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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, November, 25, 1909.

Volume XI, Number 335
\$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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

Park City, Utah, Nov. 15, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At our last regular meeting, held on the 13th inst., Perry Clark, a former member of 144 was declared unfair to organized labor for being instrumental in ordering our delegate off the Mountain Dell property.

By order of Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. of M.

(Seal)

J. P. SHEA, Financial Secretary.

Randsburg, Cal., Nov. 12, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a regular meeting of the Randsburg Miners' Union the following members of this local were declared unfair to organized labor:

Joe Keller, Eugene Newman, John McQuilliam, James Montgomery, George Davis, Bill Graham, John Wilson, Walter Mattingly, H. F. Snead.

By order of Randsburg Union No. 44.

(Seal)

E. M. CRANDALL, Sec.-Treas.

DECLARED FAIR.

Nevada City, Cal., November 13, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Nevada City Miners' Union No. 93, W. F. M., held Nov. 10, 1909, the name of John J. Campbell was ordered published in the Miners' Magazine as unfair to organized labor and for denouncing the W. F. M.

By order of Nevada City Miners' Union No. 93, W. F. M.

(Seal)

F. NICHOLLS, Secretary.

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Silver City, Idaho, Nov. 15, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At our last meeting, J. B. Maloney and L. Rood were ordered published in the magazine as unfair to organized labor, and fined \$25.00 each for refusing to reinstate themselves in this union.

(Seal)

CHAS. HARVISON, Secretary.

DE LARA has been liberated and Diaz, the despot, has been foiled in his attempt to "legally" assassinate a man, who refused to be a mental slave and lift his voice in defense of the reign of a blood-stained monster.

IT IS PROBABLE that the trusts will flourish and grow fat, until the people shall rise in their united, political might and declare that the federal courts and the Supreme Court of the United States shall be abolished. The courts are the fortresses in which private monopoly is protected.

WHEN THE MURMURS of discontent are heard and symptoms of rebellion can be discovered among the people, the angelic reformer with unsprung wings rushes to the front and proposes a few palliatives to ease the pain of misery. As a general rule, the opiate of the reformer quiets the nerves of the suffering.

THE UNITED MINE Workers of America shows an increase of membership of 51,654 during the fiscal year, according to the report submitted to the American Federation of Labor. The miners were involved in more than thirty strikes during the year and expended \$472,189.00 in carrying on the strikes in which the organization was engaged.

A CLIPPING from the Anaconda Standard sent to headquarters reports the death of C. W. Aabel, who was struck by a freight train and instantly killed.

Aabel took a prominent part in the labor movement of Butte and was widely known by the members of organized labor throughout the Northwest.

THE SUGAR TRUST is now in the limelight and the charge is boldly made that the trust has defrauded the government to the extent of \$30,000,000. Who would have thought that a trust made up of honorable gentlemen would be guilty of such an act of dishonor to a government that has made it possible for infant industries to grow to the proportion of an octopus?

THE COAL MINE of the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee Railway company, at Cherry, Illinois, will now be thoroughly inspected. But before the explosion, it was pointed out as a "model mine," and the coal mine inspectors were reluctant to annoy the corporation by an examination of the mine, as such investigation might interfere with the slaves producing the usual tonnage per day.

When 400 lives are sacrificed and the moans and wails of widows and orphans are heard, it is becoming to carry on an investigation and make a report of the findings. But the slaughter of human life at Cherry, Illinois, will be designated as one of those "unavoidable accidents," or "acts of Providence," and in a few short weeks, the public will forget the awful tragedy.

IT IS NOW STATED that a Japanese bank will be established in Denver, Colorado. During the past few years, the brown men have been coming very rapidly to the "Queen City of the Plains," and have not only engaged in the many occupations of manual labor, but have invaded the commercial domain to such an extent that even the smaller American merchant has felt the pressure of Japanese rivalry.

EUGENE V. DEBS is now on a lecture tour, which will include many of the most prominent cities of this country. Debs is recognized as the labor Demosthenes of America, and but few men in this country is his equal as an orator. There is a sincerity and an earnestness in the eloquence of Debs that fascinates an audience. Debs speaks from the heart and soul, and his diction is beautiful in its simplicity.

The people of Denver will have the opportunity of hearing the matchless Debs in the People's Tabernacle, on the evening of December 5th.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a resolution from Globe Miners' Union, whose publication was delayed until President Moyer received opinions from the members of the executive board, relative to the authority of the editor in publishing or rejecting communications from local unions or members of the Western Federation of Miners. The comments of the members of the executive board are likewise published, and the editor in the next issue of the Miners' Magazine will endeavor to give a satisfactory explanation relative to the matter in controversy.

THE FOLLOWING in the United Press from London, England, is a sad picture of the distress and misery that are overwhelming the working people of the largest city in the world:

"London, Nov. 17.—Gen. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, reported today that the organization is unable to take care of ten per cent of the people applying for aid on account of their terrible conditions brought to a climax with the winter weather of the past week. Hundreds of thousands of skilled workmen, willing to work, are unemployed, with their families actually starving. Gen. Booth says conditions are worse than he ever saw them in the United Kingdom."

THE HON. DAN DAVENPORT, the grand high factotum of the American Anti-Boycott Association, is going to make hay while the sun shines. For several weeks the Hon. Dan has been busy pushing the boycott case brought by Loew & Co. against the United Hatters. He has been dragging matters along as slowly as possible in order to gather in many shekels that came to him as counsel in the case, and he has likewise achieved great fame in the newspapers by securing hundreds of lines of free advertising on the front page of the Eastern dailies. The reader may think that Dan'l is satisfied with the fame and fortune that is coming his way via the Loew case. Not so. Dan is as shrewd as he is thrifty and always has his eye on the main chance. Taking advantage of the free advertising referred to, the American Anti-Boycott Association (which appears to have been composed on the Hon. Daniel Davenport and an office boy named Frederick R. Boocock, who carries the title of secretary) issued a circular to all easy marks in the plute class to contribute funds to the noble cause of smashing labor boycotts. We are informed that it costs an initial fee of \$25 to get into the association, but how much more it costs to get out of Dan's clutches deponent sayeth not. What with Kirby's National Association of Manufacturers, Post's Citizens' Alliance, Van Cleave's National Defense League, the various trade associations, the hungry spying agencies all over the land, and now the American Anti-Boycott Association, all clamoring for coin of the realm to kill off organized labor, it would seem as though the capitalistic world is full of suckers and that the bunco men know how to angle for them.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE BEREAVED and stricken families of the coal miners who lost their lives at Cherry, Illinois, will be made to feel that the heart of organized labor beats in sympathy with the widows and orphans of the victims, whose lives went out as a sacrifice to the profit system. The United Mine Workers of America has come forward with a donation of \$5,000 as temporary relief, while the United Mine Workers of Illinois has contributed another \$5,000. The United Mine Workers of Illinois will likewise give each bereaved family the sum of \$150.00, which will ameliorate, to some extent, the suffering of those who would otherwise be dependent on public charity.

Duncan McDonald, the President of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, has initiated a movement in Chicago for the purpose of raising funds for the stricken families. It is now in order for Parry, Van Cleave, Kirby or Post to write another slanderous tirade on the despotism of the labor movement of America.

WE DO NOT KNOW just how low in the human scale the poor creature has sunk who was lynched and torn to pieces by a mob in Cairo. We do not know his environment, the conditions that produced him, the long hereditary taint that all combined to make him what he was. He may have deserved death. There are many worse things than death. Life under capitalism is worse in many cases.

But whatever form of beast or man he may have been his bestiality certainly has been far exceeded by the population of Cairo. We can understand the hanging, even though we may not be sure that hanging by a mob in a public street is the best possible way in which to avoid the suggestion that brings more murders. But if the result of two thousand years of civilization and Christian teaching and moral preaching leaves a whole city where it shrieks with insane rage and revolting exultation while the mangled remnants of a human being are dragged a mile through streets to be decapitated and then fights for shreds of his heart as souvenirs, then civilization is not simply a failure—it is a hideous nightmare.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE FOLLOWING in a late issue of the Rocky Mountain News, demonstrates that the state of Colorado has a labor commissioner who is making a determined effort in the interest of the workers and that he is fearlessly discharging the duties of his office:

"Through a compromise effected by State Labor Commissioner Edwin V. Brake, the Old Hundred Mine at Silverton, which has been shut down, will resume operation with a full force of men. The mine is indebted \$14,000 to former employes and the miners refused to go back to work until their wages had been paid.

"The camp is organized by the Western Federation of Miners and it was at the request of the union that Brake took a hand in the affair. It was agreed that the company immediately pay the miners one-half of the sum due them and that the remainder be paid in thirty days. This arrangement is satisfactory to the miners and they will go back to work.

"This is an instance," said Brake yesterday, "of the necessity of a law which will make stockholders of corporations liable for wages of workmen up to the amount of their stock holdings. It is unjust to permit a mining corporation to engage men on the supposition that the workings will produce their salaries."

Edwin V. Brake is serving his second term as labor commissioner of Colorado, and during his first term under a Republican administration, he was threatened with the loss of his position if he persisted in forcing his unwelcome presence on employers of labor, who entertained the opinion that labor had no rights which an employer was bound to respect. But with all the threats of political potentates and the frowns of corporations, Brake performed his duties and never failed to show his loyalty to the interests of the working class.

Brake is a free lance in politics, and above all, he is a UNION MAN worthy of carrying the card of a labor organization in his pocket.

Resolutions From Globe Miners' Union and the Attitude of the Members of the Executive Board Thereon.

Globe, Arizona, Sept. 18, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

AT A REGULAR MEETING of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M., held on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1909, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, In the 17th Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, by a resolution, it was deemed harmful to the interests of the organization to open the pages of its official organ to personal controversies of whatsoever character; and

Whereas, Despite the conclusions arrived at on the matter by the representatives of the membership of the organization, in its condemnation, the management has continued after, as well as before the 17th Annual Convention, in submitting to the readers of the magazine personal controversies between individual members that in no wise assists in the betterment of structure, harmony of action or unity of purpose so much desired at this time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Globe Miners' Union No. 60 demand of the executive board to compel the management of the Miners' Magazine to comply with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the 17th Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, closing the pages of the magazine to all personal controversies; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy to the Executive Board.

Signed,
(Seal) Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT MOYER.

Denver, Colorado, Sept. 22, 1909.
To the Officers and Members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:
A resolution adopted by local No. 60, bearing date of September 18th, addressed to Secretary-Treasurer Mills, has reached this office and in the absence of the Secretary, I have assumed the entire responsibility

of notifying you that while said resolution will be published as requested, I deem it wise to withhold the same until it is submitted to the Executive Board members so that replies and opinions may appear in the same issue, thereby disposing of the entire matter at one time.

Trusting that there will be no objections to this on the part of the local and with kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) CHAS. H. MOYER,
President, W. F. M.

COMMENT OF HUTCHINSON.

Burke, Idaho, Oct. 14, 1909.

Mr. Chas. H. Moyer, President, W. F. of M., Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Replying to the questions submitted to the board regarding the publication of articles submitted to the magazine under the resolution passed by the 17th Annual Convention, I find that the whole matter centers in the question you submit, i. e., "Is it, or is it not, the sense of this section that somebody should have the power to determine whether matter submitted either under the seal of a local union or otherwise, is fit matter to appear in the official organ." Unquestionably, such was the intent of the resolution, with which I am not in harmony, and take this position.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine should have full power to exclude from publication all matter that would jeopardize the mailing privileges of the magazine under the postal laws, but he, nor the Executive Board, should have power to exclude any article from the magazine, either from an individual or a local union of the Federation, which did not or would not be a violation of the postal laws. Outside of a violation of the postal laws, no article from a union or individual member in good standing should, in my opinion, be excluded for any reason whatsoever, except a violation of the postal laws and mailing privileges of the magazine. Should this policy be closely adhered to, I believe the matter will adjust itself satisfactorily to all concerned. Such is my position upon this question.

Hoping this will be satisfactory and with best wishes, I am

Fraternally,

(Signed) JOE F. HUTCHINSON,
District No. 2.

COMMENT OF TRESIDDER.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, Sept. 28, 1909.

Mr. Chas. H. Moyer, President, W. F. M., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of yours of the 22nd inst., enclosing resolution adopted by Globe Miners' Union No. 60, demanding that the Executive Board compel the management of the Miners' Magazine to comply with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the 17th Annual Convention.

In reply, I will state that, in my opinion, the action taken by the convention in sustaining Editor O'Neill in not publishing the Jardine communication, that the convention went on record as giving the editor of the official organ full power to pass on all matters submitted for publication. Sec. 5 of the report of the Committee on Education and Literature, reads as follows:

We would recommend that all communications coming from local unions and bearing the seal of said local, be given space in the magazine, providing, however, that said communication is not a slander upon the principles of the organization or its members or officers, and is for the discussion of the policies laid down by our organization.

Now if the editor, and those at headquarters who are in a position to advise with him, are not to be the judges, under the provisions made in the recommendation of the committee, who in the name of common sense are going to be the judges? Are we going to submit matters sent to the magazine for publication to a referendum vote of the membership before they can or cannot be published? The editor of the Magazine and the officers at headquarters must be the judges of what shall appear in the official organ or the whole thing is a joke.

Yours for the W. F. of M.,

(Signed) HOWARD TRESIDDER.

COMMENT OF KIRWAN.

Denver, Colorado, Oct. 1, 1909.

Mr. Chas. E. Moyer, President, W. F. of M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of yours of the 22nd ult., addressed to the members of the Executive Board and enclosing copy of resolution adopted by Globe Miners' Union No. 60, September 14, 1909, in which they ask the Executive Board to compel the management of the Miners' Magazine to comply with the provisions of the resolution adopted by the 17th Annual Convention, closing the pages of the magazine to all personal controversies.

In reply to your request for an interpretation of Sec. 5, of the report of the Committee on Education and Literature, which was concurred in by the convention, it is my opinion that it is the sense of this section that someone should have the power to determine whether or not a communication is a slander on the principles of the organization or its members, and I know of no one better qualified to pass on these matters than the editor of the Miners' Magazine. Every member of the organization must realize that it is not possible for the Executive Board to pass judgment on communications that may reach the office of the editor of the Miners' Magazine, for the reason that they are scattered over the jurisdiction throughout the entire year, except at the semi-annual meetings. The President is also absent from headquarters for several months of each year and the secretary-treasurer

has troubles enough in his office without interfering with the work of the editor.

As far as I can learn the delegates of the 17th Annual Convention did not appoint any local union to act as censor for the magazine, but they did endorse the action of Editor O'Neill in refusing to publish certain communications, and if the management of the magazine is to be conducted in a business-like manner in the future, as one member of the board, I will certainly insist that the editor shall have full power to determine whether or not an article submitted is fit for publication.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JAMES KIRWAN,
Executive Board Member, District No. 5, W. F. M.

COMMENT OF CLOUGH.

Ely, Nevada, Sept. 26, 1909.

Mr. Chas. H. Moyer, President W. F. M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours of the 22nd, in which you ask for my opinion as to who shall be the judge as to whether articles sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, either by local unions or individuals, conflict in any way with resolution No. 15, adopted by the 17th convention of the W. F. M.

It has been customary for several years past to give Editor O'Neill the authority to publish in the magazine that which, in his opinion, was worthy of publication. Each convention in which there was a question raised on account of some article being refused publication, it has been the custom to put our able editor "on the carpet" for an explanation. It is generally known to the membership of the W. F. M. that Editor O'Neill has never tried to evade any responsibility in connection with the management of the magazine, and as the last convention did not delegate the power of censor to any one else, I believe that Editor O'Neill is to be the judge of what shall be published in the magazine, in compliance with resolution No. 15.

I have missed two copies of the magazine since the 17th Annual Convention, but in those that I have had, I fail to see where resolution No. 15 has not been complied with by Brother O'Neill.

In several instances in the past that I know of, wherein the editor was in doubt as to whether certain articles should be published, he has consulted the officers at headquarters, or else referred them to the Executive Board, and until some other rule is made as to the management of the magazine by the membership of the W. F. M., I am of the opinion that Editor O'Neill is to determine whether articles submitted by local unions or members thereof should be published or not.

Hoping this answer is satisfactory, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. G. CLOUGH,
Member Executive Board, District No. 1.

COMMENT OF LOWNEY.

Butte, Montana, October 21, 1909.

Mr. Charles Moyer, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

A communication received some time ago referring to the right of the editor of the Miners' Magazine to pass upon and edit all communications received for publication in the Miners' Magazine, coming from local No. 60, Globe Arizona, asking the Executive Board to define the duties or restrain the editor from doing certain acts pertaining to his office. I, as a member of the Executive Board, believe the editor has the right to pass upon, edit or reject any communication received by him for publication in the Miners' Magazine, subject to consultation with the general officers.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. LOWNEY,
Member Executive Board, District No. 3.

COMMENT OF MILLS.

Denver, Colorado, October 2, 1909.

Mr. Chas. H. Moyer, President W. F. of M., Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In reply to your communication of recent date in reference to the management and editorship of the Miners' Magazine, would state that, being the editor of any publication carries with it the right to write or select articles for publication, which would also carry with it the right to reject any matter, in conformity with directions of the convention, Executive Board or president of the W. F. of M., and realizing that it is absolutely impossible for the members of the Executive Board to pass upon articles for publication, and as the officers of the Federation are away from the office the greater part of the term, and as for myself, I meet with troubles enough of my own to spare any time towards looking over matter that might be for publication, and the editor is employed for that purpose.

In the past, when anything was published in the Miners' Magazine that was objectionable to some part of the members, or in the event of certain articles not being published that some of the membership desired published, whenever it has been taken up by the convention, the convention has always seen fit to deal directly with the editor and it invariably concluded by indorsing his position as editor of the Miners' Magazine. While I believe that the convention, Executive Board or the President of the Western Federation of Miners possesses the right to direct the magazine, to either hire or discharge an editor, or to direct the editor as to the nature of the material that should go into the magazine, or the policy that it should follow, still it is absolutely impossible

for the Executive Board or officers of the Federation to be responsible for many of the things that are done or not done in making up the reading matter contained in the magazine.

The communication from Globe does not appear to be very specific, as they do not state to what article or articles they refer as being personal; therefore, I do not believe that the Executive Board can take any action regarding the Globe communication unless advised as to the objectionable articles.

I do not doubt that it is the intention of the editor of the Miners' Magazine to comply with the desires of the convention, as well as that of the Executive Board and membership. For my part, I am not going to undertake to compel the editor of the magazine to do anything which he does not believe to be just and right, as that would be equivalent to demanding his resignation, as I am convinced that he is doing his best to give satisfaction as far as the magazine is concerned. If the Globe Miners' Union should think the enormity of the crime sufficient to justify the discharge of the editor, such position would deserve deep consideration before taking definite action, but we must bear in mind that every member of the Federation might have a different idea as to what constitutes an objectionable article, and believing that the present editor, although not void of error, is far more competent to act as editor of the magazine than any one else that could be selected, and believing that it is his desire to comply with the mandates of the convention as nearly as possible, I am not in possession of any reasonable grounds to act further upon the communication of the Globe Miners' Union. I remain

Yours fraternally,
ERNEST MILLS, Sec'y-Treas.

COMMENT OF DAVIDSON.

Trail, B. C., Oct. 4, 1909.

Mr. Charles Moyer, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd of September, with copy of resolution adopted by Globe Miners' Union No. 50 on Sept. 14th, in which it is charged that the "management of the Miners' Magazine" has failed to comply with certain instructions set forth in a resolution adopted by the 17th Annual Convention, also that some articles have appeared in the columns of the magazine "after, as before the convention," to which the Globe Miners' Union seem to object, and DEMANDING that the Executive Board compel the "management" to comply with the terms of a resolution as adopted by said convention. I carefully note your comments in regard to this matter, and in reply will say that in my opinion, a careful review of the various resolutions introduced pertaining to the magazine department, and the action of the convention thereon, should convince any intelligent person that it was not only the intention of the majority of the delegates, but prac-

tically conceded by all that it was absolutely necessary, in order to maintain the present high standard of our official organ, that the editor be given full power to say what contributions should receive space in the magazine, and what should be denied, no matter whether it came from a local union or an individual, and this is my decision on the question submitted by you: It would not be possible for the board to perform that function for many reasons, neither would it be wise on the part of the membership, nor would it be in the best interests of the organization to have the board act in that capacity. The editor of the magazine has in the past exercised this power, and has already been upheld in so doing, not alone by the 17th Annual Convention, but by all conventions in which the question was raised, and I, as one member of the board, am perfectly satisfied with the work of the editor in every respect. I have seen nothing in the columns of the magazine since the convention, or before for that matter, that would justify any local union in passing resolutions such as the one in question, and as Globe Miners' Union has failed to point out the article that they take exception to, it is safe to assume that the majority of the members of No. 60 have read nothing in the magazine that they have any very serious objection to, or they would surely have mentioned the particular articles that in their opinion should not be given space. I am

Yours very truly,

WM. DAVIDSON.

COMMENT OF JINKERSON.

Flat River, Missouri, Sept. 29, 1909.

Mr. Chas. H. Moyer, President, W. F. of M., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In answer to the resolution from Globe Miners' Union relative to the magazine, I will say that if Globe is referring us to Sec. 5 of the committee's report on Education and Literature, my interpretation of the sense of this section is that somebody should have the power to determine as to what should appear in the columns of the Miners' Magazine, whether it is under the seal of a local union or otherwise. And again, if Globe means resolution No. 15, my opinion is that it does not alter the case a particle, and that some one should have power to determine as to what is to appear in the official organ. My opinion of the magazine is that it is a business proposition and its management is in the hands of John M. O'Neill, and the three general officers, and governed by the board as a part of the workings of the Federation, basing my authority on Article 3, Section 6 of the constitution of the W. F. of M. I, as one member of the board, desire that John M. O'Neill and the officers at headquarters determine what is to appear in the magazine.

Yours fraternally,

WM. JINKERSON.

He Should Be Acquitted.

YESTERDAY CHARLES NELSON, special deputy for the Utah Copper Company, was arraigned before the local court, charged with murder in the first degree. The fact is that he caught a Greek in the act of stealing coal, attempted to arrest him, and shot only when the thief attempted to make his escape. The Greek died a few days later. Subsequently the officer was arrested and charged with murder in the first degree. The case is clear. Nelson simply did his duty. On the night of the shooting he was on duty protecting legitimate property. The Greek was not only ravaging property, but, when intercepted, refused to obey the mandate of the law. Nelson was not hasty; he did the right thing. The Greek deserved to be shot. So did every other thief who escaped the clutches of the law. And the recompense Nelson got for doing his duty has been confinement in the county jail, and now he is obliged to face the most serious charge that may be preferred against an individual.

Our point is this: that Nelson has not only been unfairly dealt with thus far, but that he should be acquitted. We have no desire to create popular sentiment in this particular instance, nor to interfere in any sense with the course of justice. This is a matter for the courts to decide. But we do hold that the foreign element is getting too quarrelsome and arbitrary for the good of the camp. Just recently these same people tied up the biggest low-grade copper producer on earth when there was no occasion for a strike. These men constantly abuse the privileges which this country extends to them. The more they get, the more they want. Their methods obtain, not because they are right, but because they are powerful in numbers. The matter is becoming serious. Their presence makes conditions unsafe, and they are more dangerous because of their blind devotion and subservience to their leaders—in most instances shallow-brained, fanatical white men.

The deluge of the foreign riff-raff is sweeping over us. Americans must begin to consider conditions. Not that they will ever overwhelm this country, for some day the American will rise in his might and bodily deport these undesirables from our shores. And these outlaws should be taught their place. Sooner or later they will learn to their sorrow that America is for Americans. The rich, red blood of the Anglo-Saxon is coursing through the veins of the true American, and when it manifests itself, history will be repeated. This is the land of the American, and wherever the American is, he commands. He is the incarnation of his sturdy ancestors, and the foreigner will do well to remember that on whatever soil the Anglo-Saxon sets his foot, of that soil he became master or there he found his grave.—Bingham Press-Bulletin.

The above article befouls the editorial page of a prostituted rag

that is a disgrace to journalism. The editor from whose corporation-owned brain there emanated such sentiments, is a libel on manhood and has never yet felt the thrills or impulses of honor permeating his degenerate carcass.

To please a soulless and merciless corporation, he attempts to condone the crime of murder, and emits a wail when the hired monster of a corporation is permitted to disgrace the confines of a jail with his dehumanized presence.

A Greek, receiving a paltry pittance for his labor, returning from work to his miserable hovel, is tempted to pick up a little coal, the property of the Utah Copper Company, and the hired assassin of this corporation pulls the trigger of his murderous weapon and slays a human being. And for this achievement, the slimy creature who has crawled like a serpent into the field of journalism at Bingham Canyon, protests against the incarceration of the fiend who has crimsoned his hands with human blood.

To murder a Greek whom poverty has probably compelled to steal a few pieces of coal from a corporation, deserves death when he attempts to escape from a corporation-hireling, clothed with the badge of authority, and when this red-handed monster who became a murderer for a salary paid from the coffers of his master, is confined behind the walls of a jail and indicted for murder, a shriek of protest comes from a mortgaged chattel, who condones crime when committed in the interest of a coterie of plutocrats. Had this Greek been a banker, and had he stolen the deposits of thousands of men and women, and attempted to make his escape and some victim of his "frenzied financiering" had impeded his progress with a bullet, the Bulletin and its fawning editor would have cried aloud for the majesty of the law to be upheld, and would have denounced the impoverished victim of a banker's rascality and cupidity, who would have dared to take human life without due process of law.

Had this Greek been a powerful magnate of wealth and through jugglery and bribing, stolen the franchises of a great city, would this editor of the Bulletin, whose mentality seems consecrated to the sacred rights of property, insist that he should be murdered by the servants of those whom he had robbed?

But this victim of an assassin's bullet was a Greek—a pauper—a foreigner—and because he was a Greek, a wage slave and a foreigner, and had attempted to steal a sufficient amount of fuel from a corporation to warm his shivering body when he entered his cheerless cabin, he deserves death, according to the moral code of the cowardly creature that bids for corporation recognition, through an editorial that strips him of the last vestige of that dignity and a sense of right and justice that belongs to a TRUE MAN. This eringing lickspittle, with hinges

on his knees declares: "The Greek was not only ravaging property, but, when intercepted, refused to obey the mandate of the law."

What constitutes "a mandate of the law"?

Is the command of a corporation-hired thug wearing the badge of a deputy sheriff "a mandate of the law"?

Are "mandates of the law" to be placed in the keeping of every cold-blooded desperado who is willing to take human life to protect a corporation from the theft of a few cents' worth of coal?

Was the few pieces of coal purloined by this Greek more valuable to society than the life of a man whose poverty tempted him to steal?

He again declares: "The Greek deserved to be shot. So did every other thief who escaped the clutches of the law."

The peddler of verbal slush who, with unflinching effrontery applauds the killing of the Greek, does not mean all that is incorporated in the above two sentences. Were every thief shot who "escaped the clutches of the law," America would years ago have become a cemetery and the graveyard covering a nation would have been filled with thieves who have boasted of being AMERICANS.

There would be few Greeks or "foreigners" in this national graveyard, but such a graveyard would be populated with the members of that class of privilege that brings laudations from the servile pen of the reptile who approves of murder when committed by the paid assassin of a corporation.

The THING with KNEE-PADS whose fulsome adulation of a corporation beggars the English language for a denunciation, appeals to race-prejudice to stem the tide of sentiment against the murderer who kills in cold blood a "foreigner" who is tempted to steal on America's soil.

Who is Nelson, the human hyena whose soul is reddened with human blood? Is he an AMERICAN, the offspring of that race in whose veins run "the rich, red blood of the Anglo-Saxon"? Does the brave and chivalrous AMERICAN, proud of his manhood and honor, carry the weapon of murder to kill a "foreigner" whose miserable wages forces him to become a thief, in order to obtain fuel to protect himself from the shivering blasts of winter?

Is he only an AMERICAN, who will kill a "foreigner" for corporation's gold?

Nelson, the murderer; when did he become eligible to wear the mantle of American citizenship?

The name causes us to look across the sea to find his ancestry, and we behold his predecessors in Sweden—the ancestry of this man—who has become so AMERICANIZED that he can shoot a Greek and command the editorial page of a subsidized sheet to plead for his acquittal.

Who is the Utah Copper Company, and who are the plutocrats that make up this combination of exploiters? The Guggenheims are the powerful potentates of this corporation, that grand family of Americans, in whose veins courses "the rich, red blood of the Anglo-Saxon."

Who brought the Greeks and the "foreigners" to the sacred precincts of Bingham Canyon, and who gave them employment at such miserable wages, that they must steal in order to keep warm? The Guggenheims, "the incarnation of those sturdy ancestors," in whose veins flowed "the rich, red blood of the Anglo-Saxon."

The Hebrew, or Israelite, becomes AMERICANIZED when he becomes the owner of millions and can even reach the United States Senate, where his money can buy a legislature, made up of men whose bosoms expand when they declare: "We are Americans."

The Greek and the "foreigner" did not send Senator Guggenheim to the United States. No. It was the proud American in whose veins coursed "the rich, red blood of the Anglo-Saxon."

In another article of the Bulletin, the weakling of Utah journalism vents his malice against the fight that is being made in Spokane, and declares: "Spokane sentenced these men to thirty days on the rock pile, and now they are doing the martyr stunt and refuse to eat. They won't eat because if they ate they would have to work. God knows there is many a man, woman and child who would willingly work for a good square meal."

The above sentiment should forever consign this microbe who has infested journalism to eternal infamy. That there "is many a man, woman and child who would willingly work for a good square meal" is offered as a justification that all other men, women and children should be content to mortgage their muscle to capitalism, and in remuneration, receive the princely reward of "a good square meal." When capitalism does not want men, women and children to work at any price or for a "square meal," what then will the editor of the Bulletin suggest to be done for the "man, woman and child who would willingly work for a good square meal?" When the mines, mills and factories are closed and there is an army of unemployed standing on the threshold of hunger and death, what then shall be done for "the man, woman and child who would willingly work for a good square meal"?

Let the sage and philosopher of Bingham Canyon tell us, and the irreverent editor of the Miners' Magazine shall lift his unholy mug towards the starry dome, and implore the Great Jehovah to shower His blessings on the APOLOGY that scribbles for the Bingham Press-Bulletin.

JOHN MITCHELL in addressing the delegates at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, relative to the decision of the court which condemns himself, Gompers and Morrison to prison, said:

"I want the people of the United States to know my position. I shall not speak defiantly; but I shall not surrender any right guaranteed to me by the constitution of our country. If I know myself, not any amount of suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my money where I please or that I have not the right to write and speak as I please.

"I propose in the future, as I have in the past, to exercise the rights secured to me by the fathers of my country; and I propose, if I am sent to jail, to declare again when I come out that I shall not for myself purchase any product of the Buck Stove & Range Company. I make this declaration not to tickle the ear of any man, but that I may publicly declare the conviction that is within me.

"It seems to me that the whole proceedings should prove a lasting lesson to the working men of the United States and Canada. If all the working men had been true to themselves, there would not have been a non-union product on the market.

"I repeat that so far as I am concerned, and let the consequences be what they may, I intend while at liberty to declare for the rights guaranteed to me by the organic laws of my country. I am proud of being an American."

"But I want to see the word 'American' stand for all the sentiment that is symbolized by the flag of our country. I want real liberty. I don't believe in the liberty enunciated by some of our courts that men and women should have the right to work themselves to death. I don't believe in the liberty enunciated by Judge Tuthill of Chicago, who declared unconstitutional the ten-hour law for women and by that act compelled them to work fourteen hours a day."

The Illinois Mine Horror.

LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AGO the telegraph wires flashed to the remotest parts of the country the horrible tidings that four hundred lives had been sacrificed in the twinkling of an eye, through an explosion in a coal mine at Cherry, Illinois. The daily press contained lengthy stories of the awful tragedy and painted glowing pictures of dauntless heroes who braved danger and death to give aid to the unfortunate men who perished in the bowels of the earth.

The coal mine in which the explosion took place belongs to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and after the explosion this railway company, with the usual generosity of a corporation, announced its willingness to pay the funeral expenses of all the men who met their death in the black dungeons of its ill-ventilated coal mine.

The men who lost their lives through the niggardly and heartless economy of a corporation (to draw dividends) have been the heads of families—the breadwinners—and who are there now to furnish the means of life to broken-hearted wives, disconsolate mothers and helpless children?

The loss of life is due to some cause, and the question arises as to who is responsible for the conditions that existed in a mine where lurked death to every employe beneath the surface?

Will this corporation be so shameless and brazen in its audacity as to declare that the men who lost their lives were so reckless and careless that they brought about the explosion?

Will the corporation dare to assume that the victims who perished were self-murderers and in their recklessness and disregard to insure safety, courted death?

Some one is responsible for the death of four hundred men, and will the law, which we are asked to reverence and obey, reach the criminal or criminals, who could have made it possible that human life should be safeguarded in the St. Paul mine.

Will there be anyone charged with murder and brought into court?

Will a prison yawn for anyone who had the power and authority to insure the safety of the St. Paul mine?

NO!

"The temples of justice" are not maintained to punish the slaughter of human beings, whose lives go out in the prisons of profit.

A master class in the scramble for profit has a license to place human life in jeopardy when dividends are at stake.

In this brutal struggle, human life is a commodity—and it has become the cheapest commodity in the world.

But when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has paid the funeral expenses and the ghastly remains of the murdered victims of exploitation are committed to the bosom of Mother Earth, what then is to become of the families that are bereft of fathers, sons and brothers?

Who will clothe and feed the orphaned children who are left helpless and destitute?

Who will become the guardians of the orphans and give them that training that is necessary to insure good citizenship?

It is reasonable to presume that many of them will endure the pangs of poverty, and it may be that some of them in the future will become criminals, through lack of parental guidance and care, and then society will demand that such criminals shall receive the severest penalty of the law.

The Rocky Mountain News in commenting on the "Illinois Mine Horror," had the following to say, editorially:

"Four hundred lives snuffed out, or, worse yet, imprisoned to be burned out, in one horrible coal mine disaster. Is it possible that modern science is powerless to avert such disasters? Or is it that indifference and ignorance and greed refuse to use the safeguards of modern science?"

"We do not know. Perhaps we shall know a little later; and perhaps not. The committee which investigates this horror may be bent on learning and telling the truth or it may set its heart on an artistic distribution of whitewash. All one can surely say is that there is death

in the mine and that poverty, and want, and oftentimes downright starvation, wait outside. Probably half the men now dead or dying were the heads of families, and it is morally certain that not one of the possible 400 has left his family in comfortable shape for the future. With the father or the older brother gone, the wife must take in washing, the boys must go to the coal breakers, the girls must try out their hands at the factory. Some families will come through the struggle scarred, but triumphant; but some will come through maimed and halting—and some will never come through.

"It would be interesting, though far from pleasant, to know how much of juvenile crime and early prostitution is furnished by the families of the men who pay the blood-tax of modern industry.

"When shall we get civilized enough to do as a matter of justice what the German Empire forces on its industries as a matter of policy; and tax a given industry with the lives it wears out, as well as with the machinery?"

The News, in the above editorial, shows a realization of the situation and recognizes the condition that will confront some of the orphaned children.

The News sees the little girls forced into the factory and the mill, and the News knows that girlhood in its teens, brought into contact with the corrupting and debauching influences of our mercenary prisons of profit "fall by the wayside" and become recruits for the dens of shame that are a part of our boasted civilization.

Let Us Give Thanks.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and the governors of the various states of the Union, have issued their usual Thanksgiving Proclamations, urging the people to assemble in their houses of worship and give thanks to the Great Omnipotent for the many favors and blessings received during the past year. There are a few million of people in this country who can afford to gather in the temples of the Lord and waft prayers to the Most High for the joy and happiness they have felt in living.

But the vast majority of the millions who inhabit this country have felt the sting of poverty, and looking into the future, can behold but little light behind the clouds of adversity.

More than three millions of men and women in this country might give thanks to God that they are enjoying a vacation that is made joyous through long intermissions between meals.

Nearly two millions of children robbed of the joy of childhood, and through want and poverty, denied a seat in our institutions of learning, might give thanks to the Ruler of human destiny that they are permitted to be slaves for masters in mills, factories, department stores and sweat shops.

The people of 60,000 homes, that have been shattered annually by divorce, might give thanks that they no longer feel the galling chains of wedlock, and that the Scriptural quotation: "What God hath joined to-

gether, let no man put asunder," is looked upon as a joke and a burlesque by the dignified judiciary of America.

An army of more than half a million of women, whom society has branded as social outcasts, might fall upon their knees on the morning of Thanksgiving day and lift their tear-dimmed eyes towards the heavens, and whisper a grateful prayer to the Creator of the universe, that poverty has driven them to palaces of sin, where woman forgets to blush.

More than a hundred thousand human beings buried in the iron cells of penitentiaries should shout for joy that they wear the garb of criminals and are permitted to count the weary days, months and years ere liberty unlocks the doors of living tombs.

The poverty stricken wretches of the alms and poor houses should feel a thrill of happiness as they eat the bread of charity, and give thanks that they are permitted to remain on the bosom of the earth, to advertise a civilization that breeds a few thousand millionaires and a multitude of paupers.

The widows and the orphans at Cherry, Illinois, should feel a sense of gratitude as they looked upon the ghastly remains of husbands and fathers, whose lives went out to satiate the greed of a corporation for profit.

Let us all give thanks that we are permitted to endure the misery of life.

Revolution In England.

THERE IS CERTAINLY a sentiment growing in England which may in the near future abolish that silk-stocking fraternity which is known as the "house of lords." The people of England are awakening to the fact that men who boast of blue blood and royal lineage can scarcely make laws in the interests of the great mass of the people.

Men who wear the royal robes of patricians can scarcely be expected to draft and enact laws that will confer favors on plebeians. The people of England are discovering that law makers must be in touch with the people and that men who stand on the lofty summit of royalty are deaf to the cries of distress and blind to the misery and wretchedness that haunts millions of hovels in the land where the folds of the Union Jack kisses the breeze.

The following, flashed across the ocean to the daily journals of this country, furnishes some proof that the people of England are awakening from that long sleep of conservatism, and that radicalism based on reason and common sense is moving the people closer to the goal of human liberty:

"London, Nov. 16.—Lord Lansdowne, conservative leader in the house of lords, today exploded a bomb in the complicated budget situation by announcing that when the peers take up the measure for debate on Monday he will move that the house of lords refuse to pass the budget before an election is held. This assures the defeat of Lloyd George's measure, with its heavy land and liquor taxation, by the peers, and the immediate beginning of the battle to abolish the house of lords.

"The terms of Lord Lansdowne's motion were communicated to Premier Asquith at an early hour, and discussed by the cabinet council. The Unionists anticipate that 300 peers will support Lord Lansdowne while the supporters of the government in the house of lords number only forty.

"On the rejection of the budget it is expected that the premier

will move in the house of commons a resolution strongly condemning the peers' action, affirming the sole right of the commons to deal with matters of taxation and declaring the peers' attempt to force a dissolution unconstitutional.

WILL APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

"What further course Premier Asquith will take is not known, but it is quite unlikely that the cabinet will resign unless the government is defeated at the elections.

"Balfour, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, is to deliver a speech at Manchester tomorrow night, which probably will outline the Unionist election manifesto.

"In a letter on the situation, Winston Churchill claims that the power to force dissolution is the prerogative of the crown, and that finance is the exclusive privilege of the house of commons. Therefore, he argues, the rejection of the budget is an invasion by the lords of the royal prerogatives and of the commons' privilege and that if the lords establish at the general election the right to control the country's finance they will make themselves the predominate power in the state by their ability to destroy the budget, stop the king's revenue and force the dissolution of parliament every year.

LIBERAL PRESS CONDEMNS LORDS.

"The Liberal newspapers describe Lord Lansdowne's motion as an act of war. The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, declares that not since the revolution of 1688 has the right of the commons to control the finance of the country been challenged.

"The lords,' says the paper, 'have chosen the way of destruction. It is as though some malign influence has been at work to bring the house of lords before the people's gaze, with all its imperfections on its head. Bold and unashamed, it is standing forth as the selfish defender of privileges in land and liquor and the champion of taxation on food. A more shameful conspiracy against the commonwealth has never been unmasked.'"

A Pathetic Story.

THE FOLLOWING, published in the telegraph columns of the Denver Post of last week, is a pathetic story, and is only one among hundreds that might be told of the horrible tragedy at Cherry, Illinois:

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 16.—The saddest story of all the pitiful tales of the St. Paul mine disaster is the story of Little Jan. Little Jan is lying dead in the fiery inferno that rages afresh every time they try to turn the fans on, and his mother, Barbara Stoeck, stands hour after hour in the icy wind, leaning against the shaft-house, sobbing in her

old brown shawl, too bitterly broken to listen to the sympathetic words of those who would comfort her.

Little Jan, only fourteen years old, the child of a miner, but sensitive and totally unfitted to work below ground, a child loving the sunlight and pining for happy days at school, had to go into the death-trap because, though a child, he was a man—the man of the family.

"Saturday morning Jan was ill. The doctor said he must remain in bed and prescribed for him. The boy's mother, stricken with poverty, prayed that God would send the money for the rent, but Little Jan, worldly-wise, told her it was no use to pray unless one worked.

"We must not give up, little mother," he told her, and Mrs. Stoeck moaned in agony as she told the Chicago trained nurse, Mrs. Gilpin, how pale and determined the boy looked—how his thin little lips were pinched together and how tears stood in his eyes.

"But he would go," sobbed the woman. "He knew we must live and he had been reared in this hard school. So I kissed him and sent him to his death. My God! I sent him to die in that hell down below for a dollar and thirteen cents! Now I wish God had struck me dead before I let him leave the house.

"I saw him walk away with his dinner pail in his hand, his lamp trimmed and his small, pale face smiling at me bravely as he waved his hand and called, 'Don't worry, mother dear, I'll be all right.'

"And he is gone—gone. I shall never even be able to bury him myself.

"The company—the company!

"The company had him living for the dollar a day we had to get.

"The company has him dead because we have not the money to bury him. We are slaves, and I wish we were all dead. It would be far better.

"Never again in my life shall I be able to draw a long, full breath. Something clutches me here whenever I look into the face of a child I suffer the tortures of the damned, because I can see little Jan dead.

"He is lying there in a passage with his head resting on his arm and one hand extended as though to protect himself. On his face there is the patient, loving smile he always wore for those he loved and who

loved him. My God! You men and women, have you ever lost a little Jan?"

"Kid Jan," they called him in the mine. He read books far beyond his years and was a child of remarkable traits. Music was his delight.

"It was the old family coming back in him," said the mother. "Once his father's people were distinguished. Of late years they were but working folk. Jan had the spirit of a soldier and the physique of a woman. He went to his death laughing, as many a man of his race has gone before. We were not always so wretched."

So the boy had struck out bravely for his work in the black hole and there he died a few hours later, though fifty men in the shift would have given their right arms to save him.

There are few who can read the above story, who will not feel a clutching at the heart-strings and a moisture dimming the eye.

There is an anguish and a grief in the story of this bereaved mother, that is too sad and solemn to be portrayed in feeble words.

The boy that brought a ray of sunshine into her heart is numbered with the victims who met their awful death at Cherry, Illinois.

A civilization that demands that a boy with the imprint of childhood yet upon his face shall go down into the dark caverns of the earth to be murdered in the production of profit for an unfeeling corporation, is doomed, and must be swept from the face of this planet.



RESOLUTION FROM BURKE, IDAHO.

Burke, Idaho, Nov. 10, 1909.

Members of the Western Federation of Miners and Workers of the World—Fellow Workers:

The attempt to strangle the right of free speech and the right of assembly on the streets, by the government of Spokane, Wash., and its beneficiaries, is on to a finish. The natural given rights of the militant and all other workers of that city, are our rights; their fight is our fight; their success or defeat is our success or defeat and deepest concern. Blood was spilled for the right of free speech and free assembly. It was written in the constitution of these United States by the blood of the working class, and by the same force and fluid if necessary, it shall remain an inalienable right. Lives there a man so dense as to not feel and protest the dastardly attack of the organized government of Spokane, upon the liberty, to speak, to act, to think in unison?

Workers of North America, we call upon you to use the weapons now in your hands. Get out your hammers—knock the city of Spokane—she's an enemy of human kind. A government of, by and for those who have and toil not. Boycott her every product, knock every commercial resource; there is no coward like a commercial coward. Be it

Resolved, By the members of the Western Federation of Miners of the Coeur d'Alene, That all patronage of Spokane goods or articles of trade, be withdrawn, until such time as all opposition to the inalienable right of free speech, and assembly by the workers, is recognized by the Spokane government and its beneficiaries.

That we pledge the Industrial Workers of the World all the moral and financial support within our power; that we call upon the workers to join the Industrial Workers of the World, to the end, that there be no lights burning, no wheels turning in any institution that stands in defense of such attempts to strangle human liberty. That stands in mortal fear of the light dawning upon the mind of the great proletariat of the world.

That we call the attention of the workers to the fact that it is not the handful of militant workers in Spokane that the government of that city and all other parasites are after. But the militant working class movement of the world. Remember, fellow workers, that from the strangulation of free speech, or the right of assemblage at any time or place, is but a step from the precipice, from which despotic Spain hurled a "Ferrer." Rise, then in your united strength, trample in the mud and spat upon this city ordinance that denies those rights. "Upon what meat have our Caesars fed they have grown so great?"

COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT UNION, NO. 14, W. F. OF M.
(Seal) L. A. REESE, Secretary-Treasurer.

WILLIAM GOGGIN, President.

LABOR EDITORS AND WRITERS TO ORGANIZE.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 8, 1909.

To The Labor Editor.

Dear Sir and Brother: The all important and all absorbing question that confronts the civilized world today is the labor problem. This problem springs from the development of modern machine industry, or the present factory system without a corresponding re-adjustment in the distribution of wealth—the product of labor.

Individual competition exists only in theory today. There is actual competition between the classes. The capitalist class are organized in order to get control of all the people's necessities and levy tributes upon them. The smart merchant class are organized to protect themselves against the wholesaler and to be able to exact more from the consumer. The workers organize to bargain collectively for the sale of their labor power, since they have nothing else to sell. Under the condition of affairs, in general, if the workers go into the market to bargain individually with the employing class, they would receive a smaller share of their product than they do at the present time. Their wages would even go below the line of subsistence.

In view of the foregoing facts I now appeal to the editor of the labor

paper, to show the necessity of organization among the labor press and the great possibilities that would accrue to the labor movement as the result of such an organization of labor editors and writers.

To increase the efficiency of the labor paper; to extend the scope of its influence, it should be the desire of every labor editor, as well as every member of organized labor. Therefore, we will attempt to enumerate some of the advantages that would be accomplished by the united effort of the labor press with the support and co-operation of the great labor movement of the United States.

We could organize and maintain an exchange bureau, centrally located. Here items effecting the labor movement could be clipped and supplied to the members of the organization.

We could by a proper system of exchange with the foreign press get in touch with the foreign labor movement, thereby learn of the progress being made in those countries, besides the methods employed in organization and propaganda.

We could select from our membership a representative to be sent to the scene of every strike of importance, to report the facts to all our members by mail or telegraph according to the necessity regarding progress of the strike, thereby getting a true statement of the situation from one who is qualified to make observations, and who is fearless enough to tell the truth. The most serious hindrance to the development of the labor press has been that we have been compelled to take the stories as they are told by our enemies.

We could secure the service of the best editorial writers in the country, who could be placed advantageously, say at the national capitol during the session of Congress, and when legislation was under consideration in the interest of the workers, or inimical to their interest. Think what a powerful influence the combined labor press, so organized, could wield on public opinion. Furthermore, we could outline, in what manner, to deal with the advertisement of firms declared unfair by organized labor. That is, we could outline a uniform system.

If 500 or 1,000 labor papers in America could be so organized that they would be able to work systematically, and in perfect unison on the questions that are vital to the life and progress of the labor movement, what a wonderful power for good such a union would be in moulding public opinion; what remarkable influences such a combination would bring to bear upon national affairs and state legislation.

Among other things, the possibilities of the telegraph service for labor is within the realm of probability.

Now, brothers, you see some of the things that can be accomplished by such an organization. Many other things could be done, and undoubtedly will be done, if the labor papers respond to this call, as I sincerely hope they will.

All replies received in answer to this circular letter will be published in pamphlet form and sent to you for your information.

The purpose of this circular is to ascertain the sentiment on the question of calling a convention, sometime in the near future, for the purpose of forming an organization along these lines. Please take this matter seriously, and be kind enough to inform me what you think of such a movement. Those who are assisting me in this great undertaking will compile all of the letters in reference to this matter in pamphlet form, in order to facilitate the movement.

Since I have volunteered to start this movement, I will further serve my colleagues of the labor press as temporary secretary and in any other practical manner which may be suggested.

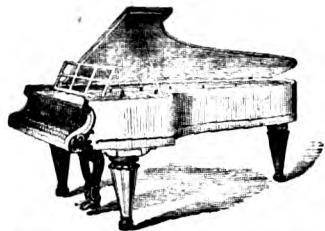
Yours in the cause of Organized Labor and Humanity,

F. W. CAMERON.

Editor and Manager of The Tacoma Labor Advocate.
Postoffice Box 51, Tacoma, Wash.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LEAD, S. D.

Whereas, The Lead City Miners' Union, an organization composed of the workmen employed in the city of Lead, South Dakota, has at all times in the past been known as a liberal and conservative, and at no time in the



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past have the members of this organization ever been known to advocate anything not in accordance with equity, law and justice, and

Whereas, During a period of more than thirty years the Lead City Miners' Union has at all times and upon all occasions been a charitable and benevolent association of workmen, which has never at any time been guilty of any violation of law or has ever sanctioned disorderly conduct on the part of its members; therefore, be it

Resolved by us, the citizens of Lawrence county, in mass meeting assembled, That we condemn the present action of the management of the Homestake Mining Company, protesting against the same as malicious, ill-advised and detrimental to the welfare and best interests of all the people in so far as it appears to be the policy of the said company to discriminate against the unemployment of union men in the future; which action, if persisted in, will, we believe, result in nothing but ruin and desolation of and in the people residing in this locality; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to W. R. Hearst, Mrs. Phoebe R. Hearst, James Haggin, and the directors of the Homestake Mining Company; and also that they be ordered printed in the local newspapers of the entire Black Hills country, as well as the principal daily papers of New York City, San Francisco, Denver and Chicago.

The above resolutions were passed at a mass meeting of citizens to the number of eighteen hundred, held in the Lead opera house on Thursday evening, November 17th, with the following amendment:

That the superintendent of the Homestake Mining Company be requested to rescind his ultimatum of November 16, 1909, that all employes must give up their union if they expect to work for said company after January 1, 1910.

A. E. HAWLEY,
Secretary.

WILLIAM E. TRACEY,
Chairman.

THE KIND-HEARTED CAPITALIST.

By Emanuel Julius.

The inventor entered the office of the Evergrabbing Manufacturing Company and asked for the owner. Being well-known, he was shown in.

"Mr. Blowhard," said the inventor, "I have something great to sell you. It will revolutionize industry."

"Well, well," said Mr. Blowhard. "Will it be as good as your last?"

"Will it? Well, I should say," replied the inventor, opening his portfolio. "Look at this. By attaching this apparatus to your machines you can run them on the principle of a treadmill. As for power, all you will have to do is to harness half a dozen bulldogs, cats or monkeys to it, and there you are."

Mr. Blowhard frowned.

"Mr. Blank," said he, "your idea is very good. Indeed, so good that I shall purchase it; but I am surprised at you—deeply and feelingly pained at your suggestion that I run my machines with bulldogs and cats. To do so would violate the very first principle of love and sympathy. No, no, I shall not do anything of the sort."

"Well, do as you please, Mr. Blowhard. As long as we can come to terms I don't care what you do with it."

After the inventor was gone Mr. Blowhard called up the office of a newspaper and ordered an advertisement inserted for fifty young boys and girls at \$2.50 a week. "Must have good feet."

LEO COX, TAKE NOTICE!

Goldfield, Nev., Nov. 12, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Will you kindly insert the following notice in your esteemed magazine? Will Leo Cox please communicate with Thomas Cavanaugh, Goldfield, Nevada?

By so doing you will greatly oblige.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS CAVANAUGH.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I am interested with James J. Lewis, a member of the Western federation, in some mines, and it is to his interest that I get in communication with him, but it has been impossible for me to locate him. Some of the boys have advised me that you might be able to locate him through your directory, or the columns of your paper. I enclose you stamped envelope for reply. Thanking you in advance for your kind attention to this matter, I beg to remain,

Prescott, Arizona.

Yours truly,
DAVID BILES.

A PROTEST FROM BINGHAM CANON.

Bingham Canon, Utah, Nov. 16, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I was instructed by Bingham Miners' Union, No. 67, at the last regular meeting, to send you a copy of the "Press Bulletin," published in Bingham Canon, and give you a brief synopsis of the article entitled "He Should be Acquitted."

You will notice, after reading the article referred to, the attitude taken by the editor, upholding and defending the deputy sheriff who shot and killed a man for stealing coal to the extent of from ten to twenty-five cents' worth, from the Utah Copper Company, who was paying him two dollars per day of ten hours.

You can imagine the awful crime it is for a man to steal coal from a company that pays him the magnificent sum of two dollars for ten hours' work; and you can also imagine the depraved nature of a man who will accept a job where he is obliged to shoot down his fellowman for the petit crime of stealing a few cents' worth of coal; and the man who, like the editor of the Press-Bulletin, defends such men and their actions, should be beneath the notice of anyone with any sense of justice. You will notice in reading the article, the editor's reference to an unnecessary tie-up of the biggest low-grade producer on earth.

The tie-up referred to was when the Greeks employed by the Utah Copper Company struck for a raise in wages. A bunch of men, the scum of Salt Lake and the surrounding district, were sent in immediately, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and revolvers, under the customary guise of quelling trouble; but the Greeks conducted an ideal strike, and won after being out on strike about a week, their wages being raised from \$1.75 to \$2.00. It would be a useless waste of time and material for me to explain to you the necessity of men striking to better such conditions as these, especially when one is

familiar with the cost of living in Bingham Canon, where a man can hardly make ends meet on three dollars per day.

The grievance the business men of Bingham have is that the Greeks, after being here two or three years, have got nearly every business house of their own, and there the English-speaking business man reaps but little benefit from them.

The latter part of the article is of that nature which appeals to a few men whose reason and sense of judgment is blinded when spoken to in a patriotic strain. The editor of the Press-Bulletin has made the statement that he will fight Local No. 67 and the Socialist party to the end, and suggest they be tarred and feathered and driven out of camp. He makes other ridiculous allegations against No. 67, which you will notice in his article entitled "A Rotten Disclosure," where he says the Western Federation of Miners waged the late campaign fight through the agency of Bro. E. G. Locke, the secretary of No. 67.

Now, this man has of late printed numerous articles casting reflections on our union, and on any working man who has the audacity to join to a labor union, and he feels safe, knowing the miners have no means of replying to his slanderous statements of a paid hireling of the employing class.

But there is at least consolation in knowing that any union man or Socialist with any knowledge of the labor movement at all has long ago recognized the type of man who is always ready to stoop to any depths to do the bidding of the master class. Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM McCARTNEY,
Recording Secretary, No. 67.

A VOICE FROM WALLACE, IDAHO.

Wallace, Idaho, Nov. 17, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I was instructed by Wallace Miners' Union, No. 17, to send you for publication, the following article on the referendum recently initiated by Local No. 17. I also enclose a copy of the referendum, which you may print or not, as it suits you. Following is the article referred to:

Brothers of the Western Federation of Miners:

Through the columns of the Miners' Magazine, Wallace Local, No. 17, wishes to say a few words in explanation of the referendum recently inaugurated by them. We might say that in initiating this referendum, we have nothing but the interests of progressive and effective unionism at heart. They are directed against no man or set of men in the federation, unless it be those who by ignorance and neglect are violating the principles of true unionism and the interests of working class organization.

The referendum of No. 17 was initiated because we deem it the sworn and solemn duty of every member of the Western Federation of Miners to see to it that his organization adheres to its well-earned reputation as a militant and industrially useful organization. It is our sworn and solemn duty to keep the ball rolling. For if we allow ourselves to follow in the same old circle year in and year out, with the same old methods and the same old weapons, then the time will come when we will fall by the wayside, and be added to that list of "down and out" organizations which includes the once mighty Knights of Labor.

There is history to be taught and lessons to be learned from the career of those Knights of Labor. Time was when they were knights—and they were at once feared and obeyed by the "Captains of Industry" and the "Pirates of Commerce." A once magnificent organization with the power to command and be obeyed. But where are they now—and why are they where they are? The answer, brothers of the W. F. M., lies in those referendums which are before you now for consideration and thoughtful argument. They embody the reasons both directly and indirectly for the downfall of that organization which was as militant and progressive as our own. Members of the W. F. M., if you don't have the interest of your order at heart—actively and forcefully so—you can never expect to get ahead. You cannot leave your own work to others and have it well done.

The methods and fighting tactics used by the Capitalist Class—the sworn enemy of organized labor—are being improved and strengthened to the consistency of a sure moving, quick striking and thoroughly effective machine. Each new labor trouble has its lesson and the Capitalist Captains overlook nothing. If Labor wants to overcome the Capitalist or if Labor wants to hold its own, then Labor must be up and doing; Labor must be eternally vigilant.

We have to depend in a great measure upon those whom we choose for leaders. It is physically impossible for every man, members of the W. F. M., to say his own particular say to every matter occurring. He must leave that to the men whom he chooses to represent him. But the duty he must attend to himself is the task of unswerving watchfulness, unending vigilance over those leaders. He must see they are not overcome by the temptations of the enemy—and, brothers, they are sometimes many and hard to resist. He must see to it that his representatives represent and that they represent the interests of the majority of organized miners.

So far in its history our organization has been noted for its fearless fighting tactics. Let us see to it that tactics are kept up. "In times of peace prepare for war."

The most we hope for and the most important result that could occur in the eyes of Local No. 17 is that these referendums will be taken up thoroughly and fairly by the brothers throughout the organization.

By LESLIE W. TURNER,
Secretary, No. 17, W. F. M.,
Wallace, Idaho.

(Seal.)

HOW SOCIALISM HURTS THE UNIONS.

(By Robert Hunter.)

The American trade unions pride themselves on being non-Socialist. The German trade unions pride themselves on being Socialist. The American Federation has about 1,500,000 members. The German Federation has over 1,800,000 members. The national unions of America in 1908 spent in benefits \$2,144,395. About \$1,300,000 in death benefits; \$593,541 in sick benefits; \$5,000 in traveling benefits; \$205,254 in unemployed benefits, etc. The German Socialist unions the same year spent \$10,000,000. In 1907 \$3,000,000 was spent in strike benefits. In 1908 \$2,000,000 was

TO THE WORKING PUBLIC

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

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spent in unemployed benefits; \$2,000,000 more in sick benefits. And that year a \$10,000,000 reserve fund was left over.

Certainly the comparison is not to the disadvantage of the German trade unions.

In addition to trade unions the German workers have a political party. As a result the government has been forced to do some things which the unions otherwise would have to do.

Through fear of the Socialist party the great German insurance was established by the government.

Every workman of Germany, therefore, knows that if he meets with an accident that incapacitates him for work he is going to receive a pension for the remainder of his life; that if he is killed there is going to be a compensation paid to his wife and children; that if he falls sick he is going to receive compensation also; and finally, when he gets unable to work as a result of old age, that he will then be entitled to a pension.

Every year the government gives pensions to the workers of Germany amounting to over \$100,000,000.

Besides this general insurance the party, in various places has forced the municipalities to pension the unemployed, thus taking part of that burden off the trade union movement.

All this has been accomplished by political activity. While the unions of England and America have been putting heavier and heavier burdens upon the members, political activity in Germany has been putting heavier and heavier burdens on the state.

Nor are these benefits the only ones that have been obtained through political action.

The German trade unions, for instance, can boycott. They are not affected by injunctions. Their funds are not at the mercy of the employers through the interference of the court.

They have in many places municipal and state labor bureaus.

These bureaus supply jobs to an incredible number of unemployed, and these bureaus by law are forced to inform workmen whenever a strike is in progress.

Now it is tiresome to mention these things. One could go on for hours showing how Socialists in Europe are benefiting labor now.

The only reason for mentioning these things at all is because men are being sent about this country to tell trade unionists that Socialism hurts the unions.

Mr. Belmont and his friends of Wall Street are so afraid that the working class here will build up a powerful Socialist movement and force him and his friends to grant some such reforms, that he is actually employing trade unionists to spread these falsehoods.

Trade unionists and Socialists in Europe are fighting hand in hand. They are practically the same men, and they are fighting by votes and by strikes for the amelioration of the condition of the workers.

Socialism will hurt Belmont's influence in the union. Socialism will affect Mr. Belmont's power as a political boss.

Socialism will not hurt the unions.

When Belmont and his friends of the Civic Federation tell you that Socialism will hurt the unions, ask them why. In that case, Belmont doesn't help it along as he did Farley and his strike-breakers.



THE WOMEN'S TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An article on "The Women's Trade-Union Movement in Great Britain," by Katherine Graves Busbey, is published in Bulletin No. 83 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer gives a history of the movement and discusses its growth, the obstacles to organization of women, the attitude of male trade unionists, the results of organization, and the relation of women's trade unions to low wages and the sweating system. From the beginning of the movement in 1874, what is now known as the Women's Trade Union League has been the most important agency in the development of unionism among women in Great Britain. This organization at present has nearly 140,000 members.

As regards the comparative growth of male and female membership in trade unions in recent years it is shown that in 1896, which is the first year for which comparative figures of female trade-union membership are available, 149 unions included women and girls as members out of a total of 1,302 trade unions, the female membership at that time being 117,030, or 7.8 per cent. of the membership of all unions. From 1896 to 1904 the male membership increased from 1,386,709 to 1,768,767, or 27.6 per cent., while the female membership rose from 117,030 to 126,285, or 7.9 per cent. Since 1904 the percentage of gains among male and female members has been largely reversed. In 1907 the organized women numbered 201,709, a gain of 59.7 per cent. over 1904, while the increase in male membership, although amounting to 436,270 new members, represented a relative increase of only 24.7 per cent.

Among the chief obstacles to the organization of women workers in Great Britain have been the temporary nature of their occupations, low wages and low standard of living, class distinctions, and apathy. Male trade unionists in the printing trades have offered opposition on account of inferior workmanship and the generally lower rate of wages paid to women. It is stated, however, that "in Manchester the men trade-union leaders are enthusiastic over the work accomplished by the women's unions throughout Lancashire. It is difficult to determine just what the opinion of the male trade unionist of the present day is in regard to the advantage or necessity of unionism among industrial women."

As to the results accomplished the writer concludes that the women's trade-union movement has in some instances been directly responsible for increase of wages, has added successful pressure to the initiation and furtherance of protective legislation, and through the Women's Trade-Union League has accomplished much toward the conservation of health and the promotion of safety among local workers where little or no local organization can yet be effected.

The women trade-unionists of Great Britain seek to secure the betterment of labor conditions through protective legislation rather than by militant action. They regard the trade unions as a medium for suggestion and as an aid in enforcing the legal rights of workers. The greatest endeavor of the leaders at the present time is to secure the extension of the board of arbitration prerogative to an authoritative institution for legal decision in wage disputes and the establishment of wages boards empowered to fix a legal minimum wage in certain trades.

WHERE WE STAND.

Of course you are not fool enough to believe in Socialism, but it may be worth your while to read this article, because there is a barrel of money waiting for you if you can refute any of the propositions it contains. It is

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not about Socialism much, anyway, it is mostly about capitalism.

Capitalism is the state of society under which we are living now. It is called capitalism because it is ruled, and robbed, by capitalists, the owners of capital.

Capital is generally regarded as being so much money, which is exactly what it is not. The resources of the earth, the mines, mills, factories and farms are capital, but only when they are used to exploit the workers.

The farmers, miners, lumbermen, etc., plough and dig and saw out of the natural resources of the earth the raw materials, the grain, wool, cotton, coal, ore, lumber, and so forth. Other workers transport these raw materials to where yet others work them up into the goods that are sold on the market. All through this process of production the workers are compelled to surrender these things into the hands of the capitalists, the owners of the natural resources, of the means of transportation, of the machinery of production generally.

The workers have no claim upon the goods they produce, as they have been paid for the labor they have performed in producing them. All these things belong to the capitalists because they own the capital. All the workers receive, and all they are entitled to under capitalism, is, at the best, a living, and, in the vast majority of cases, a bare existence. The difference between what the workers receive and what they produce is, roughly, the profit of the capitalists.

With the money the capitalists receive by the sale of the goods the workers have produced for them they hire other workers to build new railways to develop new countries and fresh natural resources, to open up new mines, lumber woods, and farms, to build new mills and factories, where more workers may be set to work to produce more profit on the same terms, a living, or a subsistence.

So that it may be seen that the workers produce not only all the goods which the capitalists sell, but also all the capital the capitalists own.

The farmers are compelled to surrender their produce into the hands of capitalists, or their agents, because they themselves do not own the means of completing the production of their commodities, of milling, of spinning and weaving, of transportation to the consumer. Consequently they are at the mercy of the capitalists and are compelled to sell their produce at a price which brings them only a bare and hard-won living.

The wage-workers, owning no means of production, are compelled to seek employment at wages from the capitalists and are also at the mercy of these capitalists and are compelled to accept wages which afford them, on the average, a mere subsistence.

As the means and methods of transportation are improved and extended, as new areas are brought under cultivation and within reach of the market, fresh armies of toiling farmers are brought into competition with the old. Not only is farm matched against farm, and orchard against orchard, but crop against crop, continent against continent; and ever the farmer's lot grows harder.

As countries become more populous, labor-saving machinery more perfect, skill more superfluous, woman's labor is matched against man's, child labor against woman's, yellow against white; and there accrues to the workers an ever-increasing measure of misery and wretchedness; to the capitalists an ever-swelling stream of profits.

Never in the world's history did wealth so abound. Never in the world's history was the poverty of the wealth producers deeper or wider. Year by year the lot of those who toil grows more bitter. The world over, idle, starving millions, footweary, tramp the streets seeking a master, or, hopeless, cower in some mean "charity" shelter; or, desperate, end the dreary struggle. Women sell their virtue, finding no other sale for their bodies, or only such a pitiful pittance as will not serve to keep the body from want. Children, in the playtime of their lives, drag out a—happily—brief existence of deadly drudgery, and cough up their little span of life, that Christian coffers may be filled.

Wealth is heaped upon wealth, and poverty is thrust upon poverty. Idlers ruffle it in silks and satins, in broadcloth and jewels, and wine and dine and wallow in their riches. Toilers sweat and slave and die in destitution and misery, in degradation and bitterness, ragged, hungry and hopeless millions.

And this is capitalism, which your politicians and pulpiteers uphold and defend. This is the noble structure you are warned that the Socialists would destroy. Would we? Yes, from the foundations up.

The day is not far distant when this accursed system will be forever wiped from off the earth. World-wide as our misery is our revolt. In all lands the workers are awakening and banding themselves together with that one end in view. Learning with each day to hate more bitterly this foul blot upon humanity's record. Resolving each day more firmly never to cease from their efforts. Growing ever in numbers till they march now millions strong, under the common flag and toward a common goal.

As is it capital that is the source of all these evils, capital shall be destroyed. As it is the ownership of the means of production that enables the capitalists to seize the products of labor, that ownership must be abolished. Labor itself shall own the means of life, the natural resources it has developed, the railways, mills and factories it has built. With these the collective property of the producers, they will be free individually to enjoy the wealth they co-operatively produce; beholden to none for subsistence, cringing to none for a livelihood.

Between us and our goal stand the powers of government which protect and defend the capitalists in their ownership of the means of life. Those powers of government we must therefore seize that we may use them to uproot the system they now uphold.

That is the lesson the workers must learn, and to carry that message our spokesmen are in the field. Toilers, give heed!—Western Clarion.

WILL SOCIALISM DESTROY PRIVATE PROPERTY?

(By J. Stitt Wilson.)

They tell you that Socialism would destroy private property. Now the very opposite of this is the truth.

Those who attack Socialism know that next to the religion of the people the thing they think most sacred in the minds of the people is private property.

It is not long ago since men were put to death for stealing very small amounts of private property. In that case private property seemed more sacred than human life. How a man will fight for what he calls "his own." How men cling to what they call theirs, even in the presence of human want and misery.

For centuries the human race has had the "private property" idea rubbed into their very souls. And so the opponents of Socialism take this strong motive and work in it.

These opponents shout in the ears of the people who have perhaps a few sticks of furniture, a few family heirlooms, a small bank account, enough for a decent burial, perhaps—these opponents shout: "If the Socialists have

their way they will take away your private property, you will have nothing left. All things are to be in common. No one will have anything he can call his own. Away with Socialism!"

Now the very opposite of this is what Socialism stands for. The Socialists, as a party of 12,000,000 voters all over the world, never could come into existence if they had not seen the tens of thousands of the people, millions of people, in poverty—that is bereft of private property.

The Socialists see that the present capitalistic system leaves great masses of the people without homes, without employment, without money, without reserves of any kind—leaves them propertyless. As Socialists we demand that every family ought to have a guaranteed opportunity to labor so that each family would have as the natural result of that labor an abundance of private property to satisfy every necessity and comfort of a decent human existence.

The Socialist movement is the first movement in the history of the world that has stood up and demanded as a right for every worker—that he should have for himself and his family the full product of his toil as his own private property. No man should have less; no man has a right to more.

In all the history of the world the people who have done the work, and produced all the wealth have had the products of their labor, which should have been theirs, taken away from them, by kings, priests, slaveowners, landlords, and other powerful classes. Never in human history yet have the workers received as private property for their own use the product of their toil.

And the same is true today. At this very moment two-thirds of all the wealth produced by the working people in the fields and factories, goes to the comparatively idle class who own the land and the machinery. The actual figures for the United Kingdom are as follows:

There are 43,000,000 people—out of which there are 38,000,000 who are "poor"—and out of the 38,000,000 poor there are 12,000,000 who are in the grip of perpetual poverty.

The product of the labor of the whole people amounts to an average of \$1,000 per family, or about \$20 per week for private property, for each family for private use and enjoyment.

By hard work and long hours, often by the labor of father and mother and children, the working classes are earning or producing this great wealth. But they do not get it. It goes to the already rich and powerful as private property. One-third of the entire income goes to less than one-thirtieth of the people. This wealth that is earned by the whole people is divided like this: Suppose you had 100 persons, and by their united labor they produced \$500 of wealth. If, then, \$175 were given to three persons, and the other \$325 was divided among the remaining ninety-seven persons—that would show you how the private property is now divided. And the first three persons are those who own land and machinery, and the other ninety-seven are those who do the labor.

Now the Socialists say that this is unjust and wrong. They say that those who get so little private property ought to have an abundance. They earn it. They create it. We say the workers should get all they produce, less that required for the common up-keep. And because we demand this private property for the people who produce it, they say to you we come to destroy private property.

We want every man to have as his private property all he can earn. But we don't want a few people to control the land and machinery, and thus take great amounts of what other people earn.

Socialism is a defense of private property in the hands of the people that earn it. Socialism is an attack upon a system which takes away from the people what they earn and puts it in the hands that never earned it. The capitalist system is legalized robbery of the people who produce wealth by labor. The capitalist system does this by virtue of the fact that a very few people own and control for private profit the land and the machinery by which all labor. Thus they hold the 38,000,000 at their mercy.

These millions are landless, and without opportunities to labor, except at the mercy of those who control the manufacturing and selling of goods. Hence all the wealth that all the workers produce goes first to the few that control industry.

It's their private property. They pay back in wages whatever they are forced to by the condition of the labor market, and the power of labor unions. The rest—the surplus—is piled up in great fortunes, which they think they have made by their business efforts, but they have made it out of the helplessness and the hard toil of the working class. There is no wealth made in any other way. All wealth, except natural resources, is produced by human labor. It does not fall from the skies. Some human energy is put forth to create—all of it—buttons, or steamships, rivets or locomotives.

Perhaps an example may help us to see this. Mr. Rockefeller is the richest man in the world. He is so rich that if he had been born when Christ was born, 1900 years ago, had lived ever since, had received four shillings each hour of the working day, had saved it all, never spending any of it for food, clothing, or doctor bills—he would not have as much money as he has got in the last twenty-five years as his private fortune.

Or to put it in another way. If all his property were coined into solid gold, and placed in bags weighing 14 stone each, it would take an army of 20,000 men to carry it, each with a sack on his back!

Did Mr. Rockefeller beg his money? No. Did he steal it? No. Did he earn it? No. He could never earn it. Where did he get it? It is the surplus earnings of hundreds and thousands of working men, women and children—earnings they never received. He is able to secure this huge fortune, and call it his private fortune, because he controls land and machinery which ought to belong to the whole people.

The Socialists say this: No man or set of men should own as private property the land and machinery on which the whole people are dependent for a living.

We say: What the whole people socially need to guarantee every man an opportunity to labor, the whole people should socially own.

What the people thus socially own would be called social property or collective property, or public property, the same as a town hall or a public school.

The whole people should own their own railroads, canals, and steamship lines. They should, therefore, own the coal mines and iron works, and engineering works, as necessary equipment for the railroads and steamship lines.

The whole people should be the landlord and rent out the land to the people for homes, for gardens, for small farms, for larger farms. If this were done, every man could have a sweet, clean, happy home place with grass and garden plot, a place to breathe, a decent place for his children.

He could be secure in his home as long as he lived and used it. But no one would be permitted to own the earth and charge other people for the chance to live on it. There would be no slums, no overcrowding, no wretched rows of tenements, looking like prisons. The working classes that build all homes now, would build beautiful homes in beautiful surroundings for the delight and satisfaction of themselves and their loved ones. Private landlordism is a crime against the human race. It is time it was abolished off the earth.

The whole people should own big, well equipped shops and factories for the manufacture of all the necessities and comforts of life. This at least. The manufacture of luxuries, and a multitude of knick-knacks, varieties, showy things of every sort, novelties, toys, tricks—and all that might be left to private individuals. But no man or set of men should control the manufacture and supply of bread, clothing, coal, furniture, and all the necessities and comforts of life. The shops and machinery for making these should be socially owned, just as we own our battleships and the postoffice.

By doing this, employment would be given to every man. The hours of labor might be greatly shortened. This would give to the worker leisure to study and improve his mind. Or he could develop some private fad or fancy or invention, or service in his spare time.

He could cultivate a garden, or raise fancy birds, or invent tools, or roam

the fields, or attend university courses of study, or do any one of a thousand things. He would have time and security.

If this were done every man might expect to see every child he had educated in books, music, machinery or art—each according to his or her taste and ability—after thorough groundwork in the general branches and manual training. There need never be any child labor.

If the father got as his private property what his labor creates, instead of losing two-thirds of it, as he does now to the Rockefellers and landlards, he could provide an abundance for his family without requiring the labor of his wife and children in the factory and shop.

Old age would never again be in terror of the workhouse, or the worse terrors of deep degrading poverty. Perhaps even old age pensions would scarcely be needed. The people would be able to provide out of their natural earnings all needed provisions. Or, if they had old age pensions it would be no charity. But the same as life insurance—your right under certain conditions.

But I will not add more this time. These words may help you to see somewhat plainer what Socialists propose, and I shall add to them in another issue.

Don't let the "blind leaders of the blind" throw dust in what sight you have left. Modern capitalism has utterly failed to satisfy the simplest wants of the working classes, and is a slavery and a bondage unspeakable. Capitalism has not fed the people. It has not housed them. It cannot clothe them. It cannot employ them. When it does employ the people it robs them of two-thirds of the product of their toil—and then when Socialism wants a stop put to that great gamble with human life, capitalism arises to defend private property—not for the people who earn it, but for the people who get what other people have earned!

Workingmen, or working women, your place is in the Socialist ranks working to abolish this great wrong and to bring in at last in the history of the world an age when the people who labor will have guaranteed opportunity to labor, and when they will have the product of their toil as their private property, for the use and enjoyment of themselves and their children.

What the whole people socially need, the whole people should socially own. Then, what each man earns in the socially owned property will be his private property for personal use.

Private property in the resources by which all live is robbery of private property from those who labor and earn.

Social property in the resources by which all live means private property to each that he may live.

THE INTERNATIONALISM OF LABOR.

These are days when the hands of the workers are being stretched across the seas for many a common cause. The American Federation of Labor, itself meeting under a different government from that under which a majority of its members live, joins with the Swedish strikers, offering them aid in their battle for better conditions.

They listen to delegates from England telling them of the new methods that have brought so much progress to the workers of that country. If the minds of American delegates will but be open to the lesson this delegate brings with him, the task of fighting the Supreme Court on the questions of injunctions will be a light one.

These same days bring the story of the aid given by Chicago bakers to their fellow workers who are fighting the exploiters in Porto Rico. The constitution may or may not follow the flag, but the brotherhood of labor reaches wherever man meets master in the struggle between producer and exploiter.

German Socialists see the need of a daily press that shall voice the aspirations of labor in America, and extend a helping hand to the New York Call. They know the need of such a press and the struggles that accompany its establishment, because they have learned the truth in the school of a hard experience and a splendid success.

In other ways the class struggle wipes out national lines. When the ten-hour law is to be tested in Illinois, the experience of the world is drawn upon to afford the proof of the need of such a law. The unions and government bureaus of Europe pour out their experience that we may share its results without having to pay the price they paid.

All these instances of international solidarity, co-operation and reciprocity have been drawn from the last three issues of the Daily Socialist. They are but samples drawn from an exhaustless stock of similar incidents.

Because their burdens are the same, because they are confronted with the same problems and are moving toward the same solution of their difficulties, the workers of the world make one common body.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

ADVOCATE THE GENERAL STRIKE.

(By Charles P. Gildea.)

The case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, will as a necessity, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final action, by the judiciary of this country. All along the line from Judge Wright of the lower court to the Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court must the case travel. And if the Supreme Court should decide against labor, what are we to do? Remain quiet and passive if the Supreme Court is supreme? But the Supreme Court is not supreme. It was not supreme when it rendered the famous "Dred Scott" decision, which gave a white man legal title to a colored man regardless of what state he was in.

It is easy to determine what labor would do if the court should decide in its favor. Be temporarily depressed from the severe shock. Will labor remain actively producing, and show subservience when men are about to enter prison for doing what the organized members of the working class required them to do? That is, inform the friends of organized labor that the Buck Stove and Range Company and its president, Van Cleave, were unfair to union men. That Van Cleave was, and now is, an enemy of organized labor. If the working class are to be denied the right by the courts to state to the multitude who are interested, who are the enemies of organized labor, and the working class doesn't resent it, then we have decades of untold misery and suffering confronting us.

Ah! But some unthinking member of our class will say that as good as the three involved were sent to prison for serving the working class and we did not order a general resentment.

There may have been many as good, and probably better than these three persons involved sent to prison; yes, to the scaffold for their loyalty to the working class, and we failed in our duty towards them and our cause. Are we to continue to act cowardly and neglectful? So the question is: What are we going to do in these cases? Appeal to President Taft for a pardon, says the pusillanimous youth, who is trailing so far in the rear that he doesn't know what we would do, "only for the poor capitalists who give us the magnanimous privilege of producing wealth when they can derive a profit from it." I hardly think the three persons would do anything with Taft's pardon only spurn it with contempt.

Let Taft's prestige not ascend by labor's humiliation. But let labor act in such a manner that all the capitalist class as a whole will sit up and take notice, think deeply and shiver badly.

When Gompers and his associates are about to enter jail let labor refuse to enter the mines, mills, factories, railroads, etc., and give such an exhibition of solidarity as never before occurred on the American continent. Of course, the general strike will be condemned. What is labor to do to emphasize its contempt of the whole proceedings? Keep quiet? Be obedient? Not possible under the circumstances. Strike on the industrial field. I would prefer to see it occur on the political field. Labor usually adopts the most difficult method of attaining an object. When we could accomplish something with the ballot we refuse to use it, preferring a weapon that car-

ties with it more suffering—the strike. But whatever weapon labor feels disposed to use to show our indignation, yes, our defiance, at the actions of a court that deprives us of the privilege of stating who our enemies are, let us all use it.

The capitalists fear a general strike. Let us keep up an agitation for a general strike, to take place the day Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison enter jail, and to continue until the courts of this country are compelled to reverse themselves, or else pack the jails to their fullest capacity with all those who can no longer conceal their contempt for the bulwarks of capitalism, the courts of the United States.

Prepare for the general strike!—Toilers' Defense.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Many recent events in labor's history have shown the necessity of the organized movement making greater headway. The present methods prevailing in the conduct of labor organizations are too child-like to admit of any claim of serious consideration, and it is this weakness that the big captains of industry recognize. Everywhere throughout the country signs point to an awakening of the working class and every union is reporting big gains in membership. The cause for this is easily understood. The high cost of living has made the trade union the refuge of the worker, but on the other hand quarrels over jurisdiction is creating dissensions and schisms in the ranks of the organized worker.

It is the development of these facts which compels attention from every student of the labor problem. It is more serious in aspect than what the average trade unionist is willing to admit, but the problem is with us and it must be met. The present autonomy feature has outlived its usefulness and is the underlying cause of the internal fight now claiming the earnest attention of the active thinkers in the labor movement. The forces in labor must be unified. With the union attacked by rapacious employers there is need for more solidarity. Employers are organized and there is no such a hindrance as autonomy. It is this lesson labor must learn.

With the convention of the American Federation of Labor in session the greatest and most serious problem that confronts the delegates is the claim of dual organizations. If these forces are not reconciled, they spell disaster for the American labor movement. The existence of such troubles is mainly caused by the feature of craft autonomy, which is the foundation of a movement inaugurated a quarter of a century ago. It was one of the necessities of those times, but labor has developed quite rapidly within the past ten years. Unfortunately, however, the labor movement, in some instances, has fallen into a condition of stagnation due to the opposition it gives to measures which has for its aims advanced ideas. The spirit of industrial unionism is permeating the ranks of the wage workers and it offers the advantage of solidifying the ranks and unifying those forces which are now in open rebellion against the alleged dictatorial policy of the American Federation of Labor. Industrial unionism commends itself if for no other reason than it eliminates jurisdiction squabbles and dual organizations. Instead of specialization there will be concrete bodies that in the event of strike one union will not scab upon the other. As an example of industrial unionism it is but necessary to refer to the United Mine Workers of America. It is one of the best examples of what can be accomplished by controlling all labor employed in a certain industry. Autonomy keeps labor divided and is an antiquated method. Employers have long since discarded individuality and the almost impregnable position capital is able to maintain in a strike feud is indicative of the most powerful organization. Employers of labor foster craft autonomy, recognizing that it creates strife, discord and eventual disorganization.

Let the workers grasp this question and their decision will end the disastrous system now prevailing. Install modern ideas and eliminate waste of energy and money. True, industrial unionism will decrease the number on the payroll in the various organizations, but the wishes of office holders is not to be considered where the vast majority of workers are to be benefited.—Toilers' Defense.

THE PROMOTER.

One black winter morning a cold-looking individual walked into a small cafe.

"Morning," he said cheerfully, addressing himself to the white-aproned attendant behind the bar.

"Morning," was the reply.

"How'd you like a sherry and egg this morning?" continued the stranger.

"Well, now, that sounds good to me. Are—you going to—treat?"

"I'll furnish the eggs if you'll contribute the sherry."

"Done," agreed the proprietor.

"All right, I'll be back in a minute," the frosted one called over his shoulder as he walked around to the door.

Into the street he made his way and halted before a grocery store, in front of which the clerk was sweeping the steps.

"Morning," he said, good-naturedly.

"Morning," came the reply.

"A little raw this morning," he pursued.

"Yep."

"How'd a sherry and egg go this morning?" he asked, rubbing some heat into his hands.

"Best thing I've heard today," announced the clerk interested.

"Tell you what I'll do," the stranger continued, "I'll furnish the sherry if you'll furnish the eggs."

"Sure."

"All right, trot out three eggs and follow me."

And the stranger led the way back to the cafe.

"Here's the eggs," he announced to the proprietor.

"Here's the sherry," replied the proprietor, mixing the drinks.

"Here's how!" the three exclaimed in unison, and they drank the concoction and replaced the glasses on the bar.

"By the way," said the proprietor to the grocery clerk, "you furnished the eggs, didn't you?"

"Yep," said the clerk, smacking his lips.

"And I furnished the sherry, didn't I?"

"Yep."

"Well, then, stranger, where do you come in?"

"Why, gentlemen," replied the stranger, as he bowed his way out, "my position is easily explained. I'm the promoter."—Western Wage-Earner.

CHATANIKA MINERS GATHER TO HEAR ORGANIZER TERZICH.

About 100 miners attended at the social hall at Chatanika last Friday night to meet Executive Member Terzich.

Michael Davis presided and called the meeting to order, introducing Mr. O'Connor, who spoke for about three-quarters of an hour on the progress of unionism in the United States, as well as the progress and organization of the capitalist interests.

He attributed the necessity of labor unions to the organization and combinations of capital, explained how capital got control of the different branches of the government, its creation of a large military power in all the different states, and said that the capitalists were enabled to control the situation mainly because the wage earners neglected to become members of organized labor.

The speaker reviewed the causes of the failure of labor in this country,

attributing it not to the operators, but to other forces, and concluded with a strong appeal to the men to unite, not for the purpose of calling a strike, or in opposition to the employers, but that they might the better protect the mining industry and the interests of the operators as well as their own.

During the course of the address the speaker was frequently applauded. He was followed by Mr. Donnelly, who reviewed the history and organization of the union in this valley and the good effects that followed in its wake. He dwelt on the causes which led to the ups and downs in the labor movement here, drawing attention to the fact that there was a constant number of men leaving, whose places were filled by strangers, and that the failure or success of the union movement depended on the vigilance of those who were already organized. He concluded with a stirring appeal for a closer union of all wage earners, being warmly and repeatedly applauded throughout.

Organizer Terzich was then introduced and spoke of the vast amount of money expended in aid of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners in sick benefits. He dwelt on the deplorable condition of the miners in Colorado previous to the formation of the Western Federation of Miners, showing the immense advantages gained afterward when the united working class freed themselves from the oppression of the organized operators, and the action of the operators in attempting the destruction of unionism by a wholesale and merciless deportation of the miners, showing conclusively what little chance labor would have of protecting itself against the capitalist class unless organized.

He detailed the manner in which the state of Colorado did its best to make amends for the brutality and inhumanity of Governor Peabody's administration and the operators, and the security under which labor now follows its honorable calling in that state under the organization which teaches the doctrines of humanity.

In referring to conditions here the organizer caustically but good naturedly arraigned the English-speaking class for referring to their fellow-laborers from Europe as dagoes and other names, and told them that they could not expect those who could not speak the English language to understand and accept the principles of unionism when many of the English-speaking class were not members of the union themselves. The speaker then described the conditions under which the Treadwell company operated its mine and its treatment of its employees, stating that men who went to work in that mine two years ago have scarcely been outside the fence surrounding them; that on this fence guards are mounted day and night with arms in their hands to see that they don't get out, and this he declared was all labor might expect were it not for the union.

The speaker concluded his address with a strong appeal to the miners, not only in the interests of themselves, but for the sake of their wives and children to unite in one solid body, which would insure them proper consideration and would enable them to secure to themselves the product of their toil.

Mr. Terzich spoke for about an hour and was closely followed by his audience, and roundly applauded.—Miners' Union Bulletin, Fairbanks, Alaska.

CHATTEL VS. INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

We are teaching our children in the schools of America today that, when the late Civil War ended, slavery in America ended with it, and on every Decoration Day and Fourth of July we hear the orators of the day dilating on a reunited country, where all men are equal and all men are free. But is this actually true? Absolute facts prove that it is not true. There is a system of slavery in vogue in America as bad, if not worse, than existed in the South before the war.

Corporations have imposed a condition of slavery on their employees that has become unbearable, and when the men strike as a public protest against the slavery imposed upon them, the corporations almost immediately get men (so-called) to take the places of those on strike; and when the situation is explained to the strike breakers and they desire to quit, they find that they are unable to leave the plant. Armed guards are all around them; bunks have been provided for them to sleep on, and an improvised dining room is prepared and they must eat, sleep and work right in the mill. Could there be any worse slavery than this? We think not.

Men are brought into these places under false impressions, being told that no strike exists and that the work they are to perform is different entirely from the work they find they must do. If the strikers attempt to explain their position and the reasons for their being on strike to these poor dupes, the great corporations immediately fly to their willing tools, the courts of the land, and the judges who, very often, are placed there by the influence and money of the corporations, are only too glad to grant an injunction restraining the American workingman from speaking to any of the strike breakers, or even to stand on the public highway. Some of them have even gone so far as to prohibit the strikers from holding a meeting. They have prohibited them from doing anything and everything. About the only thing, according to some injunctions, they are allowed to do is to breathe; but they must even do that in their homes, and not anywhere near the company's property.

In Memoriam.

Cobalt, Ont., Nov. 14, 1909.

Resolutions re Death of Bro. D. D. McGillis:

Whereas, The scourge of capitalism has again manifested itself through the death of our esteemed brother, D. D. McGillis, who died of typhoid fever on November 1, 1909; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146, W. F. M., offer the deceased relatives our sincere sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication; and be it further

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

COBALT MINERS' UNION, NO. 146, W. F. M.

W. THOMPSON,

JOHN FRASER,

A. U. GAUTHIES,

Committee.

(Seal)

Tuscarora, Nov., Nov. 11, 1909.

Whereas, Death has again entered our ranks and taken our brother C. P. Hyer, who died in Tuscarora, November 6, 1909; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Hyer, organized labor has lost a faithful worker and honest, true brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tuscarora Miners' Union, No. 31, W. F. M., extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relations; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relations, spread on the minutes of this union and published in the Miners' Magazine.

W. I. PLUMB,

F. L. GRANDY,

C. D. LAMAR, Committee.

THE MINER'S MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

and uncompromising champion of the WORKING CLASS.

The Miner's Magazine receives no support from the Master Class and must depend upon the class whose cause it

Advocates and Defends

The Miner's Magazine does not pander to exploiters, but fearlessly and unflinchingly consecrates its pages to the great missionary work of Arousing the working class to the infamy of the profit system that makes masters of the few and slaves of the many.

The Miner's Magazine is the property of every member of the Western Federation of Miners, and in defending the rights and liberties of the men imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, is advancing the interest of

Every Man and Woman

who wears the yoke of wage slavery.

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

No.	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	49	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuopponen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Bristojs	18	Ketchikan	47	Eveleth	Sun	John McNair	John Movern	373	Eveleth
240	Nome	Sat	Phil Corrigan	J. S. Sutherland	J	Nome	155	Hibbing	Sun	Garnet Riley	Elias Huttunen	257	Hibbing
195	Tanana M. W.	W. T. Burns	Robert Burns	Fairbanks									
188	Valdez F. L. U.	Tues	J. P. Finnegan	W. C. Uphoff	252	Valdez							
ARIZONA							MISSOURI						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Jos. D. Cannon	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	221	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	229	Dodge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huller	256	Dodge
89	Crown King	Sat	Edgar Guild	F. S. Woods	30	Crown King	230	Doer Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doer Run
170	Douglas M & S			Ed. Crough	145	Douglas	235	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
60	Globe	Tues	M. J. O'Connor	M. H. Page	957	Globe	232	Frederick'n M & S	Fri	Thos. Ferguson	F. Z. Guittar	153	Frederick'n M & S
116	Humboldt	Thurs	W. P. Rees	W. R. Carter	30	Humboldt	232	Leadwood	Fri	Wm. Lackey	Robt. C. McCrary	153	Leadwood
147	Humboldt M & S	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	R. E. Corley	50	Humboldt	192	Mine La Motte	Fri	Jeff Counts	J. T. Cameron	14	Mine La Motte
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome							
98	Kofa	Tues	Alex Jorganson	J. Kitchin	30	Kofa							
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe							
159	Metcalf			Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton							
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor	1	Bellevue							
137	Ray	Wed	Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray							
124	Snowball	Wed	Andy Porter	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad							
103	Star	Wed	Thos. McShane	W. H. Holland		Polaris							
156	Swansea	Thur	D. Dammiller	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea							
110	Tiger	Thur	J. W. Michoney	E. J. Blackwell	13	Harrington							
102	Troy	Sun	J. A. Fozzaglia	J. A. Rice		Troy							
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland							
BRIT. COLUMBIA							MONTANA						
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Jesse Hackett	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	57	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
161	Hodley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hodley	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen		Neuhart
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whiteley	A. M. Fluett	5	Butte
119	Lardeau	Sat	Fred Mellette	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	84	Butte Engineers	Wed	C. A. Blackburn	M. J. Dignan	1407	Butte
227	Marysville M & S	Sat	B. Lundin	J. Hays	35	Marysville	24	Clinton	Wed	J. C. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
71	Moyle	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyle	191	Clinton M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Clinton
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	126	East Helena M & S	Wed	John Mottch	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	24	Phoenix	157	Elkhorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn
38	Rosslund	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Rosslund	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
81	Sandton	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shilland	K	Sandton	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Strode	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	96	Slocan City	175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	111	North Moconasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killen	68	Kendall
CALIFORNIA							NEVADA						
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	30	Austin	Sat	E. T. Wann	J. H. Jones		Austin
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angels Camp	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex. McSween	Buck Lile	83	French Gulch	290	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	243	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Grue		Hilltop
91	Grass Valley	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Wescott	2	Chafey
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	John Mohr	2	Edgemont
207	Greenwater	Tues	S. D. Whipple	Chas. Brown		Death Valley	285	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
39	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	James G. Elliott		Hart	243	Fairview	Wed	A. Bennett	W. A. Wolf	26	Fairview
115	Jackson	Wed	Willie Lyne	W. T. Langdon	212	Jackson	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
149	Johnsville	Wed	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	220	Goldfield	Tues	Owen Burns	J. J. Mangan	2420	Goldfield
174	Kennett	Sat	C. C. McHenry	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
206	Masonic	Sat	A. J. Tynor	J. B. Seoheld		Masonic	251	Lane	Thur	Louis Schmarr	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	7	Mojave	72	Lincoln	Wed	Jos. R. Viette	D. L. Wertheimer	91	De Lamar
33	Navada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nicholls	76	Navada City	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Todd	John Crowe		Empire
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Oslick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Sierra Gorda	264	Millers M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	B. E. Elford		Millers
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. A. Case	S. R. Fredrikson	355	Skidoo	263	Pioche	Mon	Chas. Bithell	E. K. Watson		Pioche
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Taolumne	218	Pioneer	Wed	Alex. Christolm	Jos. E. Shea	356	Pioneer
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Chimo	101	Stent	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	Geo. Dallimore	Frank O. Goegg		Olinghouse
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raub		Washington	252	Ransey	Sat	P. A. Holtz	H. S. Taylor		Ransey
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	H. H. Hurlbert	73	Winthrop	244	Rawhide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn
COLORADO							ONTARIO						
64	Bryan	Sat	James Pinaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	C. H. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
20	Cresde	Wed	J. D. Peterson	D. T. Snideman	543	Cresde	154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Napoleon Schnobb	610	Gowganda
234	Cripple Creek DU	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor							
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City							
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	W. H. Rambo	9	Dunton							
58	Durango M & S	Sat	J. A. Dunham	V. P. Frisco	13	Frisco							
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young		Frisco	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
86	Garfield	Sat	John Ryan	George Howard		Garfield	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
50	Henson	Sat	Frank Porestio	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City							
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Louis Johnson	C. H. Hickson	264	Idaho Springs							
197	La Plata	Mon	Frank Tepotch	Thos. G. Lloyd	1017	Hesperus							
48	Nederland	Thur	J. L. Conkling	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland							
15	Ourray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ourray							
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen							
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Smail	Chris Wold	470	Rico							
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale							
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton							
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain							
63	Telluride	Sat	Chris Johns	R. A. Greig	278	Telluride							
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad							
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. M. Raish	126	Ward							
IDAHO							UTAH						
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	J. R. Wahler		Atlanta	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	64	Bingham
10	Burke	Fri	George Halpin	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosce	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	205	Eureka E F & B	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walter Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville	237	Helper	Sun	Carlo Dalpiaz	A. Marchiori	447	Helper
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	176	Kimberly	Thur	Myron Nay	Jos. Carroll		Kimberly
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	228	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Jos. Mann	65	Mammoth
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harveyson	67	Silver City	196	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	415	Mercur
45	Murray	Sat	Wallas P. Joy	Walter Kiester	124	Murray	144	Park City	Sat	John Edelstrom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
17	Wallace	Sat	Milton Donley	Leslie Turner	47	Wallace	249	W Jordan M & S	Fri	Wm. C. Miller	C. T. Anderson	146	West Jordan
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue							
MICHIGAN							WASHINGTON						
294	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A.		

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