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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO
December 9th
1909.
Volume XI.
Number 337



WEALTH
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DENVER, COLO.

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, December, 9, 1909.

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

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.

Bisbee, Ariz., Dec. 2, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, held Dec. 1, 1909, John Fahey was fined the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) and his name ordered published in the Miners' Magazine, for leaving the jurisdiction of this union without a paid up card.

By order of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106.

(Seal)

W. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Bingham Canon, Utah, Dec. 2, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of this local, the following persons were declared unfair and fined fifty dollars (\$50.00): John Bond, member of Butte Engineers' No. 83; Ernest Sperger, member of Bingham Miners' Union; also C. Hanson, who has never been a member, but promised to come in and failed to do so.

John Bond has worked here for some time and state his dues were being paid into No. 83. Lately he made the statement that he had not paid anything into the W. F. M. for three years. This is certainly carrying out the principles of the W. F. M. with a vengeance, and if the working class are to be dependent on men of this stamp, nothing but slavery awaits them and their posterity and it is time organized labor should know where all men of this calibre stand. They are willing to accept any betterment in conditions others will sacrifice to procure for them, but are unwilling to assist financially or otherwise or make any sacrifice to help the cause, and are therefore the worst kind of enemies to the working class.

(Seal)

BINGHAM MINERS' UNION NO. 67, W. F. M.

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Angels Camp, Calif., Nov. 27, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a recent meeting of Calaveras Miners' Union No. 55, W. F. of M., the following names were ordered published in the magazine as unfair to organized labor for refusing to pay dues: Abb Richards, engineer, and Michel Lubanko, miner. We placed a reinstatement fee of \$25.00 against them, to be collected by the union when they apply for admittance.

Calaveras Miners' Union No. 55, W. F. of M.

(Seal)

W. S. REID, Financial Sec.

Skidoo, Calif., Nov. 25, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Skidoo Miners' Union No. 211, James Sweeney, a miner who has worked within the jurisdiction of this union and refused to deposit his card, was fined twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and declared unfair to organized labor and it was ordered that his name be published in the Miners' Magazine.

By order of Skidoo Miners' Union No. 211.

(Seal)

Fraternally yours,

S. R. FREDRIKSON.

Cerbat, Arizona, Nov. 26, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: At the last regular meeting of Hualapai Miners' Union, I was instructed to advertise the following men as unfair to the cause of organized labor and place a fine of \$50.00 against each, which must be paid into the treasury of this union before they can be declared fair to organized labor: Wm. Knotwell, Tom Rountree (sometimes known as Rontree). Wm. Knotwell is Cornish by nationality; age, probably about 42; medium height, blue eyes, fair complexion and has prematurely gray hair and a mouthful of gold teeth. Tom Rountree is about 36 years old, American, about six feet tall, fair complexioned and generally wears a large moustache. Blue eyes and light brown hair. Has worked in Colorado and especially Cripple Creek, and is a former member of W. F. M., and is talking of securing a lease in the Cripple Creek district.

All union men are requested to keep a lookout for these men.

(Seal)

Hualapai Miners' Union,
Per W. R. CARTER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS, W. F. M.

The members of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners will meet in Denver, Colorado, on Monday, January 3rd, 1910.

CHARLES H. MOYER,

President Western Federation of Miners.

THE BUDGET has been rejected by the house of lords and England is facing a crisis.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE talk of a coming revolution in Cuba in the near future. The Sugar Trust in Cuba wields the sceptre.

THE COURT of Appeals of the District of Columbia has granted the petition of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for a stay of execution of the mandate of the court in sentencing them to jail. The stay is granted pending the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

IF GOD has intrusted the coal mines to such men as Baer, what shall be said of the responsibility of God, relative to the awful tragedy at Cherry, Illinois?

PROHIBITION HAS MET its Waterloo in Alabama. The amendment to the constitution, making Alabama a "dry" state, has been defeated by a majority of 20,000 votes.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND people in Porto Rico have appealed to President Taft for aid. This vast army of the working class has been reduced to penury through the greed of the sugar trust.

A JUDGE in Chicago has discovered that the policeman's club has failed to reduce crime. Any sane man should know that the use of a brutal weapon is an absolute failure in civilizing humanity.

The brutal weapon, though legalized, is as monstrous as the weapon of the outlaw.

STAY AWAY from Lead, South Dakota. The Homestake Mining Company has declared a *lock out* against 2,500 employes and no honorable working man with any red blood in his veins will have any desire to work for a company that denies an employe the right to become a member of organized labor.

SINCE JUDGE TUTHILL of Chicago has declared the ten-hour law for women unconstitutional, it is proposed that every city and town of Illinois shall be invaded by the representatives of the labor movement to create such a sentiment as will make a judicial tribunal hesitate in murdering a humane measure enacted into law by a legislative body.

AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT of the Civic Federation, where Samuel Gompers feasted with the capitalists at the Hotel Astor in commemoration of the "identity of interest" between employer and employe, he then wended his way to the Cooper Union building to make a speech to enthuse the 30,000 waistmakers who are on a strike against the piracy of industrial despotism. "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

THE GOVERNMENT is about to demand that the American Smelting and Refining Company shall pay to "Uncle Sam" the sum of \$3,000,000 for coal lands which this trust has fraudulently acquired through the use of "dummies" in the state of Colorado. The trust has its representative in the Senate of the United States in the person of Simon Guggenheim, who will see to it that the material interests of the trust are protected.

PRESIDENT MOYER was called to the Black Hills last week on account of the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company.

Board Member Kirwan and Vice President Mahoney have been in the Black Hills giving their personal attention to every matter that affects the interests of the organization, since the Homestake declared war against its former employes. Vice President Mahoney returned to headquarters last Thursday.

IT IS SAID that the profits from the "White Slave" traffic in America have reached the enormous sum of \$30,000,000 per annum. It is likewise claimed that 200,000 women are held in the claws of slavery to produce dividends for a syndicate that is made up of men powerful in the politics of America.

It is again in order for some writer whose brain is consecrated to the interests of capitalism, to repeat the old chestnut: "Socialism would destroy the home."

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of Tanana Mine Workers' Union No. 193. W. F. M., of Fairbanks, Alaska, in a brief editorial, pays the following tribute to Yanco Terzieh, who has been for several weeks devoting his best efforts towards building up the local union at Fairbanks:

The vote of thanks extended to organizer Terzieh at last Thursday's meeting shows that the members are fully alive to the painstaking efforts he has shown while engaged in reorganizing this local.

Mr. Terzieh came here at a critical time in the camp's history when viewed from a union standpoint. The Iditarod stampede had taken away a large proportion of the camp's union members, and many of the newcomers who came here within the last twelve months had neglected to join the organization, with the consequence that the membership had dwindled considerably.

Besides addressing the miners at open meetings, he has made a cabin-to-cabin canvass of the different creeks and has devoted every minute of his time toward strengthening this local, with the result that the union is now on a much stronger footing, and his prediction that the union is now on a much stronger footing, and his prediction to be fulfilled. The local is greatly benefited by his visit and the vote of thanks extended to him was well earned.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Terzieh cannot remain here this winter, but he will be here next summer and will then be able to see the good effects of his painstaking work during the last six weeks.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of Illinois, through its official representatives, will probe the mine disaster at Cherry, Illinois, to the bottom. The United Mine Workers of Illinois have \$700,000 in the treasury and it is proposed that the financial strength of the organization shall be used to secure some semblance of justice for the bereaved widows and orphans, who have suffered the loss of husbands and fathers, who have been murdered through the culpable negligence of a mining corporation that placed no value on human life in its greed for dividends.

THE SWITCHMEN'S UNION of North America has declared a strike on thirteen railroads of the Northwest. There are about 2,300 men involved, and from present appearances, the battle will be to a finish between the Switchmen's Union and the railroad companies involved. The Switchmen's Union has asked for an increase of wages, a modification of the physical examination required by railroad companies and double pay for overtime, which have been refused. Since the Switchmen's Union has declared a strike against the thirteen railways in the Northwest thousands of men in other industries have been thrown out of employment.

THREE HUNDRED WORKERS were killed at Cherry, and the national government does not even send a telegram of condolence. One millionaire debauchee is reported lost, and the national government sends a revenue cutter and enlists the aid of the entire wireless service. Whose government is this?—Chicago Daily Socialist.

This is a government of the trusts and corporations, by the trusts and corporations, and for the trusts and corporations.

A rumor that an Astor, one of the class of privilege, is lost at sea, will secure the aid of government, but lives of laboring men sacrificed to greed does not even cause a ripple at Washington. Why should it, when the working people cast their ballots to keep the class of privilege on the throne of power?

THE ATTORNEYS of the St. Paul mine at Cherry, Illinois, where more than 300 miners lost their lives, have declared that the widows and orphans must be able to identify their dead before they can legally claim damages.

The mining corporation is facing damages to the amount of \$750,000 and all the brilliancy and genius of the legal profession will be pitted against the victims who have been bereaved of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. The majority of the bodies are still in the fatal mine, and it is probable that decomposition will make it almost impossible for the living to recognize the dead.

The heartlessness of a corporation can truly be said to be beyond the power of language to describe.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, there appears resolutions from Globe Miners' Union in condemnation of the editor, on account of his silence relative to the troubles of the I. W. W. in Spokane, Washington. The I. W. W. has been repudiated by the Western Federation of Miners, not only in annual convention, but by a referendum vote of the organization. The editor has no authority to use the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners in behalf of an organization that has been refused recognition as a bona fide labor organization by the Western Federation of Miners through a referendum vote.

If Globe Miners' Union is looking for worlds to conquer, there is an opportunity afforded in the Black Hills, where the Homestake Mining Company has *locked out* 2,500 men, who stand beneath the same flag as the membership of Globe Miners' Union. Globe Miners' Union need not go outside the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners to prove its loyalty to the principles of the labor movement. A battle is now on in the Black Hills and if victory is to be won and the right to organize maintained in the Black Hills, it devolves upon every member of the organization to concentrate his energies in behalf of the struggle in South Dakota.

YANCO Terzieh, the executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners for Alaska, has been making some strenuous efforts in the work of organization around Fairbanks and its immediate vicinity, as the following extracts from the Miners' Union Bulletin, published at Fairbanks, Alaska, will show:

"A rousing open meeting was held at Chatanika last Tuesday at which Pat Calvey from Eldorado presided.

"The hall was filled to overflowing with an appreciative audience, who listened to Organizer Terzieh and M. Donnelly, who spoke for a couple of hours on unionism and its benefits, impressing on the audience the need of co-operation if they wished for better conditions. The recent lowering of the wages on Dome creek was held up to the audience as an example of what they might expect were the union officials to cease their vigilance and the non-union miners neglect to join forces with the members of local 193. At the meeting's conclusion a closed session was held."

"Yanco Terzieh, the Western Federation organizer, is in town after a strenuous week on the creeks. He reports very favorable work in connection with the re-organization of local 193.

"A closed meeting for union members will be held at Chatanika tomorrow and all who can do so are requested to attend."

THE REFUSAL of Judge Reed in Clifford, Wis., to grant naturalization papers to Finns who were reported to him to be Socialists, is a notable instance of the ever-growing tendency to deprive workmen of the franchise.

In this city foreign-born workmen find it increasingly difficult to become naturalized.

In the South the disfranchisement of the negroes has everywhere entailed the simultaneous disfranchisement of a large number of the poor whites.

In several states of the North and West the exercise of the ballot by workmen, native and foreign-born, is being hedged around with more and more difficulties.

Obstacles of every sort are being invented to the rise of new parties.

The motive behind this movement for franchise restrictions is perfectly plain.

Thus in Clifford, Wis., it was the spies of the local sawmill company who furnished information to Judge Reed concerning the political opinions of the applicants for naturalization. The town bosses do not want to be disturbed in their career of misrule by a Socialist electorate.

Pure and simple trade unionists, "direct action" industrialists and anarchists may despise voting as a vain and foolish thing. The capitalists know the value of the ballot and are doing all in their power to create a class of political helots.—New York Call.

THOSE WHO were present at the presentation of the budget before the House of Lords beheld what will eventually prove to be one of the most portentous scenes of their times.

Never before have been assembled in so significant proximity the representatives of three historical epochs. Here were the Lords, with names reminiscent of the pages of history, the fossilized survivals of the feudal age, assembled in defense of the last remnants of their privilege and power. Before them the spokesmen of the triumphant plutocracy, in cold and measured tones pronouncing their doom. Without, the ill-favored heralds of the coming order, the proletarian rabble, jeering at the entering Lords whose forefathers would have cut off their ears for a shadow of their offense.

This budget is more than a finance bill, more than Liberal demagoguery's bold bid for continued place and power. It is Capitalism's final triumph, a triumph at the behest of despair.

Hitherto, the gentry of the yardstick and counting-house, instinctively conscious of their own deficiencies, their unsightliness, their cowardice, their incompetence to rule, ever fearful of the vengeance of their exploited and outraged slaves, have been glad to allow to exist in their midst as allies, protectors, scape-goats, and figure-heads for the state occasions, a remnant of their natural foes, the landed aristocracy. Now, in their extremity, they are preparing to sacrifice them upon the altar of Profit, in order to avert the scourge of Socialism. For now there is no longer any choice but between Imperialism and Socialism. And the farce of it is that Imperialism's budget is receiving the support of those avowed and accredited "Socialists," the I. L. P. Western Clarion.

The Prediction of a Great Journalist.

HENRY WATTERSON, the most brilliant journalist of the South, an orator of national repute and a Samson in the ranks of the Democratic party, declares that Socialism is inevitable.

In a recent article he declared:

"Universal suffrage and universal education means universal revolution. Nothing can stay the rising tide of Socialism all over the world, equally in England and America and on the continent of Europe. It may not be—pray God it be not—a revolution of brutality and crime.

"In Spain they have not yet learned the easy methods of the grafter and the boss. They still extol and practice 'the dear old vices.' With fatal obstinacy the government clings to the church, and the church to the order which in Italy and in France has passed away and which never existed in the United States, where the church of Rome is most loyal and vital. At worst Ferrer seems to have been a cross between Fra Elbertus and William T. Stead. It was worse than wicked, a blunder of the first magnitude, to take his life. It is out of such follies that systems topple. I wonder that a great man like Merry del

Val, himself half a Spaniard, did not interpose before it was too late.

"They drove out Doellinger and the German Catholics. They paralyzed Acton and the English Catholics. They have put their foot on what they call modernity. Socialism is become as hateful as Masonry. Still the march of reason goes on apace and science is unchecked. Ferrer will be a shibboleth for agitation, a leaf out of the time tables of progress."

When a man of the far-reaching vision of Watterson can behold the distant horizon becoming tinted with the dawn of economic liberty, it is about time for pigmies in the intellectual world to tear the bandages from their eyes, to behold the rise of a Co-operative Commonwealth. Watterson, looking into the future, can see the thrones of the Old World trembling, as the mighty protests of slaves are heard in every land, and he can see that Socialist sentiment is becoming such a power that the hirelings of capitalism can little longer hurl calumny and slander upon a cause whose principles demand the emancipation of humanity.

The Shame of Exploiters.

AS SOON as the packing companies of Chicago became aware that the Chicago Federation of Labor was making arrangements to organize the packing plants, the wise men of the beef trust conceived the brilliant idea of launching a pension scheme, in order to balk the efforts of the labor movement of Chicago.

The packing plants propose to deduct 3 per cent of the wages of their employes, which shall go into an insurance fund, and when the employe has reached the age of 55 years and has been in the employ of the company for a period of 20 years, he shall be allowed to draw 2 per cent of his wages for the number of years that he has been a slave for the company.

There is a difference of 1 per cent between the amount which the employe puts in and the amount which he draws out, but it is to be presumed that the 1 per cent will go to a fund to establish libraries and promote universities, wherein the posterity of the enslaved workers of the packing plants may become classical scholars and win fame and glory in the fields of science, literature and art.

It is only a few years ago, comparatively, when the steel trust, feeling its heart melted to tenderness for the welfare of its thousands of slaves, announced to the world that the men who sweat and suffered long hours in the mills of the trust would be permitted to invest their

meagre savings in the common stock of the trust, and thus become partners with their employers in one of the greatest industries of the nation.

A small percentage of the employes turned their savings over to the trust and accepted stock, but no one has been informed that any of the slaves who bought steel stock have become masters in the world of commerce or finance.

The object of the steel trust in selling stock to its employes was to raise a barrier against strikes.

The sages of the steel trust felt that employes having their savings invested in the stocks of the company would feel a reluctance against rising in rebellion against conditions, no matter how unbearable such conditions might be.

As partners of the company, they could be told that they were striking against themselves, and furthermore, that as stockholders they were lowering their dignity when identifying themselves with a labor organization.

The packing companies of Chicago, in establishing an insurance fund, are merely blocking the way of the labor organization, and the employe of the packing plants, who is deluded by such flim-flam tactics of the beef trust to hold him in bondage, in order that he may draw a miserable pittance at the end of twenty years, is so crippled mentally that he deserves even the tears and pity of numbskulls.

The Situation In the Black Hills.

FOR YEARS a great many people in the Black Hills looked upon the Homestake Mining Company as a humane corporation, and many men, whose hairs have grown gray in the far-famed mining district of South Dakota, have paid their humble tributes to the seeming generosity of the corporation, which has been recognized for so many years as "the friend of labor." But the delusion has been dispelled,

and even the men who once uttered words of praise in appreciation of this *humane* corporation, have discovered that dividends are so sacred with exploiters that the most *humane* corporation seldom hesitates to crucify man for the sake of profits. There are men involved in the lockout of the Homestake company whose names have been on the pay roll of this company for more than thirty years.

These men have given the best that was in them, but the fact that

they have grown old in the employ of this company and ever proved themselves efficient and competent workmen and rendered the most profitable services, yet this *humane* corporation, without any scruples or hesitancy, issues an ultimatum which declares that these men must forfeit the right to belong to a labor organization if they wish to remain in the employ of the company.

When the Homestake mine was on fire a few years ago, these men took their lives into their hands and rushed into the mine to save the property of the company. They were brave and courageous, and flinched not in the hour of peril to protect the interests of the company, but now these men who braved death in their loyalty to the interests of a corporation, have been rewarded with a *lockout*, because they dared to insist upon the right to join hands with their fellow men in an organization that gives battle against wrong and injustice.

Scarcely had the Homestake company declared a lockout, when an order was sent to the detective agencies to recruit their thugs and hirelings and rush them to the Black Hills, and now, men with "notches on their guns," who glory in their ability and efficiency to kill, are the salaried Hessians of the Homestake company. Men who have worked for the Homestake company for more than thirty years—men who risked their lives but a few years ago to save the property of the com-

pany from destruction—are to be confronted with armed outlaws, in the hope that they may be awed and intimidated to such an extent that they will surrender unconditionally to the despotic dictum of this *humane* corporation.

The army of gun men that has been sent to the Black Hills, under the pretext to guard the property of the Homestake company, has been sent for no other purpose but to create a riot, if possible, and, failing in creating a riot, a plot will be hatched to spring an explosion, in order that the Homestake company may secure the services of a state militia.

During the past week the paid agents of the Homestake company have been busily engaged in an effort to stir up race and creed hatred, but as yet the efforts of these servile creatures have failed to produce the anticipated results.

From present indications, the conflict in the Black Hills is a serious one, as the right of the employe to belong to a labor organization has been challenged by the Homestake company. The Western Federation of Miners cannot afford to falter in the present struggle, and it devolves upon every member of the organization to stand loyal to the men of the Black Hills, and in doing so, every member is standing true and loyal to himself.

The "White Slave" Traffic.

DURING THE PAST several months, there have appeared in the daily journals of the country many articles concerning the "white slave" traffic. Verbal pictures have been drawn of the commercialism in human flesh and the depravity of the monsters who follow the vocation of professional procurers. For century after century, pulpits have rung with the eloquence of priest and preacher in denunciation of that degeneracy that debauches the gentler sex and robs womanhood of the priceless jewel of chastity. But with all the power and influence that have been exercised by the religious creeds of the world, the scarlet sin flaunts its brazen nakedness in every city of the land and no condemnation from any source seems to be able to check the moral pestilence that is spreading over the earth. The Christian people of America are becoming alarmed, as they behold in the spread of the "white slave" traffic an evil of such gigantic proportions as to threaten the very foundations of the home.

Now that Christian civilization has been unable to halt the international evil, it is proposed that the law makers at Washington shall draft a bill and enact such bill into law, providing the severest penalties for the criminals who are engaged in the nefarious business of coining virtue into profit.

It is believed that a law can be enacted which will suppress the "white slave" traffic, by empowering the government to exercise such a supervision over interstate and foreign commerce that procurers will find themselves baffled in carrying on the sale of girls to satiate the passions of soulless libertines.

But when such a law is enacted and the procurer is prohibited by

law to bring the slaves from the Old World or from one state to another, that law will have but little to do with the lessening or diminution of the moral leprosy that blackens our boasted civilization.

When the professional procurer is prevented from bringing his female slaves from a foreign shore or from one state to another, the procurer will confine his infamous business to the confines of the state in which he lives.

Legislation will not reach the cause of the "white slave" traffic, but will only impose a penalty upon the effects that grow out of a system that breeds moral servitude. The "white slave" traffic is born in poverty, and poverty is the product of the capitalist system. The "red light" districts are populated with girls and women who have been the wage slaves of mills, factories, department stores and sweat shops.

The miserable wages paid by the "pillars of society" to the girls and women who are forced to work for another through necessity, bids for dishonor. The worn and weary victim of long hours and meagre wages in mill and factory is easily tempted to leave "the straight and narrow path" and venture forth on the broad road to ruin.

It is an easy matter for the smooth and polished hireling of a "white slave" syndicate, to paint a picture of the "gay life" that will appeal to the girl and woman who are physically exhausted and who, looking into the future, can see nothing but abject poverty and ultimately the potter's field.

The "white slave" traffic will never end until the cause which gives birth to slavery shall be abolished, and that time will never come until man and woman shall enjoy the heritage of industrial liberty.

The Annual Feast.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION has had its annual banquet and the "labor leaders" and princely magnates who dined and quaffed sparkling nectar together have returned to their homes to cogitate on the manner in which the lion of capital and the lamb of labor hugged each other in the embrace of deathless love. "Labor leaders" and captains of industry may be congratulating themselves that a Civic Federation feast annually, may blind the struggling millions to the class struggle, but the hellish conditions created by greed are even arousing the most ignorant from that long sleep of indifference. The galling chains of wage slavery are not made velvety through "labor leaders" and corpulent exploiters coming together in a high-priced hotel and responding to toasts. The beautifully-colored vintage quaffed by "labor leaders" and potentates in the field of industry will not solve the great problem that confronts every nation on earth. There can be no real liberty or justice for the worker until he wears upon his brow the crown of economic freedom.

The Civic Federation was established by that departed genius, Mark Hanna, the ablest politician of his generation, and he knew that an organization that was founded to flirt with "labor leaders" would

have a powerful influence in putting brakes upon the wheels of progress.

The Civic Federation is the web which capitalism has weaved to snare the "labor leader."

The propaganda of the Civic Federation is as treacherous to labor as the seductive smile of the professional libertine to the verdant maiden whose chastity is in jeopardy.

The sole aim and object of the institution founded by the cunning brain of exploitation is to drug the mentality of the working class and to use the "labor leaders" to preach the brotherhood of labor and capital, in order that the rank and file may be kept blinded to the murderous system that breeds a class of privilege and a race of slaves. The "labor leaders" who met the industrial pirates at Hotel Astor and indulged in the usual annual feast of oratory and champagne, will not be able to delude much longer the brawn and bone of the labor movement who, in every conflict between exploiter and exploited, bear the brunt of battle.

The struggle for justice against greed is shaking the world, and the "labor leader" who dons the raiment of society to meet his *brother* capitalist at an annual banquet, had better put on his armor and gird himself for the battle of all the ages—the battle for the emancipation of humanity.

An Investigation Wanted.

SOME OF THE CONSERVATIVE literary gentlemen who write signature articles for the daily press are showing some alarm at the advanced cost of living. The declaration is made that the necessities of life may continue to soar, until the great mass of the people may become desperate and rise in their united strength to strangle the system that gives a few men a monopoly on the means of existence.

These writers are expressing no sorrow, nor shedding any tears, because the multitude feel the pressure of extortion through infamous exploitation. It is a fear that a master class in its greed for profit will continue in this mad scramble for dividends, until the people shall be-

come aroused and overthrow the system, that gives its approval to legalized robbery.

Charles Sprague Smith is demanding that a federal investigation shall be made relative to the advanced cost of food stuffs, and in support of his demand, points out the fact that the Armour Packing Company has realized nearly \$8,000,000 during the past year on a capitalization of \$20,000,000. In other words, the Armour Packing Company has cleared 35 per cent in one year on its investments, and Mr. Sprague concludes that the time has come when the government should step in with an investigation.

Mr. Sprague does not seem to realize that the beef trust is a part

of the government, and such being the case, it is not to be expected that a federal investigation would result in any benefit to the victims who must pay the tribute demanded by that powerful combination, whose voice is potent at Washington.

It is but a short time ago when one of the members of the sugar trust, prompted by feelings of revenge or fear, did some "squealing," and through his confession it was discovered that the Mormon church and the sugar trust have been partners, and control 85 per cent of the beet sugar industry of the United States.

The fact was further revealed that the sugar trust had contributed liberally to the late national campaign of the Republican party, and had put up a special fund to secure the nomination and election of William H. Taft, that honorable gentleman who has such supreme reverence for an injunction when directed against the liberties of the common people.

It was likewise revealed that such men as Taft, Cannon, Aldrich, Smoot, Burrows and Hitecock, the general manager of the Republican national campaign, were all conscious of the slush fund that came from the sugar trust, and that even a bargain was made which obligated

these "servants of the people" to protect the interests of the giant octopus that has become so holy as to receive the benediction of the Mormon church.

If a federal investigation is brought for the purpose of doing some probing concerning the sky-scraping prices of the necessities of life, it is safe to assume that such investigation will be referred to a committee, and the committee will tenderly consign such an investigation to the committee's graveyard. Should there be heard a protest against the graveyard consignment sufficiently loud as to cause nervousness among our statesmen, then the champions of the people will go through the formality of an investigation, but the verdict that will come from such an investigation will be as harmless as the bleat of a stray lamb.

The people are not represented in Congress. The House of Representatives, with but few exceptions, is made up of men who are mortgaged to the corporate and commercial interests, and the Senate of the United States—"the American house of lords"—made up of millionaires, many of whom are the beneficiaries of trusts and corporations, cannot be expected to tear their shirts in lambasting a combination that merely plays the highwayman with the public.

How Long.

IN THE GREAT city of New York, the Bowery Mission again opened its "bread line" for the winter at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th of November. On the morning after the people of a nation are supposed to have given thanks to God for the many blessings received, a hungry horde of rag-clad and homeless wretches fall in line and wait for hours to receive the pittance that is doled out by the hand of charity.

From 10 o'clock at night until 1 o'clock in the morning, the victims of poverty and want stood in line in the sleet and snow, waiting for the doors of the Bowery Mission to open in order that they might receive enough bread and coffee to postpone a little longer death by starvation. According to the press reports, the hungry and shelterless army waiting to be fed was made up of human beings ranging in age from 16 years to 77 years, and on each face was written the lines of suffering. The boy of 16 years who had not yet reached the threshold of young manhood was forced to feel his dignity crushed as he accepted the bread of charity to sustain a life out of which has fled the joy and gladness of boyhood. The old man of 77 years, whose eye has grown dim and whose step is tottering as he advances closer to eternity, must feel that he is paying an awful penalty to live, as he beholds his sun of life setting to rise no more.

The boy with the bloom of youth upon his cheek and the old man with haggard face are both victims of the murderous system that has put the dollar above man—profit above humanity.

New York has its palaces rising in gorgeous splendor to shelter a class of privilege, while countless thousands of the bone and brawn of that great city have not even a hovel in which to crawl to shelter them from the frosts of a pitiless winter.

The banker, broker and princely merchant revel in luxury, while the jobless worker has "the key of the street" forced to beg scraps from a mission to prolong an existence that is loaded with the torture of a living hell.

How long will the great mass of the people remain blind to the suffering that is endured beneath the galling yoke of the capitalist system? How long will the workers remain shackled in the bondage of industrial slavery, in order that a few masters shall be captains of industry, kings of commerce and blazing stars in the firmaments of a world of finance?

How long will a Lazarus groan in misery while a Dives exults in joy and triumph?

England Vs. America.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD are focused upon England because of the threatened abolition of the house of lords by the common people, who refuse longer to permit the progress of that country to be retarded by a group of men who have been reared in an atmosphere which generates in their being the idea that England exists for them and should be ruled by them.

All America vigorously applauds the attitude of the English people in brooking no interference with advancement, and at the same moment we are blind to our own position, which is one that deserves the most serious and thoughtful attention because of the inability of the people to receive any consideration from the senate and the supreme court of the United States.

England is advancing—we are retrograding. England has no written constitution and any act receiving the endorsement of parliament and the crown is supreme and no judge can nullify it.

We have a constitution which hangs onto our necks like a millstone because the wheels of government are turned by men who have neither regard for, nor any conception of what popular government should be. In order to amend that constitution two-thirds of the senate and house must give its consent and then three-fourths of the state legislatures must favorably act upon any proposed amendment.

England has an income tax. We can't have it because the constitution must be amended to comply with the judicial edicts of the supreme court, and the senate declines to submit the question to the state legislatures to vote upon. Again the public is asking the senate (the house is willing at any time) to give the states an opportunity to say whether the constitution shall be so amended as to permit election of senators by direct vote, and the senate absolutely refuses to even consider this request. The United States senate is afraid of the people and is a direct barrier in the path of governmental advancement. Surely if the senate is composed of honest men it has no reason to be afraid of the people! Or is the majority of that body of the opinion that we need autocrats to rule us instead of being governed by officials who can be easily and quickly removed when they cease to properly express our views?

And we are so blinded by our own ignorance that we pity England and scoff at its house of lords.

In England the judiciary is the weakest branch of the government; in America it is the most powerful and daily becoming more arrogant and forcing democracy farther and farther in the background.

Particularly the supreme and federal branches are now dominated by those opposed to us, and rapidly becoming more so, and it is easily explained. When judges are to be appointed the common people have no choice and are not consulted, but privilege selects and endorses men

who hold ideas of the sacredness of dollars in preference to the welfare of humanity, and these judges are always appointed.

Our congress is composed of over 450 men, mostly lawyers, and our government holds to the theory that these lawyers can't be trusted (and sometimes with good reason) and we permit nine judges to finally brand the wisdom and efforts of these 450 lawyers to be faulty and wrong, and very often five of the nine declare four of their associate justices to be asses as well as the 450 members of congress.

For a long time judges were timid about using this weapon, but as privilege became bolder and more powerful this power has more frequently been invoked until now every act of benefit to the masses is quickly declared unconstitutional.

No other country gives judges this right and no democratic government can be permanent which makes czars and kings out of judges. And again, acts are not immediately upon passage declared unconstitutional. We wait for some one to test them. Who carries this question of legality to the courts and what acts are submitted to the review of these judges? Only those having much wealth can wade through the expensive machinery running our courts, and only acts benefiting the people and aimed at corrupt forces are tested. No high priced lawyer watches the interest of the masses. When our rights and privileges are abused and curtailed we bow to the inevitable, but when privilege is assailed lawyers are engaged and the fangs of legislation which strike this uncrowned, but supreme king, are immediately withdrawn and tempered to such an extent as to nullify the effect of the act. As an example, when congress levies a tax on the people we pay it; when the income tax was laid, crafty lawyers were employed to defeat it, and the same fate will be dealt out to the new corporation tax of the last congress, while we will pay a higher tariff and tighten up our belts.

Privilege has stolen and converted into gold almost everything we have and if this titanic thief would but grind into dollars that constitution, as now interpreted, and leave us unhampered by judges and its other tools, we could forgive all its crimes, and proceed to enact laws for the people which no small coterie of aristocrats could nullify.

Our inherent rights are being stolen from us and at this time we are helplessly watching the courts destroy that clause of the constitution which guarantees free speech—a sacred inheritance bequeathed to us by our forefathers who fought, bled and died to give us a land of free and equal opportunity.

A Stuart king battered down the doors of the English house of commons and with soldiers and gun powder dispersed the people's representatives. Privilege, the king of the United States, batters down the doors of democracy with an edict from its servants, the court and will send Gompers and his comrades, representatives of all workers, to jail and death, if need be, because they raised their voices against

its murderous practices, and thus throttle free speech and bind the people with invisible chains more powerful and destructive than any form of ancient feudalism.

The end sought by the ancient kings and corporate greed of today is the same, but the violence of soldiers employed in the old days is superseded by the violence of the courts and law is raped to crucify that which has been the glory and foundation of the American republic.

The senate should be elected by popular vote, or better still, abolished, and the constitution so amended as to permit correction of our government ills, and the power of the judiciary to nullify legislative acts be forever prohibited.

The unequal distribution of wealth was the chief cause of the downfall of the Roman republic. Can you not see the danger to our own privilege-ruled America?—Toledo Union Leader.

Mr. Belmont's Vision.

(By ROBERT HUNTER.)

"AND THEN WILL COME the man on horseback. Sometimes I think I see him coming over the hill. He won't stay long, I admit, but the country's awakening and rehabilitation will be fearful and costly."

In such words August Belmont, of the Civic Federation, forecasts his country's future. The man on horseback must come to awaken and rebuild the country.

The Socialist who speaks of bullets is furiously upraised, mobbed.

August Belmont, who speaks of the coming of the man on horseback, is considered a patriot.

What, then, does this man on horseback mean? It means Cossacks, mass murder. It means riding down men, women and children. It means the abolition of the constitution, of the courts, of the laws. It means the reign of brute power, overturning of Republican government and the beginning of absolutism and tyranny.

Had Sam Gompers, John Mitchell or any other leader of labor; had Eugene Debs, Victor Berger or any other leader of Socialism said that labor would maintain its rights by use of the rifle, what vials of wrath would not be poured on their heads?

Bishops, university presidents, bankers and editors would have flayed and crushed those men to atoms.

Yet August Belmont can calmly threaten the poor with the coming of the man on horseback, and no bishop, university president or editor condemns him.

The rights of capital will be upheld. They will be upheld, if necessary, by the man on horseback. He will come like a tongue of fire. He will ride down the people and forever crush any revolt against capital.

The people are bitter, Mr. Belmont thinks, against Rockefeller, Morgan and himself. The people are coming to believe, Mr. Belmont thinks, that these men own our government. As a result there is a mean spirit abroad. A spirit of suspicion, of unrest, of hatred.

Mr. Belmont, like the old kings of France or the present Czar of Russia, will entertain no belief that anything is wrong in our social system. The whole trouble is due to agitation, jealousy, lying journalism.

Financial trickery, political corruption, plutocratic control of government, laws oppressing labor and enriching capital—these are not to blame.

Capital must be all powerful. That is right and good. The trusts must have their way. That is right and good. The government must do the will of Wall street. That is right and good.

If this be not the case, Mr. Belmont threatens the people that the man on horseback must come. "Sometimes I think I see him coming over the hill."

The papers bring the news as I write this that Mr. Belmont has been forced to pay Johnny Freit \$3,500.

Johnny was a little stable boy in Belmont's employ. He neglected one morning to touch his cap to Mr. Belmont and Mr. Belmont told him to leave his employ. The boy left and that made Mr. Belmont furious.

He then published in the racing calendar a notice asking the owners of race horses to blacklist little Johnny Freit. Johnny sued Mr. Belmont and Mr. Belmont has just been forced to pay \$3,500 damages.

The suit, I fear, has made Mr. Belmont a pessimist. Labor is arrogant. It refuses to touch its cap. It sues Mr. Belmont and the court actually awards damages to labor.

Are not the foundations of the established order tumbling? Could anything be a better proof that anarchy exists, that judges are demagogues and labor surly and ungrateful?

Plunged thus in pessimism and despairing of the future of his country, seeing even in his own household this revolt of labor, August Belmont can think of no remedy except the coming of the man on horseback.

Well, the man on horseback may come. He may ride down Johnny Freit and some thousands of poor, hard working, discontented people. But all things, Mr. Belmont, will not be solved by the coming of the man on horseback.

Labor will not lie down to be ridden over rough shod. If civil war is again to be the fate of our country, if blood must be shed to right wrongs and adjust differences, the man on horseback will be met, mayhap, Mr. Belmont, before he ever gets over the hill.



A PROTEST FROM CERBAT, ARIZONA

Cerbat, Arizona, Nov. 26, 1909.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of the Hualapai Miners' Union, No. 116, I was instructed to write a letter to the Executive Board and request same to be published in the Miners' Magazine expressing the indignation of Hualapai Miners' Union at the action of Goldfield, 220, in seeking to have the publishing of unfair men discontinued. It has been duly discussed by all, both in cabin and union hall, and we can see no pure motive for said singular request.

It would no doubt make life more pleasant for the numerous horde of Goldfield scabs, who are roaming over the country seeking benefits they never labored to secure, and, moreover, who have assisted corporations to crush their fellowman. A scab would only need to keep clear of secretaries and could run around and tell unsuspecting union men of lost cards and of having had no opportunity recently to reinstate on account of having been in remote camps, and all would be well and people who had known him in former days, before they prostituted their manhood for a JOB and a pat on the head by a scab-herder boss, would hand them a couple of dollars to get out of camp on if they failed to get work. Many people in Cananea and other camps take the Magazine, but never see a secretary or are able to attend a union meeting once a year and they have no other way of knowing "who's who and who isn't" than by reading the pages of the Magazine. There is nothing a scab dreads so much as to know that his job cannot last forever and that as soon as the company has no further need for his traitorous services that he will be turned out into a cold, cold world, wherein he is advertised from Alaska to Patagonia as a traitor and a scab, unfit for the companionship of honorable men.

Goldfield's resolution would be a fine thing for the scab, but Hualapai

appears to lack the milk of human kindness for that class of people and there are other more salubrious localities for them.

We specially request that this be published in the Miners' Magazine. Trot out your scabs, Goldfield, we want to know who they are.

We also recommend that the regular quarterly printed list of unfair men be continued.

(Seal.)

Fraternally yours,

W. R. CARTER,
Secretary Hualapai No. 116.

RESOLUTIONS FROM BUTTE MINERS' UNION NO. 1, W. F. M.

Butte, Montana, Nov. 24, 1909.

Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company of Lead, South Dakota, is attempting to deny the right of organization to its employes, thereby depriving the said employes of their inalienable right of co-operation for their mutual benefit and protection;

And Whereas, Experience has taught us that it is by organization alone that we are enabled to resist the tyranny and oppression of corporate greed, and work for the uplift of the working class;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, that we extend to the Lead City Miners' Union No. 2 our moral and financial support in their efforts to carry on and maintain the work of organization in Lead and vicinity. And viewing with contempt any man enjoying the benefits of organized labor and refusing to become a member thereof,

Therefore, be it further Resolved, That any one coming from Lead or vicinity without a paid-up card from a local union will not be permitted to work within the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners, and no

excuse will be taken from those coming to Butte from the Black Hills district without a paid-up card.

(Signed) DAN HOLLAND,
President.
AL MCLELLAN,
Secretary.

(Seal)
Committee on Resolution.

RESOLUTIONS FROM BUTTE ENGINEERS UNION NO. 83, W. F. M.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 21, 1909.

Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company of Lead, South Dakota, is attempting to deny the right of organization to its employees, thereby depriving the said employees of their inalienable right of co-operation for their mutual benefit and protection;

And Whereas, Experience has taught us that it is by organization alone that we are enabled to resist the tyranny and oppression of corporate greed and work for the uplift of the working class;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That Engineers' Union No. 83, in regular meeting assembled, that we extend to the Lead City Miners' Union No. 2 our moral and financial support in their efforts to carry on and maintain the work of organization in Lead and vicinity. And viewing with contempt any man enjoying the benefits of organized labor and refusing to become a member thereof;

Therefore, be it further Resolved, That any one coming from Lead or vicinity without a paid-up card from a local union will not be permitted to work within the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and no excuse will be taken from those coming to Butte from the Black Hills district without a paid-up card.

(Signed) PAT DELOUGHENY,
President.
M. J. DIGNAN,
Secretary.

(Seal)
Committee on Resolution.

RESOLUTIONS FROM GLOBE, ARIZONA.

Globe, Arizona, Nov. 24, 1909.

The following resolution was adopted by Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M., at a regular meeting held Tuesday, November 23rd, 1909:

Brothers: Liberty is the most highly prized inheritance of man and "Eternal vigilance is the price of all liberty;" to gain and to hold that right men and women have freely shed their blood. Liberty is composed of many parts, the one most essential is free assemblage and free speech, and in defense of this we find that the Industrial Workers of the World, backed by the Socialist party of Spokane and partly by the Western Federation of Miners of Idaho, engaged in one of the most desperate but noble struggles that has ever been waged peaceably, by an outraged people against oppression and greed; the brutality of the city officials of Spokane, Washington, in attempting to quash this liberty, this right of free speech and assemblage, is only paralleled by the Black Hole of Calcutta; and

Whereas, The conditions in Spokane, Washington, are such that the Associated Press is forced to take notice and they give to the public garbled accounts that are tinged with capitalistic sarcasm and prejudice, detrimental to our brothers who are of the working class; and

Whereas, We have an official organ known as "The Miners' Magazine" which advertises itself as "an uncompromising champion of the Working Class"; and

Whereas, Our official organ has been lamentably silent on the conditions in Spokane and our editor, through his silence, does show a desire to ignore the struggle in Spokane, and his silence is not in accord with the traditions nor the policy of the Western Federation of Miners, which has ever been in the fore front of the ranks of organized labor in denouncing oppression and rebelling against tyranny; and

Whereas, Our motto is "An injury to one is the concern of all," therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Globe Miners' Union No. 60, do condemn the silence of the editor of the Miners' Magazine for not publishing the facts of the case or for not getting information direct from Spokane, and we do believe that despite the personal differences that may exist between the tacticians of the opposing factions, that on these occasions likes and dislikes must be squelched for the protection of liberty, when freedom is being throttled and men are starving themselves to enforce the inherited right of liberty of speech, and be it

Resolved, That we demand, as part owners of the Miners' Magazine, that a page, or part of a page, be given over to our Spokane brothers so that their side of the case may be given to the working class, and be it

Resolved, That we donate \$25.00 to our struggling brothers in Spokane and pledge to them our moral support and physical presence if need be, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, copies forwarded to the Appeal to Reason, Chicago Daily Socialist, Miners' Magazine, the Harp and to the Spokane I. W. W. Worker for publication.

Submitted by

HARRY JARDINE.
MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR.
WM. E. LACEY.
JOHN MITCHELL.

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



STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. GRIER AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF LEAD MINERS' UNION.

(From Black Hills Daily Register.)

At the meeting of the Miners' Union held on Wednesday evening it was decided to publish the stenographic report of the interview had between the committee appointed by the Union and Superintendent Grier, Assistant Superintendent Blackstone and General Counsel Kellar of the Homestake Mining Company. Following is a verbatim account of that interview:

Minutes of Conference held at Homestake Company's office in Lead, South Dakota, at 5 o'clock, p. m., November 21, 1909, between T. J. Grier, Superintendent of the Homestake Mining Company; Richard Blackstone, Assistant Superintendent of the Homestake Mining Company, and Chambers Kellar, general counsel, representing Homestake Mining Company; and T. J. Ryan, Peter Jorey, Chris. Christensen, William E. Tracey and James Kirwan, representing Union employees of Homestake Mining Company.

Certificate showing appointment of committee from Miners' Union presented to Mr. Grier, dated November 21, 1909, in the following words:

This is to certify that at a mass meeting of the Union employees of the Homestake Mining Company, held in the Lead Opera House on Sunday afternoon, November 21, 1909, the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the Superintendent of the Homestake Mining Company in regard to a settlement of the present controversy between the employees and the mining company: T. J. Ryan, Peter Jorey, Chris. Christensen, William E. Tracey, James Kirwan.

(Signed)
WILLIAM E. TRACEY, Chairman
E. C. HUNTLEY, Secretary.

MR. GRIER—Well, gentlemen, who is your chairman?

MR. RYAN—If you and Mr. Kirwan will fight it out it will please me better.

MR. KIRWAN— I prefer that Mr. Ryan act as chairman.

MR. RYAN—I will say, to start with, that the mass meeting this afternoon was informed that the business men had arranged a meeting with you, and it was on the strength of that that this committee was appointed in order to try and arrange a settlement of the difficulty existing. I may go further and state that the unions, all of them, in fact, I believe, are determined upon an entire unionization of the camp as far as possible. There is some little flaw in this ultimatum. That don't mean that every man shall join the union, but as far as they are eligible to join. Now, then, this ultimatum that you have issued in regard to these men withdrawing from the union: We want that withdrawn. We want a closed shop by the Homestake Mining Company. That doesn't mean that the company necessarily shall employ union men; they employ whoever they wish, and, after a reasonable time, say forty-five days, they become members of our organization or some other organization. Of course if this is granted it does away with this discrimination against any man who has not signed this list. You know, Mr. Grier, as well as the rest of us, that the union has had a hard time here for a number of years. Ever since I have been secretary, for the last seven years, we have been continually on the fight for membership, always, you might say, scrapping simply because some are union men and others non-union. Now, if the company would help us, or if they cannot help, to remain neutral, not to have any discrimination but allow us to work in an honorable way to induce these men to join the union, I think something can be arranged. The way it is, you cannot tell what time there will be trouble starting up. With union men and non-union men it brings the company and the union antagonistic to one another continually. It is no more than they have in Butte and in other camps. Everybody belongs to the union. It is the same way in Butte; same way in other camps in the West. Of course, when this agitation started there were lots of stories. In fact there were men, I believe, walked in front of the office here one night, going to ask for a raise in wages, but they did not belong to our organization at all; they had always antagonized us. They were the first to ask for a raise of wages. I believe I speak with full knowledge of every man here. Nothing like a raise of wages was ever contemplated. It was simply to get men into the union to help us. I myself for eighteen months paid \$5 a month to build that building (speaking of the Miners' Union hall); there were other men paid more than that. Afterwards a \$2 assessment was levied. I feel, and others feel, that others should bear a share of that burden. When I leave it is left for the employees of the Homestake Company; members of the union. It was built for the purpose of helping the union men. Helping to pay a sick benefit for members. That was the idea for building that building. We increased our sick benefits to \$10 a week. We have under contemplation at the present time a further increase and accident benefit; something that will protect our members. I feel that the union sentiment in the town, in the Hills, is strongly in our favor, and it is something that we can command at the present time. That is the way I feel about it.

MR. KIRWAN—Well, Mr. Grier, when the work of organization started here it was due to the fact that a great deal of dissatisfaction existed in the western mining camps over the situation here in Lead. Men would come from Lead to Butte, to British Columbia, to Arizona, without cards. They would be asked where they came from. "From Lead." "Why don't you have a card?" "We don't have to." These complaints continually came up, and they thought Lead ought to be made a union camp. For that reason the executive board took the matter up and we made an effort to organize Lead. I stated publicly that we didn't intend to involve the company in any way in this proposition. I think I am correct in stating that of the company kept their hands off the proposition everything would be all right. We didn't like to bring the company in it. And so the work of organization has been carried along, and been carried along successfully. Now there is another thing right in the mines here. There is a union man and there is a non-union man. The union man is not satisfied. He knows that the non-union man is receiving the same benefits he is receiving. He is getting the benefits of working conditions which the other fellow has brought about through organization and there is naturally a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction continually creeping up. We don't ask the company to employ union men. We realize that the poor fellow who is looking for a job, who doesn't belong to the union, has the same rights that we have, and he is entitled to secure employment if he can, but after a reasonable time for him to be placed on his feet we ask him to come in with us to maintain our organization; help to take care of the poor devils who have been unfortunate through sickness or accident or any way, and give them a decent burial when they die. We have the same conditions in other places, and I believe if Mr. Grier and the Homestake Mining Company will take this matter up and come to some agreement with us, I believe everything will run along nice and smoothly and all trouble can be prevented not only now but in the future. We are not only anxious for some kind of an understanding at the present time, but we want to take steps to prevent trouble in the future, because every intelligent man knows that grievances will be coming up in spite of everything. But we want to dispose of those grievances and my idea would be that if we have an understanding with the company that the Miners' Union have a good, level-headed committee to act as an adjustment or grievance committee, and when any difficulty arises this committee will take the matter up with Mr. Grier and an effort made to reach a settlement and the work continue, and by this organization the stories circulated will be cut out. It will be better for everybody, I think. We are not looking for any trouble; never anticipated that anything of this nature would come up at this time when we started to organize this camp. But personally I am not an employee of the Homestake Mining Company and am not a member of this union. I am a member of the Terry Miners' Union, and I have been elected on the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and naturally have had to take a hand in straightening out little difficulties that come up in different parts of the country, and I don't care to take up too much of your time in this matter. I feel that the members of the Lead City Miners' Union are capable of handling their own business.

MR. RYAN—I will state, Mr. Grier, that they meet again this evening to receive the report of this committee. We have got to report back to them. Of course our report will depend a great deal upon whether we have a meeting on the 25th. Of course you understand that we consider that I consider you a friend, and we are not doing this because we have any real grievance against you. We understand that you are superintendent of the Homestake Company and work for them; and you needn't feel that personally we hold you responsible for anything that may transpire, and I feel sure that you will not hold any member of the union responsible in connection with what he will do in connection with the union. At least he should not be held. I believe in unionism and I feel that each member that goes out for a principle, that he should be considered that he is losing that much himself, and if you are working for the company, I consider you are working for the company,



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not for us; anything you do I certainly will appreciate. Anything you cannot do personally I would not think of holding you responsible for it.

MR. TRACY—Mr. Grier, I don't think that I can add very much to what has been said by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Kirwan. I have been a man that was sent here and actively employed in this work of organization. I was sent here for the purpose of thoroughly organizing Lead and making a union camp of it. In this respect we have been practically successful. At this time very few men remain outside of the union ranks and most of those have signified their intention of becoming union men. I have been told repeatedly by employes of the Homestake Company—by men who claimed to be personally acquainted with yourself—that you had no objection whatever to the organization of men in the union and that you had often and repeatedly expressed a sentiment in that respect and in that way but that you had positively and always refused to take any part or render any assistance to such organization. For that reason, as much as any other, I didn't consider that it would be quite proper for me to approach you and discuss the subject, and I had some doubt as to whether you would be willing to give me an audience. I proceeded along such lines as seemed to be best—most practicable for the purpose of accomplishing the object that we had in view. I have been questioned a great many times about the intended strikes, about increased pay and other changing of conditions, and to all of such questions I have replied that the Lead City Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners are not contemplating any such course of action. We consider that the first principle of unionism is the protection of the union men; to protect them in their wage scale and in fair working conditions and in order that it may be effective and in affording this protection we consider that it is necessary for the union to enforce its jurisdiction, because where a union is unable to enforce its jurisdiction, where it is unable to compel membership or require membership of men employed, it is at all times possible for non-union men and especially during times of industrial depression when there are a number of men out of employment—there is always present before a man a great temptation to go in and underbid another worker and secure the employment away from him. That is frequently spoken of as one of the rights of the American citizen. A great many men appear to be deluded by that. But in reality we consider that it is a mistake. That no more men would be employed in mines or factories or on railroads of a company if the wages were reduced by half than there are now employed; simply the living conditions would be reduced to that much lower extent. I don't know that it is necessary for me to explain any further. You gentlemen are probably, all of you—Mr. Grier in particular—as well aware of what your sentiments are as you would be if I continued to explain further. It may be that I have been deceived by personal friends of yours, Mr. Grier. A great many employes seem to regard you with a spirit of love and affection. I have been repeatedly told that I had nothing to fear of Mr. Grier. That he was certainly a good man—a man well thought of and respected and loved by practically all the citizens of the community and, with a few exceptions, perhaps that is true. Having these things in mind I proceeded with this work of organization without taking counsel with you or in any manner bringing you or the Homestake Company into the matter at all. I felt that it was fully possible by preaching and teaching union sentiments to induce men to organize and unite with the union, and I have been successful so far to the extent that practically the camp is now organized. I was indeed much surprised when I saw the opposition that was coming from your side, but at that time I was not in a position to withdraw, and, in fact, if I had been so inclined, it would have been thoroughly impossible for me to undo the work that I had already done. Now, I don't know that there is anything more to say on this occasion. If you have any questions to ask I will be pleased to answer them. I don't know of anything further to say.

MR. JOREY—Gentlemen, I don't believe that I have anything to add to what has been said by the gentlemen that have preceded me at this time. If any questions are asked later on I may be able to answer some of them. That is all I have to say at this time.

MR. CHRISTENSEN—Just one little word now. If we can go back and report that little word "yes" the roof will nearly come off that opera house. We have probably 98% of the men who are with us, and they would wish for just such a word and there will be no trouble. There will be a ring of the old anvil and there will be harmony in the camp. I believe the working man is right in asking to that extent, and I know positively that it will be the greatest joy that this camp has ever seen for that one little word. Another word, if you please. There is no possibility of trouble even though a number of them want it. The friends of the Homestake mine are into the organization. There are men in there that have been here for years and years and they are there and will stay there without any question. There is a suspense at this particular time that we must have answered, and we hope that it is in the affirmative.

MR. GRIER—First, gentlemen, I want to thank you all most heartily for the expressions of personal regard that you have made for me. I feel that they have been sincere and I hope that I have merited; and I hope that personally between all of us the same feeling will continue. But in this case the action taken by the Homestake Mining Company was neither hurriedly nor inadvisedly taken, and the company is not willing to recede from its position.

MR. RYAN—Then you refuse to rescind your ultimatum? You refuse to employ a man that is a union man?

MR. GRIER—I shall have to stand by the notice, as published by the company, and signed by me in my official capacity, of course, which you understand. There isn't anybody more sorry than I am. There isn't anything else that I can do.

MR. CHRISTENSEN—In organizing the camp it was never meant that the age of those men who had been in the service such a great length of time—that they would come under this rule; neither men that were physically or mentally unsound should come under the rule.

MR. GRIER—We don't want any unsound men. We strive with all our might to take care of the men who are incapacitated in the service.

MR. RYAN—I will state that I don't agree with Mr. Christensen. The union takes in all who are wage earners. Anyone that expresses a desire to join our union we take in, whether physically sound or not.

MR. CHRISTENSEN—That is not quite what I intended to say. I intended to say that we don't insist upon them coming in.

MR. RYAN—I believe Mr. Grier knows that those are really the men we have no trouble with. It is men who are physically sound and well able to bear their share; that are too mean, or something. That is the way I take it. The men who will not join us are men like that."

WHO THINKS STANDARD OIL WILL REALLY BE RESTRAINED?

John D. Rockefeller will die of too much laughing if these jokes are kept up.

Not long ago his corporation, the Standard Oil Company, was fined 29 million dollars, and for a few moments people fancied the heads of the company scurrying about to scrape up the cash with which to pay the enormous penalty.

But with that faith in the law which is so noteworthy a trait of "big business" in America, the company took an appeal. In due time the upper court reversed the judgment and in judicial language reprimanded the bold judge of the lower court who had imposed the fine.

The country reads with a lively interest the news that a federal court has decreed the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company as a combination in restraint of trade, but what intelligent person expects that the Standard Oil's monopoly will be broken and free competition restored? Who supposes that the decision will have the effect which it is designed to have? Who believes that the decision will change in reality conditions in the oil market? Who thinks that the men who now control the Standard Oil Company will be any less powerful, any less completely in control of the oil business of the country, than they were before the decision was given?

There will be an appeal, of course, but even though the judgment of the lower court be sustained, the Standard Oil group will doubtless find a way to accomplish their purposes and maintain their present commercial position.

It is one of the curiosities of life in America that public opinion does not expect "big business" to obey the law and does not expect the law or courts to be able effectually to restrain "big business." Public opinion seems to look upon the law, in its relation to "big business," much as the ordinary worldly and sinful Christian looks upon the Sermon on the Mount, rather as the statement of an ideal than as a precept to be obeyed in the ordinary affairs of life. "Big business" has gained in this country a position similar to that once held in Europe by the feudal aristocracy.—San Francisco Bulletin.

THE MASTERS' TALKFEST.

The bodies of the murdered miners—we say advisedly, murdered, murdered by the infinite greed of capital for profit—have scarcely grown cold, and a number of comfortable, well-groomed, rotund gentlemen meet at the Astor Hotel, in this city, for a talkfest on employers' liability and kindred topics.

To be sure, there are also some prominent labor leaders taking part in this farce that follows the tragedy of the St. Paul mine. But they are there in a role not dissimilar to that played by the princely captives who, fettered with golden chains, were forced to follow the triumphal car of their Roman conqueror. It adds zest to the feast to have your slave-in-chief participate in it, as it were.

The well-groomed gentlemen with protuberant stomachs are very anxious so they say, to improve the condition of the workers. One of them, in an extraordinary fit of generosity, went so far as to announce his perfect willingness to participate in a movement for the adoption of an employers' liability law, provided the cost will not be too high for the employers, and provided also that the workmen themselves make compensation to themselves for their deaths and injuries.

The latter provision is essential not merely for reasons of high finance, but also for reasons of high politics. It is necessary to forestall the demagogues and Socialists, who would not be satisfied with anything that generous gentlemen might willingly grant out of their own free will, and who would continue to agitate for a broader law and higher compensation.

Another provision is deemed equally important. A national law on this subject would not do. In the first place, it would establish at one stroke what it would take a lifetime or more to accomplish through the forty-five Legislatures of as many states. In the second place, a national law would do away with the argument, which it is so convenient to bring forward before state legislative committees, that a proposed law would tend to drive capital away from the state to other states in which capital is not hampered by this paternal legislation. And lastly, a national law would be unconstitutional.

At every turn you meet with that same unanswerable argument: Unconstitutional!

The talkfest over, the slave-in-chief goes back to the slaves, assembled to the number of 30,000 in various halls, and encourages them to strike against their masters, to strike hard, and let their watchword be Union, Progress, and No Surrender!

Thus is the harmony between capital and labor indissolubly cemented.

Thus do the actualities of life furnish their commentary strife and starvation on the Hotel Astor talkfest of the National Civic Federation.—New York Call.

TRUST BUSTING.

Poor old John D. Rockefeller!
Your days are numbered, your Standard Oil glory is gone!
Four U. S. circuit judges have spoken. Their "opinions" will seal the fate of the Standard Oil Trust!

The Standard Oil Company is declared a combine in restraint of trade, and the court enjoined further payment or acceptance of dividends.

The decision of Judges Sanborn, Van Devanter, Hook and Adams of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the United States Circuit Court here, in favor of the government in its suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, handed down last Saturday, not only returns the control of its numerous subsidiary companies to their separate stockholders, but effectually precludes the re-formation of the present holding company. It not only enjoins the Standard Oil Company or its agents from voting any stock it holds in the subsidiary companies, but also forbids the subsidiary companies from paying the Standard Oil Company any dividends on the stock it holds in them.

The opinion in the case, in which all the judges who sat at the trial in St. Louis last April concur, was announced in the court here by Judge Elmer B. Adams and simultaneously in the United States Court at St. Paul by Judge Walter H. Sanborn, who wrote the opinion. The opinion, and a separate concurring opinion by Judge William C. Hook, were filed with Circuit Clerk Gray. The decree of the court allows the Standard Oil Company thirty days in which to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and stipulates a \$50,000 bond conditioned to operate as a supersedeas. Unless the decree is reversed or modified by the Supreme Court it will take effect thirty days after the final decision of the Supreme Court. That the Standard Oil Company will take an appeal is a foregone conclusion, as John B. Milburn of New

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York, chief counsel for the company at the trial here, said that a decision in favor of the government should it be sustained would mean annihilation of the company.

Meanwhile the Standard Oil Company will continue selling oil and axle grease. John D. Will attend his Baptist church services and play golf as before. The Standard Oil tanks will continue to move over every American railroad. Standard Oil ships will cross the seas in all directions, while the trust-busting lawyers proclaim to the world their great achievements on paper.

This seems to be the trust-busting season. Hardly had the Standard Oil "dissolving order" been made public when last Monday Judge Shields of the St. Louis Circuit Court declared the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company to be an "illegal combination in restraint of trade within the meaning of the anti-trust law." In his decision Judge Shields declares that the seven constituent corporations of the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company restricted competition before they were merged and by agreement and understanding illegally raised the price of ice from 35 to 50 cents a hundred pounds.

This trust-busting by court decision is amusing, indeed. It is the work of the Spanish knight, Don Quixote, the fight against windmills.

Where is the difference between the Polar Wave Ice Company and any of our big local shoe factories? The Polar Wave Company is a combination of seven corporations; it killed free competition in the ice trade.

Well and good. What are Hamilton-Brown, the Brown Shoe Company and the other big shoe concerns? They have "developed" to such an extent that there is very little free competition left in the shoe manufacturing business.

Take some of our Washington avenue dry goods concerns. Have they not killed competition, raised prices, etc., like the Standard Oil or the Polar Ice Company?

Where will you draw the line? Where is the combination "legal," where is it "illegal?" How many competitors must the trust devour to be declared an "illegal combination?" How many millions of capital are permissible under the "legal combination" rule?

Shall the wheels of industrial progress be turned backward? Can it be done by lawyers' arguments and court decisions?

It can not be done. Neither Bryan nor Roosevelt nor Taft can or will do it.

Not by dissolution, but by socialization will the trust problem be solved. Not by dissolving the Polar Ice Company, but by municipalizing the production and distribution of the local ice business will the problem find its proper solution.

While this trust-busting on paper is going on the daily press informs us that the Western Union Telegraph Company has been swallowed up by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, better known as the Bell Company. This means a concentration of capital amounting to \$1,000,000,000, half of which may be watered stock.

Thus the sham battles against "corporate wealth" go merrily on while the trusts continue their lucrative business at the same old stand.

In connection with the foregoing the following dispatch concerning the business of the Standard Oil Company:

New York, Nov. 20.—The regular quarterly dividend of \$10 per share was declared by directors of the Standard Oil Company, the shares being of the par value of \$100, and the total capitalization less than \$100,000,000.

The subjoined table shows the net profits from 1882 to 1909, inclusive, earnings for 1907, 1908 and 1909 being estimated:

	Profits.	Dividends.	Surplus after divs.
1909.....	\$80,000,000	\$39,335,320	\$40,664,680
1908.....	80,000,000	39,335,320	40,634,680
1907.....	85,000,000	39,335,320	45,664,680
1906.....	83,122,251	39,335,320	43,786,931
1905.....	57,459,346	39,335,320	18,124,026
1904.....	61,670,110	35,188,266	26,481,844
1903.....	81,336,994	42,877,478	38,459,510
1902.....	64,613,363	43,851,956	20,761,407
Total.....	\$593,202,064	\$318,594,300	\$274,607,764
1882 to 1901, inc.....	456,240,000	351,883,000	104,407,000
Total.....	\$1,049,442,064	\$670,477,300	\$379,014,764

The company for the last five years has been paying to shareholders \$40 a share each year.

Only recently the Standard Oil Company was fined \$29,000,000. John D. did not feel very uneasy about it, because he knew in advance that the fine would never be collected.—St. Louis Labor.

CHARITY AND JUSTICE.

Much is being made of the work of the Red Cross and other private charities at Cherry. Every capitalist paper prints lists of the amounts contributed by individuals. Very good. It is better than nothing. It is better than hunger and cold.

But none of these papers tell us that the United Mine Workers paid out more money the first few days than all the charities will distribute before their fickle attention is attracted elsewhere. The real relief that will meet the need as fast as it can be met at Cherry will come from the pockets of other miners as poor as those who went to their death.

But the United Mine Workers will not stop there. It will stand by the side of the widows and orphans in the battle against the flock of vultures that is already hovering over them. It will furnish legal advice to defeat the ghoulish efforts of the employers to avoid even the legal responsibility for their murderous work. It will be at the coroner's inquest to see that the truth is not concealed or distorted.

Its members have been first and foremost at every point. They have dared death daily since the catastrophe to reduce the number of victims. They have torn some few at least from the very jaws of death.

If anyone is ever punished for the terrible crime that has been committed it will be because the miners' union has the power to compel a public prosecution.

If laws are to be enacted that will make such wholesale slaughter impossible in the future, it will be through the organized efforts of the miners.

Yet in the contemporary accounts and the orthodox histories of this incident the credit for relief, for investigation, for reform, will go to philanthropists, "experts" and professional reformers.

The organs of the ruling class will do almost anything rather than admit that relief for labor must come from labor itself.

RED JACKET ON THE RELIGION OF THE WHITE MAN AND THE RED.

Born about 1752, died 1830; his Nation, the Senecas; his home near Geneva; his real name "Sogoyewapha"; the name "Red Jacket" coming from an embroidered scarlet jacket presented to him by a British officer during the Revolution; saw service on the American side in the War of 1812. Speech delivered at a Council of Chiefs of the Six Nations, in the summer of 1805, after Mr. Cram, a missionary, had spoken of the work he proposed to do among them.

Friend and Brother—It was the will of the Great Spirit that we should meet together this day. He orders all things and has given us a fine day for our Council. He has taken His garment from before the sun and caused it to shine with brightness upon us. Our eyes are opened that we see clearly; our ears are unstopped that we have been able to hear distinctly the words

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you have spoken. For all these favors we thank the Great Spirit and Him only.

Brother, this council fire was kindled by you. It was at your request that we came together at this time. We have listened with attention to what you have said. You requested us to speak our minds freely. This gives us great joy; for we now consider that we stand upright before you and can speak what we think. All have heard your voice and all speak to you now as one man. Our minds are agreed.

Brother, you say you want an answer to your talk before you leave this place. It is right that you should have one as you are a great distance from home and we do not wish to detain you. But first we will look back a little and tell you what our fathers have told us and what we have heard from the white people.

Brother, listen to what we say. There was a time when our forefathers owned this great island. Their seats extended from the rising to the setting sun. The Great Spirit had made it for the use of Indians. He had created the buffalo, the deer and other animals for food. He had made the bear and the beaver. Their skins served us for clothing. He had scattered them over the country and taught us how to take them. He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread. All this He had done for His children, because He loved them. If we had some disputes about our hunting grounds they were generally settled without the shedding of much blood.

But an evil day came upon us. Your forefathers crossed the great water and landed on this island. Their numbers were small. They found friends and not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men and had come here to enjoy their religion. They asked for a small seat. We took pity on them, granted their request and they sat down among us. We gave them corn and meat; they gave us poison in return.

The white people, brother, had now found our country. Tidings were carried back, and more came among us. Yet we did not fear them, and gave them a larger seat. At length their numbers had greatly increased. They wanted more land; they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened and our minds became uneasy. Wars took place. Indians were hired to fight Indians and many of our people were destroyed. They also brought strong liquor among us. It was strong and powerful and has slain thousands.

Brother, our seats were once large and yours were small. You have now become a great people and we have scarcely a place left to spread our blankets. You have got our country but are not satisfied; you want to force your religion upon us.

Brother, continue to listen. You say that you are sent to instruct us how to worship the Great Spirit agreeably to His mind, and, if we do not take hold of the religion which you white people teach, we shall be unhappy hereafter. You say that you are right, and we are lost. How do we know that to be true? We understand that your religion is written in a book. If it was intended for us as well as you, why has not the Great Spirit given to us, and not only us, but why did not He give to our forefathers the knowledge of that book with the means of understanding it rightly? We only know what you tell us about it. How shall we know when to believe, being so often deceived by the white people?

Brother, you say there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion why do you white people differ so much about it? Why are not all agreed, as you can all read the book?

Brother, we do not understand these things. We are told that your religion was given to your forefathers and has been handed down from father to son. We also have a religion which was given to our forefathers and has been handed down to us, their children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive, to love each other, and to be united. We never quarrel about religion.

Brother, the Great Spirit has made us all, but he has made a great difference between His white and His red children. He has given us different complexions and different customs. To you He has given the arts. To these He has not opened our eyes. We know these things to be true. Since He has made so great a difference between us in other things, why may we not conclude that He has given us a different religion according to our understanding? The Great Spirit does right. He knows what is best for His children. We are satisfied.

Brother, we do not wish to destroy your religion or take it from you. We only want to enjoy our own.

Brother, you say you have not come to get our land or our money but to enlighten our minds. I will not tell you that I have been at your meetings and saw you collect money from the meeting. I cannot tell what this money was intended for, but suppose that it was for your minister, and if we should conform to your way of thinking, perhaps you may want some from us.

Brother, we are told that you have been preaching to the white people in this place. These people are our neighbors. We are acquainted with them. We will wait a little while and see what effect your preaching has upon them. If we find it does them good, makes them honest and less disposed to cheat Indians, we will then consider again of what you have said.

Brother, you have now heard our answer to your talk, and this is all we have to say at present. As we are going to part, we will come and take you by the hand and hope the Great Spirit will protect you on your journey and return you safe to your friends.—Exchange.

ORGANIZER DELIVERS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

A union meeting was held in the union hall, Chatanika, last Thursday, to afford the members an opportunity to bid farewell to Organizer Terzich, who will shortly leave for Douglas Island. The meeting was crowded to the doors, many of the miners attending from the other creeks to hear the organizer's farewell address.

Charles Swanson presided and called the meeting to order, introducing Organizer Terzich, who assured his hearers that he regretted that this was, in all probability, the last occasion for some little time, at least, at which he would have an opportunity of addressing them; that he would like very much to make his stay longer in this camp, but he had to go to the south-east coast to look after the union interests in Valdez and Douglas Island, previous to his departure for Denver to attend a conference of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, which would be held there some time in the latter part of next January.

The speaker complimented the members on the fight they had put up for the cause of unionism, and stated that the good work done here would have a great effect on the history of the territory in later years; that this was only the ground floor work, so to speak, and that although this camp might in the course of time become worked out as a placer camp still there were prospects of other and larger industries springing up in the future as the territory became developed which would profit by what was done now. The speaker said that the good work done in this camp would have a beneficial effect on the other placer camps which would undoubtedly come into existence in the future. That many of the old union men from this camp were

in other portions of the territory which afforded broad fields for the extending of the principles of unionism, and that the efforts to better working conditions in Fairbanks would result in a general betterment of conditions in future camps and the remedying of many of the abuses to which labor was subjected in the past. The speaker expressed himself as confident that this camp would be a future stronghold of unionism, and concluded with the assurance that he would pay the district another visit at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Terzich was frequently interrupted with applause and at the conclusion of his address several of the members spoke in complimentary terms of the good work he had done in Fairbanks and expressed regret that he could not make his stay longer, after which a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to him and the Western Federation of Miners for the active part they had taken in reorganization work in Tanana.—Miners' Union Bulletin, Fairbanks, Alaska.

BEER—A CHEERING BEVERAGE.

Favored by the Masses for Its Non-Intoxicating and Refreshing Qualities.

Unquestionably pure and wholesome in its ingredients, even to those who are only slightly acquainted with its manufacture, made alcoholic to such a degree that it will exhilarate with scarcely a possibility to intoxicate, excepting it be drunk together with far stronger liquors, and refreshing in the truest sense of that word, beer may be offered by the lover of man's innocent pleasures and general happiness as a veritable blessing. The masses of the people are devoid of the leisure required for highly advanced intellectual work, and hence of the pleasures consequent to it. They secure innumerable joys and recreation unexcelled from respectable sociability, of which beer is the principal accompaniment.

A bit of reasonable inquiry will force upon any fair-minded person this question: Which is more conducive to true temperance—prohibition with its manifold infringements of personal rights and its obvious inability to attain its proposed end, or beer, which, consumed by the great majority of the people in preference to strong drinks, cannot fail to work for moderation.—W.H.T.

KING HEROD LIVED TOO SOON.

Light has been cast on the deceitful employer who works little children in his factory or shop, by the National Child Labor Committee of New York. This modern variety of lawbreaker, figures show, takes more children's lives out of their bodies and joy out of the lives of those who survive than did King Herod when he ruled in Syria with his corps of associate child butchers.

Herod used to kill children with sharp swords, we are told. Death came to them suddenly.

Suppose King Herod were living today. Would he shoot down children with Gatling guns? Gatling guns weren't invented in Herod's day or he probably would have used them.

No, we don't think that this would appeal to Herod, who was consummate in his cruelty. He rather would own a planing mill, a glass factory or a chain of bootblack stands, where he could get parents to send their children to work for them. If he was sufficiently sleek—and history shows that he was sleek, as well as superstitious—Herod would probably bribe a factory inspector or two, kick almightily if child labor laws were considered in the state where he lived, and secretly send his lobbyists and lawyers to fight the child-labor laws.

Then Herod, being in the child-killing business on a wholesale scale, would get rich fast, for that is why children are worked in the factories and on streets at night. Eventually Herod would become a plutocrat, get his name in the society columns and go down to Washington on a vacation to help "revise" the tariff.

We hear a lot about cheap labor and high protection nowadays, but mighty little about cheap child labor by the big employers.

King Herod lived in a day of swift retribution. Nowadays employers seem to be luckier.—Syracuse Journal.

NO EXCLUDING THE ASIATIC!

At the time when Asiatic exclusion was all the rage, the Clarion took occasion to point out that the least formidable aspect of Asiatic competition which the white slave had to face was that of the Asiatic immigrant; and that it was the Asiatic in his native land who was the most to be feared as a competitor in the labor market. Now listen to this:

"I have been a director in two southern cotton mills, one of which sold its entire output at Hongkong and the other at Shanghai, China. A few years ago these mills made a profit of from 20% to 70% a year. If we had not accumulated a large surplus in both instances, the inroads of the Japanese would have driven us into bankruptcy as it happened to nearly every southern cotton mill engaged in Chinese trade.

"What happened? About eight years ago the Japanese went into the cotton manufacturing business. The Japanese government loaned capital at 3%, while we paid 6%. It gave free sites for cotton mills; it hauled supplies free on government railroads; the Japanese, who are no respecters of patents, bought one piece of each kind of machinery used in a cotton mill, took it to Japan and reproduced it.

"One of these machines which costs us \$100, they manufacture for \$25. Where it costs us \$17.50 a spindle to equip our mills, it could be done in Japan for \$6.00 or \$7.00. While we could not hire children under the age of 14 the Japanese hired them at the age of 8, and ran their mills day and night.

"With their subsidized steamships they could land our raw cotton in Japan as cheap as we could ship it by railway from New Orleans to New England, and lay their finished product down in the ports of China for one-half a cent a yard cheaper than our actual cost of production of the same article.

"The result was we lost our entire Chinese trade, and have had to turn our attention to the manufacture of a higher grade of cotton goods than the Japanese now produce. To do this we had to dispose of \$125,000 worth of machinery as junk, for which we received \$4,000. This is the story behind this so-called progress in the South.

"These conditions were making the southern cotton manufacturers protectionists regardless of politics. The only alternative he could see to help the American cotton manufacturer against the inroads of the foreigner was to place an embargo on the export of raw cotton, force down railroad rates to inland points where cotton manufacturers are located, relax the labor laws so that children of any age could be employed for any length of working day at wages equal to those paid in Japan, which averages 20 cents less than in the cotton mills of the United States, and subsidize ships to carry the goods.

"The trade with China, which the South had a few years ago with the Orient in low grade cotton goods, amounted to more than \$25,000,000 a year. For the first eight months of this year the trade with China was less than \$8,000,000, while with Japan it amounted to only \$10,140."

There's your Japanese competition with a vengeance. Also note carefully this gentleman's suggestions for a remedy. "An embargo on the export of raw cotton." This, by limiting the market, would force down the price of raw cotton to the great joy of the cotton grower. "Relax the child labor laws" so that even younger babies can get a show to earn an honest dime in sixteen hours or so! That is just what the kids need to make them ambitious and energetic citizens—if they live through it. Truly, a capitalist heaven.

Unfortunately, like Socialism, "it won't work." Even child slaves cannot live on very much less than they are getting now, and, as in Georgia, you can't "relax" child labor laws a great deal looser. As for the embargo on the export of raw cotton, Japan might not like that. We have been frequently told that they are "a proud and sensitive people," and they might think that such a measure was aimed at them.

Japan is not overlooking any bets. It has the most up-to-date capitalist government with all conceivable modern improvements discriminatingly combined with such feudal traditions as may be useful. A government that decadence and "democracy" have not degenerated into an aggregation of time-serving political mediocrities, it yet has statesmen, and these seem perfectly aware of the close connection between commerce and war. They are laying out quite a sizeable naval program and most feverish activity is being manifested in the arsenals and drill grounds. They have evidently realized that a fourteen-inch gun is a commercial agent of the first-class in these days of high-tariff armor-plate.

They have a plentiful supply of cheap, efficient and durable labor power on tap, and they do not altogether leave it to the Lord to teach the worker his "proper station." They are not hampered by any effete code of "commercial morality." They are going to make their own rules for the game, and they are getting ready to enforce "fair play, an open market, and let the best man win."—Western Clarion.



THE SONG OF THE SUCKER.

Let the dead sleep
And the living weep,
It's all in the life we're living;
Let the children cry
And the women sigh
And always be full of forgiving.

Let us pray,
And having nothing to say,
And our troubles forget, if any,
There's nobody to blame,
So you want to feel game,
And remember you're one of the many.

When you're down and out,
Got the worst of the bout,
Don't kick at the other's fouling,
Don't holler and squeal
For the lousy deal,
Be a good sucker, keep smiling.

You were made to toil
For another to spoil,
That's what you learned in the teaching;
Let the ones who keep
You looking cheap,
Be the ones to do your preaching.

Don't get giddy and wake
And try to take
What you made yourself as a mucker,
Just fall over to sleep
When you start thinking deep,
That's the good points in a sucker.

—Ames Allan McKechnie.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Thanksgiving days may come and go,
But they are naught to me;
Could one but be a fair gazelle,
Then thankful be, for one is free.

Could one but roam the virgin hills,
Where man has never trod;
To hear the natural sound of bees,
Then thankful be to God.

But widows' sighs and children's cries,
'Mid cities dust and din,
Who could give thanks to any God
And not see Satan grin.

Tho' not a single spot on earth
Where one may lay their weary head;
Yet, when you know the brutes in blue,
One should be thankful they're not dead.

PROSPECTOR'S LUCK.

John B. Blake, Denver, Colorado.

Snow peaks, an' gulches, an' hills,
Flat rocks, an' boulders, an' float,
Shaggy brown jack 'neath a prospector's pack
A-pickin' its way 'thout sign of a track,
'Crost dead logs, an' rock slides, an' rills.

Spruce trees, an' aspens, an' pines,
Sunshine, an' crisp mount'in air,
Rivulet cl'ar from the snow 'way up thar,
A-dancin' an' dashin' its way from afar,
Past roses an' blue columbines.

Biscuit, an' bacon, 'an beans,
Canned grub an' other sech truck,
Prospector's fare fur all them as goes there
A-nosin' aroun' fur the yellin' stuff's glare,
An' wearin' a prospector's jeans.

Bull quartz an' contacts, an' leads,
An' float that comes down from the rise,

Showin' some stuff as ll do well enough
To foller right up 'cross rocks that are rough
For it don't rain down from the skies

Pestel, an' mortar, an' pan,
Black sand, an' sticky brown clay,
Freein' the gold from its matrix so cold
A-washin' the dirt off in water ice cold,
To find a pay lead if one can.

Location surveys, an' lines,
Land office red, tape an' fees,
Fillin' a claim with a fanciful name,
To have an' to hold 'g in jumpers the aim,
An' keep off all them as 'jines.

Apexes, fissures, an' veins,
Tunnels, an' adits, an' shafts,
Poundin' the drill with a right hearty will,
A-swingin' the jack with an arm that's got skill,
To prove up the rock as shows stains.

Anvul, an' bellus, an' coal,
Win'us, an' bucket, an' rope,
Sinkin' her wide through the red dirt an' slide,
Squarin' her true at the bottom an' side,
To make a good ten-foot hole.

Giant caps, powder, an' fuse,
Laggin', top timbers, an' stulls,
Tampin' a shot in a hole that's some hot,
A-jammin' it hard (we're a durned careless lot),
But that you will have to excuse.

Wall rock, an' felspar, an' gneiss,
Granite, an' jasper, an' quartz,
Paystreak that's wide on the hangin wall side,
Runnin' an ounce, or the assayer lied,
Good thing to show up fur a lease.

Gallus, an' h'ister, an' steam,
Inclines, an' levels, an' stopes,
Sortin' the ore, an' blockin' out more,
A-breakin' it up with hands that are sore,
What? O'ny a prospector's dream?

Spring time, an' summer, an' fall,
A-workin' frum sun-up 'til dark,
Takin' a chance so's to strike silver glanz,
Or, maybe, a gold streak, g'lena, perchance,
Luck shoreiy will come to us all.

Lonesome, an' footsore, an' weak,
Yet toil with unwaverin' pluck,
Year after year, in the hope that it's here,
A-breakin' it up with hands as are sore,
We hain't got no tenderfoot's luck.

Snow flakes, an' cold win's, an' ice,
An' trout goin' down stream in schools,
Lettin' us know as it's time fur to go,
A-packin' up quick, fur the grub's gettin' low,
Old prospector, brown jack, an' tools.

In Memoriam.

Globe, Arizona, Nov. 23, 1909.

Whereas, Death has once more invaded our ranks and taken from our midst Brother Morty McGinley; and

Whereas, In his death the Western Federation of Miners in general and Globe Miners' Union in particular, has lost a most worthy member, one ever true to his obligation, faithful in the discharge of his duties, a friend best loved when best known; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Globe Miners' Union extend to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the widow of our deceased brother, sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and spread upon the records of the union.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. WILLS,
WM. LACY,
Committee.

(Seal.)

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who wears the yoke of wage slavery.

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No	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	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
191	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	217	Bisbee	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Purisia	0	Chloride	229	Dodge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Haber	286	Dodge
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	F. S. Woods	30	Crown King	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
150	Douglas M & S.			Ed. Crough	145	Douglas	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
60	Globe	Tues	M. J. O'Connor	M. H. Page	997	Globe	202	Frederick't'n M&S	Fri	Thos. Ferguson	F. Z. Guttar		Frederick't'n
116	Humboldt	Thurs	W. P. Rees	W. R. Carter		Humboldt	232	Leadwood		Wm. Lackey	Robt. C. McCrary	153	Leadwood
147	Humboldt M & S	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	R. E. Corley	59	Humboldt	192	Mine La Motte	Fri	Jeff Counts	J. T. Cameron	14	Mine La Motte
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	MONTANA						
98	Kofa	Tues	Alex Jorganson	J. Kitchen		Kofa	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Noel Collins	47	Anaconda
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Thos. Brockman	134	Aldridge
159	Metcalfe			Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	22	Nehart
157	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	1	Butte	Tues	Den Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
124	Snowball	Wed	Andy Porter	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad	74	Butte M & S.	Thurs	Chas. Whiteley	A. M. Fluett	5	Butte
103	Star	Wed	Thos. McShane	W. H. Holland		Polaris	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	C. A. Blackburn	M. J. Dignan	229	Butte
156	Swansea	Thurs	D. Dammiller	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	24	Clinton		J. C. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
110	Tiger	Thurs	J. W. Mahoney	E. J. Blackwell	13	Harrington	191	Corbin M & M.	Wed	Al Smutheger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
102	Troy	Sun	J. A. Fezzaglia	J. A. Rice		Troy	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	John Mutch	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn
BRIT. COLUMBIA							NEVADA						
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	30	Austin	Sat	E. T. Wann	J. H. Jones		Austin
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Jesse Hackett	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	290	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
161	Hodley M & M.	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berrugy	Chas. Gruet		Hilltop
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Wescott		Chafey
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	John Mohn	2	Edgemont
119	Lardeau	Sat	Fred Mellette	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	265	Eureka	Thurs	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
71	Moyle	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyle	243	Fairview	Wed	A. Bennett	W. A. Wolf	26	Fairview
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	220	Goldfield	Tues	Owen Burns	J. J. Mangano	2430	Goldfield
38	Rosslund	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Rosslund	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
81	Sundon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shilland	K	Sundon	251	Lane	Thurs	Louis Schnarr	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	72	Lincoln	Wed	Jos. R. Viette	D. L. Wertheimer	91	De Lamar
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neill	90	Slocan City	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Todd	John Crowe		Empire
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	88	Van Anda	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
105	Trail M & S.	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	264	Millers M & M.	Wed	E. C. Richards	B. E. Eloff		Millers
CALIFORNIA							ONTARIO						
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cushman	C. H. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Buck Lile	83	French Gulch	154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Napoleon Schnobb	610	Gowganda
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	307	Grass Valley	OREGON						
91	Grass Valley	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
207	Greenwater	Tues	S. D. Whipple	Chas. Brown		Death Valley	SOUTH DAKOTA						
50	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	James G. Elliott		Hart	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Bars	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
115	Jackson	Wed	Willie Lyne	W. T. Langdon	212	Jackson	21	Copper Mt. M & S		Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
174	Kennett	Sat	C. C. McHenry	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	14	Deadwood M & M	Thurs	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
206	Masonic	Sat	A. J. Tyner	J. B. Scofield		Masonic	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopffroth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
36	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nichols	76	Nevada City	19	Maitland M & M.	Thurs	S. C. Horel	H. L. Seoggin		Maitland
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Oscliek	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell		Rochford
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	UTAH						
211	Skidoo	Thurs	C. A. Case	S. R. Fredrikson	355	Skidoo	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	64	Bingham
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	201	Bingham M & S.	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
73	Tuolumne	Thurs	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosce	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
104	Washington	Thurs	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	205	Eureka E F & B.	Sat	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
167	Winthrop M & S.	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	H. H. Hurlbert	73	Winthrop	237	Helper	Sun	Carlo Dalpiaz	A. Marchiori	447	Helper
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	176	Kimberly	Thurs	Myron Nay	Jos. Carroll		Kimberly
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64	Bryan	Sat	James Pinaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Mueckler	38	Index
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	224	Loomis	Sun	Wm. Lechner	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
20	Creede	Wed	J. D. Peterson	D. T. Snideman	543	Creede	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thurs	T. M. Hamill	John Turney	537	Central City	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
56	Central City	Thurs	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	9	Dunton	WYOMING						
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	W. H. Rambo		Dunton	189	Dillon	Wed	C. C. Van Slyke	John H. Glazier	146	Dillon
58	Durango M & S.	Fri	J. A. Dunham V-P	B. E. Young	13	Frisco							
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	George Howard	H	Gartfield							
86	Gartfield	Sat	Harry Baines	Eugene Otis	205	Lake City							
50	Henson	Sat	Frank Poteasio	C. B. Hickson	264	Idaho Springs							
136	Idaho Springs	Wed	Louis Johnson	Thos. G. Lloyd	1017	Hesperus							
197	La Plata	Mon	Frank Tepotch	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland							
48	Nederland	Thurs	J. L. Conkling	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ouray							
15	Ouray	Sat	Louis Bartels	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen							
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Chris Wald	40	Rico							
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snaill	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale							
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton							
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain							
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	R. A. Gregg	278	Telluride							
63	Telluride	Sat	Chris Johns	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad							
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	J. M. Raish	126	Ward							
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols										
IDAHO							WASHINGTON						
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey		Atlanta	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Mueckler	38	Index
10	Burke	Fri	George Halpin	L. A. Reese	158	Burke	224	Loomis	Sun	Wm. Lechner	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
37	Gibbonsville	Wed	Walter Morrison	John B. Achord	19	Gibbonsville	WYOMING						
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	189	Dillon	Wed	C. C. Van Slyke	John H. Glazier	146	Dillon
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan							
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City							
45	Murray	Sat	Wally P. Joy	Walter Kiester	124	Murray							
17	Wallace	Sat	Milton Donley	Leslie Turner	47	Wallace							
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue							
MICHIGAN							WASHINGTON						
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Mueckler	38	Index
241	Copper	Sun	Chas. O. Knutti	Elias Suisalo	950	Laurium	224	Loomis	Sun	Wm. Lechner	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Alfonso Lindgren		Crystal Falls	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
236	Grover M & M.			T. H. Sullivan		Hubbell	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
200	Hancock Copper			Carl E. Hotala	217	Hancock							
153	Ironwood			H. W. Rihonen		Ironwood							
222	Ishpeming	Sat	W. H. Chapman	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming							
209	Palatka			Fihle Barman	22	Iron River							
76	Quincy	Sat	Wm. F. Guggins	Theo. Hamm	48	Houghton							
128	Negaunee	Sun	Otto Bjorininen										

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