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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
Dec. 29th
1910
Volume XI
Number 392



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, December 29, 1910.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

.....

Signed

Department

.....

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

A GENTLEMAN on the bench has declared that a poor man has but little opportunity and is shown but little respect. This judge might have gone farther and declared that a poor man has no business seeking justice in courts.

JUSTICE WHITE was recently selected by President Taft for Wall Street. The great mass of the people will appreciate the fact, that White's qualifications for the royal judiciary merited the approval of the bears and bulls of New York.

WHEN CAPITALISM produces more criminals than its courts can try, it demands more courts and more prisons. When it produces more workers than it can employ, it precipitates a war so the surplus may be killed.—Toiler's Defense.

IT IS NOW reported that Harry Orchard has been promoted to the formanship in the shoe department of the Idaho penitentiary. If a soulless and unblushing criminal is worthy of recognition, the state of Idaho should give McPartland's pal the penitentiary.

IN A NUMBER of states there has been considerable agitation against giving tips, and some law makers have been invoked to draft measures making it a misdemeanor to give or receive tips. No such measure, however, will be enacted into law, until we have tipless legislatures.

PRESIDENT TAFT has declared for economy and as a result of "Injunction Bills" opposition to extravagance, the scrub-women who receive 75 cents per day for scrubbing four rooms in the federal building at Washington are now obligated to scrub seven rooms. The nation is safe under the supervision of William Howard Taft.

WHILE THE WEALTHY CAPITALISTS of America visit the historic spots and famed cities of Europe, countless thousands of laboring men in America are looking for some place where charity soup is doled out to the penniless. How long will Dives continue to fatten while Lazarus becomes lean and haggard?

THE MILITIA has been disarmed in South Wales, owing to the fact that the militia refused to be used as strike-breakers. The same sentiment that actuated the militia of South Wales is spreading throughout Europe, and a time is coming when the power created by capital to maintain its supremacy, will prove its downfall.

JUDGE WHITFORD of Denver has issued an injunction against machinists on strike prohibiting the strikers from going near the plant of the Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company and from talking to any strikebreaker or scab employed in the plant.

Our boasted constitution provides for free speech, but the constitution becomes a corpse before the mandate of a judge.

MAYOR SEIDEL'S dictum in Milwaukee: "No police clubs for strikers," has given industrial despots palpitation of the heart. The workers will elect other Seidels in the great cities of this country and the time will come when capitalism can no longer crush labor through armed might. When the working people vote with as much determination and class-consciousness as they strike, the sun of economic freedom will be shedding its light upon the earth.

THE ALABAMA peonage law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The peonage law was held to be valid by the courts of Alabama, but peonage and chattel slavery being somewhat similar, our royal judiciary at Washington felt reluctant in placing the judicial seal on an infamy that was wiped out in blood nearly half a century ago.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has made another donation to the University of Chicago. His latest donation is \$10,000,000 making a total of \$35,000,000, which the Oil King has contributed for educational purposes. This vast sum of money was not earned by Rockefeller, but by the millions of slaves who receive for their labor a wage that barely keeps them from the danger line of starvation. When the working class become intelligent, such men as Rockefeller will cease bestowing gifts on universities.

THE PEOPLE in thousands of hovels in New York are facing starvation. With thousands of families, according to reports that are authentic, meat has become a luxury. Butter and the most of vegetables no longer are seen on the tables of the poor and the use of milk has been decreased to the minimum. The charity organizations are swamped with appeals for assistance and the outlook for the winter is gloomy to the most optimistic.

SINCE AND ERWCARNEGIE has appropriated \$10,000,000 to promote a world-wide peace, the capitalist press is hailing him as a peerless philanthropist. But these journals that crown Carnegie with a halo of glory refrain from telling the people how Carnegie ob-

tained the \$10,000,000 which he so generously contributed as a means to prohibit war. The history of the manner or the methods by which he accumulated his blood-stained millions, would be another story as black and as infamous as ever disgraced our mercenary civilization.

SENATOR LORIMER of Illinois, who bribed his way to the United States Senate has been vindicated and wears the crown of purity. Ballinger, the pampered official of the Taft family has been glorified and hailed as a citizen worthy of trust and confidence. But Warren of the "Appeal to Reason," who has fought the battle of the working class offered a reward for the kidnapping of a criminal, is doomed to serve a sentence behind the walls of a federal prison. Glorious America! "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE FIRST SEVEN DAYS of the present session of Congress, "the servants of the people," appropriated \$200,000,000. In other words, Congress expended \$6,000,000 per hour, and taking this fact into consideration, the people of America should shout for joy that the sun of prosperity still shines. The liberality of our congressmen should loosen the tongues of the optimist, and the pessimist, who sees gaunt hunger prowling around the doors of the masses of the people, should go to Washington and become permeated with that spirit which makes our law-makers so generous with the people's money.

SINCE the Homestake Mining Company of Lead, South Dakota, issued its *Thanksgiving* proclamation locking out its employes who refused to throw away the last remnant of manhood by signing a card severing allegiance to organized labor, that company has imported more than 10,000 strikebreakers, and yet the company has its agents in the field endeavoring to secure recruits to fill the places of the locked out men.

The Homestake company has paid an awful price, but the end is not yet.

The flag of unionism will never be hauled down in South Dakota.

THE NATIONAL executive committee of the Socialist party has made arrangements for sending out a circular letter appealing for funds for the Garment Workers on strike in Chicago. As the Socialist party has a dues-paying membership of 61,000, considerable aid should be secured for the men and women of Chicago, who are making a desperate fight against the greed of soulless exploiters. The working men who have been voting for the Democratic and Republican parties, should observe that these parties are not sending out any appeals for aid in behalf of the strikers. How long will it be ere the laboring people can behold the political party that stands on a platform that is dedicated to those who do the work of the world?

THE BATTLE at the Los Angeles Aqueduct is teaching some lessons that will be valuable to the membership of the labor movement. The rank and file are beginning to realize that one craft or trade engaged in a strike for better conditions, cannot possibly win a victory, while all the other crafts and trades remain at work. The working class at Los Angeles is making a fight for the very life of organized labor, and this fight will do more than a million speeches to bring about the solidarity of the labor movement. The fight that the exploiter is waging at present, insures the birth of a labor movement, so constructed that organized scabbery will be impossible. Industrial unionism is the hope of the future.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of St. Louis have been militarized, and the boys will be taught how to "shoot to kill," under the supervision of the Board of Education. The student at the public schools cannot become a finished and polished graduate unless he becomes an expert with the rifle. He must learn how to shoot a laboring man on strike, and when he becomes an adept in the art of murder, he will be recognized as a patriot who is willing and eager to die for *his country*, providing *his country* calls on him to shoot a starving rebel who raises objections to industrial conditions dictated by such men as Otis, Parry, Post and Kirby.

A MEMBER of the Western Federation of Miners has sent us a *rag* that is published at Spokane, containing a lengthy editorial on the editor of the Miners Magazine and the president of the Western Federation of Miners. As the editor of the Spokane Sewer is a thief, liar, bilk, professional hobo and even unworthy of contempt, the editor of the Magazine does not feel called on to answer the vilification of the pervert, who is senseless to shame and a corpse to honor. The lengthy editorial was written in the hope that the editor of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners might give some editorial notice to the article in question, but the editor of this magazine has too much respect for common decency to prostitute the pages of any journal with the name of the leper who has the physical stature of a man and the moral conception of a reprobate.

WE CAN'T UNDERSTAND the announcement that J. P. Morgan's right hand man will retire from active business to work out co-operation plans as a settlement of the vexed labor question.

We have believed that co-operation is enjoyed now.

For hasn't it been dinned into our ears that the "interests of capital and labor are identical?"

Brother Capital contribute the money, and don't Brother contribute the brain and brawn?

And don't Brother Capital take his share and enjoy trips to Europe, while Brother Labor is more frugal, being satisfied with liver and moving picture shows?

No matter how you name it, we will always have this sort of co-operation as long as production is carried on for profit and the few own the jobs.—Toledo Union Leader.

THE GREAT BATTLE of the miners in the Greensburg-Irwin (Pa.) field will probably continue all winter. The \$25,000 suit into the district is being utilized to build additional houses, which are practically finished, along with a school for the children. The operators have played practically every card in their pack, including injunctions, police brutality, importation of scabs and efforts to freeze and starve the workers into submission, but every attempt to destroy the strike has been foiled, and now they can sit by and see their dividends continue to go glimmering. The Irwin strike is one of the most remarkable in the history of organized labor. These workers were unorganized for years, and now that they did revolt they are standing together much better than most miners that were older and better disciplined.—Cleveland Citizen.

A FEELING of alarm has taken possession of the commercial interests of Pittsburg, Pa. During the past two months 46,000 employes of the steel trust have been discharged and it is estimated that fully 30,000 more will be separated from their jobs in the beginning of the New Year.

The officials of the steel trust have notified the discharged employes that a resumption of work in the near future is very improbable, and as a result of such notices, fully 10,000 discharged employes are making arrangements to return to the Old World.

It is said that these 10,000 employes will take back to Southern Europe nearly a million dollars, and the business men of Pittsburg, while not grieving over the departure of the foreigners, yet, are mourning the departure of the dollars which the foreigners will take with them.

At Johnstown, Pa., the Cambrian Iron and Steel Company has laid off 7,000 of its 18,000 employes, and the discharge of thousands of men in other industries presages an industrial depression that may culminate in another panic. The future seems to be pregnant with suffering for the masses of the people.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT of money in the United States is 3,406 million dollars. Of this, about 300 million is in the United States treasury in the shape of coin and bullion; about 1,450 million circulates among the people and about 1,600 million is deposited in the twenty-two thousand and odd banks.

The comptroller of the currency, who has supervision of the banks, announces that on December 1st the deposits in the banks reached the enormous sum of 16,000 million dollars, or ten times more than all the money in the banks.

Capitalistic papers boast of the "wonderful wealth" which this sum represents.

What are these deposits? Evidently not money—for they exceed all the money that can possibly be in the banks by 14,000 million dollars. This enormous sum is what the people owe the banks. It is not wealth but debt. These people have property, factories, stores, land, grain, live stock—they need money and borrow it from the banks. The amount they borrow becomes a deposit. The borrower pays interest not on the banks but on his own property or credit. This interest he charges to the cost of the goods he produces, and thus saddles it upon the man under him. And he in turn puts it upon the next, and he upon the next, until finally the man and woman and the child has been reached who has nothing to sell except labor—his or her, or its own body and brain.

They cannot shift the burden. There is no dodging, no evasion for them. They pay to the uttermost farthing for every robbery, every fraud, that is perpetrated by the upper classes. Every extravagance, every debauch, every loss finally rests upon them. Go to their haunts, their tenement rooms, their basement holes, look at them, haggard, cold, hungry, illy clad, sullen, stupid, pitiful; the little ones looking at you with big wondering eyes as upon a being from a higher sphere, the old ones cringing at your feet or scorning you with sluggish contempt.

And 16,000,000,000 dollars on deposit!—Exchange.

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch shows the estimate that is placed on man by a Harvard professor:

"Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 21.—Professor Thomas Nixon Corver of Harvard, after a series of calculations, has come to the conclusion that the cash value of an average man is mighty little, in some cases less than nothing, and as a rule not to exceed \$20 a year.

"'Roughly to estimate the value of human life,' he says, 'we would have to find the annual increase in the productive wealth in the community and divide that by the total population of the community. This would give us the average value of a man.'"

The professor estimates the value of a human being by dollars and cents. But the professor in making his calculations did not take into consideration the number of men who are engaged in unproductive labor. The exploiter, as a general rule, produces nothing and is but a parasite on those who are engaged in production or necessary labor.

The laboring class, however, should feel grateful to the professor for placing as high an estimate as \$20 on a human being, who is said to be the proprietor of a soul, and who is promised a mansion in the "kingdom come."

THE CITIZENS ALLIANCE of San Francisco has shown its contempt for the Supreme Court of the United States. The Alliance has placed a *boycott* on a mercantile establishment that deals in union made goods. The Alliance hired a man who paraded in front of the Philadelphia Shoe Company's place of business, carrying a banner bearing the following inscription:

"Do not patronize the Philadelphia Shoe Company. It is a union house. Free Americans patronize open shops only, where goods are made by free labor. Indorsed by Citizens' Alliance."

On the reverse side is written:

"Philadelphia Shoe Company advertises it sells union made goods. Such goods are products of closed shops. Free Americans should not patronize. Give your patronage to free labor and the open shop. Indorsed by Citizens' Alliance."

The pirates in the field of commercialism will rave in delirium when labor indulges in the boycott to force concessions from an industrial oppressor, but when mercenary out-laws desire to visit vengeance against a company that gives recognition to union labor the boycott becomes the weapon of the exploiters. The boycott in the hands of labor is unlawful, but legitimate when used by those *desirable* citizens who are making war on unionism.

Will the Supreme Court "get busy?" Hardly.

GOD KNOWS Taft Almighty is to-day the most powerful man on earth. He is more powerful than all the kings and emperors and czars, more powerful than all the parliaments of the world, including the United States Congress. Here is the reason: The death of Chief Justice Fuller and of Associate Justices Peckham and Brewer and the resignations of Associate Justice Moody has enabled Mr. Taft to fill four of the nine places on the Supreme bench, although he has been in office much less than two years. To that tribunal he has appointed Judge Lurton, ex-Gov. Hughes and Judges Van Devanter and Lamar, the last two having been selected a few days ago. Several months ago he appointed the five judges of the new Court of Customs Appeals, and Monday he named the five judges of the Court of Commerce, also a new tribunal. Moreover, he has chosen three judges of the Federal Circuit Court and twenty-one judges of the Federal District Courts, and has named many judges of the territories and of our dependents—Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico. Hence Taft is the man who appoints the men who can sanction or unmake any law passed by any American State Legislature, by the National House of Representatives and by the United States Senate. The United States Supreme Court, consisting of nine members, has the right and the power to pass on the constitutionality of any law whenever such law is involved in any case that may be appealed to this highest tribunal of the land. And Mr. Taft has selected four of these nine men! Where does the democracy come in, when one "servant of the people" is vested with such unlimited power? —St. Louis Labor.

History of the Los Angeles Strike

334 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19, 1910.

Editor Miners Magazine:

During the first week of the past October the members of the Western Federation of Miners, working on the Los Angeles Aqueduct, by almost a unanimous vote, decided to strike and class this work unfair to organized labor. The reason for this action on part of the Miners and Tunnel Workers was because the Advisory Board of the Aqueduct issued an order to all the Aqueduct employes that, beginning with the first day of October, the price of board in the Desmond boarding houses would be raised fifteen cents per day. All employes of course being compelled to board at these boarding houses with the exception of a few married men who had their families in the camp.

Immediately, on learning of the raise in the price of board, the Miners and other Tunnel workers appointed representatives from each camp to act as a committee. This committee was instructed to come to Los Angeles and wait on the Board of Public Works and also on General Chaffee of the Advisory Board. The committee was further instructed to ask from these boards that as they saw fit to raise the price of board in the Desmond boarding houses, they would give also a corresponding increase in wages to the employes and that the employes be given the right to board at whatever place they wished. The city officials refused to grant any concessions whatsoever, although the Miners did everything in their power to arrive at some settlement.

When the committee waited on General Chaffee they met with no better results. The general stated that the Desmond contractors had lost several thousand dollars and he thought it was up to the Advisory Board to see that they would not lose on their contract; so on this reasoning the board concluded they should raise the price of board fifteen cents per day, so that Desmond and his Los Angeles Citizen Alliance backers could make thousands of dollars. The general further stated that before the board sanctioned this raise, they fully considered the rights of the employes. He told the committee that the board felt the men were getting such good board that the contractors were losing on it and the men were getting something more than they were paying for. From his own observations he claimed the food put on the tables in the Desmond mess houses was the very same that was set on his own table.

The food supplied by the Desmond boarding houses was rotten. The beef during the summer months was rotten because they never used ice to keep meat with. It was actually so rotten that when the men took some of it from the tables and threw it to the camp dogs, the dogs smelled it and walked away from it in disgust. If General Chaffee has got a liking for rotten beef and prefers, that is not a reason the Aqueduct employes should be compelled to eat it, especially as their tastes are not as yet developed to that extent. All the other food supplied was generally as rotten as the beef. The worms crawled and wiggled through the flour and through the beans. The coffee mystery was never solved and the hair on the butter was certainly full grown. In fact the only thing on the tables that was not entirely rotten was the salt and pepper and on these articles alone the men could not very well work and exist.

Every miner that ever worked on the Los Angeles Aqueduct and boarded at the Desmond boarding houses can swear to these facts. Even some members of the Advisory Board admitted that the grub was not quite as good as it might be, and every man who took it upon himself to investigate the Desmond mess houses, admits the food was not good, and even now after a raise of fifteen cents per day it is no better than it was before the first of October.

It was on account of those conditions that the men were compelled to strike. It was because the Board of Public Works and the Aqueduct Advisory Board of the City of Los Angeles flatly refused the right, to their Aqueduct employes, to name their own boarding houses, to choose what they wished to eat and to say where they should eat.

When the miners and tunnel workers went on strike against these

deplorable conditions, work on the various tunnels was at a standstill. The officials declared that they did not care; that inasmuch as they were away in advance with the tunnel work they would shut that work down and proceed with the open ditch work where they required no miners. That they lied at the time is now being proven; because day after day they are doing their utmost to secure scab miners to replace the strikers. They are even offering five dollars per day to miners and machine men to scab; they are also paying three dollars and fifty cents per day to muckers where they paid only two dollars and seventy-five cents before the strike. They are ready and willing to make most any kind of an agreement with union miners to get them to be traitors to their organization and break their oath of obligation. This in itself shows what lies these officials are capable of telling and how far they will go to crush organized labor and establish what the Ananias of the Los Angeles Times is pleased to call industrial freedom. In this particular case the industrial freedom of Otis is nothing more than compelling American citizens to eat Desmond grub and pay whatever the Aqueduct officials like to tax them for it, and if they are not satisfied with that kind of industrial freedom, they are called union bums, thugs, strong arm men, low down ruffians, toughs, union rowdies, assassins, murderers and dynamiters.

This is the kind of industrial freedom the Advisory Board of the Los Angeles Aqueduct are trying to establish; and the result is that all union men are on strike and the building of the Aqueduct at the present time is not only being greatly retarded but what construction work is being done is costing the tax payers of Los Angeles far more than if they had competent union men doing the work and paying them a living wage.

When the miners went on strike in the early part of October, James Cowen and I met a man named Bates, who had been a mess inspector for Desmond on the Mojave Division of the Aqueduct. This man for some reason was discharged by General Chaffee. What right General Chaffee had to discharge one of Desmond's superintendents has not been explained up to date. Mr. Bates stated to Cowen and I that on his division Desmond cleared some three thousand dollars on the board alone in each the two or three months previous to October the first; month of October he cleared \$5,000, and as this was one of the worst divisions to get supplies into there was no reason that Desmond was not making a good profit in all the other camps. Bates further stated that he would be willing to run the mess houses for the city and guarantee a far better meal for twenty-five cents than was ever put up by Desmond. Mr. Bates thoroughly understands the running of these kind of boarding houses and stated if he could not make such a proposition pay, he would not ask a cent of remuneration.

This man Bates gives the lie direct to the Desmond backers and to the Aqueduct Advisory Board. They claimed the contractors were losing money and Bates can show where on his division alone they were making thousands of dollars. So a natural question arises. How much will they be part satisfied with or how much more will they try to compel the employes to pay; as General Otis and his lickspittle debased editors and managers are pleased to call industrial freedom.

One very peculiar thing is being noticed in the Aqueduct strike. Every newspaper in Los Angeles is mum on the situation. One newspaper man admitted that they were muzzled. That they dare not tell the truth of the strike as they could not afford to fight the city government. Even the Los Angeles Times, a sheet that never misses any opportunity to help the capitalist employers to break a strike, is silent regarding the Aqueduct situation. All these papers are silent for they know if they give the matter publicity it will mean the city cannot sell Aqueduct Bonds in the Eastern cities, and again perhaps some of them may be interested in land in the San Fernando Valley which they expect to get irrigated by the Los Angeles Aqueduct and thus enhance

its value several hundred dollars per acre. It would be very interesting to know how much of this land General Otis and his friends are interested in. The cost of building the Aqueduct will probably be forty million dollars. This Great Big Ditch will carry twenty thousand miners inches of water. The engineers claim that two thousand miners inches of this water will be more than sufficient to supply Los Angeles, so there will be some eighteen thousand miners inches to sell, for the present time, for the purpose of irrigating land in the San Fernando Valley. It will be very interesting news later on for the taxpayers of Los Angeles to learn that this San Fernando Valley land is being owned by parties who were mostly instrumental in having the Los Angeles Aqueduct built.

When the miners and other tunnel workers came out on strike, the machinists and blacksmiths unions in Los Angeles immediately wired their internationals for permission to call out their members and also class the work unfair until such time as the city officials saw fit to treat their employes like human beings. Both internationals sent the desired permission and the machinists and blacksmiths immediately came out and joined hands with the miners in the fight.

The strike committee of the Metal Trades also took up the matter and got into communication with the representative of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. The representative of that organization immediately came to Los Angeles and joined in the fight. Next came both unions of the electricians with orders to pull off all electricians. The result of all this was that a committee representing the various unions involved made a trip over the whole line of Aqueduct and called off all the union mechanics who were working. When going over the various camps, it was found that the associated union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen had several shovel crews on the job. We immediately took up the matter of their union co-operating with us in the fight and the western representative of this union immediately responded and came to Los Angeles to call off his men and he is at present writing up on the Aqueduct getting his men off. This union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen is an independent union and is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

With the calling out of all the mechanics the Los Angeles Aqueduct has been declared unfair to organized labor by the following unions: The Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Associated Union of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, both organizations of Electrical Workers and the Western Federation of Miners. With the Los Angeles organization of Steam Engineers also co-operating. The co-operation of these various labor organizations in this strike goes to prove that the working class are awakening to the fact that it is necessary for them to stand shoulder to shoulder if they will compel their capitalist masters to grant them any concessions.

It also goes to prove that no matter what jurisdictional fights and internal turmoils we may have within the ranks of organized labor, that the various craft organizations can be arrayed to fight as industrial unionists.

I have no doubt whatsoever but the Aqueduct strike will end in victory for organized labor. At the present time the management is not only up against it for miners and mechanics, but it cannot even secure outside laborers.

Mr. Mullholland, Chief Aqueduct Engineer and the man who is mainly responsible for the strike, states he had twenty-six hundred men working on the Aqueduct; but on a very careful examination of the various camps last week by a committee, all that could be found was a possible seven hundred and fifty men who were mainly Russian and Greek laborers working on the steam shovel and open ditch camps, so Mullholland seems to be as reckless with the truth as the notorious owner of the Los Angeles Times.

It is up to the tax payers of Los Angeles at the present time to say how long the Aqueduct strike will continue. If they allow themselves to be exploited by the General Chaffees and the Mullhollands of the Citizens' Alliance for Los Angeles they will have no kick coming in future years should it be clearly proven that they were robbed and plundered in the building of their great waterway.

Fraternally yours,

EDW. CROUGH.

Butte Miners' Union

(By Emma F. Langdon.)

Many times I have promised that some day I would write out a brief outline of the early history of the Butte Miners' Union which is local No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners. It is generally believed by those who have not taken any special interest in the early history of miners' locals that this organization is the very first local composed of men engaged in the mining industry ever organized. I have data sufficient in hand to warrant me in making the statement that this is an error, but it is a fact that it is Local No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners. Some of the early history of this great union may prove of special interest to the miners throughout the jurisdiction of the Federation and possibly be worthy the attention of others who are interested in the development of the labor movement in general.

I shall only endeavor to review some of the most notable events for a space of a few years. It is not the writers intention to eulogize any one in particular as officers, neither do I offer this as a complete record or a roll call of all the worthy ones who deserve special mention, because it would be a gigantic task to give a complete list from the minute books which have been carefully stored from 1878 to the present time. What disconnected information I offer in this article has been taken from the minute books, charters which hang in the union hall and from statements made by officers and members of the organization. At times I let a period of three or more years lapse without any special mention—this was no reflection upon the men in charge of the affairs of the union they were as capable and as honorable as the others, but during that time no new history outside of the ordinary routine of work was made—therefore to save space and condense the article as much as possible, special reference was omitted. It may be possible, in fact it is highly probable, that I have failed to mention some of those who have sacrificed most in making this notable local what it is to-day. Not knowing any of them personally I hope it will be understood that it was unintentional and caused only by the impossibility of obtaining the facts.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not the miners of Butte had any outside assistance in organizing the Butte union, but, a number of the members of to-day state that the Virginia City, (Nevada) union sent a committee to help organize and that the constitution of that local was adopted almost verbatim by the union formed in Butte.

An oldtime resident of Butte, who was a charter member of a Miners' League in Virginia City, Nevada, which he says was organized about 1864, made the statement to me that he remembered very well the committee being appointed to visit Butte from that local to assist in the formation of what was called the "Workingmen's Union of Butte," which was organized June 13, 1878. This gentleman was no other than Mr. Miles Finlen, proprietor of the Finlen hotel of Butte. He said it would make interesting history to see the data in the possession of the Virginia City Union. However, the miners' organization of that camp did not please to call their local a "union," but it was known as a "Miners' League." I spoke to Mr. Finlen of the early history of Miners' Union of Butte and said the union was the first. His face brightened up and he was filled with interest at once and he said:

"Indeed, they are not the first miners' organization by any means. There were miners' union or leagues before the Butte Union was even dreamed of. Why, what is the matter with you anyway? I be-

longed to a union out in Nevada that was organized years before you were born, for it was organized about 1864. I was a charter member of that body and that same union sent a committee to Butte to organize here in 1878. You see I used to work for a living—with a hearty laugh—I was then engaged in mining in the state of Nevada."

I would have been very glad to have secured more of his early experiences as they, no doubt, would have been interesting, but he was not well at the time and did not seem inclined to talk and I did not like to impose upon his good nature.

What is now Butte Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners was organized June 13, 1878, and was then called the "Workingmen's Union." The organization came as a result of a threatened reduction in wages from \$3.50 to \$3 per day. A few men who keenly resented this proposed reduction called a meeting which was held in a room that had been the popular place for members to congregate during the evening. The men engaged in digging copper from the mountains clasped hands that night to resist the cut in wages and to prepare for future protection and thus was founded what is now Butte Miners' Union with a membership at this date of no less than five thousand in good standing and at times has had a membership of as high as seven thousand.

The enemies of organized labor at that time fought viciously to prevent the accomplishing of the purpose for which the men had banded themselves together, but the unionists stood their ground and were finally victorious.

Mr. Aaron C. Witter was the first president of the Workingmen's Union and served three terms. The men who knew him best say that he was a man of sterling qualities, a man of the highest type of character and possessed unusual executive ability. He was not only a pioneer in the labor movement of Montana, but his name is enrolled as an honored history-maker of the state, for, when Silver Bow county was formed from Deer Lodge Territory Mr. Witter was its first clerk and recorder. He was later elected to territorial legislature from Silver Bow. In 1889 he was elected to both the state and constitutional convention and the Legislature from Beaverhead county and was chosen speaker of the latter body. He was taken sick during this session and died, his wife having passed away but three days before. They were both buried in Mt. Moriah cemetery. Two children were left to mourn the loss of a devoted father and mother. Mr. Patrick Boland, an oldtime member and one of the honored past presidents of Miners' Union, who knew Mr. Witter well, in an address delivered Miners' Day, June 13, 1906, in speaking of the early history of the organization and of the life work of Mr. Witter, especially as president of the union and of his sad death after an eloquent tribute to him for his many noble acts said:

"Although Republics may prove ungrateful, the miners of Butte will never. Our fellow craftsman, then the Hon. Peter Breen, caused a subscription list to be circulated in the interest of the Witter children and a handsome sum was raised to which the Miners' Union contributed liberally. A sufficient amount was raised in this manner to educate the children and erect a suitable monument to the parents."

Mr. John Eddy succeeded Mr. Witter as president, serving six months, later he filled other positions of trust in the organization. He was also elected to several political positions in the city of Butte and performed all his duties, whether in the union or political life, faithfully until his death which occurred in Butte.

Mr. C. S. Shoemaker was the next president, beginning his term of office in March 1881. He served one year and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas E. May, who only served two months and resigned and Mr. Shoemaker was elected to serve the unexpired term of Mr. May. In 1883 the books show that Mr. Pat Peters was the president.

Upon the walls of Butte Miners' Union hall hangs a charter which tells its own story and reads in part as follows:

"Charter Butte Miners' Union."

"Know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned residents of Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, pursuant to a resolution of the Butte Workingmen's Union, whose name has since been changed to that of the Miners' Union, being an association of miners and others, adopted at a meeting held for that purpose, in Butte City, in said County and Territory, prior to the signing and enrolling of these presents, which resolution is as follows, to-wit:

"Resolved, that the trustees of the Butte Workingmen's Union, and with Eugene D. Sullivan, Charles S. Shoemaker, Michael Grace, Jas. Caddigan and Henry Rodda be and are hereby authorized to incorporate this union, and for that purpose to file with the proper officers such certificate as is required by law, and that said trustees shall conduct the affairs of the corporation so formed, until their successors are elected at the next annual election held for that purpose. do this day hereby associate ourselves together by the corporate name of Miners' Union, and we hereby certify that the objects for which this corporation is founded are to protect the interests of the membership of said association and to enable it to hold such property as may be necessary for the promotion of its good and the advancement of the interests of the same, and to enable it to establish subordinate organizations and to become a body politic and corporate in law and to this end

"First. The property of said association shall be held by the trustees thereof and their successors in office as such, with the exception of money, which shall be held by the treasurer of said corporation.

"Second. The trustees shall have power to sell, lease or mortgage any real estate or other property they may have or hereafter acquire, for the purpose of enabling said corporation to erect and maintain a hall for the meeting of said society to-wit:

"The Miners' Union.

"Third. The treasurer shall have power in their direction, to issue stock, which shall be unassessable, for the purpose of building and maintaining said hall; but said stock so issued shall not exceed in amount the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars.

"Fourth. The said corporation may at any time provide itself with a public or private library and may lease or rent any portion of any property owned and not otherwise used for said purpose.

"Fifth. Said corporation shall have power to sue or be sued, to plead and be pleaded in their corporate name.

"Sixth. Said incorporation may have a seal which may be changed at pleasure.

(Article 7 and 8 are mere technical phrases in law and are omitted as they have no special bearing on the future.)

"Ninth. Said incorporation shall have power to establish branch organizations which shall be subject in their government to the rules and regulations, to-wit: The Miners' Union, but in all other particulars they shall be free and independent. That when any nine persons desire to establish a branch organization they may apply to the president of this union, who may in his discretion, authorize the institution of such branch society, and shall when so established, grant to said society a charter signed by himself and recording secretary and attested under the seal of said incorporation.

"Tenth. That the private property of the members of this incorporation shall not be subject to the corporate debts of the same.

"In witness whereof we have set our hand and seal, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1881.

"A. C. WITTER, Clerk and Recorder.

"CHARLES S. WARREN, Notary, Montana Territory.

"Filed for record May 4, 1881."

It will be noted by the foregoing that Butte Miners' Union is an incorporated body and that it changed its name and became officially known as Butte Miners' Union in 1881, although the records of the organization make a note of the change from "Workingmen's Union" to the present one in 1880. In the second paragraph it will be noted that they paved the way then and there to erect and maintain a hall. In paragraph four a clause was inserted to permit them to own "a public or private library." Paragraph nine reveals the fact that in 1881 Butte Miners' Union was a chartering body with full power to establish branch organizations and remained as such until the Western Federation was organized in May 1893.

After the Workingmen's Union became an incorporate body and was known as Butte Miners' Union the union elected three trustees as follows: Jas. Caddigan, Eugene Sullivan with C. S. Shoemaker as chairman. J. B. Cameron was at that time secretary and had been from the union's formation. Immediately upon receiving their charter of incorporation the Miners' Union launched a movement to erect a hall suitable for an office and a meeting place. At a well attended meeting a building committee was appointed which consisted of C. S. Shoemaker, Simon Blackmere and J. J. McRea, who purchased a lot and held the deed in trust until the building was complete and then deeded the property back to the union. The lot purchased was located on Main street and the old timers say that at that time a more uninviting piece of real estate could not have been found in the city of Butte. It was a solid bed of rock fifteen feet above the present elevation, but solid granite has no terrors for the Miners of No. 1. Their building funds were limited and they had concluded not to go any deeper in debt so instead of considering the solid bed of rock a detriment they at once conceived the idea of using the superfluous rock removed from their building site in the construction of their hall. The trustees were instructed by the union to issue bonds to the amount of twelve thousand

and (\$12,000) dollars to be used in the construction of the hall. The work of construction began in the month of August 1881.

A one-story building was completed for the following November. The advisability of continuing work in the cold weather which was sure to follow was raised, but it was finally decided by the majority to push the work as rapidly as possible. The weather proved very severe, the mortar froze and the workmen were handicapped greatly in many ways, due to the coldest weather the territory had ever known, all of which caused poor workmanship and a total collapse of the building one Sunday morning in the spring of 1882 was the disastrous result.

March 6, 1883, Mr. Patrick Boland was elected president and at that date the organization consisted of but seventy-eight members and the munificent sum in the treasury of forty-five cents and a bonded and other indebtedness of \$14,500. At this historic meeting benefits were increased from \$8 to \$10 per week; initiation fee increased from \$2.50 to \$5; the office of financial secretary made a salaried position at \$3.50 per day, which marks the beginning of salaried officers in the Miners' Union of Butte. It will be readily seen that this meeting marked an epoch in the history of the organization. A new hope was born, the members nothing daunted by their past misfortune in the loss of their hall, heavily involved financially, with but seventy-eight members and only forty-five cents in their treasury, instead of being discouraged, took steps to build up their organization and to reconstruct their hall, their combined efforts resulting in an increase in membership to one thousand in a very short time and a substantial sum in the treasury.

Mr. Boland served three years as president and believing that no officer should fill the same position longer than the founder of the organization declined the nomination for president for the fourth term. He later served two terms as financial secretary. Too much credit cannot be given this gentleman for his many sacrifices and untiring efforts in the upbuilding of this splendid organization. In an interview with some of his comrades that were members of the union at that time and worked with him in the olden days in the mines, I was told that it was a common occurrence in those days when the union was short of funds and could not afford to light their meeting place, that Mr. Boland would save pieces of candles during the week until he had a sufficient number to light the hall to carry on the business of the union. It must be with a great deal of pride that he views the present prosperity of the organization and the members all seem glad to give him full credit, for the great work he did for it was during his administration as president that the hall as it stands to-day was completed.

W. H. Eddy is another of the veterans that stood the hardships of the early opposition to the then new organization and gave his best efforts to help put the union on a solid foundation. Many worthy men gave their energy, time and devotion to the movement and among the honored names should appear those of Peter Breen, W. E. Deeney, J. H. Hall, T. G. KIRGADON, W. J. WEEKS, CHAS. LAMB, JOHN BRIDGEMAN and no doubt others, many of them that I have not been able to obtain, but being absent from this list does not mean that they are not enrolled among the honored pioneers of this great movement.

In 1886 the organization took the lead in the agitation for an eight-hour law and after four years of hard fighting caused a petition to be submitted to the Legislature demanding the enactment of a law fixing eight hours as a legitimate days' work. Hon. Peter Breen introduced a bill to that effect and made a hard fight for its passage, but the measure was at that time defeated. At a subsequent session of the Legislature W. A. Clarke, F. A. Heinze and J. J. McGinnis revived the eight-hour question and Mr. Quin (sheriff of Silver Bow County in 1906) introduced and ably championed a bill until it became a law. The establishment of an eight-hour law is one of the greatest achievements of Butte Miners' Union, for it was this organization that first begun the agitation and never ceased until the law went into effect.

The hardships and suffering that is true in the case of the pioneers that blazed the way toward the setting sun in the early days is also true of the pioneers in any great reform movement and the men who clamber up the mountain trails and wander down the worlds' highways offering to sell themselves days at a time to whosoever will buy were not an exception—for the men who first came to Butte to work around, or in the mines, were forced to endure privations and make many sacrifices and the miners of to-day owe much to these men who were willing to endure so much that the future might be brighter for those who delve in the bowels of the earth. Times were quite different then to what they are to-day in Butte. In the early days the secretary, or what we term the business agent or walking delegate, was not permitted to go on the grounds of the company for the purpose of collecting dues or asking any one to join the union, notices were not allowed to be posted around the works and there was a general antipathy toward the union. The members were looked upon with suspicion. A notable exception among the mine owners was Marcus Daly. He won a place in the hearts of the miners in Butte by showing a willingness to have the officers of the union visit the grounds to collect dues and afterwards when there was a controversy over a proposed reduction in wages it is said that he was invited to a secret meeting of the mine owners and when called upon to express his opinion in the matter of the reduction went on record as opposed to any reduction in the Anaconda properties. There hangs in the Miners' Union hall a beautiful memorial to the memory of Mr. Daly which was adopted by the union upon his death and handsomely framed and is given a place of honor in the union hall.

Every year events of more or less importance transpired that either helped to retard or advance the progress of the labor movement in the West, but these matters I will pass by now to mention one of the greatest historic gatherings ever assembled.

There is one honor that no historian, let them be humble or proud, eloquent or plain, can take from Miners' Union No. 1, of the Western Federation of Miners. I have reference to the meeting which was

held in the Miners' Union hall May 15, 1893. This gathering may be likened to that assembly of patriots in Faneuil hall, in Boston, in 1776. That meeting will live to the end of time as a never to be forgotten epoch in history. So indeed, will the meeting held in Butte in 1893 live in labor union history which attracts more attention each year. May 15, 1893, forty-two delegates, representing fifteen unions of miners, which were all that existed at that date, gathered in the Butte Miners' Union hall for the purpose of federating their strength to prevent any further encroachment upon their rights in the future. The meeting was called to order by John McLeod of South Dakota, who acted as temporary chairman; Thomas Malouin of Montana acted as temporary secretary. The organization was made permanent and designated as the Western Federation of Miners of America. John Gilligan was elected president and W. J. Weeks, secretary-treasurer.

The Butte Miners' Union had been the most enthusiastic advocate of the launching of this new organization and claims the credit for the final success of the founding of the federation. The miners of the West had just gone through the terrible outrages heaped upon them in the notable Coeur d'Alene strike which had continued through the year before. Stung by the lash of oppression from a mine owners' association, which had been assisted by the federal troops in that struggle, with all the iniquities and insults of that contest which will always be a blot upon the name of the state of Idaho, fresh in their minds, these representatives of the pioneers of civilization laid the foundation of one of the strongest and most progressive and fearless labor organizations the world has ever known. The preamble adopted breathed the spirit of manhood and determination of the sturdy miners gathered in the Copper City for the purpose of uniting not only for their own betterment, but for all humanity. In spite of all the bitter antagonism, all the strikes and lockouts which have been numerous, the Western Federation of Miners, organized with a representation of fifteen unions in 1893, to-day has 176 active unions of miners millmen and engineers that float their banner with its insignia of three stars representing "Education, Organization and Independence." Covering a territory from Alaska to Old Mexico and from Michigan to the Pacific with an aggregate membership of more thousands than there were hundreds when the first convention was held in the Miners' Union hall in 1893, and new organizations are being founded every month.

This special convention being advocated by the Miners' Union of Butte and the first convention being held in their hall will give the local a prestige that no other organization can take from it, at the same time we all know that Butte could not have brought about the organization alone, but was ably assisted by the other locals represented.

The first charter issued by the Western Federation of Miners hangs in Miners' Union hall and is dated June 16, 1893. A portion of the charter reads as follows: "Charter. Western Federation of Miners of America.

"Know ye, all then by these presents that acting under the authority vested in us by the laws of the above named organization, we, the undersigned, do grant this charter to a body of miners who are to be hereafter known and designated as the Butte Miners' Union No. 1.

"(Signed)

JOHN GILLIGAN, President.

W. J. WEEKS, Secy.-Treas.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,

BART MALLOY,

T. J. McLENNON,

STEPHEN NICHOLAS."

There is a striking contrast between the charters issued at that date and the ones of to-day. The one issued June 16, 1893 is a very ordinary looking document, while the ones of to-day are the most beautiful in art and workmanship that ever graced the walls of a lodge hall.

At some future time I will be glad to continue the history of the organization as founded in 1893, its victories and so-called defeats, but in this crude article it has no place except as its organization is associated with Butte Miners' Union and certain it is that the Miners' Union never did anything since its formation so notable, so far reaching as the agitation and assistance rendered in uniting in one great movement the men of the mines into the Western Federation of Miners and becoming "local No. 1" of that great body.

Some of the presidents that served between 1888 and 1905 are as follows: Mike Dempsey, John J. Quinn, Mike McCormick, William McGrath, Ed Long and Frank Conners served four or five terms.

October 2, 1905, James P. Murphy was elected president; John M. Murphy, financial secretary; William Molloy, recording secretary; the other officers at that date were: Thos. Kelecher, Holly Williams, John Hennessy and Arthur Conley. April 1, 1906 Frank O'Conner was elected president; James Shea vice president; John M. Murphy, financial secretary; Pat Harrington, assistant secretary; Dan J. McCarthy, treasurer.

October 2, 1906, P. J. Duffy was elected president, and served three terms. Pat J. Burns was elected vice president; Geo. Sullivan, financial secretary; John R. Sullivan, recording secretary. The next election held April 2, 1907, the same president, vice president and secretaries were re-elected. October 1, 1907, P. J. Duffy was re-elected president and John O'Brien succeeded Burns as vice president. The same secretaries being re-elected.

The union made new history in this year. In April 1907 the Miners' Union made a contract with the mine owners of Butte. The matter of wages had been a bone of contention for some time and after arbitrating their differences a contract was agreed upon fixing the wage-scale and establishing as a minimum for an eight-hour day \$3.50 when the average monthly market price of electrolytic copper should be under eighteen cents per pound and as long as the price remained above eighteen cents the scale of wages was to be \$4 per day. The contract drawn up at that date was made for five years and can

be canceled at the expiration of that date by either party giving thirty days notice. The substance of the contract relating to wages is embodied in the constitution of the organization and reads as follows:

"ARTICLE IV.

"Section 2. No member of this Union shall contract to work any tunnel, drift, or stope or contract to do any work whatever underground without receiving assurance from the company, corporation or individual granting such contract that in case the parties or party taking such contract do not make four dollars (\$4.00) per day, the company, corporation or individual letting such contract will pay them at the rate of four dollars (\$4.00) per day. That eight hours of the twenty-four (24) shall constitute a day's labor in such tunnel, drift, stope or underground workings and that four dollars (\$4.00) shall be the minimum scale from such day's labor while the average monthly market price of electrolytic copper remains at eighteen cents (18c) and over per pound; when the average monthly market price of electrolytic copper shall be under eighteen cents (18c) per pound then the minimum scale shall be three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day."

Another very important feature of the contract between the union and the mine owners was the agreement to employ none but members of the Western Federation of Miners. All parties have been loyal to the contract made at that date and while long before then Butte was practically a closed camp, yet the agreement as it exists to-day makes it a certainty.

November 1, 1907, the miners went to work for \$3.50 per day and from that day to this they have continued to work for that price. They have accepted the conditions without a murmur. And it may be said that while the local union has little to boast of by way of increased wages since its formation, as they are working to-day for the same wage they received in 1878, although shorter hours, yet they have not been selfish. They have assisted all other crafts to organize and in every way possible helped them to continually better their condition. There is scarcely a trade union in the city of Butte that does not owe its life to the support and general assistance rendered them by the W. F. M. locals of the city. There is scarcely a craft of organized workers in Butte that does not receive more for a day's wage than the miners. And there are unions that have a scale that exacts for their members twice the wage paid the men of the mines. The miners have occasion to employ members of this special organization as often as any one and pay the scale without complaint. While they are compelled to go on working for the same old \$3.50 per day, they are not selfish enough to retard the progress of any other body of men that are able to increase their wage or in any manner better their condition and in their strength of numbers and their influence have stood solid for the principles of unionism and at all times practiced the principles of fraternity, with all other organizations regardless of their international affiliations.

April 7, 1908, the following officers were elected: James Shea, president; vice president, Dan Shovelin; financial secretary, Tim Sheehan; assistant secretary, Pat Lowney; treasurer, John Tromey.

October 6, 1908, P. W. Flynn was elected president and served two terms; Robert Crane, vice president; Dan Holland, recording secretary; John Cronin, financial secretary. Both the vice president and recording secretary served two terms. It was at this time that the vice president of the organization was made the walking delegate and placed on a salary as such. Heretofore the recording secretary had done the work of walking delegate. This plan has been continued and at this writing the vice president is kept in the field in that capacity.

In September, 1909, Dan Holland was elected president; James Shea, vice president; Dave Powers, secretary-treasurer; Al McClellan, recording secretary and John Kavanaugh, assistant secretary, both the latter served two terms. In June 1910, Dan Holland was re-elected president as was also Dave Powers as secretary-treasurer. Con Shea was succeeded by Joe Guelfi as vice president; John Vickers was elected recording secretary and Dan S. Mrkich, assistant secretary.

The Butte Miners' Union has been blessed with many capable and efficient presidents, some that have been mentioned in this article and some that have been left out because it was too much of a task to set the exact data of their election and term of office, but the union has never had a president that could have been more fair and unbiased in his rulings while in the chair than the president for the past fifteen months, Dan Holland. He is lenient to a fault when presiding. The writer has had the pleasure of attending many meetings of the union since he has been the president and has had the honor of presiding a few times and realizes that he possesses unusual executive ability. He not only understands Roberts Rules of Order and knows how to govern the most stormy session and look after the general welfare of the union, but is somewhat of a poet and often sets to rhyme events of more or less note that occurs in the organization. Poetry with less sentiment and a less worthy theme and written by men with less genius than the following have found their way into print and been widely circulated:

"Reminiscences of an Aged Miner.

(Dedicated to the Pioneers of Butte Miners' Union.)

Dreams! All Dreams! Sad memories of by-gone years!
Visions of a grand old past! These old eyes brim with tears.
Flitting shadows of the men of old,
Of men and things that were, 'ere nature lost her mold.

Hearken boys! Now in your glorious pride of strength!
Sneer not at age that now has run its length.
These gnarled fingers that now feebly twitch
Have done their share and more, to make a nation rich.

I mind me well when power sought to grind,
Both me and mine and others of my kind.

We met in solemn conclave—our reward,
Your glorious strength to-day—humanity's regard!

Cold facts we faced with grim and stern front,
Unflinching hearts that quailed not e'en in battles brunt.
No fine-blown rhetoric nor studied pose,
But plain, unvarnished words that with feeling rose.

Before me pass as marshalled by my dreams,
The shades of heroes! How my old blood teems
With joyous pride! We've done our part;
Do yours and sense of duty done will nerve your heart."

—Dan Holland.

At the semi-annual election of officers of the Butte Miners' Union held Tuesday, December 6th, the following officers for the ensuing term were elected: President, Dan D. Sullivan; vice president, Joe Guelfi; secretary-treasurer, Joe McKinnon; recording secretary, John Vickers; assistant secretary-treasurer, Dan S. Markich; warden, Mike Neary; conductor, T. J. Booker. Members of finance committee, John F. O'Brien, Max Marvin and John Byrne.

All has not at all times been smooth sailing in Miners' Union No. 1. There have at times been internal dissension, caused by the selfish ambitions of local leaders who, no doubt, were influenced by corporate interests, and if they had been permitted to continue their tactics nothing but disruption could have been the result. The most recent case that has caused attention was the time that a number of engineers, who were evidently guided or rather misguided by the enemies of the organization attempted to sever affiliation with the Western Federation and thereby weaken the forces of the Federation in Butte. In this move the rebellious members of the Engineers had the backing of the International Engineers. The loyal members of Engineers No. 83, together with the members of the Miners' Union and the Mill and Smeltermen realized the necessity of solidarity and to a man stood firm and as a unit when they realized that the welfare of the entire organization was jeopardized and relegated to oblivion the would-be disrupters.

And it has always been the history of Miners' Union No. 1, that whatever the difference in politics—whatever the difference in leadership, when it came to the test where the welfare of the organization was at stake the rank and file could be relied upon to take a hand and guide the organization safely past the danger line.

In the last ten years Butte Miners' Union has had a substantial treasury and many other unions of the W. F. M. have asked and received financial assistance in large sums. Loans as large as \$20,000 have been made without a protest to sister unions involved in conflicts where funds were a necessity.

While this article has been confined to the Miners' Union because of its early history, it may be mentioned that Butte has two other splendid organizations affiliated with the W. F. of M., Engineers No. 83, and Mill and Smeltermen No. 74. Engineers were organized in 1891 by Malcolm Gillis, now postmaster of Butte. The Mill and Smeltermen was organized in the early days and when the writer visited Butte in 1905 had a membership of one thousand and was one of the best and in every way the most progressive organizations I ever had the pleasure of attending. On account of the shut-down of the smelter the membership is not so great as at that time. The Engineers at this time has a better organization than for many years past and seem to be all the stronger after their recent trouble, owing, no doubt, to the fact that they were able to relegate a few traitors that had been stumbling blocks to the progress of that organization for several years. The Engineers have a splendid set of officers at this time and are making rapid progress.

While some mistakes may have been made in the past by some of the members of the Butte unions to cause infinite regret, yet we must remember no scheme is flawless, no picture perfect, no blade of grass but might have grown a little longer or shorter, and never a mountain without a valley on either side, in intelligent citizenship, in city building, in inventive genius, in liberality and great-heartedness the Miners' Engineers and Smeltermen of Butte, (which city has been given the title of "Butte, the Best in the West," by the boosters), will rank favorable with any and all other classes in the world!

Advertising His Degeneracy

THE FOLLOWING appeared in one of the Butte daily journals as a result of the disrupting tactics of some of the engineers who conspired to weaken the Western Federation of Miners:

"After considerable argument this morning Judge McClernan granted a motion to quash service of summons on Engineers' union, No. 83, in the suit brought by James J. Lynch, who asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the union to issue him a working card. A similar president, and A. E. Dawe, secretary of the union, was taken under advisement.

"Lynch claims that he took a withdrawal card from the engineers' union and when he applied for a working card several months later it was denied him and he has since been unable to obtain work here and will not be able to work until he gets a card from the union."

The Judas who commits treason to the principles of an organization which he conspired to destroy, should feel the blush of shame mantle his cheek when he appeals to the courts for a judicial license

to work among men to whom he was a traitor. But it seems that as men lose their honor and manhood, they become callous to shame and strangers to every redeeming trait of character, that belongs to true men.

Benedict Arnold when he sold himself for British gold, did not appeal to the courts for reinstatement in the army, nor did he ask for credentials from the patriots whom he attempted to betray.

Judas, one of the disciples of Christ, who sold himself for "filthy lucre" did not ask to be exonerated and taken back among his associates, but having some remorse for his infamous degeneracy, he hanged himself, rather than face the contempt and scorn of honest men.

But the libel on man in this day and age, who prostitutes himself to serve Mammon by committing a crime against the class to which he belongs, does not feel the slightest pang of remorse for his depravity, but rushes into the limelight to give more publicity to the outrage, which he perpetrated against his fellow-men.



DONATIONS TO CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION IN BLACK HILLS.

Loomis, Wash., December 19, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Acting on the suggestion of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C., a collection was taken up at our last meeting to provide Christmas cheer for the little tots of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, which amounted to \$5, which you will find enclosed.

With the compliments of the season, I remain, Fraternal yours,
GEO. BOWERS,

Secretary Loomis M. U. No. 224, W. F. M.

Sandon, B. C., December 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find express order for \$22.65, covering the collections for the Black Hills' kids to date. Fraternal yours,

A SHILLAND,
Sec. Sandon M. U. No. 81, W. F. of M.

Goldroad, Ariz., December 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find \$4 for the benefit of the children's Christmas fund in South Dakota. Fraternal yours,

THOS W. BOSANKO.

Tonopah, Nev., December 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find \$15 as a donation from Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., for the children of our locked-out miners in South Dakota. Fraternal yours,

R. H. DALZELL, Secretary.

Rossland, B. C., December 15, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$27.10 as a donation from Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M., and a benefit picture show re-

ceipts given by Brother Lippe, also a personal donation of \$1 by Fred A. Malcolm for the Xmas tree of the children of our locked-out members in South Dakota. Fraternal yours,

C. E. LAUGHLIN, Secretary.

Battle Mountain, Nev., December 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed \$2.50 for the youngsters' Christmas in South Dakota. Fraternal yours,

CHARLES H. TANNER.

Nelson, B. C., December 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$5 for the kids' Christmas in South Dakota. Fraternal yours,

FRANK PHILLIPS.

Cornucopia, Ore., December 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please find enclosed \$25 as a donation from Cornucopia Miners' Union No. 186, W. F. M., for the children's Xmas in the Black Hills. Fraternal yours,

J. P. HAHN, Secretary.

Chloride, Ariz., December 14, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find \$24.50 as a donation from Chloride Miners' Union No. 77, W. F. M., for the benefit of the children of our locked-out members in the Black Hills. Fraternal yours,

C. A. PARISIA, Secretary.

Gilt Edge, Mont., December 15, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am sending a money order for \$4.40 as a donation from members of this local at Maiden. Hoping this reaches you in time, I remain, Fraternal yours,

W. G. ALLEN,

Secretary No. 107, W. F. M.

Mullan, Idaho, December 18, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Herewith please find enclosed money order for \$10 as a donation from Mullan Miners' Union No. 9, W. F. M., for a Christmas gift to the children in the Black Hills. I remain, Fraternal yours,

A. E. RIGLEY, Secretary.

French Gulch, Calif., December 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am sending you \$116, amount collected by the

members of French Gulch Miners' Union No. 141, W. F. M., for the children of our locked-out members in the Black Hills.

Wishing all of us just as good a time as it is possible to have for this Christmas, I remain, Fraternal yours,

W. W. MAGUIRE, No. 141, W. F. M.

Redding, Calif., December 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find an order for \$18.50, the amount collected by me for Christmas benefit for the children in the Black Hills.

Wishing all the locked-out members and their families a Merry Christmas, I remain, Fraternal yours,

CLYDE D. WOODBURY, 419 Magnolia Ave., Redding, Calif.

Zortman, Mont., December 20, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find \$5 as a donation for the benefit of the children in the Black Hills. Hoping the children have a happy Christmas, I remain, Fraternal yours,

F. SZYMANSKE.

Victor, Colo., December 19, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Please find enclosed \$1, amount donated by friends of the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, S. D. Fraternal yours,

JOHN TURNEY, Secretary No. 234, W. F. of M.

Grand Forks, B. C., December 16, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Kindly locate a check for \$5 as a donation from this local for the benefit of the children of our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills. Fraternal yours,

WALTER E. HADDON,
Secretary Grand Forks M. U. No. 180, W. F. M.

Jerome, Ariz., December 17, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find \$15.50, a donation from Local No. 101, W. F. M., for the benefit of the children of our locked-out members in South Dakota. Fraternal yours,

WALF HOLM, Secretary.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY ANNUAL CONVENTION DECEMBER 29-30.

The Christmas holiday will offer an event of considerable note and much interest to collegians in the form of the second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, to be held in New York City on Thursday and Friday, December 29-30.

The New York Alumni Chapter will entertain the visiting delegates at a reception on Thursday evening, December 29th, in a quaint old studio at 90 Grove street, where Lincoln Eteffens, the well-known publicist, will deliver an address of welcome. This occasion will afford the delegates an opportunity to meet many persons of prominence in the social and Socialist movements.

On Friday morning the executive session will take place in the library of the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East Nineteenth street. J. G. Phelps Stokes, president of the society, will open the meeting, at which reports from the delegates of the various chapters will be heard and methods of organization and procedure discussed.

The Friday afternoon session, from 2 to 4 o'clock, will be devoted to an address on "What Socialism Is," by John Sprague, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," "Socialism," etc., etc., to be followed by questions and general discussion.

The culminating feature of the conference will be the dinner on Friday evening, 6:30 o'clock, at Kalil's restaurant, 16 Park place. The topic for the evening will be "The Place of College Men and Women in the Socialist Movement." An enlightening treatment of the subject is ensured by the presence of the following list of speakers: Dr. Albert Sudekum, for eleven years Socialist member of the German Reichstag; Mrs. Florence Kelly, well-known in the field of labor legislation; Upton Sinclair, Socialist author; Franklin H. Wentworth, speaker and writer; Miss Elizabeth Dutcher (Vassar, 1901), especially active in the Woman's Trade Union movement, and Walter Lippmann (Harvard, 1909), formerly president of the Harvard Socialist Club. J. G. Phelps Stokes will preside.

Among the colleges where affiliated chapters for the study of Socialism exist are: Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Barnard, Wellesley, the City College of New York, New York University Law School and the New York School of Dentistry; the Universities of Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Washington and Oklahoma, Stanford University, Clark College, Kansas State Agricultural College, Marietta College, Meadville Theological School and other institutions.

The Society was organized in 1905 "to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women." Its headquarters are at Room 902, Tilden building, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City, Telephone, Bryant 4696. Harry W. Laidler (Wesleyan, 1907) is the organizer. The officers and members of the executive committee are: J. G. Phelps Stokes, president; Upton Sinclair, first vice president; Miss Elsie LaG. Cole, second vice president; Morris Hillquit, treasurer; Algernon Lee, secretary. Executive committee: Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, Rene E. Hogue, Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan, Paul Kennaday, Harry W. Laidler, Ernest Poole, Miss Ida Raugh, Miss Mary R. Sanford, Leroy Scott and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes.

WILSHIRE GOT \$3,500,000.

According to Capitalist Press, Mine Promoter Obtained Fabulous Sum as Result of Stock Jobbing. Postal Authorities After Him. One Victim Who Parted With \$23,000 Goes to England, and Scotland Yard May Take a Hand.

The New York World, New York Sun, New York Times and other capitalist newspapers last week printed two and three-column stories exposing the methods of Gaylord Wilshire in promoting his mining and rubber enterprises. According to the World the amount of money Wilshire secured from investors was \$3,500,000, and as the mines are closed, the postoffice inspectors say there is not much chance of stockholders getting any return for their money. In the published accounts it is plainly said that Wilshire will be arrested if he returns to the United States. Wilshire is now in London and the postoffice inspectors say they are of the opinion that the mine promoter will never come back unless forced to.

The heading over the three-column article in the New York World was: "Uncle Sam Alter Gaylord Wilshire—Anxious comrades who invested in Socialist's gold and rubber enterprises start an inquiry which has resulted in charges of stock jobbing. Aremu company said to be a child of imagination. It professes to be a British Guiana concern, but has no existence there as a corporation. Wilshire now in London selling stock. Wife says he will return and face his foes."

The heading over the New York Sun's two-column story said: "Wilshire is across the sea. Still fishing for American dollars from fool comrades. The great Socialist ready money mine has yet to turn the Socialist body into the plutocracy that Wilshire's guidance promised to make it."

The heading of the Times article was: "New Wilshire offer angers Socialist-editor who has gone to London to live seeks to sell more mining stock here. Members of the party who have found his ventures unprofitable warn others of experience."

According to the information made public by Postoffice Inspector Booth of New York a man named Boag, a contractor of Vancouver, paid Wilshire \$23,000 less than a year ago for Bishop Creek stock with the strict understanding that the whole amount was to be used to purchase a mill for the mine. Wilshire has failed to invest a dollar of this money, according to the story, in the purchase of a mill or for the development of the property, and Boag has gone to London in pursuit of the mine promoter and he promised before he left to notify Scotland Yard of Wilshire's peculiar methods.

Extracts from the capitalist press articles follow:

"According to the present literature which Wilshire is sending out from his office in Queen Anne's Gate nothing less than \$100 will do him now, and those with less to offer need not apply. The money, he says, is needed to develop further the Bishop Creek Gold mine in California, the mine which Wilshire three years ago said had a trifle like 500,000,000 tons of ore practically blocked out by the kindness of nature and ready to be melted into money for his Socialist friends. He is also asking for money for an alleged rubber plantation and gold mine in South America, the Aremu Rubber and Gold Company.

It was in his magazine for September, 1909, that Wilshire announced that he had opened a London office for the convenience of his English stockholders, about the time when some of his fellow Socialists here had begun to grow peevish over their lack of profits from the ore body in Bishop Creek and were demanding their money back. Some of them subsequently got an offer from Wilshire to exchange their Bishop Creek stock for stock in his South American gold mine. Wilshire sailed for London on July 13th to occupy the office he had taken there and he has remained there ever since.

Just before he sailed there appeared in the New York Herald of July 3d an advertisement of his latest mining enterprise. The advertisement filled most of a page; across four columns ran this alluring heading: "Gold and Rubber—Kings in Combination. Twenty-four per cent in four months, 300 per cent later on."

Those four months expired on November 3d, and the shareholders have seen nothing of any dividend whatever. Lindley Vinton of 225 Fifth avenue, a mining man, who has been interested in some of the Socialist editor's former plans and who was an active minority stockholder when Wilshire was, sued last March over some one of his other British Guiana mines, has apparently some ground for very grave doubts about the plausibility of the above promise. Perhaps one reason that he doubts the Socialist's sincerity is the information contained in a letter which has come into Vinton's hands. It was written by Wilshire less than a year ago to Wilshire's brother-in-law, William E. Leffingwell, who has been his representative at the magazine and mining office at 200 William street. This is the extract that interests Mr. Vinton:

"Now if Mr. Vinton would put himself in my shoes for a little while he might be more reasonable. My agreement with him was that I was to get all my money back from South America first and then we were to share profits, one-third to him and two-thirds to me. There was nothing said about issuance of any stock to him whatsoever; it was merely an agreement that after I got all through with the deal he was to get one-third of my profits from working the mine and not one-third of profits of working the stockholders and investors."

WHY IS IT?

By Henry T. Jones.

Why is it that the class producing all the money has very little of it?
Why is it that the working class builds all the mansions and castles and never lives in them?

Why is it that the harder the working class labors the quicker a pauper arrives?

Why is it that the class which produces ALL the food frequently is confronted with starvation?

Why is it that the industrious poor who produce all the fine raiment should be clad in shoddy material?

Why is it that 600,000 persons die in the United States every year from preventable causes?

Why is it that the workers who produce all the gold and makes all the fine watches have pewter timepieces, if they have any at all?

Why is it that children are working in the industrial plants while their fathers are denied an opportunity to work?

Why is it that the workers build electric light plants and man them and are content to use kerosene lamps and candles in their rented or mortgaged homes?

Why is it that the industrious build the palace cars for a leisure class and seem content to occupy the day coaches?

Why is it that the industrious "can't afford" to have luxuries which they create?

Why is it that the class producing all the money has very little of it?
Why is it that the idle leisure class has the most health, wealth and pleasure?

Why is it that the workers will shout about the glories of the constitution they have never read?

Why is it that the workers vote against confiscating the railroads, but vote for a system that confiscates their limbs in the mills, factories and elsewhere?

Why is it that the judges elected by the workers always render decisions against the workers?

Why is it that the poor folks don't know that if they would stand together on election day that the rich wouldn't stand a chance on earth?

Why is it that the working class builds warships and other implements of murder to be used to slaughter members of the same class?

Why is it that the working class of Milwaukee stands alone as an expression of its ability to manage the city it has builded?

Why is it that the great and powerful majority class is represented in the Congress of the United States by only one, while the miserable little minority class has 390 representatives elected by the majority class?

Isn't it odd that a captain in the army named French, who has been well-fed and well-groomed to be a loyal courtier of the exploiting class and well-trained to domineer over those who are denied advantages and by brute force are forced to do the world's work SHOULD KNOW THE REASON WHY and should loudly proclaim the feelings of his outraged soul against the monstrous wrongs the best manhood and womanhood of the world has been made to endure—isn't it odd that he should know the reason why and the great mass of disinherited should not know it?

Isn't it odd, too, that the cunning and arrogant capitalist class doesn't know that its doom is sealed and that before many years roll by the great useful class will come into possession of its own? But that is what is to be as surely as it has a right to be. If it were to be other than that there would be no hope for the world. The working class must save itself. The capitalists are powerless to save this great useful class. And the workers will save themselves. Why? Because they alone have the power, and they also have the brains. And they are going to win because human nature is all right and not all wrong, and because they are sure to make use of their power and mental ability in the right direction.

In conclusion, I would say: Keep this great interrogation—"Why is it?"—in your mind a few times between now and 1912 and a new civilization will be!

Milwaukee, Wis.

THE TRADE UNION.

New York, N. Y., December 17, 1910.

To the Editor:

The Colonel in his Hartford speech said he wanted to see industrial reforms "carried out, not by the men who will gain by them, but by the men who will lose by them."

The phrase sounds well, but to the wage-earner it will not stand the test of practical application. One employer may be fair and broad-minded, but competition sets the pace under which he must produce, and for this reason the conditions of employment in his factory may be just as onerous, just as exacting and just as inhuman as in any similar industrial establishment conducted purely from a profit standpoint. So that, after all, it is for the toiler, through association in trade unions, to work out his salvation, to establish fair wage and fair conditions of employment despite "the men who will lose by them."

The driving force behind industrial reform is the trade union. Others assist; the trade union initiates. Fraternally,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President International Typographical Union.

ONLY FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFIT.

By Emanuel Julius.

New York City has just been the scene of a great strike. Thirteen thousand drivers and helpers in the employ of the express companies wanted better living conditions. As we all know, they were beaten.

Today the expressmen are back at work with the semblance of an effective organization and with wages, hours of labor and conditions as intolerable as ever.

I well remember the tune fiddled by the officials of these great companies while the strike was on. "We cannot afford an increase in wages. Our profits are too small. We would be ruined." That is what they said, over and over again.

Now we can point to the express companies and call them contemptible liars.

The New York Evening Post, the most ably edited and conservative newspaper in the service of capitalism, has the following to say in its issue of December 9th:

"That the Adams Express Company's business in New England in 1909 yielded a profit representing 45% on the investment, including real estate, and, excluding real estate, a net income of more than 83%, came out in the course of a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission."

These figures were worked out from the company's own exhibits. What more need be said?

New York City.

POOR RELIEF IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

A few days ago a little child died in one of the basements of the slum dwellings of Milwaukee.

The doctor said it was under-nutrition. In plain English the little child hadn't enough to eat. It died of starvation.

In the midst of great wealth and surrounded by luxury a child dies of starvation.

But the strangest part of it is that this child was surrounded by all kinds of modern relief agencies. We have in Milwaukee a very efficient Rescue Mission, with large, reinforced concrete building, costing thousands of dollars and housing all kinds of relief agencies. We also have an Associated Charities organization, upon which the people spend other thousands of dollars per year.

And besides this there is the Salvation Army, that is doing splendid work in relieving the poor, putting in thousands of dollars and a great deal of very sincere effort. Then there is the Social Settlement, the Y. M. C. A., and many other charitable and philanthropic societies; besides a State Employment Bureau and a number of private employment bureaus.

And besides all of these we have the organization of the County Poor Relief.

Surely with all of these relief agencies it ought to be impossible for any one to suffer seriously. And yet little Johnnie Niemczynski died of starvation in the midst of plenty, and surrounded by all the modern organizations for the relief of the poor.

His father, John Niemczynski, is a humble shoemaker. But for some time he has been unable to find work. The family struggled along as well as it could for weeks and weeks, without sufficient food, poorly clad and wretchedly housed.

They appealed for help to the County Department of Outdoor Relief.

But the County Outdoor Relief failed to relieve them for some reason or other.

So at last the distressed father appealed to the local Socialist alderman and he in return took the case to the Associated Charities. They investigated. No relief.

The matter was taken up with the Outdoor Relief Department again, and the father was roundly denounced for making the matter public and thus bringing discredit upon the relief agencies that were doing such splendid work!

No relief.

The Associated Charities investigated some more.

The child died of starvation.

How many more there are in this city like this little child God only knows. How many more there are underfed, poorly clad, wretchedly housed, we can only guess.

In the United States, we are told, there are ten million.

Something more than poor relief is evidently required.

DOTS AND DASHES.

Silas Hood.

Labor has been in its swaddling clothes long enough. Pretty soon it will become of age.

There is room on this earth but for one class—a useful class. The capitalist class is useless; so there you are.

Proprietor of a Milwaukee barber shop recently moved to Minneapolis because he refused to live in a city ruled by the terrible Socialists. Moved to Minneapolis. From what we hear he will have to move again soon. That barber has got a lively job on his hands. He better live in a moving van. To make the task certain we would advise a flying machine.

The difference between a Socialist office holder who makes good and an old party office holder who makes good in the interest of the people is that the latter is retired to private life as soon as his term expires, while the Socialist is rewarded with a re-nomination. Think that over.

In Japan when Socialists are arrested at the instigation of the government the prisoners are denied a trial and lawyers who would presume to defend them are threatened with death. In the United States things are done differently. A trial is granted, the defendants are found guilty after a delay

of many months; then a new trial is granted at the expense of many thousands of dollars and many sleepless nights; then the victims are permitted to take an appeal at more expense; then they are found guilty and are fined and sentenced to a term in jail. When the American court gets through with its working class victims they are physical wrecks; their bank accounts are thousands of dollars less than nothing and they are in a beautiful frame of mind to howl about the glories of the constitution. Which is the better way? The Mikado's or Uncle Sam's?

When Plutocracy's chief representative in the White House appoints a Democrat to the highest office in the land, that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is pretty good evidence that there is no difference between the two old parties. The Socialists have been making that claim for years. How much longer will the stupid working class voters continue to take part in the sham battles of capitalism?

Four millionaire cattlemen, convicted of land frauds in Nebraska recently began serving their one-year terms in the state penitentiary at Hastings. These capitalist-criminals were given a month to prepare for the ordeal and were granted the privilege of selecting the jail they would prefer to occupy. After several conferences with the Hastings warden they decided that his hotel looked good to them. The quartette of wealthy crooks took a Japanese chef with them and have furnished their cells with expensive furniture, oil paintings, athletic apparatus and Turkish rugs. A fine library containing a liberal supply of joke books, has been installed, and they have subscribed to a large number of daily papers and magazines. It is rumored that a theatrical agency has been engaged to furnish vaudeville talent to entertain these plutocratic thieves during the time the law is being vindicated. In addition to all this the relatives of these wealthy convicts have leased a magnificent residence near the jail and there are some persons so unpatriotic as to believe that the aristocratic crooks will be permitted to occasionally spend a few hours with their families. These four worthies regard the affair as a huge joke and they are preparing to have the time of their lives. And all this in free America where the constitution grants to every citizen an equal (?) opportunity. Oh, piffle!

"People must have respect for the law if the nation is to endure," is a familiar plea of the pulpiteers and the well-paid courtiers of the capitalist press. Respect for the law when anything but justice is meted out by the courts? Again we say: Oh, piffle!

Environment transforms the anima! while man transforms the environment. Dr. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, must be an animal, for, after being in the environment of Mayor Seidel City Treasurer Whitnell and several other Socialist officials of Milwaukee he had a few things to say that were worth listening to. Eliot was in Milwaukee only one day and his visit to the city hall did not occupy more than an hour of his time. If he had remained a week he might have been of no further use to the capitalist exploiters. Dr. Eliot, when you are conferring honorary degrees on J. P. Morgans in the East, and conferring with Socialist officials at work, you are in entirely different atmospheres. The environment of the former is debasing; the environment of the latter is inspiring and elevating. The Morgans are the exploiters of wage slaves and the profit-mongers; the Socialists are the servants of the common good who are inspired with lofty ideals—and they despise the profit of business. And no one knows this better, now, than Dr. Eliot. Remember, too, that this is the same Eliot who, when surrounded by the Morgan influence, pronounced the despicable scab the greatest of American heroes. Verily, environment does some great things and it has accomplished wonders with Dr. Eliot.

The Rev. Enoch Perry of Wesley Methodist Church of Milwaukee also took the side of the capitalists in the garment makers' strike. Listen to this from the smug preacher who as a result of the workers' unselfishness or industry enjoys comfortable shelter and three square meals a day: "There are foreigners in this city who are making the best wage they ever made, and enjoying the only home they ever owned, who are making themselves sour, cynical, bitter, sowing dissension on every side, declaiming against the church, against government, pouring out hatred against bankers, against editors, against employers, against capital and teaching the poor to hate society, and leaving the poor to die in misery, when right beside them are paths that would lead them to peace and prosperity." Then there was lots more about the land of the free and the glorious stars and stripes. The whole sermon teemed with bitterness and this so-called Christian man further said that if men did not respect law and order they "should be taught to in an unforgettable manner!" Unforgettable manner means that the police, military and hired thugs should be turned loose on workmen and women who presumed to object to low wages and unsanitary conditions in the workshops. And the Rev. Perry and other pulpiteers who have so many beautiful things to say about the capitalist game of profit and exploitation wonder why the working people do not crowd the churches.

RESOLUTIONS RE FRED WARREN SENTENCE.

Cobalt, Ont., Dec. 11, 1910.

Whereas, Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kansas, has been made the recipient of the vengeful wrath of the capitalist courts of the United States, not for any technical violation of even the capitalist-made laws, but merely for the bold fight he is waging on behalf of the working class, which is proven by the fact that he is the only one they have ever thought of prosecuting, of the hundreds who have done the same thing for which he is being punished, and

Whereas, The sentence imposed upon Comrade Warren, of six months' imprisonment and a fine of fifteen hundred dollars, is really occasioned by the struggle he put up for the imprisoned officers of the Western Federation of miners when they were so outrageously treated by the authorities, being kidnaped, from their home state, taken to Idaho, and held there without habeas corpus, their treatment throughout being devoid of any semblance of the justice which the laws of "free" America are supposed to accord to individuals; and

Whereas, In the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Supreme Court of the United States declared their kidnaping legal, while Comrade Warren is prosecuted and punished for offering a reward for the kidnaping and returning to his own state, Kentucky, of the Republican Ex-Governor Taylor, who was indicted for murder and for whom a large reward was offered by the Kentucky authorities, and

Whereas, This proves indisputably that there is one law for the capitalists and another for those who champion the rights of the working-class; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, of the Western Federation of Miners, in meeting assembled, mindful of the fact that the fight of Comrade Warren and the Appeal to Reason for our officers at the time of their imprisonment and trial was largely responsible for their acquittal—do hereby enter emphatic protest against the unjust and vicious attempt of the ruling class to railroad to jail this comrade, who is being punished for championing the cause of the officers of our organization, and for fighting oppression and injustice under which the working class of America groan, and be it further

Resolved, That we ask all class-conscious workmen, and particularly the members of the Western Federation of Miners, to enter protest and to do all in their power to prevent the carrying out of this most unjust sentence,

that copies of these resolutions be sent to the following papers for publication: The Appeal to Reason, Cotton's Weekly and the Miners' Magazine.

Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.,
(Seal) Cobalt, Dec. 11, 1910.

FRANK K. RICHARDSON,
JOSEPH GORMAN,
WM. DU FEU,
Committee.

VIGOROUS RESOLUTIONS FOR WARREN.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last regular meeting of Manhattan Miners' Union No. 241, W. F. M., to-wit:

Whereas, The news comes like a blow in the face that Judge Hook of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at St. Paul, has handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the trial court in which Judge John C. Pollock sentenced Fred D. Warren, the fighting editor of the Appeal to Reason, to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifteen hundred dollars, and

Whereas, Warren, Fred D. Warren, one of the ablest, and without exception the most determined champion of the under dog the world has ever known—Warren, who never was known to fail to fight for the oppressed of any land—Warren, who always and invariably stood by the truth and right, "though the heavens fell!" took his stand—Warren, who, were he like so many of our so-called labor leaders, capable of "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee" to those in power and place, might to-day, instead of being used as a football by those in authority, have a seat among the mighty in the land. Buy him? The possibility is so unthinkable that there never was a rat among them all that would dare to try to "bell the cat" for they knew that the one who dared to offer this man Warren a bribe would, to use his own words, be "lashed naked through the world" before a million readers of the Appeal to Reason, and

Whereas, During the dark days when the very life of the Western Federation of Miners, in the persons of William D. Haywood, Charles Moyer and our martyred brother, George A. Pettibone, wavered in the balance—the days when every union man was looked askance upon by an unthinking, mindless and Plute-press-fed public as a possible Harry Orchard, the time when nothing but the consciousness of the justice of his cause kept the union man's head as it should be—upright. Why in those those days did not the conspirators force a judicial miscarriage and destroy our organization? We know why: It was because of the fierce light of publicity that beat upon the city of Boise, in the state of Idaho, from the labor press of the O'Neills and the O'Neills and the O'Neills, and from the Socialist press of the Warrens and the Warrens and the Warrens throughout the civilized world, from the day our kidnaped brothers were buried there, after being torn from their homes and their families and dragged like unlicensed dogs to the pound—until their resurrection and return; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as true and loyal members of Manhattan Miners' Union No. 241 of the W. F. of M., in regular meeting assembled, as lovers of a square, square deal, and firm believers in the rights of free speech and a free press, do absolutely and utterly refuse to acknowledge or recognize this sentence, this abortion, as the legitimate offspring of justice between man and man; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as union men, for ourselves, and in behalf of our wives and our children, and our sisters and our friends, do tender to Fred

D. Warren and his wife and children all that conditions have left us to bestow—our heartfelt sympathy in this their time of trouble and affliction, and assure them of our belief and hope that their tears and the tears of the wives and children of other men like Warren, other champions of human rights, will hasten the day when

The toilers all will see the light,
For oh, 'twill be a glorious sight,
When the Workers of the World unite,
And might can not be right—by might!

And water the ground from which will spring the true tree of the knowledge of industrial freedom, the fruit of which will bring happiness to all—when all partake thereof.

(Seal)

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
JAMES DESMOND,
P. T. REID, Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nev., Dec. 10, 1910.

Whereas, The Grim Monster Death has again visited our local and removed from our midst Brother John Hill, a member thoroughly imbued with the true principles of unionism, therefore be it

Resolved, That this local extend to his sorrowing wife and little children our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication; a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the sorrowing wife of our deceased brother.

G. N. BENN, LOUIS SCHWEISER, WM. BUCKLEY, Committee.

Bisbee, Ariz., Dec. 8, 1910.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from among us our beloved Brother and fellow-worker, Jesse H. Wells, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, extend to his sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners Magazine for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of this local and a copy sent to the bereaved mother of our deceased brother.

A. E. CRAWFORD, J. MAHONY, Committee.

Harrington, Ariz., Dec. 15, 1910.

Whereas, Nature has touched with her mysterious wand our beloved brother and co-worker, A. K. Lillie, taking him to her abodes of silence; and

Whereas, He was a man who had endeared himself to all his associates by his upright honesty and integrity, therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of Tigr Miners' Union No. 110, in regular meeting assembled, that the W. F. of M. and this local has lost a true and faithful member; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; that the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent his relatives, a copy be entered on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

Tiger Miners' Union No. 110, W. F. of M.

AL. MARKS, F. A. BARNARD, T. H. FARLEY, Committee.

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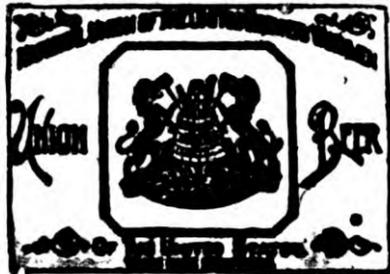
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