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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

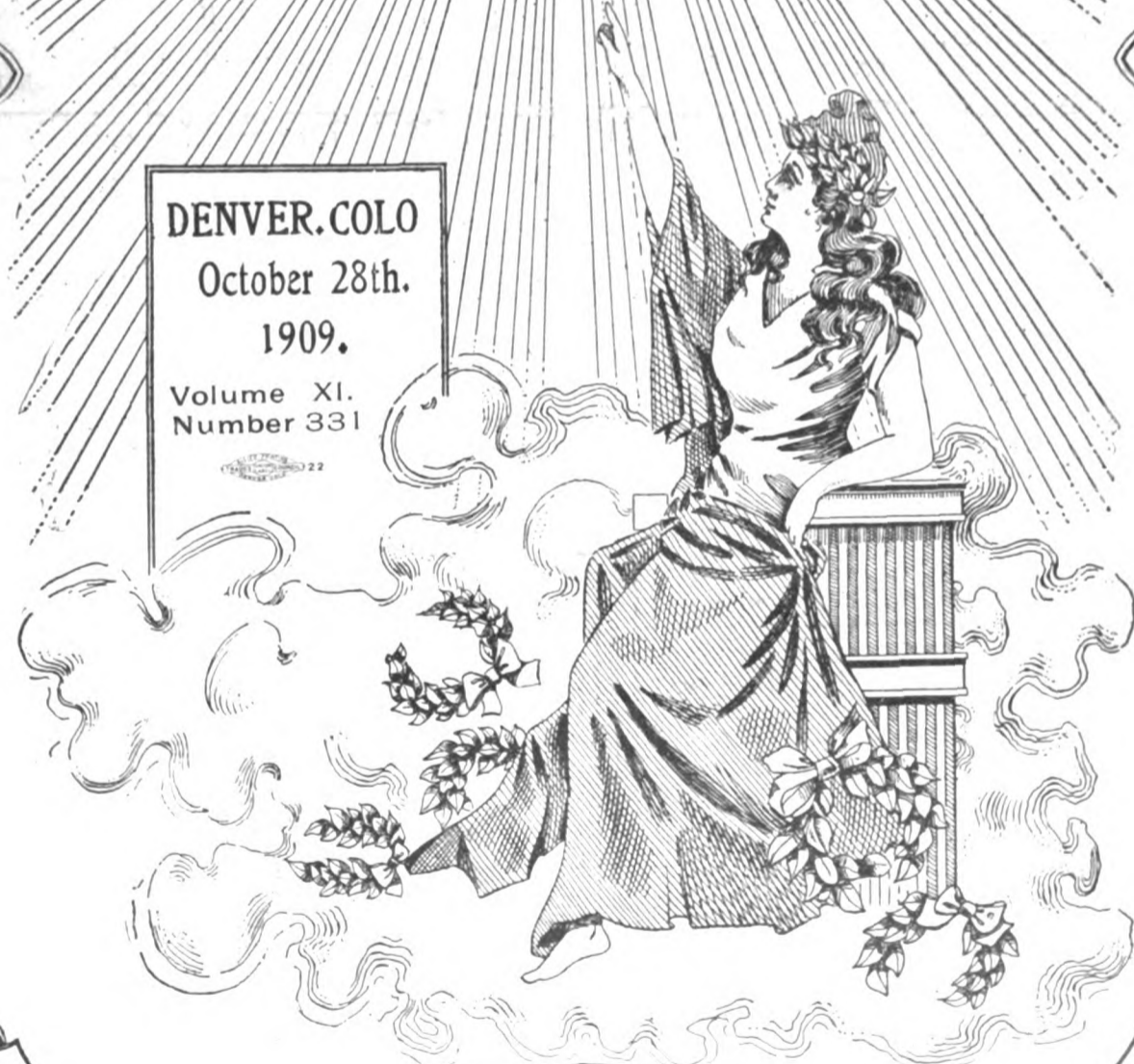
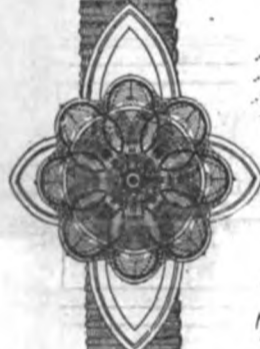
## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO  
October 28th.  
1909.

Volume XI.  
Number 331

22

WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, October, 28, 1909.

Volume XI. Number 331  
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

**John M. O'Neill, Editor.**

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

## STRIKE NOTICES.

Strikes are on in the following places. All miners and others are requested to stay away until a settlement is reached.

VETERAN MINE, Near  
Ely, Nevada.

Douglas Island, Alaska.

## Fined and Declared Unfair.

Cerbat, Ariz., Oct. 17, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Hualapai Miners' Union I was instructed by a vote of the union to advertise the following men as unfair to the cause of unionism and to place a fine of \$5 against each

Abe Jones, industrial skulker; Louis Dixon, industrial skulker; Jack ("Shorty") Simpson, formerly a member of Chloride Miners' Union; Dave Neary, at present carrying a two-year-old card from Tonopah No. 121.

These men have been repeatedly solicited to come into the union and have flatly refused and all secretaries are hereby notified that they are considered as unfair, until they have reinstated themselves in Hualapai Miners' Union and paid all fines and arrearages. About a dozen others remain in this district of whom the union has cognizance who will also find themselves advertised from Alaska to Patagonia as just a little worse than scabs and to be shunned by all honorable men if they do not mend their ways.

We propose to resort to drastic means to keep this district organized, and while we will use all consideration and aid toward any destitute ex-member, asking no man to do impossibilities or deprive his family in their time of need, yet, all men who persist in being unfair to the cause of organized labor will see their names advertised, and all subscribers are hereby warned not to accept any members from this part of the country without a paid-up card. Fraternally yours,

W. R. CARTER,

Secretary Hualapai No. 116.

WHEN YOU ALLOW YOUR EMPLOYER to make up your mind for you you soon find that it is an exact duplicate of his own mind.

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FINED.

Pioche, Nev., Oct. 11, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the regular meeting of Pioche Miners' Union No. 263, the following names were ordered published in the Miners' Magazine, fined \$25 each and declared unfair to organized labor:

Roy Orr and Walter Seelee, engineers; Morris Bolin and Henry Pickett, timbermen; Robert Mulhall, Charles Fuller, Ollie Blake, William Mitchell, Ed. Crawford and William Harding, laborers.

All secretaries will please take notice.

PIOCHE MINERS' UNION NO. 263,

(Seal)

E. K. WATSON, Secretary.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, Oct. 19, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following named persons have been declared unfair and fined \$25 each and ordered published in the Miners' Magazine:

Luigi Bresson, Alex. Bonino, Antonio Bevolo, John Chenet, Atilio de Biaso, Remo Levra, Antonio Mazzotti, Ottavio Porta, John Perino, John Podobniek, Celeste Zasso, John Zanolli, all ex-members of Bingham Miners' Union No. 67; Frank Brigovich, ex-member of Evelet Miners' Union No. 47; Vincenzo Tessitore, member of Eureka Miners' Union No. 151.

BINGHAM MINERS' UNION NO. 67.

Pioneer, Nev., Oct. 18, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following men having worked in thirty shifts or over in this camp, and having left camp, and refused to put themselves in good standing in this local, were declared unfair and fined \$25 each by this local and their names ordered published in the Miners' Magazine:

Harry Hutchison, gone to Seattle; Gerald Clay, gone to Colorado Springs.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. P. KELLY,

Secretary No. 218, W. F. M.

ODE TO THE HIGH PRICES of living: "Today's question: Which shall it be, which shall it be, a pound of butter or a diamond necklace?"

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS has contributed \$1,000 in aid of the Swedish strikers, and forwarded the money by telegraph. A referendum vote submitted to all the members of the Executive Board resulted in instructing the Secretary-Treasurer to send that amount of money at once, and it was done.

THE BANK GUARANTEE LAW in Oklahoma is constitutional. The bank guarantee in Nebraska is not constitutional. And yet President Taft, in a recent speech in one of the Southern territories, spoke of the Oklahoma constitution as a "freakish" document. May the Lord give us some more of those "freaks" that protect the common people against the exploitations of the rich and powerful.

MRS. EMMA LANGDON, field agent of the Miners' Magazine, was at headquarters last week after her successful trip to the Black Hills. She will soon leave for Butte, where a cordial reception awaits her. The friends of the Magazine in that great center of unionism will be amply repaid for every courtesy extended to her, as she is an indefatigable worker in the interests of the Federation.

**T**HE MURDER OF FERRER should serve as a reminder to the civilized world that there are now incarcerated in the Spanish prisons over 10,000 victims of reactionary vengeance. The prisoners comprise boys and girls of ten years of age, and even infants of three months. In 1896 the world was shocked to learn of the atrocious tortures and mutilations inflicted upon the prisoners of Montjuich, the prison-fortress of Barcelona. Private letters received in England indicate that the horrors of Montjuich today, where 5,000 prisoners are interred, transcend the horrors of 1896.

**W**HILE OF COURSE WE ARE NOT INTERESTED in the controversy between Cook and Peary over the honors attaching to first appearance at the north pole, there are nevertheless some amusing features connected with the immense waste of printers' ink indulged in by the friends of the two claimants. For instance: For years Peary has been busy proving that Eskimos are liars, pure and simple; nobody ought to believe them. But now he comes to the front with statements of two Eskimos to the effect that Cook was never at the north pole. Are we still to take Peary's findings that all Eskimos are liars?

**I**N ORDER THAT THE WORK of finishing the Gunnison (Colo.) tunnel in time for the visit of President Taft, the demons at the head of the arrangements committee that had Taft in charge kept the news of the death of his daughter from one of the contractors on the work, Chas. Kline. Death has no terrors for those who are temporarily in power—that is, if the death is in the family of the other fellow. And what is the mere passing away of a young child, the idol of parents, to the making of a few dollars or to the making of a big spread when a high official visits you? The common people may not be fools, but they they certainly are not overburdened with wisdom.

**W**HEN IS A FEDERATION not a Federation? This question will most likely take up a great deal of the time of the forthcoming meeting of the A. F. of L. in Toronto next month. The latest state charter that has been revoked is that of the Ohio Federation, one of the oldest state bodies in the country. Not only was the charter revoked, but by next mail the seceders were granted another charter by the officers of the A. F. of L. in Washington, thus creating two state federations in Ohio. It's extremely lucky for the A. F. of L. that the convention date is so close at hand, else in a couple more months the whole movement might be disrupted if things were allowed to continue at the present rate.

**T**HE TRUSTS ARE FAST KILLING competition in all industries. Competition is said to be the life of trade and when the life of trade is dead then what? Competition is certainly the foundation of the present competitive system, and every industry that come into a trust knocks a hole in the foundation. Trusts are growing in numbers and in power every day and there is nothing in sight to stop them. What is the inevitable conclusion? The competitive system is dying. What is to take its place? Are the people as a government to own and operate all the means of production for their own use instead of for the capitalists' profit as at present? It looks as though they would have to do it or all become groveling, starving, criminal slaves of the coming billionaire money kings. The future contains many a danger, many a possibility. The workers have a world to win and nothing to lose but their chains. The struggle is on. A change will surely come. What will the new order be like after the trusts have done their work and old competition in the necessities of life is dead? What?—The Leader, Silverton, Oregon.

**T**HE FOLLOWING COMENDATION of the work of Mrs. Langdon is taken from the columns of the Black Hills Daily Register:

Emma F. Langdon, who has been in Lead and vicinity for the past three weeks in the interest of the Miners' Magazine, left this afternoon for her home in Denver, where she will tarry for a week or so and then go out upon the road again in the interest of the publication, which is the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners. Her work in this section of the country has been a decided success and has added over one thousand names to the subscription roll of the magazine. She has a persuasive manner and a fund of argument that is difficult to controvert when it comes to giving the reason why everyone affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners should read its official organ. She is a worker and a never-ceasing booster for the journal she represents and the cause in which she is laboring, pleasant, agreeable, a good talker and possessed of that womanly tact which makes and holds friends, so it is not to be wondered at that her work in this section of the Hills has been a success. Her next place of visit will be Butte and when she leaves that camp and that section of Montana the Miners' Magazine will have another thousand or so of new subscribers. Besides doing her work for the Miners' Magazine, Mrs. Langdon, who is an honorary member of the Western Federation of Miners, visited all of its affiliated unions while in the Hills, assisted in the installation of officers and spoke on the labor question on several occasions, pleasing and convincing her audiences in each instance. Those who have met Emma F. Langdon on her visit to the Hills will follow her in her travels with their best wishes and will be pleased to learn that she has been successful wherever she goes.

**E**VERYBODY'S MAGAZINE has been sold out to the Butterick Company, a concern that is notoriously unfair to organized labor in all parts of the country and a concern against which the International Typographical Union has made a persistent fight ever since their refusal to grant the eight-hour day and union conditions. Everybody's Magazine has attained considerable prominence of late by agreeing to print the articles of Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, who is showing up the political corruption in state affairs here. It has been said that the change in ownership will make no difference whatever in the publication of the articles referred to, but it certainly will make a vast difference in the sales of the magazine, as union men in all parts of the country generally refrain from patronizing the products of concerns that are hostile to the interests of Labor.

**N**EWSPAPER COMMENT is wide and positive to the effect that the legislatures of two-thirds of the states have passed resolutions favoring the election of United States Senators by popular vote. But do you suppose that such an amendment will be submitted to the various states to be voted on? No, indeed. Many of those state legislatures that called on Congress to submit an amendment never meant anything by it. It was all done to quiet public sentiment. Indeed, the "influential" newspapers declare that even if all the states in the Union asked for such an amendment Congress would not be compelled to listen to it. Congress can be asked by state legislatures to call a constitutional convention to change the constitution, but can not be called on to submit an amendment. So there you are again. We have discovered another spot where the constitution is unconstitutional.

**T**HE SPANISH GOVERNMENT shot Professor Ferrer because he insisted on the establishment of modern schools, and that government is receiving all sorts of condemnation for allowing itself to be controlled by powers that are opposed to liberal education. Yet right here in America we have practically the same thing. In the state of Georgia there are over 158,000 people who can neither read or write. The last session of the legislature in that state defeated a bill making the education of children under fourteen years of age compulsory. It was the profit mongers who defeated the bill. They want to exploit the labor of the young children, rather than fit them for life's battle. Now, we would like to ask: What is the difference in effect of the autocratic government in Spain and the capitalistic government in Georgia? None whatever. Both are vicious and would gladly kill rather than surrender the possibility of making profits from the labor and social conditions of the people.

**N**OW THAT THE PRESIDENT is again at home and has made the grand circuit of the United States, we can sum up the entire trip at one glance, at it were. It is a short story to tell—receptions, speeches by Taft, and swell dinners everywhere. The only variation from this was that in some cities the speech came first and in others the dinner came first. But everywhere the flunkies had an opportunity to kow-tow to his bigness, and they took every advantage of the opportunity to satisfy their craving in that direction. If the President could look over the events of his trip with an unbiased mind he would certainly be compelled to vote the American people a lot of chumps for dragging along at his heels and crushing their fellow-beings in efforts to be in at the front. Remember the words of Jefferson: "Let those flatter who fear."

**T**HE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT is based upon the class struggle. This struggle is between those who live by working and those who live by ownership and the exploitation of the workers.

In such a movement the workers are invincible. No power can stand against them. Divided they are helpless. When the divisions are turned against each other the workers whip themselves.

No single division of labor can wage the class struggle to a victorious outcome. Some would limit it to the unskilled. There are less than three millions of these in the country, and they form a majority in no state. Some would ask for the co-operation of factory workers alone. These, again, are too few in number to hope for victory. Politically too many are disfranchised to make their domination possible save in a very few states.

Yet these must set the pace. They are the ones that best express the spirit of labor today. But their hope of victory lies in showing the other divisions of the producing class that their interests can best be secured by following the class instinct of the wage worker.

Unless this can be done, unless the great mass of men who gather the raw materials from the earth as farmers can be enlisted in the Socialist movement, there is little hope of victory. This true, no matter what weapons are used. A general strike of city laborers. With a hostile agricultural population, would have a short life and certain failure before it.

Unless this can be done, unless the great mass of men who gather This is another reason why every possible weapon must be kept within reach. There are places where political action alone can unite

enough of the working class to insure victory. There are times where the hardest blows can be struck upon the economic field by a compact organization of the factory wage workers.

Any campaign based upon the class struggle must include all

divisions of the working class. Any movement that neglects any portion of that class, or any method of action that includes but a part of that class, is not only hopeless, but has no right to claim the name of Socialism—Daily Socialist.

## The Victim of Spanish Despotism.

WHEN FRANCESCO FERRER was executed by the Spanish soldiers, in accordance with the orders of the court martial, who apparently "tried" him for complicity in military rebellion, he asked that he might be shot with his eyes unbandaged. This was denied him. "Long live the free schools," he cried and expired with the simultaneous report of a dozen loaded guns.

In last week's issue of the Magazine we printed a lengthy account of the work of this noted educator—this friend of Anatole France and Maeterlinck. He sought to release the schools in Spain from sectarian domination, and aimed to make them free schools in fact as well as in name. But it does not appear that his revolutionary ideas were ever used in the direction of the destruction of property or of inciting riot to further the ends of his cause. Even now that the man is dead and the Spanish government is on the defensive, compelled to apologize and explain, the reactionaries can not charge that Ferrer in any way encouraged what is known as the propaganda of the deed.

The circumstances surrounding the arrest, trial, sentence and execution of Ferrer are so much like the circumstances surrounding the arrest, deportation and trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, that they are here repeated:

The chief outrages in Barcelona happened on the 27th of July. Credible eye witnesses of the rioting, who have since narrated what they saw are unanimous in affirming that the original accounts of the affair were greatly exaggerated. The chief attacks were upon the buildings of the cloistered orders, the majority of the assailants being "women and boys under twenty years of age." No nuns or priests were killed; little pillaging took place; the mob seemed bent only upon the burning of the houses of the religious orders. But cavalry got possession of the streets finally; the rioters were driven up the hill of St. Martin; field artillery was trained on them then. The casualties were: 1,000 revolutions wounded; 126 revolutionists killed; 4 Red Cross nurses killed and 17 Red Cross nurses wounded. But Francesco Ferrer had no part in inciting that outbreak; it was altogether purposeless and spasmodic.

This sudden outbreak was attributed to the ignorance of the people. Only one-third of the people of Spain can read and write, and as Ferrer had established schools to teach the ignorant, his name was connected with the riots, and a charge of complicity in military revolution was promulgated against him.

September 1st he was arrested by some rural guards in a village ten miles from Barcelona. He had on his person a camera and a grammar of Esperanto, the universal language.

Then what? They put him in a wagon and sent him back to Barcelona under an escort of four of the guards. He was remanded to prison and the guard increased to a large body of mounted officers. Doesn't that read just like what the officers of the law did in the case of the W. F. M. officials in Colorado and in Idaho?

And then the authorities began to search for evidence. Isn't that exactly what happened in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case? As soon as the men were safely behind the bars in the Idaho prison, then the hunt for evidence began. Why, it is exactly as though our own eminent theologian-detective McParland had charge of the whole Spanish affair.

Spanish military trials are held in the open, therefore "facts" were needed to satisfy the captain general. Were the facts forthcoming? Why of course. Don't you remember how easy it was to find "evidence" against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—how "evidence" was so plentiful that they dug it up by front gate posts, and so on? You remember it all. And so it was in Barcelona. Fifteen days after the arrest of Ferrer a proclamation was "found" by the police in Ferrer's house. And it was a strong one, because a strong one was needed. It started off like this: "You are all agreed upon a revolution." Nobody had ever seen or heard of this document. It had never been circulated in public, but since it promised to "put to death persons in high places and the destruction of public buildings, it was enough to convict the unfortunate educator. Another document was "found." It was the key to a cipher. And still another asked his comrades to let him know if they had supplies of arms, ammunition, dynamite, and money.

Talk about history repeating itself. Isn't that just exactly what happened here in Colorado and in Idaho, when the agents of the mine owners had their victims in their clutches?

Then came the trial. The "documents" were backed up by an array of witnesses, one as unreliable as the other, but they were enough. Ferrer was found guilty of doing something that he had never even contemplated. He was sent to his death before a protest even could be made or heard. And the wonder is that the same thing didn't happen here. All are agreed that the loud and strong and continued protest in America prevented the Idaho officials from carrying out their first purposes. But in Spain no prolonged public protest was heard, and Ferrer died.

Posterity will venerate Ferrer's name. While the name of the bloody murderers will be held up to eternal infamy and execration as long as the human race exists.

## English and American "Grooves."

SAMUEL GOMPERS has returned from his trip to England and over the continent of Europe. He was given a reception on his return to headquarters at Washington that brought out the labor organization to their full strength. In his last syndicate letter which was printed in Sunday's papers, President Gompers tells of his impressions gained at the sessions of the British Trade Union Congress, which he attended as a special representative. He gives an interesting account of the doings of that body of workingmen, though seeming to criticize all the way through. His article is as though he was comparing the workings of the Trade Congress with the workings of our own American Federation of Labor, to the discredit of the former. Mr. Gompers says: "The deliberations of the Congress usually move in a decorous groove. The veterans mostly have the floor." Now, it is very well known here in America by those who are at all familiar with the workings of the A. F. of L., that when it comes to "moving in a decorous groove" the American Federation can give the British Congress long odds and then distance it at the finish, so that, whereas the British Congress "usually" moves in a groove, the American Federation always moves in it, when it moves at all.

"The veterans (in England) mostly have the floor," says the observing president. Now wouldn't that force a grin on the face of a papier-mache pussy cat? The very idea of the presiding officer of the conventions of the American Federation finding fault by inference with the workings of the foreign organization because "the veterans mostly have the floor." For be it remembered that there are some "veterans" right here in this country who "mostly" have the floor under the very nose of Sammy himself, though it must be said that President Gompers generally aims to be fair and impartial as a presiding officer. Still he can not be unmindful of the presence of the veterans at every session, and he usually rests secure in the knowledge that at the proper and critical time one or more or all of these veterans can be relied upon to secure a hearing in a way that will do the most good.

There are thousands of well-intentioned critics of the methods employed by the powers that be in the American Federation of Labor who feel that if this moving in a groove habit, and this everlasting

"me-too" talk of the veterans, who are usually executive officers, as well as presidents or secretaries of international organizations, could be stopped, or changed, or directed in the way of progress, then something might be expected from the annual sessions of that important deliberative body of representative American workingmen.

It will be only three weeks now until the Twenty-Ninth Annual convention of the A. F. of L. will be held in Toronto. In the light of the experience that President Gompers gained while in England, and in the light of the above quoted criticisms of the English organization, we are certainly justified in expressing the hope that things will be different in the forthcoming session from what they have always been in the past. But we are not sanguine. The groove is there. It will not be easy to make the way smooth by filling it up. A much easier and better thing to do is to build a better way in an entirely new place.

Further on in his letter, President Gompers says:

"An event, of a social character, taking place on Monday afternoon, at the close of the opening session of the congress, rather tended to confuse the American observer, who had been somewhat impressed at the Socialist demonstrations with the idea that only an uncompromising attitude toward 'the exploiters' was to be expected from the delegates. The affair was thus referred to by the East Anglian Times: 'Congress rose for the day a few minutes later, and a thousand persons attended a garden party in Christ Church park, given by the mayor, the local members of the parliament and the local trades and labor council. Local employers of labor, the managing directors of great local firms, the Ransomers, the Turners, the Catchpols, the Yettys, the directing officials of the Great Eastern Company, had accepted invitations, and rubbed shoulders with the representatives of labor. To the American mind a natural query arises as to the significance of such social receptions. Are they merely political bids for working class support—the bare suspicion is disgusting—or are they genuine testimony of an inclination on the part of some of the 'trustees of wealth' to take upon themselves the public duty of establishing the best relations possible between employers and employed.' A long and somewhat heated debate took place on Thursday on a resolution that 'invitations to social functions not promoted and organized by a trades council or other kindred body shall not be accepted on behalf of the delegates to the congress.' It gave opportunity for some

railing against the rich and their toadies, but it was rejected, 338,000 votes in favor; 1,192,000 opposed."

We had no idea that the astute head of the American Federation of Labor could be capable of so completely belittling his own conduct in America by such a reference to Britishers hobnobbing with the "captains of industry." Is not our own esteemed Gompers the first vice-president of the Civic Federation? And is not the Civic Federation made up of the very elements that Gompers intimates are not fit for the British worker to associate with—namely, "local employers of labor, the managing directors of great local firms, the Ransomers, the

Turners, the Catchpoles, the Yettys, and the directing officials of the Great Eastern Company?" And then notice the biting sarcasm in the parting thrust: "A long and somewhat heated debate took place on Thursday on a resolution that invitations to social functions not promoted and organized by a trades council or other kindred body shall not be accepted on behalf of the delegates to the congress," but the resolution was defeated by about three to one. How exactly like two peas is the result of that vote and the way it would be done in America. And why? Because the "veterans" who "mostly have the floor" force the congress to move in a "groove."

But it is something to know that Gompers is opposed to the methods of the Civic Federation crowd—in England.

## Foster's Death Plea for Freedom.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, there occurred in the city of Ogden, Utah, the death of Warren Foster, well known all over the West as a brilliant writer, intense populist, earnest reformer, and finally an ardent revolutionist, as typified by the Socialist propaganda. That Foster died as he had lived, with a protest against the injustices heaped on the human family, is shown by a letter discovered immediately on his death. In this letter he makes a posthumous protest against the grinding economic conditions which have taken the toil of his brain to pay, pay, eternally pay for the privilege of living and of finding at the end of life not even a plot of ground he could call his own. It comes like a rebuke from the other side of the great river—a rebuke which sends a sympathetic thrill through the great army of rent producers. Foster, like others, has been forced for years to yield to the mandates of society, which brings some men into the world to pay rent and others to collect it. He endured during life the state of things against which his socialistic tendencies revolted, but his last words, coming after he had passed beyond the realm of modern apartments and up-to-date flats, has registered for all time a rebuke against the system which is the grinding, crushing enemy of the middle class.

Foster's letter containing his sentiments on being buried in paid ground is as follows.

"I have paid rent all my life. I mean to quit it when I die. For the final disposition of my old body my first wish is that it be cremated. If inconvenient or expensive then lay me away in what is

known as the Potter's field. But in no event, nor under any condition, am I to be buried in any cemetery where they buy and sell lots or charge a rental of any kind for keeping the lots in condition. Any evasion of this request will meet with my hearty disapproval, and for it there will be no forgiveness either in this life or the next. If my life's service has not been sufficient for the community to furnish a place to rest this body when I get through with it, then let them feed it to the more merciful and more kindly coyotes. Do not spend one cent for a lot, directly or indirectly. I want no landlord calling me up from my rest to pay him his rent."

In leaving this letter—strange from the viewpoint of the conventionalized subject of society, who inwardly rebels but who passes up the required sum when the rent man comes around—Foster has breathed forth the cry of his own soul and that of thousands of others.

Death to this brilliant writer and silvery speaker promised one triumph, and his earnest pleadings to be granted escape from rent-paying even when his spirit had left his body, was characteristic of the man who regarded existing social conditions with anything but favor. Even the Potters field had no terrors for him. This was better than paying rent. Even so.

In life Warren Foster was one of those kindly characters who are seldom appreciated and always misunderstood. But in death he has shown us poor worms who are yet "groveling here below" what a fine spirit of justice was enaced in that one human form. Well may we say, "Peace to his ashes."

## Editor O'Neill In Toledo, Ohio.

URING THE ITINERARY of Editor John M. O'Neill he went as far east as Toledo, Ohio, where he spoke in Memorial hall on October 14th. As usual he captured the audience by his logic and eloquence. But this particular speech must have been such a one as is unusual even with O'Neill himself. The Toledo Times of the next day gives the following account of the address:

"Flaying an industrial and economic system that makes slaves of the laboring classes, and appealing to organized labor to get together and overthrow the monster of corporate greed, John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine of Denver, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, held a large audience spellbound for an hour and a half at Memorial hall last night.

"The audience, which was largely made up of delegates to the Ohio Federation of Labor convention, accorded the speaker the strictest attention, and many of his utterances were cheered to the echo.

"Mr. O'Neill is a brilliant and forceful speaker with a wealth of figures of speech, and he painted a picture of the despotism of capital and the slavery of labor that made a deep impression upon his hearers.

"Shall we go on through all the years of the future serving a system that builds a prison and a palace; a master and a slave; forging the chains and shackles that hold us in thralldom? Or shall we overthrow and destroy a system that puts right upon a cross and wrong upon a throne?" said Mr. O'Neill.

"Capitalism respects no country, and reveres no flag," said the speaker. "Greed is its religion and gold its God."

"He railed at labor for not uniting at the ballot box, and called upon the laborers to unite for their own salvation. One of the speaker's remarks that made a great hit with the audience, was 'why is it that labor builds railroads, and walks?'

"President James P. Egan of the Central Labor union acted as chairman. He introduced Mayor Whitlock, who told the labor delegates how glad he was to see them and how sorry he was that he could not stay, and then left.

"Following Mr. O'Neill, Gen. I. R. Sherwood made a brief address. He paid a glowing tribute to the speaker of the evening and said that his was the most eloquent address he had ever heard in that hall."

## Taft's Tour--What It Means.

THE FACT THAT IT TOOK over two thousand policemen, secret service men, etc., to guard his Excellency, President Taft on his visit to Chicago, while making his long tour of the country does not reflect much credit on the citizenship and patriotism of our people. If it takes two thousand now, it is liable to take a hundred thousand ten years from now unless there is a decided change in our national policies. When President Taft selects such men or characters for his counselors and chums as he has done, it is time for the people to rebel or revolt, especially at such men as John Hays Hammond and Major Burnham, who, it is said, glories in the fact of killing twenty men single-handed. The act of President Taft in going to El Paso to shake hands with the infamous Diaz was as uncalled for as it was quixotic and perhaps was never suggested or dreamed of by Taft himself. He was led around the country the same as large animals are led around at our great cattle shows—more as an exhibition and to gratify the whim of the great capitalists of this country and Mexico. President Taft in some of his speeches asserts that he will carry out the political policies of his sponsor, ex-President Roosevelt, which will mean a certain and perhaps terrible revolution. "Rooseveltism" and revolution are

synonymous terms. No man in our entire national history has done more to subvert the principles on which our country was established and to dishonor its flag than Theodore Roosevelt. The sole and only purpose of the government as interpreted by the two old parties is to deprive the majority of people of their rights, liberties and property.

The American people will never miss what they call their liberties till they are gone. It only takes a few men like Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft to transform or change any form of government. One little Court decision can revolutionize the world. From the time our government was organized until within the recent years the civil law was supposed to prevail over military rule. But since Cleveland's time the military rule has been supreme. As far as the good of the country is concerned the people would be just as well off, or perhaps better off, if our entire civic system was placed under military jurisdiction, as in fact we are living under a military autocracy. The recent execution of the Socialist patriot Ferrer in Spain shows what capitalism will do when it has the power to carry out its program there. The Moyer and Haywood and the Mexican refugee affair now pending shows what capitalism will do in the United States when it has the whip hand. The Fred Warren or Appeal to Reason suit now being tried ought to damn the whole Taft administration if nothing else. Capitalism and good government can not exist in the same country. They are deadly

enemies. The people of this nation are called upon to make their choice between the two—Capitalism or Socialism. While a large majority of the people may not be ready for or do not want Socialism at

the present time, the revolution in industrial affairs and the monopolization of the means of life by a few demonstrates that there will be of necessity a revolution in political affairs. J. M. B.

## Denouncing a Murder.

**A**LL EUROPE IS IN A TURMOIL. Every capital is in tumult. Gigantic meetings are listening to impassioned oratory. Governments are trembling in fear.

All because a man was murdered.

When Francisco Ferrer fell into his grave with his face disfigured by the bullets of a firing squad in Montjuich prison that grave became a platform from which he proclaimed his message to the world.

The first to take up that message and carry it on were the Socialists. Yet the Socialists have never claimed Ferrer. His work was a work of education and enlightenment, and as such could not help but make for Socialism. But the Socialist movement is today the avenue of progress, the voice of the oppressed, the only active enemy of oppression. So it was fitting that the Socialists should be foremost in denouncing the assassination of Ferrer by the agents of Spain's imbecile king.

A generation ago every newspaper in the United States would have seized upon the opportunity to attack the outgrown monarchies of Europe. The halls of congress would have been put at the disposal of those who wished to protest, as they were once thrown open to Robert Owen to tell the story of the beginning of the utopian Socialist movement. Politicians would have vied with one another in their efforts to gain the public ear by the violence of their denunciations of this murder.

Today those papers are silent. Today the working class stands almost alone in voicing the indignation of a people against tyrannical assassination.

Today the President of the United States, instead of proclaiming the power and progress of republican institutions, instead of expressing the traditional hatred of monarchical usurpation, is offering the powerful aid of the United States government to keep another murderous assassin upon the throne of a neighboring nation.

It is not a mere accident that Taft's meeting with Diaz took place at the very moment when the rest of the world was denouncing all that Diaz stands for.

It is not an accident that the great mass of the daily press is silent or only mildly condemnatory of the murder of Ferrer, while their news columns are filled with distortions of the situation in Europe.

The capitalist class of the United States, the great industrial rulers of America, are united by powerful bonds of interest with the tyrants of the older continent. Their affiliations are with czars and emperors and kings and dictators and not with the spirit of republican institutions. Therefore no protest comes from them, and their warmest friendship is for those to whom the government of this country was once supposed to stand in antagonism.

The spirit of liberty and progress lives today only in the working class. It finds its truest expression in the great international Socialist movement.—Daily Socialist, Chicago.

## Reason In an Insane Asylum.

**N**EAR THE VILLAGE of South Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria, in the state of Illinois, is an institution that is known as the Peoria General Hospital. Nearly anywhere else in the United States this hospital would be called an asylum for the incurable insane. In truth, that is what this very institution once was called. Later the name was changed to "The Illinois General Hospital for the Insane," but even this material modification did not satisfy the institution's progressive superintendent, and hence the name now appears on official stationery without the word "insane."

Its name, however, is but one of the commendable things to be found in the Illinois institution. It houses "2,000 of the most violent destructive and dangerous insane in the world," to quote from an official report, and yet there is not an iron bar on the premises, there is not an armed guard within miles and there is no place of imprisonment of any sort in any of the large group of buildings comprising the hospital. Nurses, every one of whom is a woman, have entire physical charge of the inmates. This declaration may be questioned by timid folks, wherefore the writer brings personal testimony in support of the assertion. Having seen, he has nothing to take for granted. Further, this system has now been in force for nearly three years and therefore it has passed beyond the experimental stage. It has been established, if these three years count for aught, that the insane can be handled without force.

Nor is this all. In this remarkable institution the use of narcotics has been done away with, patients are kept constantly in an atmosphere of color particularly suited to their individual cases, consumptives are segregated, epileptics are colonized, the principle of industrial re-education is applied and the motto of "sane surroundings for the insane" has been made the official watchword. As the superintendent of the institution says: "Few of these are new principles. Most of them have been agitated and urged ever since the mind of man turned to the amelioration of the condition of the mentally afflicted." The superintendent takes no credit to himself for originality, insofar as any of these reforms are concerned. But that is not the point. Discovery of a truth is of no value unless the truth is accepted. Wherein this institution for the insane differs from most other similar institutions is that here humanitarianism is being given a chance to demonstrate its value. The important fact is not that violently insane men can be ruled by the will of defenseless sane women, but that there are institutions, or that there is at least one institution, where this knowledge is being practically and effectively utilized.

It required courage to pull down the iron screens and the steel

bars with which this Peoria hospital was once networked; to destroy the Utica cribs, shackles, handcuffs, manacles, balls and chains, leather muffs, mitts, anklets, wristlets, bed saddles and other devices for the restraint of insane patients; to oust all of the masculine nurses, replace them with untrained women and build up an entirely new system in opposition to the old. It required courage, under these new conditions, not alone to face the insane in the superintendent's care, but to face the outside world as well. There were many who thought the keeper required a keeper, and even yet one may hear murmured criticism whenever the system in vogue at the Peoria hospital is under discussion. But we progress. We learn from experience. Yesterday's theory is today's practice. The "insane asylum" is passing. The "hospital" is taking its place. Insane people are people who are mentally ill. Incurable is becoming a word of questionable accuracy for use in describing any material portion of the mentally afflicted. The insane hospitals of the not far distant future will be homes, decorated, furnished and conducted as homes, and the patient will be treated "at home," in an environment so strikingly different from that by which the old-time "lunatic" was surrounded that the latter's reason would be fairly restored by shock were he suddenly plunged into it.

Perhaps some day, when the supply of sympathetic ink in the editorial sanctum is sufficient and other conditions are favorable to a just presentation of the subject, an attempt will be made to explain in more detail how humanitarian principles have been applied in this Illinois institution, but for the present we shall be content to deal with the spirit of the reform, which is explained in the following language of the directing genius:

One-fifth of the insane of Illinois have been entrusted to me—the insane of a population of more than half a million people are my direct concern. Their welfare and well-being are my sole thought. . . . My compensation has been ample and to it has been added the approval and expressed gratitude of thousands of the friends of my patients. They have studied the methods in operation here and have been my most loyal and devoted supporters. We are serving a constituency without as well as within, and if we have in any way lightened the burden of sorrow of the one or have brought a ray of sunshine into the clouded lives of the others, we feel that we have in some degree measured up to the demands of the twentieth century care of the insane.

In that little statement of purpose, in that recognition of the fact that twentieth century methods of care of the insane should be an improvement over nineteenth century methods, or, at worst, an improvement the methods of a dozen or so previous centuries, we have the secret of Dr. George A. Zeller's success as an insanity institution's superintendent.—The Woman's National Daily.

## Current News and Comment.

### It Was Pretty Raw.

One of the statements of Charles R. Crane, which it is alleged led to his withdrawal as minister to China, was as follows:

"Of course, in this development, China will require much foreign material, and in a perfectly friendly and legitimate way Secretary Knox has determined that we shall have our share. It may not always be necessary to repeat the new form of hold-up in which our state department has recently been so successfully engaged in forcing money on China."

Well, that was a little raw. Of course, it was the truth, and it is what

every capitalist knows, but it should not have been blurted right out in plain English. It might interfere with the hold-up.—Chicago Socialist.

### Contract Labor.

There is a law against the importation of laborers under contract. It was passed, it is supposed, at the request of organized labor, in order to "protect" American workingmen against the practically forced importation of foreign workingmen. It was pointed out that such men could be induced to come by the promise of wages which would appear high in their own country with a lower standard of living, but which would be far lower than is re-

quired to procure the necessities of life in the more expensive American market.

The lithographers were out on strike. There were large numbers of idle lithographers throughout the country who were anxious for work provided they were not compelled to act as scabs. Then the Meyercord company imported scab lithographers from Canada. When they were brought into court the attorneys for the government showed a most remarkable indifference in prosecuting the case, and Judge Landis finally decided that the union had been unable to show that there were plenty of men to do the work. This in spite of the fact that recent changes in the methods of producing lithographs had displaced a large number of men.

Consequently the company was acquitted. The principle is thereby established that the contract labor law does not apply when there is a strike.

#### 5,530 Soldiers Hauled Over the Coals Last Year.

The annual report of Brigadier General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the army, which was made public at the war department in Washington, contained a table of statistics showing that during the last fiscal year there was a large increase in the number of trials by general court-martial.

During the year ending June 30th last, the total number of general court-martials was 5,530, or an increase of 1,444 as compared with the previous year. Of forty-three officers tried by general court-martial, thirty-five were convicted and eight acquitted. Of 5,535 enlisted men who were tried during the year, 5,170 were convicted, and 365 were acquitted.

#### To Crush Finnish Autonomy.

Determined to put an end to Finland's independent autonomous government, but weary of paying for the necessary military establishment to keep the country in subjection, the Russian government has served notice of its intention to organize a separate army of Russian soldiers for service among the Finns, to the support of which the Finns must contribute just double their present taxes. The assessment for the current years remains at \$5,200,000. In the future, however, there will be an increase at the rate of \$520,000 annually until a total of \$10,400,000 is reached.

For so poor and small a population, the rate is enormous. What makes the situation most effective, however, is the fact that the army is admittedly to prevent Finnish insurrections. As it is beyond the bounds of possibility that the Finnish diet should approve any such arrangement, it has been put into effect by a ukase instead of by legislative enactment.

No doubt is felt here that the step is the last one, except the actual abolition of autonomous government, toward Finland's reduction to the rank of a mere Russian province.

#### The Working Class Defined in England.

The spectacle of lords, spiritual and temporal, laying down a definition of that much ill-used and foggy phrase, "the working classes," was one of the features of the proceedings on the Housing and Town Planning bill. The Lords' definition, which they introduced into the bill, runs: "The expression 'working classes' throughout the Housing acts shall mean:

"Mechanics, artisans, laborers (and others working for wages), hawkers, costermongers, persons not working for wages, but working at some trade or handicraft without employing others, except members of their own family; persons whose income does not exceed an average of 30s. a week, and such persons as may be residing with them."

#### Railroads Kill and Injure 100,000 Persons in Ten Years.

Trespassing on railroad property has been responsible for the deaths of 47,416 people in the United States in the last ten years. During the same period more than 50,000 trespassers were injured.

The number of people killed while trespassing on railroads has been increasing every year. In 1898 4,063 lost their lives on American railroads, five years later the number was 5,000, and in 1907 the number killed was 5,112—more than fifteen a day. These figures are taken from the annual reports of the interstate commerce commission.

It is not only jobless men and tramps who are killed and injured while trespassing—though thousands of them lose their lives in this way every year—but also workmen, their wives and children, who use railroad tracks as thoroughfares. On the Pennsylvania tracks and adjacent property over 11,000 trespassers were arrested in 1908.

The alarming death roll from trespassing on railroads from 1899 to 1909 was nearly four-fifths of that suffered by the entire Union army in all of the battles of the Civil War.

#### Clerks Demand Twelve Hours.

After the sending of several ultimatums to the employers, which were disregarded, with threats of a general strike the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Association have struck against the East Side Dry Goods Merchants' Association. About 500 clerks quit work in eighty stores, principally in Hester, Ridge, Houston and Stanton streets. The strikers demand a twelve-hour work-day, with an hour off for meals at noon. They made their headquarters at Clinton hall, 151 Clinton street, where strike pickets were appointed. The last ultimatum of the union gave the employers until Friday morning to grant the demands and no word was received from them.

#### Some Noted Traitors.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

Judas Iscariot sold his Saviour for thirty pieces of silver.

Benedict Arnold sold his country for the promise of an officer's commission in the English army.

The modern strike-breaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife his children and his fellow-workmen for an unfulfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country.

A strike-breaker is a traitor to his God, to his country, to his family and to his class.

A real man is never a strike-breaker! Be a man!—Amalgamated Journal.

#### Can't Kill Unionism.

President McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, asking the men of all branches of the steel, iron and tin business to unite in one organization, called forth this comment from an officer of the U. S. Steel Corporation:

"This new move of McArdle's may mean the early disintegration of the Amalgamated association, but out of its ashes, in my opinion, will rise a stronger association, and so I think that the fight against the unions will have to be made over again. You can crush the unions, but you cannot crush the spirit of unionism; at least, that has been my twenty years' experience."

#### Emma Goldman an Outlaw.

All the liberal minded citizens of the City of Brotherly Love are, highly indignant today over the action of President Judge Willson in Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia, when he refused to grant a preliminary injunction to Emma Goldman to restrain the police from interfering with her addresses.

Miss Goldman, being an avowed anarchist, Judge Willson held, could not claim legal protection in advocating the doctrines and sentiments she contemplated. The constitutional right of free speech, the judge said, was subject to limitation and restriction, especially where an effort was made to

make use of it for the destruction of government or persons.

In passing upon the question of Miss Goldman's citizenship, which figured so prominently at the hearing of the suit, the judge advocates the reasoning that the rights of a citizen should be regarded as no higher than that of an alien in attacking the institutions of the country and advocating the abolition of constitutional government, and that there is legal justification for the police in preventing lectures likely to excite disturbances and result in a breach of the peace.

When the mayor and Director Clay three weeks ago prevented Miss Goldman from giving a lecture at Odd Fellows' hall she instituted the injunction proceedings through Henry John Nelson, alleging interference with her fundamental right to free speech.

A number of prominent Socialists here said today that, although they did not agree with Miss Goldman in her proposed remedy for the ills of society, they were determined to assist her in the fight for the right of every individual to express his opinion both upon the public platform and in the press, and it is expected that this case will be carried to a higher court. If justice is not obtained by legal means it is said that free speech meetings will be held any way in open defiance of the police, thus putting the question up to the people themselves.

#### Hatters Win.

Connett & Co., hat manufacturers, with shops in Orange Valley and Newark, have lost their strike to their employes, who, after receiving their weekly benefit today, were informed by National President John A. Moffitt to return to work Monday. This is a complete victory for the strikers after a nine months' struggle. The union label will be restored and union cards be given a few deserters. President Moffitt's good news was received by cheers which could be heard blocks away. It is expected this action of Connett & Co. will be followed by other firms.

#### "Big Bill" Gets Big Pay.

Appreciation of the services of W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes of America, in peacefully adjusting several disputes was shown by the delegates to the recent convention in Toronto, who voted to double his salary.

President Mahon formerly received \$2,500 a year and the convention raised it to \$5,000. The salary of Mr. Mahon now is equal to that paid to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and is higher than that paid to any other labor official in the country outside of the heads of the railroad brotherhoods, who receive \$6,000 a year.

The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Mahon, Detroit; vice president, A. L. Behner, Cleveland; J. J. Thorpe, Pittsburg; A. H. Burr, Salt Lake City; Geo. Keenan, Rochester; E. A. Carter, Chicago; F. Hanley, Chicago, and T. P. Dunn, Winnipeg; recording and corresponding secretary, R. L. Reeves, Pittsburg; treasurer, Rezin Orr, Detroit.

Next year's convention will be held at St. Joseph, Mo.

#### Strikers in Manila Nabbed.

Thirty-six leaders of the striking cigar makers were arrested in Manila, P. I., charged with criminal conspiracy. This action is the result of the unionized cigar makers striking for higher wages after the new tariff law went into effect. Several serious riots have taken place. The complaint on which the leaders were arrested includes a recitation of the alleged blood pact that was signed by the strikers. This was an oath all were required to take stating that if they betrayed the cause their brothers had the right to kill them without responsibility to the authorities.

#### The Company Store in Pennsylvania.

"Charles Gildea, one of the organizers of the United Mine Workers, came across a miner who in the twenty-two years that he has worked for a company at Hazleton has received a pay envelope but twice. In that time he has been in debt to the company every month except the two instances mentioned."

The above squib appeared in the "Toilers' Defense." We believe the story because Mr. Gildea told it. Mr. Gildea is a national organizer for the U. M. W. of A., a Socialist, who not only possesses brains and a good delivery, but plenty of human sympathy. He is a close observer, and when he takes the platform to deliver an address, he enters into the subject he discusses with as much ardor as a mother does for the protection of her child. He is a graduate, not from the college, but from the mines. He knows the aches and pains the poor fellows who are compelled to work in the mine have to bear, and if he enters into a discussion of their wrongs with warmth, it is because the sound of the blast, the scraping of the shovel and the grinding of the coal machine grates upon his ears and reminds him of the misery that is encountered far beneath the sunlit face of mother earth.

While it is somewhat surprising to find a man who has drawn but two pays from a company in so many years, yet the writer of this article was a victim of the pluck-me-store, and for ten or eleven years never saw a cent of the money he earned in the breaker and the mine. Every pay day which came, sometimes after spending thirty days in the mines or the breaker, but oftener after spending thirty-six or forty, there were "three goose eggs presented with the due bill." It is safe to say after all has been enumerated concerning the advantages gained by the miners' union in this region, that there are thousands of poor people who are suffering because of the company stores that still dot the region like cancerous growths. The dockage system is in vogue just as bad where there are no check docking busses as it was previous curses which brings so much misery to the great strikes. It is time for the men who are in the union to wake up and insist upon the abolition of those curses which brings so much misery to their firesides.—Steve McDonald, in Scrantonian.

#### Trying to Murder Truth.

The progress of truth has ever been a bloody one. The powers of ignorance and darkness have always appealed to violence in the effort to maintain their rule.

The Spanish government has added another to the long list of those who have been murdered that the truth might live.

Francisco Ferrer, the one great educator that Spain has ever produced, was shot this morning. He was killed because those who rule Spain feared the schools that he established.

The claim that he was connected with the recent uprisings is farcical. Not that it would have been any disgrace to have struggled to the death against the effort to send the sons of Spain to die in Morocco that dividends might flow into the pockets of a few mine owners. On the contrary, all honor is due to those who freely risked and lost their lives in that protest. But "those that take the sword must perish by the sword" has ever been the maxim of warfare, and those who took up arms against the Spanish tyranny did so with the knowledge that they were risking their lives and with the expectation of meeting death if they failed to attain freedom.

But Ferrer had no part in that battle. His was the life of the scholar, the educator, the teacher. No further proof of this is needed than the distorted stories of his trial which have been sent out by his enemies. Even these admit that he was not permitted to speak in his own defense, was ignorant of the charges against him until the hour of his trial, was not allowed to introduce any evidence in his own defense, and that, finally, in spite of all this injustice, at least one of the very tools who had been selected to conduct this farcical trial refused to bring in a verdict of guilty and resigned rather than share the guilt of his murder.



His only crime was that he established schools that taught the truth to the working class of Spain.

The whole system of exploitation and tyranny in Spain rests upon the fact that sixty-eight per cent of the population can neither read nor write. To keep the workers in ignorance is the principal object of the present so-called systems of speculation.

Ferrer dared to teach the truths of modern science, the facts of modern life, the real conditions of modern society. "The common people heard him gladly." They flocked to his schools, and these grew in number and in influence.

The Spanish government saw these things and trembled. It saw an opportunity in the midst of the murderous reaction that now prevails to obtain his life.

They took that life.

They did not kill the truths he taught. They did not stifle the hunger for knowledge he aroused. They did not still the rebellion against tyranny that sprang into existence behind the spread of education.

On the contrary, his death is sending a protest and rebellion throughout the civilized world.

It is bringing new recruits to the army that is fighting ignorance and tyranny and exploitation. It is nerving anew the arms that strike for liberty and transforming quiet, studious scholars into militant fighters for freedom.

The shots that carried death to Ferrer are resounding in every capital in Europe tonight. Their echoes are tolling the knell of the system that fired them.—Daily Socialist.

**Political League Members Locked Up During President's Stay.**

Half a dozen prominent Socialists, members of the Political Refugees' Defense League, were locked up by government secret service men and held in jail until Taft left San Antonio, Texas.

The first information families and friends of these men had that they

were locked up came when they failed to reach their homes. An investigation followed and they were found lodged in cells. A committee of the Defense League called at the newspaper offices and the papers discovered the whereabouts of the prisoners. Mother Jones, the famous agitator and friend of the western miners, who has been here, disappeared, and her friends assert that she, too, was either locked up at the request of the secret service men or asked to leave town.

The Political Refugees' Defense League has been very active in espousing the cause of Mexicans arrested for spreading revolutionary propaganda during the troubles a year ago. A monster meeting was held here in an effort to secure the liberty of some of these men.

**Equal Suffrage Movement Needs "Gideonites."**

We are constantly being told that the women's suffrage movement is on the decline. We do not believe it. No doubt the respectables of both sexes are being driven off in flocks, and a good job, too. They are never any good during the fight, and they can be relied on as camp-followers after the victory; they follow success as sheep follow a shepherd. For our part, if we were responsible for the women's movement, we would drive off even more of them. Not a respectable soul should be left in the ranks; a Gideon's handful would do for us. There are signs that the leading suffragettes are of somewhat this view. Miss Christable Pankhurst, in Votes for Women, writes: "There have been revolutions in this country before; there will be another unless the rights of citizenship are given to women. . . . Let it not be thought that because those who have to be reckoned with are women the situation is not most grave! . . . Honor and liberty must be deferred, no matter though social order and harmony be for a time destroyed." That is the talk, if followed by deeds. True, it is desperate, but revolutions are not made in cold blood. The women will win if they only will die rather than not.—New Age, London, England.



**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Information regarding Mr. Francis Krucky (or Kruckytown), coming to this country in the early sixties; supposed to own or work in a coal mine. His native country is Bohemia, Austria. Any one of the old-time miners knowing anything about him where he lived or lives, please inform the undersigned and help him in the search. Address, Frank Krucky, 1343 So. D street, Tacoma, Washington.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Information concerning George Brady (also known as Handsome), who spent many years in Montana and in British Columbia. Relatives would be most grateful for any information concerning him. Address

NEIL J. FERRY,

National Board Member W. M. W. of A., Dis. 7, McAdoo, Pa

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of the friends and relatives of Patrick Lang, a miner, who was killed at Colton, California, October 16th, 1909. Anyone knowing anything concerning the address of any of his relatives will confer a favor by communicating with William H. Time, Box 485, Brawley, California.

**REFUSED TO WORK ON SUNDAY.**

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 22, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The officers of Trinidad M. U. has requested that a communication be sent to you to be published in the magazine against the Cedar Hill Coal & Coke Company.

There is one of our members by the name of Tony Rogers, who has worked for this company for over three years and has been faithful to the organization during this time, so he was requested on the 10th to go to work, and that day being Sunday, he refused, so he was told by the superintendent that if he refused to work another Sunday he could go and get his time. So on Tuesday, Rogers went up to work and he was told to go and get his time. The reason that he was fired was because he would not work on Sunday. The reason Rogers refused to go to work on Sunday was because the men are only supposed to work eight hours and get paid for ten on Sundays, and the said company had requested Rogers to work the ten hours, which he refused to do. We wish to have Rogers' name signed to this communication. I remain yours and brother,

TONY ROGERS.

**LETTER FROM CALUMET, S. D.**

Calumet, S. D., Oct. 18, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Copper Mountain Miners and Smelters' Union No. 21 of W. F. M. is located about ten miles from Hill City, South Dakota. Local No. 21 was organized by Brother James Kirwan on August 27th, 1909, and since its birth has made rapid progress. Nearly every man employed here is in the ranks and new members being taken in every meeting night. Brother Henry Poole presides and is one of the best.

While conditions are not quite up to standard of W. F. M., we find the management inclined to be very fair and considerate and have hopes that in a short time Calumet Camp will be the ideal mining camp of Black Hills. We invite you when in South Dakota to visit the camp and Local No. 21.

Brothers, this local is in receipt of a communication from Los Angeles

in regard to the Ryan defense fund, and I have received personal letters from members of the committee asking that I do what I can in behalf of Albert Ryan, one of our brothers who has met with hard luck and needs our assistance. You are all enlightened as to the circumstances and I should like to have some opinions through the Magazine. In my experience in various locals of W. F. M. I have always found the organization as a whole conforming to the laws of the United States and of the district. The W. F. M. or its locals can not control the personal actions of its members and it is my opinion that should any of them break the law that they be punished in the same manner as any other citizen. I do not think he should receive any more or less punishment for the fact he is a member of the W. F. M. There are numerous cases one can cite where men have broken the laws, and as one, I mention H. K. Thaw's case. Brothers, the same law that put Thaw in an insane asylum for the killing of Stanford White is the same law that must decide the fate of Brother Ryan. "Under the eyes of the law all men are equal." Perhaps they are, but under the present system it is necessary to convince a judge and jury that the above quotation is a fact, and in this "nothing for nothing age" it takes plenty of the coin to convince. When Thaw was on trial his friends gave him support, but those friends are not the friends of Albert Ryan, consequently they won't support him. Now, who are Ryan's friends? What has Albert Ryan done for the cause of labor? Find the answer to these and you will agree with me that whether we are or not, every member of organized labor, and especially of the W. F. M., should be his friends and rally to his support in his hour of need. Some contend that to support him would be in defiance of the law, but I say no. Simply trying to make the saying that all men are equal in the eyes of the law an established fact. I hope to hear some of the brothers' ideas on the case and for my part will do all in my power for Brother Ryan. Fraternally,

R. E. A. GRADY.

**MOYER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 17, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Our worthy chief, President Charles Moyer, was with us at our regular meeting on Wednesday, October 13th, and spoke to a crowded meeting. He told us in detail all about the gigantic victory that the W. F. M. had won in Butte, over the Amalgamated and its hirelings, and also how splendidly our organization was forging ahead at all points, and I'll wager that every member present will be a better and stronger union man than before for listening to such an educational and enlightening speech. You will head of good results from this visit to British Columbia of our president. Yours for Industrial Emancipation,

WALTER E. HADDEN,  
Secretary No. 180.

**AN OPEN LETTER AND AN APPEAL.**

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1909

To Hon. George C. Hitchcock, Judge Circuit Court, City of St. Louis.

Sir:—Permit me to acknowledge receipt of copy of the following "Restraining Order," issued by you against the undersigned and against eighty (80) other members of the United Garment Workers, including the officers of our several local unions, and the officers and delegates of our Garment Workers' District Council.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.

In the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis—December Term, 1909  
Marx & Haas Clothing Co., a Corporation, Plaintiff,

VS.

Union Local No. 26, of the United Garment Workers of America, et al.,  
defendants.

Room No. 9



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### RESTRAINING ORDER.

This cause came on to be heard before the Hon. George C. Hitchcock, presiding over Division No. 9, of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, upon the motion to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued against them, heretofore issued against the defendants, and after hearing testimony, argument, and upon consideration, it appearing that the plaintiff, upon the facts stated in the petition, is entitled to the relief prayed for, it is ordered that a temporary injunction be granted herein enjoining the following defendants: C. T. Britzwein, Otto Kammerer, W. C. Goojin, Jack Kelly, Amanda Bruder, Fannie Sellins, Kate Simons, Alice Kans, Jacob Perlutsky, Louis Rodman, Louis Maltz, A. Powers, Lettie Buffa, Verne Piercy, Bary Canto, Francis Cento, Anna Auquarra, Minnie Auquarra, Tessie Brennan, H. Schlom, S. Lieberman, Morris Kessler, D. Furman, Leon Markovitz, M. Druzinsky, James Condon, J. Cleanor, F. Diederich, M. Frank, Wm. Gutweiller, E. Huber, Chris. Kelley, Val. Kelley, C. W. Miller, George Philbert, Joe Reis, Martin Siegers, M. Valsek, H. Voss, Frank Huckles, Charles Meyer, P. H. Welty, Joe Zykon, Lottie Rosenbaum, Mary Banks, Sophia Mormholtz, Laura Garrison, Maggie Meara, Kate Hurley, Viola Mantz, Morris Pierman, Harry Salachinsky, Otto Rudy, H. Feldman, B. Kettering, Jacob Wolf, Ed. Timken, Oscar Mueller, Karl Klaus, C. J. Moeller, Nick Toenes, Harry Siegers, Edwin Burge, John Holman, Gerald Shea, Rudolph Otto, Arthur Braun, George Gunther, Fred Tubre, Paul Knudsen, Charles Mueller, Emil Bitters, Joe Siegers, Wm. Thoenes, A. E. Norris, M. Derner, Abe Rifkin, George Neufeld, Wm. Fiddler, Human Feldman, Rob. Beger, from interfering with the plaintiff's business by picketing or patrolling the sidewalks or streets in front of or in the vicinity of the premises occupied by plaintiff located at the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Washington avenue, and on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of preventing any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or continuing in it; or by obstructing or interfering with such persons or any others in entering or leaving the plaintiff's said premises, or intimidating by threats or otherwise, any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or continuing in it; or by any scheme or conspiracy among themselves or with others organized for the purpose of annoying, hindering, interfering with or preventing any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or from continuing therein, until further order of this court, upon the plaintiff filing with the clerk a bond in the sum of two thousand five hundred (\$2,500) dollars, with approved surety thereon.

It is further ordered by the court that this cause may be reopened upon giving twelve (12) hours' notice in advance of such intention to do so, by the plaintiff to the defendants, for the purpose of submitting further proof and praying and obtaining further injunctive relief against any other defendant herein not now enjoined, and for the purpose of amending the petition by making a party to this proceeding some other person who may come within the purview of this injunction, upon the facts so shown.

It is further ordered that a copy of this copy, certified under the hand of the clerk and seal of this court, be served upon each of the defendants restrained thereby.

Dated this 16th day of October, A. D. 1909.

Judge of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, Division No. 9.

This injunction is one of the characteristic one man "enactments" so frequently used as weapons against the unions when involved in differences with the employers of labor. By this judge-made law process members of organized labor are deprived of their constitutional rights and liberties; the unions prevented from continuing their work for the economic, intellectual and social uplifting of the wage workers; the entire labor movement is to be paralyzed.

Whether you are aware of these facts, I am not in a position to say. I can assure you, however, that such are the honest opinions of practically every man and woman connected, or in sympathy with, the labor movement.

During the hearing of the case, our attorney was interrupted by one of the plaintiff's lawyers with a significant remark, something like this:

"We are not discussing theories now, we are dealing with a practical question!"

No doubt, the gentleman knew what he was talking about. The practical question with him and the petitioning corporation was to secure the "restraining order" against the officers and leading members of the local Garment Workers' Unions.

And they secured it, too!

They secured it, much to the surprise of the fair-minded people present during the hearing.

I am now enjoined from doing a number of things which I have not even been accused of doing. You practically convicted me, not because I have done wrong, but on the supposition that I might do wrong in the future.

You enjoined me from exercising my constitutional rights as a citizen. Am I to be deprived of the right to remind fellow members of my organization of their duties? Am I to be prevented from walking up and down Washington avenue or Market street, two of the main public thoroughfares? Am I to be stamped as a criminal for using my constitutional rights to assist with all lawful means in the work of improving labor's conditions?

If the injunction issued against the undersigned is justified—and you must certainly think it is!—we may some day be enjoined from leaving our homes, because some wealthy corporation may inform Hon. Hitchcock or some other judge, that we might frighten away their strike-breakers the moment we were permitted to leave our residences.

As organized wage workers we are also conscious of our rights and duties as citizens, and we begin to doubt very seriously the right of one man to "enact" his own laws, according to his notions, inclinations or prejudice, and by such action nullify our constitutional rights and disregard the laws enacted by the duly elected legislative bodies. Yours for the just cause of union labor,

OTTO KAEMMERER,

President Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis

To Organized Labor of St. Louis and Elsewhere.

St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1909

Greeting:

Nearly one thousand of our members, formerly employed by Marx & Haas, have been forced into a fight for the right of organization. During the last five weeks every effort has been made to break our ranks, but in vain. Detective agencies and eastern strike-breaker bureaus were engaged and an army of "questionable characters" were let loose on our members. Our locked-out sisters and brothers remained firm.

The latest attempt to spread fear and demoralization among our people,

and thus assist the firm in accomplishing its purpose, was made last Saturday, when Judge Hitchcock of the Circuit Court issued an injunction against eighty-one of our most active members, including practically all of our local union officers.

Fellow unionists, everywhere, this is your battle as well as ours. We appeal to you to come to our support, morally and financially. Act without delay!

Show by your acts of solidarity that the trade union movement will live, grow and prosper, in spite of all the dishonorable warfare of our opponents and enemies.

The United Garment Workers of St. Louis will never forget any moral or financial aid you may give at this critical moment in the history of our local movement.

Today it is our organization that is attacked. Tomorrow it may be yours. Tomorrow you may need our help, and we assure you that it will be cheerfully given.

Union men and women, everywhere, rally to the support of the St. Louis Garment Workers' Unions!

Their victory is your victory!

Fraternally yours,

OTTO KAEMMERER,

President Garment Workers' District Council of St. Louis, Mo.

### LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

Trail, B. C., Oct. 16, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Trail Mill and Smelters' Union No. 105, W. F. M., a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Brother J. A. McKinnon, president of District No. 6, W. F. M., for the valuable and efficient services rendered in behalf of this union, resulting in great good to us, and in many, many ways building up and making the union stronger. This resolution was ordered sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

FRED D. HARDY, Secretary,

Trail Mill and Smelters' Union No. 105.



### THE PROPER TEACHING OF HISTORY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS A MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN TRAINING THE FUTURE CITIZEN.

(A paper read before the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute, October 15, 1909, by Henry Stuart of Newcastle, B. C., Canada, Principal of Douglstown Superior School.)

In emphasizing the great importance of the proper teaching of history, both as a separate study and as correlated with geography, I do not attempt to minimize or in any way detract from the value of other subjects of the curriculum. Arithmetic, algebra and bookkeeping, manual training, physics, chemistry and agriculture each provide good training for the mind and furnish the student with knowledge of the greatest value in his after life. The work of geometry and logic in developing and strengthening the reasoning faculty cannot be overestimated. The humanizing effect of botanical study, which, by showing the intimate relationship between animal and vegetable life, prepares the mind for the early and permanent absorption of the main principles of the theory of evolution, is an irresistible recommendation for that branch of education. That physiology and hygiene must be taught goes without saying, and so with English grammar, composition and cognate studies. The acquisition of Latin, in order to more thoroughly understand our own tongue, is useful if the pupil has the time to spare; and the learning of some foreign language such as the richly endowed speech of France or Germany and the commercially profitable one of Spain, is highly desirable. But to lay in the student's mind the foundation of good citizenship and to adequately equip him or her for the proper discharge of political duties and the satisfactory solution of urgently pressing problems of a social, industrial and moral nature, the student must be well grounded in the history, past and present, of his own country and also have an intelligent knowledge of the great historical crises in the other important countries of the world. The success with which we are to develop our national resources and mould our national destiny depends more than upon anything else upon the value of the education which our boys and girls receive in the public schools, and especially upon the carefulness with which they are trained in history.

When a child comes to school, at five or six years of age, he already knows a certain amount of history, quite enough to serve as a foundation for future instruction. He knows much about himself and his own family and a great deal about his neighbors. Taking what the child already knows as a starting point, the teacher should take up the outlines of the history of the village. The pupil should be required to give in his own words, correctly and nicely, a description of his native place at the present time. He should then, by any means available, be led to discover facts concerning the earlier settlers and the aborigines and their present day representatives, if any. The manners and customs of the people at different periods should be discussed until the pupils intelligently understand them. In like manner, but more briefly, the neighboring villages should be treated.

When the pupil has had time to assimilate this instruction, the political institutions of the community should be considered, the school meeting coming first. Here is an excellent opportunity to initiate the child into the mysteries of representative government. The whole body of rate-payers are the fountain of authority. They, at their annual meeting, determine the amount of money to be raised by taxation. They elect a central committee

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of three—the trustees—to hold office for a definite period, and an auditor to see that the money is properly handled. The trustees appoint their own secretary, who does business for them and is directly responsible to them. In towns trustees are generally appointed, partly by the municipal government, and partly by the provincial government. If the children are thoroughly taught the system of district self government, they will, later on, experience no difficulty in understanding the principles of municipal, provincial and, finally, national government.

After the village has been properly discussed take up the county, teaching municipal government. Then consider the province, dealing with the origin, peculiar characteristics and other important facts concerning its different nationalities, laws, systems of taxation, etc. Deal in same way with the Dominion; then, briefly, with the British Isles.

Side by side with the teaching of the history the geography of the different sections should be taught, as the topography of a district has much to do with determining the character of its people.

There are many passages in the prescribed readers which are suitable for lessons in Hebrew history. These should be utilized for that purpose, because to the Hebrews we owe more than to any other people, the Greeks and Romans not excepted.

After this preparatory oral course, which will take about four years, the pupil is ready for the text book. And this is a critical period in the life of the youthful student. Very much depends upon the way in which he is allowed to use the text. Learning to recite the text by rote or merely memorizing names and dates is not studying history.

Although each recent change in our history texts has been an improvement, and the present texts are the best we have ever had, much of what they contain is necessarily so condensed that, unless the teacher, by explanations and additions, clothes many parts in a new dress and breathes into them the breath of life, the subject will be dry and uninteresting to the average pupil. History can be made intensely interesting to most pupils if the teacher knows his subject well and is himself interested in what he is trying to teach. Otherwise the history hour will be largely wasted.

The purpose of history is, or should be, to teach the rising generation to avoid the mistakes of their ancestors, and so be able to substantially improve the social, moral, industrial and political system handed down to them by their immediate progenitors. To this end, great care should be taken by the teacher to see that the pupil thoroughly understands the real condition of the common people in each period and sees the difference between them and their predecessors, on the one hand, and between them and ourselves on the other. British history is admirably adapted for this kind of teaching. The instructor can trace the development of Britain's inhabitants up from the time of the Stone Age, when our ancestors were savages of the North American Indian type; through the barbarism immediately preceding the Roman occupation, to the introduction of Roman civilization, which was followed closely by Christianity. The tribal system and the grim Druidical religion of the Celts; the strength, discipline and superior refinement of their Italian conquerors; and the merciless warfare with the English invaders, form extremely fascinating topics of study. The distinguishing characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon immigrants—their fierce religion, their riotous habits, practical disposition, trial by ordeal, and other absurd customs, all accompanied, however, by an intense love of liberty and well-developed democratic principles of government which, in spite of the then practice of slavery, and the subsequent enslavement of the masses under the feudal system, finally gave the common people the feeling that they are the natural equals of any class—afford the teacher a fine opportunity of instilling into his pupils an ardent love of freedom, hatred of oppression, and desire to carry on the work of progress until every man and woman of the British race, and of the whole human family, has been guaranteed by law and custom an absolute equality of opportunity—an equality which is still, in far too many cases, a theory only—not an accomplished fact.

The overthrow of the old English system of land tenure by which the majority of the citizens held their land as freehold, which they were able to dispose of as they saw fit, and its replacement in the reign of William the Conqueror by the Feudal system, affords an opportunity for the teacher to contrast the old system with the Feudal and with the Celtic custom of each clan holding the land in common—a custom which survived in Ireland for centuries and in Scotland until the fateful battle of Culloden in 1746.

The resurrection of representative government, overthrown by the Normans in 1066, and partially restored by Simon de Montfort in 1265, is a most interesting and useful study. The growth of the Commons can be traced gradually through the reigns of the Plantagenets till its temporary overthrow by Edward IV., and its reestablishment in 1689, for the benefit of the upper portion of the middle class, the whole middle class becoming finally enfranchised by the Reform Bill of 1832.

The most interesting topic of all is the rise of the lower classes. Up to about 1085 chattel slaves, they became under the Feudal system serfs, liable to be bought and sold with the land, but not off it. Exigencies of the Hundred Years War, enabled many serfs to buy their freedom, but the effect of this concession was neutralized by the infamous Statute of Laborers in 1348, which forbade the free laborer (as in Mexico today) to ask higher wages or leave his parish in search of work, and empowered landowners to seize idle men and make them work for the wages set by the parliament, composed of these same land owners or others of their class. The first rising of the laborers took place in 1381, when their leaders, Wat Tyler, Jack Straw and Rev. John Ball, boldly demanded the abolition of serfdom and lost their lives for their pains, suffering vicariously, however, for their comrades, and by their death, undermining the foundations of the hated Feudal system. Then, in 1450, comes the rising of Jack Cade and his fellow workmen, demanding free elections, and resulting in defeat and death for the leaders, but still a great gain for popular freedom. Then for hundreds of years the working class seemed quiescent and hopeless, but finally concessions were wrung from the rulers and, beginning with the reign of George IV., in 1820, the Statute of Laborers and many other anti-Labor laws, were repealed; workmen were finally allowed to organize themselves into unions; the Reform bills of 1865 and 1884 and the County Councils Act of 1888 gave them some share in the government, the reversal of the Taff-Vale decision against Trade Unions in 1906 gave the unions further legal standing; and the condition of the laborer was still more improved by the Old Age Pensions Act of 1909 and minor enactments.

In considering the religious upheavals and persecutions, the pupil should be led to see that, through all the centuries of religious strife, of bloody wars waged in the name of the Prince of Peace, of inhuman betrayals and fiendish tortures, Religious Liberty, in the British and many other dominions, has slowly emerged from the depths of the ocean of popular discontent, and now men are allowed to worship as their consciences dictate.

Concurrently with the gradual enfranchisement of the small land owners and better-paid workers, goes the decay of the rule of the great land owners represented by the House of Lords, the present political developments in Britain presaging an Alliance of the middle class capitalists (Bourgeoisie) and the wage-working class (Proletariat) to wipe the House of Lords out of existence.

In studying British history, such important chapters of the contemporary history of other nations as the rising of the Gallic peasantry of France against their Frankish masters in the war of The Jacquerie in 1358; the French Revolution of 1789; the European revolutions of 1848; the Russian Revolution of 1904, still going on; the revolutions of 1908-1909 which resulted in the establishment of representative government in Turkey and Persia; and that which is peacefully transforming China into a new and formidable

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competitor of the western nations, should be referred to and given their proper place in the story of human progress.

Similarly should Dr. Hays' excellent little text on Canadian history be dealt with, special emphasis being placed upon the struggle of the common people against the Family Compact for equal political rights and the partial success of the popular side when Responsible Government (so-called) was obtained in 1848, leaving, however, the masses still handicapped by being required until 1896 to possess so much property in order to vote for members of parliament, and, to this day, in order to be eligible as candidates for city, town and county councils. In noting the progress of settlement in Canada's vacant lands, the pupils' mind should be directed to the possible dangers of the intermingling of races of different colors and of the risks Canada should assume if she should sever her connection too soon with the rest of the Empire.

In the history of both Britain and Canada the educative value of the work of the best authors should not be overlooked. English literature is among the richest in the world.

In teaching geography, the pupils' attention should be directed to any marked difference between the laws and customs of his own country and those of the country which is being discussed. For instance: In New Zealand and Australia, all the railways, telegraphs and tele-phones are publicly owned, education is free and compulsory, the old have pensions guaranteed, and women have the ballot. In Russia, the original home of the Dookhoborts, who by their communistic system of co-operative industry have become the richest agricultural settlement in Canada, the land of the peasantry is held in common as anciently in Ireland and Scotland. In Switzerland, they have Direct Legislation by the Initiative and Referendum. This means that no act of the Legislature of that country becomes law until the electors have had a chance to demand its submission to a popular vote (referendum) which, if taken, settles the question; and that the same proportion of the voters as is required to secure a referendum may prepare a law of their own and have it submitted to a general vote (initiative.) In Belgium they have Proportional Representation, whereby each political party is represented in parliament in the same proportion as its vote received stands to the total vote polled. For instance, a party securing 5, 10, 20 or 30 per cent of the popular vote elects 5, 10, 20 or 30 per cent of the members of parliament, whereas in Canada such a minority party might not elect any representatives. In Finland, women have not only the ballot on equal terms with the men, but also the right, exercised by a large number, of running for, and, if elected, taking their seats in parliament. In Austria, every registered voter must vote, under penalty if he neglect or refuse to exercise his franchise. In South Africa, where the non-white races are not allowed by law to vote, and in the United States of America, where they are practically prevented by custom from taking part in elections, the foundation is being laid for future storms that may wreck those bodies politic. In Latin America the so-called Republics, of which men like Porfirio Diaz may be life-long dictators, are no improvement on the monarchies of Latin Europe, showing that a change of name does not necessarily imply a change in character.

The teacher should familiarize his pupils with the basic principles of, and fundamental differences between, all the different political parties seeking the support of the electorate. He can do this without inflicting upon his charges his own personal views and predilections. He should place the facts within the pupils' reach, leaving them to draw their own conclusions.

Thus, by skilfully leading the student to discover what kind of people he sprang from, by what steps his ancestors slowly and painfully ascended the scale of intelligence and civilization, and how other great peoples have dealt with similar problems, the teacher can develop in his pupil that quality of true patriotism which will enable him when grown to do his part in bringing about the early realization in our national life of the inspired visions of the generally despised and rejected prophets who have endeavored in the past and are, in this and many other lands today, endeavoring to lead the plain common people—the heart and the sinew but, alas! not yet the dominating brain of the nation—to a higher, nobler and happier standard of existence than has ever yet been reached.

### RIP, ROBERT AND HENDRICK AND 1909.

(By Poultney Bigelow, in The Independent.)

Rip Van Winkle was taking his ghostly walk about the base of the Catskills last week. The moon speckled the broad Hudson like a vast spangled stretch of blue silk—a mile wide at my window. Now and then he whistled for "Schneider"—that is his dog. At length the whistle was answered—Rip in surprise strolled toward the unexpected sound—but stopped suddenly at sight of another moonlight shade—obviously a mariner of bygone times.

"My name is Hudson—Hendrick Hudson"—said the stranger, "and I've come to look at my river."

"Ah! I've heard of you before," said the polite Rip. "Glad to know you. Have a drink?"

The ghostly flask was passed, after which Hendrick stooped to the edge of the river, filled his broad felt hat with water and was about to slake the thirst of nature, when Rip seized him and with frightened look: "Don't drink of that—it's full of disease germs!"

"Nonsense!" said the simple navigator. "When I sailed up here in the 'Half Moon' all these upper reaches were like mountain lakes filled with the sweetest water. What has happened to this water?"

"That water would be just as sweet today," answered Rip, "but it is now the habit of our people to pour the sewage directly into the river so that now not only do we not drink it—we have almost ceased to bathe in it."

Hendrick shook his head and was going to say something about clean Dutchmen and dirty Americans when a third ghostly party interrupted their talk.

"Pardon me," said the newcomer, "my name is Fulton, Robert Fulton. I have been here before, and yet somehow I feel as though things had been changed. I am looking for the home of my old captain of the 'Clermont'—Brink was his name."

Rip welcomed Fulton from the same flask that had cheered Hudson—then pointing to a knoll close to the Malden dock:

"There is the place—there lived Brink and his wife and there the 'Clermont' rested after her first glorious day's run."

"Then," said Fulton, pointing across the river, "there is the home of Chancellor Livingstone, where he and Captain Brink and myself discussed the building of the 'Clermont.' But what is that monstrous ugly building that I see on the river bank?"

"That," answered Rip, "is one of the many ice houses that are filled during the winter with cakes of frozen sewage."

"And who consumes this stuff?" asked the innocent Fulton.

"The people of New York drink it by way of refreshment."

"But don't they have typhoid fever," asked the puzzled shade

"Plenty of it," answered the practical Rip. "They like it in New York—it helps business—it's good for the undertakers, the doctors and the bartenders!"

Hendrick Hudson showed signs of impatience, and calling Rip's attention to some fishing nets hung up at the lower end of the Malden dock, said drily:

"Does sewage help business for these fishermen?"

"That's so," said Rip, "but then there are so few of them left that we don't bother about them. We don't get any more salmon here and the shad is scarce and bad and the river is now so filthy that a fisherman can spend half his time cleaning his nets."

"In my day," said Robert Fulton, "this river was a sportsman's paradise—water clear and clean as an Adirondack lake; most luscious shad, cheap and abundant—and now!"

"Now," said Rip, "our politicians are building the longest, biggest and costliest aqueduct of the whole world in order to bring water into New York—it will cost about as much as the work on the Panama Canal."

"But," queried Hudson, "why not stop sewerage into my beautiful river—then lay iron pipes and pump pure water forever and ever and as much as you want?"

"Yes, we thought of that," answered Rip, "but that's too simple for us—much too easy. Besides there would not be enough money to go around among our politicians. Just a hundred miles of iron pipe in the bottom of the river and a few pumps may appeal to the old-fashioned people and foreigners, but we Americans want to beat the record in the spending line and we mean to have the costliest aqueduct on earth."

"Will the supply be adequate when the costliest of aqueducts shall have been finished?"

"No," said Rip, pleasantly—"and besides it will desiccate every stream in my Catskills as though mopped up with blotting paper, we shall have more typhoid in this region than we have even now—but we don't care—we are going to have the costliest aqueduct on earth and also the costliest Hudson-Fulton celebration—"

"Costliest what?" exclaimed Hudson and Fulton in a breath.

"Haven't you heard," said Rip, "we're going to spend a barrel of money along this river, all in honor of your great discoveries. I supposed you had come to the celebration!"

The two ghosts rubbed their noses and said nothing.

"Don't you both feel mighty proud and happy," asked the now perplexed Rip Van Winkle.

"Don't think us rude," answered the shades in one breath. "We appreciate your good intentions, but we are a little old-fashioned and should feel a little out of place amid all the glare and noise that is projected in our honor!"

"Well, but how else could we celebrate a great national festival," asked Rip.

"We had hoped," answered the shades, "that you would have let us see our beloved river more beautiful if possible than when we knew it. Instead of that you offer me the smell of a national sewer. We look for a river with charming banks from which thousands disport themselves in swimming or in pleasure boats—but no bathing houses do I see and very few pleasure craft. Instead of this I see the whole population turning into sewage into what was intended as a God-like reservoir."

"But do not European cities do the same?" asked Rip.

"Certainly not," came the thundering answer: "London drinks the upper Thames; Paris drinks the upper Seine; Berlin drinks the upper Spree—these are the three greatest cities of the Old World and they do not make a sewer of their water supply!"

"But what can we do then to please you—how celebrate the Hudson-Fulton anniversary?"

"Do!" answered the shades. "Stop wasting money on noise and ephemeral theatrical display. Build us a monument worthy of a civilized and Christian nation. Build a dozen bridges across the river and thus relieve the congestion of population in New York. Then stop poisoning the Hudson. Pump your sewage out to where it belongs—not into your rivers, but out upon the great sandy wastes of Long Island. Thus you will banish fever; you will give your people clean water to drink; you will restore prosperity to the fishermen; you will add to the food supply of the people; you will once more make it safe to swim in the river; ice will no longer be a menace to health and all business will improve under the magic of healthy conditions."

"When our river shall have been cleaned then let us meet again—here on the old Malden dock."

"Until then—farewell!"

As Hendrick Hudson disappeared with Robert Fulton, Rip whistled again and this time "Schneider" came and with him he mused over what he had heard.

He took another pull at his flask.

"Maybe they're right, but I don't see why they don't like this river as it is. They're not patriotic; that's what's the matter with them."

#### POLICE CRUELTY.

(Woman's National Daily.)

Not long ago, in a certain city of central United States, a young man was arrested. It was recorded on the police books that he was a "suspect." Inquiry developed that he was suspected of being a burglar who had shot a detective. The young man, however, did not know this. He was locked up in a cell. No one was permitted to communicate with him, and he was not permitted to send word of his condition to outsiders. This was the first step in the administration of the famous police "third degree."

Now, theoretically, this young man was entitled to a public trial at which he should be confronted by the witnesses against him and at which he should be privileged to introduce witnesses in his own behalf. After his arrest, he was presumably to be permitted to consult with friends or attorneys regarding the plan of his defense. Police activities should, theoretically, have been confined to a search for evidence in support of the opinion that the prisoner was a murderer. The accused man was specifically protected by the law from being required to testify against himself.

So much for the theory. What were the facts? The young man was permitted to lie in jail undisturbed for a day. Then he was told that the chief of police "wanted to see him." He was taken to the chief's office. He was asked innumerable questions, to all of which he made answers. These questions and answers were taken down by a shorthand reporter. The chief worked with the prisoner for several hours, but could not induce him to confess that he was a murderer. At length the chief began to wither under the strain. Then an assistant took up the examination. He was no more successful, and so the victim was turned over to another member of the police department. The examination, if such it may be called, continued without interruption for ninety-four hours. By this time every person who had any knowledge of the case had been worn out trying to induce the youth to give incriminating evidence against himself, and all had failed. At 3 o'clock in the morning the man who was then conducting the "sweating" told the prisoner that he might take a nap. He was allowed to sleep thirty minutes; then the "sweating" was resumed. It continued for most of the day, the police

finally temporarily abandoning the effort to make the man admit that he was a murderer.

At the end of the ordeal a newspaper found opportunity to interview the suspect. His statement shows the possibility of inducing a man to say almost anything that his tormentors desire to have him say. "I can hear everything they say to me," the prisoner exclaimed, "but I am dreaming all the time. While they were questioning me I could see a feather bed with soft pillows and a warm blanket. I was trying to get to that bed but something was holding me back. When I looked at the long table in the chief's office it would turn into all sorts of things. Once it was a river bank lined with soft grass. I was trying to lie down there under a big tree, but I could not move."

With regard to the thirty-minute nap that he was permitted to take, the prisoner gave an explanation that indicates this was merely another chapter in the "sweating" process. "That nap they let me have," he said, "was the worst torture yet. It was just sleep enough to make me want more. I would rather have been killed than have been awakened when that half hour was up."

There is certainly no warrant in law for subjecting a man who is suspected of crime to any such torture as this. Will anyone argue that there is any other legitimate excuse for it? Can it be justified? Most assuredly not. But this case is not an exception. The practice is common. Thousands of men are similarly "sweated" every month of the year. Why? Because the police desire to "make a record of convictions." An unconcerned public permits its police to profit through crime.

#### DEBS ON THE COURTS.

The trusts and corporations furnish the campaign funds with which the president is elected, the president appoints the supreme court, and the supreme court safeguards the trusts and corporations. This is the magic circle of government of the people, by the supreme court for the trusts and corporations.

The arch enemy of the people is the supreme court of the United States. Each of its nine members is a skilfully trained and highly successful corporation attorney, and each secured his appointment through the influence of corporate wealth. This court of last resort, with powers greater than any other court on earth, is the citadel of capitalism, behind which are entrenched the powers that rob labor, corrupt politics, and enslave and degrade the people.

The power of the supreme court is absolute. From its decision there is no appeal—except revolution. The United States is governed by this court, consisting of nine solemn-looking corporation judges, who have greater power than any other court on earth. This court nullifies an act of congress at will and substitutes an arbitrary decision of its own, which has all the force and binding effect of a statutory enactment. Congress has become a useless appendage; the supreme court is the legislative as well as the judicial power that rules the nation. This court is maintained by the people, but is not elected by the people, nor responsible to the people.

Capitalism in the United States rules by judicial despotism backed by the armed force of a standing army.

If the capitalist exploiters of labor were translated to the New Jerusalem they would steal the jasper gates from their hinges and the gold with which the streets were paved, and then debauch heaven's supreme court to obtain a decision that the command, "thou shalt not steal," is unconstitutional.

Capitalism is buttressed by its courts, backed by its standing army. Every federal judge is appointed, primarily, because of his subserviency to the ruling class, and it follows, therefore, that the federal judiciary is the capitalist arsenal from which the deadly bludgeons are drawn with which the "property rights" of the ruling class are safeguarded and the liberties of the people are slain.—Appeal to Reason.

#### YEARS WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

It is seldom that so much is crowded into a few words as appeared in a letter published in one of the Chicago dailies a few days ago from one who signs himself "Old Man."

It is one of those wails which arise from bruised and broken humanity so full of sadness and disappointment as to make the heart sick, and yet so full of ignorance as to fill a Socialist with disgust if he has not learned the full measure of patience and charity for the victims of capitalism.

It would seem to be worth reprinting, as follows:

"What is to become of our old men and women? How few comparatively succeed in providing for the inevitable! This strenuous age has driven the man of small capital out of business.

"It would be a relief if our charitable wealthy would build old people's homes, where the old man and his wife could find shelter for the few remaining years at a reasonable cost. By doing so the wealthy would aid the pioneers who made their success possible. To part the old man and his wife is cruelty. I am past the three score and ten mark and physically and mentally strong. Still I can see nothing in the future but the poor house.

"OLD MAN."

It is true, this old man has learned something in the hard school of experience. He is "mentally strong" enough to realize that very few can "provide for the inevitable," even though they work faithfully and live economically. He knows the time will come when those he has served so well will have no further use for him. After squeezing his life dry they will throw him aside for those who are younger and yield a greater profit.

Possibly he himself was a "man of small capital" and indulged the hope of amassing wealth by exploiting an ever increasing number, but was instead forced into the exploited class, sharing their fate even to the point of facing the poor house, if not actually entering it. Sad as this fate is, we do not see that such a man is entitled to any sympathy for getting what he expected to give the other fellow.

He may, on the other hand, have been a lifelong toiler for the wealthy; one of those "pioneers who helped to make their success possible," and now they are through with him and he "sees nothing in the future but the poor house." It often happens through life that one gets the money while another—his victim—gets the experience. But these aged workers get neither money nor experience of a kind that would do them any good. They would do the same thing over again and they cannot teach their children better than to do the same thing. What effective warnings they could give, speaking out of the bitterness of their own experience. But a lifetime of this experience has been lost upon them, and they are still in ignorance.

"To part an old man and his wife is cruelty," but how much less cruel it is to part the young man and his wife and thus blast their whole life instead of a few years at the end? And multitudes of all ages are thus separated and homes destroyed by the same system which is now driving this old man to the poor house. There are many more than 5,000 deserted wives in Chicago alone, according to the best knowledge obtainable, and not one of them is among the owning class.

These may separate, but only the homeless and irresponsible victim of capitalism can desert. And the separation of a mother and her children is even worse than the fate that may befall the aged. But this old man has been molded according to ruling class ideas and his vision is consequently

too narrow to see beyond the "individualism" which hides his ignorance.

He is hungry, but to his narrow mind there is no problem connected with his hunger.

The rich have more than enough, they should feed him. He is homeless, but the fact that three-fourths of those who do the world's work are homeless does not start him to reasoning from cause to effect or lead him to search for the cause which produces an effect so deplorable to his class.

No problem is here. Charity or the poor house requires no mental effort, and these are a fitting finale to the life of toil that has seemed incapable of mental effort, and has essayed no more complex problem than hunting a job and nothing more mentally stimulating than yelling at a ball game or cheering the result of an election which keeps him in poverty and in line for the poor house.

It would seem that this old man would now be ready to listen to the message of Socialism, but if we should explain to him how Socialism would enable those who do the work to provide the best of everything for themselves not only during old age but all their lives, and do it with absolute certainty, he would probably be too disgusted to listen with any patience.

Charitable "old people's home" look so much more attractive and his children have grown up in his footsteps to take the same view. The thought of the "government" providing for his old age is too degrading for a free and high spirited citizen like himself.

And yet we can imagine him reading the government handbill now so freely distributed calling upon homeless and hopeless men to join the army and pointing out the advantages in these words:

"Steady employment for three years and upward; retirement after 20 years with liberal retired pay for life. He receives free—board, lodging, clothing, medical attendance, baths, lights and the advantages of schools, libraries and gymnasiums," etc.

This looks good to him now, and it is all so easy, so much like charity! Take, and eat. No problems to study or understand, none of the intellectual joy of human existence; simply a "brother to the ox," who can feed contentedly in his stall.

The hypocrisy of capitalist class teaching against the idea of the working class individual receiving any help from the government is shown in the above-mentioned circular and was also well illustrated by the Chicago Tribune a short time ago in an editorial pointing out the advantages to young men in joining the army. A paragraph reads as follows:

"The minimum wage appears to be small. But it carries with it a home where room and board are provided. The pay increases slightly with each re-enlistment. There are no periods of idleness when the pay stops. There is no anxiety regarding means of livelihood. There is provision for care in time of sickness. There is provision for retirement after a certain period of active service with an allowance sufficient to keep one in comparative comfort in the later years of life."

These journalistic jewels of inconsistency have no argument against destroying incentive, or dependence on the government, when it serves the interest of their own class. But of course the government of capitalism will not by the government of Socialism. The one is an organization to rob the workers; the other will be an organization of the workers.

Socialism offers all the advantages above mentioned, not with small pay and army discipline, but with the beautiful pay and freedom to enjoy life to the fullest. But so ruinous to character is capitalistic teaching, so utterly contemptible does it make men that they would rather feed like pigs from a charity trough than to use their minds like men and provide for themselves by their own intelligent efforts.

It is a said commentary on the "human nature" of the working class but this human nature has been fostered if not wholly created by capitalism, or by the private ownership of the means of life, and can be changed by Socialism until men will scorn charity in all its forms and insist on the right to provide themselves with all that human skill and intelligence can supply. —J. R. Calhoun, in Daily Socialist.

#### CLASS CONSCIOUS ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

By Luella Twining.

"For our party and for our party tactics there is but one valid basis—the basis of the class struggle, out of which the Social Democratic party has sprung up, and out of which alone it can draw the necessary strength to bid defiance to every storm and all its enemies."—William Liebknecht.

Miss Mary Macarthur's criticism of the English bourgeois suffragette movement demonstrates that she is a class-conscious working woman.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont demonstrated her class capitalistic consciousness when she canceled Miss Macarthur's engagement to speak on woman suffrage in New York because of that criticism.

Miss Macarthur repudiates the English suffragette movement, for she knows that the limited suffrage bill for which they are working will not enfranchise working women.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont being a rich woman, is satisfied with enfranchising rich women only.

Certainly there never was a more complete justification of our contention that society is divided into warring classes. This incident demonstrates the class struggle.

Many Socialists assist the English suffragettes, for they imagine that many working women could vote should this limited suffrage bill pass. They would be bitterly disappointed.

Very few workingwomen will be able to satisfy the conditions of limited woman suffrage. I quote from a leaflet issued by the "Adult Suffrage Society" of England, taken from Clara Zetkin's address before the Socialist Women's conference at Mannheim. Clara Zetkin, as you know, is the editor of "Gleichheit," the most successful woman's Socialist organ in the world. She is authority and always speaks at our international congress:

"Very few wives and daughters of the workers are economically or socially in a position to satisfy by themselves the conditions of limited suffrage. These women neither possess property of their own, nor have they obtained a university degree; few of them are householders or occupiers of business premises rented from £10 up. The greater part of the married workers have not so much property or income as to enfranchise their wives and daughters.

"And how does it stand with the vote of the unmarried, self-supporting women? The champions of the limited woman suffrage attempt to secure the support of the working women by telling them that most of them would be enfranchised by virtue of the lodger's vote. Anyone who has seriously studied the conditions of life among the women workers knows that this statement is fancy."

"The lodger's vote can only be claimed by those who are sole occupiers of a room valued at not less than 4s. per week, unfurnished. Very few working women, however, have wages which enable them to pay 4s. a week for an empty dwelling. Margaret Bondfield, one of the best known English Women's Trades Union leaders, justly states that even the skilled textile working women in Lancashire do not occupy separate rooms, but live together with a sister or woman friend. Dressmakers, tea packers, jam makers, chair makers and other factory workers are in consequence of their low wages—5s. to 9s.—unable to secure for themselves a dwelling that would qualify them for the suffrage. Very few of the women employes in the civil service would be voters under the limited suffrage. All in all, if the limited woman suffrage is to be introduced only a small portion of the women proletariat would an-

swer to the seventeen different provisions of the electoral law on property, university degree, employment, dwelling and service, and be able to emancipate themselves politically. If there were space there are many other quotations I should like to give."

Clara Zetkin's pamphlet on "Woman Suffrage" is splendid. Every working woman should read it. The suffragettes of England are supporting a bill that will enfranchise rich women only.

Those who most need the ballot will continue to be disfranchised. The rich will gain in political power. Miss Mabel Hope of the Postal Telegraphists said: "A limited bill would not help the women workers. It would only enable the rich women to oppress the woman workers."

Some seeing the class character of the limited suffrage bill say it will lead to universal suffrage. When rich women gain the ballot, will they wish working women to secure it also, or rather, will the capitalist hand us "woman suffrage" on a silver platter? No, indeed. Rich men and rich women have interests in common.

Remember, a woman will call out the military to shoot strikers as quickly as a man.

The interests of working women are with the working class, composed of men and women. We need the ballot not for its own sake but for the sake of emancipation. Only through the united efforts of the workers can we hope for emancipation.

Class consciousness and not sex consciousness is the primal necessity

#### A PROBLEM.

One of the monthly magazines presents an interesting problem that recently confronted the management of an eastern brokerage firm. This firm had some bonds of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company that it found necessary to send to New York. The bonds had a market value of \$16,500,000. It was necessary that they should be transported promptly and safely. There were two ordinary methods of transportation open to the firm. One was to patronize the express companies, which, for a fee, would guarantee safe delivery, and the other was to use the registered mail, which was reasonably safe, but by means of which it would have been impossible to have absolutely insured transportation without loss, the government's \$50 damage guarantee falling somewhat short of the value of the bonds to be transported.

It seemed wise, therefore, to patronize one of the express companies. Incidentally, it may be said, postal conditions are such in this country that it generally does seem wise to give legitimate postal business to the privately operated express concerns. At any rate, a member of the brokerage firm went to an express office to ascertain what the cost of sending the bonds to New York would be. It is to be kept in mind that the package containing the bonds did not weigh much. There would be no difficulty in handling it. But if the express company undertook its transportation under a guarantee of safe delivery, it wanted—now hold your breath—\$15,000 for the service! The brokers rebelled. The express people wanted to know what the agents of monopolies usually want to know under similar circumstances, namely: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" At this critical moment an idea occurred to one of the brokers. He went to a telephone, held a brief conversation and announced that a method of beating the express trust had at last been discovered. The brokers would hire a special train! And they did. The train carried two competent detectives and the manager of the company and the service cost considerably less than the \$15,000 that the express trust asked.

But the ordinary man who has a package that is too large or too heavy or too valuable to be sent by mail, but the value of which would not justify hiring a special train for its transportation, is still under the necessity of paying tribute to the trust. He squeals a little now and then when he is particularly hard pinched, but he forgets before election day to ask the congressional candidates in his district how they stand on the parcels post issue and, in consequence, grasping monopoly retains its stranglehold on the dear, but very, very patient American public.—Woman's National Daily

#### IN THE CZAR'S PRISONS.

The Russisches Bulletin, after commenting upon the awful conditions to which Russian political prisoners are subjected, goes on to say: "It is especially those condemned to 'katorga' (hard labor) who are delivered over to the mercy of the Russian government. By the judgment pronounced upon them they are deprived of all the rights of citizens, and placed beyond the reach of justice and humanity, while in the numerous katorga prisons which the 'Constitutional' regime has populated in Schlussburg and Akatni, in Vologda and Moscow, they drag out an existence which is only interrupted by suicides. The following letter from a comrade in the Butirky prison in Moscow characterizes the state of things which prevails. The government takes merciless revenge on its political enemies, especially those who are pining in prison. Here it can give free rein to its barbaric instincts; it is the kingdom of the fist and the knout. Everybody gets beaten, even the sick, on the slightest provocation. The atmosphere of prison life is deadly and becomes daily worse. Many, even of the strongest natures, seek salvation from it by death. . . . To give a few examples: Comrade Smolianov, a sailor, who after the Kronstadt rebellion, was condemned to fifteen years' hard labor, could not remain a passive witness of the degradation of the prisoners; he protested and incited other prisoners to do the same. . . . During one single year he passed more than 200 days in a dark cell. Driven to despair, he at last gave his warder a blow with the tea-bottle. He was brought before the military tribunal. In reply to questions as to why he had done this, he said: 'I can no longer go on living like this, I wish to be hanged.' (Lately Comrade Smolianov had shown signs of insanity.) The tribunal showed a high degree of humanity by acceding to the prisoner's wish and condemning him to death. . . . Formerly the administration only had the right to put prisoners for a week into the dungeon, but since last autumn it is permitted to prolong the punishment for a month. Last March Serjikov, from Karkow, who is notorious for his deeds of infamy, was sent to the Butirky prison as assistant to the director. The katorga division is under the control of Drussin, a devoted adherent of the rights of the knout. He and Serjikov began with united force to bring about 'quiet and order' in the prison. According to the words of a member his first three weeks of office had fifteen prisoners flogged for offenses which had hitherto been punishable by imprisonment in dark cells. A political offender was flogged because he refused to answer questions of a provocative character. The minimum number of strokes with the knout is twenty-five, the maximum has hitherto been seventy-five."

"In conclusion he describes an episode which was the direct outcome of these horrors. Konstantin Basiltchuk, an anarchist condemned to twenty years' hard labor, determined to kill Serdjikov. He sprang upon him with a knife, but only wounded him slightly in the hand. Serdjikov rushed out into the corridor, and, supported by the overseer, Iluschin, began to fire upon all the occupants of the cells, who had absolutely nothing to do with what had taken place. One prisoner was killed and three wounded, including Basiltchuk, who, in spite of his wounds, was dragged to the dungeon, and on the way, was killed by the gaolers. The doctor gave "self-poisoning" as the cause of death, and the public persecutor, to whom the case was reported, refused to inquire into it until he should have received proofs,

After a time, three other prisoners in the same cell were charged with complicity, and brought before the military tribunal. All three are threatened with capital punishment."—London Justice.

## POETICAL

### WHERE DO YOU STAND?

The time has come for the throwing aside  
Of the masks and pretents 'neath which men hide.  
There's a conflict, on, and year by year  
The lines of cleavage become more clear.  
There's a conflict on between the few  
Who absorb the wealth, and the ones who do;  
And this question is coming straight home to you;  
When you stop your hedging and show your hand,  
Where do you stand?

There are only two sides in this bloodless fight,  
And only one of those sides is right.  
Between the two grows too wide a breach  
To safely stand with a foot on each,  
However we seek to dodge or evade,  
The ranks are formed and the issue made.  
It remains for each to decide where he  
Would wish to bestow the victory,  
On the side of Greed or Humanity.  
The time has passed for evasions bland:  
Where do you stand?

J. A. ERGERTON.

## In Memoriam.

French Gulch, Cal., Oct. 18, 1909.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, A. N. Davis, and

Whereas, Brother Davis was a true and faithful member of this union, always ready to uphold the rights of the workingman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That French Gulch Miners' Union No. 141 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his friends and brother, E. H. Davis, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy to his brother, E. H. Davis, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

FRED EHRIG,  
GEORGE MILLS,  
BUCK LILE,  
Committee.

Oatman, Ariz, Oct. 16, 1909.

Whereas, by the death of Brother Lucas Aguirana, of Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. of M., has lost a good and faithful member and friend, be it

Resolved, That this union extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that a copy of the magazine be sent to his relatives by this union.

Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M.

J. N. LEWIS,  
ULRICH GRILL,  
FRED GALE,  
Committee.

(Seal)

Elk Lake, Box 348, Ontario, Oct. 18, 1909.

Whereas, A loyal and faithful member of this organization and the working class, in the person of Bro. Vincent McGillvary (late of Moyie) has been unnecessarily sacrificed through a premature explosion for the maintenance of production and to satisfy the insatiable greed of the exploiting class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a mark of esteem for our late brother, we spread a copy of these resolutions on the minutes of this organization, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and a copy to our deceased brother's relatives.

JAMES M'GUIRE,  
CHAS. H. LOWTHIAN,  
GERALD DESMOND,  
Committee.

Cobalt, Ont., Oct. 6th, 1909.

Whereas, Death has again removed from our ranks Brother A. Laaksonen, who died on September 27th last, of Miners' consumption, and

Whereas, This local has lost a good and faithful member who always upheld the rights of his class, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, of the Western Federation of Miners, offer his bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathies, that a copy of these resolutions be sent her, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days.

H. B. DUKE,  
T. E. RYAN,  
ALBERT NAP. GAUTHIER,  
Committee.

October, 20, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, Western Federation of Miners.

We, your committee on condolence, beg leave to submit the following report:

Whereas, the Supreme Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, John R. Ross, and

Whereas, Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, having lost a true member and friend, be it

Resolved, In respect to his loving family and friends, and as a testimo-

nial of the esteem in which our late Brother Ross was held by his fellow engineers of this union, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions presented to his bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of this organization, and one forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

B. M. LINSAY,  
M. J. DIGNAU,  
C. C. MITCHELL,  
Committee.

Manhattan, Nevada, Oct. 12, 1909.

At the last regular meeting of Manhattan Miners' Union the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, That grim messenger, Death, has again paid us one of those unwelcome visits, and removed from our midst Brother Otto Erickson, and

Whereas, In the death of Otto Erickson, Manhattan has been deprived of a worthy, upright and industrious citizen and No. 241 of the W. F. M. a staunch and loyal union member, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Manhattan Miners' Union, in regular session assembled, tender our sympathy and condolence to the relatives of the deceased in this their hour of bereavement and sorrow

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the relatives of deceased, a copy be sent the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, to be preserved as a matter of record; and farther, as a tribute and token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JOHN KELLY,  
C. A. MAGNUSON,  
Committee.

## STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Fifteenth Annual Convention  
W. F. M.

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## The Miners Magazine

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE  
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS							
<b>ALASKA</b>																				
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	226	Aurora	Sun	Matt Jaelsko	Otto Kumpul	244	Aurora							
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Bristol	18	Ketchikan	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuopponen	387	Ely							
240	Nome	Sat	Phil Corrigan	J. S. Sutherland	J	Nome	47	Eveleth	Sun	John McNair	John Mover	373	Eveleth							
193	Tanana M. W.	Wed	W. T. Burns	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	155	Hibbing	Sun	Garnet Riley	Elias Huttunen	267	Hibbing							
188	Valdez F. L. U.	Tues	J. P. Finnegan	W. C. Uphoff	252	Valdez	<b>MISSOURI</b>													
<b>ARIZONA</b>																				
106	Bisbee	Wed	Jos. D. Cannon	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre							
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	285	Desloge							
89	Crown King	Sat	Edgar Guild	A. R. Bradshaw	30	Crown King	220	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run							
150	Douglas M & S			Ed. Crough	145	Douglas	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River							
60	Globe	Tues	M. J. O'Connor	M. H. Page	997	Globe	232	Frederick'tn M&S	Fri	Thos. Ferguson	F. Z. Guittar		Frederick'tn M&S							
116	Hualapai	Thurs	W. P. Rees	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	232	Leadwood		Wm. Lackey	Robt. C. McCrary	153	Leadwood							
147	Humboldt M & S	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	R. E. Corley	59	Humboldt	192	Mine La Motte	Fri	Jeff Counts	J. T. Cameron	14	Mine La Motte							
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	<b>MONTANA</b>													
98	Kofa	Tues	Alex Jorganson	J. Kitchen		Kofa	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Niel Collins	473	Anaconda							
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge							
159	Metcalf	Wed		Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin							
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	22	Neihart							
137	Ray	Wed	Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte							
124	Snowball	Wed	I. N. Harth	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	74	Butte M & S	Thurs	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Fluett	5	Butte							
103	Star	Wed	Al Hefner	W. H. Holland		Polaris	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	C. A. Blackburn	W. J. Dignan	1073	Butte							
156	Swansea	Thurs	D. Dannemiller	F. A. Patty	66	Swansea	24	Clinton		J. C. McCaig	L. L. Russell		Clinton							
110	Tiger	Thurs	J. W. Mahoney	E. J. Blackwell	13	Harrington	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitzger	James Belcher	3	Corbin							
102	Troy	Sun	J. A. Fezzaglia	J. A. Rice		Troy	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	John Muech	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena							
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland	157	Elkhorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn							
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>																				
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	82	Garnet	Tues	Geo. Gemmill	J. F. McMaster		Garnet							
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Ed Eccles	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite							
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shorde	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls							
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Bennett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior							
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gulf Edge							
100	Kimberly	Fri	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter		Kimberly	238	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena							
119	Lardeau	Sat	Fred Mellette	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killen	68	Kendall							
227	Marysville M & S	Sat	B. Lundin	J. Hays		Marysville	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony							
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyie	120	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Percy Way	137	Radersburg							
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Riehl	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	208	Ruby L & D W	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby							
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	25	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	9	Winston							
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Rossland	129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	85	Virginia City							
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shiland	K	Sandon	130	Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	Henry Clark	80	Zortman							
95	Silverton	Sat	Robert Malroy	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	<b>NEVADA</b>													
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	30	Austin	Sat	John White	Wm. A. Gallagher		Austin							
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite							
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	290	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin							
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. Melsaac	506	Ymir	246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Grue		Hilltop							
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>																				
210	Ballarat	Wed	J. W. Sweet	J. L. Foisie		Ballarat	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Wescott		Chafey							
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	John Mohn	2	Edgemont							
55	Calaveras	Wed	M. C. Jones	M. C. Jones	1060	Angel's Camp	205	Eureka	Thurs	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka							
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Buck Lile	83	French Gulch	243	Fairview	Wed	A. Bennett	W. A. Wolf	26	Fairview							
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Gras Valley	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill							
91	Grass Valley	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	220	Goldfield	Tues	Owen Barns	J. J. Mangan	243	Goldfield							
169	Graniteville	Sat	A. J. Berry	Chas. Brown		Graniteville	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver							
207	Greenwater	Tues	S. D. Whipple	Chas. Glunz		Greenwater	251	Lane	Thurs	Louis Schnarr	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City							
99	Hart	Tues	W. T. Porterfield	Charles Glunz		Hart	72	Lincoln	Wed	Jos. R. Viette	D. L. Wertheimer	91	De Lamar							
115	Jackson	Wed	Willie Lyne	W. T. Langdon	212	Jackson	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Todd	John Crowe		Empire							
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy							
174	Kennett	Sat	C. C. McHenry	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan							
206	Masonic	Sat	J. B. Scofield	E. L. Wegman	76	Masonic	264	Millers M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	B. E. Elford	32	Millers							
51	Mojava	Sat	A. C. Kloppehr	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojava	263	Pioche	Mon	Chas. Bithell	E. K. Watson		Pioche							
93	Nevada City	Wed	L. L. Rotteicher	Fred Nicholls	76	Nevada City	218	Pioneer	Wed	Alex Christolm	Jos. E. Shea	366	Pioneer							
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Oslick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	179	Quinghouse Canon	Thurs	Geo. Dallimore	Frank O. Goegg		Quinghouse							
100	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	252	Ramsey	Sat	P. A. Holtz	H. S. Taylor		Ramsey							
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	A. James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Sierra City	244	Rawhide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide							
211	Skidoo	Thurs	C. A. Case	S. R. Fredrikson	355	Skidoo	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn							
87	Summersville	Sat	A. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	164	Searchlight	Thurs	Al Morrison	Roy Cook	71	Searchlight							
73	Toulumne	Thurs	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	92	Silver City	Tues	J. W. Hickey	D. N. Nolan	76	Silver City							
104	Washington	Thurs	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	253	Silver Peak	Tues	John Redpath	Chas. C. Schure	75	Blair							
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	John Cronin	H. H. Hurlbert	73	Winthrop	234	Steptoe M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	C. D. O'Connor	338	McGill							
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	257	Storey Co. L U	Tues	David Ryan	R. McHenry		Virginia City							
<b>COLORADO</b>																				
64	Bryan	Sat	James Pinaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah							
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. J. Berry	G. A. Snideman	67	Tuscarora							
20	Creede	Wed	J. D. Peterson	D. F. Snideman	543	Creede	256	Vernon	Wed	W. E. C. Little	P. H. Lynch		Vernon							
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thurs	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Cripple Creek	46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City							
56	Central City	Thurs	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder							
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	W. H. Rambo	9	Dunton	262	Yerrington	Fri	Pat. Mooney	Jas. H. Pringle		Mason							
58	Durango M & S	Sat	J. A. Dunham V.P	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	<b>ONTARIO</b>													
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	George Howard	H	Garfield	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt							
86	Garfield	Sat	John Ryan	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City	149	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cushman	C. H. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake							
50	Henson	Sat	Frank Potestio	C. H. Hickson	264	Idaho Springs	154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Napoleon Schnobb	610	Gowganda							
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Louis Johnson	Thos. G. Lloyd	1017	Hesperus	<b>OREGON</b>													
197	La Plata	Mon	Frank Tepotch	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne							
48	Nederland	Thurs	J. L. Conkling	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ouray	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia							
15	Ouray	Sat	Louis Bartels	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>													
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Chris Wold	470	Rico	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Bars	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City							
36	Rico	Sat	Frank D. Roam	Anton Mussatt	50	Rockvale	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Sat	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City							
185	Rockvale	Mon	James Bertotti	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer							
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	14	Deadwood M & M	Thurs	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood							
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	R. A. Gregg	278	Telluride	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena							
63	Telluride	Sat	Chris Johns	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	280	Lead City							
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	J. M. Raish	126	Ward	108	Maitland M & M	Thurs	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland							
59	Ward	Fri	L. Nichols			Ward	5	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell		B Rochford							
<b>IDAHO</b>																				
184	Atlanta	Sat	H. M. Tesky	J. R. Wahler		Atlanta	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry							
10	Burke	Fri	George Hulpin	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	<b>UTAH</b>													
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	64	Bingham							
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon							
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walter Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosse	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka							
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill	30	Mullan	205	Eureka E F & B	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka							
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	217	Helper	Sun	Carlo Dalpiaz	A. Marchiori	447	Helper							
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	M. D. McLeod	67	Silver City	176	Kimberly	Thurs	Myron Nay	Jos. Carroll		Kim							

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