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LABOR
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ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
Jan. 12th
1911
Volume XI.
Number 394



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



THE COLORADO HOUSE

W. H. KISTLER
STATIONERY COMPANY

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DENVER, COLO.

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THEM

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AND TESTIFY TO THEIR STERLING QUALITY AND HONEST VALUE

THE BAYLY-UNDERHILL MFG. CO.

OLYMPIA'S EXQUISIT

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

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BUTTE, MONTANA.
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FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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The Union Steam Laundry

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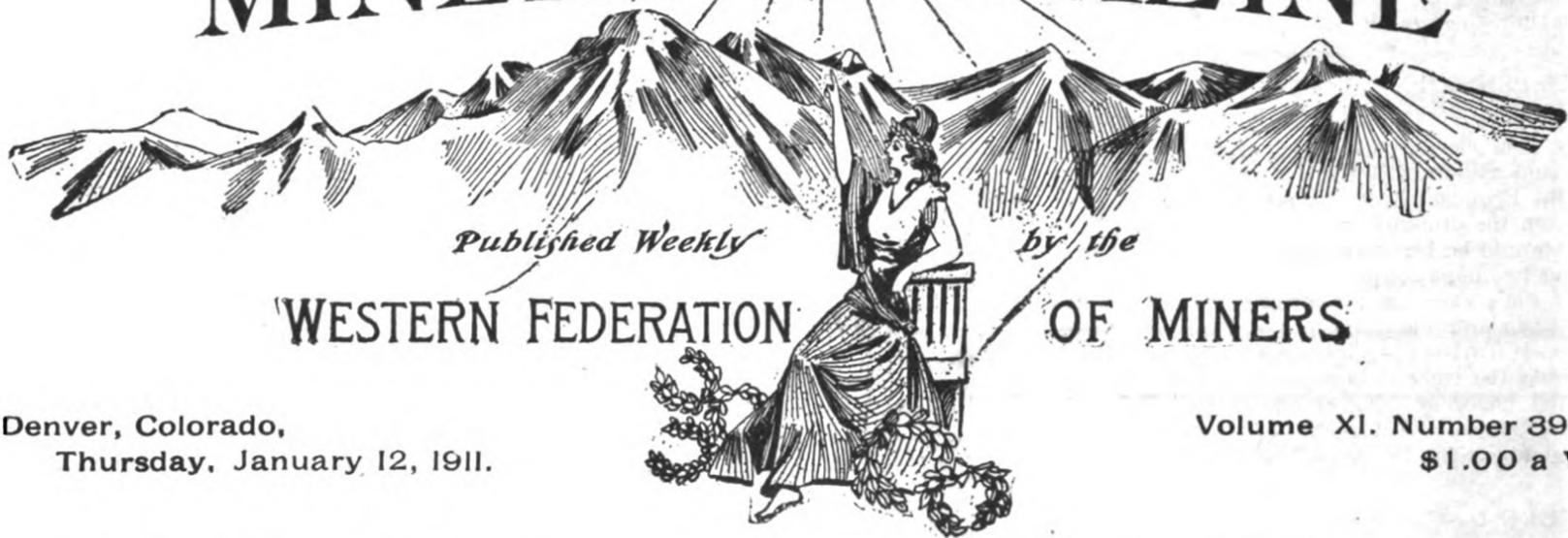
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Where members of Organized Labor are Locked Out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:

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

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 12, 1911.

Volume XI. Number 394
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

THE MAN who demands more than he gives is a thief; the man who takes less than he gives is a fool; and the man who gives as much as he receives, and demands as much as he gives, is a Socialist.
PROF. WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

IT IS CLAIMED that the income of John D. Rockefeller is \$19.20 per minute.

Does he earn it? That is a question that will be answered at the ballot box, whenever the working class become tired of coining dividends of sweat and blood for an indolent aristocracy.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the state bank guaranty laws of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

With this law governing the operation of state banks, made valid by the highest judicial authority, it is fair to presume that other states will take steps to insure by law the funds of depositors.

ROBIN, the bank wrecker of New York, who has stolen \$80,000, was looked upon as insane and the attorneys have secured expert alienists to investigate his mental condition. Had Robin stolen a loaf of bread or a ham sandwich to appease his hunger, no attorney would raise any question as to his sanity.

FIFTY-FIVE Republicans and fifty-three Democrats in the legislature of Illinois are responsible for the "blonde boss of the stock yards" being sent to the United States Senate. In the language of the San Francisco Star, these 108 law makers of the "Sucker" State were "Lorimerized."

The Star has coined a new word for political treason and debauchery.

GOVERNOR STUART of the State of Pennsylvania has declared that he has no authority to investigate the strike in the Irwin-Greenburg coal fields. The appeal of Samuel Gompers and the appeal of the president of the State Federation of Labor of the Keystone State, had no effect upon the Chief Magistrate of that commonwealth, who seems to know his constituency.

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania had authority to use the state constabulary and military to suppress strikers in the interests of the coal barons, but no authority to make inquiry into the brutal conditions imposed upon victims of corporate cupidity. America is certainly "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE NATIONAL CIVIC Federation is now in session. Carnegie, Belmont, Roosevelt, Parker, Low and other magnates in the financial and political world will touch elbows with such "labor leaders" as Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, William D. Mahon, James O'Connell and Warren E. Stone.

There will be a royal feast for the "captains of industry and the labor leaders," but after the annual banquet, strikes and lock-out will continue, and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, will know the pangs of want because they have not the means to buy the actual necessities of life.

When the rank and file of the membership of organized labor have a clearer grasp of the irrepressible conflict between exploiter and exploited, "labor leaders" will not sip sparkling champagne with industrial tyrants.

EDITOR J. M. GILL of the El International, the official organ of the Cigar Makers' Union of Tampa, Florida, has been thrown into jail charged with being responsible for keeping the cigar makers from returning to work.

Gill has proclaimed for unionism and urged the members of the

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.

GAMBLING is when a man loses \$2 trying to win \$500. Charity is where a church fair raises \$25 on a 40 cent article.—Durango Democrat.

THE PEOPLE of Kansas City boast of one divorce for every four marriages. J. Wesley Hill should immediately enter the "Show-Me" State, and proclaim that "Socialism is destroying the home."

THAT CLASS in society who produce the wealth of the world struggle with poverty, and the class who do nothing in the production of wealth live in magnificent luxury.
Why?

THE LEGISLATURE of Wisconsin has opened with 13 Socialist members. These stalwarts and champions of the working class will know no interest save the interest of the class that elected them as law makers.

THE MERCHANTS and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, California, has organized a "vigilance committee" and the weapons of this committee will be "the rope, torch and rifle."

Union men who refuse to bend the knee and yield mute obedience to hungry exploiters and parasites, will be selected as the victims upon whom will be hurled the wrath and vengeance of mercenary tyrants.

The commercial mob in Los Angeles is forging the weapons that will destroy the aggregation that is making relentless war upon a movement that stands for human liberty.

organization to be loyal to principle. Because he was true to his class and scorned to advise his fellow men to become "scabs" he has been looked upon by the "merchants' mob" as an "undesirable citizen." With outrages, which no language can describe, being perpetrated against labor in almost every part of America, we are told that "there are no classes in this country." fl fl

A time is coming when there will be but *one class* in this country, and that will be the *class* that has conquered capitalism and established for all time, the reign of justice.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has issued orders that government clerks shall work 30 minutes longer without an increase of pay. The clerks are in rebellion and have taken steps to organize a union and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

But President Taft is against any such move on the part of the clerks, on the grounds, that "the government knows no unions."

It would be far more clear to the average citizen if Taft would explain as to who is the *government*.

If the people are the government, then we are at a loss to know as to when and where the people expressed themselves for or against unions. If Taft is the *government*, then on what grounds does he deny the clerks the right to become identified with a union when he (Taft) accepted honorary membership in the Steam Shovelers' Union? If we are "all equal before the law," then the clerks should enjoy the same rights as the President of the United States.

THERE HAS BEEN much said in the daily press relative to the donation contributed by Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of promoting international peace. "Andy" has been covered with encomiums of praise for his magnanimous liberality, but the press that showers glowing tributes on the manufacturer of armor plate does not seem to remember the many occasions when Andy was successful in securing armed power to awe and intimidate strikers into submission. The donation of "Andy is but the gift of a hypocrite, who in the evening of life, as his sun is setting on a career of heartless greed, desires to leave behind him an impression among the people that his old stony heart yearns for world-wide fraternity. If "Andy" was sincere he would give orders that the Steel Trust, in which he is heavily interested, shall make no more "blow-hole" armor for machines of murder that float the seas. But "Andy" will issue no instructions of this character, for the old Scotchman still hungers for dividends, even though such dividends are reddened with the blood of human beings.

THE FOLLOWING EDITORIAL paragraph appeared in the Black Hills Daily Register, of the issue of December 31st:

"One of the best attended meetings of the Lead Miners' Union to have been held for many months was held last night, the opera house being packed to the doors. Vice President Mahoney and seven members of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners were present and made addresses of good cheer to the boys who have stood for their principles for the past thirteen months. The unanimous sentiment of the locked-out men was, that they would stay in the fight until a victory was won no matter how long it was in coming. A spirit of solidarity and determination prevailed the meeting that was refreshing to see. The members of the board are well pleased with the way the locked-out men are conducting themselves in the fight for the life of the entire membership of the Western Federation of Miners. The sacrifices these locked-out men of the Black Hills are making for a principle is certainly worthy of the commendation and aid of every member of organized labor in the country."

THE miner, machinist and printers are not the only organizations THE INSURGENTS of all the unions are doing some thinking and that are incubating this tribe. When we see the Manufacturers' Association executive board directly charge the Typographical Union with dynamiting the Los Angeles Times and no move made by our generals to bring libel suits in the courts, it rings our spirit lamp. Now there is a golden opportunity to pay back with interest what is coming to C. W. Post, but the blind official organ editors will not see it, so what's the use?—The Western Laborer.

The Western Laborer should run another advertisement extolling the virtues of a product that did not bear the union label. It comes with poor grace from the editor of the Western Laborer to throw any brick-bats at the editors of official organs when it is known that the Laborer stands convicted of accepting advertising matter from the Douglas Shoe Co., while that company was waging a battle against the Shoe Workers' Union.

Ghosts of the past should rise up and haunt the memory of the Laborer.

THE "COMING NATION" contains an article from the pen of Charles Edward Russell, in which he sums up the make-up of the late appointments to the Supreme Court of the United States as follows:

"Judge Lurton, known as 'Private Car' Lurton, because of favors he is alleged to have accepted from the railroad companies.

"Mr. Hughes of the Public Service Commission, killer of the two-cent fare bill and foe of the income tax.

"Judge Van der Wenter, who gave the decision for the railroads in the lemon rate case.

"Justice White, the new Chief Justice. Justice White wrote the decision in the celebrated Macon Groceries case, a decision that has probably been of greater value to the railroad companies than any other handed down in twenty years.

"Mr. Morgan must contemplate this list with great satisfaction. He must feel that business interests have nothing to fear from a court so constituted.

"But what do you suppose inspired President Taft to the choice of these men?"

THE COMMITTEE representing the Western Federation of Miners that went to the St. Louis A. F. of L. convention and applied for a charter, after having been invited to do so by various conventions during the past dozen years, only to be turned down by having their application sent back to the executive council, made a report to the membership of the W. F. of M. that cannot be said to be too enthusiastic. The committee says that it now has a better acquaintanceship with the men who have been shaping the policies of the Federation for years, and recommends that unless the A. F. of L. executive council grants the charter sought next month the application will be withdrawn and that the W. F. of M. enter into an alliance with the United Mine Workers for mutual benefit. The action of the Gompers' followers in voting against the admission of the Western miners in St. Louis is arousing considerable feeling among the coal miners. The latter, not being adepts at hair-splitting jurisdictional definitions, are unable to see why the miners of the West, after having been beseeched for years to come in only to be snubbed when they accept the invitation, see no reason why the Western men should not be in the Federation as well as they (the coal miners). Some of the state and local officers are not in the least backward in declaring that if the metalliferous miners are not wanted in the A. F. of L. then neither are the coal miners desired. This matter will be thoroughly threshed over in the Columbus convention of the U. M. W. next month, and there will be some plain utterances delivered relating to the subject. From all appearances the A. F. of L. executive council is approaching what the diplomats are accustomed to term a *casus belli*.—Cleveland Citizen.

"MOTHER EARTH" in a late issue contained the following, which is well worthy of the serious consideration of that class that works from childhood to old age for a mere existence:

"Go to the monkey, thou voter, consider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valleys where the monkeys live?"

"Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who found the forest?"

"Do they buy the cocoanuts from the great-great grand children of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?"

"Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods?"

"Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forests as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by their ancestors five hundred years ago?"

"Do they allow a smart gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?" fl fl

"Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage its affairs?"

"Do they build up a monkey city and then hand over the land and the paths and the trees, and the springs and the fruit to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while all the work was going on?"

The above interrogatories are pointed and should command the consideration of the laboring people, who have built palaces for the few while they exist in rented hovels.

The vast majority of the working class would feel insulted if a comparison was instituted between the intelligence of the monkey and the human being, who is looked upon as "the noblest work of God."

But the fact cannot be denied, but that the monkey rejects this civilization that makes masters of the few and slaves of the many.

It is to be hoped that a day will dawn, when the great mass of the people who now groan beneath the yoke of industrial despotism, will demand the freedom and independence now enjoyed by the chattering tribes of the forests.

Will He Be Impeached?

THE INJUNCTION issued by Judge Greeley Whitford of Denver has aroused considerable indignation among the laboring people of the State of Colorado. The injunction of Whitford was one of the most sweeping that was ever issued by a court. The injunction practically commanded the striking coal miners to refrain from almost everything except to breathe and get off the earth.

The mandate of Whitford absolutely shackled free speech, as the striker was emphatically denied the right to speak to strike-breakers or scabs, and prohibited from going near the railroad depots to take cog-

nizance of the vermin that was being imported by the coal barons to take the places of the striking miners. The most significant part of the judicial proceedings against the strikers was the fact, that the corporations did not file their complaints in the judicial district, where it is alleged that violations of law had been committed.

The coal barons ignored the judicial district in which the coal mines are located and brought their complaints in a judicial district, and before a judge, that are outside the jurisdiction of the strike zone.

What for?

Were the coal barons better acquainted with Whitford than the

dispenser of justice in the judicial district where the exploiters charge that law was outraged?

Did they entertain the opinion that Whitford was a "sane" and "safe" judge, and that his dictum relative to the strikers would meet with corporation sanction and approval?

The coal barons had certainly some weighty object in view, when they made application to a court that is outside the jurisdiction of their judicial district, where it is charged that strikers had jeopardized the liberty and legal rights of strike-breakers.

The character of the injunction issued by Whitford, to which no honorable American citizen could yield obedience, and the penalty which

he inflicted on 16 striking coal miners, prove beyond every question of doubt that the coal barons *knew the court* and knew that such judicial action would be taken by Whitford, as would awe and intimidate others who entertained the opinion that laboring men on strike had any rights which corporations are bound to respect.

There is now considerable agitation throughout the State relative to the impeachment of Judge Whitford, but whether organized labor of Colorado will be successful before the present legislature in removing Whitford from the bench, is a question which will be answered in the near future.

A Burlesque

THE FOLLOWING appeared in a press dispatch sent out from Chicago:

"My country thou shalt be,
Sweet land of liberty,
When justice reigns;
None shall know want or care,
Earth's bounties all shall share,
Rejoicing everywhere,
O, blessed land."

"Chicago, Jan. 2.—This is the Socialist version of the national anthem:

"Now, children, I want you to sing those verses just as nicely as you possibly can," said Miss Frances Lloyd, director of settlement work for the First Ward branch of the Socialist party. "Now, altogether—"

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee we—

"No, no, no!" interrupted Miss Lloyd. "Not the verses you learned at school—I mean the ones we are trying to teach you. Now, once more—"

But the children, numbering over 100, who had gathered at the First Ward Socialist headquarters for a New Year party, persisted in

singing the fact that the country belongs to them, despite Socialist doctrines to the contrary."

There was probably a time when the children of this country might appropriately sing "My Country, 'tis of Thee," but that time passed away, when the class of privilege obtained an absolute monopoly on the means of life. Singing, "My Country, 'tis of Thee" by the child whose father is jobless and who is searching for a master in order that he may be a slave, sounds not only ludicrous, but is a heartless burlesque on the tragedies of poverty.

The disinherited have no country and enjoy no liberty, that is in conflict with a soulless profit system. The thousands of children in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, whom the press reported as being underfed through the poverty of parents, cannot be expected to sing "My Country, 'tis of Thee" with that fervor and enthusiasm desired by the patriots who wave the flag, in order that they may delude the working class and impress upon the thoughtless, that beneath the starry banner of a so-called republic, men are free and "equal before the law."

The brutal conditions that have been created by capitalism, are dispelling the delusion that has made the brawn and bone of a nation shoulder the rifle and rush to the fields of battle. The man *without a bank account* is beginning to realize that *he is without a country*, and the child of such a man, will little longer sing a national anthem that is but a mockery on the destitution of millions, whose miserable existence is loaded with more agonies and heart pangs than a thousand deaths.

A Significant Editorial

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, in a recent issue, had the following significant editorial, under the caption, "The Greed of Steel":

"Closing down steel mills, from sheer greed or wantonness, is a crime against humanity. The injury falls with almost fatal force upon tens of thousands of workmen—some of them none too steady or provident—who, being expelled from their daily labor, gravitate inevitably to idleness and dissipation. What it means to the families of such as these is a tragedy so deep that it may not be portrayed in words; hunger, homelessness, and the desperate throwing away of young lives in sin—these are hints of its darkness.

"And all for what objects?

"The steel magnates could sell their rails and other product readily, at a reduced price. That price could still be large enough to afford profit. Charles M. Schwab has said that we can manufacture rails at \$12 the ton. Carnegie says that we no longer need a tariff, since American rolling mills can compete with the world in a free-trade market. Yet the combine—which now includes the awesome trust and the subjugated so-called 'independents'—refuses to reduce its price for rails in the domestic market to less than \$28 the ton. It sells a better rail to foreign buyers at \$22. To American lines the brittle rail—risking American lives—at \$28; to the Canadian and Oriental lines, the sound rail at \$22.

"But they do not want either to keep their mills running or to reduce the price. To sell at \$22 would be a confession that the tariff is unnecessary. To have their works in full operation, would afford conclusive argument to congress for a revision of the steel schedule.

"So they decline the chance to sell at honest prices. And so they discharge their men by regiments and armies.

"And the ruined homes of the steel workers pay the price of this

greed and cruelty now. The nation will pay a still larger price in the day of reckoning."

The News, in the above editorial, admits the heartlessness of the murderous system that places a higher value on profit than on human flesh. The News proclaims that "closing down steel mills, from sheer greed or wantonness, is a crime against humanity." But while the News issues such an editorial proclamation against the greed of the Steel Trust and charges the trust with a "crime against humanity" for closing down its plants and throwing regiments of idle men on the labor market, yet, the News must admit that the trust *owns* these plants, and *owning* the plants, the trust has certainly the *legal right* to close such plants whenever the officials of the trust deem it expedient.

If the trust has the *legal right* to close down their plants, then, in the eyes of the law, the trust has committed *no crime*.

If the trust in closing down its plants has added tens of thousands of unemployed to the ever-increasing idle army, and by thus doing committed a "crime against humanity," then, under what legal pretext can *humanity* enter the courts to force the trust to continue operations?

The News can see the heartlessness of this trust in closing down its plants and bringing poverty and want upon countless thousands, but the News, like hundreds of other daily journals, does not seem to see the brutality of the soulless system that makes it possible for a trust to exercise such far-reaching power as to impoverish an army of people and bring desolation and suffering upon a number of communities.

The time is rapidly approaching, when even great metropolitan journals can no longer remain blind to *cause* while denouncing *effect*. The time is coming when the press of a nation will be forced to recognize the fact that the only *remedy* than can give permanent relief to the masses of the people is the complete overthrow and abolition of the capitalist system. The collective ownership of natural resources and machines of production and distribution, must be accepted, ere *humanity* can enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Conspiring Against Labor

IT IS A SOURCE of great gratification to be able to state that Canada has not surrendered the political refugee, Savvo Fedorenko, to the minions of the Czar, and that he is now a free man. Hence, we may say, the despot can no longer expect to snatch his victims when they

take refuge on the American Continent, and the recent reports that have been circulated through the press relative to the conditions that obtain in that benighted land ought to place the "land of the bear" in the same category as Cannibal Islands. This struggle to obtain the

freedom of Fedorenko has cost a deal of money and energy, but it is well spent, because of the principle involved.—District Ledger.

The laboring people of Canada and the United States, who stand under the banner of organized labor, and the men and women who have faith in the principles of Socialism, are practically the only people who are advocates and defenders of human liberty. The capitalists of America and Canada are doing everything within their power to control the functions of government of both countries, so that every victim of tyranny who takes refuge on this continent will be arrested. Knowing that labor will use the sinews of war for the release and freedom of men and women, who are visited with the wrath and vengeance of crowned royalty.

The capitalists realize that as labor on this continent becomes interested in the liberty of the rebels of the Old World, who protest against monarchial despotism, that the treasury of the labor movement

will be more or less depleted through providing such victims with the necessary legal defense to save them from imprisonment or death.

The magnates of wealth and the enemies of unionism, entertain the hope that with strikes and lock-outs, with injunctions and military brutality, with the arrests of foreign rebels who flee to this continent protesting against wrong and injustice and with all the conspiracies hatched by capitalism to destroy organized labor, that a day will be ushered in when laboring humanity will haul down the flag of unionism and surrender to the dictums of heartless exploiters. But the enemies of organized labor will be miserably disappointed, for the dauntless spirit that has lived and struggled for years to unite the working class against economic slavery, will continue to give battle to industrial oppression until the sunlight of freedom will bathe the earth with the splendor of a civilization that shall know no tyrant and no slave. fill

Deception and Unlawful Force in Procuring Employes

AN ACT prohibiting the use of deception, misrepresentation, false advertising and false pretenses and unlawful force in the procuring of employes to work in any department of labor in this State and fixing penalties, criminal and civil, for violation:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, company, corporation, society, association or organization of any kind doing business in this State, by himself, themselves, his, its or their agents or attorneys, to induce, influence, persuade or engage workmen to change from one place to another in this State, or to bring workmen of any class or calling into this State to work in any of the departments of labor in this State, through or by means of false or deceptive representations, false advertising or false pretenses concerning the kind and character of the work to be done, or amount and character of the compensation to be paid for such work, or the sanitary or other conditions of the employment, or as to the existence or non-existence of a strike or other trouble pending between employer and employes at the time of or prior to such engagement. Failure to state in any advertisement, proposal or contract for the employment of workmen that there is a strike, lock-out or other labor troubles at the place of the proposed employment, when in fact such strike, lock-out or other labor trouble then actually exists at such place, shall be deemed as false advertisement and misrepresentation for the purposes of this act.

Section 2. Any person or persons, company, corporation, society, association or organization of any kind doing business in this State, as well as his, their or its agents, attorneys, servants or associates, found guilty of violating Section 1 of this act, or any part thereof, shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000.00 or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both, where the defendant or defendants is or are a natural person or persons.

Section 3. Any person or persons who shall, in this or another State, hire, aid, abet or assist in hiring, through agencies or otherwise, persons to guard with arms or deadly weapons of any kind other persons or property in this State, or any person or persons who shall come into this State armed with deadly weapons of any kind for any such purpose, without a permit in writing from the Governor of this State, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years:

Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to interfere with the right of any person, persons, or company, corporation, society, association or organization in guarding or protecting their private property or private interests as is now provided by law; but this act shall be construed only to apply in cases where workmen are brought into this State, or induced to go from one place to another in this State, by any false pretenses, false advertising or deceptive representations, or brought into this State under arms, or removed from one place to another in this State under arms.

Section 4. Any workman of this State, or any workman of another State, who has or shall be influenced, induced or persuaded to engage with any persons mentioned in Section 1 of this act, through or by means of any of the things therein prohibited, each of such workmen shall have a right of action for recovery of all damages that each such workman has sustained in consequence of the false pretenses used to induce him to change his place of employment, against any person or persons, corporation, companies or associations directly or indirectly causing such damages; and, in addition to all actual damages such workman may have sustained shall be entitled to recover such reasonable attorney's fees as the court shall fix to be taxed as costs in any judgment recovered.

The above law is the law of the State of Illinois governing employers of labor in the case of strikes or lock-outs. This law in the State of Illinois was of valuable assistance to the United Mine Workers in their late strike with the coal barons.

The coal corporations of the State of Illinois are now using all their power and influence to have this law repealed, but the united power of the labor movement of the State of Illinois will be used to combat the mine operators in their scheme to wipe this measure off the statute books.

Prominent members of organized labor in the State of Colorado and other states, are lining up as legislative committees for the purpose of convincing the law-makers who are now about to meet in legislative session, that the law of Illinois is badly needed in other states, in order that the working class may be protected from the treachery and misrepresentation of the hired agents of corporations who feel no scruple in indulging in every species of falsehood to lure laboring men to places where strikes and lock-outs exist, and then use coercion and intimidation to hold the men who have been imposed upon, practically forcing them to become strike-breakers.

The Executive Board of the W. F. M. Condemns Judge Whitford

Denver, Colorado, January 5, 1911.

WHEREAS, One, Judge Greeley W. Whitford, of Denver, Colorado, at the dictum, apparently of the coal corporation of the northern coal fields of Colorado, issued an injunction against the striking coal miners; and

WHEREAS, The injunction issued from the court of Whitford was a mandate that stripped the striking miners of almost every legal right and constitutional liberty that belongs to American citizenship; and

WHEREAS, Through said injunction, sixteen members of the United Mine Workers of America have been found guilty of contempt of court through manufactured testimony furnished by the coal corporations; and

WHEREAS, These sixteen members of the United Mine Workers of America have been sentenced to jail for a period of one year by the said Whitford to satiate the vengeance of coal barons who are in a con-

spiracy to crush unionism in the coal fields of Colorado; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the members of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, in session in Denver, Colorado, that we not only denounce this dehumanized sentence imposed by Whitford upon members of organized labor battling for justice, but that we enter our most emphatic condemnation of the action and conduct of a court which seems to be controlled by a combination of exploiters whose *will* seems to be *law* to the weakling who has, in our opinion, become a disgrace to the judiciary of the State; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon organized labor throughout the State of Colorado to take immediate action in bringing impeachment proceedings before the members of the legislature now in session, in order that a judge, who appears to us to be a recreant to honor and a traitor to the principles of human liberty, may no longer sit beneath the dome of the "Temple of Justice."

W. F. M. Santa Claus for 1,000 Children in the Black Hills

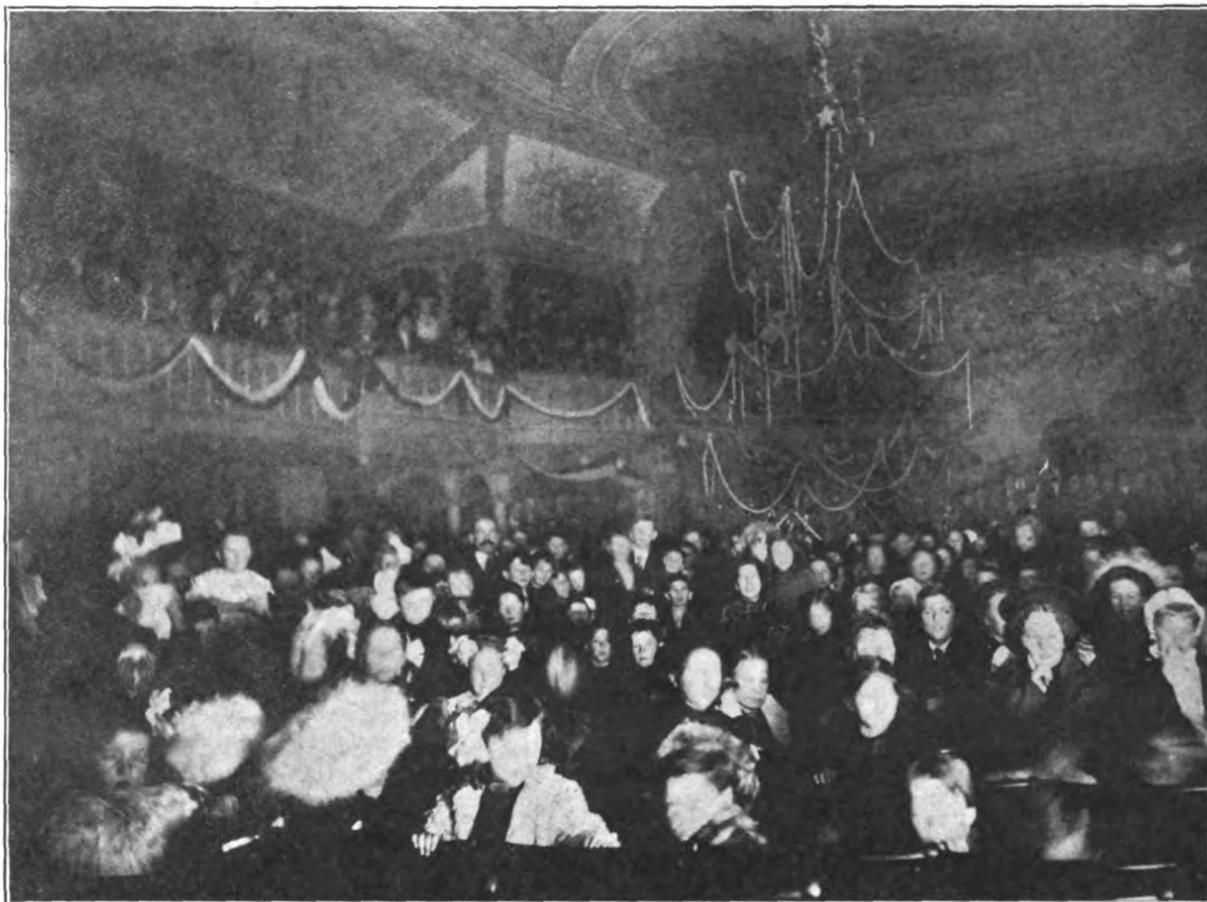
By EMMA F. LANGDON.

IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, Rossland, B. C., Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 1. to the W. F. M., began the distribution of circular letters among the locals of the Federation calling the attention of the membership to the fact that in the Black Hills (S. D.) there were a number of children, who, on account of their fathers being locked-out by the Homestake Mining Co., Nov. 24, 1909, would not have anything to spend to celebrate the greatest of all holidays—Christmas Day—the birthday of the Lowly Nazarine, the Great Carpenter, who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven" and "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

The little children that the Ladies' Auxiliary and the membership undertook to provide for, and did it so nobly, are the offspring of the men who at one time risked their very lives to save the gold-laden Homestake mine from destruction by a disastrous fire. It has not been many years since that date, and yet, there has been a marvelous change in the situation in South Dakota since then. At that time the management praised the members of the Federation for their heroic work, but later, in 1909, these same men were requested to renounce their constitutional rights, liberties for which their forefathers had fought and given their lives to establish in the United States of America, and told to renounce the right to belong to the fraternal organization of their choice or surrender the opportunity of honestly earning their daily bread. Many

wrought by the tyrannical managers of the Hearst estate in their efforts to crush the spirit of unionism. All of the destitution, wrecked homes, which has resulted in severe privations which has never been known in the Black Hills before, has been solely caused by a conscienceless management of the company in their insane desire to crush organized labor. But the hearty response that the letters sent out by the noble women of the Rossland Auxiliary received demonstrated the fact that while the members of the Western Federation may be having a hard struggle to maintain the guaranteed rights of American citizens in South Dakota, at least they have the hearty moral and financial support of the membership of this grand organization for themselves and their little families.

I was in Butte, Mont., very busy with my work for the Miners' Magazine, when I received a telegram from the president of the Federation instructing me to report to headquarters as early as possible to accompany a representative of the Rossland Auxiliary to South Dakota to arrange for the Christmas celebration. I hurried to Denver, but upon my arrival found that the president had received a telegram stating that it would be impossible for the Rossland Auxiliary to send a representative and asking him to appoint someone to take charge of the festivities. I was appointed to assist with the work, and while I appreciated the honor bestowed and the privilege of being appointed to



Christmas Celebration at Lead City, S. D.

of these men had been members of the Western Federation for many years, but because they would not sign away that right, they were locked out by the Homestake Mining Co.

They did not ask the company for shorter hours or a higher wage, or any change of conditions, but for no other reason than because some that had remained aloof from the organization in the past joined the folds of the Lead City Miners' Union they were discriminated against in a most heartless manner. And as we pass along it may be mentioned that one of the principal stockholders of this famous mine is Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, noted as a philanthropist, and the mother of William Randolph Hearst, who for a number of years has posed as a friend of organized labor and deceived many people who believed him to be sincere. As everyone knows, he owns a number of newspapers. Mrs. Hearst, so it is said, in the Black Hills, at one time never neglected the happiness or welfare of the children in the community where the family had made their fortune, but when the lust for dividends to finance the political ambitions of the once-famous son, Wm. R. Hearst, were placed in the scales with the love of children and their happiness, there was no chance for simple justice against capitalistic greed, and the result of it all was that Mrs. Hearst has remained silent while her managers have helped to crush the liberty, freedom and happiness of the fathers of these same children that she has claimed for a number of years to love and even established what is known as "A Mothers' Union," which is a kindergarten. These same men that are locked out today, and have been for thirteen months, have delved in the bowels of the earth for the Hearst estate, and through their faithful labor, the Hearst estate has been able to accumulate millions. I believe if Mrs. Hearst could have looked into the honest little faces of these children during the Christmas festivities that she would have blushed with shame at the sad havoc

represent Santa Claus for such a host of children, yet, I realized that it was no small task and that it would be a very difficult problem to make *everyone happy*.

I had but a short time in Denver, but during that time the officials at headquarters ordered 715 Christmas candy sacks or stockings made. We realized that they could be made quicker, cheaper and better in Denver, and best of all, by the United Garment Workers of America. It was reported that there were about 700 children in the four principal mining camps of the Black Hills, comprising Lead City, Central City, Deadwood and Terry. The Christmas stockings were made of a good grade of pink and white tartan.

I left Denver Friday, Dec. 16, and arrived in Lead City at 1:50 p. m., the 17th. A special meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the W. F. M., at Central City, had been arranged by wire for Saturday evening, and after that, meetings came thick and fast until Tuesday afternoon, when a meeting of every local and auxiliary had been held and committees appointed to assist with the work of the grand celebration that was so soon to follow. The Central City Auxiliary is affiliated with the W. F. M. In Deadwood and Lead City there are splendid organizations of women, but composed of the relatives of the union men of various crafts—majority are men of the mines—but they are not chartered by the W. F. M. They are doing the same noble work as the other women's organizations. The work of decorating halls, arranging programs and the artistic arrangement of Christmas trees I left to the various committees appointed for that purpose, also the filling of the Christmas bags, after all was in readiness, and various little arrangements to delight the little folks of South Dakota.

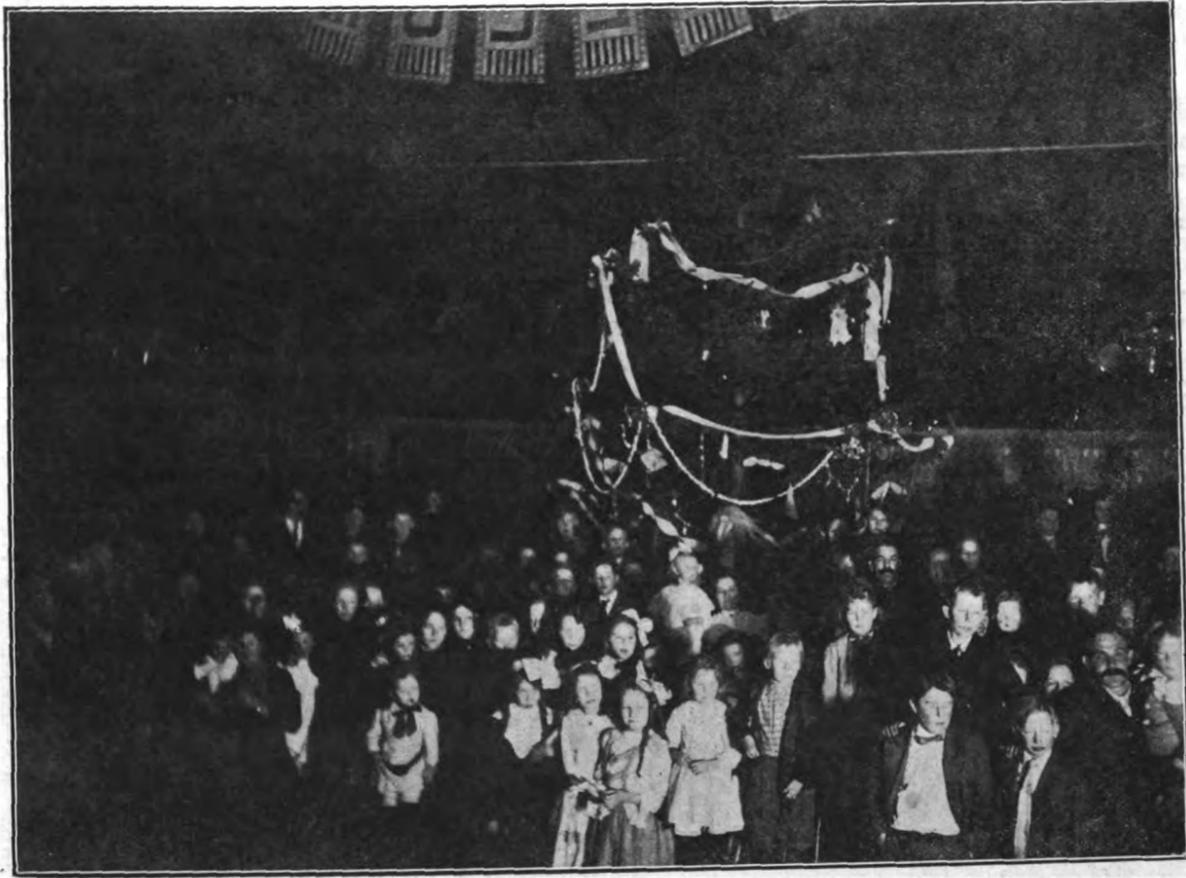
I was greatly surprised to find so many children of locked-out miners in the Black Hills, and soon found that instead of 700 as first

reported that the list would easily reach 1,000, so it was necessary to order Santa to make about 300 extra Christmas stockings.

The buying of supplies, managing of the numerous details with so very few days to do the work in, is a bigger task than anyone can conceive of until they once endeavor to do so successfully, for at this season everyone is busy, thousands of little matters that took a great deal of time had to be arranged, and buying 600 pounds of candy, nuts and

gram, consisting of musical selections and recitations, was rendered—then old Santa, all covered with snow and his sleigh bells jingling, appeared and distributed the candies and goodies that had been provided. Pictures were taken of the happy throng, and after the little people were tired of their fun the older folks enjoyed dancing the remainder of the evening.

Christmas eve both Deadwood and Terry held their celebrations.



Christmas Celebration at Central City, S. D.

over a thousand oranges and numerous boxes of apples and bunches of bananas, and such like "goodies" that both please and give the little folks indigestion, is not so easy as it sounds when one reads of it, for camps the size of those in South Dakota do not carry a surplus above their regular trade of such large quantities as we needed to supply the wants of old Santa in such a hurry. We used peanuts faster than they could be roasted and pop-corn faster than it could be freshly popped.

Lead City being last on the program, holding their entertainment and Christmas tree Sunday, Dec. 25. Deadwood local is the smallest of the four towns, but when the candy bags were ready there were 63 children enrolled. Both Deadwood and Terry did themselves proud in their fine programs, and the Santa Claus at Terry was one of the jolliest of old fellows—he was a perfect delight because he was so original and very good-natured and kept the hall in an uproar of laughter with his many



Christmas Celebration at Deadwood, S. D.

Four Christmas trees were arranged, Central City being the first on the program, with about 200 little folks to be provided a good time. They held their celebration Friday, Dec. 23, on account of the fact that all of the churches had arranged programs and Christmas trees for Christmas eve and many of the children wished to attend the church entertainments. Central City has a fine opera house, which is owned by the Miners' Union, and it was filled to its fullest capacity. A fine pro-

gram, consisting of musical selections and recitations, was rendered—then old Santa, all covered with snow and his sleigh bells jingling, appeared and distributed the candies and goodies that had been provided. Pictures were taken of the happy throng, and after the little people were tired of their fun the older folks enjoyed dancing the remainder of the evening.

Christmas eve both Deadwood and Terry held their celebrations. Lead City was the last on the program, but not the least by any means, and one of the largest crowds that ever gathered in the Miners' Union Opera House was present, composed of the children and their parents, Christmas night, and remained for about three hours while a splendid program was rendered that would have given credit to pro-

fessional musicians and elcutionists, and all of the actors were under the age of twelve. Flashlight pictures were made of the gathering, and much credit is due to the youngsters for being so well-behaved and quiet during the long program of the evening. After the rendition of the well-prepared program old Santa arrived—and he was a great big fellow—and distributed the sacks of goodies that were piled up under the trees and all around.

None of the sacks, by actual measurement, were less than 8x20 in size and none contained less than one-half pound of the finest candy and the same amount of the best quality of nuts, an apple, an orange and a banana and then filled to the very brim with fancy cookies, popcorn, peanuts and raisins. Not any of the sacks weighed less than 2½ pounds and some over 3 pounds—varied by the size of the apple or orange contained therein. There are no records to show that Santa Claus ever before was burdened with such heavy sacks, or that he ever took such an enormous amount of goodies into any community, and the materials was the best—he paid 50 cents per dozen for oranges, and in the candy line, chocolates, caramels and all of the finest qualities were purchased. The opera house made beautiful pictures with their draperies of red and white bunting intermingled with wreathes of holly and festoons of mistletoe. Nothing was left undone that could be accomplished in the small space of time to please the children. The trees were all queens of the fir tribe, and what is true of Lead City is true of the other three towns, Deadwood, Central City and Terry, and the one in Lead was a beauty, perfect in shape and artistically decorated by all kinds of pretty things appropriate to the occasion. It measured 26 feet in height and only lacked a few inches of reaching the ceiling of the opera house. Thickly strung along the branches were numberless electric lights, which were wired and specially arranged by the expert electrician of the Black Hills, Tom Gorman, who so kindly donated his

count of diphtheria and scarlet fever were cared for where it was possible to secure the names and addresses, but in the distribution of the money left the course decided upon was to confine it to the children of the miners dependent upon the money distributed by the W. F. M. for relief.

To have done the work to my own satisfaction it would have required at least three weeks to plan all the various entertainments, and with more time I could have accomplished many things to delight the little hearts, but I assure the reader that it is no small task to entertain a thousand children, divided into four entertainments, which follow each other in rapid succession, and with less than one week to arrange all the details, and thousands of annoyances and disappointments occur to delay the work, which is necessarily all too hurried.

It was with some difficulty that I secured flashlight photos of the great bunch of "Kiddies." In Central City there were by actual count 180 present; Deadwood, 63; Terry, 195, and in Lead City about 600. The photos, which appear with this article, were a great disappointment to me, as they do not give anyone an adequate idea of the enormous crowd, and in order to get a flashlight picture it was necessary to turn off the electric lights on the tree and thus spoil the beauty of the decorations. This is greatly to be regretted, for I never saw more beautifully lighted or decorated trees.

The children of the Black Hills are loud in their praise of their Christmas festivities, and as far as I know at this time, no one was overlooked and no one dissatisfied, and if there is anyone that has not been properly provided for they have but to make it known, for a special amount was reserved to provide for anyone who was overlooked in the hurry.

If the Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 1, of Rosslund, B. C., that originated the idea, and the members of the W. F. M. who so nobly and generously



Christmas Celebration at Terry, S. D.

services. Near the top of the tree was a magnificent electric star, used to represent the Star of Bethlehem, the use of which was donated by the Deadwood Order of Elks for this special occasion. Central City's tree was also lighted by electricity, but Deadwood and Terry preferred the grand old-fashioned way and used the candles in fancy holders, and they were all so beautiful that it would be hard to decide which was the nicest. But Lead and Central could not have used candles, as it is against the laws of the city. The trees were all loaded with tinsel, fancy trimmings of the most expensive quality and the ladies also industriously strung hundreds of yards of pop-corn and cranberries, which greatly added to the beauty of the decorative effect.

There were but a few days to do shopping, and it was difficult to procure desirable toys in such large quantities and the prices were beyond reason, and not only that, but many of the toy shops in Lead had signed up with the Homestake Mining Co., as against organized labor, so by a unanimous vote of all the local unions and auxiliaries it was decided not to attempt to buy toys to please the children of all sexes and ages, but to give them a nice entertainment and a nice sack of goodies, and then to equally divide the amount of cash left after all bills were paid among the children to do with as they pleased. Acting upon this plan, immediately after Christmas a bright silver dollar was put into the little hands of all children who were large enough to call and receive it, and there was no age limit—every child of a miner who was drawing relief, from a tiny infant to a girl 19 years of age, was enrolled upon the list and the mother or father signed a receipt for those who were in school or so unfortunate as to be ill or too tiny to apply. In distributing the candy sacks at the Christmas tree no child, irrespective of whether its parents were effected by the lock-out or not, was turned away emptyhanded, and those who were quarantined on ac-

counted to their appeal for funds, could have seen the several joyous gatherings and the many hearts they made happy at Yuletide they would feel they were amply rewarded for their generosity. The children and the members kindly referred to me as the W. F. M. Santa Claus, and while I appreciated the title and realize that to have the privilege of representing the organization on such a splendid mission, is a never-to-be-forgotten honor, and while it is true that I gave up spending the holidays with my own child and friends after being absent from home since August, yet I can truthfully say that playing at being Santa Claus for the Federation in the Black Hills was by far the best Christmas I have ever spent. I reached home during New Year's day. I realize that the REAL Santa on this great occasion are the men of the mines, who are every day lowered in buckets and cages to the bowels of the earth, who so generously contributed the dollars that made so many hearts and hearths happy, so while I appreciate the privilege of being on the ground, yet gladly I place all the honor where it properly belongs—the membership of the Federation—they did a great and noble act.

The locked-out miners of South Dakota are more determined than ever to win the fight for the right to join a labor organization, and declare that they will never compromise. I can assure the membership that as long as they give these brave men of the hills their moral and financial support they will remain in the forefront of the battle, as they swear they will never surrender their rights as citizens to the Homestake Mining Co., and knowing the splendid material of which the members are made, I know they will be loyal to their fellows until Gabriel blows his trumpet. Success to the loyal men of the Black Hills and a happy and prosperous New Year to them and their families.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of C. R. Lewis (Doc.) about 55 years old, heavy black mustache, square shoulders, last seen by his brother, Archie, in Salt Lake City, July 24, 1910. Said he was going to Pioche, Nevada. Had a withdrawal card from Silver City Union. Please communicate with his brother, Archie Lewis, Twin Buttes, Arizona.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted concerning Charles Schoenberger, age 48, height about 5 feet 9 inches, who left Kaslo, British Columbia, in fall of 1905. Afterwards heard from at Manhattan, Tonopah, and last at Goldfield, Nev., in May, 1907. Member of Local, 220, W. F. of M. at Goldfield, Dec. 1906 to Aug., 1907, joining by transfer from Phoenix, B. C. Please send any information concerning his whereabouts since May, 1907, to his brother, August Schoenberger, Ashland, Pa.

EXPRESS THEIR THANKS.

Terry, (Black Hills) South Dakota, Dec. 28th, 1910.
We the members of Terry Peak Miners' Union, No. 5, W. F. M., in regular meeting by unanimous vote, decided to take this means, through the columns of the Miners' Magazine, to thank one and all who have sent donations or in any way helped to make Christmas, just past, for our children, one of the happiest in the history of their lives. To say the least they had a jolly time, which will long live in the memory of every one of them. We desire to especially thank the Rosslund Ladies' Auxilliary, No. 1, B. C., for conceiving the idea of providing a merry Xmas for our children in the manner it was. Also Mrs. E. F. Langdon, who displayed excellent judgment and executive ability in carrying out the plans in the distribution of same to the satisfaction of all.

Signed JOE RICHARDS,
President.

(Seal.)

J. C. MAY,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO LABOR.

As our attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that the agents of the Marx & Hass Clothing Co. have been circulating rumors to retail clothing merchants and union men in various localities to the effect that their fight against the United Garment Workers' unions had been settled, we wish to warn all retail dealers and union men to be on their guard and pay no attention to the misinformation that the firm's agents are circulating.

The trouble is still on. We are in a better position today than ever before and more determined to fight this battle to a successful conclusion than we were at any other time. Organized labor can rest assured that we will keep up this fight until we regain our rights, namely: the right of organization and recognition of our union. Our slogan will always be, "Keep up the fight until we win."

In conclusion, we again thank the clothing dealers and union men for their liberal support and ask them not to accept any statement of a settlement as correct until officially notified by our district council.

Fraternally,

(Seal.) OTTO KAEMMERER,
President District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America, St. Louis, Mo.

RESOLUTIONS OF GRATITUDE.

Lead, S. D., January 5, 1911.

At the last meeting of the Lead City Miners' Union the following resolution was unanimously passed, and ordered printed in the Miners' Magazine:

Whereas, The membership of the Ladies' Auxilliary No. 1, of Rosslund, B. C., in great magnanimity, conceived the idea of a Christmas tree and celebration for the children of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills that the rejoicing among others might also be a season of gladness with them; and,

Whereas, Through the efforts of the Ladies' Auxilliary No. 1, W. F. of M., in connection with the various locals of the W. F. M. and its officers at Denver, Colo., the task was a success, exceeding the anticipations of the most sanguine; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Lead City Miners' Union No. 2, W. F. of M., in behalf of our children, extend to the Ladies' Auxilliary No. 1, W. F. of M., their sincere and hearty thanks for the many good things their kind and generous forethought made possible; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to all the unions and individuals who contributed so generously and nobly to the fund for the pleasure of our little ones our unspeakable gratitude and prayers, hoping that such an experience as we have had, and are still having here, may never come to you or yours.

RICHARD BUNNEY,
FRANK HEITLER,
Q. J. RYAN,
Committee.

STAY AWAY FROM WHITCOMB AND ZORTMAN.

Zortman, Mont. Dec. 25th, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As the Ruby Gulch Mining Co., of Whitcomb and Zortman, are hiring miners through the employment agencies in Butte and Helena, and sending them in here, I believe the boys should know what they are going up against when they come here, and I think the best way to reach them is through the Miners' Magazine, therefore I ask you to please print this as soon as possible. In the first place we have lots of first class miners here, out of employment simply because the mine is not safe, and experienced miners will not work in them unless they are broke, and then only long enough to get enough money to get to some other camp on, consequently they are short of miners and will be until the mine is timbered so that it will be safe to work in. At present hardly a day passes that does not send a man or two to the hospital. The whole trouble is that the company is composed of stockmen who know nothing about mining, the superintendent knows little more. The mine boss is a thick-headed German trying to make a reputation for himself, and by using as little timber as he can. All he cares about is to get the rock to the mill. He does not furnish the men timber enough to properly timber the stopes to keep them safe, consequently, the ground keeps working and sliding, and a man is taking big chances to work in a place like that, and few will do it unless they are very hard up for the necessities of life. This place is fifty miles from the railroad and once a man gets in here he generally stays awhile. The wages for miners are \$3.50 per day, board is \$1 a day, and

you can rent a cabin with a bunk in it for \$10 per month, and the company sells you wood at \$8 per cord, which means an average of about \$44 per month for board and lodging. The employment agents tell the men that they can get furnished cabins. The only thing furnished in a cabin here is a bunk and sometimes a mattress and stove.

We have one store and one saloon here within three hundred yards of the mill, and you pay for what you get.

Respectfully,

F. SZYMOUNSKE,
Financial Secretary No. 190.

(Seal.)

REPORT OF TANNER.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 6, 1911.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

During the month of December I visited Wonder. I arrived at Seven Troughs and Austin in District 1. Later in the month visiting Leeds, Terry and Ceneray City, in South Dakota with the other members of the board.

I found things in rather bad shape in Fairview, as it is a one man's camp, and the company seems to be carrying on a veiled campaign of discrimination against union men, especially Socialists.

There is only one mine of any importance in the district and it is owned by the Wingfield interests.

At Wonder, about twenty miles from Fairview, in another range of mountains, the industry is showing signs of improvement and quite a few men are engaged in the erection of a mill. The properties at Wonder are controlled by San Francisco capitalists and no apparent discrimination is practiced. With the re-organization of the Wonder union the companies voluntarily raised the wages of their men working on surface from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. In the event the miners make good at Wonder, I look to see a strong local built up there as a group of active union men have collected there.

From Wonder I went into Seven Troughs, the headquarters of the Vernon Miners' Union. Considerable complaint had come from this local regarding the payment of assessments. After a somewhat extended discussion of the situation in the Black Hills, they seemed quick willing to acknowledge their mistake, and when I left there they apparently were willing to do all in their power to rectify it.

If the members of the Federation could all personally visit the Black Hills as I have done I am sure there would be no complaint from any members regarding the payment of an assessment to aid men who are struggling as the men in the Black Hills are struggling for the right to organize. At Austin I found the industrial situation improving. About one hundred and fifty men working in the camp with good prospects of getting them all in the organization in a short time. With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. TANNER.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS TO W. F. M.

Collinsville, Ill., Dec. 31, 1910.

Mr. T. J. Ryan, Lead, So. Dakota.

DEAR SIR—Please find enclosed check for \$65.00, amount donated by Local No. 848, United Mine Workers of America, Collinsville, Illinois, to the Christmas Fund for the children of the locked-out miners in Lead, South Dakota. Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. LESCKERA, Recording Secretary.

801 N. Center St.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, Dec. 31, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$25.00 as a donation from Bingham Miners' Union No. 67, W. F. M., Bingham Canyon, Utah, for the Christmas fund of the children of our locked out brothers in South Dakota. Fraternally yours,

E. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

Jamestown, Calif., Dec. 22, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother—I am enclosing \$10.00 for the benefit of the children in the Black Hills. This is a donation from the miners of Jamestown and Stent, California, members of Tuolumne Miners' Union No. 73, W. F. M. Fraternally yours,

ROY CAMERON,
Ex. Board Member Dist. No. 2, W. F. M.

Phoenix, B. C., January 3, 1911.

Mr. E. Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You will please find enclosed a postoffice money order for \$5.50, being the amount collected in excess of what was forwarded to you on collections for the children of Lead, S. D. I didn't get squared up with the collectors until recently, hence the delay. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. A. WHITE.

Secretary Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, W. F. M.

CAMERON REPLIES TO "A WORKING MAN."

Jamestown, Cal., December 22, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In looking over the magazine for Dec. 15th, I find an article written by "A Workingman," commenting on a report by myself. It strikes me as rather strange that a man who is capable of writing an article of that length has not the ability to sign his name to the same. The article is interesting and is worthy of an answer.

The writer says, "If the Western Federation of Miners secured the eight hour law, which I am not disputing, it is up to the general organization to enforce this law." Even after reading this piece of logic by "A Workingman" I am of the opinion that it is up to the governor of the state to enforce the laws of the state. The W. F. M. takes no oath to enforce the laws of California. I can assure the writer that I will do all in my power to see that the law is enforced, but at the present time I think money can be expended in a better way, to see that it is enforced where the men are paying their share to better conditions than in unorganized camps.

He goes on to state that the law is being violated right under the nose of Brother Cameron. I want to call the writer's attention to the fact, that although my report was sent in from Angels' Camp, it was not on conditions as they are at Angels nor did it in any way concern the mother lode. This district will be covered in a later report.

Then again, "Engineers in this camp (Copperopolis) work twelve hours for \$3 and topmen work nine hours for \$2.50. One of the engineers told the writer that the paid secretary and representative of the local union referred to, told him (the engineer) that the law did not apply to engineers and topmen."

The engineers in Angels Camp and topmen as well are working eight hours and secured it through organization. "A Workingman" fails to tell the membership that when accosted by the superintendent one of the engineers to whom he refers, told the superintendent that the prevailing wages were \$3 for twelve hours. The superintendent, out of kindness of heart, is giving these men \$2.25 for twelve hours to be exact.

The writer next proceeds to give his interpretation of the eight-hour law. "A Workingman" is not in the legislature making laws, nor is he in the governor's chair enforcing them. Furthermore "A Workingman is not

on the Supreme Court interpreting the law. While I wish that the writer's interpretation was correct in every detail, I would suggest that he procure a copy of the law, also the courts interpretation of it. After doing this he will be in a position to judge whether or not the paid secretary, referred to, was right or not.

There has never been an effort made to organize the "tunnel stiff." The writer is either ignorant of the fact that the W. F. of M. have had and has at present organizers making an effort in this line of work or wilfully lying.

The writer next says that he worked in a railroad tunnel and came in contact with men who are waiting for the day when some one will come to organize them. With all this outburst of words "A Workingman" does not say where this place is that the men are just dying to be organized. A man who can write as well as "A Workingman" should have known enough to write to the headquarters of W. F. M. and make application for an organizer to be sent there. Then at least, we should know where this place is.

The writer's reference to the "scabby A. F. of L." is wholly unwarranted. There are as good and true union men in the A. F. of L. as in any labor organization. If the money of the A. F. of L. isn't "scabby" then their society should not be.

As to "A Workingman's" opinion of organizers, I must say that he does not give organizers their just due. This man had a chance to gain more glory and something of a reputation by organizing a local, where men were dying to be organized than by bursting into print. He should apply to some organization for a job as professional adviser.

Secretary Reed has done more to help organize Copperopolis than this man will do by howling about the engineers and topmen.

Yours fraternally,

ROY CAMERON.

RESOLUTIONS IN BEHALF OF WARREN.

Silverton, Colo., Dec. 17th, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 26, W. F. M.:

We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions on the Fred D. Warren case, beg leave to report as follows:

Whereas: It is our unbiased judgment, after a careful and impartial examination of the proceedings, that the United States government, in its relentless persecution and final incarceration in a federal penitentiary of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, has unmistakably demonstrated to the satisfaction of all intelligent observers, its absolute domination by the monied interests of the country; and removed all doubts as to the complete subordination of the federal judiciary to the will and dictation of our industrial masters, and

Whereas: The malignant class-prejudice displayed and the venomous antipathy manifested toward the workers in the sentence of Warren, exposes in naked infamy the deep-rooted determination of a commercial plutocracy to maintain its own supremacy at all costs and accomplish the complete and perpetual subjugation of the workers; and,

Whereas: A review of the government's decision in the Warren case, as compared with the same in the Moyer vs. Colorado case, discloses a damnable conspiracy to establish the untenable precedent that our industrial pirates may at will violate with impunity the most sacred constitutional statute without danger of serious molestation, while the workers can, at the command of any captain of industry, be deprived of every guarantee of personal liberty, exploding the common delusion that we are all equal before the law; and,

Whereas: We know that while as man and citizen Fred D. Warren was and is worthy of the best steel of any foe, we, also, are fully awake to the fact that he was not attacked upon his standing as such, but as the mighty Fred D. Warren, the eloquent exponent, powerful champion and able leader of the revolutionary movement of the American proletariat; who, with his invincible lance—the Appeal to Reason—has haunted the night-mare slumbers of every despot on the American continent; and with the unerring logic of his world-embracing gospel of industrial freedom, penetrated every citadel of the throned-tyrant of Europe; and,

Whereas: Fred D. Warren has always been found on the firing line in every conflict of the workers against the encroachments of the masters, valiantly battling for the restoration of the rights of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved: That as a live integral part of the American labor movement, and comprehending the full significance of Warren's confinement in a felon's cell, we hereby publicly censure, record our unspeakable contempt for the judicial department of the United State government; and unanimously and irrevocably bind ourselves to the following declarations: Comrade Warren, right or wrong, we are with you in this fight to the last ditch of human resistance. We are sorry that you were selected to serve our cause in so hard a manner; but we believe it was for the reason that you were considered by the ruling tyrants of greatest importance. "Stay with the Ship," Warren. "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." Your imprisonment is already adding momentum to the pendulum of evolution. The horizon is pregnant with golden dawn of a better day. Be cheerful, Warren. Your sentence has inspired us. We are confident. We will keep up the fight.

Theodore Roosevelt! William Howard Taft! To you, to your masters, to your lackeys we say: Go your best. Hang our Myers, our Haywoods, and our Pettibones if you will. Imprison our Debses and our Warrens. Strangle our liberty of speech and press. Issue injunctions against strikes; against organization and peaceable assembly. Increase your army and enlarge your jails. Grind the bodies and souls of our men and women in mine, mill and factory and coin them into dividends. Oppress our men with a ghouliah yearning to spill you gore. Force our women, by your unholy system, to barter their virtue for the price of bread. Starve us, jail us, murder us, but you shall never subdue us. Your tyranny has made us desperate. Like beasts of the jungle brought to bay our nerves will soon be steeled to face your hordes and spring at your throats like a panther of the forest protecting her young.

Your oppression has changed us from aimless, wandering individuals into organized bands with mutual hopes, objects and aspirations. Your tyranny has made us, like unto yourselves, class-conscious; with the class-prejudice and class-hatred and an insatiable yearning for class revenge. So beware tyrants lest your aims, like chickens, come home to roost. Array yourselves for the battle—for you are forcing it on. Marshal your legions for the inevitable combat. Arm your "Men on Horseback," for you shall need them. The conflict shall soon be on; for the current cycle of evolution will ere long swing you onto the zenith of your power. And then—then from the ranks of the poor and oppressed will come forth Thomas Paines and Patrick Henrys, Witherspoons, Washingtons and Cromwells, who will lead our people to the field of your Waterloo. From the gore, the smoke, the carnage of the battlefield of the proletarian revolution will be given birth to a new heaven and a new earth; and the Holy Spirit of universal brotherhood shall restore his temple, and the hearts of men and women shall become sanctuaries of God.

In that day the memory of your oppressions, persecutions and crimes

shall become a history of tryants, and prostitution, riches and poverty a tradition of slaves.

So, tryants, go your best, we shall soon be ready. Be it further Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Fred D. Warren, and the Miners' Magazine and Appeal to Reason for publication.

JAS. KIRWAN,
JAS. KIRWAN,
C. R. WATERS,
RICHARD TRANIOR,
C. PARTINGTON,
Committee.

DECLARATION OF REVOLT.

By Eugene V. Debs.

The working class can no longer submit to the lawless despotism of the capitalist courts in the United States. The only alternative left to them is revolt.

The courts of law, so called, under the capitalist system, exercise the most despotic power to maintain capitalist misrule. From their decision there is no appeal, except to the people.

This appeal we now make in behalf of a working class reduced to slavery. Their rights have been violated, their organizations tied hand and foot, their press muzzled, their officials imprisoned, and their liberties all but destroyed.

To submit to such outrages in a republic would be the basest cowardice and the rankest treason. Hence this declaration of revolt.

For years the people have protested in vain against the usurpations of power by the capitalist courts and the invasion and destruction of the liberties guaranteed to them under the constitution. They now propose to submit no longer like dumb driven cattle, but to give emphatic notice that the limits of their patience have been reached, that their meek submission is at an end, and from now on they are in open revolt against the power that is trampling upon their rights and destroying their liberties.

The arbitrary imprisonment of Fred D. Warren, the editor of a working class paper, without the slightest warrant of law, is the climax of a long series of outrages perpetrated by the courts to muzzle the press and silence protest against corporation misrule.

In every age and in every nation since there has been a press it has been either prostituted to serve the ends of a corrupt ruling class, or arbitrarily suppressed.

The ruling class has always been the enemy of a free press, free speech and a free people.

Thomas Jefferson said:

"Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter."

The author of the Declaration of Independence well knew that without a free press tyranny was inevitable and freedom impossible.

The governments of bloody Russia and barbarous Mexico tolerate no newspapers that expose their iniquities and menace their misrule. That is now also true of the government of the United States.

It is against this insufferable despotism, masquerading as democracy, that we now appeal to the American people to rise in revolt.

Fred D. Warren has been imprisoned for no other reason than that he is the editor of a paper that can not be prostituted and must therefore be suppressed.

We propose to resist this attack and challenge this outrage, relying upon the purity of our motive, the rectitude of our course, and the loyalty of a liberty-loving people to sustain our cause.

Here and now we indict the capitalist system in general and its courts in particular in the name of the working class they have enslaved, and who have now been shorn, as were the chattel slaves, of any rights their masters are bound to respect.

Among the lawless invasions, the judicial crimes, of which these courts have been guilty in their subservience to the trusts and corporations, the following are set forth as the basis of our indictment:

They have issued injunctions in violation of law, or in the absence of law, restraining working men from quitting the service of their masters, from sympathizing with and supporting one another in time of trouble, from organizing as a means of self-defense, from declaring a strike, from peaceable picketing, from holding lawful and orderly meetings, from issuing notices to their own members in their own journals, from withholding their patronage from their enemies, from declaring unfair to corporations that were blacklisting their members of law, from using their own funds in the discharge of their own obligations, and from doing anything and everything else required to buttress the power of the corporations and keep their wage-slaves at their mercy.

These courts have, moreover, declared unconstitutional practically every legislative enactment designed to curb corporate power and afford some measure of relief to the people. Child labor laws, laws reducing excessive hours of labor, laws to prevent women and children from working at night to their physical and moral undoing, have been uniformly set aside under the specious pretext that they interfered with the "freedom of contract" and were therefore unconstitutional.

Not satisfied with even such crude mockery of the true intent of the law, they have by the use of armed force broken into and dispersed peaceable assemblages of workingmen and working women, and clubbed the helpless and unoffending into insensibility, not sparing even little children.

But they have not curbed one of the powerful trusts operating in flagrant violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, nor imprisoned a single trust magnate. Their wrath is for labor unions, not capitalistic trusts, and their jails for labor leaders, not trust barons.

Their alleged prosecution of Baer's coal trust was a comedy and resulted in a fiasco. The owl-eyed judges could not even discover that any trust had ever been in existence. The fining of the glass trust a few dollars for having stolen millions; the imprisonment of three poor, forlorn wage slaves of the sugar trust for the colossal swindle of the government, allowing the trust magnates who pocketed the millions to riot in their plunder unmolested; the opera bouffe assaults upon the beef trust, the tobacco trust, the steel trust, winding up with the roaring farce in high judicial vaudeville of the twenty-nine-million-dollar fine of the Standard Oil trust, are all shining examples of the miscarriage of justice in our corporation-owned courts.

Upon what meat have these our judges fed that they have grown so great and powerful that they now spurn the people as being so petty and contemptible?

The answer furnishes the key to the entire situation. The federal judges who render the final decision upon every vital issue that arises between the people and the corporations feed upon the corporations which place them in power.

The federal court is the ruling instrument of the capitalist class. The power of this court is supreme and final. Its members are graduates from the legal departments of the great corporations. All are chosen and commissioned by these corporations. Not one is elected by the people. All hold offices for life.

These federal judges are the judicial despots in the service of the industrial oligarchs of the trusts and corporations.

What possible chance have wage workers against corporations before such judges? Absolutely none, until they raise the standard of revolt.

The Supreme Court, the final arbiter of our liberties, is itself the most

irresponsible and lawless body in the land. Composed of corporation lawyers, holding office for life, this court has more absolute power and exercises that power with less regard for law and greater contempt for the people than any other court on the face of the earth. However brutal and indifferent to their interests this court may become, the people have no redress; they cannot help themselves.

It is true that these judges are but the servants of the people, and yet back of these servants stand the army, the militia and the police power of the land.

A corporation may discharge its servants at will. The sovereign American people, however, must submit, as things now are, to being spat upon by their servants and treated by them with the most brutal contempt.

And bear in mind that it is not the constitution of the United States that has clothed the Supreme Court with the despotic power it exercises. That power is not conferred upon it from any source, but has been deliberately usurped, stolen, criminally appropriated, without a shadow of authority or consent from the people, and when the people raise in revolt against this power, it is not in lawlessness but in obedience to law and to vindicate the law which has been outraged, and to rebuke the recreant judges who have perverted the law to defeat the ends of justice, destroy liberty, strangle the voice of protest and bind the people in slavery.

Let it be forever remembered that it was the Supreme Court that specifically legalized, by judicial ukase, the forcible kidnaping of workmen by a criminal corporation in the United States.

Let it be remembered, too, that the same court in the same arbitrary manner legalized the blacklisting of workmen and hounding them to death by lawless corporations in the United States.

Let it also be remembered, and never forgotten, that it was the same court that paralyzed the lawful and peaceful resistance of workmen to corporate tyranny by outlawing the strike and declaring the boycott a crime.

In the name of an outraged working class we deny the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and challenge the validity of its title. We are not responsible to a court we have no voice in choosing. We repudiate its authority and defy its mandates. And this we do in the name of the constitution it has violated and the law it has outraged.

We challenge this court to produce its constitutional authority for annulling the laws of Congress and state legislatures and for legalizing the crimes committed by corporations in kidnaping and blacklisting the working class.

No such authority was ever lawfully conferred. It does not exist. Its exercise is brazen usurpation, the very essence of tyranny.

Such a court is unworthy of respect. It has abused its trust and forfeited the confidence of the people, and it is their duty to rise in their wrath against its abominations.

Listen to what Lincoln said:

"If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned the government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

At the time Lincoln uttered this protest in behalf of the people the Supreme Court had only pronounced the doom of negro slaves. Since that time it has by repeated and insidious attacks sealed the slavery of whole working class of the United States. If Abraham Lincoln, who was cordially hated by the slave owners and their Supreme Court, was justified in making this protest half a century ago, we are justified, aye, it is our solemn duty to emphasize that protest by a demonstration of revolt that will shake this republic.

February 12th, the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, can not be more patriotically celebrated than by the inauguration of a national demonstration of protest against the despotic encroachments of the capitalist courts.

Let that day mark a new era in American history! Preparations are already in progress for mass meetings in all of the principal cities of the country. The people are stirred as they have never been before and their swelling numbers testify that they are in deadly earnest and ready for action.

The time is ripe, the issue clear and the people determined. We appeal to every liberty-loving citizen to join in this movement of the masses to put an end to judicial despotism in the United States.

There are times when silence is treason and submission a crime. In the present crisis the people are forced to the alternative of submitting to slavery or striking for freedom.

We cannot doubt as to their choice.

They know that Fred D. Warren, an absolutely innocent man, is locked in a prison cell, and they know the reason why. They know that he has been persecuted and hounded by the courts for four long years because he dared to take his stand in behalf of the people against the despotic power that enslaved them. They know that it was President Taft himself who said:

"The one thing which disgraces our civilization today is the delays of civil and criminal justice, and these delays always work in favor of the man with the longest purse."

If such a state of affairs, confessed by the President himself, is not sufficient to arouse the indignation of the people and incite them to revolt, then indeed are they beyond hope of redemption.

But we do not believe it. We know that their blood burns with resentment and that they are resolving to tolerate these abuses no longer.

If the courts and their administration "disgrace our civilization," as President Taft declares they do, and if they are prostituted to serve the rich and rob the poor, as he says they are, then it is the patriotic duty of all good citizens to rise in revolt against them.

Fred D. Warren, upon whom these courts, which are "a disgrace to our

civilization," have perpetrated their latest outrage, has devoted his entire life to the service of his fellow men. He has resolutely denied himself every opportunity for self-advancement. He has steadfastly refused the position and wealth and ease that might be his, did he but consent to serve the rich instead of the poor.

The personal character of Fred D. Warren is as pure as that of any man living. His public record is without a blemish. He is respected for his integrity and loved for his kindly and sympathetic nature by every man, woman and child who knows him. When the federal court at St. Paul, the cowardly corporation judges who waited until after the election to bludgeon their victim, sentenced him to jail, all the townsmen and neighbors of Warren, without regard to class or creed, or political affiliation, united in the most extraordinary and significant protest of indignation ever witnessed in the state of Kansas.

What kind of demonstrations would the neighbors of Pollock, Hook, Grosscup and other judicial worthies make in their behalf?

There is absolutely no excuse for Fred D. Warren being in jail. There is not a trace of guilt, nor a taint of crime in his nature. To put such a man in jail is to indict society as a conspiracy and civilization as a crime. To lock up such a soul in an iron cell is to gibbet honesty and proclaim rascality triumphant.

If Fred D. Warren ought to be in prison then the rest of the community ought not to be at large.

It is not Fred D. Warren, the peaceable, private citizen of Girard, who is in a loathsome cell at Fort Scott, but Fred D. Warren, the fearless editor of the people's paper, the incorruptible champion of the people's cause, the devoted friend of the lowly, the uncompromising foe of oppression, the incarnation of truth and justice and all things of good report among men.

When the federal court sent Warren to jail it was not to punish crime, but to strangle free speech and stifle the voice of protest against crime.

The federal judge is Warren's jailer; the one is the tool of the tyrant, the other the champion of the people.

The federal court is itself guilty of high crimes that merit the swiftest condemnation. The unconditional release of Fred Warren should be the immediate demand. Not his pardon by the grace of the judicial hirelings who put him in jail, but his unconditional liberation by order of the American people.

From tens of thousands of aroused men and women there issues even now the cry of bitter indignation. The mails are literally loaded with protests and assurances of support. North and South, East and West, the tide is surging in revolt. The workers in the cities and the farmers in increasing numbers insistently urge to action. Unnumbered people not identified with the Socialist movement, but recognizing the enormity of Warren's imprisonment, pledge their support.

There has never been such widespread and determined resentment among the masses. The cause of it is so clear that all can see it and so vital to the liberties of the people that all are ready to fight for it.

The supreme opportunity is now before us. In the name of American manhood and womanhood, our self-respect, our fidelity to principle and our love of justice, let us all unite in this revolt of the masses against the crimes of the capitalist courts and government by injunction in the United States!

Let the shibboleth of the American people ring from ocean to ocean and resound throughout the land:

FREE SPEECH, A FREE PRESS AND A FREE PEOPLE!—Appeal to Reason.

IN MEMORIAM

Lead, South Dakota, Dec., 27th, 1910.

The following resolutions of condolence on the death of Ole Christensen was adopted by the Lead City Miners' Union.

Whereas, The angel of death has called to the Great Beyond, our beloved brother, Ole Christensen, thus depriving our union and the community of one of our most honored and respected citizens, the family a loving husband and father.

In the death of Ole Christensen one of the pioneers of unionism has been called to his eternal home; therefore,

Be it Resolved: By the Lead City Miners' Union, that we extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy, and that our charter be draped in memory of our departed brother; and,

Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that they also be published in the Daily Register, and Miners' Magazine.

W. S. KERMODE,
W. E. SCOGGIN,
T. J. RYAN, Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Round Mountain, Nev., Dec. 20, 1910.

Whereas: The residents of our little community were shocked to hear of the deplorable and untimely demise of P. H. Farrell on the 5th inst., a brother miner and member of Tonopah Local No. 121, and as the deceased has been a resident of this camp for the past year, engaged in conducting a lease; therefore, we, the members of Round Mountain Miners' Union, No. 247, W. F. M., take this occasion to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased; and,

Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. P. H. Farrell, a copy forwarded to the Miners' Magazine and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

ED HARDY,
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