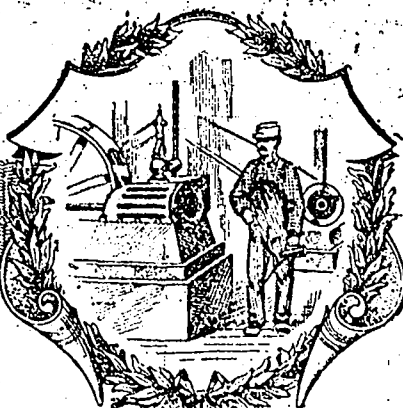


LABOR  
PRODUCE  
ALL WEALTH



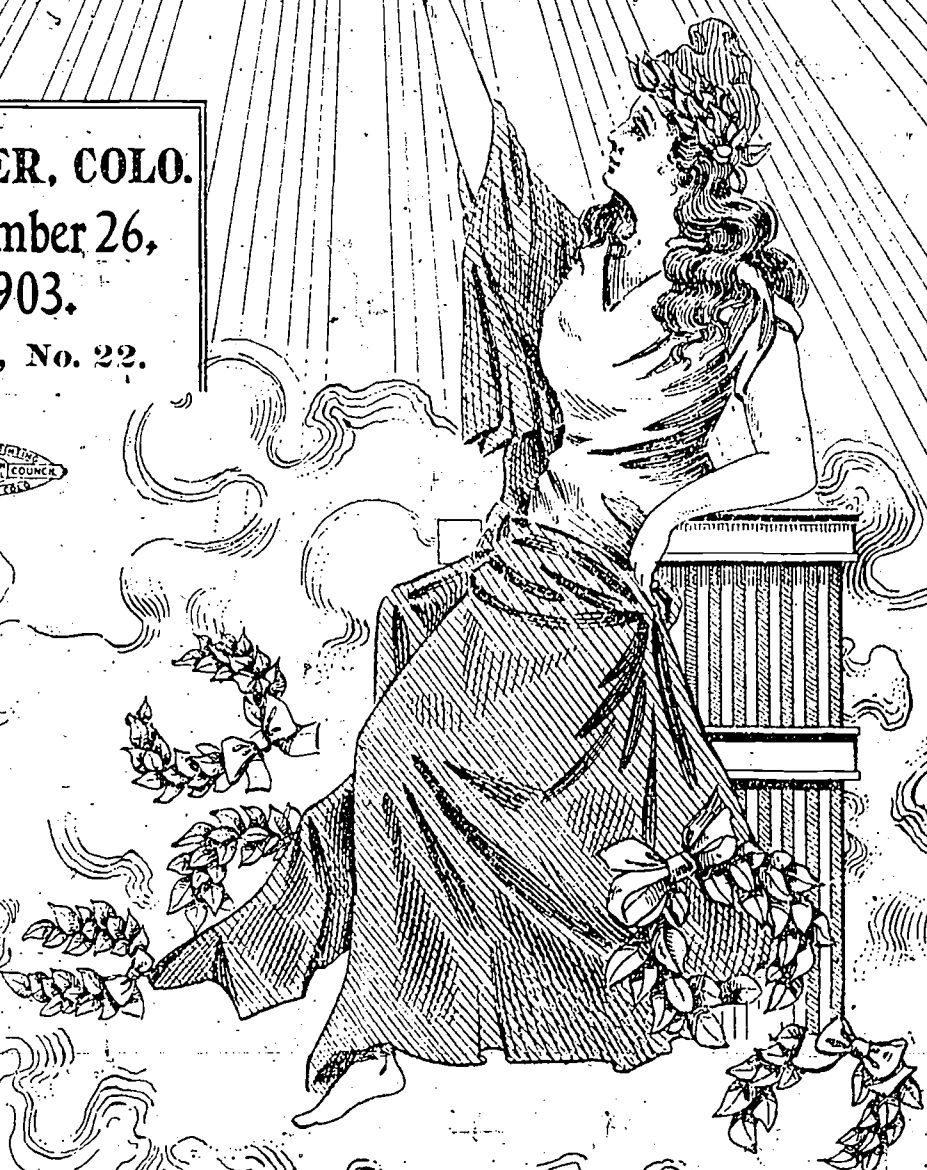
# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.  
November 26,  
1903.  
Vol. V, No. 22.



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF

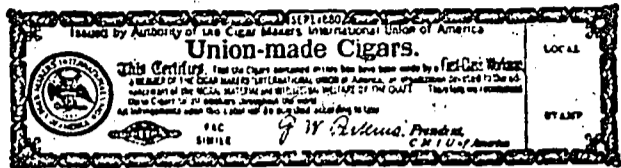


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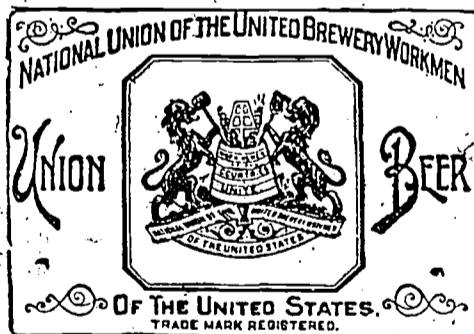
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As the only guarantee that said package contains beverages produced by Union Labor.

This is the Union Label OF THE **United Hatters** OF NORTH AMERICA

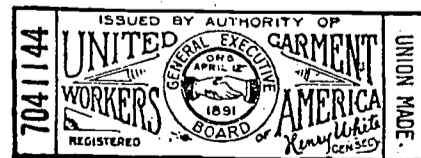
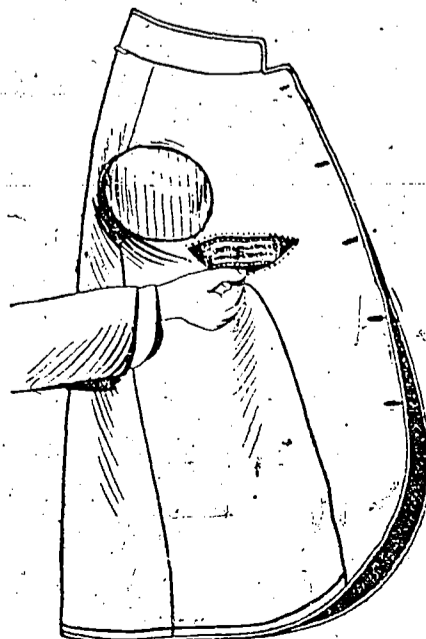


When you are buying a FUR HAT, soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp look-out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., is a non-union concern.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,

Thursday, Nov. 26, 1903.

Volume V. Number 22.

\$1.00 a Year.

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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

Address all communications to MINERS' MAGAZINE,  
625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE in Chicago has furnished another illustration of the weakness of labor on the economic field. Organized labor of Chicago boasts of a membership of 240,000 strong. Yet a few men who own the street car service, can summon all the machinery of the government of the city of Chicago to cripple the efforts of labor in enforcing demands for higher wages. If Chicago's army of police are inadequate to enable the few street car magnates to carry on their business in their own way, without any regard for the reasonable demands that may come from 3,000 employes, the state militia, and if need be, the federal soldiers, will be at all times at the service of the gentlemen, whose political cunning divides labor at the ballot box on election day. If the 240,000 members of organized labor would cast their ballots for industrial freedom instead of continued wage slavery, the necessity which breeds a riot would be swept from our club and gun maintained civilization.

THE COAL MINERS of Colorado are demonstrating an unswerving loyalty to the principles of unionism. They can neither be cajoled nor cowed. The recollections of the wrongs from which they have suffered, have left scars upon their memory, and they are standing shoulder to shoulder with a solidarity that reflects credit upon their courage and their manhood. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the Victor Fuel Company, that treated the reasonable demands of the coal miners with haughty disdain, are beginning to realize that the organization, known as the United Mine Workers of America is no infant in its swaddling clothes, but a strong, lusty giant, willing to measure steel with corporate minions who have degenerated into brutes. The coal miners of Colorado realize that they must win this fight, for upon the results of this battle, depend the liberty of the coal miner to join hands with his brother for mutual welfare and protection. The prospect for a sweeping victory is full of promise, and if the miners continue to maintain the present unbroken front, the corporations must capitulate.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has at last become monarch of the steel kingdom. It is now evident that Rockefeller was the power that hammered steel stock, and as it fell under the blows of this merciless financial despot, the agents of the Oil King gathered in the paper of the shorn lambs who were forced to sell to save themselves from irretrievable bankruptcy. The Rockefeller combination is ushering in the dawn of Socialism with the lightning speed of an express train. When the Oil and Steel King has made a few more moves on the commercial checkerboard and obtains a monopoly upon a few more avenues of industry, the great mass of the people will open their eyes to the cold-blooded greed of the university promoter, and collective ownership will become the great and all absorbing theme of all the people, when they find themselves at the mercy of a few mercenary ghouls. The Socialist hails the concentration of wealth into fewer hands, knowing that as the few become mighty and more powerful, the pressure will become unendurable and result in bringing on a political battle, in which ballots will slay unto death the system that has impoverished the many to enrich the few.

THE COTTON MILLS of the New England states have made a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The wage slaves of these mills will be unable to make a fight against the starvation process, that has been introduced by the mill operators. The 50,000 employes of the mills who will be affected by this reduction, have been lingering on a half to month existence, and the industrial depression that is already making its appearance is having a demoralizing influence upon the alarmed serfs whose independence is rapidly disappearing as the pressure makes itself felt. The operators have given but little attention to requests for a conference, as their warehouses are filled and a strike would enhance the value of the products that have been stored away. It is needless to state that the business men in the mill cities of the New England states have given no notice to the employes, that they would be accommodated with a corresponding reduction in the cost of living.

MR. HEARST HAS TOURED some of the Southern States in the hope of inflating his boom for a nomination in the National Democratic Convention of 1904. He is using all his brilliant political cunning to capture the "Solid South," and from the number of labor papers that are coming to the support of his political ambition, the impression is created that he is dispensing with a prodigal hand, some of the ammunition that fortifies the hungry editor with a determination to show his gratitude for favors received. The labor paper which supports Hearst for the Presidency, and at the same time yells, "Down with the trusts," shows a beautiful example of consistency. Hearst is now the proprietor of four metropolitan journals, and has already completed arrangements to establish the fifth, in cornering the newspaper field. Hearst as a "trust smasher" may have some weight with the feeble minded and with editors with itching palms, but honest, intelligent laboring men know that his guns are loaded with blank cartridges.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE of Colorado has established a reputation for bravery that will excite the envy of many an ambitious soldier who has stood upon the lofty summits of the Cripple Creek hills with rifle in hand, watching for the miner who never came to destroy the property of the mine owner. The governor was the recipient of epistles from a simpleton, who threatened to call upon him and when the hour arrived for the letter writer to interview the fearless incumbent of the state capitol, the governor had retreated to Golden, some twenty miles away, to enjoy the festive football game, in order that the detectives whom he had placed in the executive chamber might share in some glory that was not coveted by his excellency. Discretion was considered by the governor as one of the greatest traits of a brave and fearless man. The man with the weak brain, with the hungry cadaverous look of an undertaker, visited the capitol and inquired for the commander-in-chief of the State Militia, but alas! his insane dream that he would see the governor was doomed to disappointment. He was seized by the officers of the law, whom the governor had selected to maintain his record for bravery, and hustled to the "Mulligan Stew" barracks to meditate upon the depravity of a man with a shabby genteel wardrobe, who had aspirations for interviewing governors. When the press reported the fact that the governor had made a grand and glorious retreat to Golden, the people breathed easier, and the laboring people particularly heaved a sigh of relief, when they felt that this good, whole-souled, generous man was spared to minister to the needs of the Citizens' Alliance.

Had the freak been admitted to the presence of the governor, and thoughtlessly broke the silence with the blood-curdling laugh of the maniac, the governor might have expired, and the State of Colorado would have been deluged with such a flood of tears, that all who could not swim would have to make engagements for duplicates of Noah's Ark. The excitement has subsided, and the good governor has lived to forward a telegram to Washington, asking "Teddy" for more PROSPERITY for Colorado.

**EUGENE V. DEBS**, the tireless and fearless champion of human rights, has thundered forth the following stream of eloquence to kindle the dying embers of independence in the chilled despairing hearts of wage slaves on American soil:

"What is the duty of Americans? Above all, what is the duty of American working men, whose liberties have been taken away?"

"They are not hereditary bondsmen. Their fathers were free-born; their sovereignty none denied and their children still have the ballot.

"It has been called 'a weapon that executes a free man's will as lightning does the will of God.'

"It is a metaphor pregnant with life and truth.

"There is nothing in our government it cannot remove or amend.

"It can make and unmake presidents, congressmen and courts.

"It can abolish unjust laws and consign them to eternal odium and oblivion; unjust judges, strip from them their robes and gowns and send them forth unclean as lepers to bear the burden of merited obloquy as Cain with the mark of a murderer.

"It can sweep away trusts, syndicates, corporations, monopolies, and every other abnormal development of the money power designed to abridge the liberties of working men and enslave them by the degradation incident to poverty and enforced idleness, as cyclones scatter the leaves of the forest.

"The ballot can do all this, and more."

"It can give our civilization its crowning glory—the co-operative commonwealth.

"To the unified hosts of American working men, fate has committed the charge of rescuing American liberties from the grasp of the vandal horde, by seizing the ballot and wielding it to regain the priceless heritage and to preserve and transmit it without blemish or scar to the generations yet to come."

**POOR OLD GOODWIN**, who was once the Dana of Utah journalism, but who is now courting charity from capitalism by literary contributions to a staggering weekly, has put a stone in his sling and hurled the missile at a man who was debauched by the bribes of corporations, and through the instrumentality of a court, hurried behind the walls of a prison.

Sam Parks has become a target for the verbal virns of Goodwin's Weekly, but there are no words of condemnation for his fellow with plethoric purses, who not only contribute to the corruption of such men as Parks, but who, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, vitiate the morals and character of public men in city, county, state and national life. Goodwin, in order to make himself popular with associations of employers and Citizens' Alliances, takes a fling at Edward Boyce, who has retired to private life. Boyce would scorn a eulogy from the pen of Goodwin. Praise or compliments from Goodwin would raise a suspicion in the minds of the members of organized labor, that Boyce was guilty of treason and unworthy of the confidence of the men whose cause he has championed. Boyce in his retirement to private life, can find no scars upon his conscience for a failure to do his duty towards his fellowmen. Can Goodwin, the disappointed political aspirant for the United States Senate, say as much? The milk of human kindness has soured in the heart of Goodwin, and as men in prison corrupted by corporation money are defenseless, and as labor leaders are under the ban of incorporated greed, such subjects afford the mental serf whose brains are mortgaged, an opportunity to demonstrate his servile loyalty as a Mammon idolator. Labor has no national banks. Labor owns no factories, mills or railroads. Labor owns no large producing gold mines that send their glittering output to the mints. Labor has nothing but its muscle to offer, and Goodwin, going down the other side of the hill of life, is bidding harder to his masters who have a corner on the coin of the realm, to fling him a bone occasionally as a reward for his grovelling fidelity.

**SINCE PRESIDENT ARTHUR** of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been laid away in the "Silent City of the Dead," there has been a movement started with the object in view of consolidating all the railway brotherhoods, into one organization. This proposed movement has been met with considerable opposition, on the grounds that such an amalgamation would bring about an era of sympathetic strikes. The words "sympathetic strike" has a terror for a vast number of men in the ranks of organized labor, who have as yet, a limited grasp of the industrial problem. It is a well-known fact that every journal that represents the interests of the capitalist class, denounces the "sympathetic strike," and this very position taken by the organs of capitalism is a sufficient argument to prove that the "sympathetic strike" is a powerful weapon, when judiciously used to overthrow the tyranny that is born under present economic conditions. — A strike is war, and in the language of Sherman, "War is hell." When labor declares war, labor should appropriate to itself every lawful weapon under the constitution of state and nation, in order that labor may come out of the struggle victorious. When the Declaration of Independence was signed, which signalized the birth of this Republic, one of the Revolutionary patriots declared: "We must all hang together or hang separately." This utterance from the lips of a hero of the days of '76 should have a significant meaning for the wage-slave of the twentieth century. If the labor organizations of this country fail to "hang together they will hang separately." "The injury of one is the concern of all" should be put into practical operation, and as long as the present murderous plundering system lives to curse a world, the "sympathetic strike" should be utilized in forcing the retreat of oppression. When the working men all strike at the ballot box for economic liberty, the necessity which calls for the "sympathetic strike" will have vanished.

**THE EXECUTIVE** Board of the Western Federation of Miners will meet November 30th in the city of Denver. The Executive Board as part of their duties, will audit the secretary-treasurer's books and hear and adjust if possible, all grievances that may have arisen in the various locals throughout the jurisdiction of the Federation. The various strikes that have been declared since the adjournment of the convention will be discussed, and a policy mapped out, to make more formidable the stability of the organization.

**THE ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL**, one of the most bitter and uncompromising sheets published in the United States against organized labor, has the following squib in its editorial columns in appreciation of the fact that the Transvaal and Mexico are to enjoy the luxury of cheap labor. The editorial is as follows:

"At a time when the Transvaal is about to import Chinese coolies, it is interesting to note that the new arrangement between the Mexican government and a steamship line places no limit on the number of Chinamen which can be landed at the port of Manzanillo. Mexico needs them, not for the mines alone, but also on the plantations."

The editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal is an Englishman, and now, after England sacrificed the flower of her army in conquering the brave Boers, has no word of protest to offer against capitalism inundating the mining districts of South Africa with the slave labor of the Orient. The press of England appealed to the patriotism of her brawny citizenship to shoulder the rifle, and uphold the historic glory of the British empire, but now, when the Boer is vanquished and thousands of British subjects who returned from the war are starving for the want of employment, the syndicates of wealth, for whose benefit thousands and tens of thousands of lives were sacrificed, are flooding the conquered Transvaal with hordes of Mongolians because there is more profit in cheap labor. The old war cry that fired the heart of the British subject: "Britons will never be slaves," is receiving a knock out jolt from the potentates of finance who use the functions of government to put greed upon its blood-bought throne. A time will come when an appeal to patriotism will fail to arouse the fighting blood in the working man and cause him to shoot his brother with whom he has had no quarrel. The old quotation, "Patriotism is the refuge of a scoundrel," is being verified. The peon of Mexico who is already groaning beneath the lash of poverty, must compete with the "coolies," in order that larger dividends may find their way to the vaults of the prosperous few. The whirlwind is gathering, and the omnipotent might of the outraged mass will surely assert itself, in the abolition of the system that grows corpulent upon the wails and groans of pauperized humanity.

**THE LAWMAKERS OF CANADA** have shown their servile subserviency to capitalism, by enacting into law a bill that is an insult to every principle of justice and a stab at organized labor in general. Following is the law:

Section 1. Everyone is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to two years' imprisonment, who not being a British subject and not having been continually domiciled and resident in Canada during one year before the commission of the act complained of, does in Canada counsel, incite, urge or induce any strike or lockout or the continuance of any strike or lockout.

Sec. 2. This section shall not apply to any person who being a duly accredited officer of an international organization comes into Canada to bring about a settlement of any strike or lockout.

Sec. 3. In proceeding under this section the burden of proof as to nationality, domicile and residence shall be upon the person accused.

The object of this bill is to weaken the power of organized labor throughout Canada, by denying the working men of other countries the right to join hands with their brothers under the British flag, who may cast their lot and fortune with the wage slaves of the King's dominion who are fighting a ceaseless battle for a broader liberty in the economic realm. The interests of the working men of every nation are the same, and capitalism realizing the identity of interest among all the toilers of all the nations upon earth, raises a legal barrier against the immigrant to Canada, by placing a padlock upon his lips until he becomes a British subject, in order to prolong that era among the workers of the world, when their intelligence shall wipe out the boundary lines of nations—when the earth shall become the country of all mankind.

The immigrant who invades Canada clothed with the official powers of an international labor organization, may cross the border to heal the breach between employe and employer but the moment he utters a word that can be construed by capitalistic interpreters as inciting the toilers of Canada, the prison opens its doors for his reception for a period of two years. The employe, whether he is a British subject or not, will be immune from such a law, for the reason, that the employer owning the machinery of production and distribution, cannot be forced by any law to keep his plant open. He can close his plant down and the closing of the plant will have the same effect as the "lockout" upon the employes. We welcome all such laws, for their enforcement will drive the working men of Canada to the ballot box, to establish an industrial system that will render unnecessary such legal mockeries upon justice.

## The Citizens' Alliance.

THE LABORING PEOPLE of the State of Colorado and of every other state between the two oceans, must become aroused to the fact, that the Citizens' Alliances that are being rapidly established in the various cities and towns throughout the country, bode no good to the toilers who are banded together in unions for the laudable purpose of securing a reasonable interest in the productive value created by labor. It is only a short time ago, when this modern machine for fighting organized labor, came from the ingenious brain of a few men, who to subserve their own interests, would sacrifice not only the welfare of men in the ranks of unionism, but would not hesitate to bring on a conflict that will imperil the commercial life of thousands of business men, whose vision has not yet penetrated the devilish mask of vile and irresponsible conspirators. A few men with glib tongues, fortified with a cheap ability to hurl epithets of slander and actuated by anticipations of personal aggrandizement, have appealed to all the elements of society outside the ranks of organized labor, to form a combination, that has for its sole object, the inauguration of a war against unionism, in the hope that labor organizations will go down to their Waterloo.

The Citizens' Alliance had its birth in the womb of infamy and was nursed upon the poison of prejudice. The great majority of business men who have enrolled their names upon its register, have not looked into the future in anticipation of the results that are sure to follow in the path of an organization, that has declared open warfare against the membership of organized labor—that has unsheathed its sword and invited a battle that will leave wreck and ruin in its wake. The Citizens' Alliance was ushered into existence with a lie upon its lips, when its founders declared that the organization was launched in defense of "law and order." The mask of "law and order" that hides the cloven foot, that conceals the ulterior motives of the conspicuous members of the Citizens' Alliance, was the alluring bait that was held out to the public, to mould favorable sentiment and rally under its counterfeit banner the thoughtless and unsuspecting mass to give it respectability. The membership of the organization have but little voice in the plans and schemes devised by the official grafters, who are appropriating the prestige of the combination to climb to heights of despotism and political eminence, where they can hiss at the bankrupt rabble below, whom they have utilized to reach the summit of a villainous ambition. Since the Citizens' Alliance raised its hydra-head in the state of Colorado, the chasm between employer and employe has grown broader and deeper and the vituperation, calumny and misrepresentation that has marked every bulletin that has been issued by the coterie who run the machinery of the Citizens' Alliance has only served to kindle the fires of hatred and rendered it less possible to settle the differences, that have arisen within the industrial domain of the state.

It is only a few days ago since the Assistant Attorney General of the state, Mr. Melville, visited the Telluride mining district to investigate conditions and use his best efforts to bring about a settlement of differences between the mine operators and the union. The gentleman was courteously received by the mine owners and the official representatives of the union, and a conference was brought about, with the object in view of resuming operations.

The promise of a settlement was growing brighter, as employer and employe reviewed the situation, and the differences between the mine owners and the membership of the union, after meeting together, were so slight as to leave but little room for doubt but that a reconciliation would be effected. The mine operators in the conferences that were held, declared that they were not opposed to unions and were willing to grant an eight-hour day. The members of the union, through their representatives, extended the hand of conciliation and told the mine owners that they would make concessions, and the outlook for a speedy settlement was almost in sight, when the "law and order" combination stepped in and disrupted negotiations.

Were it not for the baneful influence exercised by a few men who dominate the Citizens' Alliance of Telluride, the mines and mills of San Miguel county would now be in operation, and the business men, many of whom are bordering on the brink of ruin, could look into the future with a hope of being able to weather the storm.

But Wrench, the banker who has become inflated with arrogance though reaping a harvest from distressed merchants, and Painter, the agent of insurance corporations and likewise journalist, a typical parasite, are the two men who sway the Citizens' Alliance in Telluride and make of it a machine to satiate their hate of unionism.

Wrench, at a late meeting of the Citizens' Alliance at Telluride, made the assertion that "the citizens would have to arm themselves and go out and shoot some of the s— of b—s. Painter, who makes a strenuous effort to follow in the footsteps of his lord and master, the "law and order" Wrench, declared that he would not be in favor of going as far as his warlike commander, but "would not give a member of the union a cent, nor give a union man in the camp a job."

The daily press of Denver has published statements to the effect, that the mine operators, the business men of Telluride and Assistant Attorney General Melville have recommended to the governor that no militia be sent to Telluride, that there was no necessity for such official action on the part of the chief executive of the state. There are no violations of law being committed by the miners, and never in the history of San Miguel county has order and quiet reigned as supreme as now.

Notwithstanding these recommendations, Wrench and Painter, representing the Citizens' Alliance of Telluride, held a conference with the trouble breeders of Denver, and after the star-chamber conference was concluded, the "law and order" fomentors of strife and discord waited upon the governor and implored his HIGHNESS,

with a war record, to furnish soldiers, rifles, gatling guns and cannon to start up the mines and mills with scabs.

Wrench and Painter, in conjunction with a few others, have been responsible for bringing to Telluride hired gun men, who glory in the number of notches cut upon their six-shooters, and who revel in prosperity when they can find a "law and order" Mafia, to pay the price for shedding human blood.

Meldrum and Ruml, men with gory reputations, were imported from Wyoming, and the Business Men's Association of Telluride, before it resolved itself into a Citizens' Alliance, was assured that the work of these men would involve no expense to the county, except fees for the coroner. Meldrum, according to press reports, with the brazen audacity of a highwayman and desperado, recently forwarded an epistle of hope to his criminal pal, Tom Horn in the Cheyenne bastille, declaring that he would be in the Capitol City of the state, to see that he (Horn) did not pay the penalty of his cold-blooded crime, the wilful murder of a defenseless boy.

Meldrum and Ruml are of the same caliber of men as Horn, the salaried murderer, who carried into execution the foul and heinous crimes that were hatched by the cattle kings of Wyoming.

The Citizens' Alliance of Telluride not being successful in raising a riot with these "bad men," whose guns carry a homicide register, the governor is importuned to send the militia, so that the armed power of the state can be used to deport the membership of organized labor, notwithstanding the fact that the mine operators have openly avowed their preference for union men. In the Cripple Creek district, the Citizens' Alliance has taken to its bosom the notorious ex-convict, Frank Yannick, and in Denver, a paroled rape-fend draws a salary at the Globe smelter for his ability to handle a gun, and serve the interests of a Citizens' Alliance. Would Guiterman, Grant or any other self-respecting citizen invite these criminals to their homes and introduce them to their wives and daughters? Would they harbor these reptiles beneath their roof or permit them to break bread at their tables? No. Their very presence in the neighborhood in which they lived, would furnish sufficient cause to swear out a warrant for their arrest, yet these men with criminal records are honored with the recognition of the Citizens' Alliance.

Organized labor raises no protest against the employers forming an association, but organized labor refuses to recognize or deal with a Citizens' Alliance that admits to membership the man who is willing to murder for money, the professional strike-breaker, the footpad, the sand-bagger, the ex-convict, the sand-bagger, the ex-convict the upon the debauchery of women and all the riff-raff that is gathered from the carrion-pile of debased manhood, who subscribes to a pledge to fight an organization of men, who are making a brave struggle to raise the human family upon a higher plane of civilization. The Citizens' Alliances through their official representatives, have charged the Western Federation of Miners with harboring an "inner circle," and it has been intimated that this "inner circle" is made up of crimson-dyed monsters who conspire secretly to remove by unlawful methods, the employer who gives battle to the federation. It is strange and singular that with all the spies who are willing to be hired by the corporations, that no one as yet has come into a court with evidence to corroborate the charge of the Citizens' Alliance.

The Citizens' Alliance of Idaho Springs has furnished a mountain of evidence to convict it as a lawless body of anarchists, and the resolutions of approval that were drafted and adopted by other locals of the conglomerate combination, applauding the nocturnal depredations of parasitical scoundrels in Idaho Springs, leave no room for an Alliance defender to offer any arguments of extenuation.

A few weeks ago Adjutant General Bell made a statement through the press, naming several towns in various parts of the state, where the citizens had made application to be mustered into the state militia. It was very significant that all the towns mentioned had formed a Citizens' Alliance, and it is now the purpose of these Citizens' Alliances to place their membership in a uniform, arm them under the Dick military law, and the mayors of towns and cities, or the sheriffs of counties can call them out, and under the sanction of law, shoot down the members of organized labor who appropriate to themselves the liberty to strike against an employer. The Citizens' Alliances propose to resolve their membership into military companies, and with rifles and bullets furnished at the expense of the national government, shoot the fear of peace into the laboring man, when he rebels against the imposition of a master. Organized labor, refusing to accept submissively the terms dictated by the employer, shall be considered justifiable provocation by Citizens' Alliances, transformed into armed guards, to commit legalized murder.

Organized labor has been wasting time, scribbling upon paper, "Whereas, and be it Resolved."

Resolutions of denunciation are harmless and have become obsolete. The time for action has arrived, and every member of organized labor must place his shoulder to the wheel, and push the co-operative mercantile institution in every town and city of the state, where labor is organized. In the city of Denver organized labor boasts of a membership of 15,000 strong. Necessity and self-preservation demand that these 15,000 citizens and their wives and families shall come together in a united effort in the "Queen City of the Plains," and lay the foundation upon which will be reared a giant mercantile department store, carrying all the necessaries of life. Organized labor must invade the commercial domain as a matter of self-defense and when the business men who have been inveigled into the Citizens' Alliance, under the seductive slogan "law and order" behold the red flags of bankruptcy floating from their doors and hear the voice of the auctioneer, they will place the responsibility of their ruin where it belongs, and the Alliance agitator will be covered with the maledictions of men, who at costly experience have recovered their normal mentality.

# A War of Extermination.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE has been clipped from the "Wall Street Journal," the official organ of the bankers and brokers, and the readers of the Magazine by carefully perusing the same, will have a conception of the views entertained on the industrial situation by the fellows who live on the other side of the street. The article reads as follows:

"The greatest labor war ever fought in the world was that fought between the North and the South in 1861-5. That was a contest between free labor and slave labor. There was a strong element in the North which agitated in favor of all-free labor, while in the South there was a strong party which desired to extend the area of slavery over the entire country. The result was an irreconcilable conflict, which was well summed up in Lincoln's declaration that the nation could not be half free and half slave. It must be one thing or the other. Yet years after the Civil War was fought, there is an impression that if there had been a little patience and forbearance, a little reasonable investigation from the other party's point of view, the war might have been avoided, and slavery, in the end, abolished without fearful loss of blood and treasure.

"The country is now confronted with the prospect of another labor war, not between sections, one committed to slave labor, and the other to free labor, but a war extending over every section and involving every financial interest. But still the issue embraces the question of free labor. It was recently said by the Wall Street Journal, as a result of the conference of the National Civic Federation at Chicago, that the labor contest was assuming the appearance of "orderly warfare." But it is war, nevertheless, and recent developments, as well as recent declarations on both sides, make it clear that it is, like the war of a generation ago, an irreconcilable conflict, a fight for extermination on both sides. It is time to face this situation and form a judgment of its probable consequences.

"The American Federation of Labor is considering a resolution that the so-called "open-shop" policy, whether under private or government management, cannot be recognized by organized labor. Whether this resolution will be adopted, in its present shape, which would be a condemnation of President Roosevelt for his action in the Miller case, the fact remains that stern opposition to the open shop is a foundation principle of trade unionism. Organized labor refuses to recognize or work with free labor. The shop must be all union or all free. Thus the issue of the Civil War is repeated in another shape. Then it was slave or free. Now it is union or free. The issue of such a conflict must in the end be, now, as it was then, in favor of freedom. The only doubt is whether the decision will be reached after calm discussion or after disastrous conflict.

"On the other hand, the National Association of Manufacturers has been organized with Mr. David M. Parry as president, for the purpose of destroying trade unionism. Mr. Parry is willing to concede the right of labor to organize, but not for the purpose of enforcing demands for higher wages and shorter hours. He denies that trade unions have as a matter of fact benefited the workmen by any

general advance of wages. Trades unions, he argues, are an effect, not a cause of prosperity, and labor would be, on the whole, better off without them. This is the view of many employers, who think they are better able to determine rates of wages than the workmen, and that their determination will, in the long run, be in accordance with economic conditions and moral justice.

"The issue is, however, made more pointed in Colorado than anywhere else, and in the coal strike there, we are of the opinion, is to be found the exact issue that is to be fought out ultimately between capital and labor all over the United States. The Rockefeller-Gould interests in the coal mines there take the stand, practically, that they have the right to say that the open shop shall rule in the mines. On the other hand, the United Mine Workers take the stand that only union men should be employed in the mines. Thus, between the strongest representatives of capital, and the strongest organization of labor in the United States, a great contest has been begun, in which the issue at stake is

"UNION SHOP.

"OPEN SHOP.

"To the great class of citizens who belong neither to the class of controlling employing capitalists nor to the class of union labor, the issue is of stupendous importance. To him it appears like a civil war, a war that indeed may be bloodless, but which nevertheless involves great losses of treasure and a backward movement in the industrial development of the country. Moreover, it appears to him that both sides to the dispute are wrong. Capital is wrong in waging a war of practical extermination against trade unionism, and labor is wrong in waging a war of extermination against free labor. In the end both sides must recede from their extreme position. Capital will have to recognize the labor organization, and labor will have to concede the rights of the non-union workman. But in the meantime the interests of the country suffer because both capital and labor, in their greed for unlimited power, are making claims that cannot be justified either by right or reason. Is there no way to settle this dispute except by war?"

Yes, the great mass of the people who are struggling against poverty and trust oppression, can go to the ballot box and say by their votes, that all the people shall be equal owners of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution, and then the Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts and the balance of the magnates who levy a tribute on the masses for the privilege of enduring an existence of agony, will be powerless in wielding the iron rod of tyranny.

The war will never cease until all men through collective ownership shall have an equal opportunity to live, until all men shall receive the full product of their toil. When the profit system is abolished, oppression, whose fires are fed by the fuel—PROFIT, will die and the cause that gives birth to "man's inhumanity to man" will be destroyed.

## "The Knocker."

SOME INDIVIDUAL in Victor, Colorado, has forwarded us a journal in pamphlet form, bearing upon its cover the significant name, "The Knocker." The party who so kindly sent us the literary product that was launched about two years ago to bid for donations from the capitalist treasury, has called our attention to an article in "The Knocker" labeled, "The Pall of Unionism," and has requested us to give some answer to the lugubrious story that has been manufactured and handed out as the tale of of some imaginary working man, who was forced to join a union and compelled to strike, when the majority in the membership of his craft issued an order for a declaration of war against an employer. "The Knocker" pictures this poor unfortunate working man as being disgusted with unions on account of the frequency of strikes, but the "disgusted union man" who is pictured as rising up in rebellion against strikes is not credited with giving a reason for the cause that brought the labor organization into life, nor the cause which made it necessary for the labor union to declare a strike. The strike is the product of the industrial system under which we live, and until labor receives the full value of the product which labor creates, the strike will be the disease that will manifest itself, as evidence of wrong economic conditions. The strike is to be deplored, the same as fevers that shatter the physical organization of human beings, the results of unclean surroundings, impure water and a poisoned atmosphere. Our economic life is poisoned with the incentive for profit, and the system which has legalized the right of private ownership and enabled the comparatively few to hold a corner on the resources of the earth, the tools of production and the machinery of distribution which humanity must collectively use to produce the means to sustain life, is the fundamental cause of all the revolts that take place in the industrial arena. As long as the present industrial system is maintained by the people, just so long will labor be forced to strike to protect some vestige of that independence that was bequeathed to American citizenship through the founders of this Republic. Washington and 3,000,000 of people declared a "strike" when they flouted the "Declaration of Independence" as a rebuke to King George III,

and in defense of that "strike" staked their lives, their fortunes and their all on the results of a battle that lasted for eight long years.

Abraham Lincoln declared a "strike" when he signed a proclamation that broke the shackles from the limbs of 4,000,000 black slaves, and in defense of that strike 168 battles were fought during four years of war, 1,000,000 lives were sacrificed and \$8,000,000,000 of property was wiped out of existence. No progress was ever made in all the history of the world that does not bear the stamp of heroic sacrifice. But let us ask "The Knocker" to draw a picture of countries without "strikes," and where is civilization. Let "The Knocker" visit the Flowery Kingdom across the wide waters of the Pacific and gaze upon the rice-eating "coolie" of the Orient, who never "strikes," and then draw a comparison between the laboring citizenship of America, the land of strikes, and the saffron-tinted slave who submits without protest, and then honestly answer the question: Is the civilization of China preferable to America? Let "The Knocker" cross the Rio Grande and behold the peons of Mexico who never "strike," and again honestly answer the question: Are these people who voluntarily bow their necks to wear the yoke of capitalism, objects to excite the envy of American citizenship?

There will be strikes as long as the present system lasts. There will be strikes until wage slavery and capitalism are buried in the same grave. The whole people are responsible for strikes, owing to the fact that all of the people who are clothed with a political franchise have the power to remove the cause which gives birth to the strike. When the people shall declare by their ballots, that the Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, the Harimans, the Hills and the Baers shall only hold an equal interest with all the rest of humanity in the natural resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution, when the people shall deposit their sovereign will in the ballot box, that all men shall have free access to the earth, and that no man shall hold a private title in any of the means of life which all must collectively use, in order to live, then will the strike become a relic of the barbarous past. In a short time the warehouses of the nation will be filled with the products of labor. When this time arrives, the factories, the mills, the mines and the

railroads will throw hundreds of thousands of men and women out of employment. The wheels of industry will be rusting while labor starves through want of employment. The land will be filled with PLENTY, but our civilization has legalized a system which has placed the PLENTY in the hands of the few, and this PLENTY is the toll which has been collected from labor for the privilege which employers, who own the earth and its machinery of production and distribution have granted to labor to be a slave. When the mines, the factories, the mills and the railroads have thrown out of employment, countless thousands, in other words, when the employers have declared a strike, the result of a congested market, what then will

the "disgusted union man" do in order to obtain the means to sustain himself and family? The employers own the jobs, because they are the owners of the mines, the mills, the factories and the railroads, and being the owners, they have the legal right to close them down, regardless of the suffering that may be endured by disinherited labor. The remedy for the strike of labor and the lockout of capitalism, is found in the doctrines promulgated by the Socialist party, and when the many who are landless and comparatively homeless, shall take from the few the means which all humanity must use in order to live, equal opportunity to work will be the heritage of all, and the cause which breeds the strike will cease to exist.

## The Middle Class.

BISHOP SPALDING, the gentleman who was honored by Roosevelt with a berth on the Anthracite Commission, for the water that such an appointment would draw to the Roosevelt political mill, and who was permitted to have a grab at the congressional appropriation that was made for the Solomons who settled the strike, has declared that "Only 35 per cent. of our people can belong to the two great trusts—the labor unions and the trusts of capital. Both are monopolies and the great middle class numbering 65 per cent. are ground to death in their mill."

We wonder from what source the good, learned bishop has gathered his statistics. Professor Ely, who has made a careful research, has made the statement that 15,000,000 of the population of the United States are wage earners, and estimating that one-half of this wage-earning army have families, and taking into consideration the fact that 3,000,000 of our people are engaged in farming, the most of whom have families, we are at a loss to know how it is possible for the middle class to form 65 per cent. of our population.

If, as the bishop says, the great middle class numbering "65 per cent. are ground to death in their mill," how long will it be before the middle class will become extinct through the grinding process of competition. Every student of social economy has come to the conclusion that the middle class exploiter is doomed, and but only a few from the middle class will survive to join the mighty magnates in the commercial world. When the middle class has become eliminated, then will follow the battle between the giants, as to who shall be the Caesar that shall reign as supreme ruler in the domain

of finance and commerce. It is very probable that when the middle class find themselves insolvent, and thrown upon the labor market as seekers for jobs, and no jobs to get, they will join hands with the laboring millions to wrest the functions of government from the hands of the Napoleons, and establish "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," under which every human being will have an equal opportunity to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The middle class are now dependent on the comparatively few, who own the factories, the mines, the mills and the natural resources of the earth, for the privilege to carry on business.

The middle man is but an agent who is doing business for the profit he can fetch from the working man. Let the middle class rise up in rebellion against the commercial chiefs, and the powerful potentates will shut off the wares that are now sold to the middle class, and establish branch-retailing establishments in all the cities of the nation. The 300 failures that occur weekly among the middle class, tell a story that brings consternation to the middle man who is trying to breast the rising billows of a sea in whose depths will be found the shattered fragments of the small commercial crafts. The government must own the trusts and the whole people must own the government, and then there will be but one class in our civilization.

Collective ownership of all the resources of nature, together with the tools of production and the machinery of distribution, is the only remedy that will end this strife that makes monsters of men.

## The Situation in Colorado.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION in Colorado has reached a stage which is causing serious apprehension. There are now in the neighborhood of 20,000 coal miners and metalliferous miners out on strike. As a result of 20,000 miners striking for an eight-hour day, other departments of labor have felt the pressure, and many industries throughout the state have reduced their working force. Last week in the Cripple Creek district, an attempt was made to wreck a train on one of the railroads carrying miners home from work in the early hours of the morning. The responsibility of the attempted railroad disaster was charged to the members of the union, and the radicals who are making desperate efforts to exterminate the Federation in the Cripple Creek district brought about the arrest of three men, who had been formerly held as prisoners without warrant of law in the Goldfield "bull pen." Last Saturday an explosion occurred in the Vindicator mine at Independence which resulted in the death of the superintendent and shift boss, and scarcely had the news of the horrible tragedy reached the ears of the people, when the Mine Owners' Association issued an official circular, charging the "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners with the diabolical crime of murder. Notwithstanding the fact that the Mine Owners' Association declares that the members of the Federation are guilty of the Vindicator explosion, yet the same circular contains an offer of \$5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties, thus demonstrating that the association has no knowledge of the party or parties who committed the crime, if a crime was committed. The explosion is wrapped in mystery, and if there was no strike in the Cripple district, the catastrophe would be heralded to the world as one of those unavoidable accidents, which are liable to occur at any time in the hazardous occupation of mining.

Upon the same day that the Miners' Association issued their circular, placing the guilt of the Vindicator explosion at the door of the Western Federation of Miners, there occurred an explosion in the Colorado mine at Silverton, Colorado, and the press of November 21st, contains the following account:

"Shortly before the night shift started out of the Big Colorado mine last night a box of giant powder exploded 200 feet from the entrance of the tunnel, filling the tunnel with rock and debris. The men in the mine were imprisoned for some time but succeeded in digging their way out before suffocation ensued. Had the explosion taken place a few minutes later as the men were coming out, the loss of life would have been appalling. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined."

If the members of the Western Federation of Miners at Silverton had been on a strike this explosion would be charged to the Federation by the literary experts who issue bulletins under instructions from the Mine Owners' Association. President Dods-worth of the Victor Miners' Union, lost his life in the Delmonico

mine, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict blaming the company for culpable negligence, but the Mine Owners' Association issued no circular advertising the fact that another miner had been murdered through corporation greed for profit.

The Citizens' Alliance of the Cripple Creek district held a mass meeting in the city of Victor last week, and the representative parasites from the different towns in the gold belt gathered together and endeavored to out rival each other as orators in defamatory denunciations of the Western Federation of Miners. The loud and discordant bursts of mad eloquence attracted quite an assemblage of people, who collected at the front of the building to catch the import of the inflamed ravings of distressed business men, stock jobbers, real estate sharks and skim-milk lawyers. When the aggregation upon the inside learned that there were auditors on the outside listening to the lugubrious wails of the bankrupt exploiters, an order was sent to Camp Goldfield for a detachment of militia to disperse the gathering which had collected in the street, and the hired "boys in blue" responded to the call immediately. The one dollar a day military convicts of the state administration, under command of the corporation wined and dined officers, cleared the street, so that the bawls of the fellows who are uttering their piteous lamentations over commercial stagnation, might be left alone and undisturbed to hold a wake over the dying hope of industrial resumption.

The strike of the coal miners has placed new burdens on the shoulders of the Mine Owners' Association, and the lack of fuel in the near future will furnish an opportunity for some of the strike-breakers to take a vacation.

Strong hopes were entertained that the coal miners in the northern part of the state would accept the terms offered by the operators, but the referendum vote of last Saturday night shattered all hopes of an early settlement. The coal miners in the northern fields feel that a settlement in the northern part of the state would jeopardize the chances of the coal miners in the southern part of the state, in forcing the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and the Victor company to accede to an eight-hour day and better working conditions for the miner.

The governor has made several threats in regard to sending the State Militia to the coal fields, but his excellency seems determined to wreck the Western Federation of Miners of the State of Colorado, he has issued another call, authorizing the adjutant general to forward several military companies to Telluride. Although Telluride is as quiet as a graveyard, yet the Citizens' Alliance demanded the State Militia and the governor being desirous of maintaining his reputation as a war executive, has permitted the Mine Owners' Association to hire soldiers upon the same terms as the association at Cripple Creek. The metalliferous miners, as well as the coal miners are standing firm, and are determined to establish an eight-hour day that will be beyond the reach of a court, a corrupted legislature or a corporation governor to declare null and void.

# Organized Labor Answers the Citizens' Alliance of Teller County.

The Cripple Creek District Trades Assembly has drafted the following reply in answer to the allegations of the Citizens' Alliance against organized labor:

"We, the committee appointed by the District Trades and Labor Assembly to draft and publish a reply to the statements published from time to time by the Citizens' Alliance relative to its position toward organized labor, have met and have deliberated upon the matter, and desire to make the following statement concerning the Alliance:

"In our opinion that organization is built upon inconsistencies and self-contradictions, besides being totally insincere in its advocacy of principles. This we base upon the fact that the Alliance claims to uphold principles which it ignores in practice, and that it pretends to be opposed to methods of action which it practices at every opportunity.

"For instance, it proclaims opposition to coercion as its cardinal principle; yet, coercion is its chief method employed to gain members. Many cases are reported where coal dealers and dealers in other commodities have been refused supplies, and lodging house keepers have been driven from buildings where they were located because they refused to join the Citizens' Alliance. And this happened while the Alliance pretends to be strenuously opposed to coercion. We infer by this hypocrisy that what is meant by being opposed to coercion is that if there is any coercion to be done the Alliance proposes to do that itself.

"The combining of the corporations to corner the necessities of life and common people to pay exorbitant prices for them is a kind of coercion that the Alliance takes no cognizance of; only laboring people have no right to use coercion.

"How can the Citizens' Alliance reconcile its pretension of friendship for organized labor, while on every occasion where there is a controversy between labor and capital the Alliance steps in and does all in its power to prevent labor from gaining anything to improve their conditions?

"How does that organization explain its position when, after having declared itself in favor of an eight-hour work day for miners, and after the coal miners struck for an eight-hour work day, the Colorado Citizens' Alliance steps in to do all in its power to help defeat the miners and prevent them from obtaining the eight-hour work day, or any other improvement of their conditions, especially when it is well known how brutally these miners are being treated by those coal corporations? Is it not the height of

hypocrisy for an individual, or an organization, to say, 'I am, or we are, in favor of laboring people doing all they can to improve their conditions,' and then do all that is possible to prevent them doing so?

"There can be no doubt but that the stock gamblers are responsible for the depressed conditions of business that exist in our district at present by having sold worthless, or bogus, stocks to the extent that no one will now invest any money in any of the stocks in this district. Yet all these gamblers are members of the Alliance, and are among the first to lay the blame on labor organizations for everything that goes wrong.

"A. E. Carlton, the high priest of the Citizens' Alliance, in an address before that body last Wednesday night, promised that as soon as the labor organizations would be gotten out of the way the district would see the greatest prosperity ever known. This, of course, was pleasing to the stock operators; but Mr. Carlton, however, failed to explain by what hocus pocus methods he proposed to restore the confidence of the investors so they might come again to get another dose of what they got before.

"It is well known that where there are labor organizations wages are better than where there are none, and that there is more prosperity where wages are highest, provided there are no evil influences to counteract that. The depressed conditions of business in our district, therefore, cannot be charged to labor organizations.

"As for the Citizens' Alliance bringing soldiers to guard the entrance to its hall during meetings, that is an insult to the residents of the district. Surely it can't be possible that any one wants to break in that body, when they have to take a club to compel people to join. As for molesting meetings, or breaking into meeting halls, thank God union people have never been guilty of that! Whenever our district has been disgraced by such actions, it was done by the mine owners' soldiers, at the behest of the Citizens' Alliance, if you please; not by union men.

"Concluding, we may say that we cannot look upon the Citizens' Alliance in any other light than its being an enemy to labor; its conduct justifies our thinking that way. As for its pretensions of friendliness for organized labor, that is but a decoy, used by the Alliance to facilitate the consummation of its nefarious end—the destruction of labor organizations. 'Come into my parlor,' said the spider to the fly.

(Signed)

"P. J. DEVAULT,  
"J. W. HIGINS,  
"R. E. CROSKY,  
"The Committee."

## Western Federation Notes.

The Mine Owners' Association of Nevada have had their agents in Boulder, Colorado, recruiting strike-breakers for Searchlight, Nevada.

Gen. J. C. Bates of Omaha has been directed by the War Department at Washington to investigate industrial conditions in Colorado, as a result of Peabody's telegram to the President asking for the use of Federal troops.

"Mother Jones," the labor evangelist of the United Mine Workers of America, visited the Cripple Creek district last Sunday and delivered an address that fired the strikers with renewed determination to wage the battle until victory is won.

President Moyer is visiting the locals of the Western Federation of Miners in Kansas and Missouri. Mr. Moyer will return to headquarters on November 29th, in order to be present at the convention of the executive board which meets on Monday, November 30th.

The Searchlight Miners' Union No. 164 has expelled Charles C. Deardorff, for acting in the capacity of cook on an unfair mine. S. T. Wilson, a blacksmith and tool sharpener, formerly of the Cripple Creek district, and R. H. McElwain for using their influence in inducing miners to accept employment on unfair mines.

Judge Sloan of Arizona has granted a perpetual injunction against the miners and the unions, restraining them from in any way interfering with the operations of certain mines in Yavapai county, named in the petition presented in court by the Mine Owners' Association. The injunction has grown out of the strike that was declared by the unions after the passage of the eight-hour law.

President Dodsworth of Victor Miners' Union No. 32, met his death in the Delmonico mine last week. Mr. Dodsworth was a highly respected citizen, an earnest champion of the rights of organized labor and the Western Federation of Miners in his death has lost one of its most valiant soldiers, from the army that is waging an uncompromising battle for right and justice. Mr. Dodsworth leaves a wife and two children to mourn the irreparable loss.

The governor of the State of Colorado sent a telegram to President Roosevelt last week, requesting Federal soldiers to be sent to Telluride. The governor in his telegram to the President declared

that the state was unable to cope with the situation. When the President refused to comply with the request of the governor, the State Militia was ordered to Telluride, several companies of the state guards were ordered out, and reached the San Juan mining district last Tuesday.

The military authorities in the Cripple Creek district have practically placed the towns of Independence and Altman under martial law. Following the Vindicator explosion the following named parties have been arrested and placed in the military "hull pen": Charles G. Kennison, W. F. Davis, John Schoolcraft, Gus Johnson, J. B. Isbell, Bob Rowland, Victor Poole, Harry Williams, Ed Fleming, H. P. Jones, Sherman Parker, Frank Crase and Bob Adams. No one is allowed to enter or leave the towns of Altman and Independence and civil process has been suspended.

The Bartenders' League No. 378 of Bakersfield, California, voted an appropriation for the miners of the W. F. M. who are on strike at Randsburg, California, and instructed the financial secretary, M. I. Harris, to forward the donation. The unscrupulous Harris appropriated the money to his own use and when the Bartenders' League discovered the dishonesty of the secretary, a warrant was issued for his arrest and he became an inmate of a jail. Embezzler Harris was forced to make a satisfactory settlement and was made to suffer the penalty of expulsion from his organization. He has now headed for the Northwest, and union men of all crafts will do well to treat him as a Judas.

Kimberly, Utah, Nov. 17, 1903.

The following resolutions were adopted by Gold Mountain Miners' Union No. 78 of the Western Federation of Miners at their meeting held October 29, 1903:

Whereas, The transfers of John T. Allison and Sam Pearce have been received by this union from Telluride Union No. 68, and

Whereas, Our local organizer has repeatedly called upon these two parties and urged them to take up their transfers, which they have absolutely refused to do, assigning as a reason that they were afraid of offending the superintendent of the Annie Laurie mine; and

Whereas, Both of these parties have been known to continually slander Gold Mountain Miners' Union No. 78 and have endeavored to prevent others from joining our union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce said John T. Allison and Sam Pearce as men who have violated their vows and obligation and as being unfit for the association of any honorable man and citizen, and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to Telluride Union No. 68 and to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JAMES J. RYAN,  
President.  
WILLIS H. FOWLE,  
Secretary.





## SOUND DOCTRINE FROM HUBBELL.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that the Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class. As all the industries of this nation are fast passing into the hands of a gigantic trust, whose real object is to control the entire wealth of this nation and thus dictate to the people what they should pay for what they eat and wear, and as all the natural resources of this nation are controlled by a few corporations that dictate to their wage slaves how much they shall receive for their labor and where they shall spend what they do receive, clearly demonstrates the fact that a vote cast to-day by a workingman for either of the old political parties is a vote to bind the shackles of corporate oppression more surely upon himself and children. Between them there is no difference, both are equally responsible for the corporate legislation of the past fifty years. Neither one has legislated in the interest of labor. A blind man can see that they have invariably combined against any measure that would benefit labor. Brothers and comrades, to better the condition of mankind is a noble and humanitarian thought, but in order to attain that end, certain decisive and definite moves must be made by the combined masses against the classes on the great battlefield of right. No man to-day with intelligence or the welfare of the toilers at heart is satisfied with the present social conditions. No man, of course, save the stupid creature, who lives for his own full stomach.

Everybody hopes for a change, for a constant series of changes and without violence. Hope, the highest and noblest element in human nature, tells us that a better and more equitable state of government, bringing better conditions socially, mentally and physically to the masses of our people in the regenerate days of a happy future, will be the destiny of coming generations of the human family. Coming to the present day, we find a class growing up, whose sole aim is the accumulation of wealth. This class owes its existence to no virtue. However rude avarice, the greatest of the vices, is its guiding star, its sole effort in life. With such a paltry passion for its foundation, what must its other feeling be? We need no microscope to see their workings. Their religion is not a matter of faith; it is only a fashionable gathering. Their politics are not a matter of conviction nor of principles. They only ask, "Will it be easier for us to accumulate wealth under such an administration? Can we reduce the wages of the workers or increase the profits to the consumer if such an one is elected?" If so, in he goes. The capitalist newspapers will not tell you of these things; it is not to their interest to do so. To judge fairly, read the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties, examine the records of their leaders and candidates, and you will find that for important offices they almost always nominate corporation lawyers, bankers, brokers, rich merchants or manufacturers or else professional politicians who have proven their servile fidelity to the power of wealth. Turn from these and reach the national, state and local platforms of the Socialist party and you will find that its policy is based entirely on the interests of the working class. Examine the records of its candidates and chosen spokesmen, and you will find that with few exceptions, they are wage earners. Socialism is a direct appeal to every producer to vote for his own interest and being about individual rights, through co-operative methods.

The Socialist party makes no fusions or compromises. Its object is not to capture political spoils, but to carry out political principles. Fusions and compromises are good means for leaders to get hold of "boodle" and jobs, but they kill all honesty of party. It is a deplorable fact, disguise it as you may, that corruption dominates our present political system, from the primary to the fountain of government, and every day legislative assemblies in state and nation are binding the shackles of serfdom around us more surely.

Is it not high time that laboring men should cease to be either Republicans or Democrats? The names have become synonymous for corruption and falsehood. Both are corrupt and have violated their pledges to the people. To my sight there is no greater crime or humiliating spectacle than to behold a workingman who is the slave of a corporation, walk to the polls on election day and deliberately vote away the freedom that was gained for him by the revolutionary fathers on many a hard-fought battlefield. I regard him as an uncompromising enemy of every liberty enjoyed by the American people. It is a waste of time and energy to dwell upon the evils imposed upon the common people by the money power because they are well known. Since the dawn of civilization the struggle between the common people and despotism has continued with unabated fury, until the sordid banner of the latter, through the corrupting influence of money, waves over every land under the sun, causing hunger and suffering to millions of God's deserving children. Under Socialism profit and speculation would cease and the crack of the rifle upon the field of battle would be heard no more, speeding its bullets upon errands of death, that plutocracy under the protection of the bayonet might plunder the resources of a fallen foe. No wife would mourn a husband whose life went out in the smoke and storm of human conflict, no mother would weep for her darling son whose life was sacrificed on the altar of greed, to open more avenues to enable plutocracy to corner the products of the earth, thereby binding in chains of penury the manhood and womanhood of the world. Socialism will substitute justice and joy for anarchy and war. Socialism stands for love and peace. Socialism will transform this earth from a hell of crime to a paradise. Take away the incentive for one man to profit on another and humanity will become a brotherhood. Men can not be fraternal as long as they are in the labor market bidding for each other's jobs. Socialism does not mean confiscation. The fact that Socialism demands the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, proves beyond a question that Socialism aims to prevent the few who have brought about a monopoly of natural resources and the great industries of the world, to continue the confiscation of the products of those whose labor produced all wealth. Socialism means to restore, as far as it is possible, the opportunity which has been stolen from the masses of the people by the legalized conspiracies of the few. Socialism means a restitution of the rights and liberties which mor-

ally belong to humanity. When Socialism becomes triumphant and the people are the government, the wealth of every nation shall belong to those who produce it and no man or combination of men will have a license to profit on the necessities of human life. Under Socialism humanity will be the standard of value. Socialism points no gun at your head. But appeals to the class-conscious intelligence of laboring humanity to go to the ballot box and wield the constitutional weapon of citizenship to bring about the economic freedom of man. A vote to-day for either old ticket is a vote for keeping the power of government in the hands of the capitalists to be used in the further enslavement of labor.

A vote for the Socialist party is a vote against the power of being used to enhance the private holdings of the few to degrade the masses. A vote for Socialism is a protest against the Pinkerton, the hired murderer, the bayonet, the gatling gun, the child factory slave and all the human suffering endured by labor through the wrongs of heartless economic conditions. W. J. Bryan's remedy is to vote the Democratic ticket, Teddy's is the Republican, the preacher's is to join the church. The remedy of the wage earner, the slave who produces all the wealth of the world, is Socialism. Take your choice. Union men can find no words sufficiently severe to denounce the man who usurps the place of another during a conflict between labor and capital, but this same union man continues to vote the system that breeds the scab. If this union man would put on his thinking cap and brush the cobwebs from his eyes and stop voting the old party tickets, there would be no scabs, but, strange as it may seem, this same union man has not yet recognized the political scab.

The man who scabs at the ballot box on the day of election is worse than the man who scabs at the mine, mill or factory. The union labor leader who has won the confidence of his brothers and who for a consideration hands over that confidence to the capitalist or politician, in my opinion, is a criminal whose treason has no name in the lexicon of the human tongue. No man can serve two masters. The man who loans his union popularity to aid a capitalistic party to climb into power is granting plutocracy a longer reign in waging the warfare of exploitation. Is it not high time that union men got over this inconsistency? Is it not time that the greater crime is seen as well as the less? When union men come to their senses and realize that by ceasing to play the traitor at the ballot box they can abolish all scabs, then there will be some consistency in their attacks upon the poor devil whose wife and babies may be crying for bread. Fraternally,

W. T. HUBBELL,  
No. 60, W. F. M.

## A Voice from Black Hawk.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In view of the fact that the moneyed aristocracy is crowding the producers of wealth on every hand, I believe it to be advisable for every local of the Western Federation of Miners to get hold of, and control, mines and reduction plants, in their different localities and own and operate them collectively, so they may derive the benefits that are derived from such institutions themselves instead of giving it to others, who do nothing but exploit the workers in mine and mill. As long as the system of profit lasts we may as well have those profits ourselves. In a great many places there are some opportunities left of getting hold of such things collectively and the means are at hand, or can be at hand, to do so. When three or four persons could not handle it at all. But a good many could handle it successfully by owning it collectively as no one would own more than another. As long as a member kept in good standing he would have as much say in the matter as the next one and the majority would rule. It need not be a very extensive thing to begin with, neither does it need to be very expensive. Reaching out for larger fields may be done as it is justifiable. Let us try it.

CHRIS HANSEN.

Black Hawk, Colo., Nov. 16, 1903.

## Resolutions.

Superior, Colo., Nov. 17, 1903.

Whereas, In the Denver Post of November 16, 1903, the following appeared in a news item in regard to the Northern Colorado coal strike, "Miners Turn Down Settlement Plans.—Joseph M. Hurd and Charles Billington of Erie, members of the committee that conferred with the operators and agreed to recommend a settlement to the rank and file, came to Denver

# Dry Climate Cigars

MADE OF NEW CROP HAVANA.  
BETTER THAN EVER.

The Solis Cigar Co., Manufacturers, Denver, Colo.

This morning. They were at work in the offices of the Northern Coal and Coke Company and informed President F. P. Equity that they were by no means satisfied with the result of the election and the manner in which ballots were counted. Therefore he is

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 14, U. M. W. of All Superior, Colorado. That if such be true, we regret the action of these two members of the subscription board for making secret and unauthorized trips to Denver to hold confidential conferences with the officials of the Northern Coal Company, believing that it is dangerous for men who value their reputation to allow their names to come under the baneful influence of the Northern Coal Company.

Whereas, in said article it is also stated that: "It is reported that foreign influences were at work there. It was to denounce the presence of these influences that the members of the committee came to Denver to-day." Therefore he is

Resolved, That if said statements be true, that we call upon our district board members to explain what these "foreign" influences were which they considered as menacing to the union coal miners of northern Colorado, that they felt impelled by an overpowering sense of duty to hasten to the officials of the Northern Coal Company and denounce.

Whereas, in said article it is also stated that: "Officials of the Northern Coal Company were apprised of the presence and activity of this influence Saturday morning and acted upon the information." They at once interrupted John F. Ream, one of Mr. Mitchell's men, who was en route to Trinidad, and ordered him to go back to the northern field and try to offset the effect of the posters working to defeat the settlement. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we desire Mr. Ream to understand that as a representative of the U. M. W. of A. he was not sent into northern Colorado by our organization to plead the "good cause" of the Northern Coal Company, and that that we wish him, and also others, to understand that as a representative of the U. M. W. of A. he is to conduct the business of our organization and not attempt to do our thinking. Freemen reserve the right to do their own thinking.

Whereas, The agents of the coal operators have been industriously at work, not only through the press, but even in our local unions, to create a strike, not alone between the Italian and English-speaking miners and the different local unions of northern Colorado; therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms the attempt to array one nationality against another in this struggle; that we recognize the fact that an increase in wages was offered to Lafayette for no other purpose than to induce our fellow workers there by the hope of temporary gain to go to work and break the strike; that the men of the north will stand by our workers in the south and shoulder to shoulder we will meet our common enemy to fight this great battle of humanity against greed. And that all the traitors within our ranks, our denunciations in the press and pulpits, and even the thunders of the excellencies of our honorable governor, will not induce us to desert our workers in the "Dark Africa" of Colorado, the Cripple Creek district and the San Juan, who are engaged in this life and death struggle for labor's emancipation.

—PRESS COMMITTEE LOCAL UNION NO. 14.  
By Robert Randall.

**For the Common Good.**

McGabe, Ariz., Nov. 5, 1902.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Organized labor is active. Never in the history of this world was organized labor so active as at the present time. The future holds for organized labor a great work and a greater responsibility. Upon it depends in a great measure whether America, the land of plenty, will be run collectively for the common good of all or by the capitalistic class as in the past. It is sometimes said that the men who make the laws and the men who form the mine owners' associations and citizens' alliances are the forces who make possible the progress of our people. However reverenced this theory may be among the capitalistic class, it has not made any progress among the producers simply because they have come to realize that there was not any law in their favor. Workingmen, we all know the motto of the mine owners' association and the citizens' alliance, and what they are composed of. Mr. Capitalist, let us take away the laboring men of this great nation

and let remain the works of the law makers, the mine owners' associations and citizens' alliance and the others who form themselves into associations and organizations for the sole purpose of exploiting the wage workers. Take away all the results of the wage earner and then give upon the mine owners' association and citizens' alliance, and at the same time view the downfall of the institutions of this country. The international organized capital as the present day is not looked upon with suspicion and fear as in the past for men who are acquainted with the workings and means of organized labor have no fear for the future. Organized labor has begun to discriminate against its enemies, regardless of party or creed and in favor of its friends. We never forget, and what we are fully alive, and we surely shall be the outlook for those politicians, such as James Peabody and others of the same caliber here in Nevada county and elsewhere, who have ignored the constitution of the United States in their endeavor to crush the Western Federation of Miners and unionism in general out of existence, will not be bright.

In the beginning of the world we had society as a whole with absolutism in industry, absolutism in the state and all of it based on absolutism in religion. After centuries there came to the world a message. There is but one God and all men are His children.

This message established the idea of brotherhood with equal rights and equal responsibilities to all men. Now as this rule laid down by Him, the Ruler of all, has been deviated from, the producers should endeavor to seek some form of society where the Christian idea will have full growth. They can bring this about by casting their ballots right and working collectively for the common good of all.

JOHN GALLAGHER.

**Unfair.**

West Jordan, Utah, Nov. 6, 1902.

Whereas, The Salt Lake Tribune and Herald have refused to publish a contradiction to a statement by one of the mine owners; and have refused to publish resolutions adopted by the grade and labor assembly of Park City, declaring the Silver King Mining Company unfair; and

Whereas, The Salt Lake Tribune and Herald have refused to treat the Western Federation of Miners and the Grade and Labor Assembly of Park City as worthy of consideration. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as members of West Jordan Smeltermen's Union No. 100, of W. F. of M., do absolutely refuse to have anything to do with the Salt Lake Tribune or Herald, so long as they follow their present lines of unfairness.

F. C. BROWN,  
A. H. CAREY,  
A. W. CHARTER.

**Resolutions.**

Lead, South Dakota, November 14, 1902.

Whereas, The people of Colorado, by a majority vote of over a two-thirds, passed a constitutional amendment declaring for an eight-hour labor day for miners and smeltermen; and

Whereas, The voice of the people of the commonwealth of Colorado, as expressed at the ballot box, was arrogantly defied by a corrupt Legislature for the benefit of corporations and trusts; and

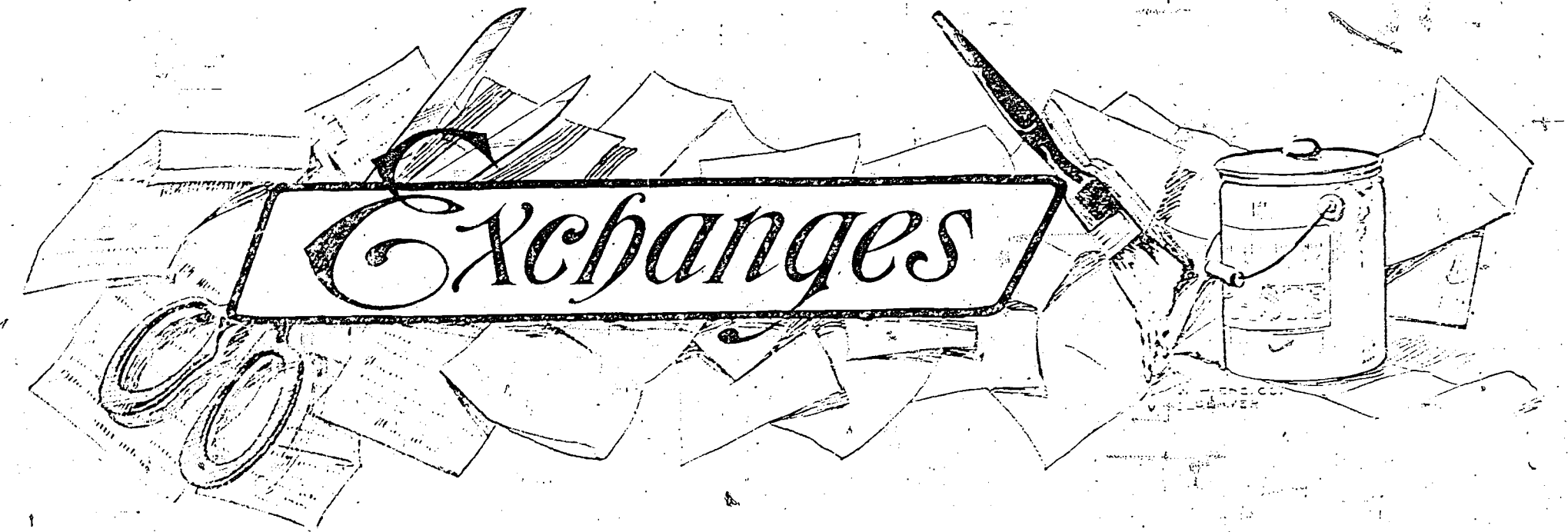
Whereas, One Peabody, governor of the state of Colorado, indignantly abused the prerogatives of his office by sending an armed force into the Cripple Creek district, and did arrest and imprison without warrant on charge, peaceable citizens of said district, in violation of the constitution of the United States, which declares life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Black Hills Trades Assembly endorse and heartily approve the action of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners and President Moyer in their demand for the eight-hour labor day.

Resolved, That we pledge to the people of the Cripple Creek district, in the struggle for right and humanity, our moral and financial support.

Resolved, That we denounce the action of Governor Peabody, and especially that organization known as the Citizens' Alliance.

R. BURNEY, President. CHARLES McALLISTER, Secretary.



**The Brotherhood of Man.**

The Protestant Episcopal clergy has been agitating the changing of name to "The Catholic Church of America," claiming that Protestantism is on the wane. The church is constantly complaining that the masses are indifferent to religion. The trouble is the church at large has, unfortunately for itself, espoused the cause of the privileged class. The masses are as religious as ever, but the church has not fulfilled its duty. The people have been crying for bread, whereas the clergy has given them stones. The doctrine, "Be content with your wages," will not appease the masses hungering for more of life's necessities while the wealthy pillars of the church are rolling in luxury, clothed in purple and fine linen. So long as men like Rockefeller, Carnegie and the whole tribe of pseudo philanthropists are held up by the clergy as examples of Christian piety, so long will the masses spurn the church. The masses have no fault to find with Christ or his teachings. They recognize that He was the friend of the meek and lowly; they know that He was crucified for denouncing the hypocrisy of the rich; they also are aware that the church, with the chief priests at the head, became a tool in the hands of the capitalist class to sentence Christ to be crucified. We believe that the religion of the Brotherhood of Man as taught by Christ will become a reality in the Co-operative Commonwealth.—The Union Sentinel.

**This Ought to Sober Him.**

"While Eugene V. Debs was secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and editor of the official magazine, with as great an influence in that organization as any other man in the international labor movement, he did not attempt to persuade the firemen's organization to affiliate with the trade unions of the country. While editor of the official journal of the Brotherhood of the Locomotive Firemen he headed a movement of railroad men to destroy the organization of which for years he was a trusted officer. "At the Wheeling conference, called in 1897 in the interests of the miners, Mr. Debs was quite willing to take charge of the strike of the bituminous coal miners. During the A. R. U. strike he was quite willing that the A. F. of L. and its unions should order a general strike and try to win the A. R. U. strike which, according to his own statements at the Chicago conference in 1894, was already lost. Yes, he mouths the sentiment of "Brotherhood of Man," but when he had the fullest opportunity to add a link to the chain he failed to do so. Of course Mr. Debs "has no use for the A. F. of L.—the trade union movement." These organizations have been and are successful, and Mr. Debs has never been known to advocate any idea or any movement which has not been attended by utter and miserable failure."—Answer to M. J. of Chicago, by Samuel Gompers, in November issue of the American Federationist, official journal of the American Federation of Labor, page 1188.

The above tissue of falsification of fact, prompted by pique and malice, would be below notice were it an emanation from a person other than the national head of the central labor organization of the United States. The entire effusion breathes the vengeful purpose of injuring the character of one of the most unselfish men who ever lived, one who is more genuinely loved by the working people of this country than any one other man alive. But it is a train of falsifications that Samuel Gompers would not dare to utter in the presence of Comrade Debs, as we will be able to show.

We therefore hereby throw down the gauntlet of battle to Mr. Gompers, and CHALLENGE HIM TO MAKE THE ABOVE CHARGES PUBLICLY IN MR. DEBS' PRESENCE, and if Debs doesn't tear the Gompers lies into tatters, The Herald will make Mr. Gompers an humble apology.

And especially should we like to have a contrast of the records of the two men in the matter of the A. R. U. strike of 1894 and the miners' strike of 1897. As to the A. R. U. strike, it is notoriously true that Gompers didn't go to Chicago until the fight was practically over, and only went then because threatened with impeachment by his own people at Chicago, who were denouncing his cowardice and treason to labor in unmeasured terms. And when he did finally start for Chicago he was interviewed on leaving New York, and what did he say? He said: "I am going to Chicago TO ATTEND A FUNERAL!"

Anyone who is cognizant of the status of the struggle of the American Railway Union in those stirring days knows that it was a strike that had already demonstrated itself a winning one, when the startled and crazed capitalists made use of the government under Grover Cleveland, to irritate the situation with troops, and the courts to govern the situation by injunctions, making it a crime against the government for those in charge of the strike to communicate orders to each other or to handle their forces on the strike field. The strike was so successful that on its third day over forty thousand railroaders were out, and the railway traffic of the country was almost at a standstill. Neither passengers nor freight could be carried on any of the important railways west of Chicago and the eastern lines were also crippled. The Pacific slope was trainbound. The General Managers' association, an organization of the railway managers to control the situation, was clearly out-generaled. No such strike had ever been seen in this or any other country on the face of the globe! And when the courts finally controlled the situation by means of jailing Debs and his lieutenants for disobeying the injunctions, the military was just preparing to declare martial law, which would have given them the opportunity of taking the leaders out on the Chicago lake front and shooting them down as enemies of the government. A strike that required such desperate measures to down, even without the help of the American Federation of Labor, which was held back from aiding its class in the great battle, was certainly not a failure.

And further as to Debs' "failures," he has always been considered enough of a success as a fighter for the rights of the working class to have arrayed against him the combined corporation press, pulpits and courts, plus the cowards, traitors and reactionaries in the union fold, under the fake leadership of men to whom plutocratic praise and "plunks" are far more precious than the emancipation of their dupes from wage-slavery.

Let us repeat our challenge, in conclusion. We dare Mr. Gompers to make his charges to Comrade Debs' face on a public platform.—Social Democratic Herald.

**Shards of Truth.**

There are a thousand hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root.—Thoreau.

Plate shiv with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks; arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.—Tolstoy.

Under the cloak of charity what fraud! what injustice! what lies! what mockery of God! what damnation!—Victor Hugo.

There is one large thing for which small minds always find room, and that is great prejudices.—Lowell.

People wish to be settled. Only so far as they are unsettled is there any hope for them.—Emerson.

To admit that because things have long gone wrong it is impossible to make them go right, is a most fatal doctrine.—Ruskin.

The difference between the highwayman and the captain of industry is just this: In exploiting mankind the former generally draws the line at children.—M. Winchevsky.

The conservative thinks he conserves when he clings to the old form; but the reformer is the real conserver, for he has detected the old vitality under the renewed form.—Conway.

Individual salvation is a lie born of a selfish heart, and when we most think we are out of the mire, the arm of the Most Neglected reaches up from the pit and drags us back into the dark.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

The community that will not allow its humblest citizen freely to express his opinion, no matter how false or odious the opinion may be, is only a gang of slaves.—Wendell Phillips.

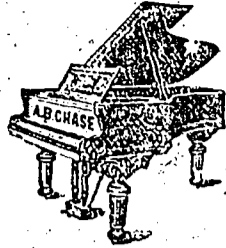
**The Man Behind the Pick.**

There has been all kinds of gush about the man who is "behind"—  
And the man behind the cannon has been toasted, wine and dined.  
There's the man behind the musket and the man behind the fence;  
And the man behind his whiskers, and the man behind his rents,  
And the man behind the plow beam, and the man behind the hoe;  
And the man behind the ballot and the man behind the dough;  
And the man behind the jimmy, and the man behind the bars;  
And the Johnny that goes snooping on the stage behind the "stars;"  
And the man behind the kisser, and the man behind the fist;  
And the girl behind the man behind the gun is on the list;  
But they've missed one honest fellow, and I'm raising of a kick.  
That they didn't make a mention of the man behind the pick.

Up the rugged mountain side, a thousand feet he takes his way,  
Or as far into darkness from the cheerful light of day;  
He is shut out from the sunlight in the glimmer of the lamps;  
He is cut off from the sweet air in the sickly fumes and damps;  
He must toil in cramped positions; he must take his life in hand;  
For he works in deadly peril, that but few can understand;  
But he does it all in silence and he seldom makes a kick.  
Which is why I sing the praises of the man behind the pick.

He unlocks the bolted portals of the mountains to the stores  
Hid in nature's vast exchequer in her treasure house of ores;  
He applies a key of dynamic, and the gates are backward rolled.  
And the ancient rocks are riven to their secret heart of gold.  
Things of comfort and of beauty, and of usefulness are mined,  
By the brave, heroic fellow, who toils on all begrimed,  
Trampled down and underpaid, works on without a kick;  
So I lift my hat in honor to the man behind the pick.

—J. A. EDGERTON.



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(DAILY AND SUNDAY)

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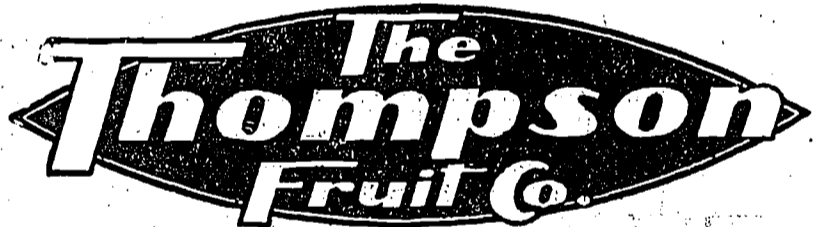
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"At the present time the majority of the members of the organization read nothing but the metropolitan dailies—the avowed and everlasting enemies of labor. There is not a daily of any note from the Atlantic to the Pacific (the Rocky Mountain News excepted) that is friendly to labor; it is our duty not to patronize them, nor the men who advertise in them."—From President Edward Boyce's address to the Miners' convention at Salt Lake, May 12, 1897.

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**The Struggle for Industrial Freedom.**

(By A. A. Lewis.)

The Socialist party is a world-wide party. Its principles are the same in every country. Those principles, when rightly understood, will attract every person who believes in liberty and progress. The chief object of the Socialist party is to get the entire working class throughout the world to unite and take control of all the powers of government by means of the ballot, and free themselves from the bondage of wage slavery. The working class must emancipate themselves. No other class will give them full freedom, because it is not to the immediate interest of any other class to get entirely off the back of labor. In every civilized country the Socialist party is organized and doing active work for the liberty of the working class. This is why the Socialist party is growing at such a tremendous rate.

The working class in this country still have political freedom, but they must unite and use their political freedom to win industrial freedom before they lose even their political freedom. Men can not long hold their political freedom when other men own their jobs.

The working class are beginning to see that the conditions which compel them to go to the owners of vast industries and beg for the privilege of working in these privately owned industries in fierce competition with each other are becoming unbearable. The struggle for a living—the "strenuous life" of the working class—in this age of rapidly-increasing labor-saving machinery and gigantic trusts, is causing the working class to think as they never thought before. In this time of the greatest prosperity (for the exploiters of labor) the country has ever known, labor was never so dissatisfied and restless. Trades Unionists of nearly every craft, in all parts of the country, are compelled to strike for higher wages, (because of the greatly increased cost of living) and better conditions of labor. The capitalists answer their demands with lockouts, blacklists and injunctions; and whenever compelled to accede to the paltry demands of labor, they get even by putting up the prices of the necessities of life. They use all the powers of government, whether in a Democratic or Republican state, and often, on the slightest pretext, to overawe the dissatisfied working class and force them to bow down before the "divine right" of the private ownership of industry, at a time when our vast industries have come to be public necessities, and should, therefore, be publicly owned.

The working class are also beginning to see that there is a direct and also irreconcilable conflict of interest between the owners of their jobs and themselves which really amounts to a conflict between masters and slaves. The more wealth they produce for their capitalist masters, the wider becomes the gulf that separates the capitalist class from the working class. The richer the capitalist class become, the poorer the working class relatively become, and the more easily do the capitalist class use the powers of government to oppress the working class.

The Socialist party is the new Liberty party. Changed conditions are forcing the working class to demand industrial freedom—the right of the public collective ownership of industry in place of the private ownership of industry, which is fast becoming an industrial monarchy ruled over by powerful capitalist kings and lords. The Socialist party arose because of these conditions.

The struggle of to-day for industrial liberty is but the continuation of the fight for political liberty that was won by the founders of this Republic. Governments were once privately owned by kings and their lords who taxed the people to support them. Those private owners of government also had great armies, recruited from the people, to keep the people in subjection as well as to enable the ruling class to plunder the people of other countries. Their armies were kept up by heavy taxes wrung from the people, who imagined they must have kings to rule them; just as many workmen still imagine we MUST have capitalist kings to employ us. Our forefathers finally rose up and abolished the system of the private ownership of government, and set up a public collective ownership of government—a government of the people, by the people, for the people. But our forefathers begged the king and his ministry for a long time to be "good" before they dared assert their independence, so firmly was the belief rooted in the minds of the people that they could not govern themselves; just as the great majority of the working class, with the power to free themselves in their own hands, continue to beg their capitalist masters to be good masters and give them just a little more of the hard-earned product of their toll, so firmly is the belief rooted in the minds of the working class that they cannot govern themselves in industrial affairs. In other words, while the working class produce by their labor all the wealth of the country—both luxuries as well as the necessities of life—most of them are afraid they would starve to death if the people themselves should take charge of all industries and produce things for use and not for profit.

If King George III. had not been such an oppressive king the colonists never would have thrown off the yoke of British rule and established this Republic. If world-wide conditions did not compel the capitalist class to oppress labor more and more, labor would not dare think of throwing off the yoke of capitalist rule and setting up an industrial democracy—an administration of the workers, by the workers, for the workers. It is because of these conditions that the fight for industrial liberty has begun.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen political liberty, but it does not guarantee to any citizen industrial liberty, because industry is privately owned and controlled. The capitalist class own the jobs of the working class. They are, therefore, the masters of the working class. Although they are comparatively few in numbers, the capitalist class are the REAL government, because of their ownership of industry and business generally. Presidents, governors, law-makers and courts are only their instruments or tools to keep the working class enslaved and compel them to pile up wealth for their capitalist masters against the time when a few Rockefellers, Morgans, Goulds and Vanderbilts will own all the industries and businesses of the country worth owning. The working class are still kept divided over false issues, over questions that really do not concern them, and many workmen are easily satisfied with sops thrown to them by the political tools of the capitalist class—so-called friends of labor—who know so well how to "jolly" the workers while helping to rob them of the product of their labor. The majority of workmen continue to elect these Democratic and Republican tools of the capitalist class, but not until such tools have been SELECTED by the political machines and bosses of the capitalist owners of government. Such workmen are not "in it" except when it comes to do the shouting for the political bosses.

The private ownership of industry or the jobs of the working class stands between them and freedom. The working class live under an industrial system of taxation without representation. The tribute or tax they are compelled to pay to maintain the capitalist system amounts to more than one-half, if not four-fifths, of the product of their labor. The system of private ownership and control of capital must be abolished before the working class can be free. A system of the public collective ownership of all industry, in fact, all the means of production and distribution, must be set up in its place, under which system each and every worker will have an equal voice and vote in the management of industry. Then every worker will receive the entire product of his labor or its equivalent. Socialism, therefore, instead of abolishing all private property, as some think, is the only system which can ever guarantee to the entire working class the right to the full product of their labor so that each individual worker may own private property without fear of its being taken from him.

We must have industrial democracy as well as political democracy—a republican form of industry as well as a republican form of government—before the working class can be really and truly free American citizens. The found-

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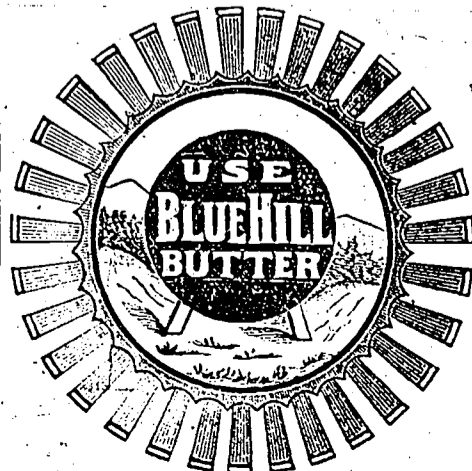
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ers of this republic, against tremendous odds, fought for and won political liberty—the public collective ownership of government. The working class, much more oppressed than they, have only to VOTE for industrial freedom—the right of the public collective ownership of industry—and yet many hesitate to strike the blow at the ballot box that would secure their real liberty for all time.

Industrial liberty! This is the great principle for which the Socialist party everywhere, and at all times, is contending. Socialists, therefore, ask every person who belongs to the working class and every person in full sympathy with that class to join the great movement for the complete emancipation of the working class. Socialists, ask all such persons to study carefully, and without prejudice, the principles of the Socialist party, and if, in their judgment, the Socialist party stands for the only system of industry that will guarantee complete freedom to the entire working class, then it is their duty to vote the Socialist ticket at all times, and for no candidate on any other ticket. Every vote cast by a workingman for any candidate of the old parties of capitalism and wage slavery is a cowardly compromise with the exploiters of his own class.

"No compromise with Monarchy!" was the bold and defiant answer of the Revolutionary patriots of 1776 to the sops which King George and his ministry finally offered them to keep them contented with the system of the private ownership of government.

No compromise with Capitalism! should be the equally bold answer of the working class to the sops and pretended reforms which the tools of the capitalist class in both the old political parties are offering the working class to keep them contented with the iniquitous system of the private ownership of the means of living. A workingman's vote for either of the Siamese twins of capitalism is lost, even though the party he voted for wins. A vote for the Socialist party is not lost, even though the party is, for the time being, defeated, because a vote for a great principle is NEVER LOST.

Workers of the world, unite and vote your own emancipation. The power to win freedom is in your hands. Then, if you desire freedom, why not use your power and be free?—In Ohio Socialist.

**Pen Thrusts from Exchanges.**

When the slaves begin to think the masters begin making war maps.

What I want to know is: If what I produce isn't mine, whose is it?

Unionism that strikes against capitalism, but votes for capitalism, is unionism in name only.

What is the good of calling men scabs and then voting for the system that breeds scabs?

The laboring men of this country may not get what they want, but it's a dead certainty that they get what they vote for.

The men who think things are helpless without co-operation of the men who do things.

The Citizens' Alliance has not yet instructed us how to vote, probably because our performances in the past in that respect have been all they could desire.

Government by injunction will disappear as soon as the working class get together and put government by capitalism out of business, and not one moment sooner.

The man who goes to church on Sunday and skins his neighbors on Monday is on a par with the man who strikes for better conditions and votes for worse.

The courts make laws when they choose, break laws when they choose and interpret laws as they choose. The courts that do this are composed of corporation lawyers exclusively.

If a man has the right to live he has the right to free access to the means of life equal with every other man. It's simply a question of whether he has a right to live or not.

The city is full of employment agencies all doing a thriving business. This system not only compels a worker to look for a master, but to pay somebody to help him to find one.

The strongest weapon of the employer is his economic power. He uses it. The strongest weapon of the employe is his vote. He doesn't use it; he MISUSES it.

From now on it is to be the union of the bosses against the union of the workers. And unless the latter union takes a new tack, its hour has struck.

The papers are full of reports of thieving all the way from petty larceny, which goes to jail, to "high financiering", which goes to church. Socialism will remove the motive for both.

One hundred years ago people put on an owl-like look of wisdom and said that the common people could not run their own political affairs. Now the same class of people are looking wise and saying that the people can not run their own industrial affairs. The future will prove them wrong; as it has proved their progenitors wrong.

Up to recently "the labor problem" has been mainly a quarrel between individual unions and individual employers or companies, or, at most, groups of employers or associations. From now on it is to be national organization against national organization. It is no longer the class AS INDIVIDUALS, but the class AS A CLASS.



McCabe, Ariz., Nov. 12, 1903.

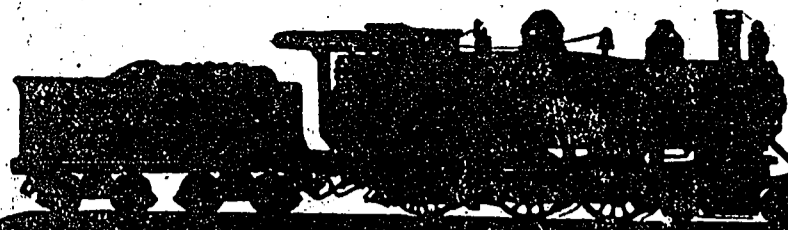
Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Alfred Peterson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of McCabe Miners' Union No. 118 of the Western Federation of Miners, deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes and copies of the same be sent to his relatives and to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JOHN GALLAGHER,  
M. W. MOOR,  
ROY COOK,

Committee.



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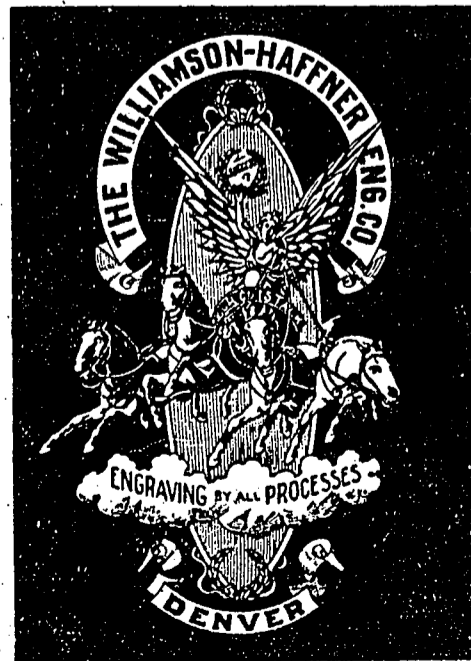
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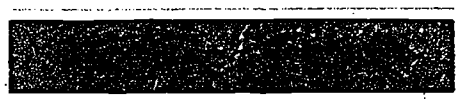
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<b>ARIZONA.</b>						
77	Chloride	Wed	Geo. G. Fisher.	Chas. Parisia.	0	Chloride
155	Congress					Congress
60	Gleeson	Fri	Simon Kinsman	Thos. Cowen jr.	5	Gleeson
150	Globe	Tues	M. Owens	Wm. Wills	1082	Globe
34	Gold Road					
154	Groom Creek	Sat	Max J. Huber	A. B. Demaray	291	Prescott
211	Iron King	Sat	H.R. Siedentopf	W. J. Shaw		Blanchard
101	Jerome	Wed	J. W. Grau	Albert Ryan	120	Jerome
98	Kofa	Tues	Ed. Simpson	Jos. Julett		Kofa
118	McCabe	Tues	S. P. Hall	Jno. Gallagher	30	McCabe
153	Poland	Sat	Van H. Tibbetts	Allen Marks	25	Poland
124	Snow-Ball	Wed	Thos. Kalaher	C. Goodchild		Needles, Calif
105	Socorro	Sun	T. S. Lane	Water Staley		Harrisburg
110	Tiger	Sun	J. C. Bradbury	Edward Gant		Crown-King
102	Troy	Sun	R. H. Egner	A. Forbes		Troy
65	Walker	Wed	John Larson	Thos. Caldwell	18	Walker
160	Weaver	Mon	E. A. Mauley	W. E. Burnham		Octave
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>						
194	Camborne		E. A. Graham	Arthur Fowler		Camborne
43	Camp McKinney	Thurs	H. McDermott	Robt. Barrow		C. P. M. Kinney
156	Cumberland	Mon	O. W. Barber	G. W. Richards		Cumberland
181	Enterprise	Sat	J. Pritchard	S. K. Mottishaw	295	Ladysmith
134	Fairview	Tues	Robt. Ewenson	Jno. D. Kearns	23	Fairview
152	Frank			Bert Howarth		Frank
76	Gladstone					
22	Greenwood	Sat	S. McClelland	Geo. Dougherty	124	Greenwood
69	Kaslo	Wed	M. P. McAndrew	Jas. C. Bonner	75	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	S. McClellan	J. H. Doyle	C	Kimberly
112	Kamloops	Sat	W. H. Fowler	Mich. Delaney	92	Kamloops
119	Lardeau	Sat	Chas. Peterson	David Morgan		Ferguson
166	Michel					
120	Morrissey					
71	Moyie		Robt Blakely	Neil McCuish	259	Nanaimo
177	Nanaimo					
96	Nelson	Sat	J. W. Sinclair	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
97	New Denver	Sat	H. Williams	W. C. Lawrence	40	New Denver
8	Phoenix	Sat	A. F. Berry	John Riordan	58	Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	Kenneth Martin	P. R. McDonald	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	H. D. Thompson	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robt. Spencer	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	H. D. Lea	P. V. Purviance	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	David Jones	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda
79	Whitewater	Sat	J. D. Burke	John McIsaac		Whitewater
85	Ymir	Wed	Robt Elliott	W. B. McIsaac	18	Ymir
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						
135	Amador	Wed	James Jacka	I. Hoxsie	5	Amador
61	Bodie	Tues	Geo W. Robb	J. A. Holmes	6	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Thurs	Wm. P. Ryan	J. S. Wheeler		Angel's Camp
204	Campo Seco		Jos. Billing	Chas. Cavallo		Campo Seco
182	Columbia	Sat	Jas. H. Allen	Jas. H. Allen		Columbia
47	Confidence	Thurs	T. M. Edwards	CA Carmieucke	26	Confidence
203	Dedrick	Sat	C. C. Biglow	Chas W. Young		Dedrick
120	Eldorado		W. J. Trehalla	W. J. Moore		El Dorado
197	Enterprise			Dan Keller		Plymouth
176	Eureka			L. W. Crabbe		Gaston
141	French Gulch	Sat	J. H. Linchan	J. Nealis		French Gulch
70	Gold Cross	Tues	L. D. Wren	H. McConville		Hedges
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188	Harrison M. & M.		G. K. Boydsten	F. A. Glascock		Knob P.O.
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198	Jackson Engineers	Tues	P. M. Pense	Web. Smith		Jackson
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51	Mojave	Sat	A. G. Moross	Joseph Burk	1	Mojave Hill
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12	Paloma		Frank H. Owen	W. Swithenbnk		Paloma
48	Pinion Blanco	Wed	J. Trumbetta	Wm. Wivell	5	Coutleville
88	Placer			W. E. Perry		Dutch Flats
206	Placerville	Mon	Jno O. Davis	J. T. Kennedy		Placerville
44	Randsburg	Sat	W. H. Nelson	F. S. Jones	398	Randsburg
183	Scott Vall'y M&M		E. Callahan	John Ryan		Fort Jones
173	Selby S. U.	Thurs	Frank Green	P. W. Murphy	115	Selby
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	H. Meyertholen	John Baird		Groveland
109	Soulsbyville	Thurs	Thos. Murray	Wm. Barrow		Soulsbyville
87	Summerville	Fri	E. E. McDow	Goo. F. Bartlett		Summerville
133	Sutter	Tues	James Pengelly	E. C. Malatesta		Sutter Creek
73	Toulumne	Thurs	M. S. Carsey	V. J. F. Dieu	63	Stent
167	Winthrop	Mon	T. S. Davis	M. H. Lothrop	103	Winthrop
127	Wood's Creek	Fri	Edw'd Regan	C. V. Organ	16	Chinese Camp
<b>COLORADO</b>						
75	Altman Eng	Tues	S. H. Daniels	J. A. Mast	77	Independence
21	Anaconda	Tues	T. H. Kestle	P. Calderwood	296	Anaconda
89	Battle Mountain	Sun	Chas. Baldauf	W. McConnell	27	Gilman
64	Bryan	Sat	Samuel Smith	Jas. Spurrier	134	Ophir
106	Banner M. & S.	Mon	John Herman	C. E. Johnson	254	Victor
137	Black Hawk	Wed	R. G. Griffith	G. E. Bolander	105	Black Hawk
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Chas. R. Burr	Jas. McKeon	132	Leadville
125	Colorado City	Sat	L. M. Edwards	S. S. Dalzell		Colorado City
20	Creede	Wed	J. J. Murphy	Amasa Bunch		Creede
40	Cripple Creek	Fri	Chas. Kennison	A. G. Paul	1148	Cripple Creek
82	Cripple Ork S. Eng	Wed	H. Force	E. L. Whitney	279	Cripple Creek
56	Central City	Thurs	Wm. Kuhns	M. A. Swanson	176	Central City
93	Denver S. M.	Wed	Samuel Holtz	B. P. Smith		Denver
165	Dunton	Sat	D. S. Shover	H. E. Haney		Dunton
58	Durango M & S.	Sat	J. D. Hernandez	Frank J. Cox	1273	Durango
80	Excelsior Eng	Mon	Fred Randall	W. A. Morgan		Victor
184	Florence M. & S.	Mon	Rob. McRoberts	L. D. Neill	91	Altman
19	Free Coinage	Fri	W. F. Davis	S. Parker		Fulford
159	Fulford	Thurs	Jas. Murphy	Theo. Stremme	2	Georgetown
30	Georgetown	Sat	Ed. Wing	S. P. Bruce	581	Georgetown
92	Gillett M. & S.	Sat	Robt. Lynch	C. W. Adams		Gillett
94	Golden S. M.	Mon	Andrew Brancato	R. M. Nichols	157	Golden
50	Henson	Sat	W C Bridenstine	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	A. J. Bean	A. D. O'cott	412	Idaho Springs
45	Jamestown	Sat	James Beach	W. S. Turner		Jamestown
192	Leadville S U.		N. B. Predovich	W. E. Brady		Leadville

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>COLO.—Con.</b>						
15	Ourray	Sat	C. W. Mobre	H. A. McLean	1111	Ourray
158	Pearl		F. H. Hill	P. J. Byrne		Pearl
24	Perigo			A. Stancy		Perigo
24	Pewabic Mount'n	Fri	Thomas Turner	W. Callicott	8	Russel Gulch
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Geo. W. Smith	Theo. Saurer	562	Asper
36	Rico	Sat	Jos. Mund	Geo. Lawrence	684	Rico
174	Ruby Silver	Sat	B. B. James	C. H. Campbell	6	Montezuma
142	Salida M. & S.	Wed		W. H. Stevens		Salida
26	Silverton	Sat	F. Schmeltzer	Jas. Clifford	23	Silverton
27	Sky City	Tues	Nels Carlson	A. J. Horn		Red Mountain
63	Telluride	Sat	V. St. John	O. M. Carpenter	637	Telluride
41	Ten Mile	Tues	A. T. Francis	W. J. Kappus	212	Kokomo
32	Victor	Sat	Wm. Dodsworth	Jno. P. Geary	134	Victor
84	Vulcan	Sat	M. Comerford	J. Satterstrom	38	Vulcan
59	Ward	Sat	Lew Nichols	Jos. D. Orme	78	Ward
108	Whitepine	Sat	W. S. Barker	F. A. Porter		White Pine
<b>IDAHO.</b>						
208	Buffalo Hump		J. Earley	E. M. Watson		Buffalo Hump
10	Burke	Tues	Frank Shaumun	Samuel Norman	164	Burke
62	Custer	Sat	C. E. Burrett	R. L. Johnston		Custer
53	DeLamar	Mon	Jas. H. Hore	Jas. H. Rodda	17	DeLamar
11	Gem	Wed	John Hayes	Frank I. Ryan	107	Gem
87	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walt'r Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville
9	Mullan	Sat	V. Hendrickson	J. Hendrickson	30	Mullan
161	Mackay	Thurs	Thos. F. Tobin	Ralph Potter	21	Mackay
66	Silver City	Sat	T. W. Mollart	H. H. Holloway	67	Silver City
18	Wardner	Sat	M. Campbell	L. J. Simpkins	162	Wardner
<b>KANSAS</b>						
147	Gas City S. M.	Mon	Geo. Morrison	G. B. Croley	276	Gas City
123	Iola M. & S.		Dan McCeever	W. H. Dunn		Iola
148	LaHarpe S. U.	Tues	Henry Saco	A. S. Murray	837	LaHarpe
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
155	Hibbing			Wm. Nevin		Hibbing
<b>MICHIGAN</b>						
212	Negaunee Miners		Jas. Collins	Jno. Mitchell		Negaunee
<b>MISSOURI</b>						
210	Aurora		M. McGregor	Wayne Hawkins		Aurora
186	Chitwood		Geo. B. Handy	S. E. Kysor		Chitwood
195	Joplin		Osee Pike	Bruce Chaffee		Joplin
207	Neck City		Fay Rhoades	GR Barthol'm'w		Neck City
205	Webb City	Fri	Wm. D. Asher	Leo Bell		Webb City
<b>MONTANA</b>						
117	Anaconda M. & S.	Fri	Eugene Cottor	Austin O'Grady	473	Anaconda
114	Anaconda Eng.	Fri	Chas. Becker	H. L. Strothman		Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Sat	Geo Drummond	James Buckley	97	Aldridge
23	Basin	Wed	T. D. Dovoney	F. C. Knowles	1	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Wm. Giffels	J. J. Stewart		Nichart
1	Butte	Tues	Edward Long	John Shea	498	Butte
74	Butte M & S	Thurs	Chas. Mahoney	J. W. Whitley	841	Butte
83	Butte Eng.	Wed	Jos. Corby	E. A. Stevens	1625	Butte
191	Corbin M. & M.		Chas. Freyler	F. G. Hieber	3	Corbin
126	E. Helena M. & S.	Wed	H. Rutherford	Andrew Grose	71	East Helena
86	Geo. Dewey Eng.	Mon	A. J. Jose	C. J. Martin	233	Granite
4	Granite	Tues	Thos. Seymour	L. E. Higley	D	Granite
162	Granite M & S	Fri	Chas. Collins	E. L. Perry	51	Phillipsburg
16	Grt. Falls M. & S.	Sat	B. B. Duffy	Jas. Lidgow	790	Great Falls
35	Hassell	Sat	A. I. Schreier	A. W. Scharnke	71	Hassell
54	Horr	Sat	Shirley Ross	Jos. Harmon		Horr
76	Iron Mountain		Jas. Rogers	Henry Tatteau		Iron Mountain
139	Jardine	Fri	Jno. McGann	J. J. Friel		Jardine
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Jos. T. Wells	D. H. Linebarger	8	Maiden
103	Marysville	Sat	O. H. James	Ernest Werner	73	Marysville
138	Mount Helena		John Beffer	G. O. Sutherland	1207	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Robt McMillan	Frank White	1	Kendall
131	Pony		Berry Knutson	Thos. Davidson		Pony
214	Ropemen's Union	Tues	Ch. Suppington	Fred Manuel		Butte
128	Sheridan		Richard Kietz	Richard Luck		Sheridan
25	Winston	Sat	L. H. Detour	R. N. McDonald	A	Winston
129	Virginia City	Sat	E. J. Guinah	J. E. Reid	95	Virginia City
<b>NEVADA</b>						
122	Berlin	Mon	Chas. Cassels	W. A. Cole		Berlin
171	Edgemont	Sat	R. J. Edwards	W. E. Clawson		Edgemont
73	Lincoln	Wed	H. C. Lane	R. J. Gordon	51	DeLamar
88	Placer		Fred Runchel	W. E. Perry		Dutch Flats
175	Robinson	Tues				

