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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO
February 17th
1910.
Volume XI.
Number 347

22



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, February, 17, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 347
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

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 FAIR AND REINSTATED.

Grand Forks, B. C., February 5, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Lawrence Charles Rodgers, who was fined by this local for refusing to pay his dues, has paid his fine and has reinstated himself in this local No. 180 and all secretaries are required to take notice that he is now in good standing again.

By order of Grand Forks Union No. 180, W. F. M.
(Seal) **WALTER E. HADDEN,**
Secretary.

DECLARED UNFAIR AND FINED.

Grand Forks, B. C., February 2, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of this local, William Guerin was declared unfair and was fined the sum of \$10.00 for persistently refusing to join this local, and thereby assisting the Granby Corporation in thwarting our efforts to reorganize this camp again.

By order of Grand Forks Union No. 180, W. F. M.
(Seal) **WALTER E. HADDEN,**
Secretary.

PAUL STENSLAND, the bank wrecker of Chicago, has obtained a pardon after serving less than three years. Stensland looted the bank to the extent of more than \$2,000,000, and though several thousand depositors were plunged into abject poverty through the brazen villainy of this "frenzied financier," yet he is liberated by the dictum of authority to again conspire and formulate schemes whereby he can filch the earnings of the unsophisticated. The looting perpetrated by Stensland resulted in more than a dozen suicides, but as Stensland was a broadcloth and diamond-decked thief, the law must be administered in such a manner as not to wound too seriously the sensitive nature of a patrician scoundrel.

ACCORDING TO STATISTICS compiled by the New York Evening Mail, there are more than 100,000 people in the great Empire City that are fed from the hand of charity. Such a showing indicates that "prosperity" has returned.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, there appears a lengthy article from the pen of Judson O'Neal, of Terre Haute, Indiana. The article shows a praiseworthy amount of study and research, and demonstrates that the writer is a close student and is observing minutely the industrial conditions of the leading nations of the world. His article, while criticising some of the statements of Samuel Gompers in his writings relative to his European trip, yet his criticisms are not based on any personal prejudice, but upon indisputable facts that cannot be questioned.

The readers of the Magazine can well afford to peruse carefully the article from Judson O'Neal.

IT SEEMS to be taken for granted that low prices would help the working class. The same persons who were shouting for free silver and high prices in 1896 are now calling for low prices.

Anyone with a memory and some reasoning power ought to be able to draw the conclusion that it is not prices that cause the poverty of labor. With low prices there is little work with which to buy anything. With high prices the little wages buy almost nothing.

To be sure, labor must fight to raise its wages with rising prices or else be completely crushed. It is also equally true that it must fight for jobs under low prices or be starved out.

Only when labor shall own the jobs and the product will this eternal and fatal see-sawing cease. - (Chicago Daily Socialist.

EX-PRESIDENT MORRISEY of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has become the president of an organization known as the American Railroad Employees' and Investors' Association. Morrisey receives a salary of \$15,000 per annum as the executive head of this new Civic Federation, whose philosophy is based on an "identity of interest" between employer and employe. Employer and employe are eligible to membership, and Morrisey, the man who for years drew a lucrative salary from the Brotherhood of Trainmen, has accepted the Judas money of capitalism to blind the eyes of labor to the brutality of the system that enslaves the working class.

In this day and age of duplicity and treason, Christ could have never lived for thirty-three years without being hanged by the treachery of a traitor.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION of the state of Illinois shows no timidity when asking its tools in Congress to listen to the voice of a master class. Recently the Illinois Manufacturers' Association forwarded an official letter to Washington, and the closing paragraph of the letter contained the following imperative order:

"Please demand that corporations be given an immediate hearing on these bills by the committee on ways and means and refuse to be sidetracked or flagged by any talk looking to delay or by the assertion that nothing can be done."

The above language is forcible and to the point and discloses the fact that when the bosses want legislation to promote their interests, they do not fall upon their knees to beg "the servants of the people" for favors. The word "demand" is significant and is proof that the exploiters have their men at the nation's capitol to safeguard their interests. When the working class becomes as vigilant as the master class, corporate despotism will then tremble on its crumbling throne of power.

VICE PRESIDENT C. E. MAHONEY is now in the Southern states endeavoring to prevent the Homestake Mining Company from recruiting men in the metal districts.

AT NEW CASTLE, Pennsylvania, the "captains of industry" have not only invoked the power of the courts to chain the efforts of the men of organized labor, but the law has been invoked to halt the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the strikers from lending any effort to win a battle for justice.

Pennsylvania has long been recognized as a corporation-cursed state and the political brothel of America, but when the women of the working class of the Keystone state become thoroughly aroused to the brutality of insatiable greed, the men of the labor movement who now falter and hesitate will become buoyed with a new courage and will come together in their economic and political strength, to overthrow the tyranny of economic masters. "The hand that rocks the cradle" is becoming a factor in the solution of the greatest problem that confronts the human race.

SOME YEARS AGO the workingmen of Great Britain were confronted with the Taff Vale decision, which confiscated the treasuries of their unions for the purpose of indemnifying bosses who suffered defeat in battle with their employes. But the workingmen of Great Britain had not lost all manhood; they were not Civic-Federated. They formed a Labor party, sent a number of their own men to Parliament, and forced the adoption of a law nullifying the Taff Vale decision. They have also done other things for the benefit of labor, and they are going to do still more. Some of us here in America think the British Labor party is not sufficiently radical. It most certainly is not. It has not yet adopted a Socialist platform. But the British Labor party is better than no Labor party at all, and the British Labor party is yet going to place itself squarely on the platform of International Socialism. For labor in Great Britain is not Civic-Federated.—New York Call.

THE UNITED STATES COURT at Hartford, Connecticut, has awarded damages to the extent of \$222,000 against the United Hatters and in favor of D. B. Loewe, a hat manufacturer of Danbury. The boycott instituted by the United Hatters was held by the court as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

In many of the European countries the right of organized labor to boycott has been upheld by the courts, but in free America, where capital is king, labor has not even the rights that are conceded to the working people of the Old World. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the royal judiciary at Washington sustains the decision of the lower court, then it becomes an easy matter for the exploiters to not only bankrupt the treasury of organized labor, but to impoverish every member who may become involved in a strike and utilizes the boycott as a weapon to redress wrong and injustice. In the language of the Revolutionary patriot: "These are times that try men's souls."

THAT MAN C. W. Post, manufacturer of breakfast sawdust at Battle Creek, Mich., seems to be very touchy and ready to fight when peanut shells are mentioned. In referring to the incident already mentioned in this paper, that three earloads of peanut shells billed for Battle Creek had been wrecked on a railroad, the Battle Creek Journal published an editorial on the matter, but stated that it was certain that the peanut shells were not consigned to Post and that they were not to be used in any way to impose on the public. This wise, neighborly disclaimer, instead of pleasing Post, seemed to have a contrary effect and he rushed into court and started a libel suit against the Journal. The latter paper again printed an editorial exonerating Post of using peanut shucks in his plant and gently hinted that the peanut shells might have been consigned to the Battle Creek Enquirer, Post's paper, as "brain food for the editorial staff." This made Post and his hired scribblers hopping mad and they sued the Journal for \$50,000 damages. Then the Journal came back with a suit for \$300,000 against the Enquirer, Post and Mayor Bailey for libel. And so a fierce battle rages at Battle Creek, with the issue apparently plain. If the Journal can prove that Post does not use peanut shells in breakfast food, that paper is vindicated. If, on the other hand, the Journal was mistaken and Post does use shucks, then Post wins.—Cleveland Citizen.

PRESIDENT CHARLES H. MOYER returned from the Black Hills, South Dakota, last Saturday, after visiting all the local unions of the district. Mr. Moyer called special meetings of the Italians, Finns and Slavonians at Lead, and after addressing them, felt confident that the men of these three nationalities were standing as solid as a stone wall. President Moyer addressed meetings at Terry, Central and Deadwood and great enthusiasm was shown by the men who are victims of the lock-out. The Homestake Company, through its agents, have visited Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina and Tennessee in the hope of recruiting men to fill the places of the former employes who have refused to dishonor themselves by signing a card severing their allegiance to organized labor.

The Homestake Company has been successful in making a few shipments of men into the Black Hills, but the men recruited to usurp the places of union men are, to a great extent, unskilled and are almost helpless as miners. The locked-out men of the Black Hills are determined to defeat the lock-out of the Homestake Company and the other mining companies, and expect that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, and organized labor in general, will furnish the necessary financial assistance to aid them in achieving victory.

JOHAN R. WALSH, the convicted Chicago banker, who stole some fifteen millions of dollars from depositors, was likewise a journalist and was proprietor of the Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Walsh was as rabid against organized labor as Parry, Post, Van Cleve or Kirby, and frequently the editorial page of the Chronicle teemed with denunciations against the labor movement.

The following are selected as samples of John's wrath against unionism:

"What the mobs of Chicago need is the fear of God and government."

"There will be no effectual suppression of labor union murders until the responsible men in these organizations are proceeded against as any other criminals would be."

At the very time when Banker Walsh was calumniating organized labor through the columns of the Chronicle, he was looting the vaults of the bank of which he was president. Mr. Walsh was a magnate in the corporate, financial and political world, and like all other "pillars of society," was licensed to malign any movement that had for its object the uplifting of the masses of the people.

But the man who branded the labor movement as criminal has been convicted as a criminal, regardless of all the power and influence that were used to save him from the odium of wearing the garb of a felon.

The labor movement that Walsh attacked with all his venom still lives, but Walsh is behind the walls of a Federal prison, haunted by the fear that he will leave to his posterity the memory of his death as a convict.

BOSTON RELIGIOUS and philanthropic circles are horrified on account of the sentiments expressed by Dr. Porter, of the Harvard medical school. He said: "Let the useless starve." Why is it that the mere utterance of the words has the power to rouse such a storm of resentment, while the fact that there are thousands of people starving all over the land makes no sensation at all.

Dr. Porter is not more heartless than most of our high-toned charity dispensers, but more honest. He puts his thoughts into words; they put their thoughts into action, and "actions speak louder than words."

Many men who are temporary recipients of charity are not inherently worthless. The trouble is that they have worked too faithfully in the interest of their masters, to the detriment of their own welfare. They were too blind to see that while they worked hard and faithfully for years, and their master did not work at all, yet he grew richer and more powerful year by year, while they found it increasingly harder to live. They built up a fortune for their master and when they were no longer useful to him they were cast aside, perhaps to die of starvation; it made no difference to the master what became of them. At the same time, it may be, he was one of the shining lights of the "religious and philanthropic circles."

"Charity is a disgrace." Yes, but not on the man who is willing and anxious to work let the disgrace be placed, but on the government of a country which, though overflowing with plenty, permits thousands of its citizens to perish of starvation; whose laws compel a man who is out of work to become a thief to satisfy his hunger, and then punish him for being a thief. Abolish money as a medium of exchange and substitute labor, and then who would be the "useless and unfit?"—Free Press.

"What Shall the Harvest Be?"

THE CONVENTION of the United Mine Workers of America, held recently at Indianapolis, Indiana, was a gathering of delegates that furnished some history to the labor movement of this country. The differences of opinions among the delegates brought forth a storm of oratory and at times discussion became so acrimonious as to threaten physical encounters between those who were contending for a recognition of what they believed to be for the best interests of the organiza-

tion. To many, such a character of discussion may create the impression that the solidarity of the United Mine Workers is jeopardized, and that ultimately such discussion is evidence that internal dissension is threatening the life and stability of the organization.

A convention of delegates representing the working class without differences of opinion that would lead to animated discussion, would be absolute proof that such an organization was dead, and furthermore,

would establish the fact that the representatives of such an organization had lost interest in the class to which they belong.

The warm debates in the convention of the United Mine Workers, and even the belligerent attitude of some of the delegates, demonstrate the vitality of the organization and shows beyond any question of doubt that men in the labor movement are thinking and have the courage to give expression to their opinions, even though the expression of such opinions affect temporarily the fraternity of delegates.

The fraternal visit of the Western Federation of Miners to the convention of the United Mine Workers has had a good effect and is looked upon by the advanced men in the labor movement as the initiatory step towards the reconstruction of organized labor on a foundation that will prove more invulnerable to the ceaseless assaults of organized greed.

Men of intelligence in the labor movement realize the necessity of a system of organization that will weld together all the crafts and trades engaged in any industry, and are recognizing the fact that the various industrial departments must be cemented together by the ties of class interest, into one great organization whose slogan shall be: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

Immediately on the adjournment of the convention, the scale committee of the United Mine Workers hastened to Toledo, Ohio, to meet

with the mine operators of the bituminous fields, but the mine operators of the state of Illinois had failed to put in an appearance and the joint conference ended without any attempt to enter into an agreement as to the scale of wages or working conditions that should prevail after the present contract expires. The failure of the representatives of the United Mine Workers and the representatives of the mine operators to reach an understanding is looked upon as an indication of a coming struggle between the barons of the mines and the men who delve in the bowels of the earth. The mine operators of Illinois during the past few months have shown a marked reluctance to meet with the representatives of the United Mine Workers, and this reluctance is taken as evidence that the exploiters are about to proclaim war against unionism.

At the present writing, the prospects of an amicable adjustment of differences between the miners and operators are far from encouraging and predictions are made by far-seeing men that hostilities will be opened by the operators, with the object in view of destroying the United Mine Workers of America. If a settlement is not reached when the present contract expires, then a strike will probably ensue which will involve almost the whole bituminous field of America, and such a strike will mean that almost 300,000 coal miners will be engaged in a battle to wrest some concessions from the masters, whose greed for profit has made them blind to justice.

A Coming Storm.

IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES from New York last week, there is evidence of a vast amount of industrial disturbance that may take place between now and the first of May. It is predicted that unless differences between employers and employes are amicably adjusted, that 1,046,000 laboring people will be involved in a strike for an increase in wages and better working conditions.

A press dispatch furnishes the following list of the various crafts and trades and the number in each craft and trade that may be involved:

"Coal miners, 400,000; organized trainmen, 101,000; railway conductors, 50,000; locomotive firemen, 60,000; locomotive engineers, 50,000; building tradesmen, 150,000; cloakmakers, 40,000; tailors, 50,000; rockmen and excavators, 25,000; bakers, 50,000; vestmakers, buttonhole makers, etc., 30,000; shirtwaist makers, 30,000; surface line street-car men, 10,000; total, 1,046,000."

Should this vast army of working people throw down their tools to give battle to employers, there would be commercial stagnation from ocean to ocean. There is no denying the fact but that the horizon of the near future is shadowed by the clouds of an approaching storm.

Countless thousands of people who are employed have discovered that the meagerly wages paid by the employer will not suffice to even secure the actual necessities of life and a feeling of desperation is taking possession of a vast number of people, who are rapidly reaching the conclusion that it is cowardly and beneath the dignity of manhood or womanhood to suffer for the means of life while being employed. The suffering masses can see the employer in his automobile dressed in the height of fashion, while the slave walks to his daily toil clad in rags, with but little hope that he will ever rise above the level that almost touches the bread line. The employe sees the mansion of the employer with its beautiful surroundings, and then gazes in misery upon the rented hovel which he calls a home, and his heart becomes embittered as he sees the mighty chasm that lies between the master and the slave.

He reads of patrician banquets at \$100 per plate and he beholds the exploiters who are lauded as the "pillars of society," indulging in a carnival of revelry while a working class groans beneath the unbearable burdens of wage slavery.

Patience and endurance have almost reached the breaking point, and the discontent that prevails throughout the land is indicative of a coming storm that will bring closer the glad day when human beings in the gyves of bondage can rejoice over the broken shackles of industrial serfdom.

Journalism Prostituted.

THE FOLLOWING advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, which is lauded as the "World's Greatest Daily":

"LADY with beautiful home wishes more young ladies to live with her; all conveniences. Phone Calumet ——. Twenty-first and Michigan avenue."

The above ad. appeared in the "Board and Rooms" column, in order that its suggestive meaning might not be discovered by the unsophisticated. The daily journal of Chicago that accepted such an advertisement was not in ignorance of the character of the resort where the "lady with beautiful home" yearned to have "more young ladies to live with her."

The press of the country for the past few months has commented to a great extent on the "white slave" traffic until public sentiment became so aroused that Congress was forced to take some action relative to the social evil that had reached such a magnitude that the safety of countless thousands of homes was menaced by the moral malaria that was spreading like a pestilence.

The woman who placed such an "ad" in the columns of one of

Chicago's leading daily publications knew that her plea for ladies to live at her "beautiful home" would appeal to the overworked and under-paid girl of the mill, factory, department store and sweat shop, and the manager of the Chicago Tribune was aware of the fact that such an advertisement was but a bait to lure women to a fashionable brothel where virtue is sold for bread.

The "beautiful home" is the gilded den of shame, where men of the type of Thaw gather to glut their brutal appetites, and yet the "World's Greatest Daily" in the second largest city of America discloses no shame in heralding through its columns the location of a palace of iniquity where women are debauched by the representatives of an indolent aristocracy.

A great daily paper that is supposed to mold public opinion prostitutes its columns to make known the "beautiful home," where women, desperate from poverty, can meet well-groomed Lotharios with corpulent purses who are willing to pay the price for a woman's dishonor.

Such a publication, even though boosted as the "World's Greatest Daily," should be suppressed and the person responsible for the publication of such an advertisement, given to understand that the sanctity of womanhood has not yet degenerated into a commodity to be advertised in the "World's Greatest Daily."

A Castigation.

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY of Denver, Colorado, who is known as the Juvenile Judge, has been telling something about the political depravity of Colorado in Everybody's Magazine. The judge has castigated the corporations to such an extent that magnates of the Centennial state have indulged in considerable profanity in giving vent to their indignation against the man who has advertised the infamy of exploiting pirates. In the last issue of "Everybody's" Lindsey used the following language:

"Why were murderous outrages committed in Colorado that are

only paralleled by the outrages of the revolutionists in despotic Russia? Because like conditions breed like events. The government of Russia has been described as a 'despotism tempered by assassination,' and the government of Colorado, in the spring of 1905, was just that! The crimes of Orchard that horrified the whole country and blackened the name of Colorado in the estimation of the world, were the inevitable results of the crimes of the corporations that made the government of Colorado an insufferable despotism of lawless men. The crime of the oppressed is a demand for justice!

"From my chambers, in which I am writing now, I can look out of my window and see the little shop in which Orchard says the easings

of his bombs were prepared; and from another window I can see the Majestic building from which the corporations govern the state. What a government! and what an opposition! The millionaire uses his power of wealth to rob and starve and pollute a whole community with protected vice and thwarted justice and laws defied—and the exasperated laborer, finding himself denied the common rights of man, declares war against his oppressors with the bomb and the bullet!

“Who is the more to blame—the criminal who makes the conditions or the criminal who is made by the conditions?”

“The one goes in broadcloth to his church, sleek, smug, respected, feared for his power and honored for his successes. The other, branded with his guilt, a moral leper by his own confession, imprisoned for life, a shuddering horror to the whole world, appeals for forgiveness to the same God whose church the man of wealth so proudly enters—one of its ‘pillars,’ its powerful benefactor, its generous patron, its bland communicant. I do not presume to voice the judgment of Providence upon these men.

“I do not even predict the decrees of human justice. But if I had to make my choice of their fates and elect between the burdens of their iniquities, I should prefer to crouch before the altar of Orchard’s prison chapel, trembling, with all his clotted murders on my hands.”

The above is an awful word picture, and yet it fails to portray the corruption of the “pillars of society,” whose economic power places them in a position to jeer at law and laugh at justice. Lindsey knows whereof he speaks, and though the men whom he has flailed have brought libel suits against him, yet the “Kid Judge,” as he is called, has openly declared that he welcomes the suits for libel, as he feels confident that he can strip the political lepers of Colorado in such a manner that even certificates of church membership will scarcely be able to bolster up their shattered records that drip with moral debauchery.

The Suppression of a Free Press By Law.

THE PLUTOCRATS of America have commenced to realize that publications that depend on admission to the mails as second class matter have become powerful agencies in molding public opinion. The plutocrats have likewise realized that the labor and Socialist journals have become potent factors in the education of the masses of the people and the cunning brain of capitalism has been busy in hatching a conspiracy whereby a vast number of journals and magazines may be suppressed by the enactment of a law that would levy a heavier toll on such publications.

The cry of the deficit in the postoffice department has been raised to justify the passage of a measure that would destroy almost every publication that is not backed by the bank account of a millionaire.

The subsidized journals that uphold and defend “vested interests” will not be affected to any serious extent by an increase in the postage rates on second class mail, as the circulation of subsidized journals is practically confined to the cities in which such journals are published. But the magazines, labor and Socialist publications, depend largely on the patronage that comes from various parts of the country, and the statement is openly made that such publications must be suppressed through the enactment of a law that will increase expenses to such an extent that the revenues will fall short of keeping such publications afloat.

To many, the proposed measure is looked upon as but a cunning scheme to smother that part of the press that dares to hold up to the arc light the infamies that are perpetrated by political hirelings, who

are but the subservient vassals of the industrial brigands of America.

The deficit in the postoffice department is not due to the fact that a loss is sustained in the transmission of magazines and periodicals through the mails as second class matter, but is due to the fact that the railroads that are licensed to carry the United States mails has a strangle-hold on the administration at Washington and are permitted to become highway robbers, under the forms of contracts. It is openly declared that the railroads are minting fortunes through the transmission of mail, and because some of the magazine writers and labor editors have exposed the graft, plutocracy has issued an edict that such publications must be taxed through an increased postage rate that will mean their absolute extinction. When laws are enacted that have for their object the suppression of a free press, it is conclusive proof that pirates in the world of industry and commerce are becoming alarmed, but the conspiracy to place shackles on the pen of the fearless writer will only result in bringing ultimately, disaster to the combinations that hatch plots that wear the mask of law.

There is no cry raised against the deficit in the army and navy, regardless of the fact that nearly a quarter of a billion of money is expended annually for the maintenance of machines of murder, that are only used for conquest in order that capitalism may draw profit, though reddened with human blood.

The maintenance of the army and navy is looked upon as a profitable investment, though bringing in no revenue, but capitalism through the army and navy can expand its territory, when greed covets the national resources of a weaker nation.

The Battle for Woman Suffrage.

IN THE LEADING nations of the world, woman is demanding that she shall be clothed with the right to cast a ballot. It is only of late years that the voice of woman has been heard in eloquent appeal for a recognition of rights which are considered the natural heritage of man. But man lauds himself as the bread-winner and holds that the sphere of woman should be confined absolutely to the domestic hearth. Through all the centuries of time, woman has been looked upon as the inferior of man, and to some extent, has been held as a subject and has been expected to yield obedience to her master—man.

But woman has slowly but gradually risen from her knees and is today standing on her feet with head erect to demand that she shall be placed on the same plane of equality, and that man shall no longer hold her as a slave, but recognize her as an equal.

In England the crusade for woman suffrage has been carried on without abatement, and though men who prate of liberty and justice have waged war against placing the ballot in “the hand that rocks the cradle,” yet the women who have been carrying on the fight have stood undismayed and refused to surrender in the face of arrest and imprisonment.

Those who oppose woman suffrage set forth the plea that the ballot placed in the hand of woman will have a demoralizing effect on the gentler sex, and that her sense of delicacy will be blunted by being brought in contact with the corrupting influences of politics. Such a plea is a sad commentary on the sex, who, having monopolized the right

to vote, have made the political arena so unclean that woman must not enter for fear that her moral fibre may be affected by the contaminating conditions created by the sex, who deny her an equal voice in the administration of public affairs.

Such a specious argument is but the imbecile drivel of men who, while admitting the depravity of politics under the supervision of man, yet manifest no sense of shame when admitting that politics have become so debauched by man that woman must be denied the right to participate in elections on the grounds that she might be inoculated with the virus of the political atmosphere that now environs the ballot box. If politics have become unclean, then it is about time that woman was given an opportunity to purify the political atmosphere. She is amenable to every law and justice demands that she should have a voice in the enactment of laws that she is commanded to obey.

The evolution that is taking place has torn woman from the home and man cannot claim that he is any longer the bread-winner. More than 5,000,000 of women are now in the mills, factories and stores of this country and this army of women who are engaged in the same vocations as man is so rapidly increasing that it appears that in the not far distant future, heroic man will become the dependent of woman.

Hundreds of thousands of men have been displaced by women in the mills, factories and department stores of the country, and unless the present industrial system is soon overthrown, man, the sovereign citizen with a ballot, will soon become a mendicant before the sex that he now denies the right to cast a vote.

Civic-Federationized.

FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS of the judge in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn., the jury awarded the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. the sum of \$222,000, to be collected from the hat makers and their union, individually and collectively.

The hat makers boycotted the above-mentioned firm. The boycott was effective. It inflicted on the firm a loss of money, which in the opinion of the jury amounted to \$74,000. Therefore, the hatters and their union, individually and collectively, are assessed in damages triple the amount of the loss sustained by the firm.

Had the boycott been ineffective, no one would have minded. Neither the bosses nor the law. But the boycott proved an effective

weapon. Therefore, the workers must be punished for employing it. The workers have no right to the use of effective weapons. That right is an exclusive privilege of the ruling class.

The fine on the hatters was inflicted in accordance with the Sherman anti-trust law. The makers of that law never contemplated the possibility that it would be directed against labor unions. The law was aimed against the trusts. It has never been enforced against the trusts. Every time an attempt is made, whether by the courts or by the President, to enforce the anti-trust law against the trusts, there is a panic in Wall street, accompanied by the direst threats against the country from the mouthpieces of Wall street. Only a few days ago Mr. James M. Beck, the noted corporation lawyer, stated at a banquet

of bankers and corporation magnates that whenever a serious attempt would be made to enforce the anti-trust law against the trusts, there would ensue a panic, "compared with which the Roosevelt panic was as a zephyr to a cyclone." Wall street is convinced that the panic of 1907 was caused by Roosevelt's fulminations against the trusts, and Wall street means to treat the country to a worse panic if court decisions are to take the place of Rooseveltian sound and fury, which signified nothing.

It is a notorious fact that the trusts are constantly violating the anti-trust law. If Taft could have his way, as stated in his special message to Congress, he would grant the trusts immunity for their violation of the anti-trust law by a federal incorporation law framed in accordance with the wishes of the trust magnates. But in the present mood of the country—the unrest caused by the oppressively high food prices and the multiplying signs of revolt against the Republican party—Congress dare not pass such a law, and the oligarchic coterie in House and Senate dares not force Congress into the adoption of such a law. But whatever becomes of this proposed federal incorporation law, it is universally admitted, even by the trust magnates, that the anti-trust law is a dead letter—in so far as the trusts are concerned.

But it is not a dead letter in so far as the labor unions are concerned. Upon them it operates with triple vengeance. Yet no one expects a panic to ensue. No one expects Labor to stir. For Labor has of late years become very meek, and offers the left cheek when the right cheek is smitten. Labor has become emasculated. Labor has become Civic-Federationized. Labor in this city and in Philadelphia has witnessed the shameful spectacle of girl strikers sent to jail with the fortitude of a stoic and the resignation of a martyr. Labor witnessed the heroic battle of the McKees Rocks strikers, and Labor left them to their own resources. Labor sees itself crushed by the steel trust, and Labor makes a pitiful appeal to the steel trust's servant in the White House. Labor is witnessing the daily multiplying slaughter of its members in mine, factory and railroad, and Labor remains calm and immovable. And now that Labor has received another stunning blow and sees the treasures of its unions and the savings of its individual members confiscated for the purpose of indemnifying its defeated enemies Labor is most likely to continue safe, sane, conservative and immovable. For the life has gone out of Labor since it has become Civic-Federationized.—New York Call.

The Evolution of the Slave.

EXACTLY HOW SLAVERY ORIGINATED it is impossible to know. It came into being so long before the age of inscribed records that not even a tradition of its origin exists.

But, while we are in the dark as to how it originated, why it did so we may very easily surmise by merely examining into the motives that would impel one individual to enslave others. When we do this we immediately perceive that the one incentive to enslavement in the first place would be that the slave should provide or aid in providing for the wants of the master. This is, of course, subject to the condition that the labor of the slave should produce more than sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter the slave himself. For, so long as the labor of any individual did not produce any more than the keep of that individual, there would be nothing left for a master and there would therefore be no material advantage in enslaving him.

It was also necessary that the master should be in a position to compel the slave to work for him and to surrender into his hands the products of his toil. Probably, in the more primitive stages, enslavement was achieved by mere brute force and the slaves prevented from escaping by means of armed guards, shackles, etc. Later, as society became more closely knit and slavery had become a regular institution, law, custom and religion were invoked in aid of the masters. The slave was taught to accept servitude as his lot, and an attempt to escape became not only a crime, punishable in this world, but a sin, involving sure and certain retribution in the next. Further, the ever widening monopolization of the earth and its resources by the masters, made ever more difficult the avoidance of slavery by the masses, who were held in subjection by means of the powers of government resting always in the hands of the masters, and by them ruthlessly used to crush any revolt.

The next step in the evolution of the slave was from the state of chattel slavery to that of serfdom, when he, from being the private property of a direct owner, became indirectly, but no less actually, the property of a land-owner by being attached to the land as a part and

parcel of the domain. Here the condition of his servitude was that he was allotted a parcel of land to cultivate for his own use on condition that he cultivated also an adjoining parcel for the use of his lord. Escape in the majority of cases was out of the question for there was no whither to escape. This system of serfdom continues and flourished so long as agriculture remained the chief industry, though, towards the last, serious inroads upon its predominance were made by the growing activity of manufacture. It was given its death-blow by the application of steam power, which opened the way to the factory system. Industry after industry, such as spinning and weaving, was transferred from the farm to the factory, the farm industry being incapable of surviving the competition of the more economical factory. Despite the hostile legislation of the land owners, who yet held the reins of power, the laborers followed the industry, and finally the rule of the lords was broken and the serfs emancipated from the soil, in order that the ever growing demand of the factories for labor might be met.

But this emancipation was one of form rather than of fact. The slave was released from his master and was free—to go and find one. A master he must have or die. Into the hands of that master he must, as of yore, surrender the product of his toil. Escape for him is more impossible than ever. Ownership now, not only of the earth and its resources but of all the means of production, is monopolized by the master class. For them he must toil.

He is no longer sold bodily as a chattel or with the land as an attachment to the soil. But he must now himself sell his labor power, his physical energy, for what it will fetch. To the product of his toil he has no more claim than had his forebears. Like them, he receives but his keep. Worse than that, he receives it only when he can find a master; they were moderately sure of it for life.

As of old, the powers of government rest in the hands of his masters and are, as of old, ruthlessly used against him. Only in capturing, together with his fellows, those powers of government and using them for his own emancipation, lies any hope of deliverance for him. Western Clarion.

Gompers' European Articles Appreciated.

I HAVE READ the instructive series of articles written by President Samuel Gompers on his recent European tour, describing the economic and political conditions of the continent as he found them.

We hope the articles will appear in book form, as the subject matter contained in the series are of permanent value to the student interested in the struggle of the world's disinherited for better living conditions. It is only when President Gompers deals with the politically organized workers that we come across a discordant note. This is not surprising, since the workers of Europe long ago rejected the conservative political ideas held by Mr. Gompers and his colleagues.

In reading these reports from week to week, we have asked ourselves whether Mr. Gompers went to Europe as the representative of the A. F. of L. or the Civic Federation, since he is vice president of the latter organization. The Civic Federation could find no better way to spend the \$50,000 that has been voted to fight the Socialist movement than by culling from these reports the impressions Mr. Gompers has conveyed to American readers of the political aspirations of the men of toil.

According to Mr. Gompers, the Socialists of Europe are pessimists and a stumbling block in the way of all measures for bettering the present lot of workers. This is a serious charge, and if true ought to be supported by citing facts that can be verified. This President Gompers has not done.

Any impartial investigator into the history of the Socialist movement of Europe, or of the United States for that matter, must admit that the Socialists have at all times assisted the workers in bettering their material conditions, as I will attempt to show by citing facts known to all men. The Socialist movement of Europe has made gigantic strides in the last twenty years and it is here we must turn when looking for legislation bettering the conditions of the masses, as

the workers in this country insist on rewarding their friends and as a consequence are without representation in Congress.

Every country on the continent of Europe, with the single exception of Hungary, has its representatives in parliament doing battle for the exploited and disinherited workers; and they have accomplished a great deal.

Germany, France and England are perhaps the farthest in advance from the point of view of labor legislation. The workers in this country are pretty well informed on the political achievements of labor in England, and for that reason we shall confine ourselves to what has been done in France and Germany.

At the last general elections in France the Socialists cast 1,120,000 votes and elected 75 members to the French chamber of deputies. They are in a hopeless minority and have been unable to accomplish much on a national scale. Some years ago the capitalists of Germany and France had a quarrel and threatened to let loose the dogs of war. The situation became serious, when the Socialists stepped into the arena.

German and French Socialists denounced the war fomenters and served notice on the rulers that Socialist workmen refused to spill their blood for the despoilers of labor. Germany sent August Bebel to France, and France sent Jean Jaurès to Germany, both of them Socialist members of Parliament, to protest against a war between the two nations. Neither of them were allowed to speak, but there was no war.

The same thing occurred in the three Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, a few years ago. The rulers decided for some reason that it was about time the workers began to pump cold lead into each other's bodies. The court favorites and aristocratic sons of the rich began to smack their lips in anticipation of the fat jobs that would be theirs in leading the workers to slaughter. Then something happened. They reckoned without their host. The Socialists

of the three countries involved exchanged telegrams which read something like this: "The workers of Sweden and Norway send fraternal greetings to their comrades in Denmark. We have no grievance against our brothers and refuse to shoulder arms in the interests of exploiters of labor." The Socialists of Denmark sent similar messages to their comrades in Sweden and Norway. Result, no war. The aristocratic fops looking forward to a military career were disappointed, and the capitalists refused to do their own fighting.

If the Socialist movement never reaches its goal: if it never accomplishes its mission, the prevention of these two wars justifies its existence a thousand times. Think of the countless widows and orphans, the tears and anguish, the broken hearts and blasted hopes, the property destroyed, business paralyzed and a war debt added to an already overburdened working class.

Contrast the attitude of the Socialists of Europe with that of the practical hard-headed workingman of this country, who enlisted in the United States army to shoot Spanish workingmen full of holes in order that the sugar and tobacco combines might have a free hand in Cuba. I have seen poverty-stricken workers ready to die for THEIR country and some so bloodthirsty they could eat a Spaniard raw without any pepper or salt.

But the Socialists are pessimists, you know, and don't know the meaning of patriotism. So much for the attitude of Socialists on war. We shall now see what has been accomplished in French cities where the workers have given the Socialists control.

During the last fifteen years the Socialists have secured control of not less than 100 cities. The workers in these French cities have actually refused to reward their friends. The "best" people, the substantial citizens, are horrified at the impudence of these mudsills. They no longer listen to the prattle of political mountebanks. On the contrary, they have elevated roughnecks by placing them in the city councils and mayor's chair.

Until 1892 the city of Roubaix had been in the control of the employing classes, the mayor being several times a millionaire. The Socialists won the election of 1892 and 1896 against the combined opposition of all the reactionary forces. They immediately built a municipal bakery in which wholesome bread was baked, free from all injurious ingredients, and distributed to the needy at their homes. Under the old regime the women and children advertised their poverty by standing for hours at the relief stations awaiting their turn for bread. The Socialists abolished this at once. A pension of \$24 a year was granted to the aged poor living at home. Municipal kitchens were established during the winter months, where meals of the best quality were sold as near as possible at actual cost. Houses were built for widows with children, which has been called the "City of the widows." A bureau for free legal advice, with an attorney paid by the city, has been established, where workingmen are protected from the numerous parasites that prey on them all the time. Municipal croches (day nurseries), restaurants for school children where a meal can be had for three cents, erection of public bath-houses, fixing eight hours as a legal working day, with union wages, regulating conditions for labor on the street railways, securing a one-cent fare for the workers going to and coming from work are some of the measures these workingmen put into effect.

When the Socialists were elected they found that the brewers and wealthy classes had been dodging their taxes, shifting the burden onto the backs of the workers where it was possible. In 1892 these patriotic gentlemen paid \$74,000 in taxes. In 1899, under the Socialist regime, they paid the full amount, \$119,972.65.

These are only a few of the things accomplished in Roubaix.

LILLIE.

In the city of Lillie, in addition to the legislation cited above, the Socialists have taken the children infected with tuberculosis out of the unsanitary quarters to the seashore, where they romp and play among the wild flowers, regaining health and strength to fit them for life's duties. A municipal theater has been built, the administration disposing of 400 free seats at every performance. Schools have been built in quarters where they have been badly needed, and prizes awarded scholars to stimulate study. In all contracts awarded by the city the council insists on the eight-hour workday at the prevailing trade union wage, and it is always enforced. Appropriations were made for the erection of trade union headquarters. (In New Castle, Pa., appropriations are made to send striking tin workers to jail for walking on the street). The labor organizations in Lillie have established employment bureaus, which are subsidized by the city. In 1896 \$115,000 was appropriated to give work to the unemployed. This amount has since been raised to \$200,000.

At Ivry, Montzueon and other cities where the Socialists have control, similar legislation has been enacted. The welfare of the working people is the chief aim of these municipalities. Business and business interests are ignored.

GERMANY.

Is it not rather significant that the Socialist movement has advanced by leaps and bounds in the best educated nation on earth and is practically non-existent in Spain, where 65 per cent of the population can neither read nor write? At the last general election in 1907, the Social Democracy polled 3,259,000 votes and elected 43 members to the reichstag (Parliament). It won't be many years until they retire Emperor William to private life. Here are some of the measures the Socialists have forced through the reichstag:

Passage of the old-age pension law.

Provision for invalid and accident insurance for working people.

Passage of law requiring all employers to insure their employes against loss through injuries.

Installation of scores of safety devices, required by law, in various

works and plants. A museum of such devices is supported in Berlin by a government appropriation.

Passage of a law limiting work of children between 14 and 16 years to eight hours per day; under 14 years, to three hours.

Berlin, the cleanest and healthiest city on the continent of Europe, has long been in the control of the Socialists. Just four weeks ago the Socialists elected 14 out of 16 councilmen in Berlin.

President Gompers, speaking of his visit to Berlin, has this to say: "In Berlin in the northern section, a vast new working-class quarter has been established. The streets are wide, the dwellings are almost palatial outwardly, the apartments have modern equipment, and the general custom of balcony gardening imparts to block after block an inviting appearance. After visiting the interior of some of these houses, calling on the families of union men occupying apartments in them, hearing the stories of increased wages through labor organization, seeing the neatness of the housekeeping, and then driving for miles through this quarter, to believe that the working classes of Berlin are in the grasp of a society inevitably doomed to destruction through ever-deepening poverty would be to reject an experimental appeal to reason." He goes on to tell of the cleaning of highways, improving of parks, prevention of diseases and the constantly decreasing death rate.

But President Gompers is not willing to tell his readers that Berlin is now and has been for a number of years in the hands of Socialist workingmen, and whatever improvement has been brought about is due solely to their efforts.

In Germany, to be a union man is the same as being a Socialist. The politically organized workers work in harmony with the labor unions.

Mr. Gompers says: "It is remarkable that nearly every monarch of Europe at present seeks the reputation of being a social reformer." Nothing remarkable about it at all. The working class of Europe are taking possession of parliaments and propose to use them for the purpose of overthrowing monarchy and establishing the workers' republic. When that time comes, as come it will, kings and emperors will earn their living as others do.

I have said that to be a union man in Germany is to be a Socialist, and I shall quote no less an authority than Carl Legien, Socialist member of the reichstag president General Federation of Trade Unions of Germany, international secretary of National Trade Union Centers. He says the labor organizations of Germany have acquired their present influence by uniting for independent political action through the Social Democracy. "It is generally accepted as a matter of course by every politically trained unionist that the Social Democracy is to be considered the political representative of the trade unions," says Legien.

UNITED STATES.

The Socialist movement of this country is in its infancy, being organized politically about twelve years. As yet it has no representative in Congress. The Socialists have at all times given financial aid and assisted the organized workers to improve their material condition. In 1902 the miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania went on strike for better conditions. It was a hard-fought battle. The miners were evicted from the company houses. The press, pulpit and courts were against them. The "friends of labor" faded away over night. Uncle George Baer, the Christian savage that controls the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, said: "The interests of the miners will not be looked after by the labor agitators, but by the Christian gentlemen to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the property interests of the country."

The United Mine Workers issued an appeal for funds to feed the starving miners. While judges were issuing injunctions restraining the miners from doing everything except breathe God's pure air, the Socialists answered the appeal of the miners by digging up \$10,000 for the bread fund. It is not on record that Carnegie or Belmont of the Civic Federation gave anything.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone conspiracy is a matter of history. Here again the Socialists proved their worth. Here again the pulpit, press, platform and "friend of labor" were lined up on the side of the mine owners, and here again the Socialists showed their true mettle. We placed our press and speakers at the disposal of the Western Federation of Miners and raised something like \$12,000 for legal defense. At the present time we are raising funds for the Swedish general strike; over \$4,000 has already been forwarded.

In the face of these facts, how can President Gompers tell his readers that the Socialists are opposed to all immediate measures lightening the burden of toil?

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., fraternal delegate of the British Trade Union Congress to the Toronto convention A. F. of L., stated the position of the Socialists correctly when he said: "I can work with Mr. Gompers and can join hands with him in seeking the immediate betterment of the workers by any means that may be available in this or any other country."

This has been the policy of the movement the world over. Experience teaches us that no changes can be expected from that section of the workers that have been reduced to poverty. The slum proletariat is always the backbone of reaction. The slums are recruiting stations for strike breakers. It is here also the "Fingy" Connors and "Bath-house" Johns find their chief support. We must look to the better paid and more intelligent workers for any change in conditions. When we decrease the hours of labor and increase the pay it instills hope and courage where despair and pessimism once reigned supreme. It widens the mental horizon of the toiler and plants in the hearts of men a hunger for knowledge. Every concession wrung from the ruling class is but a stepping stone to greater achievements. We accept any

reform that we can get during the transition from capitalism to Socialism. Yet we are not satisfied with reform.

The A. F. of L. has for years been begging for half a loaf and has even been refused a stone. On the other hand, the Socialists demand the entire loaf and one of these days will take possession of the whole bakery.

The concentration of industry into fewer and fewer hands, the elimination of competition as a factor in the field of distribution, the

introduction of labor saving machinery and the increasing of the army of the unemployed, are questions which the trade unions alone cannot settle. We must unite our political power with our economic power. Our co-workers in Europe have blazed the way. Let us be honest enough to admit our mistakes in the past and join hands around the globe in the only movement this side of the grave, politically speaking, that holds out a ray of hope to the toilers of the world.

JUDSON O'NEAL.



TO ORGANIZED LABOR EVERYWHERE.

Greeting:

The lockout of the garment workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Company is still on. We are determined to fight to the bitter end. There can be neither truce nor peace until the rights of organized labor will be recognized by the Marx & Haas Company, manufacturers of the Jack Rabbit brand of clothing.

Organized labor throughout the land is supporting our locked-out members very liberally, both morally and financially. Never before have business men been so much interested in any labor disputes as the retail clothing dealers are in the Marx & Haas lockout.

We have received thousands of letters from dealers throughout the country promising us their moral support.

Sisters and brothers everywhere!

While thanking you for the solidarity you have shown toward the St. Louis Garment Workers in these hours of struggle, we assure you that we are more determined than ever before to bring the Marx & Haas fight to a successful and victorious conclusion.

We do not under-estimate the power of Van Cleave & Company; neither do we over-estimate our own strength; it is with the undiminished support of organized labor that we will and must win this battle, which has been bravely fought since September 13, 1909, i. e., for over four months. We are confident that you will continue your moral and financial support in our behalf. This fight was forced upon organized labor; now let us retaliate until the Marx & Haas Clothing Company will do justice to union labor. Marx & Haas may have the power to throw a thousand people on the street on the eve of a severe winter, but the firm can not prevent our workmen and girls from remaining true to organized labor; neither can they compel union men and their friends to buy their "Jack Rabbit" brand of clothing. Fraternally yours, for victory and success.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4, UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA.

OTTO RAEMMERER, President,
212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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.

CONDITIONS IN MICHIGAN.

Laurium, Mich., Feb. 10, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine—A statement of conditions in unorganized camps placed in contrast with organized camps is the strongest plea that can be made for unionism.

A check has just been handed me for 30 cents, a statement is attached from the Osceola Mining Company. It represents seventeen days' work. There are two deductions—\$1 for doctor's fees, and 50 cents to the club paying sick and accident benefits.

It is an eloquent commentary on the contract system. It reveals its possibilities. It accounts for its almost universal introduction into the industrial life of today. It shows the splendid incentive offered to youth to rise in the world and become a beneficiary of the system instead of a victim—incidentally it shows the difficulty in doing so.

The man who drew the check is an American Finn, thirty-three years old. He has spent twenty years in the mines of Michigan. Contracts are for three months. Under his first contract his pay checks were \$72.75 and \$208.00. He understands his business. He gave me the amount drawn per month from August, 1907, to January, 1910. The largest pay is \$82; the sum \$1,201.87—an average of \$42.92 per month!

Don't be alarmed—an increase in wages and an improvement of conditions would not bankrupt the company. I find that many men take a greater interest in the company's welfare than in their own. The month in which he received 30 cents the company declared a quarterly dividend of \$4.00 per share on stock with a par value of \$25. A fellow-worker in the mine owning twelve shares of stock, drew \$48.00 in dividends and \$28.00 in wages. Kind officials of the company told our brother that he would make a better success if he did not shoot off his mouth so much about Socialism and Unionism. He certainly has not much to lose. Just off-hand it does not seem that a man's opinions ought to affect the tape, but strange things happen.

The hours are long but neither they nor the wages are uniform. There are men running a hoist and compressor and firing the boilers for \$2.11 per day. Trammers get about \$2.20, and two men are required to do as much as four or five twenty years ago. Timbermen fare about the same as the trammers. I have just been talking to a pumpman, for twenty years in the employ of the Calumet & Hecla. He is receiving \$2.55 per day, the highest wage he has ever drawn is \$2.80.

The company house is universal throughout the mines of this section.

The Calumet & Hecla own 1,200 houses, and 1,200 more are built on the company's land. The owners are in a worse plight than those who rent. Discharge is followed by an order to remove the house, and as the earth in this section belongs to the C. & H., that is a difficult thing to do.

The "mutually beneficial" agreements that corporations make with unorganized employes stands revealed in that check. The Satanic significance of the Pioneer-Times editorial ought to be clear to even the feeble, debilitated intellect of a "Loyal Legioner."

What bells men create for themselves, their fellows and their children when they trust the gratitude of a corporation rather than the union of their fellows!

And the boys who have stood by their colors might learn in the condition of camps that have never had a union scale a lesson more powerful in proclaiming the benefits of unionism than all the articles that have ever been written. The hardships that are inseparable from a long-continued battle fade into insignificance in comparison with conditions which impose the abject servility of a slave, without a slave's security.

It costs effort to gain and maintain decent conditions, but it is worth more than the cost. Fraternally yours, GUY E. MILLER.

HOW LIQUOR DEALERS COMPARE WITH PROHIBITIONISTS.

Liquor dealers, both wholesale and retail, are moderate drinkers as a class, and they clearly show the possibility of keeping within proper bounds within bounds prescribed by the moral law. To my knowledge there are many men engaged in the management of breweries and saloons who strive hard to put those who have become victims of drunkenness on the right path again. They often succeed and this without robbing men of their dignity as moral agents. Occasionally, it is true, one meets a liquor dealer who is himself frequently intoxicated, but he is manifestly an exception.

Prohibitionists are either insincere or deceived, else why would they adopt a method of betterment that ignores man's possession of will power sufficient to surmount inclinations to over-indulge a naturally innocent desire; a method that is wrong because destructive of our liberty and wasteful of the precious time of legislators who might be devoting it to the making of laws that are not totally incapable of attaining a good end, as prohibition is.

If Prohibitionists see widespread abuse of liquor, as honest men in the liquor trade do, then in the name of all that savors of sense and sincerity they ought to advocate a remedy instead of something that has an aggravating influence because in its essential principles is contained slavery to unjust legislation. Now, it is indeed impossible to free man from one kind of slavery by subjecting him to another, to remove one transgression by another kind of transgression, even though the latter be embodied in the very laws of the country.

Prohibitionists, do not let your pride get the better of what is good and true in you; relinquish your ideas on prohibitive, on unjust legislation, and conform your endeavors to a course of action that does not include the introduction of legislative measures that are at variance with the moral law; begin actual work for temperance by enforcing laws restrictive of bad, of immoral places run perhaps under false pretensions to respectability; in short, do all you can by proper legislation, strict enforcement of the laws now existing, and above all, by your own influence as model citizens, to remove the evils connected with the liquor traffic.

W. H. T.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH PRICES?

As an example of the bosh and claptrap upon which the capitalist class is feeding the country, the Anaconda Standard prints a cartoon which is supposed to indicate the cause of high prices. The legend reads, "Who is responsible for high prices?" And we see the well-fed and well-dressed butcher, packer and manufacturer who have got hold of the consumer and are pointing victoriously toward a well-dressed farmer, who is bowling jauntily along the highway in an automobile and saying to himself, "What are they pointing at me for?"

In other words the capitalist press tries to make the public believe that the farmer, the actual laboring producer, is absorbing all the wealth extorted from the suffering consumer, and that the great army of intermediaries who form the vast trust interests of the country, are also helpless victims of the farmer magnate.

The trusts think the public, the American people, are ignorant and stupid, and they can tell them anything. And the trust is right. Anyone who will examine the condition of the farmer, even superficially, knows that he is exploited on farm machinery, transportation, food stuff he does not raise, leather, steel, interest and rent to such an extent that mortgages are increasing at a tremendous rate; farms are being lost at a steady per cent. of gain, and great tracts of country are passing into the ownership of the banks. One farmer now and then has an automobile. He is the capitalist farmer, who does not do his work himself, but lives off the labor of others.

Where the high prices of food stuffs is going is into the pockets of the trust-organized industries, that are so completely organized and controlled that they can demand a monopoly price. The high prices are on trust controlled goods, and the killing rates that the consumers pay go to build marble palaces, buy yachts, keep the dainty mistresses, the expensive dogs and



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horses, and numberless luxuries of those who control the Nation's food.

All this jabber of causes by the capitalist press, and the superficial reformers, like the "insurgent Republicans," is silly—a cry of "Stop thief!" to draw attention from the real robbers. The Socialists are the only ones who put their finger on the cause. Take the food of the nation out of the hands of the trusts. Abolish private enterprise in the things of life. Give the control of the Nation's food into the hands of the nation. Vote the Socialist program; put Socialists in Congress; and we will see a rattling among the trust leaders and their prices. In the meantime the people will be robbed blind till they get some sense.

REPORT OF F. G. CLOUGH.

Editor Miners' Magazine—Contact, Nevada, is located in the northeastern part of Nevada, ninety-one miles from Tacoma, and while little is known of the place on the outside, the district is several years old.

The town derives its name from a contact of lime and granite which can be traced for many miles and which shows good values in copper nearly the entire distance. There are values in gold and silver on some of the prospects, so that the only thing that holds the camp back at the present time is the want of a railroad by which to ship the ore to the smelters. The O. S. L. started to build a line south from Twin Falls, Ida., and at this time are about thirty-five miles from Contact and expect to continue construction in the spring, as there is considerable snow in that district now. There are not many men working in the district at the present time, but there is no doubt but what there will be employment for a large number in the mines when the railroad is completed, as pay ore can be taken out from the grass roots.

Contact Miners' Union No. 239, W. F. M., was organized January 31, 1910, with quite a membership, considering the few men employed in the camp, and all are taking an interest in the new local, so we can look for a good union there.

I met some men in Contact who had been in the new Jarbige district that is being boomed so much. Their report was that there was four feet of snow in the district, that there were no miners employed at present on account of the snow being so deep, that the deepest shaft in the district was twenty-five feet and that the country was located pretty well before the snow and that later arrivals were building their location monuments out of snow-balls on the same ground that was located before the snow. It is reported that is being boomed so much. Their report was that there was four feet of provisions as everything has to be "packed" in.

As Nevada has not had a boom camp for some time, one is now due and we will hope that Garbage (I mean Jarbige) will make good, and the Jarbige boomer who claimed he had twenty-seven millions in sight (presumably in the aforesaid twenty-five foot hole) will be able to "show us."

Contact, Nev., Feb. 2, 1910.

F. G. CLOUGH.

CONDITIONS AT MCGILL, NEVADA.

Editor Miners' Magazine—In this little hell-hole of McGill one can see in all its hideousness the paternalism of capitalistic society. McGill, Nevada, a mill and smelter town located on the barren, sandy, sage-brush desert some twelve miles from Ely, is a man-made town, or village, or rather a capitalist-made hell-hole, with no natural beauties to adorn it, no running water, bubbling springs or shady trees to enhance it. It has sprung up from business, the business of smelting ores, business, profit-mongering business, making a luxurious living at our expense, and proudly boasts that it has the largest ore reduction works in the world, which also means reduction works that reduce men to mental eunuchs, destroys incentive and batters down independence.

McGill, Nevada, is a one-man camp, run, owned and controlled by the Guggenheim Company, a Jewish family who, with true Shylock spirit, demand their pound of flesh, whether it be in mill, saloon or brothel. The company owns the town, the saloons, boarding houses, business houses and everything or anything wherein one cent of profit can be made. There is one saloon which is directly under the control of the company and which I am told pays 40 cents per capita for every man that works for the company, that includes all that do not indulge in the juice of the grape. There are two boarding houses where we are compelled to board and eat rotten food. One of these hash-foundries keeps a thug (deputy-sheriff) on hand to keep the peace (?) and if one looks crosseyed at the boarding-boss or as much as lifts up a voice in protest, your time is short and you're liable to land in jail. The other boarding house is a little better, having no gun-men.

Wages range from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per day, and, being a strictly monopolistic town, it is run on monopoly lines to such an extent that the price of commodities are higher than in any other town in the state.

My personal experience here is about the same as any other slave. I landed here broke and was working for a road stake and was succeeding fairly well until an accident happened; a fellow wage-slave got caught by a set screw sticking out in an exposed condition and was whirled around the shaft (in fact there are several death traps in this, one of the greatest reduction works in the world, belts running at high speed with no guards around them). The worker who was killed was a Greek—and of course it was an unavoidable accident, an act of Providence, according to these smug, complacent, self-satisfied, patriotic, "free-born American citizens" who remarked that it was only a Greek and that there were plenty more where they came from! Plenty more where they came from! Think of it! Wage-slaves dehumanized to such an extent that they can complacently remark of a fellow wage-slave when killed that there are plenty more where they came from! Echoing the remarks of their masters, not knowing, poor, deluded jobites, that they, too, are food for machinery, and that "there are plenty more where they came from." I attempted to show them the relative positions in which we stood with the master class, but "nothing doing." They were and are still "free-born American citizens." However, they had an object lesson a few days later when about ninety of them "hit the grit"—were sent down the hill with their little time checks—asking themselves questions; and the bosses made no distinction between Greek or free borns, Italian or Slavonian, colored or white, and when lined up outside the time office were told to rustle again, and the company uses them again without any expense whatsoever by keeping them on the tender hooks of expectancy whilst holding them as a whip over the backs of those who are working. Truly, truly, do we poor suckers get worked both ways, a-coming and a-going.

I got mine through attempting to show these "free-born American citizens" where they are at; thrown into jail, liberated and given three days to leave camp, with attempts on the part of a ba-a-ad man, a deputy sheriff by the name of Newman, to get me to make a break in order that he could put a

notch in his gun and thereby prove to the company that he was a valuable man to have around, a man willing to become a murderer to hold his job. I am not posing as a martyr. I am merely writing to inform anyone wishing to come here what we are up against in this burg.

We have a union hall built on a small portion of this planet that does not belong to this Jewish family of Guggenheims, and the boys are doing good work but need help in the line of education and the tearing down of this Chinese wall of ignorant national prejudice. We need to educate these ignorant "free-born American citizens" and we need, well, we need lots of things—but we are here to stay and any of you who come this way, drop in, transfer, and try to educate these slaves who think themselves "free-born American citizens." Yours, for Freedom from Wage Slavery,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE PRIMERO EXPLOSION.

Whereas, The explosion in the Primero mine, which killed about one hundred workmen, can be charged with certainty to criminal neglect and incompetency of the State Mine Inspector Jones, the Superintendent Kilpatrick, the Mine Boss Williams and the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Whereas, Colorado's state, county and village officers are in office only to protect the interests of the great corporations,

Whereas, No independent coroner's jury can be found in Las Animas county,

Whereas, From about sixty mines in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, employing more than 8,000 men, mostly foreigners, not one is safe; most are nearly as rotten as Primero mine No. 4;

Resolved, We Demand—

(1) From the Governor of Colorado, to remove immediately the State Mine Inspector Jones and to appoint a practical miner in his place, taken from the rank and file of organized labor; to order immediately an investigation of the different mines in Las Animas and Huerfano counties; all unsafe mines shall be closed.

To remove immediately the coroner of Las Animas county from his office and to appoint an honest and independent man in his place; or, if not possible, to appoint a special committee, consisting of practical miners taken from outside Las Animas county; this committee shall investigate the Primero mine give every person a right to testify before it, and shall have power to try the guilty persons for murder.

To make a member of Local Trinidad, W. F. of M., special state mine inspector for Las Animas and Huerfano counties; his wages shall be paid by Local Trinidad, W. F. of M.

To force the proper authorities to grant a permit to our organization which gives our organization a right to visit the different mining camps without being in fear of being crippled or murdered. To appoint a sanitary committee to investigate the privately-owned model villages and model houses, and which shall stop the mass murder of little babies.

(2) From the governments and the parliaments of Austria, Italy, Germany, Korea, Japan, Greece, Montenegro and other countries, whose children are always in danger, the sons of being murdered or crippled, the daughters of being dishonored; to investigate jointly the foul and rotten condition in southern Colorado; to warn their children not to work in this part of Colorado; to take measures which will compel the authorities of Colorado to enforce the labor laws, to prohibit the truck system, and to make a dollar 100 cents instead of 90.

A printed copy of this resolution, together with a report from the minutes of our last meeting, shall be sent to the governor of Colorado, to the above-named foreign governments, their parliaments, and Socialist Kongress Fraktion, to the Miners' Magazine, the United Mine Workers' Journal, the Socialist Press, and the Austrian-American Society in Chicago.

ROBERT UHLICH,
MIKE GUCKL,
HONZA TRIV,
A. D. DANDA.

Committee.

(Seal)

Report from the Minutes of Our Last Meeting.

Brother Triv in a lengthy speech states:

State Mine Inspector Jones visited three months ago Mine No. 4, declared mine full of gas and prohibited the use of open lamps. His statement in the newspapers is a lie. He visited again Saturday, January 29th, 10 a. m., together with the mine boss and the superintendent, and declared the mine safe and ordered to use open lamps February 1st.

The Mine Boss Williams smoked and caused the explosion.

Some men believe, however, somebody took timber from one of the first cross-entries, the roof dropped and ignited the gas. We had no materials in this mine. We took it from the old places.

I have seen the superintendent with lighted pipe in Mine No. 1.

A man who calls himself big superintendent asked us if someone had smoked. We told him the pit boss, and he ran away.

Men coming from Chicago, having never seen a mine, receive dynamite. A candy seller from Denver is fire boss. The superintendent and the bosses don't understand anything about mining.

Mr. Kokash said a rescuer told him he heard cries Friday, but the superintendent refused to let him go near.

Brother Danda States:

Saturday a mule kicked my lamp. I asked the pit boss in entry No. 8. He said: "To h— with that ——— safety lamp." Tuesday we use open lamps. I left the mine boss to see the superintendent. He and the lamp boss were standing together. I said: "Everything is bad here; in other mines we had special lamps." The lamp boss answered: "Well, Monday is the last day." "Yes," said the superintendent, "Monday is last day; the men don't like to work with safety lamps." The fire boss and Jones came to my place. I told them about the lamps, and they said: "Well, Tuesday you use open lamps."

The most men would remain at home for some time or stop work, as they were afraid of an explosion.

Monday morning sixty men stood before the lamp-house refusing at first to work, having heard something about gas.

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The mine boss did not visit the work places for months; neither did the superintendent.

The mine boss was a dirty, lazy swine; he was always seated in the main slope, smoking a pipe.

The explosion started 200 to 300 yards from the entrance in the main or air shaft.

Jones visited always with the bosses; he should do it independently, taking a miner with him.

The mine boss of No 1 said Monday: "Three months ago Jones found gases and he ordered safety lamps, but Saturday he declared the mine safe; from tomorrow you use open lamps."

Brother Guckl states:

Mine No. 4 was known as rotten and as the most dangerous mine in southern Colorado. It had too much gas and dust and dirt. Water is unknown. The superintendent did not order timber. The rock dropped constantly to cripple the men. Men who never worked in a mine before received dynamite. The check weighman gives from one to two tons less weight on every five-ton car, stealing half of the work of the men for the company.

The Chairman sums up:

The cause of the explosion is very clear to us: Criminal neglect and incompetency.

Jones must feel very guilty, as he says nothing about his Saturday inspection. To save expenses for the company, Jones makes expenses for the state, coming down twice from Denver to ascertain if they could use open lamps.

The cross-cuts connecting formerly the main and air shafts had a wall in the middle, leaving both ends to be used as privies. Cross-cuts in entries 7-8, 8-9, and so on, have walls, some on one end, some on the other, some in the middle. Entries 1-6, where no work was done for years, have no walls at all, giving the gases an immense area to accumulate. The ventilator was too small, not surrounded by a cement wall, fastened only with rotten wooden boards, half-inch big.

Twenty-five carloads of timber, a bigger ventilator, an air shaft on the top of the hill, closing up of all cross-cuts and entries, sufficient water and some tin tank to use as privy, and no miner could lose a finger nail in this level mine.

To fasten a ventilator with wood pieces is even worse than a crime.

If they had any oxygen helmets and a good ventilator half of the men could have been saved. It took more than two hours before the rescue work started, and then the Primero miners refused to help, as the company was so shameless as to offer only \$2.95 wages. So the smoke slowly killed the entombed men, only two coming out alive, one at 11 p. m., (he died) and one at 2:30 a. m., (he lives).

In and outside the mine, in the streets and the "model houses," everywhere, cold, dirty, stinking, no sanitary conditions exist; and so it is in every camp in this county. Babies die like flies from scarlet fever.

We also have the truck system. The people have to pay double the prices. Further the scrip system, the company giving for each dollar in scrip only 90 cents silver back.

About this resolution: If we had one great class-conscious labor union and one great political party of the working class, we could change this horrible condition immediately; but as we have not sense enough to organize, we must try something else. There are 8,000 foreigners employed in more than sixty unsafe mines. Some mines, like Berwind, Sopris, Cokedale, Morley, are as rotten as primero. We have nothing beneficial to expect from the lawmakers in Colorado and those who should enforce the laws, as they are mostly henchmen of the big corporations; but the foreign countries could warn their country folks not to go to this state and they could tell them to leave the southern part, and you may be sure the policy of these corporations would change immediately.

Resolution.

Whereas, The mine corporations in Las Animas county in their mad rage for profit have murdered more than twenty-five miners and crippled hundreds of them, many for life, in the last year,

Whereas, The coroner's jury, composed of company henchmen, and the other authorities, have always declared the murdered and crippled men guilty, adding insult to injury,

Whereas, The superintendent of the Sopris mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, who, after the Primero explosion has developed into a great hero, had some weeks ago given a non-miner dynamite to shoot, the shot causing an explosion which killed another man who was stupid enough to work there and watch the shooting; the idiocy of both can be proven easily, as both refused to join a labor union and a political party of the working class, and as both believed in the harmony of capital and labor,

Whereas, The coroner's jury has decided that it was a "windy shot" caused by not following the instructions of the superintendent, and has arrested the man to try him for murder; be it

Resolved, We declare the verdict of the coroner's jury a swindle and a humbug;

We demand that the man be released, and the superintendent be tried for murder;

A copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to the press, to the governor of Colorado and to the consul of his country.

ROBERT UHLICH,
MIKE GUCKL,
A. D. DANDA,
HONZA TRIV.

Committee.

ROBERT UHLICH, President.

(Seal)

By Order of Trinidad Miners' Union No. 198, W. F. of M.



HONEST MEN TO THE FRONT.

(By Henry Watterson.)

For the first time in the history of the country a President of the United States has openly proclaimed himself the friend of thieves and the enemy of honest men.

That, and that alone, is the issue precipitated by the Executive order of Friday removing Gifford Pinchot from office. "By your conduct," says Mr. Taft, in effect, "you have destroyed your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of those who hold the Republican party as the government and are bound to protect those who, by their corrupt organization and campaign contributions, have brought the Republican party to power and are relied on to maintain it in power." In other words, the public lands and franchises belong to the saints, and we are the saints.

Many Republican Presidents have by indirection through the protective

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policy proclaimed themselves the friends of robbery under the forms of law: Mr. Taft becomes the first to depart from the process of licensed robbery, and to announce that the debts of this party are in future to be paid out of the people's domain. It is not worth while for anybody to beat about the bush or to deal in anything but plain English. The truth will not down. That the President is, personally, an honest, well-intentioned man need not be denied, or doubted. The world is full of me who can see no wrong where their own interest is at stake; who are blind to right when their passions are awakened; who will do for party what they would refuse to God. The candidate of straw, upon a platform of imposture, inducted to office, sees his house of cards about to tumble on him and his cabinet, because of the act of an upright but imprudent servant, and, in a panic of anger and fear, thinks to avert the threatened catastrophe by driving the upright servant out.

It will not suffice. All men now know, if they did not know before, that the decapitation of Glavis was meant to kill a dangerous witness; but, in the decapitation of Gifford Pinchot, and his associates, Price and Shaw, the administration has committed harikari upon itself. Henceforth the ground about the White House and around the throne of the czar of the Congress will be sown with dragon's teeth.

And, from now onward, let there be no politics in this country except the rescue of government from organized pillage, which, not content, with raising up favored classes and distributing mammoth fortunes through the tariff, reaches forth its corrupt and impious hand to steal from the people the public lands and franchises that yet remain open to bona fide settlers and honest but poor men.

We read of the days of Robert Walpole with mute amazement. We stand aghast before the rapacity of Henry Fox. It seems inconceivable that there could have been a government of rotten boroughs exchanging titles and estates for votes. Yet the system in England in the eighteenth century was infantile by comparison with the system in the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century and this much of the twentieth. The spoliation of Walpole, and his body of mercenaries was child's play by comparison with the scheme of spoliation contrived by Cannon, Aldrich & Company, of which the President of the United States now makes himself the legal advocate, the backer and defender. Nothing ever witnessed in the world before compares with it in immensity and audacity.

Poor old, dignified, fat-witted James Buchanan, who, standing by the extremists of democracy, let the country drift into war, seems the only parallel to the good-natured indifferentist now occupying the chief magistracy, who thinks with a smile to sleek over the treason, stratagems and spoils in which a thick-skulled, thoroughly machine-made administration is engulfing the country.

There are enough upright men yet in Congress to forbid. The President's pal in the Lower House will not be allowed to pack a committee of subservient, stand-pat Republicans and rascally Democrats, pre-arranged and pre-judged to whitewash the guilty and convict the innocent. Even Aldrich may find Jordan a hard road to travel in the Senate. We shall have an investigation that will investigate. He who dallies becomes a dastard; he that doubts is sure to be damned. The black flag raised by the President floats at the masthead of the administration; let the stars and stripes float at the masthead of Congress! "No quarter" be the word, until the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth comes blazing from the crucible to put a blister upon the forehead of corruption, in vindication of true men, and all for the glory of God and the honor of the Republic! Amen!

THE DESERTER.

Hardly a day passes that the daily press does not record stories of deserters from the United States army, who, unable to longer withstand the lashing of conscience, walk into the army and navy recruiting stations and surrender with a plea of mercy.

In this connection the question is, why should a man feel any compunction of conscience for having deserted the United States army?

True enough, men are bound by obligations, one kind or another, when enlisting in the army, but at the time they take these obligations they have little knowledge of what awaits them after enlistment, and if they are lured in by deception and fraud on the part of government officials, in what respect are they morally responsible for their obligations?

The fact is the army and navy is a training school for legalized murder and marauding. It furnishes an environment productive of false ideas of economy, fosters base ideals of morality and manhood and unfits a man for the struggles of life in the business world. Consequently it is not strange that men are mental and moral misfits after long terms of army service. This being true, they become victims of enforced idleness and finally of poverty, and to say that hunger pangs are mistaken for remorse of conscience in many instances is nearer the truth than the converse.

The Socialist views the army and navy with suspicion and longs for the day to come when they can be dispensed with, as surely come it must. They are maintained today only to bolster up a decaying system of commercial exploitation and robbery, and one day's expense of the army and navy would wipe out the much-talked-of postal deficit for a year.

The leading commercial nations are the foremost military powers, and those in which the struggle for foreign markets is fiercest are those in which the demand for military armaments is most clamorous. In fact the demand for military armament is exactly measured by the demand for foreign markets, and the value and quantity of the foreign trade of a nation is equivalent to the power and efficiency of its military equipment.

The army is always at the command of capital but is never known to render service to labor. Its ranks are recruited from that of labor and from those in meagre circumstances and the pay is niggardly and without any inducement whatever.

That which is glorious in life becomes repulsive in death. In life the forms of our friends hold our deepest affections, but in death they become repellent, putrefying bodies to be buried in the ground. Institutions, like men, live, sicken and die, and there is no doubt that militarism has its last inning. The gold tinsel trappings and accoutrements of war are merely the garnitures of an infernal sepulchre filled with the dead bones and animosities of barbaric ages.

All in all, the military service of modern times is unattractive, to say the least, and let us teach the American youth this lesson and persuade him not to be influenced by its false pageantry.—Industrial Democrat.

THE MESSAGE.

Our message is for the toilers. Tidings of deliverance from toil. Toil has been our lot through the ages. In sweat, sorrow and anguish we have wrought. As the coral insect uprears upon the bodies of its dead, islands and continents, so have we built kingdoms and empires. Babylon's gardens,

Egypt's tombs, Hellenic colonnades, our sires built. Their kingdom is no more, their glory a forgotten tale. "They say the Lion and the Lizard keep the courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep," but we remain.

The world was a wilderness. We have sown it with our bones; enriched it with our blood; watered it with our tears. The harvest is surely ours. Tomorrow we shall reap.

For thousands of years our masters have reveled by our torture. They have trodden us under foot. With crucifix and cannon they have slaughtered our heroes. Our quivering flesh has furnished forth their feasts. Our tears their gladness. Our toil their ease. Our degradation their glory. Our darkness their light. Their wine is ruby red with our blood. Their bread salt with our sweat.

Now their sun is setting and our day breaks. We stand upon the threshold of our destiny. We are the heirs of the ages and the hour of our inheritance is nigh.

Toilers arise. You that are weary and heavy hearted. We have for you glad tidings of great joy. The hour of our deliverance approaches. The freedom we have wrought for and fought for through the ages is now within our grasp at last.

At last the great task set us by nature solved, her great problem of providing for the race. Her mighty powers are harnessed to our will and service.

The stubborn mother earth is conquered and yields full-blossomed to our nourishment. The giant machine is our man-servant with mighty iron thaws and sinews to do our bidding. With little effort we can produce plenty for all.

Between us and our heritage there stands but the last and most worthless of our rulers, clinging parasitically upon our backs, incapable of aught sucking up profits, gorged with that to bursting, in the last stages of senile decrepitude. The Giant Labor has but to brush them aside and the earth is his and the fullness thereof.—Western Clarion.

WHY THERE IS A POSTAL DEFICIT.

In showing up the folly of competition and the advantage of organization, we constantly refer to the postoffice. This is right, too. To be sure the postoffice is far from perfect. Although it is publicly owned, it is not democratically managed; the highest paid employes do the least work. Still, with all its defects, it is vastly better than any privately owned system would be, both as to cheapness and quality of service.

In showing this we frequently say: "But it is not a success. Look at the great deficit the postoffice has every year. Any private business would make money; that deficit proves the system is bad."

A complete refutation of this argument lies in the fact that the deficit is caused by the railroad graft forced upon the postoffice by the railroad senators and congressmen every year. United States government is paying the railroads \$4,800,000 merely for the rental of the cars used to carry the mails. An additional \$46,000,000 is paid for the actual carrying of the mails. The amount paid for the rentals alone in two years would buy the cars outright.

When the postoffice appropriation bill came up in the Senate, La Follette of Wisconsin added to his unpopularity by pointing out the government's extravagance in the rental of cars:

"This bill, carrying as it does \$4,800,000 for car rental," declared La Follette, "makes an allowance to the railroad companies of the country for the mere use of the cars \$4,229 per car, on the average. While I was a member of the House, in 1887, Postmaster General Vilas had this to say, and I read only briefly from his report:

"It is within bounds to affirm that all these (mail cars then being rented by the government) might be today purchased, or their duplicates manufactured, for \$1,600,000. Yet simply for the use of these cars for the last year, including cleaning, etc., the department was under the annual rate of charge by the existing system of \$1,221,580. In illustration, \$59,073.75 is annually paid on one line for the use of four cars that might be built and fully equipped in the best modern style for less than \$17,500. Instead, then, of appropriating \$2,000,000 to rent the use of these cars for the coming years, why should not the appropriation be of a smaller sum to buy them, and of another—say \$250,000—for their keeping, the two together not aggregating the proposed rent? The department will thereafter gain at least \$1,500,000 per year."

These cars are railway postoffices. The government appropriates large sums to erect postoffice buildings, and it would be simply logically carrying out the plans of the government owning its own postoffice buildings."

Thus the deficit is due not to the fact that the public owns the postoffice, but it is due to the act that the public does NOT own the railroads.—Dallas Laborer.

POETICAL

THE GENIUS AND THE IDIOT.

"Bezique," in London Clarion.

The Genius and the Idiot, wrecked on a desert strand,
Were weeping hard to see around such quantities of sand;
"If it were only sugar," cried the Idiot, "'twould be grand!"

"In Socialistic countries," quoth the Genius one day,
"You'd be my equal, it appears, and draw the self-same pay;
But here I'm your superior!" The Idiot cried, "Eh?"

"You see, I've more intelligence than you—this is no quirk—
"I hate all beastly duties; they a man of talent irk;
So 'tis your end, you'll plainly see, to up and do the work!"

He found the Idiot a Spade, and called it "capital,"
And forthwith sunned him in a mead and sipped a cordial;
When on his ease there brake a voice a-calling, "'Ere, old pal!"

"Do I do ALL the digging, then?" observed the Idiot—
"While you sit down and sun yourself in some fair, fragrant spot?"
"I found you work," said Genius. "To grumble, friend, is rot!"

Up rose that silly Idiot, as though stung by a gnat,
And cried, "I'll only do my share, and you'll do yours, that's flat;
I map be sappy in the head, but not so soft as that!"

Quite vexed, the Genius remarked: "You're sweeping Law away,

The Sanctity of Home—and Things; Religion, too, you slay!
I'll find you no more work, my friend!" The Idiot cried "Hooray!"

And so the Genius sulked in spleen, and at Rebellion cried,
Whilst all day long the Idiot his mattock fiercely plied;
What Nature gave him in return he kept—and Genius died!

In Memoriam.

Oatman, Ariz., Feb. 3, 1910.

Whereas The sad news has reached the members of our local of the death of our esteemed brother, Maurice Joyce, who passed to the great beyond at Phoenix, Ariz., January 20, 1910, after a lingering illness of many months; and

Whereas, Through the death of Brother Joyce this union has lost a loyal member and one always ready to help his brothers in the time of need; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, this 3rd day of February, 1910, that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect to our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JAMES O. REILLY,
I. N. HART,
THOS. A. FRENCH,

Committee.

(Seal)

Portland, Ore., Feb. 1, 1910.
Local Portland S. P.

To Mrs. Ben Hanford, Comrade:

In session Tuesday evening, February 1st, as a token of regret in losing such a noble comrade, the local rose en masse to their feet to pay tribute and their last respect to the honored dead, and in condolence to the wife in her sad bereavement, we say, let the consolation of his great work in the undying cause in which he struggled be a balm to you. Knowing his terrible suffering was manfully endured for the love of justice to his class.

One of America's staunchest revolutionists has passed away, but he lives in the heart of every comrade that beats for the solidarity of the working class and international Socialism.

Entered upon the minutes in memory. Yours for the revolution that "Ben" so nobly fought for.

E. J. LEWIS,
HENRY HINK,
J. P. RAY,
TOM J. LEWIS,

Committee

Rawhide, Nev., Jan. 29, 1910.

To Brothers William Dailey and F. F. Dailey:

Whereas, God, in his Infinite Wisdom, has seen fit to call to her reward your beloved mother, and

Whereas, In her death you have sustained the severest loss possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, your brothers of Rawhide Miners' Union No. 244, extend to you our sincerest and most heartfelt sympathy in this, your hour of trial; but out of the depths of your grief the voice of reason speaks and bids you dry your tears. Your beloved mother has but laid aside the raiment of earth and donned the garb of immortality, crowned with the virtues of her motherhood.

NEIL MCGEE,
JAS. L. JARVELL,
BRUCE EVANS.

Trail, B. C., Jan. 31, 1910.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe in His Wisdom and Mercy has seen fit to call our comrade and brother, John McGill, to his long sleep; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 105 has lost a true and loyal member and that we, the members of Trail M. & S. Union No. 105, W. F. M., extend to the relatives and friends of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives a copy to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of this union; and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JAMES BURDETT,
HENRY ROSS,
FRED HARDY,

Committee.

(Seal)



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in Butte, for men.

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38 WEST GRANITE STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA

OLYMPIA'S EXQUISIT

The Olympia Brewing Company is now on the market with their new brew, rightly called "Exquisit." We want to call special attention to the readers of this journal to this particularly fine article. It was only after months of experimenting and with a great deal of care and labor and the very best materials obtainable in this country and Germany, and with the efforts of a renowned brewer, who has spent a great deal of his life in perfecting fine brews, that this particular article is made possible. We only ask of the reading members of this journal to give it a trial at any of the places where it is sold in the City of Butte, and we feel sure that their verdict will be a satisfactory one as far as the quality of the beer is concerned. There will be no difficulty in finding places where it is sold, as nearly every first-class house in Butte carries the brew.

OLYMPIA BREWING COMPANY,

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

No	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	Phil Corrigan	J. S. Sutherland	J	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks
ARIZONA						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Edw. J. Grant	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	E. B. Wilson	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S			Ed. Crough	145	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Willis	907	Globe
116	Hualapai	Thurs	W. P. Rees	W. R. Carter		Cerbat
147	Humboldt M & S	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	R. E. Corley	59	Humboldt
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
159	Metalf			Carman Acosta	A27	Clifton
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray
124	Snowball	Thur	Thos. W. Bosanks	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroad
103	Star	Wed	J. W. Grau	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris
156	Swansea	Thur	T. B. Williams	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Denn	A. K. Lillie	13	Harrington
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland
BRIT. COLUMBIA						
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Jesse Hackett	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Bennett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Okc	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson
71	Moyle	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyle
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	24	Phoenix
38	Roseland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	421	Roseland
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDowell	A. Shiland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Wm. Anda
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
CALIFORNIA						
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Buck Lile	83	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	307	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley					
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	37	Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	37	Hart
115	Jackson	Wed	T. H. George	Samuel White	212	Jackson
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville
174	Kennett	Sat	C. C. McHenry	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett
206	Masonic	Sat	A. J. Tynor	J. B. Sneed		Masonic
51	Mojava	Sat	A. C. Klopffroth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojava
83	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nicholls	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Oschick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kiefler	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. A. Case	S. R. Fredrikson	355	Skidoo
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Chino	101	Stent
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raub		Washington
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp
COLORADO						
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	D. T. Snideman	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	H	Garfield
197	La Plata	Mon	Frank Tepotch	Thos. G. Lloyd	1017	Hesperus
48	Nederland	Thur	J. L. Conkling	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ourray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ourray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wolf	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	R. A. Gregg	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
IDAHO						
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey		Atlanta
10	Burke	Fri	George Halpin	L. A. Reese	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mungussner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Walter P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray
17	Wallace	Sat	Joseph Werner	W. H. Irie	47	Wallace
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue
MICHIGAN						
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Sun	Chas. O. Knutti	Elias Simisalo	950	Laurium
195	Crystal Falls	Isth	Frank Jarvinen	Jalmare Pirthe		Crystal Falls
236	Grover M & M			T. H. Sullivan		Hubbell
200	Hancock Copper			Carl E. Hotala	217	Hancock
153	Ironwood			John Korpi	434	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	W. H. Chapman	Ed. Harper		Ishpeming
209	Palatka		Albert Lange	Fahle Burman	22	Iron River
76	Quincy	Sat	Wm. F. Guggins	Theo Hamm	48	Houghton
128	Negaunee	Sun	Otto Bioriminen	John Maki	1281	Negaunee
196	South Range	Sat	Chas. Bartalini	Nils Filpus	105	South Range
223	Winthrop M W	Sat	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine

No	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
MINNESOTA						
219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
MISSOURI						
231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
229	Deshoge	Wed	Joe Adams	P. A. Huffer	255	Deshoge
230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcoure	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
227	Flat River Eng.		Alex Brown	N. J. Womack	629	Flat River
MONTANA						
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Theo Brockman	134	Aldridge
23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	22	N. Hart
1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Fluett	5	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Duwe	229	Butte
24	Clinton		J. C. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	John Mutch	Frank Hallway	11	East Helena
157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkorn
82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	AA	Granite
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin	AD	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killeen	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
28	Ruby L & D W	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	A	Winston
129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
130	Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
NEVADA						
30	Austin	Sat	E. T. Wann	Jno. Gorseline		Austin
235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
290	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Gruce		Hilltop
259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Westcott		Chafey
239	Contact		R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	2	Edgemont
265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	A. Bennett	W. A. Wolf	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
230	Goldfield	Tues	David Shultz	J. J. Mangun	2420	Goldfield
221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Arthur Todd		Empire
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
264	Millers M & M	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Mossersmith		Millers
254	National	Sat	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		National
263	Pioche	Mon	E. K. Watson	M. L. Bruce		Pioche
218	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Fluke	356	Pioneer
179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	Geo. Dullimore	Frank O. Goegg		Olinghouse
244	Rahwide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rahwide
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round M'tn
164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	Roy Cook	71	Searchlight
92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritgen	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	G. G. Hovie	J. W. Ball	75	Blair
231	Stoptoe M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
227	Storopah Co. L U	Wed	Bert Holenmb	R. McHenry		Virginia City
151	Topopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Topopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
256	Vernon	Wed	Walter Mack	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
262	Yerrington	Fri	W. O. Leach	Pat. Mooney		Mason
ONTARIO						
146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	P. A. Cote	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Napoleon Schnobb	610	Gowganda
OREGON						
42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
SOUTH DAKOTA						
3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S		Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J.		



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25 Bars Best SOAP \$1.50	10 lb. HAM \$3.00	10 lbs. Best RICE \$1.20	Bbl. Best FLOUR \$6.75	100 lbs. SUGAR \$6.00
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25 Bars Best SOAP 75c	One Large HAM \$1.20	10 lbs. Best RICE 75c	Bbl. Best FLOUR \$2.75	100 lbs. Best SUGAR \$2.75
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SEND NO MONEY If you wish us to we will ship you any amount of goods to your city with the privilege of examining every package before paying one cent, and if not found in every way as represented and a better quality than you can buy elsewhere **return them and we will pay all charges.**

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What You Are Paying	What You Pay Us	What You Are Paying	What You Pay Us	What You Are Paying	What You Pay Us
100 lbs. Best Eastern Granulated Sugar	\$6.00	10 pkgs. Rolled Oats and Yeast Foam	.50	1 lb. strictly pure Cinnamon, Mustard or Ginger	.60
1 bbl. Best Gold Medal or our own Flour	6.75	10 lbs. Rio No. 1 Coffee, roasted comp.	2.50	10 cans finest Columbia River Salmon	1.70
50 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar	3.00	5 lbs. Chicago Coffee, best quality, roasted	2.00	1 large Choice Ham	3.00
1/2 bbl. Best Flour, Gold Medal or our own	3.00	5 lbs. Rio Coffee, roasted comp.	1.25	1 large piece Finest Bacon	3.25
10 lbs. Best Japan Rice	1.20	3 lbs. Finest G. P. or Japan Tea	2.55	10 spools Best Thread or 10 pkgs. Pins	.50
10 lbs. Best Santa Clara Prunes	1.20	3 lbs. Finest English Breakfast or Oolong Blk. Tea	2.55	6 pairs Men's Black Hose, good quality	.90
5 lbs. Soda Arm and Hammer Brand or our own	.50	3 lbs. Choice G. P. Japan or Black Tea	1.50	6 pairs Ladies' Black Hose, good quality	1.50
5 lbs. Corn Starch, Best Quality	.50	5 lbs. Baking Powder, Price's or our own brand	2.50	12 men's large White Hkfs, good quality	1.20
10 pkgs. English Currants and Breakfast Food	1.25	3 lbs. Baking Powder, Choice Chicago	.75	12 fancy Ladies' Hdkfs.	1.20
10 lbs. Barley, choice for soups	.60	1 gal. Finest Maple Flavor Syrup	1.50	1 pair Men's Chicago Dress Shoes	3.00
5 lbs. Tapioca or Sago, Best Grade	.50	1 large pail Mackerel	1.50	1 pair Ladies' Fancy Dress Shoes	2.50
10 lbs. California Peaches, Best Evaporated	1.50	1 large pail Whitefish or Herring	1.50	1 pair Men's Good Working Shoes	2.00
8 lbs. Apricots, Choice, Best Evap.	1.50	4 oz. Lemon or Vanilla Extract, strictly pure	.60	1 pair Men's All Wool Trousers	3.00
8 large cans Tomatoes or Sauerkraut none better	1.20	8 oz. Lemon or Vanilla Extract, strictly pure	1.20	1 pair Men's Overalls, or Working Shirt	.75
8 large cans Choice Corn or Peas	1.20	15 bars Castile and Tar Soap	1.50	1 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long by 30 in. wide	1.00
12 cans Baked Beans or Mustard Sardines	1.20	15 bars Ivory Soap, large size, and Coco Castile Soap	1.20	12 Towels, fine quality	1.20
2 lbs. Chocolate, Best Quality, sweet or bitter	1.00	25 bars best quality Laundry Soap	1.50	1 Heavy Cotton Mop Head or Large Scrubbing Brush	.25
2 lbs. Finest Shredded Coconut	.80	1 box Best Soda or Oyster Crackers	1.50	1 large shoe or fancy Clothes brush	.35
10 lbs. Chicago Coffee, best quality, roasted	4.00	1 box Ginger Snaps or Wafers	2.00	1 package Rising Sun Stove Polish or 1 box Shoe Polish	.10
		1 lb. pure ground Pepper	.10		.04

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