 1910, and by the first of October last was handling 97% of all the window glass manufactured in the United States. It would appear that it used up-to-date business methods, as the company rented fifteen factories and kept them closed, for the sole and only purpose of keeping them out of business. Up to October 1, 1910, it had made 40% on the capital stock invested.

Of course this company was not as large or as powerful as Standard Oil or the beef trust or the coal combines, hence United States Attorney General Wickersham thought he saw in it a combination about the right size for the United States government to tackle. He was loud in proclaiming that the Imperial Window Glass Company should be prosecuted to the full extent of

the law and that imprisonment as well as fines should be inflicted on its officials. But the Pittsburg judge, who, doubtless, knew his "master's crib," made the sentence only a fine, and a very modest one at that—\$500 on each of the individual directors of the corporation, and \$2,500 on the corporation itself.

So Attorney General Wickersham found that even this company, whose capital stock was only in the hundred thousands, was quite too small for legal punishment. But the company had been inconvenienced, and, to make up for its trouble, it cut the wages of its workers 30%.

What has the government accomplished? It took the full machinery of the law, at a big expense to the people, and prosecuted the corporations. The aggregates of the fines imposed was \$10,000—which was exactly 1% of its profits for ten months. Obviously, the corporation was not much hurt. But it inflicts its fine on the men who make its profits. For the 1% it loses it cuts 30% out of the scant wages of its workers.

This trying to control the corporations is but making a bad matter worse. If the people owned their own glass factories and distributing centers they could then, with peace and dignity, direct their affairs. But at a suggestion of public ownership there is an outcry for protecting individual rights—the individual rights of a few, of course, and the right to rob the many.

The corporation that confiscated the business of fifteen competitors in a few months, and is now confiscating the wages of its employes, deserves small consideration even from capitalistic society.

The prosecutions are not only a failure, but a farce, as well. Each one that is attempted but proves the helplessness of what we proudly call "our government" in dealing with our industrial kings.

Only when the people own the trusts can they control the trusts.

#### SILAS HOOD JOLTS.

The wealth of the United States is estimated at one hundred and twenty-five billion dollars. How much of it do you own?

Strange, that the fellow who hollers the loudest against "dividing up with the terrible Socialists" hasn't anything to divide.

First get the towns and cities, then the counties, then the states, and then—the White House! The time isn't ripe for Socialism? Oh, no! It's rotten ripe!

What a glorious thing the working class did in Free America on election day. The workers voted Democrats and Republicans into power (Milwaukee excepted!) and they are now adding to the gaiety of the situation by complaining about the high cost of living.

It is not the purpose of the Socialists to turn the world upside down. They propose to turn it right side up. It is upside down now.

A panic; what is it? A panic means that the working class has been too industrious. They worked so hard that they piled up too much food, too much clothing and every other kind of wealth and then they found that in the midst of such abundance they had to eat less and be poorly clad. Think that over about three months; then sing "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," then shout yourself hoarse about the glory of the constitution, and then wonder why you don't get fat on such a diet.

"These agitators who say things about our constitution should be arrested," is a familiar shout of some of the patriots who vote the old party tickets. Some of them even advise hanging. And not one of these patriots ever read the constitution.

Some men get \$1 a day for working. Others get \$100 a day and don't work at all. And the strange part of the thing is that the fellow who got \$1 earned \$10—but stranger still, the \$1 man voted for the \$100 chap on election day.

Wake up! Wake up! You don't have to have gatling guns, dynamite or the provisions of the Dick military bill to arouse you, do you?

The working class has the other fellow skinned to death when it comes to votes, and yet the workers vote the other fellow into power. The ratio is about 1,000 to 1. Will it take you longer than five years to think that out right?

The workers furnish all the brains and all the muscle. Forget that business about the capitalist having more brains than you have. It isn't so. There is scientific proof of this.

Capitalists don't have to have brains. When any real mental effort is required they hire brains and they don't pay much for them, either.

You are not workers any more. You are hands. The capitalists advertise for factory hands, farm hands, mill-hands and any old kinds of hands. Hands! Hands! Why, you ought to be ashamed to look your hands in the face!

The productive power of the Mississippi valley alone is great enough to feed the entire population of the earth. Think that over when you are worrying about the grocery bills, and then go to the polls and vote for Teetheadore Woolly Horse and Colonel Crazy Nag if you enjoy the high cost of living.

Don't be discouraged. You won't have to wait a million years for Socialism. It will be here in your time and mine. How do we know this? The answer is "Milwaukee."

The United States Treasury report shows that there are more than thirteen billion dollars on deposit in the banks and trust companies of the nation. And Uncle Sam never turned out that much coin and paper money at all of his money factories during all of the years he has been making money for the bankers and incidentally a little for himself. Oh, the banking game is fine—for the bankers.

#### MILWAUKEEIZE YOUR TOWN OR CITY.

By Henry T. Jones.

Workers of every town and city outside of Milwaukee, why is it that you do not make use of the great power that is in your hands? Did it ever occur to you that nine out of every ten voters are workers and yet in the face of this showing the one-tenth class rules?

Keep it in mind, you workers of the mine, mill, railroad, factory, office and field, that not a constable, coroner, justice of the peace, congressman, governor, president, or dogcatcher, can be elected to office without your votes. Every officeholder is in power because of the great power you have made use of on election day.

The foregoing being true, why is it that Milwaukee stands alone as the only city in the United States that is ruled by the majority class? Is it because the working class of the Wisconsin metropolis has any more brains, or is more intelligent than the voters of any other village, town, county or city of the nation?

Milwaukee has eliminated graft from its political life; its health department insists that the majority of its citizens be permitted to work in sanitary and safe surroundings; its police department has been made to realize that it is a peace department instead of the reverse and steps have been taken by the working class administration to secure possession of all of the privately owned institutions which are now conducted for profit instead of in the interest of the majority class. And the administration has accomplished things already in the shape of better street car service, cleaner streets, cleaner tenements, free medical service to the sick who cannot afford to pay to get well, popular Sunday concerts where the working classes can enjoy high-class music in a magnificent auditorium seating 4,000; municipal dances every Saturday night where the surroundings are wholesome; plans are started for thousands of workmen's homes such as will be worthy of the name of and at the same time legislation is being prepared that will per-

mit Milwaukee to own and operate a municipal slaughter-house, a municipal ice plant and other things in the interest of the majority of the residents. Again I ask is it because the voters of Milwaukee have more brains than the working class of Minnesota, Montana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Colorado, or in any other state in the union, and because of their superior mental ability they insist that their officials they elected to office do everything their official power will permit to make living conditions better for the majority class?

No! It is not because the working class of Milwaukee has any more brains than the working class in any other part of the United States. Workers everywhere, you have just as much brains as the voters of Milwaukee and you can control every political office in your city, county and state as soon as you get together and use your power collectively in your own interest.

The interests of capital and labor are not identical. Don't forget that. The worker wants short hours and big pay, while the capitalist wants profits, and that means long hours and small pay. And when you vote either the Democratic or Republican ticket you express your approval of the present order, with its unemployment, poverty, slums, high prices, apprehension and all the rest of the savagery of so-called civilization.

And when you vote for Insurgency you vote for a patch as the remedy. It is not patches we want; it is a new pair of pants! So cease chasing reforms; vote for a new order of things, as the workers have in Milwaukee.

The problem of production has been solved ten times over. You workers can produce more food, clothing, shelter and time for leisure than you can possibly consume and this being true there is no occasion for one case of poverty or forced idleness. In the midst of too much it is a reflection on your intelligence that you should be apprehensive of want, and we are pleading with you to learn the extent of your power and that the Socialist way is right.

We Socialist workingmen of Milwaukee who understand have no more right to this understanding than you have. And we cannot usher in the co-operative commonwealth without your aid. Therefore we not only plead with you but we demand that you stir up your mental machinery and realize your own importance and power—especially on election day. The earth and its fruits are here for you to have and to enjoy. You have as much brains as the workers of Milwaukee, only you have not yet discovered the way to make use of them.

So from now on the slogan should be "Let's Milwaukeeze Our Town!" And you can do it, for you have the power on election day. And when you have accomplished what the workers of Milwaukee have done a new civilization will be here. And it will be here because the workers learned how to make use of their power. The capitalist class is powerless to help you.

The emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by itself. And when will the victory be? It will be just as soon as the workers learn, as they have in Milwaukee, how to use their brains collectively—especially on election day.

DONATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION IN BLACK HILLS.

Negaunee, Mich., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$6.55, amount collected for the Christmas fund for the children of our locked-out members in South Dakota. With best wishes, I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
J. F. MAKI,  
Sec'y-Treas. Negaunee M. U. No. 128, W. F. M.

National P. O., Mich., Dec. 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find an order for \$5, a contribution from our local to the brothers' children in the Black Hills to help celebrate Christmas. This was suggested by Rossland Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, B. C. Yours fraternally,  
THOS. CLAYTON,  
Sec'y Winthrop Mine Workers' Union No. 223, W. F. M.

Porcupine, Ont., Dec. 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find the sum of \$15.75, a further donation from the members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., for the benefit of the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills.  
Fraternally yours,  
E. P. McCURVY,  
Secretary.

Gowganda, Ont., Dec. 5, 1910.

Dear Sir and Brother—You will find enclosed herewith the sum of \$21.75, a donation from members here and our local to provide an Xmas entertainment for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills; \$5 of this amount was donated by Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M., and the balance from members individually. This subscription has been sought for by Rossland Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, B. C., and we sincerely hope it may be useful to give the youngsters a happy Xmas time.  
Fraternally yours,  
FRED T. CARROLL,  
Secretary.

Polaris, Ariz., Dec. 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$20 to provide Christmas entertainment for the children of the Black Hills, as suggested by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M.  
Fraternally yours,  
A. E. FRIES,  
Secretary Star Miners' Union No. 103, W. F. M.

Ishpeming, Mich., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—We have received an appeal from Miss Ida M. Roberts, secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C., for an Xmas entertainment for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, and it is a pleasure to enclose an order for \$5 from the members of Ishpeming Mine Workers' Union No. 222, W. F. M.  
Wishing all the parents and children a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
ED. HARPER, Secretary.

Telluride, Colo., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$10.50 as a donation from Telluride Miners' Union No. 63, W. F. M., for the benefit of the children of our locked-out brothers in South Dakota. Wishing them a Happy Christmas, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
HOWARD TRESIDDER,  
Secretary.

Mojave, Calif., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—I am herewith enclosing check for \$6, a contribution from Mojave Miners' Union No. 51, W. F. M., to the Christmas Fund for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills.  
Fraternally yours,  
E. L. WEGMAN,  
Secretary.

Jerome, Ariz., Dec. 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed check for \$10, a donation to the Christmas fund for the children of our locked-out brothers in South Dakota, from Jerome Miners' Union No. 101, W. F. M.  
Fraternally yours,  
WILFRID HOLM,  
Secretary.

Miami, Ariz., Dec. 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$10 for the babies in the Black Hills. Sorry it is not more, but it is the best we can do. Wishing them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am  
Yours fraternally,  
C. RUTLEDGE,  
Secretary No. 70, W. F. M.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills:  
Dear Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$5 to the friends of little children among the Western Federation of Miners. With best wishes, we remain, Fraternally yours,  
COPPER MINERS' UNION NO. 203, W. F. M.,  
Elias Sinisala, Sec'y.

Bisbee, Ariz., Dec. 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Please find draft enclosed for the sum of \$10 which is a donation from Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., to be applied to the fund being raised by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., Rossland, B. C., for the Christmas entertainment of the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills. Trusting that a like amount will be forthcoming from the various locals of the W. F. M., and with best wishes, I am,  
Fraternally yours,  
W. E. STEWART,  
Secretary.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find money order for \$6 donated by friends for the Christmas fund for children of the brothers in the Black Hills. Fraternally yours,  
JOHN TURNEY,  
Sec'y Cripple Creek Dist. M. U. No. 234, W. F. M.

Mound House, Nev., Dec. 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find express money order for \$48—you will kindly forward this amount to the children's Xmas fund in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Yours fraternally,  
FRED HOTALING,  
Sec'y Lyon & Ormsby County Labor Union No. 261, W. F. M.

Radersburg, Mont., Dec. 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$10 as a donation from Radersburg Miners' Union No. 120, W. F. M., for the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, as per appeal from Ida M. Roberts.  
Yours fraternally,  
CHAS. A. PENNELL,  
Secretary.

Sandon, B. C., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find an order for \$75, which you will kindly forward to the Black Hills for the children's Christmas fund. I know of a few dollars more which have been collected at one of the mines for the "kids" and I will endeavor to send it by next mail. With kindest regards I remain, Fraternally yours,  
A. SHILLAND,  
Secretary Shandon M. U. No. 81, W. F. M.

Crystal Falls, Mich., Dec. 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Crystal Falls Miners' Union No. 195, W. F. M., send \$5 as a donation for the children of our locked out brothers in the Black Hills so that they may celebrate Christmas.  
Fraternally yours,  
HENRY DAHLBACKKA,  
Secretary.

Fairview, Nev., Dec. 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find order for \$4.50 for the children of our locked out brothers in South Dakota to help celebrate Christmas. This was suggested by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, of Rossland, B. C.  
Fraternally yours,  
A. ARCHIBALD,  
Secretary Fairview Miners' Union No. 243, W. F. M.

Austin, Nev., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find money order for the sum of \$25, the same being the amount donated by Austin Miners' Union No. 30, W. F. M., for the purpose of being added to the fund which is to go to the families of the locked out brothers in the Black Hills to insure them a happy Christmas. This sum was partly raised by a donation from the members and partly donated by the local from the treasury. We feel very glad to be able to send it, as we think the sisters of the Ladies' Auxiliary did a noble act when they undertook this means to see that the families there would be well cared for at Christmas time.  
Wishing the families and brothers in the Black Hills a very happy Christmas, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
FRED BURCHFIELD,  
Secretary No. 30.

Phoenix, B. C., Dec. 6, 1910.

Mr. E. Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—You will please find enclosed draft for \$40, being the sum collected and donated by our local. The amount donated was \$10 and collections amounted to \$30. Will advise Miss Roberts to this effect.  
Trusting that the children of Lead will have a Merry Christmas, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
A. A. WHITE,  
Sec'y Phoenix M. U. No. 8, W. F. M.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find money order for \$33.50, donated by Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, W. F. M., and its members toward giving the children and wives of our brothers in the Black Hills a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Fraternally yours,  
J. J. MANGAN, Secretary.

Manhattan, Nev., Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Several days ago I received a letter from Ida N. Roberts of Rossland, B. C., asking if the members of this union would remember the children of our locked-out members in Lead, South Dakota, and our reply is \$15.65 donated by the members of Manhattan Miners' Union No. 241, W. F. M. Just thank our sisters in British Columbia for giving us a

chance to help a great cause of this kind, even if our donation is small.  
Fraternally yours,  
WM. O'BRIEN,  
Secretary.

Olinghouse, Nevada, Dec. 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Find enclosed check to the amount of \$10 for the Black Hills Christmas fund. With best wishes I am,  
Fraternally yours,  
F. O. GOEGG,  
Secretary Olinghouse Canon M. U. No. 179, W. F. M.

Rossland, B. C., Dec. 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find check for \$25, donation to the Black Hills children to make them happy at Christmas time, as requested by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C. Also find enclosed \$2 from Brother William Davidson. We earnestly hope this will be a Christmas never to be forgotten by the children in the Black Hills of South Dakota.  
Fraternally yours,  
IDA M. ROBERTS,  
Sec'y-Treas., Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. of M., Chairman of Committee.

Ophir, Colo., Dec. 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed is an order for \$5 as a donation for Christmas presents for the children of our locked-out miners in South Dakota, as requested by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., of Rossland, B. C.  
Fraternally yours,  
JAMES SPURRIER,  
Sec'y Bryan Miners' Union No. 64, W. F. M.

Garfield, Colo., Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find check for \$25.25, contributions from this local for the children's Christmas fund in South Dakota.  
Wishing them a Merry Christmas, I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
GEORGE HOWARD,  
Sec'y Garfield M. U. No. 86, W. F. of M.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find \$16.75 for the Christmas fund for entertainment of children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills; \$10 of this amount was donated by Local No. 33, W. F. M., and \$6.75 was collected from members by voluntary contribution. Yours fraternally,  
C. N. LARSON,  
Sec'y Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, W. F. M.

Gem, Ida., Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed \$5.85 donated by the members of Gem Miners' Union No. 11, W. F. M., by request of Rossland Woman's Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M., for the children in South Dakota.  
Fraternally yours,  
ED. ERICKSON,  
Secretary.

McGill, Nevada, Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find order for \$74 as a donation raised by a committee appointed from Steptoe M. & S. Union No. 233, W. F. M., to provide a Merry Christmas for the little ones of our locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Hoping you will receive many donations towards making the little ones happy, I remain, Fraternaly yours,  
HUBERT L. HARRY,  
Treasurer of Committee.

Tooele, Utah, Dec. 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find draft for \$38.50 to be applied to the fund for the children's Christmas at Lead, at the request of the Woman's Auxiliary No. 1, W. F. M. Fraternaly yours,  
W. H. EARLL, Secretary.

Park City, Utah, Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$21, amount donated to the Christmas fund for the children of our locked out miners in the Black Hills, from members of Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. of M. Wishing the little ones a Merry Christmas, I remain, Fraternaly yours,  
PAT McEVOY,  
Sec'y Park City M. U. No. 144, W. F. M.

Gold Road, Ariz., Dec. 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$33.50, as a further donation from Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M., for the benefit of the children of our locked out brothers in the Black Hills. We wish the children of the Black Hills, with their fathers and mothers, those loyal men and women who are bravely and unselfishly fighting for a principle that is dear to the heart of every union man and woman, a Merry Christmas and a truly Happy and Prosperous New Year. Fraternaly yours,  
THOS. W. BOSANKO, Secretary.

Creede, Colo., Dec. 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$5 as a donation from Creede Miners' Union No. 20, W. F. M., for the benefit of the children of our locked-out members in the Black Hills. Fraternaly yours,  
J. P. BYRNE, Secretary.

Silverton, B. C., Dec. 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$25 as a donation from Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W. F. M., for the benefit of the children of our locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Fraternaly yours,  
F. F. LIEBSCHER, Secretary.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find check for \$200, amount allowed at our meeting last night for the children in the Black Hills.  
With best wishes from our members for a good time for the children this Christmas, I remain Fraternaly yours,  
JOHN VICKERS,  
Rec. Sec. Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. M.

Mason, Nev., Dec. 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed herewith find check for \$10, a donation to the children of our locked out miners in South Dakota. We trust this small amount will reach the proper parties in time to perform the functions for which it is intended.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt attention to this matter, I remain, Fraternaly yours,  
P. MOONEY,  
Fin. Sec'y Mason Miners' Union No. 262, W. F. M.

In Miners' Magazine, issue of December 8th, the amount of money donated by Tuscarora Miners' Union No. 31, W. F. M., Tuscarora, Nev., was omitted, due to an oversight, the amount being \$5.

Rawhide, Nev., Dec. 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find donation of \$8.92 as a donation from Rawhide Miners' Union No. 244, W. F. M., for the children of the locked out miners in the Black Hills. Fraternaly yours,  
V. C. TIMSON,  
Secretary.

Gilt Edge, Mont., Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will find a money order for \$13 as an Xmas donation to the children in the Black Hills from the miners of Local No. 107, Judith Mountain Miners' Union, W. F. M.  
Fraternaly yours,  
W. G. ALLEN,  
Secretary.

Mercur, Utah, Dec. 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find money order for \$3.00 as a donation to the children of the Black Hills, South Dakota, from Brother W. S. Smith, member of Mercur Miners' Union No. 199, W. F. M.  
Fraternaly yours,  
ALBERT MILLS,  
Sec'y No. 199, W. F. M.

Eureka, Utah, Dec. 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will find our check for \$25 to apply as donation from the members of Eureka Miners' Union No. 151, W. F. of M., to the Christmas fund being raised for the children of our locked out brothers in South Dakota. Fraternaly yours,  
J. W. MORTON,  
Secretary.

Bellevue, Ariz., Dec. 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find check for \$25 to go to help cheer the little ones in South Dakota at Christmas time. This amount was donated by Pinto Creek Miners' Union No. 228, W. F. M., at our last meeting.  
Fraternaly yours,  
T. R. WHELAN,  
Secretary.

Porcupine, Ont., Dec. 5, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$33, amount donated by individual members of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, for the benefit of our locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Fraternaly yours,  
E. P. McCURRY,  
Secretary No. 145, W. F. M.

Hancock, Mich., Dec. 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:  
Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find money order for \$5 as a donation from Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200, W. F. of M., to provide a Merry Christmas for the children of our locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Fraternaly yours,  
C. E. HIETALA,  
Secretary.



WHO CREATES WEALTH.

In this article we have taken up the question, "Who Creates Wealth." We have found that wealth does not consist of money, stocks, bonds, railroads, factories or mines. That with all these, the people might still be in want.

We have found that wealth consists of good and abundant food, good and suitable clothing, good and comfortable homes, clear and intelligent minds, freedom to enjoy and develop life.

Now let's see who makes it possible to have these things—the things that constitute wealth.

Labor creates food.  
The possessors of money, stocks and bonds, the owners of the earth, only consume food, but do not create it.

Labor goes forth and tills the soil, reaps the grain, grinds it into flour, bakes it into bread.

Labor herds the cattle and sheep, slaughters the beef and cooks the meals.

Labor plants the trees, grows the fruit, ships it out and serves it at the table.

Can you point to one thing in the process of obtaining food under present conditions that is not accomplished by the brain and muscle of labor?

Labor creates clothing.  
The owners of the cotton plantations and sheep ranches and silkworms do not create clothing.

The owners of the cotton gin, the textile mills and the tailoring establishments do not work in them.

Stocks and bonds and money cannot raise a single pod of cotton, a pound of wool or produce a yard of silk.

Labor raises and shears the sheep, raises and spins the cotton, gathers and weaves the silk.

Labor cuts and sews, fits and presses, distributes and furnishes every garment, from the plain overalls that labor itself wears to the costly wardrobes of the millionaire spendthrifts.

Labor creates the hats and the shoes, the broadcloth—everything used for the body of man, woman and child, while on Mother Earth and when dead, from the baby's long dresses to the shroud of our loved ones when they are laid in the sleep of death.

Labor creates shelter.  
Money cannot build up as much as a wigwam. It cannot chop down a tree or turn over a stone.

Labor goes into the forest, fells the timber, saws it into boards, laths and shingles, planes it into sidings, moldings and finishing strips.

Labor draws the plans and prepares the foundations, lays the stone and brick, makes the steel and iron framework, cuts and polishes the granite, laths and plasters, paints and decorates.

Labor makes the furniture and instruments of music, curtains and carpets, stoves and furnaces.

Ten million dollars could not build a corn crib without labor.

Labor makes possible intelligence.

Dollars and checks cannot write books or build libraries. Stocks and bonds cannot teach school or run universities.

Labor brings about experience and writes books, delves into science and the arts, probes into the mysteries of life.

Labor prints and preserves our literature, builds our libraries and school houses, teaches our children and develops the young folks.

Without labor there would not be one single school, not one newspaper or magazine, not a doctor nor an architect, not a painter nor a sculptor.

Labor makes possible freedom.

The time required to get the material necessities of life is the period of our enslavement.

Labor, by its inventive genius and its ability to harness nature and make her do most of our work, has virtually become the giver of liberty.

Labor can in two or three hours each day provide the material necessities for the whole race. Our period of enslavement can be reduced still further, and will finally be eliminated altogether.

Labor thus makes it possible for the race to be free from anxiety and worry and to acquire such mental, moral and social qualities as only union men can picture.—The Advocate.

#### A PRESENT LESSON FROM THE PAST.

Science is knowledge; knowledge of principles and causes, ascertained truth or facts. It refers to the accumulated and established knowledge, which has been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operations of general laws.

Things are what they seem. The world was once thought flat. Now it is known to be round. The growth of knowledge has shown that men have frequently built themselves magnificent ideas which crumbled before the reality.

In the second century after Christ there flourished one Claudius Ptolemy who enunciated the Ptolemaic theory of the universe. This theory was maintained by the Church as the correct one.

According to this cosmography, the world was flat and was the center of the universe. The earth was enclosed in a number of crystal spheres, each sphere contained a luminous spot. The innermost sphere had the moon embedded in it. The next sphere had the sun embedded in it. The outer spheres had the visible planets. The next the outermost had all fixed stars. The outermost sphere gave the background for the twinkling and quivering lights. These separate crystal spheres moved in different directions. This was self-evident and proven by the course taken by the sun, moon and planets. As these hollow, concentric bodies moved and ground against each other they produced music. This was the "music of the spheres" which was supposed to be pleasing to the Creator.

There was a hole through these spheres through which the angels descended and ascended and through which the souls of the dead escaped. This

was proven because Jacob in a dream had seen the angels walking up and down the hole.

This universe was attached to heaven by four golden chains. Up above was heaven and down below was hell. This theory of the universe was the one adopted by Milton in his "Paradise Lost" or, as Andrew Macphail dubs this celebrated book, "Hell Discovered." Milton wrote this poem after the Copernican theory had been given to the world. The Ptolemaic seemed to him the grander conception. As a result Milton's great poem is little read today. This is a scientific age and Milton chose to be poetic rather than truthful.

In 1543 Nikolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn in Prussia, advanced the theory that the earth revolved on its own axis and revolved around the sun. This at once provoked a great storm. The theologians denounced the impious views of the wretch. They triumphantly marshaled religious dogmas to their aid. Does not Revelations declare that the angels stood at the four corners of the earth? How can the angels stand on corners if the earth be round? Does not Scripture declare that the earth is fixed and standeth fast forever? How, then, can it be round and travel round the sun?

In spite of the theologians, Copernicus was shown to be right, and Sir Isaac Newton (born 1642, died 1727) explained the movements of the heavenly bodies by the one law of universal gravitation.

We now know that the earth is round and that it moves round the sun. We know that the stars are flaming bodies of matter billions and trillions and quintillions of miles away.

We now smile at the Ptolemaic theory. Yet it created a great furore in its day and those who asserted the Copernican views were held to be heretics, destroyers of human happiness and haters of God.

What has all this got to do with Socialism? Simply this: There are many people who hold the materialist Socialists to be heretics; destroyers of human happiness and haters of God, simply because they assert that man's morality is based on his economic interests. The Socialists sweep away the beautiful false conceptions many religionists have built up on an ideological basis. Because the Socialists assert the truth of the theory of economic or material determinism many religious people decry this new view of the principles underlying human activity and declaim against the Socialists.

In reading the history of the past development of scientific knowledge we can be confident of the future and rest assured that the truths of Socialism will be triumphant.—Cotton's Weekly.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

Mullan, Ida., Nov. 26, 1910.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy brother, John Shea, and

Whereas, Brother Shea was a faithful and loyal member of Mullan Miners' Union No. 9 and of the Western Federation of Miners, ever ready to assist a worthy brother in time of trouble or distress, therefore be it

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

A. E. RIGLEY,  
S. L. THOMAS,  
Committee.

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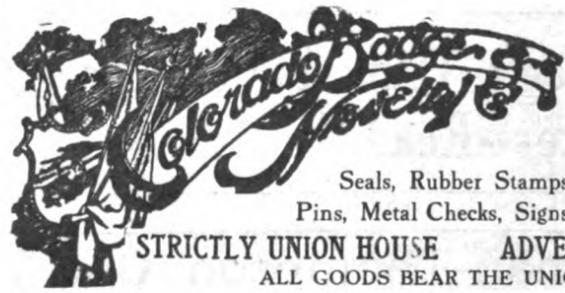
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