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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.
Address all communications to Miners Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Department

Occupation

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FINED.

Randsburg, Cal., Jan. 17, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a regular meeting of this local, J. E. Carpenter was declared unfair to organized labor and fined \$10.00 for leaving this jurisdiction without paying his dues. Locals in Arizona and Nevada please take notice!

(Seal)

E. M. ARANDALL,
Secretary.

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FINED.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 21, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, held on January 20, 1910, the following members of this local were declared unfair and fined \$25.00, and their names ordered published in the Miners' Magazine, for refusing to place themselves in good standing: James Trolan, J. H. Heath, Sam Davidson, Richard Gendle, Thos. Devinney, Dan Dougherty, J. B. Jackett, James P. Joyce, Wm. A. Burn, Lem Hjeman, John Hannigan and Jerry Sullivan; also Owen O'Rourke and Ore Oleson were declared unfair and fined \$25.00 for leaving the jurisdiction of this union without reinstating; also Patrick T. O'Brien was fined \$25.00 and declared unfair for refusing to become a member and for cursing the union and all belonging to it. More to follow.

(Seal)

By order of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, W. F. M.
RAY WOODBURY,
Secretary.

THE STEEL TRUST had a banquet a few weeks ago, and the trifling sum of \$100 a plate was charged per capita for those who were wined and dined. One hundred dollars is a large sum to the family who is haunted by the fear of starvation, but to a magnate who draws dividends from the sweat and suffering of a working class, it is but a mere trifle. Banquets at \$100 per plate and Bowery missions where the homeless are thrown a few scraps of bread, are the results of this boasted civilization that worships dollars and crucifies human flesh.

A REAL LABOR paper is the gatling gun of the labor organization.

CLARENCE DARROW, in a recent address in Chicago, declared that Socialism was the "hope of labor." When the laboring men of the world recognize this fact, the reign of capitalism and wage slavery is at an end.

THE SUGAR TRUST stole \$30,000,000 from the government, and the government, to satisfy the ends of justice, has sent four wage slaves of the Sugar Trust to jail.

Glorious America!

THE "WHITE SLAVE" inquiry by the government has cost \$657,000. The advocates and defenders of women seem to have been receiving profits as copulent as the inner circle of the "White Slave" syndicate. Great graft!

DURING THE YEARS 1908 and 1909 there were 21,082 suicides in the United States. This self-destruction proves that "prosperity" has been shedding its golden rays upon the land that has been dedicated to liberty and human rights.

THE STEEL TRUST, with its auxiliaries, commands resources of \$2,752,000,000. The American Federation of Labor has declared war against this industrial giant, and has asked 10 cents per member in order that the organization may bombard the citadel of the soulless trust.

A STARVING MAN in the City of New York, gazing through the windows of the Waldorf-Astoria at indolent parasites feasting, became desperate and smashed a window. The starving man was arrested and he is existing now on a diet furnished to criminals. Hurrah for our civilization!

WHILE CONGRESS is investigating the high cost of living, it is to be hoped that the national lawmakers will not overlook champagne, porterhouse steaks, diamonds, automobiles and yachts. These are actual necessities of the wealthy and the constituency of congressmen must not be slighted to endanger the permanency of our glorious government.

WHEN A PHYSICIAN prescribes a certain remedy for a patient, to be taken three times a day after meals, and then discovered that the patient was in such dire poverty that there were no meals, he was forced to recognize the fact that his remedy was worthless and that even the medical profession was baffled in its skill to cure the victim of poverty and hunger.

AN ORDER has been issued by President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock prohibiting railway mail and postoffice clerks sending any petitions to Congress asking for an increase in wages. The order is as despotic as though it came from the throne of Czar Nicholas. In this boasted land of liberty, where we are told that citizenship has equal opportunities, the order from Taft and Hitchcock sounds like the imperial mandate from a crowned monarch.

The order is a blow at the organization known as the National Association of Postal Clerks, and if such an order is sustained, denying the right of postal clerks to present their grievances to Congress, then the organization is helpless to bring about better conditions and might as well go out of business.

WALSH, THE BANKER, politician and railway magnate of Chicago, has at last been forced to wear the stripes of a convict in a federal prison. Walsh gave battle for more than two years in the courts to escape the penalty of the law for boldly looting the vaults of his bank and stealing the funds of depositors. Had he stolen a ham or sack of flour to satiate the cravings of hunger, he would have been convicted long ago and been numbered with the criminals of a penal institution. But Walsh was a banker and a powerful man in the world of finance and commerce, and though he stole millions and beggared thousands of depositors, justice was delayed in the hope that the cunning brain of the legal profession might find some loophole through which the patrician thief might escape.

C. W. POST is now confronted with a libel suit which asks for damages to the extent of \$200,000.

It is somewhat singular how a man with such a gentle and loving disposition as the proprietor of the fodder factory at Battle Creek, Michigan, could utter such language as would furnish grounds for a libel suit.

Post has hardly shrieked against anyone, save the membership of organized labor and his wife, whom he put away to enjoy the smiles and caresses of a typewriter. Post, confronted with a libel suit, will have the profound sympathy of the labor movement to such an extent that the other fellow shall be awarded the judgment for damages. It is deplorable that the suit is for less than ten millions.

THE WERNER & CO. publishing house of Akron, Ohio, has gone into the hands of a receiver, and as a result the South Cleveland Banking Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has closed its doors with deposits aggregating \$1,600,000.

The Werner Publishing Company has fought organized labor for years, but the laboring people of Cleveland, Ohio, have been depositing their savings in the South Cleveland Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, unconscious of the fact that the Werner Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, controlled the bank and was using the funds of the working class to crush the Allied Printing Trades. The cunning and devilish ingenuity of Capitalism hesitates not at larceny or robbery, in its relentless war to reduce the workers to absolute serfdom.

WHERE IS A MOVEMENT on foot in New York to make Union Square a forum for free speech. It is intended that Union Square shall be dedicated to the use of the people for the expression of their opinions on every question. If every city, town and hamlet in the United States should establish some particular place where the people can assemble for the purpose of speaking upon every public question, there is no danger of a revolution red with human blood. It is only in the denial of free speech that will breed in human hearts the germs of danger that may menace the safety of society.

The denial of free speech will ultimately culminate in a resort to the weapons of force, but as long as men and women can assemble and give expression to their thoughts, a peaceable change can be brought about without the storm of a bloody revolution.

WHILE THE FEW can enjoy the privilege of riding in automobiles the many will be permitted to walk.

While the few can have sumptuous banquets the many will be allowed to suffer from hunger. Until justice shall prevail, *Might is Right.*

EVERYTHING is prosperous—everything is all right! How could it be otherwise when the alone-holy Republican party is in charge and the thieving Democratic Rabble crowded from the helm of state—how could conditions be otherwise than ideal?

Yet the other evening two human beings, citizens of this "advanced republic," died of starvation in their tracks, in their place in one of the midnight bread lines—ugh!—in New York City. They perished just before it came their turn to receive the dole of bread and slop. They had struggled against exhaustion until the food for which their bodies cried out was almost within reach, and then they collapsed and life left their gaunt, poorly clad bodies.

But everything is prosperous, for no one else is competent to run the government and civilization itself but the capitalists, and they are now at it.—Social-Democratic Herald.

SOME OF THE LABOR PAPERS that still recognize Theodore Roosevelt as a "friend of labor" are indulging in mild criticism of the African hunter who is held responsible for making "Injunction Bill" his political heir. These labor papers have now recognized the fact that Taft is an unflinching champion of the "interests" and spares no effort in his official capacity to show his loyalty to the men worth millions.

The trouble with the labor papers that looked upon strenuous Teddy as a "friend of labor" was due to the fact that the editors of such journals were short-sighted and unable to discern that the bluster of Teddy was merely a play to the gallery. Teddy, as well as Taft, stands for "vested rights," but Teddy is equipped with a war-whoop that is harmless to combinations of capital, while creating the impression in the weak mentality of thoughtless labor editors that he looks upon the working class with the generous feelings of a humanitarian.

THE LABOR PAPERS have published a report of the visit of Samuel Gompers and other labor officials, who called upon President Taft urging him to use his executive authority as President of the United States to halt the Steel Trust in its merciless war on organized labor.

Gompers and his associates might as well have called on Carnegie, Gary, Frick or Corey, and urged these vultures to cease hostilities, as to expect "Injunction Bill" to render any aid in lessening the power of the octopus that delights in grinding profit from the bone and brawn of the slaves who are worked to death in the industrial hells of the trust.

The indictment of Gompers against the trust, though couched in vigorous language, will not cause even the slightest ripple of excitement among the giant magnates, who know that Taft is mortgaged to the "interests."

Gompers and his associates must bend their energies to the work of education and organization, and when the slaves who now bow in silent submission to the will of an industrial oligarchy can be made to realize that only through economic and political power can despotism be vanquished, there will be a welding together of forces that will menace the reign of brutal slavery.

Read and Reflect.

THE PEN of the editor and the tongue of the orator have paid tributes to the liberty enjoyed by the American people. The republic that boasts of constitutional government and political liberty has been hailed as peerless among the nations of the earth, and yet, with all the rhetoric that has flowed from the lips of orators and the pens of journalists showering encomiums upon the so-called "land of the free and home of the brave," the fact is becoming apparent that tributes to liberty and human rights in America are but a burlesque and that such tributes are merely indulged in in the hope that the great mass of the people might continue to remain blind to the brutality of soulless capitalism. The polished writer, paid from the coffers of a master class, paints a picture of the despotism of a Czar upon the throne of Russia, in order that the people who live beneath the dome of an American sky may feel like congratulating themselves that they are not forced to bow beneath the iron scepter of a royal ruler.

Heart-rending stories of the poverty and wretchedness of the Old World are told through the columns of subsidized journals to divert the vision of the working class of America from conditions at home that are rapidly driving the flattered sons of Young Columbia into poverty and absolute servitude.

When in years gone by, the laboring people in the Eastern States were forced to strike or become victims of the lock-out, many of them were able to turn their faces to the setting sun and wend their way towards the West, feeling that on the summits of the mountains, liberty had not yet been strangled by the power of corporate might. But today, there is no more West that is free from the brutal reign of capitalism. The ultimatum of a corporation in the Rocky mountains has

become as despotic as the heartless mandate of a Steel Trust, and the mine operator of the West, backed by the exploiters in the mining industry, feels no scruples of conscience in issuing a dictum that starves thousands of men, women and children, if they refuse to yield implicit obedience to the master who holds in his custody the means through which they must live.

The Homestake Mining Company of the Black Hills, South Dakota, has heralded to the world that unionism must go and that no man who desires to keep his name on the payroll of the company shall be permitted to appropriate to himself the liberty of joining a labor organization. Not only has the Homestake Company locked out its employees, but this giant corporation, through its economic power, has gathered around it all the mine operators of the Black Hills and these exploiters have joined the chorus of the Homestake and declared a lock-out to aid the Homestake in the assassination of organized labor.

For more than thirty years there has been comparative peace in the mining industry of South Dakota. The Homestake Mining Company was looked upon as a fatherly corporation, and hundreds of men who have grown grey in the service of this powerful mining company did not dream that a day would ever dawn when the Homestake would attempt to chain its employees in the shackles of slavery.

But the Homestake Company has shattered the dreams of such men and demonstrated that greed recognizes no human rights that conflict with the license of a corporation to dictate the terms under which men shall be permitted to work.

To work in the Black Hills in the mining industry, the employe must surrender the last vestige of manhood and independence, and sign a card that is an insult, not only to American citizenship, but to every

man who stands upon his feet with head erect scorning to accept a job at the price of his honor.

But the Homestake, after thirty years of professions of friendship for its employes, not only declared a lock-out on the eve of Thanksgiving, but instructed its agents to secure the most desperate thugs and rush them to the Black Hills, in order that professional man-killers might be able to awe and intimidate these *loved* employes, through a display of weapons of murder.

When hirelings receiving the blood money from the Homestake Company failed to strike fear into the hearts of the *loved* employes, the price of treason was paid to a Judas, and the purchased traitor organized a "Loyal Legion" whose members were obligated to swear fidelity to the Homestake and surrender their allegiance to every principle of organized labor.

The Homestake Company, so paternal in its solicitude for the wel-

fare of its *loved* employes, declared in the first days of the lock-out, that strike-breakers would not be imported, but the emissaries of the company are now recruiting strike-breakers to usurp the places of the former employes, who refuse to prostitute themselves in exchange for the privilege of being permitted to live under the dishonorable terms dictated by the management of the Homestake.

William Randolph Hearst, whose mother is reputed to be the heaviest owner in the Homestake Company, and who, through his mother, is vitally interested in this giant corporation, has attempted to disclaim responsibility for the lock-out and has even been too cowardly to place himself on record as to whether or not he favors the process of starvation to force men to throw away the last semblance of manhood to become peons for a corporation that demands absolute serfdom in exchange for employment.

The battle in the Black Hills is a fight of manhood against corporate despotism, and justice must ultimately prevail.

At Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE FOLLOWING report appeared in a press dispatch last week from Indianapolis, relative to the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners in attendance at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—An aggressive merger of the resources and the interests of the Western Federation of Miners and of the United Mine Workers of America, to embrace all the organized mine workers of the United States and Canada, is in prospect, during the convention of the United Mine Workers, now in session in this city.

"President Lewis tomorrow will appoint a committee of seven, including himself, to confer with a similar committee sent to this city by the Western Federation of Miners on the plan.

"The purpose of the coalition was sent before the convention by Charles H. Moyer, president, and by C. E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, and by T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

"Moyer urged upon the convention that unless the iron and coal miners of both North and South combine their forces it will be impossible to carry through the projected attack on the United Steel Corporation. He also pleaded that in the 'Copper Trust' campaign against the copper miners, now on, the copper miners were standing alone.

WANT HIGHER PAY.

"The speakers urged that the time is ripe for all miners to amalgamate for a stand for higher wages and better working conditions. The convention approved unanimously.

"Moyer declared that the interests of the metal miners and coal miners were identical and that if it were not possible to amalgamate they should engage in a close working agreement, 'so that,' he said,

'if, for instance, the great Amalgamated Copper Company of Montana, should attack the metal miners you should feel you also were attacked, and if labor's fight on the Steel Trust is to succeed it is essential that the coal and metal miners must co-operate.'

"Thirteen years ago the Western Federation of Miners withdrew from the American Federation of Labor because we believed we had not received the financial support in our conflicts with operators to which we were entitled by the payment of per capita tax.

MOYER RAPS COURT.

"But now we have concluded we are helpless if we stand alone. We must unite with you. You are not in a strong position. Of the 600,000 coal miners in North America, only 260,000 are within your union. Of the 260,000 metal miners within our scope, only 70,000 are organized. And neither of us can go forward unless we join for mutual aggression and defense.'

"Moyer assailed the judicial system on the basis of his personal experience in what he called the 'labor war' of Colorado. He said the United States Supreme Court had ruled in his own case that a representative of labor could be confined indefinitely without a charge being placed against him.

"He called on the union miners to remedy 'the threatening evil that the capitalistic class could even deprive them of their lives, and suffer no punishment,' and said organized labor must enter the political arena if it was to survive.

"He asked the convention to take a stand against William Randolph Hearst, 'the great friend of organized labor,' who is charged with having been influential in 'locking out' organized miners in the Northwest. He said if it were necessary to ask for financial aid in this fight he first would call on the coal miners."

Bigelow's Veiled Prediction.

JOHN BIGELOW, former ambassador to France, has declared that there is "more prospect of a revolution than any reform in our government." Bigelow, who is a man of international repute, and who is recognized as a statesman, diplomat and author, assigns the following reasons upon which he bases his veiled prediction of a coming revolution:

"1. Increase in cost of living from 3 to 11 per cent, annually, wages remaining either stationary or showing but nominal increase, with result that workingmen are gradually and steadily forced to a lower standard of living.

"2. National government taking no step to decrease cost of living by reducing import duties, but on the other hand taking every opportunity to revise tariff upward, thereby assuring further advances in prices.

"3. National government taking absolutely no steps toward breaking up trusts which have been repeatedly shown to be in existence in violation of the anti-trust law, such as the sugar trust, the beef trust, steel trust and harvester trust, which monopolies are largely responsible for failure of wages to increase proportionately with cost of living.

"4. Demands of an increased number of manufacturers of food products (necessaries) that their goods must be sold by the wholesaler to the retailer, and by the latter to the consumer at a fixed exorbitant price.

"5. Smothering in committee on rules of the House of Representatives of resolutions providing for government investigation of this practice.

"6. Increasing frequency of destruction of foods in large cities in order to maintain outrageous prices charged for what is sold and consumed.

"7. Action of combinations of manufacturers (particularly cotton manufacturers) in agreeing to close mills for specified periods, thereby depriving workmen of employment, in order to tighten markets and force consumers to pay increased and unnatural profits.

"8. Statement by Senator Aldrich on behalf of the national government, while steel schedule of the Payne tariff bill was under discus-

sion in the United States Senate, that rates on certain steel products were being maintained or advanced, not to increase profits of manufacturers, but solely for the benefit of the steel workers.

"9. Proving of utter falsity of this assertion on July 1, 1909 when steel trust (the greatest beneficiary of protection) issued a decree proclaiming its hostility toward labor, notifying employes that the right to associate for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated, and announcing a further reduction in the already scant wages of the steel workers."

When a member of organized labor or a Socialist indulges in the prophecy that conditions may breed a revolution, such a prophet is generally branded by subsidized journalists as a fomentor of anarchy, and officials of the law, wearing the badge of authority, are instructed to keep the "agitator" under surveillance. But Bigelow will not be heralded as an "agitator" or as an "anarchist," because he belongs to that social strata of society which makes him immune from verbal accusations that are looked upon as seriously affecting the standing and integrity of respectable and law-abiding citizenship.

The nine paragraphs presented by Bigelow, on which are based the coming of a revolution, demonstrates that the former ambassador to France has not closed his eyes to industrial conditions, nor is he blind to the despotism displayed by the great combinations of wealth in this country. Bigelow entertains the opinion that the government should break up the trusts that are in existence in violation of the anti-trust law and mentions the beef trust, sugar trust, steel trust and harvester trust, but Mr. Bigelow, famed as a diplomat, author and statesman, fails to present the specific methods by which the trusts are to be consigned to eternal death. Mr. Bigelow, though famed as a scholar and diplomat, does not show that he is a student of economics, or else he would know that the trusts are the natural products of the system under which we live, and that the trusts have come to stay, regardless of all the bills that may be enacted into law. The government cannot break up the trusts, because the trusts own and control the government.

But the student of economics who has delved deeply, knows that the trusts are oppressive simply because the trusts are privately owned. If

the government owned the trusts and the people were the government, there would be no industrial despotism and there would be heard no groans from the pallid lips of labor.

It is but a waste of time to analyze the various paragraphs submit-

ted by Bigelow, for the simple reason that the evils complained of are the natural results of private monopoly, and until the people shall reach that standard of intelligence which recognizes the *cause* of the class struggle, there can be no real peace on the face of this planet.

He Knew His Master.

A PATRICIAN PROFESSOR in that far-famed and celebrated institution of learning known as Harvard, has suddenly come into the lime-light by declaring: "Let the useless starve." The United Press had the following synopsis of the address delivered by this professor, who enjoys the distinguished honor of ministering to the intellectual needs of rich men's sons:

Boston, Mass., Jan. 17.—"Let the useless starve; let the unfit die. Charity is a disgrace," is the keynote of a lecture delivered here by Dr. W. T. Porter of the Harvard Medical school, which today is convulsing religious and philanthropic circles in Boston.

"I am speaking as a scientist, not as a humanitarian," said Dr. Porter. "Safeguard and promote the health of the children with the funds now given to charity. As it is there is not money enough to go around for the care and education and training of the children. As there is not enough money, why spend it on charity? Let us spend all we have on the children.

"CHARITY A DISGRACE."

"Charity is a disgrace. When the poor are depending upon the charities of a town and city they are hopelessly useless from an economic standpoint.

"Take the hospitals. We must concentrate our efforts and means of relief upon the hopeful cases. Sternly let the hopeless cases go the way of nature. It may sound cruel, but it is the only effective way to benefit the community at large.

"The growth of the children and cure of their diseases is of immense importance to the state. It is highly important that the educated be saved. It is the educated man who must be kept alive as long as possible."

The Harvard professor has expressed himself in bold language, but in giving utterance to his sentiments he has only expressed the sentiments of a majority of exploiters. It is less expensive to plant the poor in a potter's field than to keep the poor living on the fund of charity.

Our present industrial system has given birth to a great army of

unemployed, and the countless thousands that must be fed by charity are becoming a drain on the coffers of those whose economic power legalizes them to mint profit from ill-paid and over-worked labor. The perfection of the machinery of production has enabled the employer to dispense with many of his slaves in the filling of his warehouse, and the unfortunate wretches who are divorced from their jobs become "useless" to this professor the moment that the jobless dependent is forced to beg for charity.

But the professor, as a scientist, pleads for the educated man and insists that he must be taken care of, but the professor, with all of his sagacity, fails to show upon what grounds the educated mendicant is more worthy of assistance than the illiterate slave, who has become impoverished through the loss of a master.

Why should the funds of charity be conserved to educate children, who, when they grow up, may become "useless," owing to the fact that their services may not be wanted by those who are the owners of the jobs? Why waste charity funds on the education of children, when these children who are educated through charity may become "useless" through a failure to secure positions or jobs?

The professor has declared that "charity is a disgrace," but charity is only an effect of a system that is not only brutal, but has even brutalized the professor of a silk-stocking institution of learning.

But a short time ago there were 200,000 unemployed in New York, and these unemployed stood on the threshold of want, and probably the vast majority stood in need of charity, but according to the reasoning of the professor they should be permitted to end their misery in death by starvation.

If the professor had a clear conception and was free from prejudices that have been born through his environments, he would have recognized the fact that the "useless" are only those of the Harry Thaw stripe, who can lead a life of debauchery, regardless of the fact that such degenerates have never lost a drop of sweat in the production of necessary wealth. But the high-priced professor will not brand the man of the Harry Thaw type as "useless," because to do so would be an assault on the pillars of society and to quote the language of scripture: "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib."

The Mothers Aroused.

LAST WEEK in the city of Chicago there was a movement launched which had for its object a monster parade of mothers to the City Hall. This march of mothers was for the purpose of calling the attention of the mayor to the dangers that threaten society, through the continued maintenance of a "red light" district. The following was wafted throughout the country through the United Press dispatches relative to the uprising of the mothers, who have become aroused to the moral pestilence that debauches Chicago:

"Chicago, Jan. 17.—Five hundred mothers will meet in the First Methodist church this afternoon to complete plans for a march of 10,000 women to the city hall to demand of Mayor Busse that he wipe out Chicago's "redlight" district.

"Every woman's organization in the city will be represented and the delegates will be addressed by Dr. Anna E. Blount, who will tell something of what has been done in other places to solve "this dark problem of city life." Dr. Lena K. Sadler also will speak.

"We are only asking the mayor to do his duty," said Dr. Sadler today. "Chicago women are bent on having this blot and pest spot of the city wiped out. It is sheer folly to say that with no segregation of the social evils our homes will be menaced.

"The danger is in the district we have. This parade ought to have some effect on the mayor and I know it will if the appeal to every woman we can gather in the city counts for anything."

These mothers of Chicago are asking the mayor to do that which is beyond his power. The "red light" district has come to stay, as it is one of the products of the system, and no mandate of a city magistrate will have any effect in exterminating it. The women who have become lost

to shame have been driven to prostitution through a force of circumstances that is born in capitalism, and capitalism must be destroyed ere the "redlight district" will vanish.

But what has aroused the mothers of Chicago? What has happened recently to bring the mothers together to voice their indignation and to demand of the chief executive of Chicago that the "red light" district shall be wiped out?

A young millionaire, the son of one of the most powerful railway magnates in America, was found dead in a fashionable brothel, whose doors are only open to the exclusive set, and when this petted and pampered darling of the "smart set" "shuffled off the mortal coil" in a gilded palace of sin, there is a wail of pain from the mothers of Chicago and a protest is raised against the further perpetuation of the plague spot, where the son of a Croesus expired in the agonies of death. The mothers of Chicago will launch no monster parade against the mills, factories and department stores of Chicago, where ill-paid and over-worked women, through poverty, are driven to the "red light" districts, because the "pillars of society" are greedy for profits.

Thousands of men, women and children are slowly starving to death, but the mothers of Chicago are hurling no thunderbolts of denunciation against the system that starves a multitude while enriching a class of privilege. Had not this pampered son of a multi-millionaire passed into the Great Beyond while on a protracted debauch in the sumptuous apartments of a palace of shame, the mothers of Chicago, in all probability, would have felt no moral spasms in the launching of a movement to purify the moral atmosphere of Chicago. The efforts of the mothers of Chicago are directed against effects, and until the mothers and fathers of the world recognize the cause that breeds prostitution, the "red light" district will prevail as one of the great social evils that grow out of a brutal civilization.

A Useless Boycott.

THE FOLLOWING in a press dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, will be interesting reading to that vast majority of people who have discovered that meat is now a luxury and beyond the income of the average laboring man:

"Cleveland, O., Jan. 18.—More than 30,000 Clevelanders failed to eat meat today as a result of the pledge taken in industrial concerns by over 7,000 workmen, who vowed to abstain from eating meat for thirty days. Fred W. Sebelin, general foreman of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company's plant, who inaugurated the 'meat strike,' declared the shop-

men were signing by hundreds and that by tomorrow fully 10,000 would have signed, meaning more than 40,000 'strikers.'

"Thus far no meat shops have closed. Pleas have poured into the wholesalers' offices for small dealers who fear financial ruin. The movement to taboo meats, eggs and other articles on which the prices have soared is spreading. Tim Maloney, cafe proprietor, declared he would sign the petitions when they came into the districts where business men live.

"I'll cut meat off the bill of fare in my place, too," he said. "We can break down the prices with united effort."

"Harry Thomas, secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council, said he expected the shopmen's strike to be indorsed by the united unions of the city in a vote Wednesday night and that all the union men and their families would quit eating meat Thursday."

It is noticeable that in the above dispatch the strikers against meat are confined to people whose living is obtained through the avenues of manual toil. That element in society that can boast of bank accounts has declared no boycott against the beef trust, nor will that element take any action that will interfere with the enjoyment of life. The workmen who have signed a pledge to abstain from the use of meat for thirty days, are realizing that in the purchasing of meat for themselves and families they are making serious inroads on the wages paid to them, and that it requires but little effort on their part to sign a pledge excluding meat from the family table.

The signing of such a pledge by the workmen of Cleveland, Ohio, will have but little effect in decreasing the consumption of meat, as the vast majority whose signatures are attached to such a pledge are unable financially to pay much tribute to the meat trust.

But the workmen of Cleveland, Ohio, in placing a boycott on the beef trust, are only hastening the evolution that is going on and ushering

in the day when the small dealer in meats must go out of business to give room to the beef trust in planting in every city of the land its retail establishments. Again, the boycott on meat will have no effect in retarding or delaying the growth of the trusts.

If the working people refuse to purchase meat, then they must purchase other merchandise to sustain life, and every article of necessity is now cornered by monopolies. Therefore a boycott on meat means that other trusts dealing in the actual necessities of life, will receive an increase of patronage, and while the working people are directing their energies to deliver a blow to the beef trust, through a withdrawal of patronage, other trusts will receive the benefit, as the working people can scarcely find any article of merchandise that is necessary in the sustenance of human life but what is controlled by a trust. A boycott on the beef trust means merely a transfer of patronage to other trusts, in which, in all probability, the beef trust is financially interested. The action in Cleveland, Ohio, however, demonstrates that living has become a serious problem, and that laboring people who feel the increased burdens are being aroused from their lethargy and indifference through the spectre of coming want and poverty, even while working for a master class.

Financial Overlordship of Morgan.

THE FACT that J. Pierpont Morgan has been busy recently forming new arrangements of banking concerns has apparently caused no apprehension and brought forth little comment in capitalist newspapers. Since Morgan's financial dictatorship during the recent panic it is axiomatic that whatever he does is right and should be received in a grateful spirit. The new combination places in Mr. Morgan's control a trifling additional capital of about \$125,000,000. This is really a minor item in his list of assets, but it helps show to what an overwhelmingly huge bulk his power has swollen.

But Morgan the banker is only one side of the question. There is Morgan the financier and promoter of industrial concerns. There are few of any prominence with which he is not connected in some way, and in many of the most efficient he is a dominant factor. In steel, mining and railroading his word is supreme to concerns whose total of capital reaches well into a billion and a half.

Through supremacy in the control of life insurance concerns he has access to a steady stream of money, the premiums paid in by those who are insured in the companies and the dividends from the investments of the same companies.

So between banking, industrial and insurance operations, J. Pierpont Morgan controls money to an extent greater than any other human being ever did. He is the incarnation of the great financial trust and he is only beginning to make himself felt. Here in New York he is infinitely greater than any other individual, or combination of individuals. He absolutely rules the millions on millions of property other men believe they own. His word is law not only in the big trust company or national bank, but also to the savings bank in which the more fortunate

workingmen risk their earnings. Through the elimination of Ryan and his associates Morgan may have, if he wills it, complete control of the traction situation. He will probably will it, as the surface, subway and elevated lines of New York are the greatest source of ready money that exists anywhere in the world.

Yet Morgan, great as he has grown to be, is only a start in the work of bringing about a financial overlordship in this country. The passing of Morgan will not mean the passing of what he did, unless Socialists are placed in control of the government. In all the agitation that has gone on in various state legislatures and in Congress there has been no hint of an investigation of Morgan.

In spite of that neglect Morgan is the one big, live issue.

The thefts of the Sugar Trust, the petty exactions of the Print Paper Trust, the lootings of the land and mining scoundrels, the penny-filching of the Milk Trust - and all others that have penetrated the minds of our addle-pated statesmen - are of minor importance.

Why not investigate Morgan?

In him the system comes to a head. From him much of importance might be learned. Bring him to Washington and let a select congressional committee question him. How was he able to do it? Why were the former supposed owners of all these wealthy companies ready to surrender control to him? What were the methods he used in gaining control of them? The answer to these questions would bring to light much of importance in connection with modern capitalist development.

Furthermore, as at the present time those who believe the capitalist system may be patched up and put into successful running order through government control, it may be suggested as a start that they control Morgan. - New York Call.

Perils Confronting Labor.

By Robert Hunter.

COMRADES AND BROTHERS, do you ever stop to think of what you are now actually up against?

Will you not think NOW instead of waiting until you are forced by bitter experience to think later?

If you will ignore the perils of today do you not know that you will be forced to fight greater perils tomorrow?

One of our great weapons of defense is already gone. You cannot today boycott and three of your leaders may soon go to jail for defending a boycott.

You can no longer picket except in those few places where judges are friendly to you.

Your funds are in such danger that all that you have saved for strikes may be taken by your bosses in damage suits.

Do you realize that union men are now denied trial by jury?

Do you realize that a free press, freedom of speech and freedom to assemble peaceably is denied to working men?

Even the habeas corpus, a right enjoyed by Anglo-Saxons for hundreds of years, has recently been denied to union leaders.

Do you not know that to obtain labor legislation is now nearly impossible because the courts continually throw out such measures as unconstitutional?

Do you not know that the Unions, which have been your sole protection against the oppression of the bosses, are being crushed?

If you will not think now, when will you think?

Hundreds of your leaders have gone to jail because they have fought your battles.

And will you not think or act?

It is possible that three of your national leaders may soon enter upon jail sentences. Will you then think?

Comrades and brothers, the hour is here for thought. Whither are we drifting? To what evil end are we tending?

Is tyranny to rule this country?

Are the masters to be all powerful?

Are even the humblest rights to be denied to men of toil?

These are questions worthy of thought and study, of earnest discussion, of constant agitation.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE COURTS.

LET US BEGIN by discussing what seems a very little matter.

Have you noticed that nearly every important law recently passed by the legislatures for the benefit of the workers has been declared unconstitutional?

Laws have been passed to limit the hours of work and to protect the health and lives of wage earners.

And the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to protect the life and limb of workmen in dangerous trades; and the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to protect helpless women-workers from being ground to dust; and the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to limit the hours of bakers, working in dark underground cellars afflicted by the conditions of their toil with consumption; and the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to tax wealth and to ease the burden of the poor; and the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Now whence comes this great power that the judges wield?

Does it come from the Constitution? No.

Was this power given the judges by the people? No.

Has this power been given to the judges in any other civilized country? No.

Did the fathers of our Republic intend to establish such judicial Czars? No.

Did Washington, Jefferson and Franklin intend to allow *one man in court* to over-turn the will of the entire people? No.

Does the Constitution say that our Supreme Court can veto the leg-

isolation of our representatives and say that what eighty millions want they cannot have? No.

How, then, did the courts get this power? The answer is simple.

The Judges have usurped this power. They have stolen the power to deny the will of the people.

There have been wars waged on matters of far less importance than these. Indeed have we ever yet had a war to decide a matter more important?

The Russian Revolution and the French Revolution were waged on issues no more important than this.

In the constitutional Convention of 1787 a proposition was made to grant the judges the right to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

That proposition was defeated June 5th, receiving the vote of only two states. It was defeated again July 21st. It was urged again and once again until finally buried by that convention for the fourth time.

The men who drafted our Constitution never intended the judges to have the power to override the people.

There is not one shred of authority in the Constitution that supports them in exercising that right.

The judges have usurped that power, pilfered it from the people and today they set themselves up like unto a Czar, sweeping aside the desires and acts of eighty millions.

They are appointed for life. They are more powerful than any modern king. They exercise a tyranny unknown to the judges or even the emperors of Europe.

When the people of England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland pass a law, that law stands. When the workers force through a law, that law stands, whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional.

And so we see what a little thing this is.

It is so little that unless the people rise to put an end to this *tyranny*, liberty, freedom and democracy have become only mouthings of the foolish.

They do not exist and cannot exist so long as the supreme court can at will deny the people's demands.

This little thing is the biggest thing that is now before us. It is as vital to the American people, and especially to the workers, to overthrow this stolen power of the courts as it is vital for the people of Russia to overthrow the power of the Czar.

THE INJUNCTION.

THE COURTS have not only usurped the power to declare laws unconstitutional, they are extending their power to make laws.

The injunction is a law made to order.

An employer goes into court as he would go to a tailor and orders an injunction to fit his case as he would order a suit to fit his body.

The power of the injunction is the power of one man *to make law, to enforce law and to imprison, without trial by jury, the breaker of that law.*

Injunctions were originally the exclusive privilege of the king. He was above law, and could, therefore, set aside law.

In case anyone suffered an injury for which the law courts afforded no remedy, he petitioned the king. The case was tried before the king, and, if the king desired, he exercised his supreme right of injunction.

Naturally, such cases were numerous, and finally the king appointed special judges to hear such cases. They were called chancellors, and extraordinary power was granted them only because they were the personal representatives of the king.

A chancellor could exercise this supreme power of injunction at any time. Unlike an ordinary judge, he could command an act to be done or not to be done, as his commands were the commands of the sovereign.

He became a czar, and in case anyone disobeyed his commands that one was guilty of contempt of the king, and disobedience was punishable by imprisonment.

We inherited this judicial system from England. As we had no kings, we substituted judges in their stead.

We should have done away with the absolute power of injunction if we had really intended that kingly power should have no place in this democracy.

But we did away with one king and put in his stead thousands of little judges, exercising by the writ of injunction a king's unlimited power.

There is an old saying in boxing, "To get a man in chancery." Look it up in the dictionary and you will see that it means "to get the head of an antagonist under one's arm so that one can pummel it at will." That is the meaning of the injunction.

The courts want it, the capitalists want the courts to have it, and so long as the courts have it the head of labor will be under their arm in a suitable position to be punched at will.

Now you sometimes hear it said that Labor should not ask for special legislation. It should not ask the abolition of injunctions. It should only ask that injunctions should be used against labor in the same way they are used against others.

Well, here is an injunction that was not used against labor.

A gentleman in Texas asked a judge to enjoin another man from alienating the affections of his wife. The injunction was granted. It commanded the intruder neither to speak, nor otherwise to communicate with the wife, nor to go near her house, nor near any other house or place in the city of Dallas or in the state of Texas where this woman happened to be.

That, I take it, was not an industrial dispute. It was not an in-

junction used to assist capital at the expense of labor. It was a domestic affair into which a judge insinuated himself and his authority as I think not even a Czar or a Kaiser would attempt.

Yet some men say they are willing to leave to judges the power to issue such injunctions.

But if a judge can issue an injunction like the above he can enjoin (as judges have done) the Brotherhood of Carpenters from refusing to handle non-union materials; he can enjoin a quarryman's union from soliciting new members; he can dissolve unions as conspiracies; he can even enjoin a union from paying an eight-hour strike benefit.

Furthermore, he can enjoin any labor leader from writing editorials or from having a private conversation with the President of the United States.

If a judge can enjoin a man from alienating the affections of another man's wife, he can enjoin a labor leader from alienating the affections of an employe for his master.

The injunction is the greatest weapon possessed by the bosses to destroy the rights of labor.

It is used to deny freedom of speech. It is used to deny freedom of the press. It is used to deny freedom to assemble. It is used to deny trial by jury to the working class.

This is the power that will one day enable the courts to utterly destroy and annihilate organizations of working men.

It is the power that will override their constitutional rights, throw them into prison and leave them naked to the sword of their enemy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

IN NEARLY EVERY law-making body in America there is a labor lobby

The railroads, landlords and bosses have their lobbies also.

Expert lawyers, cunning politicians and shrewd drummers are there in force to guard the interests of Capital.

And these schemers and tricksters have forced Labor to send its leaders to guard its interests.

The labor men must work openly. They have no money for bribing; they can only plead or threaten.

The capitalists work underground. They spend money lavishly. They own and control political bosses and political machines.

They kill legislation in three ways. First: their political henchmen smother labor bills in committee. Second: they obstruct their passage by amendments and various other forms of trickery. Third: they change the phrases or form so as to make them unconstitutional.

In nearly every law-making body in the country there is a Cannon and an Aldrich. They are the legislative bosses who control committees and rule the legislators with an iron hand.

They are owned body and soul by the enemies of labor and they take care to kill in one way or another every bill in the interest of labor.

An example of one of their methods is the following: The governor of a great state, who afterward became president, was a few years ago forced by public sentiment to sign a bill taxing public franchises.

It had been pushed through the legislature by what amounted to a popular uprising. The capitalists fought it fiercely, but the politicians at last had to put it through for the sake of their political future.

The governor signed the bill. He then lost his nerve, and called an extra session of the legislature to reconsider the bill. A little clause was then put in the bill that made it unconstitutional.

Another example is the Colorado eight-hour law. In 1899 an eight-hour law passed the Colorado Legislature. The same year the courts declared that act to be unconstitutional.

The workers then began an agitation for a constitutional amendment which provided for the enactment of an eight-hour law. The Republican party, the Democratic party and the People's party all declared in their conventions their hearty support for the constitutional amendment.

It was put to a vote of the people on November 4th, 1902, and was carried by an enormous majority.

But at the next session of the Colorado Legislature the capitalists spent money like water. They bought the Legislature and a sham quarrel between the two houses defeated the eight-hour bill.

Violating all their pledges and even violating the constitution itself, the legislators of all parties overthrew the expressed will of the people of Colorado.

The Colorado labor wars then broke out to obtain an eight-hour day, by force—all of which ended in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone murder trial.

Every legislature in the country plays the same tricks in the interest of the bosses and to the injury of labor.

And laws are not only endangered by such tricks, they must run the gauntlet of two houses, undergo the chance of a veto by the governor, or the President, and then run the even more serious gauntlet of the courts.

There has been a great political battle fought recently in England. It was fought because the people did not intend to have the House of Lords interfere with legislation.

The House of Lords alone stands in the way of the people's will. The king has no power to veto as our Presidents or governors have. The judges have no power to declare laws unconstitutional as our judges have.

There are, however, two houses, one made up of the elected representatives of the people and the other made up of hereditary peers.

But the spirit of democracy is alive in England, while with us it seems dead.

And the English refused to submit to the veto of even a second

chamber, while we submit not only to that, but to the veto of Presidents of governors and of the courts.

In every country of Europe the lower houses are fighting for more democracy. They are filled with representatives of labor fighting for the policies of Labor with all their power.

These representatives of Labor refuse to have their will overthrown and everywhere these popular lower houses are becoming supreme.

But here the legislatures no longer represent us. They have in them no fighting representatives of labor. And all we do, brothers, is to send labor leaders into lobbies to beg for a few crumbs.

Labor has no political power. Labor is not organized politically and Cannon and Aldrich and all their tribe laugh at the millions of voters who have voluntarily tied their own hands and shackled their own feet.

And is this but another little thing?

Law-makers that know you not; that spurn you, that promise one thing and give another; that play upon labor to its ruin with a thousand little tricks and treacheries; the shrewdest of which was the passing of the Sherman anti-trust act.

THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT.

THIS IS THE THIRD little thing that imperils the rights of labor.

It was passed to enable the government to imprison big criminals, to break down conspiracies that rob the people and to imprison great trust magnates who override the rights of the people.

But it has been utterly ineffective in dealing with the trusts. Against the armor of the trusts this sword has broken. Its edge has dulled, its point turned.

It was expressly said by the framers of this law that it was not to be used against labor, but thus far its only use has been to cripple the power of labor.

Under this act the boycott, one of the greatest weapons of organized labor, has been rendered useless.

Under this act the United Hatters of America are being sued for \$280,000 damages.

D. Loewe and Company, hat manufacturers of Danbury, Connecticut, claim that because of the boycott of the Hatters' Union they have suffered damages to the amount of \$80,000.

Under the Sherman anti-trust act they can sue for three times that amount. They therefore levied a suit against the union and its members for \$280,000. Three times the amount of the loss, plus \$40,000 for the expenses of the suit.

This act is also used to destroy freedom of speech. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison may go to jail because they have said and written in public that the Buck Stove and Range Company has been unfair to organized labor.

Has it been unfair? Is that a lie? Is that a libel? No. It is the truth. It is a mere statement of fact, a fact all working men should know.

Yet for stating this fact, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison may have to serve sentences in jail.

This means that the Sherman anti-trust act is used to give merchants and manufacturers a *property right* in the patronage of working men.

If the workers say they will take their patronage from any manufacturer, those workers can be sued for damages.

If the Buck Stove and Range Company or any other manufacturer suffers because you no longer choose to buy their goods, that company can sue your trade union and you and collect damages.

I ask if there is slavery more complete than that?

In the Middle Ages workers used to be fined and imprisoned when they denied their labor to a boss.

Today you can be fined and imprisoned if you deny your patronage to a boss.

Comrades and brothers, will you think of these things? Are they so little indeed?

Is the power of the Supreme Court to declare your laws unconstitutional a little thing?

Is the power of a judge to make and unmake laws, to fine and imprison you without trial by jury a little thing?

Is the denial of free speech and of free press and even freedom to trade where you will, a little thing of no concern to you?

Then, indeed, you have lost your manhood. You are worthy no more of freedom. Then, indeed, tyranny will find easy access into this "land of liberty and home of the brave."

THE EXECUTIVE.

WHAT IS an Executive?

He is one who enforces laws. He is the mayor, the governor, the president.

He has a kingly power in his right to veto legislation and yet a greater power in deciding at will whether to enforce or not to enforce laws.

Most of the parliaments of Europe control to a great extent the executive.

If he doesn't enforce the laws which they have made they can usually censure him and often even turn him out.

If he enforces the laws brutally, unjustly, illegally, he can also be called to account, but with us the executive is supreme.

He controls the police, the militia and the active officials.

He enforces laws when he likes and refuses to enforce laws when he likes.

It is the theory of our government that it represents the people. It was the theory of its founders that it should keep order and not interfere.

It has been the boast of its advocate that it would remain neutral in political and commercial disputes guaranteeing to both sides freedom of action, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

But what do we see in this our day?

We see the executive using his power everywhere to defeat striking workmen. The state broke the A. R. U. strike. The state defeated the miners of Colorado. The state crushed the miners of Alabama. The state even tried to break the recent strike of girl shirtwaist makers in New York.

In all parts of the country a new power is arising. We have watched it grow bigger and bigger until now it has become a terrifying menace.

This power is the mounted police.

It is called in Russia the Cossacks. It is called in Ireland the constabulary, and by that name it prospers in the great State of Pennsylvania.

Before it the hungry and weary, the unemployed and starving were driven from Union Square after a peaceable attempt to petition for work.

Before it crowds of anxious strikers have been driven back to their cabins and to forced starvation.

By the use of the militia and of the constabulary the executive interferes in trades disputes, patrols property, defends professional strike-breakers, protects thugs and Pinkertons, all for the sake of property and for the purpose of crushing honest, hard-working, impoverished men.

Cossacks have been introduced into America to terrify women and children and to force strikers to submit to the oppressions of the bosses.

Now what does this mean? Does it, can it mean anything else than that the state has passed out of the hands of the people?

Does it not mean that the state is today owned by the same men who own the mills, the mines, the factories and the fields?

Does anyone doubt that the state is now an expression of the power of property and scorns the old theory that it is an expression of democracy?

Who does not know that the state is now controlled by corrupt political bosses owned body and soul by those who own the mills, mines, factories and fields?

It is a private possession, a thing of property owned by men who seek to use it to crush humanity and to increase dividends and profits.

The state now manifests itself in the courts hostile to the people, in laws ruinous to the people, in legislatures that betray the people, in governors that use militia and Cossacks to crush the people.

Let us ask ourselves, have we lost the state? Does it not today belong to the exploiter of labor, and have we not ourselves given away this great power because we were too ignorant to know how to master it?

And will you not think of this thing? Is it but another little thing?

Is the loss of our government a matter of so little consequence, is the private ownership of the military, of the courts, of the law-making bodies so little a thing that you will not bestir yourselves?

Think of these little things, brothers and comrades. If you will not think of these little things now you may have to fight with your life's blood bigger things tomorrow.

THE FIGHT OF LABOR.

In the face of these perils, brothers and comrades, shall we lie down?

Shall we quit discouraged and disheartened by the power of the enemy and by the divisions in our own ranks?

Is this battle too great for our strength, or can we *yet* find a way to bring our forces together and fight for freedom?

It is a big fight. By our own thoughtlessness and ignorance we have allowed a few to become the owners of our mills and mines, our factories and fields.

They own the tools which labor must use to produce wealth. They own the factories and can at will exclude labor from them.

They own the trusts and can at will raise prices and tax every man, woman and child that buys food or clothing.

They own the houses in which labor lives and unless rents are paid they can evict you from your homes.

They control rents and prices and are now trying to crush organized labor so that they can dictate wages and hours.

The law-making bodies have the power to tax, and invariably the burden falls on the poor. And as you have no property to tax, they make you pay that burden when you buy your groceries, your clothing and your other necessities of life.

Industrial bosses dominate your industrial life.

Political bosses dominate your political life.

They make your laws, select your governors and presidents, seat your judges and dominate your state.

You are without political organization, and as helpless as a lone steel worker who would demand of Morgan an increase of wages.

That poor, weak, individual man would be told that if he did not like his work, to take his labor and quit. And such also is the fate of the individual in politics.

He goes to his political boss to complain and the boss says, if you don't like what I do, take your vote and quit.



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And the political boss, like the industrial boss, holds the individual in slavery because the individuals do not know enough to unite.

They are, therefore, powerless. They can make no demands. As individual *workers* they can only quit and starve. As individual *voters* they can only quit and bear the yoke of tyranny.

Without unity they are lost, without solidarity, crushed.

Without the unions in the shop every individual boss is supreme; without unions at the polls every political boss is supreme.

Can't you see this? It is so simple that even a child should see.

And all other workers of the world DO see.

We have much to fight here, but have not our brothers had more to fight elsewhere? Have not the workers of Germany, of France, of

Italy, of England had to fight more than we?

They did not even have votes nor schools.

They were not allowed to assemble, or form unions, or vote, or even to learn how to read or write.

And yet do you not know that they have already won these things?

They can today vote. They can today unite industrially and politically; they can strike and boycott; they can enter parliament and they DO enter parliament, and their children have schools, and even restaurants in the schools.

And if they can win, is it not possible for us to win? If they can so successfully fight tyranny, can we not successfully fight tyranny?

If by unity and solidarity they can win the state and make it serve their will, can we not win our state and make it serve our will?

If they can force legislation and obtain rights, can we not force legislation and obtain rights?

In every white man's country on this earth labor is today fighting the battle of democracy. It is the hope of the world.

In every country it has powerful political unions that are overthrowing political bosses. With the mighty stride of mighty millions they are today marching into power, conscious of what they want and determined to get what they want.

And do you not know this?



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Pat Grogan. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to James Grogan, 70 Brook street, Barre, Vermont.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Linn Hill, supposed to be in Alaska or western states. Last heard of in Alaska in 1903. Anyone sending information leading to his present location will be paid reward by his brother, Herman Hill, Madison, Kansas. mch 24.

DO WE VALUE TREES MORE THAN MEN?

(By Henry T. Jones.)

Conservation of our forests, of which Mr. Gifford Pinchot is considered the chief, is a laudable undertaking, and all Socialists, we believe, are in accord with the views of the chief of the United States Forestry Department. Mr. Pinchot has not approved of the ravenous attempt of the capitalist lumber thieves to further despoil the public domain of some more of its vast resources, and for the noble stand he has maintained all true lovers of fair dealing do not wish to deprive him of the credit due.

But does Mr. Pinchot and those who so loudly champion his side of the controversy, know that there is something more worthy of conserving than the forests?

Has it occurred to Mr. Pinchot and his adherents that the great trunk of the American Nation—the working class—is an underfed class and that the root and means of our great wealth and prosperity is being slowly but surely starved and forced down in the social scale? The useful class—the class that produces all the wealth—is not getting enough to eat. And this underfed class is growing, I am afraid, even faster than our forests or other natural resources are being despoiled by the hungry-for-profits class.

High Prices, Low Wages.

Today this great trunk of the American Nation is paying 9 cents more than it did a year or two ago for steak, 5 cents more for tough beef to stew, 6 to 8 cents more for bacon, 7 to 12 cents more per dozen for eggs, 8 to 14 cents more per pound for butter, from 200 to 1,000, per cent. profits to the trusts for sugar, cereals, flour, milk, fuel and clothing, and the tendency is for still higher prices.

And what do these high prices mean? They mean that the wife of the worker, whose wages have not been increased in proportion to living, has been forced to curtail expenses by not buying butter, by cutting down the supply of milk formerly bought, that such luxuries as eggs, 35 to 40 cents a dozen, must not be considered; that the liberal amount that was formerly fed to children must cease—in fact, the truth is that the plain but somewhat substantial living that was within the reach of the working class several years ago is no longer at hand, and today the great American Nation, with all its abundance, is confronted with the disgrace of an underfed class numbered by the millions.

Just think of it! Here we have in the United States the soil, climate, machinery and hundreds of willing hands that could produce five times what we produce today—a nation that some day when populated sufficiently and conducted properly, will be able to supply the abundant needs of 5,000 million people—and yet in the face of all this—

In 1902, 35,000 babies starved to death in the United States for want of nourishing food.

Babies Born, But Not Saved.

In 1908, babies died at the average of 79 per day in New York City, and the vital statistics report of the health department showed that 94 per cent. of these deaths were due to mal-nutrition! Just pause to consider. More than seventy babies murdered daily in the richest city in America. And the figures at Washington, D. C., proved that the proportion of deaths among white and black babies at the Nation's capital was even worse than it was

in New York, and the cause of death was the same, viz.: underfeeding and poor living. Roosevelt, the great race-suicide warrior, was in the White House that year. Remember that!

Here are more facts that show the conservation of forests is a minor issue. At the present time, according to the best figures to be obtained, there are more than 200,000 paupers in the United States. Three hundred thousand to 500,000 pauperized citizens—members of the working class—applied to charitable institutions. In 1908, the figures show that in the "prosperous" 1906 and 1907, the list was 3,000,000 long.

Children Work, Fathers Idle.

At this very moment, according to reliable reports, there are nearly nine million persons above the age of ten years in the United States who can neither read nor write. Out of twenty-two million children of school age, six million never enter school. If you ask why, I will say because they are forced to go to work to prolong their underfed lives, while their fathers are forced into idleness.

In 1904, according to Bogott's "Economic History of the United States," page 441, there were 752,187 children between the ages of ten and fifteen years at work in the United States, or eighteen per cent. of all children of these ages. I have seen hundreds of children, under the age of ten, in the cotton mills in the South, being murdered by the toil and underfed conditions. In Pennsylvania there are 9,000 children in the mills, mines and factories, and New York has an equal number employed, and being slowly starved as well as poorly clothed and housed. Wisconsin, Illinois, and all other States also have their thousands of youthful slaves.

Hundreds of thousands of unemployed are willing and anxious to work, but they are denied the privilege. These persons and those dependent on them, are surely underfed. At Albany, N. Y., last Monday, January 10, 1910, according to figures published in the Chicago Tribune, 10.3 per cent. of organized workers of New York state were unemployed. This means that more than one out of every ten skilled union men in the Empire state was unable to find work. How about the non-union workers? Their number of unemployed in these "prosperous" times no doubt would swell the number out of every two and three workers.

Jails and Insane Asylums.

Add to the foregoing, five hundred thousand unfortunate women, who were not pursued in their calling through choice—such a claim would be an insult to our sisters; a hundred and ten thousand insane persons; eighty-four thousand feeble-minded; thousands in jails for the distress of poverty, suicides, strikes and a hundred other of our so-called civilization—all of which is the result of the profit system, or the denial to the worker of the full produce of his toil.

The high cost of living and the low wage for work is slowly but surely causing decay among this great trunk class of America, and all other nations as well. If our forest and other plant life is not properly nourished, it withers, and then stunted growth is the result. Also, if you do not feed the body, the brain is starved and this means that pure and noble thinking cannot re-

TO THE WORKING PUBLIC

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

Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Men's Furnishings, Clothing, Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Feed, Coal and small Hardware.

Quality the Best, Prices Always Right.

THE W. H. DISNEY CO.
TERRY, SO. DAKOTA

sult from this underfeeding. To my mind there is something more important than conservation of our forests. Or do we value trees more than we do men? Milwaukee, Wis.



COINED HIS BRAIN INTO GOLD.

"I watched a hog sticker in a packing house stick three hundred hogs an hour, ten hours a day," writes Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's commissioner of charities, in the October Survey. All day long the glittering dagger rose and fell, and each time a hog died, and the rich red blood flowed and splashed over the man's arms and hands. He looked up at me and smiled—this human brother of mine—and even as he smiled the glittering dagger unerringly hit the jugular vein. Two years later he went mad—but his hand never ceased its automatic action, even when the light of his brain went out, and he felled five men before they could wrench from him the terrible dagger—a dagger no more cold or unfeeling than those who crushed his life. What an indictment against those who would fasten on their brothers the long workday. Sunshine and human fellowship daily would have saved this man. But we returned him to his Maker a maniac—we coined his brain into gold."—Exchange.

THE GREAT POSTAL STEAL.

Citizens, your national postoffice is run just now at an annual "loss" of more than seventeen millions. This "loss" is very sad, of course, since it is absolutely unnecessary.

If it were necessary and followed the competent, honest administration of the people's postoffice, they would not complain.

Sometimes a "loss" is apparent, but not real. For instance, every man feeds and clothes his family at a "loss," yet he does not consider it a real loss.

As all of the people pay for the postoffice, all of the people would endure a nominal loss patiently if they thought their money well spent. Unfortunately, they do not feel that their money is spent wisely or honorably.

Frank Hitchcock, the new postmaster, says that he is going to put a stop to the deficit, or "loss."

Much power to him; but on behalf of a few million readers scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we beg Mr. Hitchcock to go on his economizing in the right way.

Sometimes a well-meaning man cuts off the wrong thing, like the comedian who was told his trouble was, "wine, women and song," and offered to give up song.

We urge Mr. Hitchcock to give up the right thing, and to cut down on the right thing when he begins his economies—if he can possibly manage it.

He says, according to reports, that the rural service costs too much. That is the service that supplies the farmers and the suburbanites of the country; it is a service that has been of greatest benefit to millions. Considering the fact that the farmers contribute thousands of millions of dollars every year to the national wealth, it would seem reasonable to let the farmers get their mail, especially as they pay more than their share of the national expense.

It might be added most truthfully that if the express companies would allow the people to have a parcels post, the rural delivery system would pay an enormous profit to the government, instead of causing a loss.

But then the private express companies will not permit the people to have a parcels post system, and Frank Hitchcock knows that well, as did John Wanamaker before him.

Mr. Hitchcock says that magazines are carried through the mails too cheaply, and that there is a loss in that. If he increases the price the people will pay more for their magazines, and if Mr. Hitchcock thinks it makes much difference whether the money goes in one way or another he is mistaken.

Why does not Mr. Hitchcock find out why the postoffice carries magazines at a loss? He will discover that the express companies can make a profit where he makes a loss. And he will learn, if he does not know, that it is because the railroads rob the postoffice and the people.

The people send mail on a certain train, and the express company, privately owned, sends express matter on the same train.

And the people pay on that same train for a pound of mail four times as much as the express companies pay for a pound of express matter.

There is something for Mr. Hitchcock to think and work over. Perhaps he will say: "The railroads won't let me stop their cheating any more than the express companies will let me start a system of parcels post."

That is hard to answer in these days when express companies, railroads and other corporations are the real government.

It is not easy to fight intelligent, well-organized dollars with no weapon but rather unintelligent, disorganized votes.

Express companies, railroads, etc., know what they want. They reward those that serve them, punish those that disobey them.

The voters don't know what they want.

They forget their friends, and do more yelling than thinking on election day.

So, when Frank Hitchcock wants to save money in the postoffice, he must make the farmer go without his mail or make you get along with inferior service or refuse decent pay to the letter carriers, because the express companies won't let him start a parcels post system that would give the government a profit of fifty millions a year on rural delivery routes alone, and because the railroads won't let him stop their thieving; which amounts to far more each year than the whole postoffice deficit.

It's the same old story—organized dollars that think and plan night and day, disorganized voters that forget or don't care.

Don't blame Frank Hitchcock. Blame yourself if he "improves the post-office" by cutting off the farmers' mail or making you pay more cash. You let him do as he likes. The corporations don't let him.

ARTHUR BRISBANE.

THE EVOLUTION OF ANNE.

Miss Anne Morgan, the daughter of J. Pierpont, has been learning many things recently. When the great shirtwaist makers' strike started in New York she, in common with several other prominent society ladies, became "interested." It was so dramatic, and pathetic, and romantic, you know.

With Mrs. Belmont, and other members of the "very best society," she was willing to help lead the strike. Very likely she was perfectly sincere in her sympathies and her desire to secure a victory for the strikers. Most people are sincere. The number of hypocrites and dishonest persons is much less than is commonly thought. At least nearly all of us convince ourselves that we are sincere. At any rate, the Morgan income is not directly derived from the east side garment trade. The direct process of exploitation is at considerable distance from the manipulator of insurance companies, banks, and even trust securities.

So Miss Morgan waxed enthusiastic and played the Lady Bountiful to her heart's content.

UNION MINERS

When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the

TERRY HOTEL

TERRY, SO. DAK.
H. James, Prop.

Then the struggle grew fiercer. The Socialists were in the thick of the battle. They did not come out of motives of sentiment or sympathy. They came because they could not help it. They entered the fight because they were working men and women and they were being hurt by the blows of the combat. As they came they brought with them the knowledge of the great world-wide class struggle. Since they were driven into the local battle only because it was a part of the great war of classes, so they taught the local fighters the connection of their struggle with the wider war of labor.

Then Miss Morgan began to be really interested. She was no longer a spectator, no longer a philanthropic patron carrying cheer to the fighters. She began to feel the thrill of actual battle. Her interests were attacked. Her income was threatened. Her class consciousness was involved.

At first she was content with merely using the press that leaped to do her bidding to express her mild disapproval of the Socialist speakers.

But it was too late to draw back. She was in the fight.

The next step was in direct defense of her own class interests. It was taken in accord with the tradition of her class, with the cunning by which that class has ruled the workers for centuries.

She proposed to organize unions that would be free from Socialism.

How familiar is this move in the strategy and tactics of the class struggle. It reminds one of Bismarck and the clerical unions of Germany, and of the "yellow" unions of Belgium. It calls to mind Gapon and the government-financed unions of Russia.

Always and everywhere the masters have sought to organize the workers, to keep them contented as workers. Always the fundamental principle of these "good" unions, in modern times, is that they shall be free from the taint of Socialism.

Unions are formed to fight the employing class. They are formed to obtain a larger share of the product for the producers. They are hated by the capitalists just in proportion as they succeed in improving the condition of labor—in raising wages and reducing profits. They are loved by the capitalists just in proportion as they are impotent to help the workers.

Remembering these facts, it is well not to take Miss Morgan's advice too seriously, unless it be as a guide by which to determine what not to do.

At any rate, she is to be congratulated on the rapidity with which she has grasped and acted upon the great principle of the class struggle.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

CONSERVED FOR WHOM?

President Taft's special message to Congress deals in a vague way with the question of the conservation of the national resources of the country. He recognizes that the vast, indefinite "public" has become uneasy, and although he does not state it, he probably realizes that it is in a measure the uneasiness that comes when practically everything has been squandered. The most valuable of the timber lands, and the sources of greatest wealth in minerals have already been given away. More properly speaking, they have been appropriated by those who were in a position to do so.

As the President says: "In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,354,981 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 368,935,975 acres of land in Alaska."

So he will take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the reclamation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands and the separation from agricultural settlement of the mineral lands and the lands bordering on streams suitable for the generation of power.

This is all work that should be done, and it is proper, even at this late day, to save some portion of the national domain. While what is left is in its present state worth only a fraction of what has been given and thrown away, it is well worth preserving and improving. But the question arises as to whom all this wealth, to be improved at national expense, will ultimately be given. Will the Lumber trust gobble up the reforested areas, the Smelter trust take the mineral districts that have been so carefully marked off from the agricultural lands, and the Power trust take those streams that are suitable for their purposes?

They undoubtedly will if the power to grant these favors remains in the hands that control it today. No matter what Mr. Taft's personal opinion may be on the subject, no matter what line of action he would pursue as an individual, his party, the controllers of his party and the great financial powers behind his party are in favor of allowing the looting to continue till the last acre is taken from the nation. In this respect, also, they are aided by the Democrats, for the right to loot the public domain is a plank constant to the real platforms of both parties.

Mr. Taft may advocate conservation and reclamation and his party will help him reclaim and conserve up to the point where the land reclaimed or conserved or reforested has increased to a value that makes it desirable. Then the old story will be told over again.

But the matter is of deep interest, because the Nation still owns property of enormous value. It owns it, but it does not control it. The control is practically invested in the same persons that own the capital of the nation. Real ownership of what is left of the public domain, and what is more important, the reclamation of what has been stolen, can come only through the control of the powers of government of the Socialist party—New York Call.

PREJUDICE; ITS ROOT AND REMEDY.

The root of prejudice is poverty.

Every man who wishes to sneer at his fellowman believes that he has a natural and inalienable right to sneer at any other man who is poorer than himself. This is true of all classes, not even excepting the high and mighty intellectuals, who consider money and title-deeds the lowest form of wealth, and sneer at those who are poorer than themselves in intellectual furniture. In those regions where much wealth comes directly from the land, for example, in those parts of the South where there are big rice, sugar-cane or tobacco plantations, the "best people" are liable to live in the country, and it is therefore "eminently respectable." In the richest of these regions, they sneer at the "poor whites" who live in town. They will tell you in some parts of the country that there are three classes of people—white people, niggers and cotton mill whites. On the other hand, wherever the country people are poorer as a class than the town-dwellers, you will find that the latter sneer at the former. The apparent exceptions to this rule are found only where the traditions of a landed aristocracy survive, and such traditions were, of course, founded on economic distinctions. In England, for example, among the upper crust, it is still considered disgraceful to live in a city unless you have one or more big country places besides your town residence. Such a person can't move in the highest circles. These prejudices are ridiculous at both extremes, and all the way between the extremes. "A man's a man for all that."

But race prejudice, you exclaim, is an exception to this rule. Race

prejudice, as exhibited in the South, is not founded on economic distinction. The devil it isn't.

The prejudice against the negro is found, in its virulent form, in the United States and other countries where negro slavery has existed. Elsewhere in civilization, a highly-educated negro, clad in a high hat and unimpeachable integrity, can appear at Social Functions. Booker T. Washington can stop at the finest hotels in Europe. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the American negro poet, took tea with Queen Victoria in Windsor Castle.

It is only those people who have held the negro as lackey—as abject, propertyless slave—who consider any assumption of equality on his part as an insult to themselves.

Poverty is the cause of prejudice. Poverty, and the dirty work that poverty forces on its victims.

Do you remember Queen Lil? Her full name is Lillilulijoolilanianinani, or words to that effect.

She dined with Grover Cleveland in the White House once on a time. Afterward she passed through Ourtown on her way back to Hawaii. Now the newspapers had not howled about Queen Lil's dining in the White House, as they afterward howled when Booker T. performed the same gastronomic stunt. Therefore the crowd in Ourtown that thronged around her train when it stopped, and tramped each other's toes for a peep through her car windows, were not prepared for what they saw.

Not exactly.

They were shouting, "God save the queen," when the train stopped. When it pulled out they were shouting, "God save the nigger."

Do you see the point?"

Why was it perfectly right and proper for Grover to entertain Lil, and horribly shameful and shocking for Teddy to entertain Booker? Because Lil was descended from a long line of useless royalty, but Booker's ancestors actually worked, donchu know.

If the working class of the North or any foreign land were of a different color from the ruling class, it would be just as impossible for them to mix socially, however much wealth a worker might steal, as it is impossible for a negro to be elected senator from South Carolina.

Prejudice in modern society has its hidden roots in economic distinctions. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

The remedy is to abolish distinctions.

Even sex prejudice—the almost universal contempt of man for woman—is no exception to the above rule. Woman was not despised until she had been dispossessed. In ancient, matriarchal days when women owned the communal property, they also made the communal laws and were accordingly respected.

The few exceptions—such as religious prejudice—always spring from ignorance, and poverty is one of the chief causes of ignorance.

Prejudice based on locality is provincial. Prejudice based on occupation is bourgeois. All prejudice is narrow, illogical and absurd.

The spectacle of a would-be broad-minded bunch of proletarians raking their vocabularies for slumgullion to sling at another bunch of proletarians, is enough to make devils laugh and angels weep.

For a worker, or an intellectual who poses as a mouthpiece of the workers, to fan the flames of prejudice is little short of criminal. It is forever true that prejudice tends to divide the workers—and to be divided is to be conquered.—The Free Press.

BUNK.

"Bunk."

Now there's an expressive little slang word. It is derived from bunco and means lying talk.

Bunk is a complete definition of the messages and orations that are being got off in Washington and in state legislatures just at present, concerning the increased cost of living—the cruel living tax which has become so heavy upon the shoulders of the great producing masses of this country—that is unbearable.

The bunk talkers, self-styled investigators, would lead us to believe that the causes of high prices form a deep, dark mystery. They tell us, the lady with the market basket and the poor devil on wages, that the mystery is to be probed to its lowest depth.

The scoundrels who are doing the loudest talking are the same ones who nasted the tax upon us. Their talk adds insult to injury and is just the plainest sort of bunk.

Consider the absurdity of the congress that passed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill investigating the increased cost of living in this country. Think of Joe Cannon probing to discover who is profiting from the high cost of commodities. Ye Gods and little minnows!

This newspaper has exposed the cause of high prices and has discussed the living tax so often that to our readers it will seem like shaking the chestnut bag to go over the subject again. In the hope, however, that this editorial may fall under the nose of some poor, mystified, groping legislator, we will tell the story over again and ask the intelligent school children who read this column to bear with us during the recital.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

There, in a chestnut shell, is the "mystery" explained.

There is plenty of food, clothing, houses and land. Uncle Sam is still rich enough to give us all a farm.

But Smith has more than his share and Jones has less than his. Jones lives in a hovel, one of nine people in a room. Smith lives in a palace which is occupied one month in a year. Jones has a limited quantity of cheap, poor food. Smith has an eight-course dinner, most of which finds its way to the garbage can. Smith dresses in broadcloths and silks. Jones wears shoddy and cotton. Smith lives without laboring with hand or brain. Jones toils with both and is a prey to worry and despair. The surplus of wealth which is not needed by Smith would give comfort, joy and peace to Jones. There is enough for both, but one exists a parasite on the social system and the other toils and can not keep discomfort from the door. And the reason is: UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

Unequal distribution is fostered by unfair laws which in turn foster a vicious political—big business system. Under the system property rights are more important than human rights. The whole system goes to favor a few against the many. Our democracy is not a democracy because we are not equal, not free.

If you think you are free, if you dispute this statement, go out and try to honestly buck some entrenched special privilege man, and see what you get. You will find that he has the law, the government, many of the newspapers, the banks, the railroads and everything else that you will need on his side. If you win you will have to play into the system, you will have to sacrifice your democracy.

There is, of course, a certain amount of poverty due to improvidence, weakness and vice. But there are millions of struggling poor in this country, who are just as virtuous, provident and strong of mind and body as the possessors of swollen fortunes. But the possessors of swollen fortunes oc-

cupy positions of vantage. They control mines, the reservoirs of natural wealth; they control highways of commerce, the railroads; they control the implements of communications, the telegraph, telephone, express, etc.; they control the laws, the lawyers and lawmaking bodies and not infrequently the judges and executive officials who are supposed to interpret and enforce the laws. And this control of government fastens the grip of the moguls on the people. How else could it be?

Look about you and see how completely the great combinations of wealth DOMINATE THE GOVERNMENT. Open your eyes and see the great trusts holding wages low and making prices high. Prices would not be high if wages were high.

This newspaper tried to make the increased cost of living situation clear when the tariff act was pending. We knew that prices would go up in proportion to the protection offered to the trusts. The people understood this and wanted tariff revision downward, but the present bunk talkers passed the tariff law whether you liked it or not, and thereby added to the difficulty of the poor man to get enough to feed and clothe himself, added to the incomes of the idle rich and made more perfect the system of control.

That tariff law is adding this minute to the wealth of Aldrich and Morgan, and is increasing the annual crop of paupers. How puerile to ask now why commodities protected under that Aldrich bill are higher or who is profiting.

Until the people take the government more into their own hands, the laws and government will be used to make more sharp Have from Those-Who-Have-Not.—Denver Daily Express.

In Memoriam.

Phoenix, B. C., January 7, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call to his long sleep our beloved brother, Rade Mirkovich; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 8 has lost a true and loyal member, and that we, the members, extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy, in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of esteem, we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication; that a copy be sent to the sorrowing relatives, and that they be also spread on the records of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, W. F. M.

W. A. PICKARD,
JAMES NOEL,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Committee.

(Seal.)

Butte, Montana, January 13, 1910.

Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 82.

We, your committee on condolence of our late brother, Joseph Bartzen, submit the following resolutions for your adoption:

Whereas, Death has again entered the ranks of the Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83, W. F. of M., and removed from our midst our beloved brother, Joseph Bartzen, and

Whereas, Our late brother was a man who, in his past life, exhibited all the characteristics of true manhood, and bore the love and respect of all who knew him, and

Whereas, Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83 has lost a true and faithful member, the widow a loving husband and his children a devoted father, and that we share with them their sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That, as a mark of esteem of our late brother, Joseph Bartzen, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

THOMAS J. GANTER,
A. C. DAWE,
JOHN T. BACKUS,
Committee.

Butte, Montana, January 13, 1910.

Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83:

We, your committee on condolence of our late brother, E. H. Neeley, submit the following resolutions for your adoption:

Whereas, Death has again entered the ranks of the Butte Stationary Engineer's Union No. 83, W. F. of M., and removed from our midst our beloved brother, E. H. Neeley, and

Whereas, Our late brother was a man who, in his past life, exhibited all the characteristics of true manhood, and bore the love and respect of all who knew him, and

Whereas, Butte Stationary Engineer's Union No. 83 has lost a true and faithful member, the widow a loving husband and his children a devoted father, and that we share with them their sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That, as a mark of esteem of our late brother, E. H. Neeley, we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

THOMAS J. GANTER,
A. C. DAWE,
JOHN T. BACKUS,
Committee.

Globe, Arizona, January 19, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, held January 18th, the following resolutions were read and adopted as read:

To the Officers and Members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60.

We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of our late brother, William Hancock, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, Death has taken from among us our esteemed brother and friend, William Hancock; and

Whereas, The union mourns the loss of one who has shown by his adherence to the principles of unionism during his short life, that his aims and objects were to the general uplift of his fellowman; and

Whereas, In his death his widowed mother has been deprived of her only son; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and that they be spread upon the records of the union.

Respectfully,

(Seal.)

THOMAS J. KENT,
WILLIAM WILLS,
M. H. PAGE,
Committee.

HENNESSY'S

BUTTE

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ANACONDA, MONTANA

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COMPLETE OUTFITTERS TO EVERYBODY MONTANA'S LARGEST AND GREATEST STORE

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