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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.

July 14th
1910

Volume XI
Number 368.



WEALTH
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PRODUCER THEREOF

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

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Department

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Crystal Falls, Michigan, July 3, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Crystal Falls Miners' Union No. 195 has declared Stefanus Malin unfair and placed a fine of \$25.00 against him, because he refused to deposit his withdrawal card to this union when requested.

He is a former member of Butte No. 1. About 5 feet 4 inches high, light hair, bald in middle; weight about 155 pounds.

It is said that he left here for Butte, Mont., and will try to go in the union by his old card. So take notice of this.

(Seal.)

ONNI TUANRI,
 Secretary of No. 195.

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, July 7, 1910.

To all locals of the W. F. of M. and U. M. W. of A.

You are herewith notified that the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths Helpers' Union, have invaded the jurisdiction of this local and are organizing the men engaged in this occupation into their organization which is contrary to the constitution of the W. F. of M. whose jurisdiction embraces all men working in or around the mines, mills, smelters and ore reduction works. We consider this an unfriendly act and that it is not to the best interest of the working class and under no circumstance can we or will we give this movement any support in case trouble arises between them and their employers, and you are herewith notified not to accept any person coming from Bingham without a paid-up card from local 67, and under no circumstance will you accept a card from the Blacksmiths' Union of Bingham.

All Blacksmiths or Helpers who do not carry a card in local No.

67, Western Federation of Miners' are declared unfair and fined \$50.00.

To show you the composition of this dual organization we call your attention to the fact that they have taken into their union men who refused to join the W. F. M. local here and would have nothing to do with the working class movement in Bingham Canyon, but who were good union men when they had to be, one being Ben Treloar who was declared unfair and fined \$25.00 for persuading men not to join the W. F. of M. yet this dual organization took him in and considers him a good union man.

This is unionism with a vengeance.

(Seal.)

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Zortman, Montana, July 3, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At our last regular meeting it was ordered that the name of Patrick Ryan, be declared unfair to organized labor until he pays into the Miners' Magazine for leaving here without reinstating. He is about 5 feet 10 inches tall; light complexion, smooth shaven, weight about 160 pounds, and his ears slightly lop. It is claimed he has gone to either Barker, or Butte, Mont. Claimed he left his card in Butte.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal.)

F. SZLMANSKE, Fin. Sec.

A CIVILIZATION that is disgraced by poverty and hovels should be overthrown.

J OHN BURNS, the once "labor leader" of England now enjoys a salary of £5,000. His treason to labor has been rewarded.

D IAZ of Mexico put his political opponent in prison during the campaign, and yet, there are some people in America who speak of Mexico as a republic.

T HE DIRECT PRIMARY bill was defeated in New York thus demonstrating that the political representative of the corporations feel no hesitancy in openly braving the will of the people.

C HIEF JUSTICE FULLER of the Supreme Court of the United States died last week. His place will not be hard to fill. The corporations have already made a selection to fill the vacancy.

T HE MINERS at Nome, Alaska and vicinity, have given notice that \$5.00 per day and board will be the summer wage scale. The companies are endeavoring to establish a wage scale of \$4.00 but the miners are determined that a living wage scale shall prevail.

T HE SOCIALIST administration of Milwaukee has refused to grant licenses to 104 saloons, on the grounds that such saloons were not conducted in accordance with the law and had become disorderly. Such regulation of the liquor traffic is more effective than the fanaticism of prohibition.

T HE COLORADO STATE Federation of Labor will meet at Grand Junction on Monday, August 8th. If the delegates to the convention realize the seriousness of the situation that confronts the labor movement, some action may be taken that will bring about political and industrial solidarity.

R. J. McLEAN, secretary of National Miners' Union No. 254, of National, Nevada, has written to the Magazine giving the information that Bert Wilder who was fined by Goldfield Miners' Union in November, 1909, has paid his fine and been reinstated in the National Miners' Union and is now on the fair list.

CAPTAIN HEINIG, who figured in the Cripple Creek strike troubles during the administration of the ever memorable Peabody, was arrested last week in Denver and convicted on the charge of contributing to juvenile delinquency. He was being supported by the earnings of a woman with three children. Heinig now goes down in history as one of the disreputable champions of "law and order."

THE GRAND JURY that was selected in New York to make inquiries into the white slave traffic has made a report to the effect, that the jury was unable to find any organized bodies engaged in the unholy business of reaping profit from the sale of woman's virtue. Although Rockefeller, Jr., was the foreman of the jury, yet, New York, with its countless thousands of women whose cheeks have forgotten to blush, is pronounced free from the hellish system that debauches woman for profit.

JOHN KIRBY JR., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, predicts the birth of a new political party in the near future. Kirby bases his prediction on the grounds that the recent Congress defeated some legislation that was favorable to labor, by only slight majorities. Whenever Congress becomes unanimous in the defeat of labor measures, it will then be dangerous for the exploiter. But as long as labor can be made to believe that labor has some "friends" in Congress, just so long will labor be deluded by the sophistry of hypocrites.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT have met, patted and hugged each other, and "my policies," as expressed by the great hunter from the jungles of Africa, seems to have been carried out by "Injunction Bill," if the greeting accorded to him by Teddy is to be taken as an indorsement of his administration. Taft has shown himself to be the servile chattel of plutocracy and the blustering Roosevelt has hugged his successor like a brother, thus furnishing the evidence that the "trust buster" is in harmony with an administration that has given joy to Wall Street.

ROOSEVELT has been billed to speak in Milwaukee. It is presumed that "Teddy, the terrible" will belch forth his maledictions against the "red spectre," but with all the frenzied, verbal blasts that may stream through the teeth of the champion of the "spiked club" the yearning for industrial liberty will grow stronger, and no power on earth can stem the rising tide that is destined to sweep from this planet, a civilization that is wet with the sobs and tears of human beings and blackened with the infamies of a profit system that has neither heart nor soul.

LABOR is essentially social, and if we only strike a nail in the wall with a hammer we can hardly realize what untold evolution industry had to pass before it was possible to produce that nail and hammer. The individuality of a person is entirely lost in the production of any given article. The individual is an evolved unit of the present society, and when a "clever" and "talented" individual struts his exalted virtues peacock fashion before us, what a miserable caricature of a man he would be if the inheritance of all the ages were abstracted from his personality.—Easton Journal.

THE SO-CALLED Railway Employees' and Investors' Association, of which P. H. Morrissey, formerly president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is the high mogul (at \$15,000 per year) has shown its colors. There was a referendum in Oklahoma on the question of striking out of the state constitution certain provisions to restrain the railway corporations from robbing the people blind, as they do in other states. The union men and Socialists were solidly opposed to striking out the restrictions. Morrissey and his crowd invaded the state and plugged for the corporations and were defeated by 10,000. Who pays Morrissey's salary? The railway men say they don't. Maybe Morgan, the Goulds and Rockefellers know.—Cleveland Citizen.

AS AN INDICATION of that wonderful prosperity that has deluged the nation, 150,000 slaves of the cotton mills are idle in order that production may be curtailed to boost the market. Under the present glorious system, when the slave glutts the market with the product of his labor, his hands become shackled in idleness and he is forced to bear the pangs of want because he has produced too much.

If the labor organization had introduced any measure or means by which production was lessened, the daily journals would indulge in the severest censure, but the exploiter can enjoy such a license and no complaints are filed. The exploiter owns the mills and his right to operate or shut down is recognized. The slaves may soon realize that the machinery of production and distribution must be collectively owned by all the people if poverty is to be banished from the land.

THE SOCIALIST administration in Milwaukee has put one hundred and four dives out of business. These holes were the feeders of the white slave traffic, the purveyors of graft to the police, the worse than death traps for the daughters of the workers.

The Socialists did not wait for any "vice crusade" to force them to action. They are not doing any special blowing about this work. It is all a part of the regular job.

Wonder if Roosevelt will call attention to this when he goes up there to crush Socialism?

Will he compare it with his record and the record of the Republican party in Washington, as shown by the congressional investigation?—Chicago Daily Socialist.

From the above it would seem that the Socialist administration of Milwaukee is trying to "break up the home."

THERE HAS BEEN some criticism offered relative to the colored race and their ministers of the gospel assembling in their churches and offering prayers to the Great Jehovah that Jack Johnson would become the master of the once idol of the white race in the field of pugilism. But it seems singular that the African race should be censured for offering prayers for the supremacy of one of their race in an individual conflict, when the fact is known that the white race has prayed for the success of armies in the field of battle.

In the conflict between North and South history records the meetings in the churches of both territories, and the ministers and people on both sides of the line, offered their most fervent petitions to God for the success of the respective armies engaged in the conflict.

If the African race is to be censured for prostituting religion in an individual conflict of brute strength, then the white race is likewise open to censure for using prayer in a collective contest for the victories of war.

IN THE FOURTEENTH Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor, issued in 1897, there is an article by Samuel Gompers. On page 207 of that article he says:

"The conflict between the laborers and the capitalists is as to the quantity, the amount, the wages the laborer shall receive for his part in production and the residue or profit which shall go to the capitalist. The one is the seller of an article—time—labor; the other is the buyer of this same article. Between the sellers and the buyers of any one thing there never yet has been a community of interests. This conflict for the largest share of the production has gone on from time immemorial, and cannot cease until the laborers shall be the capitalists, i. e., the capitalists shall be the laborers. In other words, they shall be one and the same persons."

Is there anything in that statement that is not true? Is there anything that the author would like to deny now?

Why is Gompers opposing the Socialist party?

As Hashamura Togo says, "No answer is expected."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

IN THE LAST SESSION of Congress, there were nine members of the House of Representatives who are credited with carrying cards in labor organizations, and yet, the labor journals are free to admit that these nine members of Congress did not only fail to accomplish anything for labor, but that they showed but little activity in any measure in which labor was interested.

Some of the labor journals are manifesting surprise that these nine members of Congress were almost silent and dumb, while the labor legislative committee in the role of a beggar was supplicating for legislation favorable to the working class. These labor journals that seem to be surprised have lost sight of the fact, that these nine members of Congress were either Democrats or Republicans, and that these nine men who carried cards in labor organizations were forced to yield obedience to the mandates of the political parties to which they belonged. Their allegiance to the political party on whose platform they reached Congress, was stronger than their loyalty to labor. These labor journals that are now surprised, should realize that there is as much difference between a card man and a union man, as there is between a church member and a Christian.

A member of organized labor can be a traitor to the principles of unionism, but a union man can never commit treason to the class which he represents.

WHEN THE BIG FIGHT between Jeffries and Johnson was removed from California to Nevada, many people at first were surprised at the action of the governor of the Golden State. Many wondered as to the reason that the governor of California waited until the eleventh hour, before he issued his dictum that the contest should not take place within the borders of the commonwealth over which he exercised gubernatorial supervision.

It was said at first that the governor's action in prohibiting the fight taking place in California was due to the fact that such a brutal contest might lose the state the exposition, and men of religious minds maintained that the prayers of the ministers of the gospel and the church-going people had been heard by the Ruler of human destiny, but if the latter reason was tenable, it is somewhat strange that God permitted the so-called disgrace to be perpetrated in Nevada. But the real reason of the governor's action has come to the surface and it is now openly asserted, that the Southern Pacific Railway Company issued instructions to the governor as to what he should do relative to the Jeffries-Johnson battle.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company had their mathematicians at work and it was discovered that, if the fight could be removed to

Reno, Nevada, there would be more money in the shape of railway fares for the Southern Pacific.

It is somewhat out of place to mention the matter of a prize fight in a labor journal, but it is merely done to demonstrate the powerful influence exercised by a corporation over the chief executive of a state.

THE TIME is rapidly passing away, when the employe will pay a tribute to the fraternity of an employer. It is less than a year ago, when hundreds of employes in the Black Hills were generous in their praise of the Homestake Company, but that was before the lockout. The Homestake Company had cunningly kept its hand gloved, but the time came for the mailed fist to be shown, and the Homestake Company showed no reluctance or hesitation in demonstrating its despotic will. It was demonstrated to its more than 2,000 employes, that the Homestake Company was merciless in enforcing its mandates, and that when employes protested against bowing in mute submission to the dictum of this corporation the lockout, which means starvation,

was the weapon grasped by a company to force surrender to its imperial ultimatum. The time is rapidly approaching, when even the most ignorant man in the ranks of toil will recognize the fact that a humane employer can wield the rod of iron, and that the class that wear the yoke of wage slavery have no rights which an employer is bound to respect. The working class in the past has boasted about the *right to organize*, but this corporation openly disputes that *right* by meeting it with a lockout. As the Sherman anti-trust law now stands, the strike is construed as a conspiracy and the Supreme Court of the United States has already declared that the boycott is unlawful. With the weapons of the *boycott* and the *strike* torn from the grasp of labor, what other potent weapons can be used on the industrial battle field to force the exploiter to listen to the demands of justice?

Even in the political arena, the ballot is being wrested from the working class, and unless the laboring people of America soon awaken from their long sleep, they will realize that they have no more liberty than the peon of Mexico or the poverty stricken wretch who crouches in fear under the bristling bayonets of the Cossacks of Russia.

Wasted Energy

A SHORT TIME AGO, a minister of the gospel in Denver preached a sermon to his congregation on the evils of child labor.

It was the usual stereotyped harangue in condemnation of the evil, but not a word was said in condemnation of the cause which bred the evil. The following is the condensed story of the minister's sermon as published in a Denver daily journal:

"Child labor was declared to be one of the greatest evils of today by Dr. George B. Vosburgh, in his sermon at the First Baptist church yesterday. Honest legislation and honest enforcement of law is the solution of the question he says.

"'Child labor is an abomination,' declared the doctor. 'It destroys the present generation, and handicaps the citizens of the future. Then we have the trusts, the combinations of capital. They have much of evil and much of good. We must eliminate the evil, and keep the good.

"'To cleanse the nations of these evils we must have men who are real Christians. When we have citizens who are full of the spirit of righteousness, we will be on the way to a solution of every evil, social and political.'"

The above report in a daily journal of Denver contains the meat in the minister's sermon. He portrays child labor as an evil and denounces the evil, but will mere denunciation of an evil root out the wrongs and infamies that are committed against the child that is robbed of an education, denied the play of childhood and imprisoned in mine, mill, factory or sweat shop to grind out profit for a master class?

The preacher declares that "We must eliminate the evil," but how?

Child labor is but one of the many evils of the profit system, and how can the evil which is the product of capitalism be eliminated while the cause that produces the evil, remains unmolested.

The minister declares: "To cleanse the nation of these evils, we must have men who are real Christians. When we have citizens who are full of the spirit of righteousness, we will be on the way to a solution of every evil, social and political."

This minister of the gospel or no other preacher of the Word God, will deny the fact, that the church was founded nineteen hundred years ago, and that through all the centuries of time, the preachers who have been looked upon as the followers of Christ, have been thundering their denunciations against evil, but regardless of the eloquence of priest and preacher against wrong and crime, now in the morning light of the twentieth century, according to this preacher, child labor threatens "to destroy the present generation and handicap the citizens of the future."

It should occur to the minister of the gospel in Denver, that denouncing an *effect* will not remove a *cause*.

We may devote all our energies towards treating an epidemic that fills the cemeteries with the dead, but until our energies are directed towards removing the cause which bred the epidemic, our efforts will be practically fruitless. Child labor is but one of the many evils that have grown out of capitalism, and until the capitalist system is removed or overthrown, the church will fail to snatch the child from the prisons of profit.

Whither Are We Drifting?

THE FOLLOWING article in a late issue of the Salt Lake Tribune, should receive the serious consideration of every member of organized labor, for if such an infamous system prevails as is exposed by the Tribune, then a time is coming when the man of spirit must discard his manhood in the struggle to earn the means of life:

"George Tampakopoulos, the self-styled Grand Vizier of Castle Gate, and deputy of L. G. Skrilis, the chief Greek padrone of the Gould system in Utah, lies almost at death's door as the result of having a coal miner's pick embedded in his bosom at the hands of two of the victims of this vicious system which is tantamount to slavery.

"Andrew Kounes is the name of the wielder of the pick and is now under arrest under charges of attempted murder.

One Victim of Hundreds.

"Kounes is only a victim in common with hundreds of others of his nationality who have suffered at the hands of the padrone system as applied on the Gould railroads and coal mines in Utah through the hands of L. G. Skrilis, known as the sultan and his grand viziers at Sunnyside, Castle Gate, Winter Quarters and Clear Creek mines as well as on the section hands along the lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific railways.

"How System Works.

"The system as practiced in the present as in the past is briefly this: Before a Greek can obtain employment from these corporations he must first obtain a letter from L. G. Skrilis or his agent or representative in Salt Lake City to the local grand vizier at the point to which he is to be sent and where his labor is needed, of which, Skrilis is advised by the companies.

"This letter in the case of a job paying \$1.75 per day usually cost \$10. The man receives his transportation to his destination and upon presentation of his letter to the grand vizier is taxed an additional \$10, sometimes \$15 or \$20, according to the supply and demand of labor. The scarcer the work the higher the premium, but today \$20 appears to be the standard bonus payable to Skrilis and his outfit for any kind of work.

Placed on Waiting List.

"These preliminary demands having been complied with, the laborer is put on the waiting list of extra men, subject to the demands of the company. As soon as he appears for work he is confronted by his foreman with a printed form of assignment setting over to L. G. Skrilis the sum of \$1 per month known as the "head tax." Next in order to hold his job he is expected to see the foreman to the extent of a dollar or two that disfavor may not fall upon his head too suddenly. Then again L. G. Skrilis or one of his brothers continually swings around the circle from mine to mine and thence through the various section houses, ostensibly to see that there is no labor troubles that come to a head and to keep the men up to their work.

Must Pay for Visit.

"Each visit of such a nature is the subject of further donations in the form of "sweetening the kitty" for the maintenance of the Skrilis regime and for the payment of its expenses. A refusal of the payment of the primary initiation premium results, of course, in non-employment of the man. Refusal to sign the monthly assignment of his pay is met with prompt discharge from his temporary employment and the deduction of the dollar willy nilly. To deny the "sweetening of the kitty" means immediate discharge, and before re-employment can be had another basic premium of \$20 as against a \$5 sweetener.

Master Grows Wealthy.

"Kounes is under arrest and therefore The Tribune refrains from any statement of his case, but that the system may be exposed without cavil the statements of many individuals have been taken having in view the abolition of a criminal system by which a few persons, some high in official favor, are yearly benefited by thousands of dollars extracted from the pockets of these foreigners without service or return in any form to the laborers, most of whom they never see save as they pass by in the official private car."

The above story shows that at last the victim of a padrone's cupidity became desperate and he arose in his rebellion to slay the dehumanized hyena who was levying his monthly assessment for the priv-

ilege that he enjoyed as the slave of a corporation. The conditions that prevail in Utah, are spreading throughout the country and thousands of men are realizing that slaves must purchase jobs or starve to death in idleness.

Whenever an international question arises that shadows the sunlight of peace in America, the great capitalist journals fill their editorial pages with appeals to patriotism, in order that the disinherited slave whose cradle has been rocked upon American soil may be fired with the determination to shoulder the rifle and give battle to the

foreign foe. But these organs of capitalism remain silent when the *patriot of America* is brought into competition with a character of labor that pays assessments to padrones. The vast majority of the laboring people of America have not seen the brutal fact standing out in all its nakedness that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel" and that capital never hesitates in resorting to every species of treachery to degrade labor regardless of nationality or creed.

The near future is pregnant with a storm that may shake the very pillars of the nation.

Intelligent Men Are Not Deceived

WHILE COAL MINERS everywhere are on strike against starvation conditions, their former "leader" is enjoying himself by the cool breezes of the Atlantic. The below dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., tells the story:

Atlantic City, N. J., June 26.—Engaged in a game of "bathing suit baseball" with President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, secretary of the same organization, and other leaders, on the beach this morning, John Mitchell, one of the executive council of the Federation and former head of the Mine Workers' Union, lost the \$1,000 diamond ring presented to him by his capitalist admirers after settlement of the big Pennsylvania mine strike.

Captain George Berks, a veteran life guard, found the ring, and received a \$100 bill from the labor leader, who was overjoyed at recovering the trinket.—Solidarity.

It is very probable that John Mitchell is still recognized by hundreds of thousands of men in the ranks of organized labor as loyal to the principles of unionism, but men of intelligence who have a grasp of the economic problem will scorn to look upon Mitchell as a man whose heart beats for the welfare of the toilers.

The salary which Mitchell receives from the Civic Federation, precludes the possibility of Mitchell being faithful to the men of his class who made it possible for this once "labor leader" to fasten his tentacles on a salary of \$6,000 per annum, drawn from the coffers of an organization that is administering verbal opiates to blind the mentality of the working class to the infamy of the capitalist system.

No man in the labor movement who is endowed with reason or common sense, will entertain the belief for a moment, that the beautiful gift of a diamond ring valued at \$1,000 was presented to Mitchell by a master class, to reward him for his allegiance to labor.

During the Anthracite strike of 1902, a crisis was almost reached

in this country. Mass meetings in all the large cities were being held and a sentiment was spreading throughout the land that had almost crystallized into a national demand, that the coal mines should be wrested from the Baers and become the collective property of the people to be operated for the use and benefit of the people.

But Theodore Roosevelt, with a far-seeing eye saw the threatened danger to vested interests, and he immediately appointed a "strike commission" which not only brought the strike to a close, but practically destroyed the organization of the United Mine Workers in the Anthracite region.

Mr. Mitchell, the once great "labor leader," accepted the commission appointed by Roosevelt and in the settlement of the strike, came the "diamond ring" from his capitalist admirers. As evidence of the sentiment that was sweeping over the country for the public ownership of the coal mines, it is only necessary to refer to the message of Roosevelt to the succeeding Congress, in which he called attention of the mine operators to the fact, that were it not for his appointing a strike commission there might have been different history written as to the conflict in 1902 between the miners and the operators.

Judas was once a disciple of Christ and preached his doctrines, but no one recognized Judas as loyal to Christ, after he had accepted "the thirty pieces of silver." Benedict Arnold was once a "patriot" and a shining light in the infant history of the Revolution, but no one recognized him as a "patriot" after he smirched his honor with British gold.

John Mitchell was once true and loyal to his class, but no one with average intelligence will give him credit for being loyal to labor, after receiving the adulations of exploiters and accepting a salary from a combination, that was launched for the sole purpose of putting brakes on the labor movement of this country.

The Rottenness of Politics

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS in an editorial commenting on the meeting of Taft and Roosevelt, had the following to say under the significant caption: "All Things to All Men."

"Happy, thrice happy and fortunate, he who can clasp the warm hand of an insurgent and still please the cold soul of the standpatter, who can lock arms with political Reproach and thereby elevate it into Virtue.

"When Senator La Follette visited Oyster Bay all the regulars of the Republican party bubbled with joy, because they were sure Mr. Roosevelt would knock some of the progressive underpinning out from the La Follette personal platform. And when Senator Lodge, who is the rear man in the rear guard of the last division of standpatters, takes Mr. Roosevelt for a lone visit and an automobile ride, the insurgents beam with satisfaction, because they know that the colonel will compel Lodge to become a flagelated penitent. So, when he holds a secret conclave with President Taft and Senator Lodge, both insurgents and standpatters are equally and uproariously confident that he will bring both over to both sides at once.

"And that is a portion of his wondrous mission of confidence, self-sustained and imparted. He can insurgent and still be a standpatter; he can stand pat and still be an insurgent; he can approve Cannon and still encourage Murdock; he can inspire Cummins and still boost for Lodge; he can muckrake as never another dare try and still be the one constant and infallible critic and criminal prosecutor of a too free-speaking press.

"While he was holding that heart-to-heart talk with Taft we hope that—whatever other instructions he may have conveyed—he taught the present president how not to do popular things in an unpopular way. Roosevelt himself is the world's peerless one in "putting things over," and Mr. Taft needs to learn the art."

The above editorial is certainly of the skim-milk character, for there is but little to it. There is nothing contained in it, except a tribute to the political genius of a man who can apparently remain on friendly terms with men who are for and against the measures, approved by Roosevelt.

Roosevelt is visited by La Follette of Wisconsin, an insurgent, a man who has been looked upon as a giant in defense of the rights of the people and a man who has hurled his most scathing denunciation against the servile administration of President Taft. After La Follette leaves the august presence of the mighty Roosevelt, he lauds him as "the greatest living American" and the modest Teddy, after hearing what the Wisconsin senator had said, declared: "There was nothing further to add."

In a few days afterwards, "Injunction Bill" the political heir of Theodore calls upon the returned hunter, and the man who has been mercilessly scored by La Follette, receives the fraternal embraces of "the greatest living American."

Will some one point out the difference between Taft, Roosevelt and La Follette?

The Peon a Product of the System

UNDER THE HEAD, "Diversion of Butte's Big Payroll," the Butte Daily News had the following editorial comment:

"There should be no discrimination against a man for his creed or manner in any American city. But there should be a discrimination against the peon who is willing to give a fourth of his wages for the privilege of working. He lives like a dog, he sends his money away and if we get enough of him Butte will soon degenerate into a cheap mining camp. It is the character of the miners which makes Butte what it is. For decades the Irish and Cornish miners of Butte—the best miners in the world—have stamped their characteristics on a city. They have worked hard, lived well, taken good care of their families

and invested their money in the city and state. Are we going to lose the type? Are we going to have a class here who are willing to pay for their job, live like Indians, and send their money away? Butte has to depend upon its payroll of its prosperity. A large share of the treasure in the hill goes to New York to swell the profits of stockholders, most of whom never set foot in the state. The city has to depend for its life-blood upon the payroll. This month it is one of the largest in the history of the Amalgamated company. How much of it is being put into circulation?"

From the above editorial, it would seem that the Butte Evening

News is becoming alarmed relative to the character of the miners that may make Butte a "cheap mining camp."

The Butte Evening News is against the "peon," but the News has nothing to say in condemnation of the system that breeds the peon as naturally as insanitary conditions breed disease. The peon is a product of wrong economic conditions, and until wrong economic conditions are removed, it is but a waste of time to condemn the servile chattel who pays a percentage of his wages to retain employment.

If it is true that a number of this class referred to by the News are paying the man "higher up" a monthly remittance to retain their jobs, it is due to the fact that the boss who hires the "peon" is better satisfied with that character of labor than the labor of men who have stamped their characteristics on a city."

The News when denouncing the "peon" and condemning him for his servility, is merely hurling its shot and shell against effects and ignoring the cause that makes the "peon" possible.

The Warning of Gompers

SAMUEL GOMPERS is breaking the shell of conservatism. The man who has been at the head of the American Federation of Labor for more than a quarter of a century, is beginning to see the war clouds on the horizon, and in his alarm, has issued the following warning through, the American Federationist:

"Each particular group of society in these United States may be expected to put forth its own interpretation of the Milwaukee election. For the present, we submit this point to the administration at Washington: We recently informed the Attorney General, in the course of an interview relating to the steel trust, that the political party in power has heretofore had to deal with a constructive labor movement, acting within conservative lines, but if the working people of this country should find their rights were to be habitually ignored another movement would surely make its appearance. It would not hesitate at such destruction as its advocates believed necessary to the advance of their principles. The successive moves of the different branches of the government having as an object the suppression of trades unionism would surely bear their fruits with the masses. In Milwaukee whatever other influences brought about the results of the election, one important factor was the vote of protest. The indignation of the man who works and is being flouted by the courts, neglected by Congress, scorned by the Attorney General's department and robbed by the trusts and other 'interests' is passing beyond bounds hitherto generally observed. This man is not going to hesitate at voting under the name

of Socialist, though he may reject Socialism's final principles; he wants a slap at the discredited party machines. He would rather be for a time with the crowd that declares it is for the people than with the rings that have shown themselves to be the paid servants of plunderers as well as traitors to the general welfare."

Mr. Gompers must surely realize that capitalism controls all the functions of government. Experience and observation have taught thoughtful men long ago, that the legislative, judicial and executive departments of government are in the hands of a class of privilege, and that under such circumstances, no reasonable man could expect justice from captains of industry who mint dividends from industrial oppression.

Mr. Gompers has been arrayed against Socialism and has hurled his denunciations against Socialism with as much indignation as the bloated millionaire, who has piled up his fortune on the sweat, tears and blood of ill-paid toil, but regardless of the protests of Gompers against Socialism, the organization of which he has been president for so many years, is turning to the doctrines of a party that will ultimately bring economic liberty to the nations of the world.

Capitalism, with its countless thousands of hirelings drawing salaries as writers and orators, are thundering their protests against the "red spectre," but the movement for human liberty is becoming mightier, and men of hope and courage are now beginning to see the faint tints of a coming co-operative commonwealth.

A Story from Mexico

THE FOLLOWING story published in the columns of the Denver Post a short time ago is interesting reading and shows that in Mexico the powers that be "take the bit in their teeth" and "go through" without manifesting any symptoms of fear as to results that may follow:

"Don't believe all you hear about threatened rebellion just before the presidential election in Mexico," advises H. E. O'Driscoll, a Denver man who returned yesterday from the land of Diaz. "And don't believe all you read in the magazines about conditions of slavery in that country," is his further admonition. Mr. O'Driscoll is a brother of J. M. and R. J. O'Driscoll, of the real estate firm of O'Driscoll Bros., with offices at Sixteenth and Boulder streets. For fifteen years he has been mine superintendent for the Van Tanes Mining company, a London corporation operating gold and silver properties near Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

"They run their presidential elections with neatness and dispatch down there," he continued. "It's rather startling to the new arrival from north of the Rio Grande, but to the initiated it's more or less amusing. 'Porfirio is threatened with another election,' is a phrase that causes the American of long residence to smile knowingly.

"Rebellion a Joke."

"Those dispatches about Francisco Madero threatening to overthrow the Diaz rule is something of a joke. Madero was in Monterey, I believe, and had no more than opened his mouth to deliver his first political speech when he was arrested and thrown into jail. Nobody seemed to know the nature of the charge, but it seems he was 'thrown in for investigation,' just like our American police sometimes jail suspicious persons. General Reyes is the only man in Mexico who has a strong enough following to seriously threaten the Diaz succession, and Diaz found it convenient to dispatch Reyes on a diplomatic mission to Paris just before the last election."

"How this neatness and dispatch in conducting the elections in Mexico is possible, is in a manner explained by Mr. O'Driscoll in his telling of the way the votes of 1,500 native miners were cast. The mine management was notified officially that an election for president was about to take place and a request made for the number of voters employed. When the reply that the names of 1,500 voters were on the payroll was returned that ended the matter. Fifteen hundred votes were counted for President Diaz, thus avoiding the necessity of the men going to the polls.

"To his personal knowledge, Mr. O'Driscoll says, slavery does not exist in Mexico, and the prevailing systems of peonage allow conditions no worse than those in Florida and other southern states.

"The Mexican peon is a mighty irresponsible person," he said, "and, of course, some manner of restriction must be exercised to hold him after he becomes indebted to his employer and before his work is finished. The peon's greatest dread is that he may die before he collects everything that is coming to him, or that his employer may die before the final payday. He provides against emergency of this kind by always getting into debt to his employer, which, to his way of thinking, is the only way to anticipate a possible unkind fate. To hold the peon to his bargain, the employer finds it necessary to cultivate the friendship of the local authorities. The authorities are very accommodating, for certain considerations that vary with the official rank of the presiding officer. When one understands the authorities, whether it be in towns through which a gang of laborers are passing to their destination or in a mining camp or other place of employment, there is seldom any trouble. The police see to it that the laborers do not run away."

"This system is necessary on account of the disposition of the peon, and it works no hardship if the peon is honest with his employer. But these tales of slavery and torture exercised by the employers have little, if any, foundation in fact, and place many obstacles in the path of the American investor."

The above story coming from the lips of a man who has held an important position with a mining company in Mexico for a period of fifteen years, may be somewhat surprising to some people who are superficial in their mentality, but to the man who observes closely the story of misrule in Mexico is but a repetition of outrages that are perpetrated at every election in America, where we boast of the sovereignty of citizenship.

In the southern coal fields of Colorado, the payroll of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is the register that is used during an election and anyone who dares to interfere with the manner in which the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company conducts an election, is either thrown into jail, sent to an hospital, deported or sometimes made a subject for the coroner, who generally has a verdict returned which in no way incriminates the mighty corporation that recognizes neither industrial or political rights.

The story of the mine superintendent from Mexico establishes the fact beyond any question of doubt, that the will of Diaz, backed by the moneyed interests, is law, and the man in America who has become wise by the lessons that have been taught him in the school of experience knows that *capital is king* in America, and that almost every semblance of justice has been raped by an oligarchy that sneers at constitutional liberty and laughs in derision at law. When Taft and Diaz met on the border line and congratulated each other, it demonstrated that a President of the United States and a tyrant approved of each other, and that both were listening to a "master's voice."

The "White Slave" Report

THE MILLIONAIRE grand jury headed by John Rockefeller, Jr., that has been investigating the so-called white slave traffic has presented its findings to the court.

The term "white slave traffic" is an agreeable euphemism invented by the upholders and beneficiaries of the existing social order. Negro and other chattel slavery has been abolished. From the point of view of the capitalist class as a whole chattel slavery was found to be an uneconomical and unprofitable institution. Hence it was adjudged an immoral institution. But wage slavery is a highly economical and profitable institution. In fact, it is the most economical and profitable form of slave labor evolved by human society since it had become split up into ruling and ruled classes, exploiters and exploited. Wage slavery is, therefore, a highly moral and sacred institution. Hence it is not slavery. If there is any slavery nowadays it is found only in brothels. Such is the reasoning of our masters.

The euphemism, "white slave traffic," finds its analogy in that other euphemism, "the social evil," which implies that capitalist society has been purged of all evils but one, which is denominated "the social evil," and is assumed to be inherent in the very nature and constitution of human society.

The millionaire grand jury that investigated the "white slave traffic" and "the social evil" in this city obviously proceeded from that very comfortable assumption. In its report not a word is found concerning the economic conditions that have made prostitution so widespread in modern society, and particularly in the great cities. On the contrary, the grand jury apparently took it for granted that a woman "adopts the profession of prostitute by choice." Such being the case, all that is needed is a study of the details.

Accordingly the grand jury has found no evidence to substantiate the charge that the "white slave traffic" is conducted by organizations, incorporated or unincorporated, but only by individuals who happen to be associated in a "Benevolent Association." In like manner the grand jury gravely makes the statement that instead of the alleged

"clearing houses" and pretentious "clubhouses," it has found evidence only of the existence of "cafes" and "hangouts." Apparently the millionaire grand jury headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had expected to find engaged in the prostitution business regularly organized corporations, with watered stock and bond issues, combined into holding companies and trusts, and doing business through regularly established banks, clearing houses, and stock exchanges. Having found no analogy to the Standard Oil Company, the New York Stock Exchange, and the Associated Banks Clearing House the millionaire grand jury headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., heaved a sigh of relief and made its momentous discovery known to an expectant universe.

To be sure, there are some minor abuses—Raines law hotels, so-called massage and manicule establishments, moving picture shows, etc. These, of course, have to be remedied. Even the Stock Exchange had to do away with some abuses after the famous Hughes Commission had made investigations and presented a report. We are surprised that the grand jury has not called attention to some other abuses that are no less obvious than those it has pointed out—for example, the streets of the city, on which men and women walk promiscuously.

Judge O'Sullivan, a good Tammanyite, was naturally very much pleased with the grand jury's report, which he interpreted to be "a merited rebuke to the slanderers of the cleanest great city of the world" and of Tammany Hall. "It is too much to hope," he continued, "that the social evil can be eradicated by law. So long as it exists corrupt men will continue to profit by the practice. The most that can be hoped is that your investigation and the recommendations which you make will aid in checking the evil and in suppressing the manifestations of it." Nothing that the millionaire grand jury has recommended will aid in "checking the evil." The "manifestations" of the evil may be "suppressed," but that is just what every crooked police captain and every disreputable politician desires most. It is from the "suppressed manifestations" of prostitution that the police and the politicians have been drawing their revenues, together with pimps and "white slave" traffickers.—New York Call.

The World of Labor

By Max S. Hayes.

A "labor movement" has been launched. Its place of birth is given as Battle Creek, Mich., and it is not difficult to guess in whose brainpan it was conceived. But there will be no battling about this new fangled affair. According to its promoters, the interests of capital and labor are identical and there is no need for labor to make a move for anything. All labor is required to do is ask and it shall receive—either a crumb or a swift kick. The prospectus guarantees that by dropping a quarter in the slot once a month there will be jobs at good pay, sick benefits, insurance, old age pensions, libraries, reading rooms, etc., and no strikes, boycotts and the like. It will be just heavenly, provided, of course, that Bro. Labor will be "reasonable" and Bro. Capital feels disposed to co-operate in the "greatest show on earth." The beginning will be slow until the "noble mission of the movement" soaks into the misled workers on the one side and the philanthropic plutocrats on the other, but if the consumers of gripe nuts and post mortem cereals will only do their part with increased patronage, there is nothing for the new thing from Battle Creek to do except to reach out and grab the disappearing comet by the tail and shout: "The solar system is mine!" Battle Creek "bugs" bring beesness.

Several more damage suits have been filed. The taxi cab operators of Chicago have been sued for \$60,000 by the kind-hearted bosses for whom they gathered fares because they went on strike. The men are going through each others' pockets to find out who's got all the coin and say they can't find more than 60 cents with which to satisfy the cravings of their masters. The Typographical Journal has been sued for \$50,000 by one C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., who claims that that publication charged that he manufactured breakfast food from peanut shells, and probably before the cases are disposed of it may turn out, as it has been alleged, that the food contains sawdust. At any rate the chances are good that this much mooted mystery will be cleared up when Post is placed upon the witness stand, and some other things besides.

The movement of the clothing crafts along the lines of industrialism is making progress, and there are good grounds for belief that by the time the A. F. of L. meets in St. Louis, next November, developments will have reached a point where it will be possible to organize a clothing department in the A. F. of L. The membership in nearly all the unions are demanding that some steps be taken to bring the clothing trades into a close combine, and it is probable that the alliance will include the garment workers, hatters, boot and shoe workers, glove makers, ladies' garment workers, cap makers, suspender and

waist workers and probably the journeymen (custom) tailors and other branches, such as the laundry workers, clerks, etc.

The Ladies' garment workers, including the shirtwaist makers, are taking an aggressive position in various parts of the country, and there is talk they may inaugurate a general strike for the so-called closed shop. A revolutionary spirit is sweeping through the workers in this branch of the clothing trade that augurs well for the future. They have been among the most oppressed of the toilers, and the New York shirtwaist makers' successful strike has inspired them with renewed hope and a determination to fight for better conditions.

The papermakers who were on strike against the trust have virtually won their demands. The principle at issue was recognition of the union, and this was conceded by the haughty combine, although at some of the plants, the charge is made, the underlings violated the agreement at the outset. However, matters were patched up without another walkout and the employees will gain improved conditions. One gratifying feature of the struggle was that the two organizations in the trade have buried their differences and come together, and now it is likely that they will not be forced into another strike by the paper combine. The next step ought to be an alliance or federation with the printing trades, and that is bound to come.

The United Mine Workers appear to have won their demands for an advance in wages of 5½ per cent. throughout the bituminous district, except in a few spots, where the contest is still being waged against stubborn operators. Even in West Virginia, the worst seab state in the trade, there has been a break in the ranks of the non-union operators and the outlook is good that great progress will be made by the miners this year in the matter of improving conditions.

W. R. Hearst, the erstwhile "savior of society," seems to be in bad. Not only have the Western Federation of Miners condemned him as an enemy of labor because the Hearst Homestake mine at Deadwood, S. D., is being run seab, which action was endorsed by the United Mine Workers of America, but the yellow boy's paper in San Francisco has been placed on the unfair list by the building trades of that vicinity because he had been attacking Mayor McCarthy and the Union Labor party. Hearst has also brought a lot of denunciation down upon him because of his fulsome praise of Taft, the "father of injunctions," and he seems to be a pretty dead one, politically.

It has been officially announced that the Western Federation of Miners have, by an overwhelming majority, voted to join the A. F. of L. and form a mining department with the United Mine Workers to control all workers in and about the mines. In my opinion this is a step in the right direction and will not only result in greatly strength-

ening the miners on the political field, but will further the political movement of the workers as a whole.

Despite predictions that the organized farmers were on the point of forming another populist movement, the agriculturalists are still fighting shy of politics, realizing that most of their members are Republicans, Democrats and Socialists, and that it would be a hard job to dislodge them from their political affiliations and swing them into a new movement with the avowed purpose in view of conquering the powers of government. So the farmers are taking a new tack and are

approaching the city workers with co-operative plans. In Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and a number of other states the ruralists are proposing to combine with the trade unions to establish central exchanges or stores in which the products of union farmers may be sold to union men at reduced rates or exchanged for products that bear the union label. The idea of the agrarians is to wipe out the middlemen, who parasite upon them and reap big profits, which they are willing to divide with the city workers, and also help out the latter in their fights with the open shoppers, who are deadly opposed to the union label.—International Socialist Review.

Contributions

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith hand you postal order for \$10.00, which was donated to your cause by the Alameda County Lumber Clerks, 3838 of Oakland upon the solicitation of your representative, Mr. J. Edw. Morgan. With best wishes for the success of your organization, and the early adjustment of its differences, I am, Fraternally yours,

J. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Oakland, Calif., June 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will find enclosed money order for \$10.00 for the striking miners. Hoping you will win that battle, I am, Fraternally yours,

HERMAN HIEBER,
Secretary Bottlers' Local Union No. 346, U. B. W.

Spokane, Wash., June 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed \$5.00 to assist the boys in the Black Hills who are having hard luck. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD HENRY.

Juneau, Alaska, June 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Federal Labor Union No. 11624, at its last meeting, had the pleasure of listening to an address by Emma F. Langdon, after which I was instructed to forward to you \$10.00 as a donation for the benefit of the locked out miners of South Dakota. Trusting that our little donation will be of some assistance, I am, yours in the cause of labor,

JOHN C. GORDON, Secretary.

Spokane, Wash., June 22, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find postal money order for \$16.75, which is the amount collected from the boys as a special donation, same being as follows: Joe F. Hutchinson, \$5.00; Albert Hausaman, \$2.00; Thomas Clark, \$1.75; George Anderson, \$2.00; George Halpin, \$5.00; Joe Riese, \$1.00. Yours fraternally,

GEORGE HALPIN,
Secretary Burke M. U. No. 10, W. F. M.

Burke, Idaho, June 28, 1910.

July 7, 1910.

Donation of \$3.00 received from a friend, Georgetown, Colo.

July 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Lumber Handlers' Union No. 1 of San Jose, Calif., sends \$25 for the benefit of the strikers. I beg to remain, fraternally yours,

MATT KNOEPPEL, Treasurer.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed draft for the sum of \$6.00 for the relief of the Homestake strikers, for which send receipt in favor of the Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M. Fraternally yours,

W. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Phoenix, B. C., June 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$10.00 as a special donation from the following brothers for the assistance of the boys in the Black Hills. Alex Spence, \$3.00; Jos. MacNeali, \$3.00; W. P. Scruby, \$3.00; Frank Gessler, \$1.00. Yours fraternally,

W. A. PICKARD,
Secretary No. 8, W. F. M.

Spokane, Wash., July 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed post-office money order for \$25.00, our contribution for the boys in the Black Hills who are putting up such a manly fight for their rights. Yours fraternally,

F. N. CHAVEZ,
Business Agent Federal Labor Union No. 12222, A. F. L.

Gowganda, Ont., July 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$47.00 as a donation to the boys in the Black Hills, and sent with the best wishes of this local and in the hope that it may help pave the way for one more step towards victory. Yours fraternally,

FRED T. CARROLL,
Secretary No. 154, W. F. M.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of John Cronin, originally of Beacon, Mich., worked five years in the mines of Butte, last heard of in Ouray, Colorado. Height, 5 ft. 10 in., dark complexioned, about 35 or 38 years, old, and weighs 175 lbs. Send any information to Butte Miners' Union.

CARD STOLEN.

Swansea, Ariz., June 30, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert following notice in Miners' Magazine:

Bro. Frank Christenson had his W. F. M. card stolen from him in Wickensburg, Ariz., a short time ago. All secretaries are requested to be on the lookout for same, and if presented, to be taken up and forwarded to Swansea No. 156, W. F. M.

Card was made out by Swansea No. 156, signed J. E. Carter, Financial Secretary, on May 10, 1910. Fraternally yours,

J. P. DEAN,
Acting Secretary Swansea No. 156, W. F. M.

WILL BE FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Chloride, Ariz., July 1, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please publish the following in the Miners' Magazine:

All union men are warned against leaving the jurisdiction of Chloride Miners' Union No. 77 without a paid up card after having worked thirty days in this district. Any man leaving the jurisdiction of this local without having placed himself in good standing in this local will be published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor, and if the degree of culpability or unfairness towards the principles of the organization which is fighting their

battles and to which they have solemnly pledged their allegiance, appears to warrant it, a fine will be placed against them. Fraternally,

C. A. PARISIA, Secretary and Treasurer.

INTELLIGENT POLITICAL ACTION.

According to His Excellency, President Taft, Socialism is to be the great political issues of the near future, and there is no question but what it ought to be, as the present nefarious system is demonstrating itself to be a complete failure. Every move that is made by the two old political parties only makes the economic conditions of the wage slaves more hopeless. The proposition to turn the government over into the hands of the Democratic party or into the hands of the insurgent element will not help to lighten the burdens of the wage workers or add one dollar's worth to their food supply. The only rational and sensible remedy is Socialism or collective ownership of the means of production which is bound to come sooner or later. Socialism can be defeated or suppressed for a time, but just as soon as a majority of the people begin to realize what it will do for them it will be impossible to restrain or check it. It is a question of the welfare of all or the many as against that of the few. When the great and petty capitalists want a law to protect their interests, they have a man elected to office who will vote and work for their interests. When the laboring class want a law passed to help their interests, they should be intelligent enough to renounce the old political parties and vote with the party of their class which was organized especially to represent them and their interests.

The time for a general reconstruction of the government is at hand. No capitalist or representative of capitalistic interests should receive a vote from the working class or be permitted to occupy a public office. The capitalistic element is too selfish and too mercenary to legislate for the welfare of the people in general. The public welfare or the interests of the commonwealth are the only interests that are entitled to consideration in framing or organizing of a government. Where a public official regards the interests

of his political party or those of some corporation of more importance than those of his country in general, he is unfit for office. Such a man deserves the contempt of all true citizens. The American people are too careless in the selection of their official timber: With such men as Taft, Roosevelt, Cannon and Aldrich in office, they never will have good government and justice will not prevail.

As long as the people vote like cattle or beasts, they will be governed and live like beasts. The present system is perhaps as good as can be expected with our present knowledge of political and economic affairs, but it is a disgrace to American citizenship and can be speedily changed if the people will to do so. But it can be improved only by intelligent political effort.

J. B. M.

FAMILY HEIR WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Earl D. Zubler, who left Telluride, Colorado, April 25, 1906, for the Goldfield and Manhattan Mining districts of Nevada. His description is as follows: Height 5 ft. 10½ in.; brown



Earl D. Zubler.

hair and brown eyes; front tooth half gold, and was 17 years old when he left Telluride, Colorado. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will confer a great favor by communicating with his anxious mother, Mrs. Mattie J. Zubler, Box 473, Ames, Colorado.

THE BATTLE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, 1910.

Mr. John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine.

Dear Sir and Brother: The inevitable has occurred. Organized labor again has triumphed. Los Angeles, the haven of scabs and citizens' alliance, has at last succumbed to the forces of organized labor. The working class of Los Angeles have become awake to their class interests after years of peonage, and are determined that in the future they at least shall have sufficient to live like men and not like slaves.

For a number of years Los Angeles has been known to organized labor as the one black spot on this fair American continent. With the growth of the city there was built up one of the dirtiest organizations that was ever known in any city in the United States. "The Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association." This aggregation of plundering, robbing, exploiting vultures have for years crushed every attempt on the part of the workers to organize. Their motto was, Low wages and starvation for the workers; but today organized labor has made a triumphal entry to Los Angeles and amongst the Citizens' alliance can only be heard the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth of the damned. The Los Angeles Times—the paper that for years advocated the oppression of organized labor; the paper that for years advocated starvation wages for the producers, has at last got a solar plexus blow that will put it down and out for all time. Otis now realizes that he and his dirty rag can no longer retard the advance of the working class movement and so the Los Angeles Times is giving its dying yell. When the welfare of the working class is at stake and that class are determined to fight for their just rights, ten thousand mental prostitutes like the owner of the Los Angeles Times can not stop them.

The working class of Los Angeles asked the employers for decent hours and a living wage. They were ignored and the result is that today fifteen hundred metal trades workmen are on strike in Los Angeles and the number is being increased daily. The men have rebelled against unbearable conditions, and union and non-union workmen have lined up for an attack on the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Prior to June 1st the Metal Trades Council of Los Angeles, composed of all the metal trades unions in the city, presented an agreement to every employer in the city. The agreement was accompanied by a very courteous letter requesting a conference at which trade matters might be discussed. The agreement and the request for a conference was ignored, and several weeks after their presentation the Metal Trades Council was informed through the medium of the Los Angeles Times that the agreement and the request for a conference had been thrown in the waste basket by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

On May 31st the various metal trades unions held meetings for the purpose of taking a strike vote. Before voting another request was forwarded to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which was in session on the evening in question. The request for a conference was accompanied by another request that an answer be returned before 11 p. m. The requests were again ignored and the various unions by a unanimous vote decided to strike.

The men left the shops the next day, but as the number of union men was small the strike had no material effect on the shops. A vigorous picket system was established, however, and before the week closed a majority of the larger shops were closed tight and the greatest industrial struggle ever witnessed in Los Angeles was on. Non-union men left the shops by the hundreds and the metal trades industry of Los Angeles was paralyzed. The non-union men formed parades and marched to the Labor Temple and made application for admission to the union. General Organizer Stuart of the American Federation of Labor was instructed to proceed to San Francisco and secure funds with which to support the non-union men, who were largely in the majority. In San Francisco the unions listened to his appeal and a general assessment of 25 cents a week was levied by the San Francisco Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Trades Council, the California State Federation of Labor, and the California Building Trades Council.

The strike is being handled by a general strike committee, composed of delegates from every union affected. The fund is common and union and non-union men are receiving the same strike pay.

So effective has the strike become that three injunctions have already been issued by a judge of the Superior Court, and application has been made for sixty-three additional injunctions. So far the injunctions have had no effect, and the ranks of the strikers are being materially strengthened daily.

The injunction is one of the most sweeping ever issued by a court and the strikers are enjoined from doing almost everything but breathing. The men are standing firm, however, and the challenge of the court has been accepted in an emphatic manner. On Sunday a mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, at which a Union Labor party will be launched. The whole city is aroused and the success of the proposed new party is assured. A complete ticket will be nominated and the Superior Court judges elected at the coming election will be laborites.

The conditions obtaining in the metal trades industry have been extremely grievous. The workmen have become chattel slaves and have been at the mercy of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Men seeking employment were forced to make application at the office of the Employers' Association. The first question asked was always: "Are you a union man?" If the answer was in the affirmative, the applicant was informed that he could not be used; if in the negative he was required to take an oath that he never would become a union man. If the applicant complied with the conditions he was assigned to an employer and condemned to a life of absolute subjection to the whims of the said employer. No matter how undesirable the conditions imposed upon him he was compelled to remain in the service of the first employer to whom he was assigned. If he displayed any spirit he was promptly discharged and could not be employed by any other manufacturer in Los Angeles. If he quit he was up against the same proposition. He could not secure employment elsewhere in the city without the consent of his first employer. He was owned body and soul by the employer, and any attempt to assert the slightest evidence of manhood was followed by dismissal and the blacklist.

The strike has now been in operation for three weeks and strike benefits have been promptly paid from a general strike fund provided for by the assessments levied by the bodies already mentioned.

The injunctions will be stubbornly contested and the spirit of determination manifested by the men is so great that it is impossible for the strike to end in anything but victory for the strikers.

The result of this great strike on business in Los Angeles is most marked. Business is paralyzed and the little middle class grafter is squirming under the depression. The Citizens' alliance is hit where it feels it most (in the pocket-book). The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association are assailed at the solidarity and the enormous union sentiment displayed by the workers, and The Los Angeles Times has proven its inefficiency to throttle the labor movement of this city.

This strike has also once again proven that the working class will fight for their rights. It has once again taught the lesson to the capitalist exploiters that the worm will turn. It has once again proven that progress of organized labor can not be stopped by the foul-mouthed utterances of a prostituted press such as The Los Angeles Times. It has once again pointed out to the plundering, ruling, exploiting master class that the day of reckoning is drawing near, that the sun of industrial freedom is raising o'er the hill-tops.

Workingmen of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain. This today is not only the slogan of the working class of Los Angeles, but of the working class of the world, for the working class movement is not only national, but international. Organized labor throughout the world has sounded the death-knell of capitalism and oppression and the working class are about to claim their just desserts—the full product of their labor. Fraternally yours,

EDW. CROUGH.

A REPLY TO HARPER.

Editor Miners' Magazine.

Dear Comrade—Greetings: I was somewhat interested in that letter of Brother Harper on "The Prohibition Movement," which appeared in the current issue of the "Miners' Magazine." Also your reply, together with the original article, which seems to have somewhat irritated Brother Harper.

Perhaps the views of an individual who has for the last ten or twelve years been an absolutely strict teetotaler, may be somewhat interesting on this subject. However, right at the outset, allow me to state that my views on this subject are not those of an expert by any means. Not being inflexible, I make no attempt to be dogmatic. I only express my opinion on the subject as it strikes me.

I have no doubt but that Brother Harper will be somewhat astonished—seeing that I am strictly a temperance man—that I take the side of the editor in this controversy. Yet that is how I see it. Brother Harper makes to me the astounding statement (I use the term astounding advisedly, for I presume from his letter that he is not only an intelligent man, but also well up in economics from the viewpoint of the worker, which, after all, is the only viewpoint that concerns the readers of the Miners' Magazine), that "Is it not a fact that the liquor traffic more than any other one cause is responsible for the condition that makes it necessary for the child to be taken from the school and home and placed in the mill or factory; that if the money spent for liquor by the working class, out of even their present meager earnings, was saved, it would not be long before they would be in a position to demand and secure a larger share of their product, which would remove to a large extent the conditions with which they are now confronted?" No, Brother Harper, the liquor traffic, though admissible a very great, and perhaps a growing, evil, is not the main cause of the child being taken from the school and home, and placed in the mill or factory. And in the last analysis I doubt if it is even a factor of any great moment in that respect. True, lots of individual cases could be cited to confute this statement, but dig down and they remain individual cases. The one and only cause why a child is drawn from school and placed in the mill or factory is that the father (and sometimes the mother, too) has not a sufficient wage to support a family; hence, into the mill or factory goes the child. They, poor little things, are cheaper than men, and the employers want the profit. "Vested interests" require the profits to be made from the child's labor—so the child must be sacrificed. It matters not, even though the father be a model teetotaler, and withal a staunch prohibitionist; into the factory goes the child.

Where I come from (Dundee, Scotland), which is mainly a factory town. I could illustrate this point times without number. Here not only is the wage of the husband not sufficient to keep the child out of the mill or factory, but that of his wife also; and the same is in main part true of any factory town in either Scotland or England, or, even in good old America—"Land of the free (?) and home of the brave" (?).

What would happen, I wonder, if all the workers were going to save, even as Brother Harper himself so well puts it, "of their present meager earnings"? Oh, I wonder! I wonder! And I am still left wondering. And by saving, we, the workers, would soon be in a position to demand and secure a larger share of our product. Would we? I rather fear not.

But, let us allow for a moment that by saving of our present meager wages, we were in a position where we could "demand and secure." To be in this enviable position, we, the workers, would first require to have a wage sufficient to save from, but, granting we had, we would also require to have steady work the year round. How many laborers, or even skilled artisans, come up to that standard? And, then, what of the thousands of men who are more or less always hunting a job?

Personally, though a strict teetotaler, a non-smoker, and careful never to "blow in," as you term it in the States, yet it takes me all my time to keep solvent; and I am not married, either. I am an outdoor laborer, and as a general rule work more or less the summer round on buildings, etc. What I make in summer goes to keep me alive in the winter, when jobs are few and far between, and wages run about a dollar six bits or two dollars. I refuse to work for such scab wages as long as I have a dollar left; consequently, when the good weather comes round again, I am "broke." What price if I had a wife and family?

Our friend quotes the huge figure spent in liquor during 1909—one billion, seven hundred million dollars. How does our friend arrive at the conclusion that we, the workers, consume fifty per cent. of this enormous amount? Though, to be honest, I don't know who has a better right to the product than the producer thereof; but I don't advance this as an argument in the present controversy.

I was recently at a meeting in the Denver Auditorium, and one of the speakers quoted the above figures, and then asked the question, "Who spends all that money?" And answering himself, he replied, "Not the drunkard, for he hasn't got it to spend." To which I add Hear! Hear! And neither has the average worker; please look higher up the social ladder.

Brother Harper makes the bold statement, "The fact in the case is that for every poverty-stricken individual who has been driven to drink, there are at least ninety-nine whom drink has brought to that condition." Eh! And again, eh! Can our friend even attempt to prove that statement? It is as wild as anything I have seen in print for a long time. And now, when I am looking for information, I, like the editor, plead ignorance as to where the jobs are to come from for the million-odd individuals that will be thrown out of employment, either directly or indirectly, by the introduction of total prohibition. In the course of your letter you refer the editor to the cities and districts where the saloon has been abolished, for the solution of this problem.

I spent a little time in a dry town down south—Knoxville, Tenn., to be exact,—and though I could see lots of idle men down there, I saw no new industries springing up, and wages were very low, and I came to the conclusion that the people who mainly benefited from the introduction of prohibition were the employers of labor. Previous to the town going dry, the various employers were having some little trouble with their colored help, as they were in the habit of having a day or two off now and then. This was rather inconvenient for the employers at times. However, after the introduction of prohibition the colored workers became much more dependable, and therefore far more efficient slaves.

In fact, in my opinion, that was the only reason the town went dry. The workers became more steady, and pretty often a steady, industrious worker goes hand in hand with a sneaking desire to get on in the world, which often brings all sorts of dire results to the workers as a whole, which is often noticed in times of strikes and lockouts, when the workers ought to be a solid chain, the steady industrious worker is as often the weak link as the booze fighter.

Brother Harper goes on to say, "In my opinion, it would be only a short time before we would all be better housed and better clad, when the brewer would not live in a mansion, and his family wear silks and satins, and his patron live in a hovel and wear calico, when the saloon keeper would not wear diamonds and his wife go to the coast for the summer and nurse poodle dogs clothed in velvet for pastime, while his customer wears overalls and works in a hot box, while his wife stands over a cook stove all day trying to make ends meet by keeping a few boarders."

A few questions, Brother Harper. You are a working man, I presume, yet you put your fellow workers down as the only people who support the brewer, the distiller and the saloon man. In such a sweeping statement are you doing justice to your class? Nay, more, are you doing justice to yourself? Is the wife of the drunkard the only woman who keeps boarders? Then again, is the brewer the only man who lives in a mansion? Are the brewer's family the only ones who wear silks and satins? Is the saloon keeper the only individual who sports diamonds? And his wife the only woman who goes to the coast to nurse poodles for the want of something better to do? After all, it makes but little difference to the working man, his wife or family who does all those things enumerated by Brother Harper; the point is, we, the workers, so long as the present system lasts, can't do it.

I personally, have no interest either as employe or employer, nor in any other shape or form, in either breweries, distilleries or saloons, and I hold no brief for those who run them, yet, under our present system, they are as honest and legitimate as any other business. Like all other industries, they are run for the profit that is in them, and will be as long as the system of profit lasts.

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No, Brother Harper, bad as the drink evil seemingly is, it is not the workers' worst enemy. Nor, yet, the strongest ally that his oppressor has. Ignorance is his worst enemy—ignorance of the class war by which he is surrounded on every hand, and the fact that an injury to one is an injury to all. I agree with him that the consumer gets less real value for his money than if he had spent it in any other form, and I, no less than Brother Harper, deplore the drink evil, but, because I am strictly teetotal and temperate in all lines, does that give me the right to stop my fellow worker from having a glass of beer if he desires it? Not to my way of thinking. And after all, the main question is, "Will total prohibition solve, or help to solve, the present deplorable economic and social position of the workers?" and I say, No, it will not even solve the drink question.

Let me look at one more statement made in Brother Harper's letter, and then—"The liquor traffic," he says, "is responsible for from seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of the vice and crime in the country." This statement, in my opinion, is one that is absolutely untenable. Had he said that it was caused by "Man's inhumanity to man," subject to the rotten system of society under which we, the workers, groan, sweat and exist, and under which we are exploited, robbed and murdered, from the cradle to the grave, then I could have said amen.

There is but one cure for the drink evil, the social evil, the murder evil, the suicide evil—in short, all evil, all crime, and might I add all sin, and that is that millenium that glorious millenium, which our great and glorious poet Burns said, when looking with the prophetic eyes of a seer into the years that were yet to come, he saw that great millenium, what millenium? The Socialist millenium, "When man to man the world o'er shall brethren be and a that." Fraternally,
JAMES T. FINLEY.

2136 Lawrence St., Denver, July 1, 1910.

THE FREE LOVERS.

(By Robert Hunter.)

It came into my mind the other day to write a little tract for the Individual and Social Justice League of America.

The league intends to expose the evils of Socialism and that is a most excellent work to undertake.

We are grateful for any aid this association of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen can give us in purifying our cause.

I suppose these gentlemen of the cloth will appreciate a full confession on the part of any high-minded Socialist.

Wherever, therefore, the Socialists find any evidence of free love, of anti-marriage, and of atheism in their propaganda, let them openly confess it.

So far at any rate as I am concerned, I shall be perfectly frank and open my heart to these father confessors.

They ought not to make ridiculous charges and therefore they should be grateful for such actual facts as I can give them of the vices of Socialists.

As evidence in this matter, let us take first the report of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Now that report shows what the Socialists have tried to do in the Wisconsin Legislature.

A Socialist named Brockhausen, for instance, introduced in the Assembly a bill to legalize certain acts in furtherance of disputes between employers and employes.

First, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

Second, for the purpose of peacefully persuading a person to work or abstain from work.

Third, to legalize combined action in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Fourth, to prevent damage suits against trade union organizations for acts of its individual members.

Another Socialist named Weber introduced a bill to prevent private detectives from harassing citizens in the course of a trade dispute.

He introduced another bill to give poor persons rights of action in the courts of the state without payment of costs.

He also introduced a resolution to regulate the issuing of injunctions.

He also introduced a resolution advocating the government ownership and operation of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies.

Indeed this Weber went so far in another resolution as to try to cut the claws of the Sherman anti-trust act relative to organized labor.

Another Socialist named Gaylord introduced a great many bills into the Senate.

One of those bills favored the initiative and referendum on acts of municipal councils and boards of supervisors.

Another bill provided that all land, mineral rights, water powers and other natural resources within the state which are now or may hereafter become the property of the state shall remain forever the property of the state.

He also introduced a bill providing for the nationalization of trusts and monopolies.

And then this senator, throwing aside all decency, introduced a resolution providing for the abolition of the United States Senate, another resolution providing immediate relief by the government for the unemployed, and still another resolution demanding the resignation of all state officers known to have received moneys during the state political campaign to promote the interests of any candidate.

Now there are perhaps those who will claim that this astonishing evidence of immorality applies only to a small group of Socialists in one western state.

But look at what another Socialist, named Charles H. Morrill, attempted to do in the last Massachusetts Legislature:

He introduced a bill giving the cities the right to use the initiative and referendum.

A bill to raise the age at which children may be employed.

A bill to permit cities or towns to own and operate street railways.

A bill memorializing Congress to establish national ownership of railroads.

Of course these bills were defeated, but this dangerous demagogue introduced another bill which was passed!

And this bill provided that every employer advertising for men shall state in the advertisement whether or not a strike is taking place in his establishment.

So we see there is method in this madness, and that what the Socialists are trying to do in Wisconsin, they are also trying to do in Massachusetts.

And when one reads in cold type of the actual habits of these men the immorality of it is positively sickening.

In the heart of every true lover of individual and social justice there arises revolt against these attempted iniquities.

There may be some stupid, unenlightened ignorant workman who will not understand the relation of these bills to free love, anti-marriage and atheism.

But look behind the bills and you immediately see the real purpose actuating these dangerous men.

In the first place, these acts, every one of them, show that the Socialists advocate free love.

Today the old parties are paid to grant legislation but the Socialists want to give it free, especially to those who have no money.

That is free love for the working class.

Could there be better evidence of how Socialists try to inculcate their views on this dreadful subject?

These bills also show that Socialists believe in the abolition of marriage. They advocate divorce and are trying to break up the home.

Study the above bills and see what they mean; they are deliberately trying to destroy a happy home wherein political crooks and financial plutes now live together in perfect happiness.

Can you not see, dear brother, in the above legislation an underhanded, vicious and unprincipled attack upon that happy family?

In every line of the above legislation there is also evidence of the grossest atheism.

Has it not been said that the American God is gold?

Well can you imagine any bitterer or fiercer attack upon that God than these Socialist bills?

Why, they would tear him out of the halls of our Legislatures.

They would throw him out of our municipal councils and even our temples and leave him a vagrant in the streets.

For him there is every evidence of undying hatred. They bear him no respect, neither bow before him nor reverence him.

So you see their atheism is also rampant and unashamed.

The bills themselves look innocent enough. But don't be carried away, dear brothers, by appearances. Look behind those bills!

No respectable politician or Wall Street senator was ever guilty of such revolting vices.

"MAN AND THE DOLLAR."

(By Edgar R. Leighty, in the John Marshall High School Review.)

Never since the foundation of this country have we faced a greater question than the one which has arisen during the past twenty-five years, a question, which, if not solved, will involve a danger which if not checked, and at once, will mean the destruction of all free institutions.

The tendency of modern times is to judge all mighty questions by the almighty dollar. It is a principle in an economic benefit, it is morally right, is the argument which the world is today using. It is used in political questions, in religious questions, and especially is it true of the great commercial question, which we are today facing.

The corporation which replaced the old private firm is beneficial because it has added to the wealth of the nation. The trust which has displaced the corporation is beneficial for the same reason, and today the monopoly which threatens our very existence is lauded and protected because it adds a few dollars or cents to the wealth of the country.

The entire defence of the monopoly rests upon a money argument, and on such an argument it must stand or it must fall. Shall we place our national wealth above our national righteousness, our pecuniary profits above political principles and the commerce of the country above the constitution? On the decision of these questions rests the liberty of a people, the happiness and prosperity of millions of free men and the safety of a nation.

Today we have men with fine-spun theories, telling of the advantages of

a trust combination, telling us that trusts and monopolies can save here, can save there, and thus make more money.

Money everything!

Man nothing! Have we gone mad? Can it be possible that man has become so cheap that he will be ground beneath the heels of monopolies and trusts, that a few may become rich in money, rich in millions, which have already become a curse on their hands?

Have we sunk so low that we are willing to sell our birthright for gold, to give up that freedom which has been cherished and defended by Anglo-Saxons in every age since their history began? Are we willing to sell our manhood for the almighty dollar?

We have forgotten the history of Rome and Greece, wrecked on the rocks of commercial greed. Their glittering fragments strewed the shores of the Mediterranean like shattered bubbles as soon as their commerce became mightier than their constitutions, their shipping more important than their statesmanship.

We have forgotten the history of Carthage, the history of the old East India company, and treading the same road—the road to ruin.

In the face of such lessons we must believe that the monopoly or the trust is the realization of the commercial spirit in its most despotic form. I believe that a monopoly in private hands is indefensible from any standpoint and that it is intolerable. I make no exceptions.

I see no reason for dividing them into good and bad monopolies. All monopolies in private hands are bad. There may be one despot who is better than another, but there can be no good despotism. One monopoly may be better than another monopoly, but, as for good monopolies, there are none.

The path of despotism can lead but to a single end. A free government and a despot can not live side by side and at peace. The monopoly being an aggressive combination for purely selfish objects, attacks the individual, seizes upon his fields of ambition and opportunity, and appropriates them to his own advantage.

Soon the individual is overwhelmed, and every field of production is monopolized by a trust. Individual enterprise, opportunity, liberty, individual enterprise, are destroyed, competition disappears, and the war between the trusts begins.

One by one the weaker fall before the stronger, until finally all fields of production are held beneath the sway of one colossal, irresistible combination, with but a single aim of mercenary greed and utter selfishness.

Under this gigantic despot free government is impossible and the weaker must fall. Then the monster which has conquered all will issue orders, not to the American laborers, but to a cringing mass of dependent slaves, whose very right to live will depend upon the imperial will of the corporataion.

Then the free institutions and popular government erected by our patriot forefathers will disappear from the face of the earth and in their stead will arise a despotism, born of greed and selfishness, ruling its slaves with an iron hand that its own wealth may be increased.

Beside such conditions the despotism of Russia would be liberty and the conditions of our old slaves enjoyable.

Already the slums of Europe have been raked to secure hordes of the most ignorant and servile wretches that are to be found in modern civilization. The purchased slaves, without even a faint conception of liberty or human rights, and without any idea of the greatness of our institutions, have been injected into our population, and are now employed in the development of some of our most productive fields.

There they are worked under conditions almost identical with those under which the convicts of Siberia exist, conditions which no free American would submit to, and which no man worthy of citizenship would stand for a single hour.

Thus are these great fields of industry closed against our own people, because the dollar, and not the man, is the standard of the monopoly.

Ladies and gentlemen, for a hundred years we have trod the broad, though rough, road of freedom. We have faced many dangers, we have solved many problems, we have fought many battles in defence of our liberty, but we have passed on and ever upward, the path having ever proven one of triumph. Yet after a century of liberty we have today reached a place where the road divides and the American people have paused and are undecided which road to take.

The one to the left is a road to riches. If followed to the end it may make the United States the greatest commercial nation of the world. It promises wealth, such as mankind has never seen before, but it is the road which has too often been followed, the road which wrecked the power of Greece and Rome—the road to ruin.

To the right stands the long and simple road, the one built by our forefathers, stained with the blood of Lexington and Shiloh. The one stands for the dollar; the other for manhood. Which road shall we follow? The question is for you and me to decide.

As for me, I prefer personal liberty to great riches. I would rather be forever poor and independent and happy as an individual than to lay the foundation for industrial tyranny and slavery. Give me equality of opportunity to all mankind in preference to the control of the world's trade.

The question is fast pressing itself for solution before the highest tribunal in the nation, the court of public opinion. It is too vital, too important, to be confined to the narrow limits of commercial affairs or mercenary speculation.

It touches the very foundation of our governmental system, established to protect and defend the coming generation. This question can no longer be judged by the standard of the dollar, for it involves the question of human rights, individual liberty, manhood and independence. The question must be settled, and at once.

Let all men, of all parties, religions and creeds, who are opposed to monopolies or despots, who favor equal rights for all and special privileges for none, join in the defence of America's institutions.

Let all men who love their country better than their party join and create a power strong enough to drive from public life all men, be they Democrats or be they Republicans, who are opposed to these principles. Only unite, and the weapon of destruction is in your hands.

The greatest weapon found in all the annals of time. It is greater than gatling guns, greater than dynamite—aye, the thirteen-inch guns may thunder from every battlement and they will be but puny compared with your weapon—the ballot.

It has cost oceans of blood to wring it from kings, emperors and despots of the Old World. Use this weapon—use it carefully—the weapon before which legislators, congressmen, senators, presidents and judges, are but as chaff in the wind.

HE LOST HIS VOTE.

A negro in the state of Virginia owned a mule valued at \$150 and as there was a property qualification of this amount, personal or real estate, required, before an adult male could exercise the franchise, he was accordingly placed upon the voters' lists. This colored gentleman voted at several elections, but finally the mule died, and when our fellow-slave went to vote he was informed that since the mule was dead, he didn't have the necessary property qualification. Our colored friend was in a quandary; he scratched his head and give birth to the following: "Well, sah, I have come to the conclusion that it wasn't me that had the vote; it was the mule."

Now, that nigger became wise to the fact "that property and not individuals rule." When the working class get control of property through the powers of the state then and only then will they become able to enjoy the wealth they create for the workers will then be the owners.

There are only two classes in society today and when the working class force the present capitalist class to disgorge the stolen wealth, classes will be abolished and ruling will be unnecessary for there will be nobody to rule, consequently society as a whole will be one great body of useful producers, none ruling and none ruled, no masters and no slaves.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' RETORT.

Wendell Phillips, according to the recent biography by Dr. Lorenzo Sears, was, on one occasion, lecturing in Ohio, and while on a railroad journey, going to keep one of his appointments, he met in the car a crowd of clergy, returning from some sort of convention.

One of the ministers felt called upon to approach Mr. Phillips, and asked him:

"Are you Mr. Phillips?"

"I am, sir."

"Are you trying to free the niggers?"

"Yes, sir; I am an abolitionist."

"Well, why do you preach your doctrines up here? Why don't you go over in Kentucky?"

"Excuse me; are you a preacher?"

"I am, sir."

"Are you trying to save souls from hell?"

"Yes, sir, that's my business."

"Well, why don't you go there?"

The assailant hurried into the smoker amid a roar of unsanctified laughter.

DR. COOK AND T. ROOSEVELT.

(By Frank Hart.)

The dawn of the twentieth century has furnished us with two of the most sensational hoaxes on record. Not since the days of Maelzel's Chess Player and Alexander Dowie have we seen such perfect masters of the art of cozenage; our present subjects outstripping all the rest in daring and universality of scope.

If a history of chicanery is ever compiled, the names of Cook and Roosevelt should be placed side by side. To the writer it is indeed a matter for surprise that the names of these two national heroes (for one is as great a hero as the other) have never been coupled before. The character of their respective exploits do so resemble each other, however unequal the reward which has fallen to the lot of the perpetrators.

Doctor Cook in the field of geographical discovery and Roosevelt in politics, have both succeeded in winning the confidence and hard-earned cash of the public through the artifice of the poser, the camera and the canard.

Doctor Cook climbing up Mount McKinley and Roosevelt charging up San Juan Hill! The camera did the work in both instances, the canard developed the work of the camera and forth came the people's gold and preferment.

The fact that one always chooses the rare and cold atmosphere of Mount McKinley or the North pole, while the other is attracted by the fierce heat of San Juan or Africa, proves nothing, excepting that it indicates a difference in temperament. The difficulties are all easily overcome by the camera.

Cook has already executed his coup de maître and has won a merited repose in ignominious oblivion. T. Roosevelt is yet contemplating that famous dictatorial coup d'état which will land him on his Waterloo.

In the meanwhile he struts around unchallenged in his swaggering braggadocio. Cook proved himself a bad manager by playing his trump card too soon. T. Roosevelt could have shown him how to manipulate those con games indefinitely and still retain an exalted place in the hearts of his countrymen.

If I were asked to decide (if such a thing were possible) who is more deserving of our gratitude, Cook or Roosevelt, I would unhesitatingly reply in favor of the former, for, no matter how monstrous the deception practiced upon us, at least a few of us were genuinely thrilled by the "discovery," and I would far rather be deceived twice by a Cook than wade through a single Rooseveltian platitude.

Those long, whittled-out platitudes, so endless, so tiresome, so dry, lead one to believe their author was fed on tripe all his life instead of those exquisitely flavored dishes at Delmonico's. If we, of the working class, could afford a repast half so good, we could show him something in the way of interesting talk.

Possessing not a single noble quality, neither fancy, sentiment nor imagination (unless you wish to call the San Juan hoax imagination, but that was a cold fabrication of his press agent), with nothing to call forth our admiration, and posing as a national hero! Phew! I say, friends, in the face of this, how is it possible for one to live and be happy?

If Roosevelt were as honest with himself as he is quick to discover falsehood in others, and if, besides, he wished to flatter his vanity by paraphrasing the speech of Alexander, he would exclaim, "I have deceived the world in its estimate of my importance through the mere exercise of pompous bluff and brutal bluster. My only regret is that there are no more worlds to deceive."

RUSSIANIZING AMERICA.

(By Robert Hunter.)

Not long ago the United States Senate instructed the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington to investigate conditions at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

This plant is owned by Charles M. Schwab and his men were on strike. The commissioner of labor was sent to South Bethlehem to investigate conditions and he found them fashioned after those of Russia.

It seems that the United States government is very friendly to Charles M. Schwab.

It gives him a great millions every year for making battleships to fight the foreigners, and Charles is such an active patriot that he hires all the foreigners he can and grinds their very lives out.

And Charles is a czar. If he had the chance he could give Nicholas cards and spades and beat him at the job.

Read the report of the commissioner of labor on the Bethlehem works. I say read the report!

Well, you can't do that because the United States government has suppressed it. You can't get it any more!

The government evidently doesn't quite want to let the American people know now its battleships are made. It might seem something of a joke!

But the fact is, the workers under Schwab are working like slaves and the government pays Schwab millions of dollars for driving those slaves to make guns to protect "their" country.

It is a funny business and the government has decided the people had better not know anything about it.

The resolution which demanded the investigation at South Bethlehem was introduced into the Senate by the Hon. Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.

I wrote to ask for the report and he sent the letter on to the committee on railroads and the committee on railroads writes as follows to Senator Owen:

"My dear Senator—I return to you herewith your communication of the 28th ulto., together with the enclosed communication from Robert Hunter, of Highland Farm, Noroton Heights, Conn., and regret that I can not comply

BUTTE
MONTANA

HENNESSY'S

CORNER GRANITE
AND MAIN STREETS

WITH STORES AT ANACONDA AND CENTERVILLE

COMPLETE
OUTFITTERS
OF
EVERYTHING
FOR
EVERYBODY

We sell the World's best union-made clothing, hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding. The finest meat market, delicatessen and bakery in the Northwest.

MONTANA'S
LARGEST
AND BEST
STORE
FOR
EVERYBODY

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

with your request for a copy of Document 521 Sixty-first Congress, second session, report of the strike at Bethlehem Steel Works, by reason of the fact that only one copy is available for my distribution in the document room, and the same has already been disposed of. Yours very truly."

I then wrote to a newspaper friend in Washington, asking him to obtain for me a copy of this suppressed report. Here is his answer:

"Dear Bob—After having failed the last few days to locate a copy of the Bethlehem report, I was finally successful today. Orders to suppress this report must certainly have come from 'higher up,' as the most influential congressmen and senators are unable to secure a single copy."

Some time ago the senators at Washington suppressed the report of an investigation into the homes of the poor at Washington, D. C.

When asked why it was suppressed, they said it was because there were portions in it unfit to be sent through the mails.

I wonder if an investigation into the conduct of Charles M. Schwab at South Bethlehem is also considered unfit to be sent through the mails.

I wonder if evidence of tyranny in this country is unfit to be sent in the mails.

I wonder if the story of abject slaves in this country is unfit to be sent through the mails.

In any case, things at South Bethlehem are rotten, and Charles M. Schwab is a disgrace to America.

And the connection between the rotten gang at Washington and the steel trust is the limit, and they don't dare let the people know.

HUMAN EQUALITY.

(By William Lloyd Garrison.)

There is no king by right divine
To rule and reign, and a' that;
Nor princely rank, nor lordly line—
Equality for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Dynastic power and a' that,
A common birthright crowns us all
With liberty for a' that.

Though woman never can be man,
Nor change her sex and a' that,
To equal rights, 'gainst class or clan,
Her claim is just, for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
"Her proper sphere" and a' that,
In all that makes a living soul
She matches man for a' that.

She asks no favors at his hands,
On bended knee and a' that;
She is his peer where'er he stands,
In spite of sex and a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Fair play for her and a' that,
In all the grave concerns of life—
This is her due for a' that.

In every land, in every age,
How hard her lot and a' that!
A vassal grade her heritage,
Dependent, poor, and a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Injustice vile and a' that,
All noble souls will woman aid
To gain her cause for a' that.

Down with all barriers that prevent
Her culture, growth and a' that;
Her equal place in government,
In church and state and a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
The ballot box and a' that,
Whatever right a man may claim
Belongs to her for a' that.

A CHAT WITH 'GENE DEBS.

(From Herald, Passaic, N. J.)

It is not necessary to be a Socialist to admire and like 'Gene Debs. In fact, not being a Socialist enables you to better take the measure of the man and see him as he is without the glamour of his preaching or faith in his doctrines.

To know and meet Eugene Debs personally will arouse the manliness and

nobility in any soul and it instinctively reaches forth in fellowship to this rare and wonderful man.

The writer is no Socialist. In fact, goes, perhaps to the other extreme as an individualist. So Debs is not spoken of as the Saul among the Socialist brethren, but as plain, simple, cheerful, hopeful sympathetic 'Gene Debs.

It was about fifteen years ago. The writer was one of a group that met 'Gene Debs after a meeting in Paterson. It was at the old United States hotel, burned in the Paterson fire.

The little party of newspaper men accompanied 'Gene to the "States" after the meeting. Sheriff Van Voorhees saw the party cosily ensconced in a secluded corner. Some oysters opened by "Willis" were served with a little of Hinchliffe's bottled East India.

How 'Gene talked to that little coterie! Fortunate, indeed, did they all feel. It was as refreshing as a plunge into the Abana or Pharpar rivers of Damascus. 'Gene is an intellectual spendthrift and he scattered before this favored few the splendid riches of his mind's inexhaustible mine.

Iridescent ideas, set like gems in the gold of his wonderful words poured forth—a veritable procession of verbal pearls. Even the oysters were forgotten. His eyes fascinated, even hypnotized. They blazed with the fire of genius within. They read thoughts, they answered questions before they were asked and at the same time poured out warm rays of kindness from a hoping, joyous heart.

Over an hour was spent. Debs telling many happy stories garnered from vast experience and varied associations. He won every heart unreservedly, though not one subscribed to his doctrines.

Those who can should go to hear him—hear him at a disadvantage for great as Debs is on the platform, he is still greater with his feet under the same table.

Debs the man is a likable soul.

Debs has sympathy for his fellow-man. Of his sincerity his love of the race none can doubt or question.

He is one of the really big men of today—ininitely bigger and better than some others who have greater gifts for self-advertisement. He has a heart as big as a planet and an intellect as luminous as a seer's. But while Debs speaks of tears and sorrow and suffering, he never fails to point to what he believes to be a star.

Right or wrong, from an economic standpoint, 'Gene Debs bears the message of brotherhood and in this dark world brotherhood is the holiest message that can be borne. It was the message of the Nazarene. It was the message of all that galaxy of shining ones who have agonized over the sufferings of their fellows.

In Memoriam.

Goldroad, Ariz., June 22, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Pete Grivet; and

Whereas, Brother Grivet was an honest, upright man imbued with the principle of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Snowball Miners' Union, No. 124, W. F. of M., extend to the sorrowing relatives of Brother Grivet our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

ULRICH GRILL,
THOS. W. BOSANKO, *
ALFRED HOYER,

Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Tuscarora, Nev., July 6, 1910.

Once more death has invaded the ranks of No. 31 and claimed its victim. While the bells were ringing and the anvils were firing the welcoming salute to the sun that was ushering in the light of our Nation's birthday, the soul of Bro. Alfred Johnson wafted its way across the Mysterious River. That dreaded scourge, miner's consumption, was the cause of his untimely death.

Brother Johnson was 56 years old, a native of Sweden, a charter member of Tuscarora Union No. 31, and as true a union man as ever lived, a man of sterling honesty, a generous neighbor, a kind husband. So while No. 31 has met with an irreparable loss, it extends its heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing wife and relatives, hoping that time will mitigate their sorrow.

A. L. CAREY,
F. L. GROUDY,
W. I. PLUMB,

Committee.

(Seal)

DRINK

CENTENNIAL WIENER BEER

Best Brewed in Butte — None But Union Labor Employed — On Draught at All First-Class Saloons

The Connell Store

SHOWS THE MOST
COMPLETE LINE OF
UNION MADE
CLOTHES
IN BUTTE, FOR MEN

M. J. Connell Co.

BUTTE, MONTANA

SHERMAN & REEDFuneral Directors and
Embalmers

BUTTE - - - MONTANA

DON'T BE A SCAB**DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA**

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."

IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolution was adopted by Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. of M., June 22, 1910:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Bro. Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, South Dakota, and

Whereas, Organized Labor has lost a good friend and fearless leader, the community a good citizen, his family a kind father and loving husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Butte Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. of M., extend to the friends and relatives of Bro. Freeman Knowles, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the relatives, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine and the Lead Register for publication.

HARRY LAPPIN,
WILLIAM DENNIS,
A. C. DAWE,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Burke, Idaho, June 10, 1910.

Whereas, In the death of Bro. John Osmond, humanity has lost a friend, his family a conscientious, loving husband and father; and

Whereas, He fed his life to the industry that they might live. Succumbing prematurely to the many unnatural ill-paid dangers ever harrasing those who extract from Mother Earth the metals of the world; and,

Whereas, Brother Osmond leaves a large family, and to them a worker's inheritance; he bravely and uncomplainingly fought the wage worker's battle of life for his loved ones; lending his assistance and support to his fellow-workers, in an endeavor to bequeathe to them and theirs an inheritance of economic equality among men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Burke Miners' Union No. 10 pledge the members of his family our sincere sympathy and all support possible in their battle of life; that we drape our charter in respect and esteem of him whom steady toil and unequal conditions have removed from our midst before his time.

HERMAN PERSJEL,
GEO. HALPIN,
WILLIAM BOLAN,

Committee.

PATRONIZE OUR BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISERS.

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.

OLYMPIA BREWING COMPANY,

BUTTE, MONTANA.
Office Phones Ind. 1558, Bell 558 Brewery Phone Ind. 2255.

Order a Case

OF

Anaconda Beer

From Your Dealer and

Get the Best**TO THE WORKING PUBLIC**

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

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

Quality the Best, Prices Always Right.

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

The Union Steam Laundry

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA

Owned and operated by the Union people of the Black Hills. Up-to-date in every particular.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	MISSOURI						
240	Nome	Sat	Oswald A. Rowan	Jno. S. Sutherland		Nome	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
183	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
188	Valdez		M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams	1407	Doe Run
ARIZONA							MONTANA						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
77	Chloride	Wed	E. T. Lyons	H. E. Wilkin	53	Chloride	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr.	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
150	Douglas M & S				145	Douglas	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neihart
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	997	Globe	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
116	Hualapai	Sat	W. H. Cassidy	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	Andy Shields	59	Humboldt	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	24	Clinton	Wed	J. O. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitehger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
159	Metcalf				A27	Clifton	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
70	Miami M. U.					Miami	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Martin	John Williams	12	Elkorn
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
124	Snowball	Thur	John Mullen	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	P. Cuddihy	Wm. Lee	AA	Great Falls
103	Star	Tues	Nelson Bond	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
156	Swansea	Thur	J. P. Dean	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	W. G. Allen	114	Gilt Edge
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	Allen Marks	13	Harrington	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	Nels Englund	12	Walker	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Wm. Braid	68	Kendall
BRIT. COLUMBIA							NEVADA						
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. McCormick	14	Rhyolite
22	Greenwood	Sat	John Dockstader	Lester McKenzie	124	Greenwood	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade		Hilltop
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	239	Contact	Tues	R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
1	Ladys Aux. WFM	Mon	Jessie Rutherford	Anna LaLeod	355	Rossland	265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Gorden Nellis	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	243	Fairview	Wed	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
71	Moyle	Sat	Albert Gill	James Roberts	35	Moyle	54	Gold Hill	Mon	John Sullivan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	220	Goldfield	Wed	August Wenzel	J. J. Mangan	2420	Goldfield
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	Anson A. White	294	Phoenix	251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stephens	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rossland	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d & 4th Mon	Clarence Turnage	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
81	Sandon	Sat	John Ayre	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	Wm. O'Brien	158	Manhattan
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	264	Millers	Wed	J. S. Graves	L. M. Sidwell		Millers
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	254	National	Sat	James Trainor	F. H. Connolly		National
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	213	Pioche	Mon	Wm. B. Martin	W. B. Martin		Pioche
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	263	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
CALIFORNIA							ONTARIO						
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	146	Cobalt	Sun	J. J. Smith	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
55	Calaveras	Wed	Sam Jensen	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
141	French Gulch	Sat	Frank C. Wright	Wm. McGuire	12	French Gulch	150	Gowganda	Sun	James D. Cluney	Fred T. Carrion	610	Gowganda
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	A. Vercellotti	9	Porcupine
91	Grass Valley						OREGON						
169	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
99	Hart	Tues	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Grass Valley	SOUTH DAKOTA						
149	Johnsville	Sat	Chas. Franzen	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	Geo. B. Woodcock	23	Central City
174	Kennett	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	21	Copper Mt. M & S		Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
206	Masonic	Mon	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
51	Mojava	Sat	Wm. McVilvie	Robert Sawyer	123	Masonic	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
93	Nevada City	Wed	A. C. Kloppe	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojava	68	Galena	Wed	E. L. Delaney	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
44	Randsburg	Sat	Robert White	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	Thos. Watchman	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	108	Maitland M & M	Thur	John Sahford	Frank Coyle		Maitland
211	Skidoo	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	5	Terry Peak	Wed	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartzell	B	Rochford
87	Summersville	Sat	C. C. Walker	S. R. Fredrickson	355	Skidoo	UTAH						
73	Toulumne	Thur	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Toulumne	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Canyon
104	Washington	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry	228	Eureka
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	151	Eureka	Sat	Jas. Hanley	J. W. Morton		Eureka
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	J. B. Whitney	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	205	Eureka E F & B		K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
COLORADO							WASHINGTON						
64	Bryan	Alter nate Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
33	Cloud City	Thur	Felix Conley	C. N. Larson	132	Leadville	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. D. Peterson	543	Creede	28	Republic	Tues	A. McKay	E. Sherman	164	Republic
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	WISCONSIN						
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	212	Pence M. U.	Sun 1st & 3d Sun	Vincent Ponti	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco							
86	Garfield	Sat	Harry Barnes	George Howard	H	Garfield							
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland							
15	Ouray	Sat	Frank Blizel	Geo. A. Shaver	1111	Ouray							
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen							
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	470	Rico							
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale							
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton							
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain							
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	Marion O. Leake	278	Telluride							
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad							
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward							
IDAHO							WASHINGTON						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	O. Youngkin		Atlanta	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	George Halpin	158	Burke	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	28	Republic	Tues	A. McKay	E. Sherman	164	Republic
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	WISCONSIN						
9	Mullan	Sat	S. L. Thomas	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	212	Pence M. U.	Sun 1st & 3d Sun	Vincent Ponti	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City							
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	Walter Keister	124	Murray							
MICHIGAN							WASHINGTON						
214	Amasa M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuhn		Amasa	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
204	Bessemer	Tues	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
203	Copper	Sun	Elias Sinisalo	Arthur Dahlbacka	506	Crystal Falls	28	Republic	Tues	A. McKay	E. Sherman	164	Republic
195	Crystal Falls	1st & 3d Sun	Alex Pesanen	Arthur Dahlbacka	506	Crystal Falls	WISCONSIN						
236	Grover M & M					Hubbell	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	212	Pence M. U.	Sun 1st & 3d Sun	Vincent Ponti	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
153	Ironwood	Sat	Oscar Kaari	John Korpi	434	Ironwood							
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Daniel Paddock	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming							
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Y. Vainionpaa	Victor Toija	143	Greenland							
128	Negaunee	Sun	Antti Luttinson	John Maki	1281	Negaunee							
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River							
196	South Range	Sat	Chas. Bartalini	Nils Filpus	105	South Range							
223	Winthrop M W	Sat	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine							

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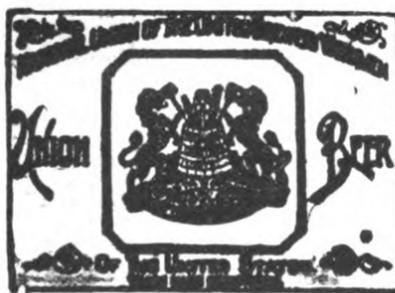
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