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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO
March 3rd
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Volume XI.
Number 349



WEALTH
BELONGS TO THE
PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Department

Occupation

DECLARED UNFAIR.

Globe, Arizona, February 19, 1910.

Miners' Magazine:

At the last regular meeting of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, one George Graham was declared unfair for refusing to pay up, and by motion the secretary was instructed to forward the name to the Miners' Magazine with the request that it be published.

(Seal)

WM. WILLS,

Financial Secretary No. 60, W. F. M.

FINED.

Eureka, Nevada, Feb. 10, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

At a regular meeting of Eureka Miners' Union No. 265, held on January 13, 1910, a fine of \$25.00 was placed against an Italian who goes by the name of Mike Blams for refusing to turn in his card to this union. Age 30, height 5 feet 6 inches, light complexion.

Yours fraternally,

(Seal)

J. H. JURY,

Secretary No. 265.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears two articles relative to the contemplated unity between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners. One is written by Kenneth Clayton of Globe, Arizona, and the other by Guy E. Miller, who is at present in Michigan. It is unnecessary that the editor shall comment at any length on these communications, as the matter contained in each article will speak for itself. The article written by Miller appears to the editor to be based on logic and experience, while the article written by Clayton is a rambling dissertation made up of words--words--and "then some."

IT SEEMS to be legal to place a boycott on meat, but criminal to boycott stoves.

A MAN who is unemployed, penniless and hungry should read some of the editorials in capitalist journals on "prosperity."

THE STREET CAR strike at Philadelphia has assumed serious proportions and a general strike is liable to be called which will involve 125,000 men.

"IN THIS CIVILIZATION of ours we have divided everything so well that the rich have everything but the work. The work all needs to be done and there will always be someone to do it. If a toiler dies of tuberculosis in a hospital, someone else gets his job."—Clarence Darrow.

RALPH M. EASLEY is now writing boiler plate articles for a number of the labor papers. When a high-priced official of the Civic Federation can use the columns of labor journals to drug the mentality of the working class, it is evident that either the editors of such labor journals are bribed or lack the intelligence to discern the treachery and hypocrisy of Belmont's literary henchman.

THE LEHIGH Valley Coal Company at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, has constructed a bath tub with shower attachments for the mules, but have shown no intention of constructing any bath tubs for the men.

There is money invested in the mules and the corporation recognizes the fact that even a bath for a mule is a good investment. But as the coal company has no money invested in the coal miners, it could not be expected that any expense would be contracted to improve the health of human beings who, under the present system, have no market value.

WHEN SENATOR DAVIS of Arkansas made his famous speech recently in the United States Senate in denunciation of the Standard Oil trust and in opposition to the trust running its pipe lines through the public lands of Arkansas, and when Davis branded Senator Owen of Oklahoma as a hireling of Standard Oil, he merely aroused the risibilities of the wise-looking statesmen in the highest law-making body of the nation.

The contempt with which the speech of Davis was received and the fact that the application of the Standard Oil trust was granted, leave no room for doubt but that the oil king of the world is the owner of those "servants of the people" who seem callous to shame and honor.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS has lauded Daniel Davenport, the attorney of the Hat Manufacturers, who has been able to secure a judgment of \$240,000 in the courts against the United Hatters. The exploiters are congratulating themselves and entertain the opinion that such a verdict from the judiciary will ultimately destroy the labor movement of this country. But these exploiters who are now joyous and jubilant, have forgotten that the Taff Vale case in England gave birth to the British Labor party, and that a time came in England when the laboring people, aroused to a sense of duty, used their political power in sending men to parliament who made it impossible for the man on the bench to loot the treasury of a labor organization. The decision against the United Hatters will clear the vision of the workers in America and in a few years hence no court beneath the stars and stripes will dare to use the judicial jimmy to burglarize the safe of the labor movement.

THE TELLURIDE JOURNAL has discovered that there is an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners in Telluride, and that this "emissary" has committed the unpardonable sin of peacefully importuning the men of the mines to become members of the labor movement. The Journal in its wrath is appealing to passion and prejudice and is endeavoring, in a covert manner, to bring about "timely action" to prevent the possibility of the Federation obtaining a strong foothold in the county where Bulkely Wells pulled off an explosion a few years ago, and then endeavored to fasten his act on the Western Federation of Miners.

"Timely action," as interpreted from past history in Telluride, means that mortgaged hirelings of a Mine Owners' Association shall come together and resolve themselves into a nocturnal committee to wreak vengeance upon any man who shall assume the right to become a missionary in the interests of the labor movement.

Let us assure the Journal that every legal right of an organizer of the Western Federation of Miners shall be upheld and maintained in Telluride, and furthermore, if the hired man of the Journal shall be among the law-breakers who shall attempt to put into execution "timely action," that the Federation shall exhaust every lawful means in placing the hired man of the Journal behind the walls of a prison.

SURELY THE ORGANIZED labor movement of America is confronted by sufficient immediate problems to cause the most obtuse and indifferent workers to stop and ponder seriously.

What with the courts mulcting the treasuries of unions and confiscating the meagre savings or hard-earned homes of members; with national officials being confronted by imprisonment and fines for daring to boycott a notoriously unfair concern; with the highest authorities at Washington plotting to destroy a free press that dares to attack the class of privilege; with the trusts and combines becoming more powerful, raising prices and attempting to beat down wages; with the open shop guerillas and their spying agencies and hired thugs attacking the workers on every hand; and last but not least, the legislative, administrative and judicial bodies placing their stamp of approval upon every act that is slowly sapping away the liberties of the people and impressing the brand of slavery upon their brows—with these conditions (not theories) facing the workers of America, is it not time that factionalism be thrown to the winds, personal differences be forgotten, and that the working people demonstrate their vaunted intelligence by solidifying their ranks and marching against the whole brood of plutocrats who are in control of the political and economic powers?

How much longer are you Republican and Democratic workingmen going to follow the juggernauts that trample your boasted liberties in the dust? How much longer will you be parties to the selling out process? Do you want to see your children actual slaves? Have you become thoroughly calloused to all the damnable outrages that are perpetrated against you and yours?

It is for the rank and file to speak, and speak quickly! The so-called leaders will not move until YOU make your demands known in no uncertain manner.—Cleveland Citizen.

DAILY PAPERS in different parts of the country have announced that "the Homestake miners have returned to work" on the company's terms. The statement is a brazen falsehood, as the miners of the Black Hills are as determined as ever that the lock-out shall not prevail. The Homestake, through its agents, has been guilty of hiring men under misrepresentation and a great number of men, when brought to the Hills, have refused to work when becoming acquainted with the real conditions. Since the lock-out on the 24th of November, every pretense has been resorted to in order to operate the mines, but so far the Homestake has failed to meet with success.

Nearly all the mining districts have been covered by agents of the company, and while several hundred men have been recruited, yet the former employes of the Homestake are confident of ultimate victory.

The men of the Black Hills who are standing loyal to the principles of unionism are depending on the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and the labor movement in general to render such assistance as will strangle the conspiracy of the mine owners of South Dakota in their plot to destroy organized labor.

COLUMNS UPON COLUMNS are devoted every day by every newspaper in the land to the increasing cost of living, and the remedies many writers propose are most amusing. Some newspapers, which reflect the intelligence of the community in which they are published, advocate abstinence from those foods which are highest in cost, while others demand tariff repeal, while still more preach back to the land. Many theorists attribute the advance to the tendency of farmers to restrict production. Every argument advanced by old party newspapers is economically unsound in that the remedies that they advocate would entail greater hardships upon the brain and muscle producing those things necessary to live and who need sustaining foods to fit them for the ever increasing grind imposed by capitalism. Until the tools of production are socially owned and production is for use and not for profit, the exactions of the trusts will continue and poverty will always have its foot upon the threshold of the worker's home. Socialism demands the social ownership of the means of production and distribution, and when the working class realizes that this program offers the real relief, and when they have become tired of the promises of old party politicians, they will vote to bring to an end the pressure of capitalism and poverty.—Toilers' Defense.

THE FOLLOWING letter from Creede Miners' Union shows the spirit of its membership:

Creede, Colorado, Feb. 21, 1910.

To Our Locked-out Brothers, Lead, South Dakota:

While Creede No. 20, W. F. M., only reported 53 members in good standing December 31, 1909, yet we are active and will render you all assistance in our power. We have paid assessments Nos. 1, 2, 3 and \$190 balance due from assessment 1908.

Brothers, your fight is ours.

Creede No. 20, W. F. M.

(Seal)

D. T. SNEDEMAN,

Secretary.

The above brief communication from Creede Miners' Union displays a loyalty to the principles of organized labor that is worthy of the highest tribute and shows a fraternity which weak words are inadequate to fittingly portray.

JACK LONDON, the Socialist writer and orator, recently said:

"Without a quiver a member of the capitalist group will run tens of thousands of pitiful child laborers through his life-destroying cotton factories, and weep maudlin and constitutional tears over one scab hit with a brick."

When London gave expression to the above statement, he was but basing his statement upon indisputable facts which he learned in the school of experience. The man or woman who has observed closely knows that capitalism has no real tears to shed for the misery and sufferings of the exploited. When capitalism gives utterance to a maudlin sentiment in behalf of a strike-breaker or scab who has been assaulted, it is but the lament of hypocrisy to poison public sentiment against courageous men and women struggling for justice. Capitalism is without a soul or heart and blind and deaf to the wrongs that affect the oppressed of the world.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of Illinois in convention assembled passed the following resolution in behalf of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills:

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 25, 1910.

We, the special committee appointed in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners, who are now locked out in the Black Hills, South Dakota, beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration:

Resolved, That we donate them one thousand dollars out of our treasury and that the District Executive Board be requested to give Mrs. Emma F. Langdon credentials entitling her to solicit aid from all local unions in District 12, and further recommend that each local union be requested to hold open their meetings for her to address them on this subject, and that they give her every consideration that the circumstances will warrant.

(Signed by the committee.)

J. H. WALKER,
DAVE WILSON,
JOHN WACHTER,
J. W. BELL,
J. W. JARRARD,
Committee.

THE FOLLOWING, in a press dispatch from New York, shows Mayor Gaynor's conception of "civilization":

New York, Feb. 19.—"Japan is civilized; her gunpowder is just as good and her cannon are just as powerful as ours, therefore she is fully civilized."

This is Mayor Gaynor's opinion of our Far Eastern neighbors, expressed at the dinner to Baron Uchida, the Japanese ambassador, here last night.

"There has been a notion in Europe that Japan and the other Eastern nations are not civilized," continued Mayor Gaynor. "Why, the people of Japan were civilized when our ancestors were running naked in the woods and literally burrowing in holes for habitation. When the Arabs and Moors came to Spain there was not a damask or hanging curtain in Europe, and there was not a woman in Europe dressed in more than one garment.

"Japan is a great country. This is also a great country, and the two, if they unite in peace and good will, may do much—very much—for each other and for humanity everywhere. Japan will let in a flood of light for this country and it is possible that the United States may let in a ray of light upon Japan in return."

The first sentence in the above dispatch reveals a conception of "civilization" that must be repudiated by every man and woman who lays claim to being a Christian. The man or woman who believes in the doctrines propagated by the Man who died upon a cross to redeem a world can give no sanction to a "civilization" that is supported by machines of murder.

Mayor Gaynor of New York has been hailed as a reformer, and while on the bench merited many eulogiums of praise for his fearlessness as an upright judge. But this reformer who left the "temple of justice" to become the chief magistrate of the greatest city on the American continent, shows a trait of brutality when he hails gunpowder and cannon as proofs of a "civilization" worthy of the approbation of humanity.

A civilization that kills for conquest is barbarous, and gunpowder and cannon show no further advance or progress than when the savage murdered his victim with the stone or club.

To be killed by a bullet fired from the polished barrel of a rifle is as brutal and is as much murder as when the red man of the forest scalped the pale-face with his tomahawk.

"Law and Order" at Telluride.

SINCE THE REIGN of James H. Peabody as governor of Colorado, the corporations in many parts of the state have appropriated to themselves the right to declare who should or should not live in a community. The man who refused to be a mute slave in certain mining districts has been waited on by those in authority and bluntly told to take his departure. And those who have hesitated have generally been the victims of brutal violence. In the southern coal fields the mandate of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been supreme, and when an edict has been issued by this powerful corporation that any man or number of men were "undesirable," the officers of the law were immediately notified to decrease the population of the community by carrying into execution the work of deportation. Men in official positions wearing the badge of authority ignored the constitutional liberties of citizenship and trampled law under foot to yield obedience to combinations clothed with economic power. The man who was recognized as being identified with organized labor, when becoming a resident of such communities as were under the absolute control of corporations, was immediately branded as an "agitator" and the sheriff's office or the marshal of the town received instructions to use his official position in commanding such person to leave for pastures new.

In Telluride, Colorado, many outrages have been perpetrated by officers of the law, whose official conduct has demonstrated that they were merely hirelings of the corporations, anxious and willing to serve such corporations, regardless of their oath of office pledging obedience to the law and constitution of the state.

During the past few weeks history has again been repeating itself in Telluride. Marion C. Leake, who has been engaged as an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, has incurred the enmity of the mine operators, and the guardians of "law and order" have been informed by their masters that Leake must not be permitted to remain in Telluride. The marshal of the city, a man named Royer, who has ever proved his fidelity to the mine owners, without charge or warrant imprisoned Leake and held him in custody for several hours as a preliminary in the work of forcing him to leave town. Leake, after being in jail, showed no symptoms of nervousness or fear and refused to take his departure, knowing that he had violated no law and that as a law-abiding citizen he had some rights which even the mine operators and their official chattels should be forced to respect.

The imprisonment of Leake brought about a physical conflict between the mayor and the marshal, and the following in the local paper at Telluride shows that the arrest and imprisonment of Leake has not at least met the unanimous approval of all the officials of Telluride, who are supposed to protect the rights of citizenship:

"Mayor Rogers is today nursing a black eye and a bruised nose, while Night Marshal Royer is standing by to answer charges preferred

against him for an alleged unprovoked assault upon the chief magistrate of the city. The mayor and marshal came together about 8:30 last night in front of the St. Louis saloon.

"The trouble was over the holding for an investigation of a man named Leake, said to be a labor agitator here in the interests of the unions. It seems that Leake was locked up by the marshal for a couple of hours in order that the police might ascertain the nature of his business in Telluride. It was at the time that Marshal Hall was at supper and the investigation was necessarily delayed until his arrival.

"Shortly after the release of Leake, as Marshals Hall and Royer were patrolling the city, they met Mayor Rogers and Alderman Bartels, who stopped them to question them about the incident. According to the several stories of the affair, the mayor made certain disparaging remarks about the police force in the matter of locking up people and holding them without cause or pretext, indicating particularly Marshal Royer in his remarks. Royer took offense at what the mayor was saying and hit him in the face, blacking the mayor's right eye and bruising the right side of his nose. The mayor demanded the marshal's star, which the latter refused to turn over to him.

"A special meeting of the city council was held this morning at 11 o'clock to consider the matter and it was decided to hold the case over until February 23rd, when Royer will be given a hearing before that body. In the meantime Marshal Royer is suspended from duty."

According to the above report in the Telluride Journal, Leake was held for investigation. Leake was no stranger in Telluride. He had been there for nearly two months and there could be no doubt in the mind of any official in the city of Telluride as to his character or business. He was known to be employed by the Western Federation of Miners and his duties consisted in using all lawful means to organize the men of the mines.

But in Telluride it has become a crime to ask a slave of a mine operator to join hands with his fellowman in a labor organization. A Mine Owners' Association has decreed that organized labor must not be permitted to take a strong foothold in Telluride and the officers of the law are utilized by the mine owners to see that no labor "agitator" shall be allowed to remain to do missionary work among the employes, whom corporations desire to own body and soul. The arrest and imprisonment of Leake is a matter that will receive the serious consideration of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, and such steps will be taken as will insure the safety of every member of this organization. If law and liberty are dead in Colorado, that fact should be made known to the masses of the people of the Centennial state, and a sentiment will be ultimately crystallized that will even halt the lawless acts of officials who are pledged to corporate interests.

Bringing on the Pressure.

THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS are looked upon as strong labor organizations, and even men outside of the labor movement have paid many tributes to the manner in which the labor organizations of the railways have been conducted. They have been looked upon as "safe and sane" labor organizations and the officials have been pointed out as the conservative men of the labor movement.

But regardless of the fact that the railway labor organizations have scarcely ever been denounced as radical, yet, according to the following in the Pan-American Press, steps are to be taken in a legislative way which may put brakes even on the conservatism of the railway organizations.

(By Pan-American Press.)

Washington, Feb. 14. — Representative Steernerson, of Minnesota, whose bill giving discretionary power to the government to put railroads in receivership to avert tie-ups has received the tacit approval of the president, is making many converts to his proposed law in view of the recent strike of the National Railways of Mexico and the threat of the American railroad men that they would refuse to handle Mexican freight on this side of the border when the strike was declared.

Steernerson is telling his colleagues that President Taft has promised to give his measure personal attention, and quotes the president as saying that "the bill has profoundly interested me."

It will be remembered that the Minnesota representative was most urgent in pressing the claims of his bill at the time when the St. Paul strike was pending and now he points with equal vehemence to the recent crisis in Mexico, and what effect it might have upon the country.

Without talking "government ownership," Representative Steernerson asserts that some form of government control should be adopted which would as effectively control the power of the trainmen's unions in the United States, as the Mexican government is now doing for those organizations south of the Rio Grande.

An immense amount of data, legal and commercial, has been gathered by Steernerson in relation to his bill, all of which is now being carefully considered by Representatives Esch and Townsend, of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, who are reported as being most favorably impressed with the proposed law and are convinced that some such check to the unions' power must be provided by the present Congress.

Attorney General Wickersham, formerly connected with national railways of Mexico, is another friend of Steernerson's bill, but is understood to favor something more in line with what Mexico has accomplished in railroad control, rather than mere temporary receiverships.

It was a drastic step of this kind that brought about the life or death struggle between the house of lords and the British unions. To strike at the life of the railroad brotherhoods in this country is really the essence of Representative Steernerson's bill.

From the above it can be seen that the representative in Congress is the representative of the corporations, and that whenever the interests of a corporation are threatened, the representative in Congress becomes awake to the interests of that class that have a hold on the purse strings of the world. The drafting of such a bill discloses the fact that the representative in Congress has recognized the fact that capitalism is international and that law-makers at Washington are expected to draft and enact into law measures that will even protect the railway corporation in a land that has been reddened with human blood by the lawlessness of a despot who rules Mexico by the power of armed might. If such a proposed measure is enacted into law, the railway organizations will become practically powerless, and to call a strike will be branded as a crime punishable by imprisonment.

It is possible that under such a law the federal army will be utilized to operate the railways in case of a conflict between the employes and a railway corporation. In contemplating the enactment of such

a proposed measure into law, it becomes ludicrous for the capitalist press and the hired orators of the exploiters to attempt to deny the class struggle and the irrepressible conflict that will never end until the

profit system is buried beneath the mighty dictum of an oppressed people who can no longer endure the insolent despotism of unfeeling plutocracy.

Royal Splendor at Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST, in describing a reception tendered at the White House to the army and navy, called it a "pageantry that rivals glory of Napoleon's court." The Post, continuing, said:

"The supremely brilliant event of a season studded with brilliant events—the army and navy reception—was held at the White House last night. Never has the social felicity of the Taft administration been more effectively illustrated.

"The glitter of golden epaulets, the splendor of full dress uniforms, invaded the East Room, and the calm democracy of this great chamber made way for the pomp and pageantry of what might have been Versailles in the full glory of the Napoleonic era. The opalescent chandeliers, the myriad candelabra, the riot of reflected color, made the scene one of almost blinding brilliance.

"As the guests threaded their way through the White House, passing from the East Room into the smaller chambers, a memorable scene greeted them. There was a vista running the entire length of the mansion flooded with gold and rich color. As far as the eye could reach—through the Green Room, the Blue Room and State Dining Room—gold braid glittered resplendently, moving and swaying in kaleidoscopic splendor. Through the colonial doors of the rooms, which narrowed the view as if one were looking through the large end of a telescope, the same dazzling ravine of gold blazed before the vision."

The above, from the columns of the Washington Post is a picture in words of the splendor and luxury enjoyed by those who can live upon the sweat, tears and degradation of the great mass of the people who are scanning their sky of life for a star of hope.

It is but a few months ago when Taft visited New York and made a speech to the homeless and disinherited victims of poverty and hunger and with his memory loaded with reminiscences of the destitution that prevails among millions of people, yet a reception is tendered at Washington that pales regal splendor into insignificance.

When the people of a nation are crying out against the high cost of living, when the government is confronting a serious deficit and when even Taft himself is urging a greater tax to be levied on weekly publications and magazines, to increase revenues, the "fat man" indulges in a carnival of splendor and extravagance that puts to shame the royal festivities of the Old World, when kings and queens mocked the sufferings of their subjects.

Magnificent splendor and abject poverty cannot exist together in our land without ushering in a day of retribution, and the orgies of insolent aristocracy will yet arouse the people to united action that will end forever the groans of the Lazarus and the exultant laughs of the Dives.

Report of the Conference Committee That Attended the U. M. W. of A. at Indianapolis.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: We, your committee elected by the seventeenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners to confer with other labor organizations whose membership are employed in the mining industry and industries correlative to mining, beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration.

Immediately after the adjournment of the seventeenth annual convention, your committee met for the purpose of outlining a plan of action to be followed in an effort to bring about a representative conference of all labor organizations employed in the industry of mining and those correlative to the same. After careful consideration of the question by your committee, it was decided that communications be sent to all labor organizations employed in the mining and correlative industries, requesting that they send representatives of their organizations to meet in joint conference with your committee at Indianapolis, Indiana, on or about the convening of the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America on January 18, 1910.

In conformity with the action taken by the committee, communications were sent to the various organizations which might be termed as being employed in the mining and correlative industries. The only organizations replying to the same were the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the United Mine Workers of America. The representatives of the former, while taking the position that amalgamation was not feasible, advocated a closer and more compact organization through affiliation, while the United Mine Workers of America extended a cordial invitation to your committee to meet them in Indianapolis, at the time assuring us that they would give us every assistance in our efforts to bring about a more compact organization of the men employed in the mining industry. Your committee was again convened at the call of the chairman on January 15, 1910, and after carefully reviewing the situation as it confronted them, they decided to go to Indianapolis for the purpose of meeting with the United Mine Workers' organization. We were cordially received and a committee of seven was appointed from the floor of their convention with instructions to confer with your committee and report back to the convention the findings of the joint committee, the same to be considered on the floor of their convention. The joint conference committee met on January 23rd, and after due consideration of the question confronting them, namely, a closer organization of the men employed in the mining industry, unanimously adopted the following report, to be submitted to the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners:

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24, 1910.

To the Representatives of the 21st Annual Convention, United Mine Workers of America.

We, the undersigned joint committee representing the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, submit the following report:

The mining industry of America is the second most important in supplying those things necessary for the needs of the nations of the earth.

It is recognized by all who understand the mining industry that coal is the most important factor in the development of the industrial

progress of the world. It is the most important commodity that is used for the comfort and happiness of the civilized nations. The copper, lead, iron and other ores are produced by the labor of the miner. While this is true, it is also recognized that gold and silver, the precious metals, are the product of the mines and is the medium of exchange in carrying on the commercial business of the world.

The mining industry has more elements of danger than any other industry known to man. The hazardous occupation of the men who work in the bowels of the earth to bring forth the commodity that is so essential and useful to the people of the globe, is known to every class of men who have given the subject any study.

In this age of concerted effort, on every hand and in every state and in every country on the American continent, corporations are being organized and being merged for the purpose of controlling absolutely the product of the miners. The need of a closer alliance between the coal mine workers and the metalliferous miners is apparent to every intelligent, progressive, thinking member of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners.

If we hope to protect ourselves from the selfishness of humanity as intensified under the name of corporation; if we desire to raise the standard of wages of the men of the mines in keeping with the extraordinary increase in the cost of living; if we intend to improve the working condition of the men who produce the product of the mines and maintain our standard of citizenship and our right to defend our interests at any and all times, we, the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, must form a closer alliance.

For these reasons, and others that might be given, we, the members of your committee appointed to confer with the representatives of the W. F. of M., present for your consideration and recommend for your approval the following proposition:

1st. We recommend that at some time in the future there shall be a complete solidification of the organized forces now enlisted under the names of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America.

2nd. That we declare in favor of continuing the present agreement of a mutual exchange of transfer cards.

3rd. We favor co-operation of the organizers of the two unions in organizing the non-union coal miners and metal miners in every section of the American continent.

4th. We recommend to the Western Federation of Miners that they make application for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, on condition that the present jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and United Mine Workers will be recognized by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Miners.

5th. We declare in favor of forming a mining department under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor to control the mining industry of the American continent along similar lines to those departments which are now organized under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

6th. In the event that this general outline is ratified by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, either in convention or by a referendum vote, all details to bring about a better working alliance to be referred to the International Executive Boards of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America.

7th. That whatever agreement this joint committee may reach is tentative and not binding on either organization, but subject to the action of each organization, either of whom has the right to accept or reject or modify this proposition, and nothing shall be binding on either organization unless ratified by both.

On behalf of the U. M. W. of A.
T. L. LEWIS,
M. S. McCULLOUGH,
JOHN R. LAWSON,
JOHN H. WALKER,
CHAS. P. GILDEA,
JACOB RITTER,
PATRICK GILDAY.

On behalf of the W. F. of M.
CHAS. H. MOYER,
C. E. MAHONEY,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN HOLLAND,
JOE CANNON,
M. J. CONNORS,
JAS. DEVLIN.

The above recommendations of the joint conference committee were unanimously adopted by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, and as a committee representing the Western Federation of Miners, we feel that it is our duty to submit the report of the work accomplished to the rank and file of the organization which we represent, and in order to bring this about, your committee has decided to file their report with the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners with the request that they submit the same to a referendum vote of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, in compliance with Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution.

Your committee has given this matter the careful thought which its great importance merits, and while they realize that there will be those among the membership who will question their motives and criticize their actions, yet, feeling that they were elected by the seventeenth annual convention for the purpose of outlining some plans whereby the men employed in the mining industry, at least, could be brought closer together on the industrial field, and after listening to the advice of the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, with whom they had asked a conference, they now believe that if the Western Federation of Miners is sincere in their expressed desire to enter into a closer relationship with the American labor movement, that the report of the joint committee submitted to you should be unanimously adopted.

An affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, which is the American labor movement of this country, under the terms proposed by the joint committee, continues the present jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. It would insure under this agreement the elimination of all jurisdictional controversies such as we are now involved in and the organizing of a mining department composed of the miners' organizations and those correlative to the same, would bring about the united action which your committee believes was desired by the delegates of the seventeenth annual convention.

The question for you to consider and pass upon is, first, whether or not you desire a solidification of the organized forces now enlisted

under the names of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. Your committee took it for granted that this was the desire of the Western Federation of Miners when they were elected to confer with the United Mine Workers of America, which is a part of the American Federation of Labor. There cannot, of course, be any question as to the continuation of the transfer card system between the two organizations, neither would there be any so foolish as to reject the co-operation of the organizers of the two organizations, as proposed by the joint committee; therefore, we, your committee, might say that the only question for your consideration is the affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and in considering the same each member should ask himself the question, Is it for our best interests to longer stand alone on the industrial field? Second, Are we consistent in continuing to stand aloof from the American labor movement and appealing to them for moral and financial assistance when we are forced to engage in conflicts with our employers? If the organized workers of America are good enough to assist us, and we expect their assistance in times of trouble, then why should we hesitate to grasp their hands and work in harmony with them at all times? Realizing, as we must, our helplessness standing alone and being granted the jurisdiction which we claim under our constitution, why should we hesitate to join hands with the United Mine Workers, which is composed of many times our numbers, simply because they are a part of the American Federation of Labor? With our jurisdiction granted, what have we to fear from what is today recognized as the American labor movement?

Your committee has asked the United Mine Workers in convention for their advice. They have, by a unanimous vote of fifteen hundred delegates, endorsed the report of a joint committee and say to you in no uncertain way: "If you are desirous of doing that which will ultimately bring about a consolidation of our forces, come into the movement of which we are a part. It is good enough for us, therefore should be good enough for you. Join with us in taking this initiatory step to bring together the miners and correlative workers and in time, acting unitedly along these lines, we will bring about the solidarity which is necessary."

Your committee has no apologies to offer for their actions after having signed the report jointly with the great United Mine Workers, having taken all of the conditions into consideration, they believe it is for the best interests of the men employed in the mining industry and they leave it to you to decide whether or not the delegates of the seventeenth annual convention were sincere when they expressed a desire for affiliation with their fellow workers in the labor movement.

CHAS. H. MOYER,
C. E. MAHONEY,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
DAN HOLLAND,
JOE CANNON,
M. J. CONNORS,
JAS. DEVLIN.

Committee.

The National Civic Federation.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS' JOURNAL contained the following editorial in its issue of February 17th, under the caption, "National Civic Federation":

"The institution known as the National Civic Federation is in these days a subject for much discussion among the foremost thinkers in the labor movement.

"That there is need for such an institution, if conducted as it should be, none familiar with industrial affairs can or will attempt to deny. But an organization of this kind, like all others, is judged by the results obtained. That it has not measured up to this standard is evidenced by the attitude of labor towards it at the present time.

"When it was first instituted we confess we had great hopes for its future, fully believing that it would be potential in bringing capital and labor more closely together and in a great measure ameliorating the condition of labor, while at the same time exercising a powerful influence in preventing strikes and lockouts by conciliatory effort.

"That it has not done this is apparent to the casual observer. That it has either been remiss, careless or inattentive to the purpose for which it was organized and failed to procure results is apparent to any man who can see beyond the end of his nose.

"What is or are the reason or reasons we are unable to divine. We are not disposed to think on the testimony furnished that it is antagonistic to labor, but we are convinced that it has not measured up to what we expected of it.

"An organization of this kind should be more than a picnic party for its members, at which they meet yearly and are wined and dined while they listen to soft platitudes and glittering generalities. It should, in the interval, get out and attempt to straighten out some of the kinks that so frequently tangle up industries and keep labor and capital at daggers' points.

"That it has not done this is a matter of common observation, and it is wondered why it is not done.

"There have been several strikes recently, such as the coal miners' strike in Alabama, the steel workers and others, in which there has been ample opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness, if such it is, and no surface indications have appeared to lead us to believe it was being done.

"It is these apparent, or real, neglects of splendid opportunities

to make known its usefulness that has aroused an opinion that is hostile to it, and begins to doubt its benefits.

"Whether it be the powerful interests of its members that have prevented conciliatory action, or it has been neglect of an important duty, the effect has been the same—the labor struggles have gone on. And labor has come to the conclusion that it has other ulterior motives, and not the welfare of the toiler.

"It is too soon to condemn. Future events will demonstrate whether it has been judged accurately or not. In the meantime, if it desires to save itself from the opposition of organized labor, it should begin to make good by showing the beneficial results of its labor in the prevention of strikes and the bringing together of those engaged in strikes and seeing that labor is more humanely treated than in the case of the Alabama coal miners and the present steel workers' strike."

The editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, while doubting the efficacy of the National Civic Federation, yet feels that "it is too soon to condemn" such an organization. The editor of the Journal is unable to point out a single instance in the history of the Civic Federation where that combination, made up of exploiters, "labor leaders," and the "public," has contributed a single effort that could be recognized as in the interest of the working class. It is not possible to bring the capitalist and the laborer together, for the simple reason that the interests of employer and employe are diametrically opposed to each other. The man of intelligence in the labor movement is making every effort to secure as much as possible of the value of the product which his labor produces, while the employer is using all his strength and power to retain as much of the value of the product which labor creates as he possibly can, without crippling the ability of the slave to continue in the production of profit. Under such circumstances, it is ludicrous to entertain for a moment the opinion that there is any possibility of bringing about any fraternity between the exploiter and exploited—the master and the slave.

The National Civic Federation is the product of the matchless brain of that peerless politician, the departed Marcus A. Hanna, who knew that it was possible to build an organization out of "captains of industry," "labor leaders" and the "public," whose propaganda would for years furnish opiates to keep the giant labor asleep.

The father and founder of the National Civic Federation recog-

nized the fact that if "labor leaders" could be lured into an organization whose policy was under the absolute control of capitalism, that the labor movement could be retarded and delayed in its growth and development, and that "labor leaders" who were susceptible to the flattery of industrial monarchs, would use their influence in holding in check the onward movement that has for its goal the economic freedom of the human race.

As the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal is now in doubt as to the merit of the National Civic Federation, and as President Lewis of the United Mine Workers has refused to become identified with the combination that pays John Mitchell a salary of \$6,000 per annum, it is safe to presume that the time is not far distant when the man at the editorial helm of the Journal will behold the duplicity of the National Civic Federation and pen an editorial of condemnation.

The Editor Censured.

THE FOLLOWING resolutions were adopted by Star Miners' Union No. 103, W. F. M., of Polaris, Arizona:

Polaris, Arizona, February 17, 1910.

"Whereas, Our brothers in Lead City are out on strike, and
"Whereas, This strike is a most important one to the Western Federation of Miners in general;

"Resolved, That we, Star Miners' Union No. 103, cannot understand the lack of interest that is apparent in the Miners' Magazine, especially in the issue dated February 10th; and

"Resolved, That we, Star Miners' Union No. 103, as part owners of the Miners' Magazine, request J. M. O'Neill to devote more space to informing the members of the Western Federation of Miners, through the Miners' Magazine, of the current events in Lead City, for we cannot understand how a week can elapse without a single event happening in Lead City worth recording, as would seem the case from the issue of the Magazine dated February 10th; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

"Star Miners' Union No. 103,
"F. E. GALLAGHER, Secretary."

Previous to the above resolutions being adopted, the editor of the Miners' Magazine received the following communication from Secretary F. E. Gallagher of Star Miners' Union:

"Polaris, Arizona, February 12, 1910.

"Editor Miners' Magazine:

"The members of this local are rather curious to know what answer Mrs. Hearst and W. R. Hearst gave the United Mine Workers in regard to the Lead City lock-out. They have requested me to write you for the answer, if it is already received, and if not, to ask you to let us know when you do receive it.

"Trusting you will be kind enough to do this, I am,

"Yours fraternally,

"F. E. GALLAGHER,

"Secretary."

The editor of the Miners' Magazine has waited patiently in the hope that the Hearst family would make some answer to the resolutions adopted at the convention of the United Mine Workers, held at Indianapolis during the month of January, but as yet the editor has

failed to learn that the resolutions adopted by the coal miners have caused the Hearst family to break the silence.

It seems that Hearst, the journalist and politician, and his mother, have ignored the resolutions adopted by the United Mine Workers and have determined to fight organized labor in the Black Hills to a finish.

The only answer that ever came from Hearst relative to the lock-out of the Homestake company was to the effect that he had no interest in the company, regardless of the fact that the Homestake mines have always been recognized as the Hearst estate.

Relative to the resolutions adopted by Star Miners' Union, censuring the editor for his negligence in making known the situation in the Black Hills, the editor desires to state that since the lock-out there have been but few developments to chronicle. The Star Miners' Union should know that the trouble in the Black Hills is not a *strike*, but a *lock-out*, and that when a corporation resorts to a lock-out there is but little to write about.

The editor has no desire to indulge in fiction nor to make drafts on his imagination in order that a story may be written concerning the situation in the mining district of South Dakota.

The vast majority of the former employes of the Homestake company, at the present writing, are standing firm, determined to use every lawful means to establish the right of a laboring man to remain a member of organized labor. From press reports, the Homestake company, through its agents, has been endeavoring to recruit non-union men in almost every mining district of America, and has been able to import several hundred men, but according to the Register and Lantern a number of the men shipped into the Black Hills have refused to accept employment on the grounds that they were hired under misrepresentation. The Register and Lantern make the claim that a great number of the men secured by the Homestake company are unskilled men, and are practically worthless so far as performing the work of miners is concerned.

The Homestake company is still endeavoring to recruit men, and the officials of the Federation are sparing no efforts in raising every barrier to prevent the Homestake company from carrying into execution its determination to destroy organized labor in the Black Hills.

The editor will endeavor to secure a weekly letter from the member of the executive board of the Black Hills who is in charge of the situation, and we trust that such a letter from a man on the battlefield will give the facts and save the editor from future criticism.

The New Union.

THE UNION of the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers is devoutly to be wished. It will be hailed with joy by every friend of the workers. It will be a historic event ever memorable in the annals of the labor movement.

It will be the product of an economic revolution already well nigh accomplished among the masters of the world, soon to be realized among the workers of the world. It will stir the conservative out of his laggard pace, it points the way along which the workers are to march to their goal.

It is not such a union as we had builded in our dreams. It is too great, strong, virile for that; it satisfies reason and imagination better. It is a union born out of the shock of conflict, from hardships naturally shared, a union to meet foes stronger and more menacing than ever before confronted the working class.

In the face of the giant combinations of capital which the Western Federation of Miners must soon face—the United Steel Corporation, the copper and smelter trusts—it is nothing less than a crime to stand aloof from our brothers in the ranks of organized labor, to whom we must turn for aid as soon as the storm breaks upon us.

Reason invites it, necessity compels it. It is not from choice that we have stood alone in the past; we have always realized the necessity of a union with the men of other industries, but we found none to our liking, so we tried making them—the Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union and the Industrial Workers of the World were the products of our incessant agitation. Those dead or wayward children brought nothing but trouble, but they are living evidences that labor organizations which can at once appeal to the workers and withstand the shock of conflict are born among those whose interests are to be served and do not come as the result of agitation in other ranks.

There have been giant strides toward industrial unionism within the ranks of the A. F. of L. in the past five years. The facts of our industrial evolution are refuting the theorists and showing clearly in the building and metal trades councils, the railway department, etc.,

that the line of evolution is from the craft to the industrial organization, retaining as far as may be the anatomy of the one, developing the solidarity of the other.

It is not the beautiful planning of theorists. It is simply the result attained by men who, without any extensive knowledge of the past and without any theories as to what the future should be, seized upon the materials at hand and constructed an organization that protects their interests fairly well and will be developed just as soon as they have the necessary experience.

What part are we to play in the future? Shall we be critics of the drama or soldiers in the field? The answer should be clear. Our place is with our brothers. They are anxious to learn if we can prove our fitness as teachers. They have as great interests in the battle as we.

Our criticisms of men and organizations have frequently been bitter, and seldom of a kind that would help them to overcome the faults which we complained of. They have felt them deeply, but in the hour of trial they never deserted us.

Our ship would have gone down in the Colorado strike and the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, had it not been for the agitation carried on by the Socialists and the responses from the trade union treasuries.

We style ourselves the vanguard of the labor movement; perhaps we deserve the place; but the rear guard that saves the army cannot be termed with any truth an adjunct of capitalism or dominated by it.

I believe the entry of the Federation into the American Federation of Labor would settle many jurisdiction problems, our own among others. We would come in having complete jurisdiction of the metal mining industry, as the coal miners have of theirs. It would give a great impetus to industrial organization; such unions as the Brewery Workers would then rest secure.

I can find no valid reason against it. We are as free to decide our own affairs in our own way after joining as we are now. We surrender no principle. Much will be conceded then that can only be held by the might of numbers now. We shall gain unmeasurably in

strength, the assistance we are compelled to beg for now will come as a matter of right then.

It is not merely an addition of so many thousand to the central body of the American labor movement, nor the reinforcement of the W. F. of M. by the U. M. W. of A. It's the contact of bodies out of

which new forces, powers and hopes are born, like fire and water in the boiler of an engine.

It is not easy to discuss it calmly, it is so pregnant with results. The worker's child converting a dream world into reality! It bears in its lusty arms the hope of the world. Guy E. Miller.

That Joint Committee.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT is either one huge joke in the eyes of those in control, or the microbe of "innocuous desuetude" has penetrated the thinking tanks of the same "those" to the extent of destroying the simple mental process of unravelling a kindergarten proposition. The possibility of one or the other being true must be accepted as a fact by any one with a reasonable amount of knowledge of the conditions in which the worker is environed, and the conditions confronting the workers' organization. Should such a one con the report submitted to the convention of the U. M. W. of A. at Indianapolis recently by the joint (W. F. of M. and U. M. W. of A.) committee, pertaining to the amalgamation of those two organizations, he will become conscious of the fact that if that document is accepted as the product of the "best fitted" in the labor movement, the organizations will remain at the eleemosynary station for all time. In that document six "reasons" are given why the two organizations should form an alliance, none of which are especially applicable to the question. The two first alleged reasons is a summary of the important rank of the mining industry in its relation to society, the correctness of which is indisputable, but that is a subject rather for the mining scheme promoter than a reason why two labor organizations should amalgamate. It is immaterial to the worker or the worker's organization whether the industry in which he is, or his organization is recruited, is first or last in importance. What to him is material, is that he receive for his toil in the industry a compensation that will admit of a living commensurate with the needs of a human being, a man. To guide the worker in the proper direction to that end, and mold his organization into a modern industrial fighting machine should be one of the reasons for the amalgamation of the coal and metalliferous miners.

The third "reason" is the statement of a condition created by the masters of the industries, a condition persistently chronic as the demands for dividends are certain. A recitation of the dangers encountered by the miner in his work does very little to enlighten him as to how to alter those conditions and make the mines to toil in. What he must be instructed in is the relation between private ownership of property, dividends and his labor power, and the place for him to receive such instruction is in his organization.

The fourth and sixth "reason" is a plaint of the middle-class parasite and aristocratic workman, the former is bitter against the trusts and industrial combinations because he is being knocked out of the game of skinning; the latter, through faithful allegiance to his

master, has been able to accumulate sufficient capital, i. e., dollars, to enter the game but is fearful the trusts will bar him out. The trusts and combines interfere with the little skinner, with the worker not at all. He has nothing but his labor power to sell and it matters not to him whether it be individuals or combinations of individuals that buy it. If as a worker he be interested at all in the disposition of the country's resources, that interest lays to the side of the trusts and combines, in order to quicken the concentration into fewer hands, because the worker might some day realize his power to take the resources under his own charge. With but a few holding possession, the transfer will be made all the easier. The fact that the middle class parasite and the aristocratic workman are against the trusts and industrial combinations is not a reason why the coal and metalliferous miners should unite. There is nothing in common between the parasite-aristocratic workman and the miner. The former belong to units of society that never in the history of human progress played any vital part. When it was necessary to advance a stage higher in the plane of life, these holdbacks ever had to be rendered insensible, like drowning men, and saved in spite of themselves. To teach the worker—the great and only great proletariat the Genii, that from naked nature, with bare hand, raised mankind to its present station—his true mission on the industrial field; to teach him 'tis he—not the senile, old, the imbecile and lunatic, the infant that holds the wealth of the country by divine right—that furnishes the brain and brawn that moves the world, is a reason for the amalgamation of the coal and metalliferous miners. It was hoped that a plan would be outlined by the joint committee, fusing the two organizations at once, and irrespective of any outside influence whatsoever—and there is none that could be used against the combined organizations of the mining industry with vital effect from whatever direction it might be exerted.

It was hoped that a program would be presented by the committee that would tend to set aside the simple dues receiving, charity giving and fraternal bosh entertaining locals, and establish in its place a weapon for use in the class struggle that would insure a modicum of advantage to the worker. The committee has failed. Is the premise at the beginning of this article correct?

This article could not deal with the committee's recommendations and be serious. Should the intelligence of the membership of the W. F. of M. be so insulted as to be called to vote on them, it is hoped that it will give proper expression to its judgment.

KENNETH CLAYTON.

Globe, February 21, 1910.

Amusing the People.

INDICTING TRUST MAGNATES is rapidly becoming one of the great national indoor sports in America. It is as harmless as ping-pong, as exciting as croquet and as expensive as polo, while it is almost as interesting to the spectators as baseball. With all these recommendations it should have a great run this summer.

It is conducted on the old, old principle upon which the Romans depended for so many years—that of keeping the mob amused while it was being robbed. The Roman rulers used "bread and circuses" for that purpose. The American capitalist has learned how to dispense with the bread while still providing the circus.

The first important exhibition along this line was furnished by the \$29,000,000 fine. That drew immense crowds, kept the spectators roused to the highest pitch of interest and absolutely prevented them from noticing the pickpockets that were "swiping their leathers."

The "immunity bath" afforded a pleasing variety that prevented any sign of ennui. It introduced a new element of excitement by showing how many different ways there are for the magnates to get away.

At the present moment a half dozen states and the national government are staging teams playing the game to large and appreciative

audiences. The drawing powers of the act do not seem to be impaired in the least by the regular escape of the supposed victim.

The entire audience seems to be in much the same state of blissful ignorance as that shown by the visitor from the rural regions who was seen in the same seat in the theater night after night. The play was one of those affairs where the innocent husband arrives home shortly after the lover has departed. Noting his regular attendance, the manager of the theater inquired concerning the features that held his attention. "Some night that husband will get home before that other fellow gets away and I want to be here to see the fight," was his reply.

The American public is hoping against hope that some day a trust magnate will not get away, and they want to be on hand to see the fight. They do not realize how the piece is staged any more than the innocent theater-goer.

So the grand juries go on indicting and the courts keep up their farce of prosecuting, and the trusts keep on flourishing and growing.

Like many another game, however, this one is most dangerous to the "innocent bystander." One of the anti-trust guns was pointed at a labor union the other day and when it went off was found to be loaded with real ammunition. Yet it was the same old gun with which the trusts have been shot every day for a decade without the least injury.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Disclosures In New York.

IN THE STATE of New York political corruption is being exposed and some men are trembling with fear that justice may demand their imprisonment. The following in a press dispatch shows that politics are rotten from cellar to garret, and that no department of official life is immune from the malaria of the system that debauches the supposed "servants of the people."

New York, Feb. 21.—William J. Connors, chairman of the Demo-

cratic state committee, fighting for his political life against those who are trying to oust him as chairman, announced tonight that he was ready to testify at Albany at the proposed investigation of the charges that places on the Supreme Court bench of the state have been "auctioned off" in greater New York.

Connors heard privately tonight that such an investigation would be demanded. Almost simultaneously came an announcement from Albany that resolutions to that effect had been introduced.



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"Good," said Connors as he read the telegram. "If they want me on the stand I'll be there. I'll tell 'em what I believe, and—" after a pause, "perhaps what I know."

"What price is a judge?" Connors was asked.

"Some of them came pretty high," he said. "That will all come out if they appoint a legislative committee and put the judges and their friends on the stand—I'll tell them who to call."

Connors was cheerful tonight.

"Last night," he said, "I hoped I was going to win; tonight I believe I am going to win."

The prospects of scandals in his own party, the recent visit of President Taft to confer on the situation with the Republican party, brought on by the Conger-Allds bribery charges, and the hot fight that waits the state chairman at Albany next Thursday, seemed rather to whet his appetite.

"I'm not in politics for my livelihood like some of these fellows," he said. "The world does not owe me a living. To tell you the truth, I kind of like fighting."

The corruption, bribery and graft that are being uncovered at the state capitol of New York is not the work of men actuated by honest impulses. There has been a quarrel among the politicians who are but the chattels of trusts and corporations, and this quarrel has resulted in a display of filthy political linen that even reaches the Supreme Court of the state.

According to Connors, the chairman of the Democratic state committee, seats in the highest judicial tribunal of the state were "auctioned," thus disclosing the fact that courts are but the adjuncts of capitalism, owned and controlled by those "pillars of society" who are giants in the world of finance and commerce.

When a labor journal complains against a decision rendered by a court that practically murders the vitality of a labor organization, or when a judge whose seat has been purchased on the bench, hands down a dictum that loots the treasury of organized labor and transfers the loot to the coffers of a corporation, the sheets that are subsidized and which are the mouthpieces of exploiters, raise the cry that our courts are being slandered by irresponsible publications, and that such publications should be suppressed.

But in New York at the present time it is not the labor journal or the labor organization that has brought the judiciary into disrepute, but a mighty personage in the Democratic party has pointed his finger at the temple of justice and has openly declared that places on the Supreme bench are "auctioned off."

Such disclosures as are now being made in New York will soon have the effect of making the ermine of the judiciary as dishonorable as the striped garb of a felon.



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.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of H. Fred Brusquet, who has worked at Ouray, Colorado; Ely, Nevada, and Morenci, Arizona. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to A. K. Brusquet, 820 Jefferson Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CONDITIONS IN GLOBE, ARIZONA.

Globe, Ariz., February 10, 1910.

Miners' Magazine:

During the last few months a great number of miners have been coming to Globe in search of a job. Now, Globe being located 124 miles from the main line, it seems that the party getting the greatest benefit from the search is the railroad company, as the majority of the men that come here, rustle a week or two and then leave in disgust. It is not the purpose of this letter to keep men from here if they desire to come, but to let them know that for the last three or four months there has been fully five hundred men rustling in this district every day.

WILLIAM WILLS,

Financial Secretary No. 60, W. F. M.

REPORT OF F. G. CLOUGH.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Have been prowling around among the "Hot Water Plugs" in the Virginia City district for a few days, so will let you know that this old time district is picking up all the time, more men working each time I get to the place, and at present there are not so very many idle men in the camp. One or two of the mines are producing enough ore to keep going, and the others are kept going by assessments on the stock (Irish dividends). The men in this district are working underground where the water is 168 degrees hot, and as the method of working was explained to me, one man works while his partner keeps a shower of cold water from a hose playing on his bare back. The wage is \$4.00 flat for all men underground, but considering the bath which one gets every shift, which is surely a valuable thing on the desert where water is scarce, the men are fairly well paid, as living expenses are some lower than in the other Nevada camps. It seems, though, that if any men are entitled to the six-hour day, it is the men who are working so close to hell that the water is 168 degrees hot.

I will venture to say that if it was known that His Satanic Majesty had a six-hour work day, a great many of the miners of this district would quit their jobs and "rustle" where the work-day was shorter.

Gold Hill, a mile from Virginia City, has the honor of being the first camp in the West where the Miners' union was organized, in 1866, and the members of the local there are as proud of it as a rooster is of his first crow. The district is thoroughly organized, and woe be to the man who hits camp with a bad record on the industrial field.

Lucky Boy is located a few miles up from the old camp of Hawthorne, and is a busy, bustling yearling, with quite a record for production of silver and lead.

There are about one hundred men employed in the district at the present

time, mining and prospecting. So far the camp has two producing mines. The outlook is good for quite a large place here in the future. The local union here has been making itself heard all over the West in the last few months, through trying to remodel the W. F. M. constitution. As I have not attended their meeting yet, I can't give an opinion of it. I feel grateful toward them as they have called a special meeting for my benefit, a thing the oldest miners' union in the country refused to do.

F. G. CLOUGH,

Member Executive Board, W. F. M.

Lucky Boy, Nev., Feb. 22, 1910.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Wanted, to know the whereabouts of one D. W. McCann, who, when last heard from, was painting in Fairview, Nevada. He is about six feet tall, light complexion, blue eyes. He is a painter by trade. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer a great favor by writing his brother, H. C. McCANN, Marcus, Washington.

Marcus, Washington.

THE SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Lead, S. Dak., Feb. 25, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

For the benefit of the members of the Western Federation of Miners, who are not familiar with the situation in Lead, the following is a brief statement of the conditions existing in the Black Hills at the present time.

The members of the Lead and Central Miners' unions have now been locked out by the Homestake Mining Company for a period of three months; and the Terry, Deadwood and Galena unions have also been forced into idleness owing to the sympathetic lockout on the part of the other mining companies in the Black Hills.

About the middle of January the Homestake company resumed operations with a small force of non-union men, the majority of them being old pensioners and others who could not secure a job when conditions were normal. Some time previous to the starting of the mine, agents were sent to different parts of the country to secure men, and for several weeks, small consignments of scabs have arrived daily, but the Homestake Mining Company can never operate successfully with the class of men that has been imported. The majority of the scabs have been secured in Joplin, Mo.; Galena, Kans., and Madi-

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son and Platteville, Wis.; with a few degenerates from Cripple Creek whose presence was no longer required in that district.

A large number of the imported men have quit their jobs, after working a short time; while others, after learning the true state of affairs, refused to surrender their manhood by signing away their rights as American citizens; and it is estimated that over one-half of the men who were imported have returned to their homes.

The agents of the company are making frantic efforts to flood the Hills with men and are misrepresenting the facts, telling the men that there is no trouble and in some instances stating that the Homestake was employing none but union men.

The union men are standing firm and but few desertions are reported from their ranks. The members of organized labor in the hills have been conducting themselves as law-abiding citizens, but the same cannot be said of the element that is assisting the Homestake company in its efforts to destroy organized labor.

The fight of the mine owners in this district is not alone against the Western Federation of Miners, but every other labor organization is placed on the black list as well, and before securing employment a pledge must be signed stating that the applicant is not a member of a labor union and will not become such while in their employ.

We feel confident that organized labor will win out in this fight, not only in Lead and Central, but in the other mining camps as well and the mining magnates are now well aware of the fact that their properties cannot be operated successfully with the scum of the cities and the cripples of other mining camps.

With best wishes, I am, yours fraternally,

JAMES KIRWAN.

FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Mineral, Kansas, Feb. 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,

Dear Sir and Brother:—Enclosed you will find check for \$25.00, a donation to Lead City lockout miners from local union No. 569; United Mine Workers of America. Please send receipt for same. I remain yours truly,

HARRY McCANN, Secretary.

Frontenac, Kans., Feb. 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,

Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find a money order for the sum of \$10.00 from Local Union No. 44, Frontenac, Kans., in support of the lockout miners and their families in the Black Hills. Mr. Christianson has been here and has explained the situation. We have likewise levied an assessment on all the members of the local union of 10 cents per member, which assessment you will receive in about two weeks. Please send receipt for same; and with best regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ALCIDE BENELLI,
Secretary Local Union No. 444, U. M. W. of A.

Mulberry, Kans., Feb. 24, 1910.

Sir: Find Enclosed \$10.00 for the Lead, South Dakota strikers and oblige.

W. D. MARION,
Financial Secretary Local Union No. 1990, U. M. W. A.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills,

Secretary Western Federation of Miners,

Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed find check for \$1,000.00, donation made by District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, to assist the members of your organization on strike in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

We sincerely hope you will be successful in your struggle in the Black Hills, and we will lend every assistance we can to attain this end.

With kind personal regards to yourself and your associates, I am,

Yours very truly,
FRANK J. HAYES.



WAGE VS. CHATTEL SLAVERY.

You don't like to be called a slave, you say? Well, then, quit being one. For it is the thing itself, and not the name that hurts. Because the masters no longer use the word it does not follow that slavery is gone. Indeed, the concealing of the fact is one of the essentials of its persistence.

Through all the ages, the distinguished characteristic of slavery has been that the master lived in idleness from the fruits of the laborer's toil. Everywhere, and at all times, whether the master was known as chieftain, king, noble, landlord, or employer, and whether the worker was known as prisoner, villain, serf, slave, or employe, the economic relation between the two has been the same.

Always the worker has received just what the horse or ox received—enough to maintain him as a producer, and all above that has gone to his owner. Today the worker, owing to the skill of bygone generations of slaves, uses such wonderfully perfect instruments that the surplus which he is able to produce over and above his own subsistence is so tremendous that the present race of masters can riot in luxury undreamed of in any previous age.

Under these conditions it would be strange did not the master let drop a few crumbs more to the present race of workers than has been enjoyed by those of the past.

When we read the horrible stories that Jack London tells us of the "People of the Abyss," of human beings fighting for even the offal of the streets, of women and children living under conditions such as no farmer would impose upon hogs, we can agree with Huxley that the condition of the resident of East London is infinitely worse than that of any African savage.

If it be answered that America is different from London, we reply that the difference is but one of age, and that London reads to us our future. Indeed, the future rushes on so close that one has but to glance between the covers of the reports of the tenement house commissioners of Chicago and New York to learn that already we have within our borders much that is comparable to the social cesspool that has made London famous.

Surely chattel slavery never offered anything to compare with the condition of the mass of homeless outcasts which every crisis sends wandering through the streets and byways of America, or of the hundreds of thousands who every winter huddle in the police stations and cheap lodging houses of

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 H. James, Prop.

our great cities. Unlike the slave systems of other days, capitalism can utilize but a few of the workers.

The laborer's power of production is so great that a small minority serves to supply all the riotous luxuries of the ruling class. So it is that when these few have been selected from the great army of labor the rest are left to rot and starve in beggared idleness.

It will be told us that slavery denied the rights of education and of social privilege to the slave, while capitalism does not. But when we look a little closer we see that capitalism only educates the slave sufficiently to make of him a more effective producer, and shuts him out from all the wider outlook upon the fields of knowledge which the achievements of modern science should have opened to all.

Another point in which it will be claimed that the modern laborer is infinitely superior to the enslaved producers of other ages is that he can not be sold apart from his family.

He has been free from the haunting horror that hung forever above the head of the poor black man whose lot might have fallen in the pleasant lines of some Kentucky or Virginia plantation owner that he might be "sold south" away from his wife and children. But before we rejoice too loudly in regard to this, let us call to mind the thousands and tens and hundreds of thousands of men who, in America, have been "sold west" to work in the mining camps, in building railroads, or in the broad wheat fields of the great plains.

Along with these we must count, too, the great army that has been cast out to starve because they had displeased their masters, and had found their names placed upon that death roll of slaves, the black list.

Following the great building strike in Chicago a few years ago, the directors proudly boasted that they had made it impossible for 30,000 of these men to ever get work in the city of Chicago again. That winter the Bureau of Charities called on the Legislature to enact more strenuous laws to punish men who had deserted their families, since they found this "crime" increasing at a wholesale rate.

It is one of the greatest advantages which wage slavery offers over chattel slavery to the master class, that the labor power is so much more "mobile." Under chattel slavery, if the owner of a Louisiana sugar plantation needed a thousand more negro slaves in his work, he was obliged to send a trader north to Virginia and search from plantation to plantation until he slowly gathered up his cargo of human beings.

A capital of from one to three thousand dollars must be invested in each one; they must be housed, fed, cared for and transported to where they were to be used in Louisiana.

But if the Pacific railroad, an irrigation company, a mine or a new manufacturing project requires five thousand men in Texas, California, Washington, Maine or Florida, it needs only put a three line advertisement in a half dozen great dailies to fill every box car with workers transporting themselves, at their own expense, to the place where their master needs them.

When he has done with them he needs conduct no expensive auction sale, nor look about for possible purchasers. The workers themselves must carry their flesh and blood and skill to the next great labor market and there act as their own auctioneer until another master bids.

The chattel slave was cared for in sickness and in old age. The wage slave is flung upon the scrap heap to die at forty-five. While sickness imposes the added burden of seeking a new master, when the physical suffering has passed away, old age and weakness are but steps on the road to the poor house, where the wage slave can crawl away to die when the master finds that he can make less profit of his labor than out of some stronger, healthier producer.

There is one great and overpowering difference, however, and it is because of this difference that this article is written; that Socialism is here, that appeals are made to the wage worker of today, and that in the last analysis social progress rests upon the shoulders of the wage slave class. Because of the perfection of modern instruments it is necessary that the wage worker be given an opportunity to use his mind and attain an intelligence greater than that of the chattel slave, and because his master needed him in his effort to procure the control of the state, the wage slave has been given the ballot.

With the ballot he was given the opportunity which never existed for the chattel slave, the opportunity to say when his slavery should end. Would not our pity for Uncle Tom have disappeared had we known that each year he walked proudly up to his master (whether that master was a Lagree or a St. Clair) to solemnly declare that he liked his slavery and wanted some more of it and indorsed the institutions that supported it? This is what the wage slave does every time he goes to the ballot box and votes his master's ticket.

Wage slavery depends for its perpetuation, not upon the constant watchfulness of armed guards, not upon high barricades and keen scented blood hounds, but upon Social institutions. The capitalist exploits, degrades and owns the wage worker because he owns the thing which that wage worker must use if he would live.

But that ownership is an illegal, man-made social relation effected and enforced by a government which, in this country, at least, rests upon popular suffrage. If the wage worker wishes to be free, he has only to express that wish at the ballot box by voting a Socialist ticket.

This could not be done in earlier social stages for another reason, which was suggested in the beginning. While the tools with which mankind worked were crude and imperfect, the slavery of the great mass was necessary if any were to have leisure for that investigation, culture and training through which alone social progress is possible.

Today the surplus product is so great that when heaped upon the hands of the idle class, so far from inciting them to socially useful and intellectual pursuits, it but affords them encouragement for riotous, degrading debauchery. So great is the surplus product for each worker that did he but retain it himself and convert it into leisure it would give everyone the opportunity of developing into the best of which a man is capable.

Slavery today is economically unnecessary, socially a crime, and politically an anachronism, since an enslaved political ruler is a contradiction which can not continue once the slave is awakened to the dual fact of his industrial slavery and his political power.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

WORKING GIRLS MAKE THE BEST WIVES.

(By Mary R. MacArthur.)

It is the working women who make the best wives—and the best mothers, too.

"Woman is in the industrial struggle and she is in it to stay until she wins what she is fighting for—her right to food, shelter and a home. We can not be defeated. We are at one with the great purpose of life.

"It is the working woman every time who, first of all, starts out with a wise marriage. She marries for love and for friendship and for respect—not

just for the sake of a man—any man who will bestow the light of his countenance upon her.

"The working woman is delivered from the two great errors that women have been making since the institution of marriage was founded. One of these is marrying for a home. The other is marrying for an emotion. It would be hard to say which one of these mistakes has caused the more unhappiness.

"In the past, if a woman did not have a sufficient income to provide for her, aside from her own exertions, it was up to her to marry a 'provider.' What is this but decently legitimized prostitution. Remember Mr. Bernard Shaw's brutally direct epigram, 'The only way any woman can get along is to be good to some man who'll be good to her!' Before the day of the working woman far too many girls thought and lived that gospel.

"The women of the past have been helpless, if unconscious, parasites. Financial parasites or emotional parasites—but always 'sponges' of one sort or another.

"The woman—the working woman of today—stands on her own feet. She has at last gained the masculine privilege of selection. She can discriminate in her destiny.

"When she marries she chooses a man who can be both her sweetheart and her chum. It is so absolutely hopeless to think of being happy unless one's husband is both. He must love passionately, intensely, unwaveringly. But—he must understand keenly, finely.

"The working woman has the opportunity to make such a choice wisely, as well as the power. It is not merely that she is no longer forced to be beggar maid to the first King Cophetua handy—poor and starving for life interests, if not for money. But in the natural comradeship she finds with men workers through her own position as a worker she learns to know men in the chum relation—not just in the Sunday-night-best-suit-curling-hair sentimentally devoted relation.

"Then, after the marriage, all her training in her work makes her so much better fitted to become a wife. That is, of course, if she has been working sensibly, according to trade union rules. She has acquired the habits of industry, precision, of speed, of trustworthiness. If she has held a position of any responsibility she has learned initiative. Every one of these qualities she is going to find constant use for in the management of her household.

"If she has supported herself for some time she has learned the value of money. She knows better than to run up long bills on a short income. She very often may have 'boarded herself,' as well as bought her own clothes, during her days of service in the industrial world—then she knows how to market economically. And in every domestic crisis she must inevitably show the effects of what work always teaches—the perfect accomplishment of one thing."

AN AMAZING EXHIBITION OF POWER.

To our mind the amazing power of the plutocracy in this country never before revealed itself so nakedly as it did in the sugar fraud cases.

The most striking fact about these frauds is not the immense sums of money involved. Nor is it the many years during which these frauds were practised, undetected and unpunished. Nor is it that they could not have been practised without the connivance of government officials in high places. Nor is it that so much reluctance was shown by both Democratic and Republican administrations to uncover the frauds, though they had been suspected. Nor is it that so many difficulties were put in the way of the investigators after the inquiry was started.

Every one of these facts might, in another setting, command attention. But all of them shrink into insignificance by comparison with the social power of the plutocracy, as revealed in course of these fraud trials.

Of course, there is not a man in his senses who would for one moment assume that these frauds had been practised without the knowledge and consent of the principal beneficiaries, the Sugar Trust magnates.

Yet subordinate after subordinate has been tried and convicted. Every one of these subordinates had been paid just a living wage. Some of them may have been unwilling tools in the hands of their masters. One of them, Spitzer, even went so far as to state that "the Sugar Trust made a scapegoat" of him. Yet not a single one of these tried and convicted subordinates dared point his finger to the "men higher up" by whose orders they had been swindling the government without any benefit to themselves.

The reticence of these men can have but one meaning. They dread the wrath of the trust more than they do the loss of their reputations and the prisoner's garb. They would rather come forth from prison and go back to the service of the trust that made scapegoats of them, than retain their reputations as honest men and their freedom, and at the same time get their names inscribed on that blacklist which works in the dark and in silence, and compared with which the assassin's dagger is an instrument of mercy and charity.

No man in this republic dares call his soul his own. No one can afford to become a marked man of the plutocracy.—New York Call.

TOILERS PAY THE FREIGHT.

On the Notorious Pinkerton Spy System.—Inner Workings of the Labor Agency Is Exposed.

A series of exposes, in which some of the inner workings of the Pinkerton Detective agency's "labor department" is being shown up by a Chicago paper.

Not only are work rooms secretly filled with these scabs and renegade union men, but employers use the thugs to spy on competitors. Numerous cases are cited where Pinkertons have stolen plans from houses in the same business, and spies are employed in experimental laboratories, both chemical and otherwise, to betray trade secrets and steal new inventions.

It is shown that one of these Pinkertons—F. R. Carroll—was employed by the Westinghouse Electric Company with the understanding that he was to enter the employment of the Bullock Electric Company near Cincinnati, and "appropriate" certain blue prints.

W. W. Chambers of the Allis-Chalmers company, and formerly head of the anti-union National Metal Trades Association, was forced to institute an accurate checking system on the firm's blue prints to protect this property from the thieving fingers of the very men he employs to disrupt unionism in his plants.

Especial attention is paid to machinists, iron molders, blacksmiths and pattern makers. All spies work toward the same end—spotting "agitators," speeding up of machinery, cutting down wages and smashing unions.

There is a big feature which is not generally known. That is the settled policy of all those using the Pinkerton system: that the wage saving made by the companies after a strike shall pay the expenses incurred in using the Pinkerton service during that strike, that the wage cuts not followed by strikes shall pay for the continued operation of the Pinkerton service.

The ex-Pinkerton in discussing this system, says: "I want to drive home the fact that men who are paying for the Pinkerton union-crushing system are not the employers, but the workers."

The entire story reveals plots and counter plots of this detective agency in which employers, in their zeal to destroy unions and reduce wages take

into their councils probable jail birds who would betray their trade secrets as quickly as they would swear a worker onto a hangman's trap-door.—Idaho Unionist.

POETICAL

THE SCAB'S LAMENT.

(Dedicated to the victims of misrepresentation. With apologies to the author of "Bingen on the Rhine.")

A miner from Missouri lay dying in the hills—
He was sick with mountain fever, and various other ills—
He called his partner to him and murmured soft and low:
"I wish I was in Joplin, in Joplin down in Mo."

"They shipped me here to Lead and gave me a permit,
The men who worked before me got order then to quit;
They all were first-class miners, but then they had to go,
Their jobs were filled with greenhorns who came from Joplin, Mo."

"They told us that our wages would be three to four a day,
And that, you know, in Joplin, is more than double pay;
The thought of such great riches, it made my heart to glow,
For I'd felt the rack of poverty in Joplin, Joplin, Mo."

"The grub we get to chew on is something I can't eat—
They give us beef and mutton, but never salted meat;
We never get no hoe-cake, or biscuits of sour dough,
The same as what we live on in Joplin, Joplin, Mo."

"Whene'er I start to licker, it makes me weep to think
How, everywhere in Lead, it's fifteen cents a drink;
While gin, beer, rum or whisky is only five a throw
At that dear place I came from, in Joplin, Joplin, Mo."

"I wish I was in Joplin, where burros sing so sweet,
But then I couldn't walk there—I'm weak upon my feet.
Don't bury me in Lead—that land of ice and snow—
But ship me back to Joplin, to Joplin, down in Mo."

"Please write and tell the old folks I'm sorry that I left
And came to work in Lead, for I've lost my helft—"
Just then his voice it faltered; he ceased to murmur low;
His soul it went a-scooting to Joplin, Joplin, Mo."

His partner wept above him, and sadly fell his tears,
Then tried to drown his sorrow by drinking many beers;
He boxed the stiff and shipped him, as fast as he could go,
To the land of scabbing miners in Joplin, Joplin, Mo.
Black Hills Daily Register.

In Memoriam.

Globe, Ariz., February 16, 1910.

At a regular meeting of Globe Miners' Union the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Death has summoned from our midst a true friend and brother; and

Whereas, By the untimely demise of Bro. Frank Darch, organized labor has been deprived of one ever true to its principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. M., hereby express our sympathy and condolence with the friends and relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the union, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a token of esteem to his memory our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

H. R. BARTHEL,
M. H. PAGE,
WILLIAM WILLS,

(Seal)

Committee.

Pioneer, Nev., Feb. 9, 1910.

Whereas, An all wise Providence has seen fit to call to his reward, Bro. J. C. Wilson, who came to his death by falling down an unprotected manway in a shaft; and,

Whereas, Brother Wilson has always been an earnest worker in the cause of unionism and humanity, a good citizen, and faithful husband; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Pioneer Miners' Union, do extend to his family, our sincere sympathy in their sad affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting.

(Signed) JAS. P. KELLY,
T. H. MURPHY,
ANGUS McMILLAN,

Committee.



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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.

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No.	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meeting Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppinen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	MISSOURI						
240	Nome	Sat	Phil Corrigan	J. S. Sutherland	J	Nome	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm Crump	90	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
ARIZONA							230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
106	Bisbee	Wed	Edw. J. Grant	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
77	Chloride	Wed	R. O. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	227	Flat River Eng.		Alex Brown	N. J. Womack	609	Flat River
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	E. B. Wilson	30	Crown King	MONTANA						
150	Douglas M & S			Ed. Crough	145	Douglas	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Willis	967	Globe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
116	Hualapai	Thurs	W. P. Ross	W. R. Carter		Gerbat	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Borg	136	Basin
147	Humboldt M & S	Mon	A. J. E. Marshall	R. E. Corley	59	Humboldt	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Edward Larsen	27	Neihart
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	74	Butte M & S	Thurs	Chas. Whitley	A. M. Fluett	5	Butte
159	Metcalf			Carmen Acosta	A27	Bellevue	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Duwe	229	Butte
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor		Ray	24	Clinton	Wed	J. C. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
137	Ray	Wed	Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty	103	Goldroad	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitzger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
124	Snowball	Thurs	Thos. W. Bosanks	Ulrich Grill		Polaris	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	John Muech	Frank Halliday	11	East Helena
103	Star	Wed	J. W. Grau	F. E. Gallagher		Swansea	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkorn
156	Swansea	Thurs	T. B. Williams	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
110	Tiger	Thurs	Frank M. Dean	A. K. Lillie	13	Harrington	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	R. McCormick	18	Poland	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
BRIT. COLUMBIA							175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Jesse Hackett	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	138	N. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killeen	68	Kendall
161	Hodley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hodley	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo	139	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	12	Kimberly	208	Ruby L & D W.	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	35	Moyie	25	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	A	Winston
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	106	Nelson	129	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	284	Phoenix	130	Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	F. Szymanski	80	Zortman
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reid	W. A. Pickard	421	Rossland	NEVADA						
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Geo. Casey	K	Sandon	30	Austin	Sat	E. T. Wann	Jno. Gorseline		Austin
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shilland	85	Silverton	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	90	Slocan City	240	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neal	888	Van Anda	246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Berragy	Chas. Grue		Hilltop
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	26	Trail	239	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Westcott		Chafey
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	506	Ymir	171	Edgemont	Sat	R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams	2	Edgemont
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	6	Bodie	235	Eureka	Thurs	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	18	Eureka
CALIFORNIA							243	Fairview	Wed	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	26	Fairview
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	227	Angel's Camp	54	Gold Hill	Mon	A. Bennett	W. A. Wolf	115	Gold Hill
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	83	French Gulch	220	Goldfield	Tues	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	2420	Goldfield
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Buck Lile	190	Gras Valley	221	Horn Silver	Wed	David Shultz	J. J. Mangun	155	Horn Silver
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	497	Grass Valley	251	Lane	Thurs	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	38	Lane City
91	Grass Valley	Fri			37	Hart	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	87	Lucky Boy
169	Graniteville	Sat	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	212	Jackson	241	Manhattan	Tues	Arthur Holland	Arthur Todd	158	Manhattan
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	11	Johnsville	254	National	Sat	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	71	Searchlight
115	Jackson	Wed	T. H. George	Samuel White	271	Kennett	263	Pioche	Mon	A. Henderickson	James Boyd		Millers
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	1	Mojave	218	Pioneer	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith		National
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	76	Nevada City	179	Pioneer	Wed	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		Pioche
206	Masonic	Sat	A. J. Tyner	J. B. Scofield	248	Randsburg	244	Rawhide	Fri	E. K. Watson	W. B. Bruce	356	Pioche
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	135	Sierra City	247	Round Mountain	Fri	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake		Rawhide
43	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Fred Nicholls	44	Big Oak Flat	164	Searchlight	Thurs	Geo. Dallimore	Frank O. Gogg	44	Rawhide
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdiak	E. M. Arundall	355	Skidoo	92	Silver City	Tues	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	141	Round M'tn
100	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	217	Toulumne	253	Silver Peak	Tues	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	71	Searchlight
39	Sierra Gorda	Thurs	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	101	Washington	233	Steptoe M & S	Tues	Al Morrison	Roy Cook	76	Silver City
211	Skidoo	Thurs	C. A. Case	Richard J. Ryan	73	Winthrop	257	Storey Co. L. U.	Wed	H. J. Laurtgen	P. J. Goyer		Blair
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	16	Chinese Camp	121	Tonopah	Tues	G. G. Hoxie	J. W. Ball	75	Blair
73	Toulumne	Thurs	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	82	Ophir	31	Tuscarora	Wed	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
104	Washington	Wed	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab	132	Leadville	121	Tuscarora	Wed	Bert Holenmb	R. McHenry		Virginia City
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	543	Creede	84	Custer	Fri	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	537	Central City	256	Vernon	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
COLORADO							146	Cobalt	Sun	Walter Mack	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	9	Dunton	46	Virginia	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
33	Cloud City	Thurs	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	126	Ward	250	Wonder	Wed	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	D. T. Snideman	132	Leadville	262	Yerrington	Fri	W. O. Leach	Pat. Mooney		Mason
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thurs	T. M. Hamill	John Turney	543	Victor	ONTARIO						
56	Central City	Thurs	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	9	Dunton	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	13	Frisco	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	P. A. Cotie	348	Elk Lake
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	3	Nederland	154	Gowganda	Sun	Walter Morrison	Napoleon Schnobb	610	Gowganda
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mandelien	George Howard	1111	Ourray	OREGON						
48	Nederland	Thurs	J. L. Conkling	Hans Nelson	1019	Aspen	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
15	Ourray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	470	Rico	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	50	Rockvale	SOUTH DAKOTA						
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snail	Chris Wold	168	Silverton	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	47	Red Mountain	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	278	Telluride	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	502	Trinidad	14	Deadwood M & M	Thurs	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	R. A. Gregg	124	Murray	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	47	Wallace	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	141	Bellevue	19	Maitland M & M	Thurs	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
IDAHO							108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell		Rochford
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey	158	Burke	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
10	Burke	Fri	George Halpin	L. A. Reese	19	De Lamar	UTAH						
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	117	Gem	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke		Bingham
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	30	Mullan	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill	67	Silver City	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosce	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	124	Murray	235	Eureka E F & B	Sun	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingsasser	Chas. Harvison	47	Wallace	237	Helper	Sun	Carlo Dalpiaz	Sam Pascal	447	Helper
45	Murray	Sat	Walter P. Joy	Walter Keister	47	Wallace	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Jos. Mann	65	Mammoth
17	Wallace	Sat	Joseph Werner	W. H. Irie	141	Bellevue	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	415	Mercur
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan			144	Park City	Sat	John Edelstrom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
MICHIGAN							WASHINGTON						
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burowske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
203	Copper	Sun	Frank Jarvinen	Elias Siinisalo	950	Laurium	224	Loomis	Sun	Wm. Lechner	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Jalmare Pirthe		Crystal Falls	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
236	Grover M & M		T. H. Sullivan	Carl E. Hotala	217	Hancock	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
200	Hancock Copper		Ellis Naasko	John Korpi	434	Ironwood							
153	Ironwood		Oscar Kauri	Ed. Harper	22	Iron River							
223	Ishpeming	Sat	W. H										

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1 bbl. Best Gold Medal or our own Flour	6.75	10 lbs. Rio No. 1 Coffee, roasted comp.	2.50
50 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar	3.00	5 lbs. Chicago Coffee, best quality, roasted	2.00
1/2 bbl. Best Flour, Gold Medal or our own	3.00	5 lbs. Rio Coffee, roasted comp.	1.25
10 lbs. Best Japan Rice	1.20	3 lbs. Finest G. P. or Japan Tea	2.55
10 lbs. Best Santa Clara Prunes	1.20	3 lbs. Finest English Breakfast or Oolong Blk. Tea	2.55
5 lbs. Soda Arm and Hammer Brand or our own	.50	3 lbs. Choice G. P. Japan or Black Tea	1.50
5 lbs. Corn Starch, Best Quality	.50	5 lbs. Baking Powder, Price's or our own brand	2.50
10 pkgs. English Currants and Breakfast Food	1.25	3 lbs. Baking Powder, Choice Chicago	.75
10 lbs. Barley, choice for soups	.60	1 gal. Finest Maple Flavor Syrup	1.50
5 lbs. Tapioca or Sago, Best Grade	.50	1 large pail Mackerel	1.50
10 lbs. California Peaches, Best Evaporated	1.50	1 large pail Whitefish or Herring	1.50
8 lbs. Apricots, Choice, Best Evap.	1.50	4 oz. Lemon or Vanilla Extract, strictly pure	.60
8 large cans Tomatoes or Sauerkraut none better	1.20	8 oz. Lemon or Vanilla Extract, strictly pure	1.20
8 large cans Choice Corn or Peas	1.20	15 bars Castile and Tar Soap	1.50
12 cans Baked Beans or Mustard Sardines	1.20	15 bars Ivory Soap, large size, and Coco Castile Soap	1.20
2 lbs. Chocolate, Best Quality, sweet or bitter	1.00	25 bars best quality Laundry Soap	1.50
2 lbs. Finest Shredded Coconut	.80	1 box Best Soda or Oyster Crackers	1.50
10 lbs. Chicago Coffee, best quality, roasted	4.00	1 box Ginger Snaps or Wafers	2.00
	2.70	1 lb. pure ground Pepper	.40

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