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LABOR
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ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
Sept. 29th
1910
Volume XI
Number 379



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



THE COLORADO HOUSE

W. H. KISTLER

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

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

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, September 29, 1910.

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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

.....

Signed

Department

.....

"TEDDY" was a pigmy politician in Milwaukee.

NEIL J. MCGEE, secretary of Rawhide Miners' Union, No. 244, has reorganized the Wonder Miners' Union, No. 250, at Wonder-Nevada, with J. K. Henderson as secretary.

ORGANIZER TOM CORRA has organized a local union at Princeton, Michigan, which starts off with a substantial membership. The local union will be known as the Princeton Miners' Union, No. 185. W. F. M.

MILWAUKEE had a Labor Day celebration that was worthy of notice. The mayor of the city, a union man, delivered the oration of the day, while eighteen aldermen carrying union cards in their pockets, marched in the parade.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY of Germany has 720,000 dues paying members and fifty representatives in the Reichstag.

When will the Socialist party of America have 720,000 dues paying members and when will labor be represented by fifty members of Congress? Don't all speak at once.

THE WORKING CLASS of Los Angeles, California, is still struggling to uphold the right of a laboring man to enter a labor organization as a member. The Manufacturers' Association has declared that unionism must go, but the flag of labor still remains unfurled in Los Angeles and heroic men and women are determined that right shall prevail.

JUDGE RICHARDSON of Boston in an injunction granted against the International Photo Engravers' Union, declared in effect that unions are "obnoxious." A time is rapidly approaching when the memory of such judicial prostitutes as Richardson will be even beneath the contempt of honorable men.

THE MINERS of the Portland canal district in British Columbia have made application for charter, which has been granted. Executive Board Member Davidson is organizing in that district and the new union will be known as the Portland Canal Miners' Union, No. 181, with headquarters at Stewart, B. C., and C. C. Davis as secretary.

TEN MONTHS have almost passed away since the Homestake Mining Company declared a lockout, but the company has failed to destroy the spirit of unionism in the Black Hills. The Homestake company may continue the lockout for another ten months, but the fight will go on until this mighty mining company shall recognize the fact that working men will organize just as long as the cause exists that brought the labor organization into existence.

HURRAH for the Boy Scouts! American Cossacks are in demand. Capitalism must have a breeding pen for militarism. Strikers must be shot down. The public must be awed. Unionism must come to an end. Socialism must be checked. The workers must be taught obedience. Agitation, free speech and free press must not be tolerated. Take the mottoes of Peace from the walls of your churches and put up the new motto, "Johnny, get your gun!"—Free Press.

ROOSEVELT refused to dine at a banquet unless Lorimer of Illinois was denied admission to the feast. Lorimer, the blonde senator, had lost caste with Roosevelt on account of the corruption fund that was used to buy a senatorial toga for the Illinois statesman. But Lorimer and his political friends have recovered from the slap administered by Teddy, and at the present writing are making arrangements for a banquet at which 10,000 people will load their stomachs. Three cheers for economy and the tariff.

ROOSEVELT DECLARES that he is "for corporations when they are right." It is presumed that the beef trust was right when it gave a check to insure a Republican victory. The insurance trust was right when it handed over a "yellow dog" fund to maintain the supremacy of Republican rule in New York, and the departed Harriman, the wizard of railway corporations, was right when he scanned Teddy's message to Congress and raised a quarter million of dollars to boost Republicanism nationally in 1904.—Labor Argus.

THE REPUBLICAN party of Colorado met in state convention last week and nominated a ticket. As usual, the Republican party vigorously denounced the Democratic party, paid glowing tributes to "Injunction Bill," and adopted a platform that was drafted in accordance with instructions from the corporate interests. The convention refused to give its sanction to the initiative and referendum or any measure that granted relief to the masses of the people. It was a convention of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations.

IN THE PLANT of the steel trust at Gary, Indiana, there are employed 6,000 men who work eleven hours on the day shift and thirteen hours on the night shift. These 6,000 men change shifts every two weeks and the general wage is from 16 to 17½ cents an hour. The plant is under the supervision of a special police force and admittance to the plant is denied to labor organizers and reporters for the news-

papers. The plant at Gary, Indiana, is practically a prison, with more stringent rules than the majority of state penitentiaries, and yet, we boast of the freedom that is to be found beneath the fluttering folds of "Old Glory."

"MOTHER" JONES has been in Pennsylvania for some time gathering data for a book which she intends having published in the near future. A history of the labor movement penned by "Mother" Jones will be a volume that will be treasured by countless thousands of men and women in America who know of the heroic service which this dauntless woman has rendered to the working class. Though she has passed the three-score-and-ten mile-post in life, though her hair is whitened by the snows of age, though her eye is losing its luster and her step the elasticity of youth, yet she is still in the conflict to wrest from greed the priceless heritage of liberty which the conspiracy of the ages has stolen from humanity. The coming book from the pen of "Mother" Jones will be welcomed by the union men and women of this continent.

IN THE IRWIN coal regions of Pennsylvania, hundreds of strikers have been and are now living on berries and mushrooms that are gathered from the hillsides. Thousands of families are in tents who have been evicted from the hovels of the coal barons, who in their haughty pride and dignity declare: "We have nothing to arbitrate." The miners have been on strike since last March because they concluded that it was as easy to die striking as it was to die working for their masters. Though evicted from rented hovels, though haunted by hunger, though confronted with the weapons of thugs and an armed state constabulary they have refused to continue to be the abject slaves of corporations in the Keystone state; that can command armed might garbed in the uniform of legal authority to shoot down human beings who protest against the misery and wretchedness that are involved in starvation wages.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND says that the greatest danger confronting America is Socialism; Senator Cummins of Iowa says private monopoly is the worst menace; while Rudolph Spreckles says we must either head for reform or revolution. Here are three contradictory views expressed by men to whom the American people are wont to look for wisdom. Out of the chaos of contradictions and muddled views emanating from our great men, views that lead everywhere and nowhere, the Socialist stands serenely and watches the passing show. To him the forces that move men and make men are no riddle. He is a student of history and economics. He sees capitalism in the pangs of childbirth, but our great men do not know what the symptoms will bring forth. If workingmen can be brought to an intelligent understanding of their economic wrongs, the new-born infant will be delivered safely and its name will be Socialism. On the other hand, if the patient is left in the care of political quack doctors, whose nostrums have already made the patient sick unto death, the result will be an industrial feudalism, or abortion. Take your choice.—Amalgamated Journal.

WHEN MAYOR SEIDEL of Milwaukee took his oath of office and assumed the duties of chief executive of that city, he immediately endeavored to place men in official positions who were recognized as men of ability. Among the number whom he appointed was Doctor Rucker, who had made a national reputation, as a health commissioner. Rucker was not a Socialist, but received his appointment on the grounds that he was one of the most efficient men in this country to bring about the best of sanitary conditions in Milwaukee. But a few weeks ago Doctor Rucker was charged with a statutory offense and tendered his resignation. Rucker makes the claim that he has been falsely accused and that he will be able to vindicate himself in the courts. But whether Rucker is innocent or guilty the administration of Milwaukee did not hesitate one moment in accepting his resignation, preferring to do without his service rather than permit him to serve in an official capacity while his moral character is in question. Sometime the people of America will realize that Socialist philosophy upholds the purest that is in the human race, and frowns upon any act or conduct that leaves a scar on the moral stature of manhood.

THE POSTAL Telegraph Company has ungloved its hand in Chicago. The Postal has organized a *scab labor union* and one of the provisions of the by-laws and constitution reads as follows:

"I am not a member of any union and I hereby agree not to join any union, nor any other organization hostile to the interests of said company, while in its employ."

The scab union launched by the Postal Telegraph Company is on a par with "Gripe Nuts" organization at Battle Creek, Michigan, with the "Loyal Legion," organized by the Homestake company at Lead, South Dakota, and may in time rank with the Railway Employees' In-

vestors' Association, that is under the supervision of that shameless traitor, P. H. Morrissey, who once posed as a "labor leader" with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The scab unions organized by the hirelings of capitalism and the "Boy Scout" movement recently launched, can well afford to federate, as both have been brought into existence to crush real unionism.

But all the devilish ingenuity of capitalism, combined with the trickery and treachery of unblushing "labor leaders," will fail to strangle that growing sentiment which is demanding that *labor shall rule the earth*.

IN THE IRWIN coal mining district of Pennsylvania the miners have been on strike since last March. They have been subjected to every outrage and insult which the devilish ingenuity of capitalism could suggest. They have been clubbed and maimed by a brutal state constabulary and imported thugs. They have been evicted from the hovels of the coal barons and fully ten thousand people have been forced to live in tents. They have been arrested, fined and flung into jails for trespass, whenever by accident or otherwise they have been found walking on the property of the coal companies, and now, that thousands of children through lack of clothing can not be sent to school, the coal barons have instructed their official chattels to arrest all parents who fail to comply with the provisions of the compulsory educational law. During normal conditions many of these children were slaves at the mines, and the compulsory school law received no consideration from these "captains of industry." But when the fathers of these children, through unbearable conditions, are forced to declare a strike for a sufficient wage to keep body and soul together, the heartless exploiters discover that there is a school law which insists that children of school age shall find seats in the public temples of education. Under the guise of law a coal baron, in this glorious Republic, can persecute the slave.

MAYOR SEIDEL of Milwaukee takes the logical grounds that capital creates nothing and to prove his statement submits the following:

"I deny the pertinence of the demand for equal rights for capital and labor. It is economically unsound, morally wrong and in practice on the spur of the moment never used. It is a plea for equality of the creator and the creature, hand and machine, man and dollar, life and the box car. Capital creates nothing; it is created. Capital is the result of labor applied to natural resources.

"When confronted with the emergency men will destroy property to save life. If a building is in jeopardy we will sacrifice one part to save another. Therefore, I hold that when a dispute is on between an owner of property and his employes, no one is justified to sacrifice any life even if the workingmen in their fury destroy property.

"The thought of shooting a man because he throws a brick in a car is monstrous. Destruction of property is wrong, but the destruction of labor is tenfold wrong. If a laborer viciously destroys a box car, he can be compelled to produce another box car and perhaps two box cars as a matter of punishment. If, on the other hand, a box car runs over a workingman, that box car can not produce another workingman."

IN THE BIG INDUSTRIAL BATTLE which is raging at Los Angeles organized labor has adopted the plan of opening and running a grocery in order to make it easier to aid those out on strike as well as to facilitate the defense against the open shoppers. The new store has been opened in the labor temple which was completed last winter and is pronounced a success by those directly in charge of its management.

From the time it was opened this store has been patronized not only by union men but also by numerous sympathizers, and according to the reports it is now planned to make this a permanent feature of the union movement of Los Angeles. For years a large portion of the business men and shop keepers in Los Angeles have shown a disposition to oppose the unions, and an increasing number of union men in that city are now determined to at least have a grocery of their own and eventually as many other lines of business as their organizations can handle in order that the open shoppers no longer shall get their trade.

This method of increasing the strength of organized labor has not been made use of in the United States to the extent that many of the European countries have. In Belgium, Germany and Denmark the labor unions own and absolutely manage a large number of industries. In Italy the Glassblowers' union has pitted itself against the glass trust and after a long fight now virtually controls the glass industry. Where the plan has been tried it has been found to be a most effective method of defeating union smashing employers and it will doubtless be made use of in the near future in the United States to a far greater extent than has been the case in the past. The Los Angeles experiment will be watched by union men throughout the country.—Labor News, Eureka, Calif.

True to Its Principles

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a lengthy report from the pen of J. C. Lowney, the board member of Butte, Mont., and should be read by every member of the Western Federation of Miners. The report gives some interesting history in connection with the conspiracy to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners in Mon-

tana and shows conclusively that conspirators are not wanted in the great copper camp of the Northwest.

The report of Lowney comes at an opportune time, as it is but a short time ago when the International Association of Stationary Engineers in convention assembled in the city of Denver, adopted a resolution denouncing the Western Federation of Miners and calling on the

American Federation of Labor to refuse granting a charter to the W. F. M. Although Butte was thoroughly organized, yet men with personal ends in view, who were members of Engineers' Local Union No. 83, conceived the idea that a dual organization was necessary, in order that their personal interests might be subserved. These few professional disrupters kept up a continuous assault upon the Western Federation of Miners, poisoning the minds of the members of No. 83 until their following reached proportions that demanded consideration from the real union men of Butte. These disrupters and their following were receiving every encouragement from the officials of the International Association of Engineers and at last an organizer was despatched to Butte to consummate the damnable plot hatched by men who were looked upon as traitors, paid by dollars from Standard Oil. The organizer was followed by Commerford, the president of the Stationary Engineers, who left no stone unturned to breed dissension, and he was ably supported in his infamous work by a prominent representative of the Amalgamated Copper Company. A prominent evening journal of Butte, Mont., even came to the support of the conspirators, and ultimately the Judas aggregation in their desperation to crown their hellish villainy with success, temporarily closed down the mines of Butte.

The union men of Butte were at last aroused to the fact that a *condition* and not a *theory* was confronting them, and they decreed that

the serpent of disruption that had crawled into the Western Federation of Miners should be strangled to death.

They did not propose to sit idly by while Hessians in the labor movement were planning and scheming to shatter the only organization in the West that had flung the folds of its banner over the men of the mines, mills and smelters. Commerford and his organizer soon learned that the spirit of industrial unionism was alive in Butte and that no man or men wearing the mask of unionism could invade territory that was organized and establish a dual union. The resolution adopted at the convention of the International Association of Stationary Engineers will be as harmless as the snarl from a yellow dog and merely shows the disappointment of the salaried executive chief of the Engineers, who ignominiously failed to drive a wedge into the W. F. M. at Butte, for the benefit of Standard Oil.

The fact that the Montana State Federation of Labor, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in a recent convention, with but one dissenting vote upheld the attitude of the W. F. M. in the controversy at Butte, leaves no room for Commerford and his corporation-owned hirelings to herald a denunciation of an organization that has stood true to its principles and was never found wanting in a battle for right and justice.

Has Committed Treason

THE LABOR JOURNAL, published at Everett, Washington, congratulates the people of that state over the selection of Miles Poindexter for the United States Senate in the following editorial:

"The people of the state of Washington did themselves proud Tuesday when by an overwhelming plurality they chose Miles Poindexter as their representative in the United States Senate for the next six years. The Journal feels a pardonable pride in the outcome, as it has supported him and the principles he stood for throughout the campaign. It is a victory for organized labor as well. Mr. Poindexter's attitude on matters of legislation affecting labor was clean cut and decisive and the unionists generally throughout the state rallied to his support. It is very true, as the daily press has stated, that insurgency was in the air and that Poindexter was swept in on the crest of the insurgent wave, but pin this fact to the wall: the people had faith in Poindexter, the man, as well as insurgency, the issue. In the phrase of the politician they knew he would "stay put." They had watched him in Congress stand like a rock in the fulfillment of his pre-election pledges. It was his magnificent courage that won the hearts of the people and led them to pin their faith to his candidacy. The domination of politics by Big Business has been given a stinging rebuke by the people and a warning given to the Interests to take their feet out of the trough."

The above editorial is but so much "hot air" expended by either a political lickspittle or by an ignoramus, who has not the faintest conception of the brutal system under which we live. The editor of the Journal consciously or unconsciously attempts to make the people believe that we can go back to the days of the ox-cart and stage coach, when he declares: "The domination of politics by Big Business has been given a stinging rebuke by the people and a warning given to the Interests to take their feet out of the trough." What does he mean by such an editorial utterance? He means that *Little Business* is hungry and clamors to put its feet in the trough, should Big Business be forced to take its feet out of the trough.

In what way will labor be benefited, whether Big Business or Little Business has its feet in the trough?

What difference does it make whether labor is robbed by Big Business or Little Business?

What difference does it make whether toil is stripped naked by a millionaire highwayman or a penury looter? Poindexter has been swept towards the United States Senate on the wave of political *insurgency* and *insurgency* had its birth in the appetite of Little Business for profit.

Big business has been gradually crushing Little Business to the wall, and Little Business has sent forth its cry of distress, and the people in their antipathy towards trusts and corporations have rushed to the rescue of the smaller sharks who are using all their ingenuity to climb towards the summit where Big Business sits enthroned in its economic might.

In the editorial of the Journal, Poindexter is held up as a man who has been loyal to labor and his selection for the Senate is hailed "as a victory for organized labor."

But the editor of the Journal was careful in his glittering generalities to avoid making any specific statements as to the particular acts of Poindexter as proofs of his loyalty or sympathy for the class in wage slavery.

Such publications as the Labor Journal of Everett, Washington, are more dangerous to the working class than the official organ of a Manufacturer's association or the subsidized journals of capitalism. A Judas or a Benedict Arnold in the ranks of labor is more to be dreaded than an open enemy, who stands beneath the flag of piracy and proclaims his deathless enmity to the labor movement.

The election of Poindexter to the United States Senate as an *insurgent* will be of no benefit to labor. Poindexter stands as the representative of a middle class, which is being crushed by giant capitalism, and the smaller fry of the commercial realm have been able to raise a hue and cry that has brought to them the political power of a vast majority of the deluded laboring people. The Journal and the laboring people of Washington, who have rendered assistance to aid Poindexter to reach the United States Senate, because he has arrayed himself against Big Business, seem to forget that Little Business has been in the Citizens' Alliance, and that in every conflict between employer and employe, Little Business has been arrayed against the working class.

The Journal in its support of Poindexter has consciously or unconsciously committed treason to labor.

The Duplicity of Capitalism

WHEN THE LOCAL UNION of the Western Federation of Miners at Douglas Island, Alaska, was forced to declare a strike against the Treadwell Mining Company, the daily journals of the Northwest, true to the interests of exploiters, raised a howl of indignation and branded the Western Federation of Miners as a band of law-breakers. The membership were denounced as outlaws and the officials held up as anarchists and dynamiters, who felt no scruple of conscience in conspiring to take human life.

The object of such a crusade on the part of subsidized journals against the Western Federation of Miners was for the purpose of inflaming public sentiment against the organization and to cause men working in the mines, mills and smelters in the metalliferous districts to hesitate before enlisting under the banner of an organization that refused to surrender principles at the dictum of combinations that have secretly and openly declared death to real unionism.

Though the Treadwell Mining Company was as absolute in its mandates as the crowned despot of Russia, though men were slaughtered in the mines without any regard to safety appliances, though human beings were treated with far less consideration than the slave in antebellum days, yet daily journals, bound and shackled to the mining magnates identified with the Treadwell Mining Company, not only

pictured such magnates as big-hearted, philanthropic men, but painted a labor organization that declared war against unbearable conditions, as an oath-bound band of assassins who consummated their villainous plots via the "black hand" route. Every crime and dastardly outrage that crimsoned a chapter of history was laid at the door of the Western Federation of Miners, in the hope that miners of the West would shun the organization and that miners who were members of the organization might be influenced to believe that the characterless calumniators were telling the truth.

The enslaved journals of the Treadwell Mining Company and their hired servile henchmen, posed as the "friends of labor," and were able through the strike at Douglas Island to launch what is known as the Alaska Labor Union. Some two months ago, the Alaska Labor Union, made up of scabs and strikebreakers, and managed by the Treadwell Mining Company, sent out the following circular setting forth its aims and objects:

"As the most progressive men of the world today believe in adjusting all disputes by arbitration, so we believe in imitating them by settling all grievance, or discord (which may arise among ourselves or between employer and employe), by arbitration. As peace is the keynote to harmony we therefore believe in maintaining peace, with honor,

at all times. No mining camp or any public works can be anything but a hotbed of suffering and distress which brings desolation in its wake and is the cause of untold affliction in the home, if it can not see its way clear to arbitrate all strife.

"In joining our order you will meet some of the most sociable English speaking men on the Island, men who do all they can to make your stay in their midst a time to be long remembered. Should injury or sickness befall you (not only here, but abroad), you have only to let the officers know and your benefit will be immediately forwarded to you. For it is the proud boast that no member (and there have been many) has been delayed in receiving the benefits due him. This alone should cause every right thinking man to join our order. No life insurance company can compete with us. Our benefits are \$10 per week, while our monthly dues are only 50 cents.

"What other lodge can say the same? Our initiation fee is only \$5, accompanied with a doctor's certificate of good health, the same as any insurance company would demand of you.

"Please note these facts: Your benefits are guaranteed by ample assets. You will receive benefits as soon as due. This union is firmly established. It is in a thriving and prosperous condition. It has very great prospects for the future. A union respected is a union protected."

"W. J. BRUCE,
"JOHN HULL,
"ANDREW BERG,

"GEORGE DREW,
"WM. PADGETT,
"J. S. DUNCAN,
"TOM CASHEN,

"Committee.

"JOE DICKEY, President.

"RICHARD McCORMICK, Secretary."

The above circular letter sent out by a union of scabs and strike-breakers, should furnish food for thought and should cause men in the ranks of the labor movement who are permeated with the spirit of *real unionism* to realize that capitalism will not hesitate to resort to every specious treachery to lure the working man from an organization that gives battle to the tyranny of insatiable greed.

The scab labor union at Douglas Island, Alaska, proclaims its faith in *arbitration*, but what course will such an organization pursue when a master class declares: "We have nothing to arbitrate"? When the transparent duplicity of a grasping, grinding, despotic mining corporation can blind its slaves to its real intents and purposes and lure them into an organization that will be conducted in accordance with the ethics of capitalism, it forces men of intelligence to come to the conclusion that full grown men in the ranks of labor are as weak mentally as children, and that heroic efforts must be made to clear the vision of such dupes, in order that they may see the irrepressible conflict that must go on, until industrial liberty becomes the heritage of the working class.

Democracy in Colorado

THE CONVENTION of the Democratic party of Colorado has been held, and the acts of that convention have become a part of the political history of the Centennial state. The convention was made up of a delegation of a little more than 1,100 men and women, but the convention was dominated by less than thirty men in both factions of the party, which at every convention hurls its howling indignation against the infamy of Republican rule.

More than a thousand men and women in the state convention of the Democratic party of Colorado were speechless nonentities, who did not dare to utter a word of protest or condemnation against the political bosses who muzzled the chattels and forced mute obedience to the mandates and dictums that came from the corporate interests.

These more than thousand men and women who were herded like cattle and commanded to yield obedience to the political representatives of the corporations did not yield obedience voluntarily, but many of them with the blush of outraged manhood and womanhood mantling their cheeks, permitted the political czars to place the yoke of thralldom on their necks.

Why did these more than thousand men and women reluctantly obey their political masters? Why did they prostitute their moral courage and bend the knee to the ultimatums that came from the counting rooms of the mercenary Shylocks, who are demanding not only "the pound of flesh," but likewise the last drop of blood from the veins of the masses of the people?

They yielded obedience to the demands of a master class because that master class held in its custody the very lives of the men and women who were slaves in a state convention of the Democratic party. The master class owned the jobs which these thousand men and women must have in order to live, and disobedience meant the loss of employment. Men and women of intelligence and observation have learned long ago that there can be no real liberty without industrial liberty. The men and women who have studied the economic problem are conscious of the fact that the exactions of capitalism are the same all over the world and that liberty under the canopy of a republic is as dead as it is beneath the dome of a monarchy. Men whose cradles have been rocked upon American soil boast of the heritage that was bequeathed to them through the struggles and efforts of an heroic ancestry, but the ballot that has been hailed as the bloodless weapon by which wrong and injustice could be redressed, is as much the property of a class of privilege as the jobs which belong to industrial despots.

It is a burlesque for men to prate of liberty who can only earn the means of life through the consent of a few who are the owners of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution. The time has come when the great mass of the people who are slaves to industrial tyranny must throw off the yoke and come together in their united strength to usher in a civilization that will bury in its unhallowed grave master and slave and populate the earth with *men* and *women* who will stand upon their feet with heads erect, the noblest works of God.

A Specious Scheme

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS has met in Washington and gentlemen who make the pretense of feeling sympathy for the convicted criminal were almost in tears as they pleaded for the right of the criminal to work.

One J. Lebovitz, a United States delegate to the Congress, almost choked with sobs as he advocated the right of a convicted criminal to earn the price of his keeping, and when his labor had created more than enough to provide for his board and lodging, that he should be paid something besides, in order that when he regained his liberty he might be equipped to become a useful and law-abiding citizen.

The plea of Lebovitz is a specious one, and is made for the purpose of crystallizing a sentiment that can afterwards be enacted into legislation legalizing the convict as a competitor with so-called free labor. Many of the prisons of this country are becoming factories, where prison-made goods are placed upon the market by hungry contractors, who use all their devilish ingenuity to conceal the fact that such goods are made behind the walls of a penitentiary. These men who plead for

the right of the convict to work are interested in the welfare of the contractors who want profits from the labor of convicts, and they are covering up their sinister purpose through eloquent supplications for the felon who has forfeited his liberty and become the charge of a state.

The contractor with a political pull is licensed to use the criminals of a state institution, and if only those contractors can receive the sanction and approbation of an International Prison Congress to countenance their nefarious conspiracy, there are larger dividends for the aggregation that has monopolized prison labor.

Once the International Prison Congress places the seal of its approval on the right of felons to work, the members of a legislative body will have a foundation upon which to stand, in urging that laws shall be enacted which will make the felon a competitor in the manufacture of every article that is made outside the walls of a prison. Legalizing the right of the convict to work is the necessary step to bring him into competition with labor outside the prison, and to ultimately drag the so-called free laborer to the level of the unfortunate man garbed in the stripes of the convicted felon.

A Logical Plea to the Miners of Joplin, Mo.

GUY E. MILLER of Colorado, who is one of the organizers of the Western Federation of Miners, is now at Joplin, Missouri, endeavoring to bring together the men of the mines in an organization whereby they can advance their material interests. In order to interest the slave of the mines, Brother Miller has placed the following circular letter in the hands of the men who should be soldiers under the flag of the Federation:

"You are invited to become a member of Joplin Miners' Union, No. 217 of the Western Federation of Miners. You have felt the need

of organization. Every business, profession and craft throughout the country has recognized the benefits of organization and is acting in accord with its principles. The more perfect their organization the greater the benefits they have gained.

"A miners' union has been organized in Joplin. It has the hearty support of every union in the city. They know the benefits of unionism; they have enjoyed them in the way of better working conditions, shorter hours and higher wages.

"Your eight-hour law was secured through the efforts of organ-

ized labor and John Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, carried a test case to the Supreme Court of the United States and established the constitutionality of the law.

"So you have already enjoyed benefits that other men fought and paid for. They were glad to do it, for it put all labor on a better basis. But now they want you to prove that you are worth fighting for.

"Be true to yourself, true to your fellows, true to the members of your own fireside. In the mine you have felt the need of better working conditions, in the home you have felt the need of higher wages

"The union points the way to secure both.

"The wage increase during the past year is probably about \$400,000,000. Less than \$40,000,000 of this has gone to unorganized men. Yet there are eight times as many unorganized as union men—and they got less than one-eighth of the increase that union men received.

"That means that while the non-union man got a raise of one dollar, the union man got sixty-four.

"Sixty-four to one. There is a reason.

"Unorganized men can make no effective demand for increased wages or better working conditions. They stand alone. They know not whom to trust. There is no one to speak for them. United action is impossible. That requires organization.

"There is nothing more pitiable than a group of unorganized men pitted against a million dollars.

"Unionism brings men together. It is the old story of a bundle of sticks. It develops their intelligence. They discuss their wrongs and the remedy. They choose their spokesman. They act together. Discipline transforms the mob into an army. They tell the world the story of the injustice done them. And when their cry for help goes out a million hands are stretched to aid them.

"The one appeals to our pity; the other arouses our admiration.

"Strikes are not so numerous where men are organized. They are the last resort.

"Brother, we need you. You need us even more. You have seen the rising tide of prices.

"Everything goes up but wages.

"You must raise your wages or lower your standard of living. You cut out the comforts long ago. You have had only the necessities of life. You have tried to find out how much you could get along without.

"You must sink to the level of brutes or rise to the level of men.

"My brother, take the other way around. You have used your hands to make others rich; now use your brains to make yourself free.

"Education leads to organization and through that the workers will achieve industrial independence.

"Come, join the union of your industry and help bring better days for all.

"An office is maintained at Room 9, 620 Main. Office hours, 8 to 12 week days. Sundays 9 to 12 a. m., 4 to 6 p. m., or address Box 300.

GUY E. MILLER, Organizer."

The above circular letter needs no extended comment from the editor. It is a plain and concise statement of the reasons why the miners of Joplin should become a potent factor in the Western Federation of Miners. It has been well put by Brother Miller in his circular letter, when he declares that the Western Federation of Miners needs the miners of Joplin, and that the miners of Joplin need the Federation *even more*. The miners of Joplin, standing alone as individuals, can accomplish nothing, as it is only through collective strength and unity of action that the working class can command consideration from the hands of exploiters.

Has the World Told the Truth?

THE FOLLOWING has been sent out by the United Press and it certainly has some thorns in it for the "Terrible Teddy":

(By United Press.)

New York, Sept. 12.—Quoting at length from the speeches of Colonel Roosevelt at Osawatomie, Kans., August 31st, the World today editorially demands that the colonel make public the receipts and expenditures of the national campaign of 1904, after quoting this paragraph:

"It is necessary that laws should be passed to prohibit the use of corporation funds, directly or indirectly, for political purposes. It is particularly important that all moneys expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for, not only after election, but before election as well."

The World refers to the editorial answer to the New York Evening Post, in which Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Cortelyou is familiar with the facts," referring to the Harriman negotiations.

The editorial then continues:

"If the national government is to 'control any business carried on in various states,' which practically means all business; if the President of the United States is to be the 'steward of the public welfare,' in the regulation of business, and if you are the President of the United States, the country has a right to know how this stewardship will be exercised. It has no means of judging the future but by the past.

The World's Questions.

"In the campaign of 1904 the World submitted to you ten questions that went to the very heart of your stewardship. Lest you have forgotten them, we reprint them. 'How much has the beef trust, the paper trust, the coal trust, the sugar trust, the oil trust, the tobacco trust, the steel trust, the insurance trust, the national banks and the six great railroad trusts contributed to Mr. Cortelyou?'

"Your 1904 campaign fund has never been publicly accounted for, except as fragmentary facts have come to light through public investigations and otherwise. Mr. Cortelyou has never publicly accounted for one single penny of the millions that he collected to elect you President. You are the man who sealed his lips and kept them sealed for six years.

"We know the life insurance companies contributed \$150,000 of their policyholders' funds; that Harriman raised a corruption fund of \$260,000, to which he personally contributed \$50,000; that Standard Oil contributed \$100,000, and the beef trust and other corporations contributed.

"We know that while you afterward attacked the beef trust, you

never personally proceeded against the officers and directors, although the Sherman law, as Justice Holmes once told you, is 'a criminal statute.' We know that while you afterwards publicly attacked the Standard Oil Company, you never proceeded against its officers personally."

Harriman Not Prosecuted.

The editorial refers specifically in similar terms to the failure to criminally prosecute Harriman and officers of the sugar trust, or to enjoin the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the steel trust. It refers to the restoration of \$2,000,000 to the government by the sugar trust, "after" Roosevelt's term expired; that Cortelyou had been secretary of commerce and labor before becoming "collector of campaign funds," and that every effort to secure publicity of the campaign fund had been defeated.

The World then demands:

"Does your new nationalism mean the kind of effective publicity you gave us in 1904?"

"Before the new nationalism proceeds farther, let us give full publicity about the old nationalism—the nationalism of 1904."

The above from the New York World should not be ignored by the spectacular statesman who in his recent political speeches has been prating so much about *honesty*. The New York World is a responsible journal and is of such power and magnitude in the political affairs of this country that Theodore Roosevelt can not afford to remain silent while such damaging charges are brought forward to condemn him as a brazen hypocrite. The World in its statements does not make suppositions but emphatically declares "*We know*."

The World boldly makes the accusation that Roosevelt was a beneficiary in campaign funds from the insurance companies, from Standard Oil, from the beef trust, and that the man who was once recognized as the "railroad wizard" gathered a corruption fund of \$260,000 to aid the champion of *honesty* to reach the White House.

The lauded Roosevelt, with fiery tongue and clenched fist, declares that he is against the *crook*, whether *poor* or *rich*, and for the *honest man*. If he is sincere in that statement then why does he fail in exonerating himself from the charges of a daily journal that openly brands him as a *crook*, before whom all other *crooks* seem to pale and dwindle into insignificance?

The World in its charges against Roosevelt has either told the *truth* or fabricated an infamous lie. If it is the *truth*, then Roosevelt is the most shameless pervert and hypocrite who ever lifted his voice against dishonesty. If it is a *lie*, then the mighty hunter and bear-tamer should lose no time in bringing the culprits of the World before a court to receive their punishment for criminal libel.

Human Life and Private Property

THE FOLLOWING TERSE and striking comparison between the state's interest in human life and property is from the pen of Doctor Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health of Indiana:

One time a little mother, who was only twenty-five years old, began to feel tired all the time. Her appetite had failed her for weeks before the tired feeling came. Her three little girls, once a joy in her life, now became a burden to her. It was "Mama," "Mama," all day long. She never had noticed these appeals until the tired feelings

came. The little mother also had red spots on her cheeks and a slight, dry cough. One day, when dragging herself around, forcing her weary body to work, she felt a sharp but slight pain in her chest, her head grew dizzy, and suddenly her mouth filled with blood. The hemorrhage was not severe but it left her very weak. The doctor she had consulted for her cough and tired feeling had said: "You are all run down; you need a tonic." For a fee he prescribed bitters made of alcohol, water and gentian. This gave her false strength for a while, but it checked

out her little reserve. When the hemorrhage occurred she and all her neighbors knew she had consumption, and the doctor should have known it and told her months before.

Now she wrote to the State Board of Health, and said: "I am told that consumption in its early stages can be cured by outdoor life, continued rest, and plenty of plain, good food. I do not want to die. I want to live and raise my children to make them good citizens. Where can I go to get well?" The reply was: "The great Christian state of Indiana has not yet risen to the mighty economy of saving the lives of little mothers from consumption. At present the only place where you can go is a grave. However, the state will care for your children in an orphan asylum after you are dead, and then in a few years a special officer will be paid to find a home for them. But save your life—never." "That is a cranky idea," for a member on the floor of the Sixty-fifth Assembly said so. "Besides," said he, "it isn't business; the state can't afford it." So the little mother died of the preventable and curable disease, the home was broken up and the children were taken to the orphan's asylum.

A big fat hog one morning found he had a pain in his stomach. He squealed loudly and the farmer came out of his house to see what was the matter. "He's got the hog cholery," said the hired man. So the farmer telegraphed to Secretary Wilson of the United States Agricultural Department (who said the other day he had 3,000 experts in animal and plant diseases), and the reply was, "Cert, I'll send you a man right away." Sure enough, the man came. He said he was a D. V. S., and he was, too. He had a government syringe and a bottle of government medicine in his handbag, and he went for the hog. It got well. It wasn't cranky for the government to do this, and it could afford the expense, for the hog could be turned into hams, sausage, lard and bacon.

Anybody, even a fool, can see, it would be cranky for the state to save the life of the little mother, and it could not afford it, either. Moral: Be a hog and be worth saving.—People's Paper.

The Maine Overturn

THE SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC victory in Maine is in line with the results of the special Congressional elections in Missouri, Massachusetts, and New York; with the striking reduction of the Republican majority in Vermont; and with the success of the Republican insurgents in California, Kansas, Iowa and New Hampshire. It is a continuation of the tide of public opinion which set in against the Taft administration immediately after the adoption of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and which has been gaining in intensity notwithstanding the concessions extorted from Taft by the insurgents in Congress in regard to railway, postal savings bank, and other legislation.

The Maine election, it is true, was influenced by many considerations of an exclusively local character, particularly the prohibition question and the factional quarrel in the Republican camp between the Hale and the Ricker followers. Nevertheless, the Democratic politicians are indubitably right in ascribing to it a national significance. For while, on the one hand, the outcome in Maine but confirms the general trend that has been observable for months past, on the other hand it is bound to exert an influence on the coming general elections because of the sheer magnitude of the overturn. A Democratic victory of so decisive a character in a rock-ribbed Republican state can not fail to affect the outcome in the more doubtful states. If Maine goes Democratic, what may not the Democrats expect from such states as Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana?

But granting that the Democratic politicians have the best of reasons for confidence in coming victory, the question still remains, What are they going to do with it? For the victory that according to all probability is going to be theirs, will not be of their making, but of Taft's. The masses are turning away in hatred and disgust from the administration that started out as, and that at heart still is, an obedient servant of Wall street. But will the Democrats in power be any different? Will they be willing or able to offer relief to the oppressed masses groaning under the burdens of the new feudalism? Not unless the Democratic party ceases to be what it is. Not unless the Democratic party becomes faithless to its traditional doctrines of "states' rights" and "personal liberty." Not unless the Democratic party becomes a party that looks to the future instead of the dead past.

But there is not the slightest indication of any change of this nature in the Democratic party. A Democratic victory in the Nation is bound to strengthen the elements of its conservative wing and to fasten their hold upon the party. So long as the radical wing was in control, under the leadership of Bryan, the Democratic party was led from defeat to defeat. All the efforts that have recently been made towards a "rehabilitation" of the Democratic party, have all tended to the same end—to confirm the control of the conservative elements. Even so supposedly "radical" a newspaper as the New York World ascribes the Republican disaster in Maine to Roosevelt's speech at Osawatimie—the most progressive utterance that has been heard on either the Republican or the Democratic side in many a year. "Maine read

the Osawatimie speech with its declaration of the New Nationalism—and voted the Democratic ticket," says the World. In fact, the attacks on Roosevelt in the Democratic press were directed against him, not because of his imperialistic and dictatorial purposes, but because of his progressive proposals.

But even if, in the interest of party harmony, the radical elements of the Democratic party are not to be entirely eliminated, what is there that the Democratic party can do to alleviate the hard lot of the working masses? It can not do anything substantial in the way of labor legislation, which is prohibited by the traditional Democratic creed. It can not "revise" or "reform" the tariff now, any more than it was able to effect this under Cleveland. The protectionist element within the Democratic party will always be able to defeat any proposed laws aiming at a general reduction of the tariff. There remain only the courts and the corporations, two problems—the one political, the other economic—of the first order. But to deal effectively with these great problems a political party must possess, first, a deep insight into the laws of economic evolution, and secondly, a truly revolutionary energy and fearlessness of innovation. And the Democratic party possesses these two prime requisites in even a smaller measure than the Republican party.

That Democratic control of the House of Representatives, or even of the presidency, holds out no menace to the capitalistic interests is shown conclusively by the way in which Wall Street received the news of the Republican defeat in Maine. Almost from the very beginning of this year the prices of all securities have been shrinking. But on the day after the Maine election the prices of all the leading stocks, and particularly of railway stocks, made a pronounced advance.

The Democratic party may now be the immediate beneficiary of the Republican dissensions, which are the inevitable outcome of the clash of interests between its agricultural and its financial-industrial elements, just as the Republican party was the immediate beneficiary of the Democratic dissensions in the nineties. But it does not appear likely that the Democratic tenure of power will last very long. For the Democracy is a house divided against itself. It has been permanently rent in twain. Even now, with the prospects of victory before them, a good many Democrats are longing for the return of a Roosevelt to power. And when the conservatism which is inherent in the Democratic party assumes a concrete form in the shape of official acts of commission and omission, the disaffection is bound to become general.

But whatever the immediate outcome, one thing stands out clear and unmistakable. The two leading capitalist parties are in process of dissolution and re-formation. And the ultimate beneficiary of this process can be none other than the Socialist party. The traditional ties of party allegiance have been among the greatest obstacles to the success of the Socialist party, particularly among the native elements of the population. The loosening of these ties must therefore redound to its permanent advantage.—New York Call.



MINERS.

I will send you the best and finest Souvenir Socialist Pocket Knife you have ever seen, post-paid for \$1. If you should send direct to the factory, this same knife would cost you \$1.50. Anyone ordering this knife and is dissatisfied for any cause, upon the return of it to me, I will not only refund the money, but pay all expenses connected with the transaction. Ladies pen knife, 75 cents each. In ordering single knife enclose 10 cents extra if to be registered; three or more to one address registered free of charge. All profit made by me on these knives will be used to further the cause of Socialism.

Address J. A. WILLIAMS, Lock Box 111, Soldiers' Home, California.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone knowing the address of George McAuliffe, at one time a member of Free Coinage Miners' Union No. 19, will oblige by communicating same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

WANTED A LOCATION.

Wanted a location in a union camp, either in S. W. United States or Old Mexico. Graduate from an Eastern university, both in pharmacy and medicine. References will be given. Address Charles Richards, M.D., Sturgis, South Dakota.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of relatives and friends of Brother Thad McLain, who was shot and killed in Gila Bend, Ariz., September 4, 1910. He was formerly a member of No. 15, Ouray, and Crown King No. 89, W. F. of M.

Any person knowing his relatives will confer a great favor by communicating with A. E. Fries, Secretary Star No. 103, Polaris, Ariz.

LOST HIS CARD.

Goldroad, Arizona, September 16, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please publish the fact in the Magazine that Brother Ed McCormick lost book in this camp. It is listed in Ledger D, Page 17, on a transfer from Hana-dapia No. 116, Snowball Union No. 125. Should anyone find his card, return to Thos. N. Bosanko, Goldroad, Ariz. Fraternaly yours,

THOS. W. BOSANKO,
Secretary Snowball No. 124.

(Seal).

TAKE NOTICE.

334 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Sept. 20, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I would like to draw the attention of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, and especially in the states of California, Nevada and Arizona, to the fact that the Brewery Workers of Los Angeles have been on strike against the brewers of that city for several months. Consequently all beer brewed in Los Angeles is being brewed by non-union men (strike breakers).

Las Vegas, Nevada, in a town that a large number of miners pass through on their way into the various mining camps of Nevada; now, in Las Vegas are about sixteen saloons and with but one exception all of them handle beer brewed by strike-breakers in Los Angeles, or, in other words, with but one exception they are handling Los Angeles beer. Union miners passing through Las Vegas are requested to remember this and so take better care of their health.

In Goldfield and Rhyolite, Nevada, also, can be found this scab product. In several California and Arizona mining camps can also be found this scab product.

It is up to the union miners in the various camps as to whether they will patronize a house which is peddling an unfair article or whether they will stand with the Brewery Workers of Los Angeles, and the miners were never yet known to scab on organized labor nor were they ever traitors to their class.

Fraternaly yours,

EDW. CROUGH.

REPORT OF R. CAMERON.

Nevada City, Cal., September 18, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In compliance with the constitution, I will endeavor to give the members of the general organization a report on conditions as they are at present in Shasta County, California. Owing to litigation between the farmers in this vicinity and the mining companies, there has been a partial shut-down of smelters, and in some cases, a complete shut-down of properties. The farmers maintained that the smelter smoke was killing vegetation. This has made times very dull in this county.

The first place I visited, after leaving the Couer d'Alenes, was Kennet. The Mammoth Company erected a new bag house to take care of the smoke and it is apparently not much of a success. At present they are only running two furnaces and are not able to handle the total output of the mine. As a result the Mammoth mine has been laying off men. At Coram, which is in jurisdiction of Kennet local, a new plant has been erected. This plant is more or less of an experiment, the smoke being disposed of by electricity. They are at present trying out a plant and if it is a success this should be a good camp in the near future. The local still has a good membership and will be in position to do good work as soon as camp opens up.

At French Gulch there is a very well organized local. A non-union man is not wanted in that camp. The workers there realize the necessity of organization and are doing all in their power to keep camp organized, knowing that if the worker wants to better his condition there must be unity of action.

At Winthrop the smelter has been completely closed for some time and most of the members have left the camp. However, there are quite a number of union men left and these same men are well able to take care of all comers, although union men are preferred.

The scarcity of San Francisco Examiners in this county is very noticeable. The workers here recognize in W. R. Hearst an enemy of organized labor and are putting his publications in the same class. The locals in this county are with the brothers in the Black Hills to a man.

Shasta county has a strong Socialist ticket in the field and will roll up a good vote this fall.

Yours fraternaly,

ROY CAMERON.

CONSERVATION COMES TOO LATE.

(By J. C. Bradshaw.)

Having despoiled, destroyed, wasted and appropriated all that is best and most useful in our national domain, capitalism now seeks a further lease of life by raising the little side issue of conservation. It is a false cry and a false issue, intended solely to deceive and delude, like the cry of "Stop thief" that is raised by the pickpocket or the veggman.

All the best lands, mines, forests and natural resources have already been stolen by capital.

And now we are offered conservation.

The Ohio Land company, composed of bankers and traders, was given a million acres of the choicest lands.

And still they offer us conservation.

The Illinois Central railroad was given two and a half million acres of fertile lands.

And they are trying to make conservation the issue.

Canal companies have been given more than ten million acres of land.

And the politicians would give the people conservation.

The Pacific railroads exploited from the government more land than was comprised in the original thirteen colonies. It would have made millions of homes.

Capitalism has stolen thirty million acres of coal lands in this country.

And now our national resources must be conserved.

The Guggenheims and other cheerful pirates have gobbled up nearly all of Alaska. A very few millionaires own nearly all the wealth of this country. Morgan alone could start a panic in two hours.

What is there left to conserve? A few arid tracts and a few forests that the lumber trust happened to overlook.

Labor is robbed, through the wage-profit system, of more than eighteen billions of dollars every year. Labor gives three-fourths of what it produces to capital. The trusts already own the country. Hopeless, heartless poverty on the one hand, palatial wealth on the other.

And all they have to give us is conservation.

Wage slavery, child slavery, white slavery, the three great curses bred and nurtured by capitalism, are foul blots on our boasted civilization.

Would conservation cure them? What a fool proposition!

It will never do. Conservation will not cure a single real evil. The one live issue is the entire abolition of the wage system, and the worker who votes for any lesser issue votes against himself and his class.

Conservation has come too late. The worker cares nothing for the small remaining remnant of his country's despoiled and devastated natural resources. He demands and will have the full product of his labor!

LABOR CONDITIONS UNDER THE MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Krueger and Domann Printing Company of Milwaukee, for a long time a non-union firm, has made terms with the union printers, and henceforth it is to be a union firm. It has accepted the terms imposed by the various unions belonging to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

It came about in this way: The city of Milwaukee is in the control of a Socialist administration. That means that it is under a working class control. The Socialist officials insist on the union label being on every piece of printing that is done for the city.

As a consequence, a firm that doesn't have the label doesn't get the work. But as the city has thousands of dollars worth to be done, Messrs. Krueger and Domann very soon decided it was better to come in out of the wet. It doesn't pay to run a non-union printing shop in Milwaukee.

This is not the only effect that the Social-Democratic administration has had to the advantage of the union printers.

A three-years' contract has just been closed under which the job printers get an increase of \$2.00 per week for the three-years' period. The afternoon newspapers have just signed a contract with the unions for a raise on their wages from \$20.00 to \$22.00 per week for the three-years' period. These two increases are on the graduated scale. The morning newspapers have made an immediate raise of \$1.00 per week, from \$24.00 to \$25.00.

The officials of the printers' organizations who conducted the conferences relative to these increases remark that in all of these conferences it was the fact that the laboring class administration was in control of the city that seemed to be the deciding factor.

And it is not only the printers that have reason to rejoice because of the Socialist victory in Milwaukee. Within ten days of the time that Mayor Seidel and his comrades were elected to office, the following things occurred:

The Brand Stove Works settled a strike with its employees to the advantage of the men.

The contractors on the big Auditorium came to terms with the unions and the building was made "fair."

The street car company voluntarily raised the wages of its men from \$3.00 to \$9.00 per month, and allowed a \$10.00 increase to apprentices.

The International Harvester Trust, which has a very large plant in Milwaukee, announced that hereafter it would compensate all working men for injuries received in their employ.

These are a few of the direct and indirect results of the Social-Democratic administration in Milwaukee during the first four months of its existence.

SOCIALISTS BEATEN BY GRAFTERS.

By Robert Hunter.

The editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal urges the formation of a boosters' club among the miners.

He wants for his journal a circulation of 300,000. That is to say, he wants every miner to be a subscriber.

"Don't you think," he says, "that a paper with 300,000 circulation would have a power and influence on the people for your benefit that would be mighty in breaking down the forces that are lined up against you?"

"Don't you think that with an official organ of that kind you could go into scores of congressional and legislative districts and elect your own men to those bodies who would more closely look after your interests?"

"Don't you think that with such a force in your legislative halls that you would get more than by electing shyster lawyers and other nondescript grafters, who barter your interest for graft and 'jack-pots'?"

"Don't you think that Duncan McDonald would have made a better representative of your interests in the Illinois legislature than Lee O'Neile Browne?"

"Wouldn't Vice President F. J. Hayes have made a better man in the Illinois legislature than Mike Link, the confessed grafter?"

"Do you think Adolph Germer would have taken \$1,000 to vote for Billy Lorimer, the blonde political boss of Illinois, as did the man who beat him?"

"And don't you know in a mining district O'Neile Browne beat Duncan McDonald in 1906 and that the same is true about Mike Link and Vice President Hayes, as was also the same with White and Germer?"

"Each one of these blackmailers—by confession—beat each one of the men who have long been known as being at the head and front of the Illinois Miners' Union, and in a district where the mining vote was large."

Now the above is very interesting in view of the fact that Senator Lorimer is today very much in the public eye.

Duncan McDonald, Frank J. Hayes and Adolph Germer are three of the ablest and cleanest labor leaders in America.

They are all Socialists and were all candidates of the Socialist party at the last election.

They are all popular, able, conscientious officials in the United Mine Workers of America.

They will all doubtless in the near future represent labor in the Congress of the United States.

And they will represent labor in Congress as members of the only independent political organization of the working class.

They will not go to Congress as the lackies of Billy Lorimer nor as the bosom friend of Lee Browne or Mike Link or any other cheap grafter.

They will not stand on the floor of Congress trembling under the eye of a capitalist master and then go into the lobby fingering their trade union card to meet their trade union comrades.

They are going to fight again the contemptible band of ruffians, blackmailers and grafters who beat them.

They may fail many times, but one day the blackmailers and grafters will be down and out.

And each one of these men who are known as loyal leaders of the Miners' Union will go into Congress with head erect, representing there in politics the same interests they now represent in their unions.

And that day is not far off and when it comes Labor in America will begin to enjoy some of the power and some of the victories that their comrades in Europe have already in their hands.

BISHOP MULDOON VS. SOCIALISM.

By Burke McCarty.

Telegraphic dispatches quote the following extracts from the Labor Day address at St. James Catholic Church at Rockford, Ill., by P. J. Muldoon, bishop of that place:

"Labor to be true and attain its end must be religious. This is fundamental, for when a man forgets his God, he may go any length, but when he remembers he is restrained.

"Socialism is one of the greatest banes of labor, and cursed will be the day for labor when it steps in and dominates it."

Intemperance also is mentioned by the bishop as "one of the besetting dangers" of labor.

If there were anything in Bishop Muldoon's personal or priestly history that would entitle him to speak as a distinguished friend of labor, if he had at any time earned the confidence of the laboring people, his attack on Socialism might be pardonable.

Why does Muldoon consider Socialism the "greatest bane" that labor has?

Socialism is fighting the battle of labor. The only demand that LABOR has ever made is for barely enough of the profits which it has created to keep body and soul together.

Socialism, however, is demanding ALL of the fruits of labor for labor! What is there in this to make the Rockford prelate admonish the workers to be religious and restrain themselves?"

When labor shall receive ALL that Socialism demands (which it inevitably will) will Muldoon consider that day "cursed"?

It is quite true that the capitalist system is almost enough to make the toiler "forget his God," but this clerical advice might better have been given to the plutocrats than to the workers.

It would have been more to the point if the bishop would preach his doctrine of "restraint" to the capitalist system which is responsible for more poverty, ruined lives, wrecked homes, corrupt government and ir-religion in ONE year, than the concentrated sins of labor in the HISTORY OF THE WORLD!

Now as to his insincere warning against intemperance. It is very easy for a man like Muldoon to advise the working men to refrain from drink, but what has he done to eradicate this evil? The time has come when the workers are demanding something more than fine phrases!

Bishop Muldoon well knows that when a worker gets drunk nine times in ten he does so to blot out his wretchedness.

This brings us back to the same proposition: When the CAUSE of drunkenness is removed ninety per cent of intemperance will disappear.

While he was bestowing this gratuitous advice, did not every worker present know that Muldoon, like others of his cloth, WINKS AT THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC?

Do they not also know that he is glad to welcome saloon men into his congregation and their contributions into his collection box? And that quite overlooking brewers, distillers and other dealers, he reserved his eloquence to level it at some poor victims of poverty, overwork and temptation?

For many years he was a leading priest in Chicago, where the toilers again and again passed through many an acute industrial crisis, but did any one hear Muldoon lift his eloquent voice in their defense or place the blame upon the system which was crushing them under its wheels?

The fact is a man like Bishop Muldoon, who lives in a "palace" surrounded by every luxurious comfort, is apt to become profoundly class conscious and take the capitalist point of view.

Labor the world over owes much to Socialism. Labor owes NOTHING to Muldoon—but Muldoon OWES MUCH to labor!

WISCONSIN NOTES.

Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee has issued a remarkable proclamation. In proclaiming "Milwaukee Day" at the Wisconsin State Fair, as is the annual custom of the mayor of Milwaukee, he recommends all citizens to make the day a success, all employers to give their employes an opportunity to attend the fair and the school authorities to grant the children a holiday.

Then comes the unique part of the proclamation. The mayor continues as follows:

"As we pass the exhibits one by one, let the workers unite in a realization that their long and sacrificial hours have made these products by toil and by co-operation with the forces of nature. Let the legislature, the executive and the judge ask themselves, 'Are we in our acts of legislation, administration and interpretation doing all that is within our powers to extend justice to the men, women and children whose labor, vitality, skill, health—whose very lives have been given to create the wealth displayed here?'"

"Let patriots remember that attempts of organized labor to elevate the standard of American citizenship should receive the heartiest co-operation on the part of the authorities under whose auspices these exhibits are prepared. The cause of better social service and better citizenship will in this way be conserved."

This is certainly the first time that an American mayor has ever seized the occasion of a state fair to read the public a lesson on its duties to the working class!

Milwaukee has now taken the first real step towards the establishment of the "Zone System" proposed by the Social-Democratic administration.

The idea of the Zone System is to separate the factories, with their smoke, dust, fumes and noise, from the home district of the working men. It is intended that in the future the factories will be in factory districts, and dwellings in dwelling house districts. To protect the latter from the unsanitary atmosphere and the unsightly prospect of the factories, the two districts will be separated by strips of parks.

Milwaukee made a beginning last Tuesday towards carrying out this plan. The county purchased forty acres of land on the western edge of the city.

This land consists of three parts, which will serve for the three purposes of the Zone System. It comprises a high, wooded bluff, admirably adapted for a residence district. Another portion contains the flat land along the Menominee River—just the place for factory sites. Between these two divisions is an exquisitely beautiful little wood, a little remnant of the old primeval forest, which once surrounded Milwaukee, and still inhabited by lovely wild flowers, ferns and flying squirrels. This, it is proposed, will be left for a natural park, to serve as a screen between the homes and the factories.

Of course, this purchase is only the initial step. But much will follow from this beginning—including, we hope, model homes for the workingmen, owned and leased by the city. Thus the "dreams" of the Socialists are slowly taking tangible form.

Another important measure was the first start taken by the Social-Democratic aldermen towards the establishment of a municipally-owned electric light plant. Fully ten years ago both the old parties promised the citizens of Milwaukee a municipal light plant—that is, they always made this promise before election, and forgot it afterwards. But when the Social-Democrats got into the City Council as a "dangerous" minority, the old parties were compelled to keep their word, so far as to submit the plan to a referendum vote. The citizens voted for the plant, but a "captain of industry" blocked the measure with an injunction, based on a legal technicality.

Now the Social-Democrats have started the plan again. And this time they are determined that the people shall get their own lighting plant!

It takes time to make over a big capitalistic city into a city for the people. But the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are on the job, and they will finish it, as far as our obsolete charter and the laws of Wisconsin, dictated by the "interests," big and small, will permit us to accomplish our task.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 15, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

By Robert Hunter.

How hard it is, dear comrades at home, to give you an idea of this thing that now lies before my eyes.

If I told you a beautiful dream it could not seem to you more strange.

If I told you a story of fairy land it could not be to you more wonderful.

I have attended gatherings in many parts of the world held to advance many good causes, but no gathering anywhere that compares with this.

Here are men met from every land, German, Frenchmen, Austrians, Italians, Russians, Australians, Chinese and Japanese.

Here are men of a strange power. Men of a wonderful fascination, men that have suffered and been persecuted for a great cause.

Here are men who have fought on the barricades. Men who have led great strikes, men who are leaders of men in mills, mines and factories in every corner of the globe.

A few of the greatest orators in Europe sit in this assembly. A few of the most skilled debaters sit in this assembly.

And there are other quiet, powerful men who lead the greatest movements of modern times, and yet who would falter like a child were they forced to speak.

Here are men of every nation, of every creed, of every race—men that in the age just passed might have sought glory in trying to murder each other in bloody warfare.

The swarthy Italian, the blonde Swede, the dark, wiry, little Frenchman, the big lumbering Russian, the quick, cat-like Chinaman, the slow phlegmatic German, the stolid, practical Englishman, the passionate, idealistic Pole—all are here bound together in the common cause.

There are men here whose names are known in all the universities of Europe and men here who have never been within the walls of a school.

There are here men whose names are famous because of their work in literature, art and science and there are here rough men, like our own Lincoln, who have fought their way up from direst poverty.

There are here hundreds who lead the unions. Hundreds who represent the workers in Parliament. Hundreds who sit in municipal councils fighting day after day the battle of the workers.

And these men here, whether well or little known are the representatives of fifty million souls.

This Congress means something. Its delegates represent something. They are not a half thousand men gathered together without power, influence or meaning.

They are a half thousand that voice the aspirations of a new world power.

The German here represents the great mass of the workers of Germany.

The Frenchmen here represent the great mass of the workers of France.

The Englishmen here represent the great mass of the workers of Britain.

The Hague Congress represents the whim and caprice of kings and cabinets. This conference represents the convictions of the millions.

To me this great assembly of men of all lands is the most significant fact in the modern world.

I have no pen to tell what it means to me and indeed no brain to grasp the full purport of its meaning in the world history.

Yet I know it is one of the first steps of labor toward its world-wide emancipation; it is the beginning of a movement that can only be likened to the rise of Christianity.

And I know it is a movement that the kings, the oppressors and the masters know not how to combat. They cannot refute its philosophy, deny its indictment, supplant its hope.

Its germs are in the households of princes and its spirit is a contagion among the poor.

And here its representatives meet to make decisions that are the decisions of those soon to control the world.

A great man inspires fear and wonder. A great brain is marvelous to contemplate. A physical or intellectual giant is ever one of the seven wonders of the world, but this is more wonderful than Marx or Hercules or Napoleon.

I hesitate to say how great it seems to me.

It is a class that has become a giant, a world movement that begins to rule. After the struggles of centuries the working class has at last become a man, possessed, shall I say, of the strength of Hercules, the brain of Marx, the ambition of Napoleon and the heart of Lincoln!

REPORT OF J. C. LOWNEY.

Butte, Mont., September 16, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

On my arrival in Butte, after the adjournment of the last convention, an echo of the engineers' fight of a year ago had its inning in the District Court in the prosecution of C. C. Mitchell for the shooting of John Cronin, the then secretary of No. 1.

The principal effort of the defense was directed towards proving that the Miners were a very oppressive organization, because they did not permit this "precious bunch" of engineers to destroy the work of thirty years of organization in Butte and Montana.

The methods of "Mitchell and his bunch" were to use rough-house tactics to prevent meetings of Engineers' Union No. 83 being held. And in pursuance of that program they barricaded the hall of No. 83 and when those desiring to attend the meeting of No. 83 attempted to do so they were met by Mr. Mitchell and his gang, Mitchell using a gun, while all kinds of weapons were used by the other "thugs" who supported him. In the melee which ensued John Cronin, secretary of No. 1, was shot. One year later the majesty of the law had to take its course, hence the prosecution of Mitchell.

Mitchell was acquitted because, forsooth, no one saw the particular bullet leave Mitchell's gun and enter Cronin's hand, overlooking the fact that a man who would pull a gun in a crowd and fire several shots is the most despicable kind of a criminal.

However, no one desired to see Mitchell punished, in fact, we of the W. F. of M. are grateful to Mitchell and the gang who worked with him for giving us an opportunity to test the loyalty of our membership in Butte and the result not only astonished the community but surprised ourselves by the spontaneous and unanimous front which was shown against the forces of disruption.

The magnanimous spirit shown by the W. F. of M. locals in Butte towards the engineers who withdrew from the W. F. of M. in September of last year (they all being restored to membership without any penalty being imposed) was evidently interpreted by them as a show of weakness, as they immediately proceeded to organize under the auspices of the International Engineers and the president of that organization fell into the trap and sent an organizer to Butte. Just imagine sending an organizer to Butte, the most thoroughly organized city on this continent!

There is room in Butte, as elsewhere, for education along the lines of correct organization, i. e., "industrial unionism," but when an organizer comes into a community already organized and attempts to build up one organization by tearing down another, he should meet the same reception as any other enemy of the working class.

The result of the second attempt of the Engineers to disrupt the W. F. of M. in February of this year met with the same fate as the previous attempt in September and left the W. F. of M. more united and more powerful in Montana than at any previous time in its history.

This strange outbreak of men whose comparative conditions of hours and wages are better than elsewhere on the continent and which conditions are due almost entirely to the support of the Miners and Smelters, was first hatched and concocted by a few disappointed malcontents, whose personal ambitions were thwarted and to whom the welfare of tens of thousands of their fellow men was as nothing compared to the gratification of their personal ends.

Later comes Comerford of the International Engineers and with a spleen begotten of impotency fills the columns of his magazine with vituperation and slander of the W. F. of M. worthy of a Post or a Kirby or the Lead Daily Call, which he quoted as a responsible paper, although he was well aware that the Call is, and then was, the most despicable scab-herding sheet in existence.

When Comerford was in Butte he pitied the downtrodden condition of the Engineers, due entirely to their connection with the Miners. He promised

to take all of them out of Butte and give them the good jobs which were awaiting them elsewhere before he would again allow them to mingle with their former associates, but several of those duped engineers sought those good jobs elsewhere and learned to their disgust that the good jobs were very scarce and outside the jurisdiction of the W. F. of M. there was very few to be had. Some of them returned to Butte sadder but wiser men and the readers of the Magazine may rest assured that these men will hesitate a long time before they will again be duped into provoking a conflict, which if successful, would mean the destruction of organized labor in this district, for by their action in the recent trouble with the Engineers the membership of the W. F. of M. have served notice on all those who may attempt similar trouble in the future that they will not permit any further disruption of their forces or they will go out of business in the contest to prevent it.

A few of the more prominent disruptioners are still engaged in keeping alive dual Engineers' Union No. 138, a union without jurisdiction and none of its members working. At the recent convention of the Montana Federation of Labor, held in Great Falls, this "Pariah" of unionism was represented by two delegates, namely, Martin Dee and G. O. Grady. They introduced a resolution condemning the W. F. of M. and protesting against the issuing of a charter to the W. F. of M. by the A. F. of L. The resolution was promptly squelched, every delegate, with one exception, voting against it.

The incident shows that the labor unions of Montana are burying their old prejudices and the spirit of mutual good will and friendliness was never so pronounced as at present among the various labor organizations of Montana.

C. C. Mitchell is still a defaulter, having misappropriated about \$1,500.00 of the funds of No. 83 while acting as its secretary. The case is now in court and before No. 83 is through with him the gentleman will be sorry he took the advice of his whilom friends.

In the meantime No. 83 is flourishing as it never flourished before. It is in a better financial condition and its membership are more active and loyal towards the general organization than ever existed under the old regime.

After spending several days attending the comedy in the courts, I went to Aldridge. This camp has been shut down the greater part of the year. It resumed work some months ago under a receiver. The men worked two months without a pay day. They thought it time for a pay day to appear and quit work August 1st.

The receiver immediately went into the Federal Court, applied for an injunction to prevent the destruction of property by his former employes, although there was not even a threat made by anyone to injure property or anything else, but there was a chance to put a few deputies on the payroll, and the judge issued the injunction.

The men hired a lawyer to recover their wages, with what success I have not yet learned.

The "square deal" was very evident here when it is known that all the officials, from the receiver to the shift boss, got their pay promptly and regularly, while those who did the work had to go into court to recover their pittance. The place is still shut down for an indefinite period.

August 22d the Butte Miners' Union held its annual picnic at Anaconda. It was as usual a success, the main event, the drilling contest, was won by the team from Globe, and all previous records were broken. On the 26th I visited No. 117. As usual this Local is in good condition, due in a large measure to the activity of its officers.

August 30th I went to Great Falls. The condition of No. 16 has greatly improved since the election of the present officers. From the results already achieved I expect to see No. 16 in the near future take its place as one of the best organized Locals in the jurisdiction. I went from Great Falls to Sylvanite, in the northwestern end of the state, to organize a Local, but on arrival there the camp was completely destroyed by forest fires, every building except one dwelling being burned.

The prospects for a resumption of work this winter are not good. I returned by the way of Missoula and visited No. 4 of Granite. The former secretary, through neglect, allowed No. 4 to go down in membership, but the present secretary is making a determined effort to again build up the Local, with considerable success.

The threatened curtailment in the production of copper has taken place to some extent in Butte. It is not seen so much in the cutting down of the working force as in the number of days worked each month, the number employed being about normal.

The delegates from Butte to the Eighteenth Annual Convention on their return made a very fair and favorable report to their respective unions of the workings of the general organization.

The report of the delegates of No. 1 was especially gratifying, as it was unanimous. It completely disarmed the knocker who is always in our midst.

The political campaign is on in Montana and the spectacle is again presented of the workers, in this their stronghold, dividing their forces among the two old parties, but there is a rumbling of discontent among those who furnish the votes, and we may hope that some day the workers will see.

Yours,

J. C. LOWNEY,

HENRY W. PINKHAM'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE SOCIALIST NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

To the Socialist Party of Colorado, Comrades:

I accept your nomination for governor of this state, grateful for the opportunity you have given me, as your standard-bearer in the pending campaign, to devote my time and strength to the good cause of industrial democracy.

Our cause is just. We seek to realize the noble ideal of human brotherhood which is the glory of the modern democratic movement.

Our theory is scientific, based on the laws of social and political evolution. The period of utopian socialism has been left behind, and today we make our appeal solely to the facts of experience.

Socialism is not an infallible dogma, not an arbitrary recipe for a heavenly society; but, rather, the recognition of the vital social forces and motives that determine human progress. We are evolutionists. We see that the present has grown from the past and is itself a preparation for a fairer future. As wise and not foolish, we strive to work with the indwelling life of society, not vainly to fight against it.

The private ownership of the natural resources and of the indispensable machinery of production and exchange inevitably divides society into two classes whose economic interests are antagonistic—the owners and the toilers. On the one side are those who derive an income merely by owning something, on the other those who derive an income by doing something socially useful. Between these two classes there is an irrepressible conflict. There is but one way of peace, and that is the way of Socialism: to abolish the class distinction by making every owner also a worker, and every worker also an owner.

It is true that these two classes overlap, and that passage from one to the other is possible. It is true that between the extremes of society—the few thousands of the very rich and the millions of the poverty-stricken—there is a large middle class. Nevertheless the conflict between the owners and the workers, between exploiters and exploited, is real and undeniable. The small farmers and the individual dealers and employers are being robbed by "big business," as well as the propertyless wage-earners, and the insurgent movement in many states indicates an awakening to this truth.

Less than one-tenth of the people of our country own more than nine-tenths of the total wealth. Ten million people are too poor to secure the physical conditions of health—are ill fed, ill clad, badly housed. A multitude of women are obliged to toil for a wage so small that they are under constant pressure toward dishonor. Hundreds of thousands of children are

dwarfed and blighted by labor in mines and mills. Families of average income find it continually more difficult to maintain themselves. Marriage is postponed, and unwillingness to have children increases. From time to time industry is paralyzed by a panic and a great army of men able and eager to work are forced into idleness while their income ceases.

Nature cannot be blamed for these ills. Nature's gifts are abundant. Nature's forces have been harnessed by human cleverness. Power machinery vastly multiplies the productiveness of human effort. There is no necessity whatever for the poverty and distress.

That there is so much poverty for the many is due to the fact that there is so much wealth for the few. The wanton expenditures of the rich are made possible through the cruel destitution of the poor. Idle luxury exists only because of unrequited toil.

It seems self-evident that nature's bounty belongs of right to all. But a few strong and greedy have taken possession of the common inheritance in large part.

The complex and wonderful mechanism of modern production and exchange owes comparatively little to living individuals. For the most part it is a social product received from the past and belonging to the present age, something in which every child of the present age should share equally. But that vast mechanism, in which the propertyless individual must find a place today or starve, is owned by a comparative few and managed for the private gain of the owners. Hence the enormous wealth of the few large owners, the constant anxiety and increasing distress of the small owners, and the woeful poverty of the masses who do not own but can only work—and that only when the owners give them permission, and on the owners' terms.

The perfecting of the modern mechanism of industry involves the progressive elimination of competition. Competition is inherently wasteful, irrational, unscientific. It has already largely disappeared from numerous fundamental industries and it can never be restored by law until law can make the wheels of time run backward.

Competition between propertyless job-hunters is almost the only important competition that remains. Here it means mutual destruction. There is no economic salvation for proletarians except in organization for mutual aid and defense. Collectively they must deal with the employing class, for as individuals they are helpless. The organization of job-hunters is the labor union.

The class struggle as carried on by the labor unions is exceedingly one-sided. The workers' weapon is the strike—a boomerang, for it means self-starvation. Even that poor weapon is not secure to them if recent court decisions stand and they are forbidden to picket or boycott, while their treasuries and even their individual savings—if they have any—are liable for the employers' losses through a strike.

Courts, legislators and executives for the most part show a strong bias in favor of the owners as against the workers. And why not? Economic self-interest has led the class of large owners to seek control of the government that it might protect their ill-gotten gains and give them a free hand for further spoliation. In this effort "big business," having unlimited means at its disposal, has been highly successful. It has named candidates for office from the highest to the lowest in the land. It has elected or defeated whom it would. It has seduced ambitious young men by the bribe of office. It has retained the cleverest attorneys to show it how to evade the laws with impunity. It has largely controlled the press, and even the church has not escaped its heavy hand. It has secured laws for the safeguarding of property and has defeated laws proposed for the protection of the workers.

Because by political means, and through the control of the government, the exploiters are retaining their power to plunder and ever seeking to increase that power, therefore, the exploited must fight them by political means, must wrest from them the government and make it the guardian of equal opportunity for all, the agency of the whole people for the accomplishment of their will.

The ballot is a far more effective weapon than the strike or the boycott. Labor union men that vote tickets named by "big business" are like soldiers who, whenever there is a specially important battle, desert and temporarily join the enemy.

Of the shameful prostitution of the government to be the instrument of the owners in their conflict with the workers, Colorado has afforded repeated and frightful examples. In recent years the whole power of this state—executive, judicial and legislative—has been used to crush labor organizations and even to railroad to death labor leaders. Liberties guaranteed by the national constitution have been recklessly overridden by puppet Peabodies and inflated and bellicose Sherman Bells. The will of the people has been defied by corrupt legislators. The governorship has been handed back and forth with scant reference to the choice of the electorate. The Supreme Court has forsaken the precedents of democracy and gone back to monarchy and a doctrine of "king's bench" in its search for some slight show of justification for its extraordinary decisions.

Colorado may be disgracefully pre-eminent among the states for her flouting of democracy. Her great natural resources have been and are a tempting bait to the greedy and unscrupulous. But she is not entirely exceptional by any means. The country over there is everywhere evidence that our boasted government is not by and for the people, but rather by the agents of "big business" for the benefit of the big owners. In the presence of an industrial oligarchy, political democracy becomes a make-believe.

The wide-spread insurgent movement is most encouraging. It is promoting those political measures that put more power directly in the hands of the electorate—measures that our party has stood for since its organization. Insurgent victories prepare the way for the triumph of socialism, unless the insurgent or progressive program be accepted as a final solution of our problems. In that case there will come a sad disappointment.

Insurgent and radical Republican and Democratic leaders seem to lack the insight to make them wise guides. La Follette and Bryan both seek to re-establish genuine competition in the basic industries. In advocating a policy at once so hopeless and so reactionary, they put themselves in the same class with the old woman who tried to keep back the rising tide of the Atlantic with her mop.

Roosevelt is wiser in seeing that the trusts have come to stay and in proposing, not their abolition, but their "complete control" in the interest of the whole people. "Complete control"—really complete control—means Socialism, whether Mr. Roosevelt knows it or not.

The Socialist doctrine of the class struggle seems to have been adopted by Mr. Roosevelt, although he may not be aware of it and may still prate of "class consciousness" as "that foul thing." He has excellently stated the Socialist theory and aim in his Osawatomie speech:

"The essence of any struggle for healthy liberty has always been and must always be to take from some one man or class of men the right to enjoy power, or wealth, or position, or immunity, which has not been earned by service to his or their fellows."

That paragraph is entirely satisfactory as a statement of the aim of Socialists. The popular ex-President continues:

"Our government, national and state, must be freed from the sinister influence or control of special interests. Exactly as the special interests of cotton and slavery threatened our political integrity before the Civil War, so now the great special business interests too often control and corrupt the men and methods of government for their own profit. We must drive the special interests out of politics."

We Socialists thank Mr. Roosevelt for his apt reference to slavery and we beg leave to ask him if he thinks it was ever possible to drive slavery out of politics in any other way than by abolishing private property in negroes. A Roosevelt in the '50's would have said—and again I quote Mr. Roosevelt,

with the slight alterations required:

"I do not wish to see the nation forced into the emancipation of the slaves if it can possibly be avoided, and the only alternative is thoroughgoing and effective regulation of slavery, based on a full knowledge of all the facts, including a physical valuation of the slaves."

As futile as was the endeavor to keep slavery out of politics by any method short of abolishing private property in human flesh, so futile has been and must be the endeavor to keep the railroads or other "special interests" out of politics so long as they are privately owned and managed for private profit.

The insurgent Republicans of Denver echo Mr. Roosevelt in their platform: "We believe that business interests should confine their activities strictly to business affairs." Does Mr. Costigan, the local insurgent leader, think that the Denver Union Water Co. can ever be compelled to confine its activities strictly to its business affairs? In the nature of the case so long as there is a privately-owned municipal water system run for private profit, its owners will seek to control the city government. The same thing is true of the other public service corporations, and equally of the railroads and the trusts in the wider spheres of state and nation. Mr. Costigan seems about as practical as a baby who cries for the moon and "unalterably" determined to have it.

Socialists desire to abolish exploitation of every kind, and not merely those kinds in which we do not happen to share. Senator Patterson, leader of Colorado progressive Democrats, advocates with Socialistic fervor the collective ownership of so-called natural monopolies, meaning railroads, street car systems, telephone and telegraph. But it does not occur to him that a coal mine—and indeed all land—is a natural monopoly. Perhaps he owns a coal mine. And will he explain what difference it makes to the people at large whether a monopoly that exploits them is "natural" or is due to the human shrewdness that has seen the wastefulness of competition?

Collective ownership is to Socialists a means to an end—that end being the stopping of exploitation. Against private property as such we have no grievance. We realize that private property is essential to the development and the expression of personality. We believe in private property with our whole hearts, and that is the reason why we desire that all should have an equal opportunity to get some private property. We are socialists because we believe so thoroughly in the necessity of abundant private property if life is to be worthy of civilized human beings.

But here it is of crucial importance to make a distinction: The private property that individuals and families need is that kind which is directly used in supporting and enriching life. It is food, clothing, dwellings, furniture, books, pianos, pictures, flowers; not railroads, factories, Standard Oil pipe lines, street car systems, power plants or coal mines. These latter are of value simply as the means of producing the former. As such they belong of right to all the people and should be managed for the common good, not for private profit.

The familiar attack on Socialism as the denial of private property is partly ignorant and partly dishonest and malicious. It is high time that it should cease, for it is nothing but an impeachment of the intelligence of the person who makes it. I repeat: It is because we Socialists believe in private property so fully and regard it as essential to a truly human life, and because we are therefore so determined that all the people of the land shall have an equal opportunity to secure private property for themselves, that we are unalterably opposed to the private ownership of nature's great stores and of the means by which those stores may be appropriated. The fact is perfectly evident to every person of open mind and ordinary intelligence that private ownership by the few of land, railroads, beef-packing plants, pipe lines, coal mines and factories has for its direct result the denial to the many of private property in homes, food, clothing and all the refinements of civilization and culture.

The charge that Socialism means a giant bureaucracy, an intolerable tyranny extending to the minute details of individual life, reveals a total lack of acquaintance with the avowed and published theories and aims of our party and with our administration of party affairs. Ours is the one party that is absolutely democratic in all its action. We doubtless appear sometimes even fanatical in our horror of a central authority remote from the rank and file.

For the most part we have given up the utopian habit of imagining the exact forms which a scientific organization of industry will take when the element of private profit has been relegated to the rear and the common good has superseded private gain as the dominating motive. But never for a moment do we forget the principle of democracy which requires that the conditions under which work shall be done shall be determined by those who do the work rather than by a distant authority. So far as we anticipate the future under realized socialism, we conceive of great, co-ordinated self-governing industrial organizations in which power and authority rise from below—from the workers—instead of descending from above through a hierarchy of officials.

Socialism means a new epoch in human history. We are in the transition period. As many remnants of feudalism still remain, so doubtless many features of the present period of capitalism will long survive. Even when "big business" has been socialized there will be for an indefinite period, perhaps forever, much petty business under individual management. Independent small farming that involves no exploitation is entirely compatible with Socialism. A Socialist regime will offer not less, but more opportunity—immensely more—for individual choice and initiative in the economic realm than now exist.

Comrades, I address you thus at length in the endeavor to deepen our appreciation of the strength of our cause. Socialism stands the test of the most searching analysis. It appeals to the noblest moral motives.

Let us not be confused or side-tracked by the din and tumult of the coming weeks. But let us roll up a vote next November that will be Colorado's worthy recognition and welcome of the new era of humanity that is dawning, a state-wide hailing of

"that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone for gold;
When, man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of old."

Yours for the revolution,

HENRY W. PINKHAM.

YOUR JOB.

Your job fixes your standing in society.
Working on a job tells everyone that you are hired by a master.
Where there is a servant there is a master, and there is also two classes.
A master class and a servant class.

There cannot be equality and freedom in a land where there are masters and servants. In the eyes of the law, a servant is not the equal of his master. One who must obey another's order to get money to live on, is not free.

While working for a master you are his property. He buys you for the wages he pays you. Sold into slavery for wages, the law does not recognize that you have rights equal to your master's. It gives him the right to make you do what he wants, and it lends him police, deputy sheriffs, state militia and judges to force you to obey them.

In every case in which the rights of the masters and the servants are brought into question, the masters have the advantage, for it is members of their class who run the courts, and they want cheap servants. They are not

going to voluntarily do anything to encourage an independent spirit in the servants. They do not want the servants to think they are as good as their masters.

Servants do not come into and go out of a shop when they like, nor do they pick out the kind of work they want. The time is set and the work is given out by a boss.

When the servants stick together and get the boss to agree to let them start later and quit sooner, they do not change from servants to masters. They are still servants working to make wealth for a master.

While the law says you must be a servant if you are not a master, you cannot be a "free citizen." The job holds you in bondage. The right to vote does not change the standing of a servant. At common labor or at skilled labor, the native and the foreigner get the same rate of pay.

Citizenship is not something you can eat. It is not clothes, nor will it do for a lodging place. A citizen who is a servant, if he wants to live must eat, has to wear clothes, and must find a lodging somewhere. To get these he must sell a part of his life to a master. For this part of his life he is paid wages.

It is customary to call the masters the wealthy, and the servants, the poor. It is easy to tell who is a master and who is a servant. Masters are well fed, well dressed, and live in fine houses. Servants have a half-starved look, wear shabby clothes, and live on the side streets and alleys. The masters live on the money they get from the wealth the labor of the servants make. The servants live on the money they get for making the things the masters own.

Business is the name the masters call getting the wealth made by servants. There are many kinds of business; for instance, banking business, insurance business, liquor business, advertising business, law business, railroad business, and—one is tempted to say—funny business of all kinds.

Business is different from working for wages. The difference is that you get more out of business than you put into it. Getting more out of business than you put in, is called profit-making. The profit is that part of the wealth made by the servants for which they did not get anything. The servants that make the wealth have to keep themselves, the masters, and the other servants they hire to keep them comfortable and amuse them.

Wages are paid for work. Servants call work a job. Work makes you tired and breaks down your health. When you are sick or tired, you do not care to look at things or read, and you do not go to look at things and you do not read, you get stupid. It is the work that makes the servants stupid, that makes the wealth that masters use to get automobiles, yachts, race horses, flying machines, city, seaside and mountain homes, elegant clothes, and expensive food. Masters enjoy the wealth made by their servants.

A servant who has a short work day and high wages, says he has a good job. He means that he does not have to work as long for his master for the food he eats, the clothes he wears, and his lodgings, as some other servants have to for commoner food, poorer clothes, and less comfortable lodging. But he still must obey his master, for he can only hold his good job while he pleases him.

Servants are always looking for good jobs. To hold a good job, they will let a master swear at them, cheat them and then laugh at them, and still pretend that they respect him.

Masters like servants who do not kick when they swear at them. Masters have a big opinion of their own dignity and they think it is respected when servants do not talk back when they are cursed. To reward these meek servants, the meekest of the lot are given enough money to keep them out of the poorhouse after they have their legs and arms chopped off in the service of their masters, or after they get too feeble or too old to do profitable work. Masters who give back to the servants enough to keep them from being paupers, are praised by their hangers-on and timeservers for being kind and good. Working people have a short plain word that tells what sort of people sing praises to get favors. They call them suckers.

Servants who have families are very much afraid of losing their jobs. A father would rather be kicked and cursed by a master than see his children go hungry. He will let his master cheat and abuse him to hold his job. Masters know that the love of parents for their children fastens the servants to their jobs better than the strongest steel chains.

Married and unmarried servants must have a job to get money. They have only a poor chance of getting money any other way unless they beg or steal it. For a servant to steal, in the opinion of the masters, is almost as wicked as to murder one of them. They also think begging is one of the meanest things servants can do. "Patriotism" is what the masters call the murder by workmen they dress up in uniforms and send out under a flag they call the "banner of freedom." "Promoting public welfare," is what the masters call the begging they do to get the government to give them money to help them in their business.

Congress and the legislatures always do what they can to help the masters get the wealth from the labor of the servants. They give them Panama canal contracts, Alton railroad bonds, Alaska land grabs, incorporate mining companies, and legalize strikebreaking agencies. The jobs congress and the legislatures give the servants is to put them breaking stone as convicts if they strike for higher wages.

Jobs and the government are owned by the masters. Owning the jobs, the power of life or death, over the servants, gives the masters control of the government. Control of the government gives them the authority to vest the titles of the ownership of wealth in themselves, and the legal power to set the length of the workday and the rate of pay. The length of the workday sets how much of their lives the servants must sell to the masters, and the rate of pay sets how much they shall get for it.

A political party, the masters find, is a better burglar's tool than jimmy. Congress and legislatures are far better pals than expert safe blowers. Courts a better fence (a place where stolen goods are sold) than pawnbrokers' shops; police, army and militia better strong-arm men than any gang of footpads.

Intelligent servants who do not want to fight against each other to get jobs to make wealth for masters, have organized a working people's political party. It is called the Socialist party. When it gets hold of the government it will change the law of ownership and make the wealth they get. They now get their wealth by giving jobs to servants to make it for them.—Ed. Moore in International Socialist Review.



LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE.

"Law and Order!" thunders the hero of San Juan Hill, and the entire capitalist press applauds in chorus.

Capitalist law and capitalist order must be preserved or re-established before we may even think of considering the question of justice. This is the sum and substance of the profound wisdom of the self-announced savior

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of society. Is it any wonder that his words are greeted by the capitalists of all shades like the words of a deliverer?

For it is only the workers that are called upon to exercise patience and self-restraint. The rich are not out on strike. The rich do not demand an increase of wages. The rich are not wronged and oppressed. The rich are not made defenseless by the courts. The rich are not enjoined. The rich are not exposed to the mercies of police and militia.

Law and Order! Let the car company violate its agreement. Let the company discharge its union employees. Let strikebreakers be called in. Let the strikers be starved into submission. But the car men should preserve their equanimity and never lose their temper. For law and order must be preserved.

And none among the inhabitants must allow their feelings to run away with them. They may feel that the men have been treated most outrageously. Even fashionable women's clubs may be unable to resist the sense of outrage animating the great majority of the city's inhabitants. Even policemen may be carried away by the universal indignation against the company and refuse to do strike duty.

But our stern hero, who is condemned to starve on an income of \$50,000 a year, is not affected by the senseless clamor of the populace. He knows that law and order must be preserved in the first instance, that the company must be permitted, first of all, to reorganize its service with strikebreakers, and that then will be time enough for the discussion of the rights and wrongs of the case.

Such is the "justice" which the American would-be Little Napoleon is willing to concede to the working people.—New York Call.

SLAVERY CAN'T STAND.

When the great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, once visited the governor of Illinois in behalf of a negro boy who had been illegally sold into slavery, and the state executive informed him that he could do nothing to right the wrong, the great man whose heart beat for suffering humanity rose from his chair, hat in hand, and exclaimed with emphasis: "By God, Governor, I'll make the ground of this country too hot for the foot of a slave, whether you have the legal power to secure the release of this boy or not!"

And he did.

For the exercise of free speech ordained by God and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, state, the state which boasts that "Mountaineers are Always Free," industrious, law-abiding, liberty-loving citizens of this boasted liberty, have been brutally assaulted and beaten up, some of them maimed and crippled for life by "guards," at the behest of the greedy, labor-debasing coal barons in the non-union coal fields, aided and abetted by state and county officials. The only reason that is given for this diabolical system is the fact that the victims were union men or union sympathizers.

If this were the America of the Immortal Emancipator, of him who said that labor is deserving of much higher consideration than capital, every paper and every pulpit would ring with passionate protests, and the powers of government would be instantly and relentlessly arrayed against this insufferable injustice!

Abraham Lincoln was a man of the people. He was for the people. He respected no law, no system, no set, that stood in the way of humanity in its struggle to lift itself up.

The wage earners of West Virginia are human. They are being treated like slaves. They are being robbed of their rights as men and citizens by a lawless system recognized by the public officials under the name of law and order, because of the fact that the horde of "guards" are appointed by the Governor at the instigation of the soulless corporations.

The workers will not longer submit to this tyrannical rule, and from now on they will stand—and fight—for their constitutional rights, both in the industrial and political field and will wrest the power from the hands of the "master minds" and their political tools and henchmen in official positions.

The time is coming when the ground of West Virginia will be too hot for the maintenance of the lawless "guard system"—under the guise of law and order—and the political grafters who have betrayed the public.—Labor Argus.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE ON DEATH OF BROTHER
FRANK KENNEDY.**

Cobalt, Ont., September 18, 1910.

Whereas, Death has again entered our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Frank Kennedy, who passed away on September 5th, falling a victim to typhoid, which through lack of sanitary conditions, is again making its ravages felt throughout this community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief, and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives, a copy spread

upon the minutes of this local, a copy given to the Cobalt Citizen for publication and a copy published in the Miners' Magazine.

COBALT MINERS' UNION 146, W. F. of M.
JOSEPH GORMAN,
ALBERT NAP. GAUTHIER,
A. J. M'DONALD,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Hancock, Michigan, September 15, 1910.

Whereas, In the order of events attending the hazardous occupation of the miner, our manly and esteemed brother, Ferdinand Mustonen was suddenly called to the great beyond; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Hancock Miners' Union No. 200, extend to his widow and family our deepest sympathy in their great sorrow and irreparable loss; and further be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions sent to his family and Miners' Magazine.

FRANK SNELLMAN,
AUGUST NIKULA,
DICK BUNNEY,

Committee.

Polaris, Arizona, September 13, 1910.

Star Miners' Union No. 103, W. F. of M. is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members, Brother Thad McClane, who met death at Gila Bend, Ariz., September 4, 1910; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 103, W. F. of M. has lost a true and faithful member and that we, the members, extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of our esteem, we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing relatives, that a copy be forwarded to Miners' Magazine for publication, and that they be also spread on the minutes of Star Miners' Union No. 103, W. F. of M.

A. E. FRIES,
C. L. MILLER,
G. F. BATES.

Committee.

Phoenix, B. C., August 17, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, M. Bauer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost a true and faithful member and that our hearts go out in tender sympathy to his relatives and friends in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his sorrowing relatives, that a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine and that they also be spread on the minutes of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, W. F. of M.

J. H. PARK,
D. W. MacKENZIE,
W. M'DONALD,

Committee.

Phoenix, B. C., August 17, 1910.

Whereas, An all wise Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Bernhard Hanninen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we mourn the absence of one we prized, we know that he has passed from labor to reward. (We would bow in humble submission to the power of one who doeth all things well).

Resolved, That our hearts go out in tender sympathy for the bereaved, and, while we fondly cherish the memory of our departed brother, we will not forget those he loved; therefore be it further

Resolved, That Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8 send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family, a copy to the Miners' Magazine and the same be spread on the minutes of this union.

J. H. PARK,
D. W. MacKENZIE,
W. M'DONALD,

Committee.

Goldroad, Arizona, September 17, 1910.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from our midst our beloved brother, John Seuchau, whose death is sincerely mourned by this union and his many friends in this district; therefore, be it

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

THOS. W. BOSANKO,
ULRICH GRILL,
J. H. RICHMOND,

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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	231	Bonne Terre	Wed	Chris Cramp	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	229	Desloge	Mon	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
240	Nome	Sat	John Herold	Robert Burton	J	Nome	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams	346	Doe Run
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe	.....	Fairbanks	225	Flat River	Thurs	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
188	Valdez	.....	M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	227	Flat River Eng.	Thurs	G. T. McDowell	Wm. Sporra	507	Flat River
ARIZONA							MISSOURI						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	217	Joplin	Thurs	C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart	.....	Joplin
77	Chloride	Wed	E. T. Lyons	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	MONTANA						
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	117	Anaconda M & S	Sat	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
150	Douglas M & S	.....	.....	.....	145	Douglas	57	Aldridge	Wed	H. D. Kelseth	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	1809	Globe	23	Basin	Sat	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
116	Hualapai	.....	W. H. Cassidy	W. R. Carter	.....	Cerbat	7	Belt Mountain	Tues	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neihart
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	Roger Meade	59	Humboldt	1	Butte	Thur	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
101	Jerome	Wed	C. H. Tanner	Waldrid Holm	120	McCabe	74	Butte M & S	Wed	John H. Matthews	A. M. Fluent	5	Butte
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	83	Butte Engineers	.....	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
70	Miami M. U.	Sat	Arthur Evans	C. Rutledge	728	Miami	24	Clinton	Wed	J. C. McCaig	L. L. Russell	.....	Clinton
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. F. Chamberlain	Tom Whelan	.....	Bellevue	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smithger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
137	Ray	.....	Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty	103	Kelvin	126	E. Helena M & S	Tues	W. K. Burns	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
124	Snowball	Thur	Minke Koster	Thos. W. Bosanko	66	Swansea	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Martin	John Williams	12	Elkorn
103	Star	Tues	Nelson Bond	A. E. Fries	13	Harrington	82	Garnet	Tues	Oscar Welsson	J. F. McMaster	.....	Garnet
156	Swansea	Thur	J. P. Dean	P. W. McGovern	.....	.....	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Al. Hollander	280	Phillipsburg
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	Allen Marks	.....	.....	16	Great Falls M & S	Sat	P. Cuddihy	Wm. Lee	AA	Great Falls
BRIT. COLUMBIA							NEVADA						
216	Britannia	.....	Alex McDonald	A. C. Webb	.....	Vancouver	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Frank J. Hicks	Walter E. Hadden	.....	Grand Forks	235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. McCormick	14	Rhyolite
221	Greenwood	Sat	John Dockstader	Lester McKenzie	124	Greenwood	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	W. E. Woodward	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade	.....	Hilltop
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	239	Contact	2d Sat	Wm W. Blackburn	Perry Blackburn	.....	Contact
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	.....	Kimberly	265	Eureka	Tues	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
1	Ladies' Aux. WFM	Mon	Rosalie Murray	Ida M. Roberts	355	Rossland	243	Fairview	Wed	J. L. Ostrom	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
119	Lardeau	1st Sat	Gorden Nellis	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	54	Gold Hill	Mon	John Sullivan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
71	Moyie	Sat	Albert Gill	James Roberts	35	Moyie	220	Goldfield	Wed	August Wenzel	J. J. Mangan	2420	Goldfield
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	251	Lane	Thur	Frank M. Burns	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
8	Phoenix	Sat	David Tyson	Anson A. White	294	Phoenix	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d & 4h Mon	Clarence Turnage	Fred Hotaling	.....	Mound House
181	Portland Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stephens	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rossland	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	Wm. O'Brien	158	Manhattan
81	Sandon	Sat	John Ayre	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	262	Mason	2d Fri	W. J. Banner	Pat. Mooney	95	Mason
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	264	Millers	Wed	J. S. Graves	L. M. Sidwell	84	Millers
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Andra	254	National	Sat	James Trainor	F. H. Connolly	.....	National
105	Trail M & S	Mon	C. A. Newman	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	263	Pioche	Mon	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	218	Pioneer	Wed	J. B. Goodwin	F. O. Goegg	.....	Pioche
CALIFORNIA							ONTARIO						
61	Bodie	Tues	Jas. Paull	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	John Brady	Patrick Dwyer	348	Elk Lake
141	French Gulch	Sat	Frank O. Wright	Wm. McGuire	12	French Gulch	154	Gowganda	Sun	James D. Cluney	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
90	Grass Valley	Fri	T. P. Coughlan	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	E. P. McCurry	9	Porcupine
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	OREGON						
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	.....	Graniteville	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	186	Cornucopia	Sat	A. O. Kessel	T. W. Parry	6	Cornucopia
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Smngton	H. C. Evans	N	Kennett	SOUTH DAKOTA						
206	Masonic	Mon	Wm. Mcville	Robert Sawyer	123	Masonic	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	Geo. B. Woodcock	23	Central City
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton	.....	Hill City
93	Nevada City	Wed	Robert White	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson	.....	Custer
44	Randsburg	Sat	Thos. Watchman	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	S. R. Fredrickson	355	Skidoo	68	Galena	Wed	E. L. Delaney	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
104	Washington	.....	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab	.....	Washington	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	John Sahford	Frank Coyle	.....	Maitland
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. B. Whitney	C. A. Smith	73	Winthrop	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jos. Richards	J. C. May	174	Terry
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	UTAH						
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	Mon	Felix Conley	C. N. Larson	132	Leadville	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	P. J. Byrne	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 Endrizza	Emanuel De Mejo	405	Gile
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	212	Pence M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	Vincent Ponti	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	ALASKA						
86	Garfield	Sat	Harry Barnes	George Howard	H	Garfield	109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas Island
197	La Platta M. U.	.....	A. J. Stephens	John McShane	3	Nederland	152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	1111	Ourray	240	Nome	Sat	John Herold	Robert Burton	J	Nome
15	Ourray	Sat	Lew Bartels	A. M. Pryor	1019	Aspen	193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe	.....	Fairbanks
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. W. Smith	470	Rico	188	Valdez	.....	M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	50	Rockvale	ARIZONA						
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	168	Silverton	106	Bisbee	Wed	Thos. Stack	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee
26	Silverton	Sat	Ernest Allen	C. R. Waters	47	Red Mountain	77	Chloride	Wed	E. T. Lyons	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	278	Telluride	89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King
63	Telluride	Wed	Chris Johns	Howard Tresidder	387	Trinidad	150	Douglas M & S	.....	.....	.....	145	Douglas
198	Trinidad	Sun	John Terko	Robert Uhlich	.....	Trinidad	60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	1809	Globe
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	116	Hualapai	.....	W. H. Cassidy	W. R. Carter	.....	Cerbat
IDAHO							MISSOURI						
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke	231	Bonne Terre	Wed	Chris Cramp	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	229	Desloge	Mon	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams	346	Doe Run
9	Mullan	Sat	S. L. Thomas	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	225	Flat River	Thurs	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mimgassner	Henry Olson	67	Silver City	227	Flat River Eng.	Thurs	G. T. McDowell	Wm. Sporra	507	Flat River
45	Murray	Sat	Wallis P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray	217	Joplin	Thurs	C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart	.....	Joplin
17	Wallace	Sat	Geo. M. Turner	W. H. Irle	47	Wallace	MONTANA						
MICHIGAN							NEVADA						
214	Amasa M. W.	Sun	Jacob Kari	Wm. Paulukuhn	.....	Amasa	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
204	Bessemer	Tues	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. McCormick	14	Rhyolite
203	Copper	Sun	Walter J. Toupin	Elias Sinisalo	506	Crystal Falls	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
195	Crystal Falls	1st & 3d Sun	Alex Pesanen	Arthur Dahlbacka	.....	Crystal Falls	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade	.....	Hilltop
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	239	Contact	2d Sat	Wm W. Blackburn	Perry Blackburn	.....	Contact
177	Iron Mountain	.....	Oscar Kaari	Louis Occhiotti	13	Ironwood	265	Eureka	Tues	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
153	Ironwood	.....	Daniel Paddock	Ed. Harper	125	Mass City	243	Fairview	Wed	J. L. Ostrom	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Y. Vainionpaa	Victor Toija	.....	Mass City	54	Gold Hill	Mon	John Sullivan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
215	Mass City M. U.	1st & 3d Sun	.....	.....	.....	Mass City	220	Goldfield	Wed	August Wenzel	J. J. Mangan	2420	Goldfield
128	Negaunee	Sun	Antti Luttinson	John Maki	1281	Negaunee	251	Lane	Thur	Frank M. Burns	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
209	Palatka	Sun	Luis Belletti	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2d & 4h Mon	Clarence Turnage	Fred Hotaling	.....	Mound House
196	South Range	Sat	Chas. Bartalini	Nils Filpus	105	South Range	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Geo. A. Cresswell	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
223	Winthrop M W	Sat	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine	241	Manhattan					

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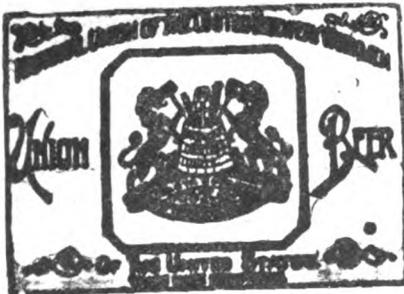
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