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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE  
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.  
May 12th  
1910  
Volume XI.  
Number 359.



WEALTH  
BELONGS TO THE  
PRODUCER THEREOF



BY  
U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF MINES  
O. YEAH  
GENERAL  
VER  
S. S. M.  
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**HATTERS' STRIKE.**

The United Hatters' strike is drawing to a close. After fourteen months of battling they signed up another large factory in Philadelphia. This firm claims they have had enough of fighting the union and henceforth will keep in the fold of the hatters' union. They complain bitterly against the manner in which they were treated by the Manufacturers' Association. Several more shops are on the ragged edge and may capitulate any day.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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**John M. O'Neill, Editor.**

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

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE that the Salt Lake railroad has broken the Wells-Fargo express monopoly by signing a contract with the American Express Company. Perhaps it will be found that the monopoly is not broken, but only traded.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY of America will hold its first National Congress beginning Sunday, May 15th, in the city of Chicago. The expenses of the delegates will be paid by the party. Who would pay the expenses of the delegates to any other political convention? Answer—The corporations that expect favors from the party members—and always get them.

THE EYES OF SOCIALISTS and working men generally are on the sitting of the United States Court of Appeals in St. Paul, Minn., which will consider the case of Fred D. Warren, of the Appeal to Reason. This case is so familiar to the American working men that nothing can prevent the overthrow of the dominant political party should the decision finally go against Warren.

WONDERFUL PROSPERITY abounds in this country. Holders of securities in commercial enterprises are paying themselves profits in the shape of dividends till there is scarcely room for more. At the same time that this is going on the men who are doing the work that creates all these profits are compelled to take their children out of the public schools in order to help earn a living for the family.

THE STRIKE OF STREET CAR MEN in Philadelphia has been ended. The strikers have returned to work. During the progress of the strike a number of the members left the organization of street railway workers and returned to work on the terms offered by the street railway company. Later all the others returned to work, at much better terms than accepted by those who early left the ranks of the workers. Moral: Stick to your organization.

ALL THE FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS connected with the Buck's Stove and Range Company injunction against the officials of the American Federation of Labor have been printed in pamphlet form and published by the A. F. of L. headquarters at Washington. It is a valuable pamphlet and should be in the hands of every laboring man in the country who desires to keep posted in the affairs that are of vital importance to him. The price of the pamphlet has been fixed at 25 cents.

THEY USE VOTING MACHINES in the general election in Milwaukee. Voting machines don't make people vote the socialist ticket, but they have a whole lot to do with the final declaration of the result of the votes polled. And, by the way, had you noticed that socialists are never accused of stuffing ballot-boxes? Election crimes are bi-partizan i. e., they include both Democrat and Republican political heels, but never Socialists. The Socialists know too well the value of a fair election and an honest count.

THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM and revolution is rampant throughout the world. Staid old Egypt is in revolt against the so-called benevolent government of England, which, in reality, is nothing more nor less than a military usurpation and a long range feudalism. The proverbial last straw that breaks the camel's back is only needed to cause the rupture and throw the entire nation into open rebellion. Here's hopin' they'll win.—Industrial Democrat.

## 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.

Occupation

.....

Signed

Department

.....

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106 has declared Mike McCall and Robert Gowndie to be unfair, and fined each of them \$50.00. Also, a fine of \$10.00 has been placed on the card of Fred Oliver.

Bonanzie Miners' Union No. 235 has declared J. P. Poe to be unfair, and placed a fine of \$50.00 on his card.

Lane Miners' Union No. 251 has declared Jas. Dale to be unfair and placed a fine of \$25.00 on his card.

**MONEY NEVER TALKS** when received in the form of a bribe. It is mighty quiet then.

**WISDOM IS KNOWING** what to do next; skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it.—David Starr Jordan.

**CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES** has become so general that we are now in line for either a swift change or a swift fall.

**MATTHEW ARNOLD** says: "The capitalist system materializes the upper class, vulgarizes the middle class and brutalizes the working class."

**A CALIFORNIA MAN** was recently sent to the penitentiary for stealing fifteen cents. Had he stolen fifteen million dollars, or a valuable city franchise, he probably would have been sent to the United States Senate by the victims of the theft.

# EXAMINER DECLARED UNFAIR

Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters Pass Resolutions which are Endorsed by the San Francisco and Alameda Counties Building Trades Councils, and Local Unions and Councils in all Sections of the State Denounce Union Assassin.

The Following Appeared in the Last Issue of Organized Labor, San Francisco, the Official Organ of the State and Local Building Trades Council of California

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters at its meeting Wednesday evening, April 20th, took the initiative and formal action to declare the San Francisco Examiner unfair.

This was done upon the insistent demand of some of the unions affiliated with the District Council of Carpenters, notably Local Union No. 22, the largest local organization of carpenters in the United Brotherhood.

The resolutions declare that the Examiner is unfit to be received into the homes of union men, where its slanderous and poisonous stories are read by union men's wives, daughters and children; and it is further pointed out that William Randolph Hearst of New York, the proprietor of the Examiner, is the most dangerous and treacherous foe that has ever sought to destroy trade-union organizations.

A hearty endorsement is also given to the request of the union mine workers, made upon the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for an official boycott against all the Hearst journals

The action of the mine workers was taken because of the lockout of three thousand union mine workers, mechanics and artisans at the Homestead Mine, because **THEY WERE UNION MEN**. These men were told by the managers of the Hearst mine that they would have to face hunger and starvation at the beginning of a cold Dakota winter just **BECAUSE THEY HELD SACRED THE PRINCIPLES OF TRADE-UNIONISM**; and although the officers and organizers of the Western Federation of Miners have made several overtures and sought to have the proprietor of the yellow journals use his influence in behalf of justice and fair treatment to the union mine workers at Homestake, **THE HEARST EAR HAS BEEN DEAF TO THEIR PLEADINGS**.

The self-proclaimed champion of labor loves the workingman so dearly when he wants their votes for a high political office, or when he reaches into their pockets for dollars and cents whereby he can boost his slanderous and lying journal. Hearst loves the workingman very intensely for---Hearst. He loves to use them to further his dirty schemes and advance his insane political ambitions. But there the Hearst love of the workingman ends; that is the Hearst limit. He has no more use for the workingman than has Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie or Schwab, or any other multimillionaire or greedy, heartless employer of labor.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst of New York is just as anxious to wade through a sea of workingman's blood if he thereby could attain glory or profit as any of the greedy captains of industry who filled Homestead and McKee's Rocks with human skulls, women's tears and children's cries.

The brutal decree of the manager of the Hearst mine at Homestake, South Dakota, proves it.

**THE EXAMINER'S UNWARRANTED ATTACK**

**ON THE UNION LABOR ADMINISTRATION IS BUT ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.**

But union labor has at last found out Mr. Hearst, They have placed him where he belongs, **IN THE CAMP OF THE ENEMY, AND THE HEARST JOURNALS ARE BEING FIRED OUT OF THE HOMES OF UNION MEN BY THE THOUSAND EVERY DAY.**

The resolutions passed by the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters on Wednesday, April 20th, received the unanimous endorsement of the Building Trades Council at a meeting of that body held Thursday evening, April 21st.

Similar action has also been taken by the Alameda County Building Trades Council and a large number of local unions. In every union town throughout California and the mountain states, the slogan is the same, "Exit Examiner."

Good-by, wandering Willie Hearst of New York. Your methods are unfair and outrageous. You have earned the title, "Universal Assassin."

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, and unanimously endorsed by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco:

Whereas, The San Francisco Examiner, owned by William Randolph Hearst of New York, has, by its unwarranted and outrageous attack upon the present Union Labor administration, demonstrated that the said journal and its proprietor are enemies of union labor; and

Whereas, Local Union No. 22 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and several other local unions and their members affiliated with the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, have urgently requested and persistently demanded that some definite action be taken by this body against this treacherous foe of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, that we hereby declare the San Francisco Examiner to be a publication that is unfit to be received into our homes and read by our mothers, wives, sweethearts, daughters and children, and unworthy of the support and patronage of union men; and that we further denounce its proprietor, William Randolph Hearst of New York, as the most dangerous and treacherous foe that has ever sought to destroy, disrupt and wreck legitimate trade-union organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the request of the United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor for an official boycott on all the Hearst newspapers; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted to the Building Trades Council of San Francisco for its approval and such action as that Council may deem appropriate and necessary to carry out the purport of these resolutions.

**P**UBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES of all kinds that reach the editor's table show plainly that the spirit of unrest among the workers in all parts of the world is more and more taking on tangible form and preparing for the final great contest which shall emancipate labor from several kinds of oppression at once. Reverses are perhaps more numerous at the present than successes, but there is always achievement. "Freedom's battle once begun, bequeathed by suffering sire to son, though oft delayed, is ever won."

**J**OHAN M. WALDRON, whose burning eloquence and magnetic influence at one time convinced a noted assemblage of just men that the candidate who received the largest vote for governor was not really elected, but that the place rightfully belonged to one who had not been a candidate, is to seek new fields. In the campaign of 1908 Democratic orators stated that with an upright supreme court in Colorado John Waldron would have to leave the state, and now their predictions are about to be fulfilled. Colorado can well spare him.—Durango Democrat.

**S**CARCELY HAD THE SERIAL editorial on "Socialists and Socialism", by Thos. E. Watson himself, run beyond the seventh instalment in Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine, till the city of Milwaukee elected an entire set of socialist officials, completely disproving every single and separate contention made by the fiery southerner against the popular socialist propaganda. And what's more, Tom in the May number of magazines makes no mention at all of the Milwaukee election, although it is conceded to be the most important anti-partisan victory ever chronicled. We fear that Tom as a leader of a pure democracy is fast losing ground.

**W**ILLIAM MAILLY, formerly national secretary of the Socialist party and until recently editor of the New York Call, has branched out into an entirely new field of effort. Besides writing short stories and sketches for leading magazines, he has arranged a series of lectures on the modern drama, tracing its development, its reflection on existing social conditions and treatment of progressive ideas. He reviews many of the recent plays and discusses their influence as a vehicle of education. Comrade Maily has already won high praise for his excellent presentation of this new subject before numerous organizations in eastern cities.

**O**NE OF THE THINGS that the big conference of farmers and other industrialists, which is being held in St. Louis, can discuss is the rank discrimination against some Kentucky tobacco growers. Twelve members of the Farmers' union in Kentucky have been fined in sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 for holding their tobacco product for a higher price. This action of the farmers was held to be a crime under the Sherman anti-trust law. Only a few days before this a court ruled that the tobacco trust, which has been on trial for over a year, shall have a re-hearing. In other words, the trust goes free and the former goes to jail, all under the provisions of the same law. There certainly is room for criticism here.

**A** LENGTHY LETTER from a valued friend in Goldfield describes conditions in the Goldfield Consolidated as being such as to warrant the attention of every worker in that mine. Another letter by Wm. Covert, printed in another part of the Magazine, shows that the superintendent is acting under orders from above for some ulterior purpose. The other correspondent, who is a leading Italian citizen, declares that the purpose of these dismissals is to put the workers on the road so as to deny them the right to vote at the election this fall. This is another way of showing that the man who gives out the job owns the man who takes job. This will probably remain true so long as the wage system is used to compensate labor.

**T**HE NOTORIOUS LETTER mine at Zeigler, Ill.—one of those "model" mines in which nearly a hundred men were killed in three or four explosions—has passed into new hands and will be operated strictly union in the future. The town of Zeigler was owned by Joseph Leiter, an upstart millionaire, who imagined that the possession of millions made him a monarch and gave him the right to dictate to the people. Consequently when the open shop movement began Leiter naturally joined it and embarked on a union-smashing campaign. After years of battle, in which the militia and private thugs aided Leiter to run "his business" with incompetents, he has withdrawn from the field. It is said that Leiter's union-smashing adventure has cost him \$2,000,000.

**W**HEN THERE WAS NO LAW at all on the subject President Moyer, of the Federation, was thrown into jail for desecrating the flag, held in prison a hundred days, and finally released without the benefit of trial. Now that there is a statute in Colorado defining flag desecration, there seems to be no effort made to indict those who violate the provisions of the statute. It may be a foolish law that tries to thus protect the flag, nevertheless it is the law and ought to be enforced by the officers. Still when the powerful interests that follow the breweries illegally use the flag as an advertisement no prosecutions follow. They are quietly advised to haul the flag down, which is done and nothing more comes out of it. Surely the working man is a very luckless fellow and altogether without friends at court.

**B**ELOW ARE A FEW THOUGHTS on greatness by those who in various degrees achieved greatness. We are hero worshippers in spite of any contrary impulse or philosophy and admire the sayings of men whom success makes sages:

"All great men are partially inspired." Cicero.

"The most useful is the greatest." Parker.

"The world knows nothing of its greatest men." Henry Taylor.

"All great men come out of the middle classes." Emerson.

"No man becomes great by imitation." Johnson.

"There is but one method and that is by hard labor." Sidney Smith.

"Great men are never sufficiently shown but in struggles."

Burke.

**M**OTHER JONES "called down" Senator Dick in Washington last week. Dick wanted to shake hands with her, but she snubbed the oily politician, saying, "I am fighting you, Senator Dick." Mother Jones charged that under Dick's military law 2,000 soldiers were sent into Colorado to break up the miners' strike two years ago. "But, madam," argued Senator Dick, "don't we need soldiers in time of revolution?" "In the revolution that drove King George back across the sea, yes," flashed Mother Jones. "But do we need a law that will do for America what the Irish constabulary law did for Ireland? No, no, Senator Dick. I saw the brutal and bloody work of the militia in Colorado, and the truth is that the guns your law would place in the hands of the mine-owners and the mill-owners are loaded with bullets for the hearts of the workers."—Cleveland Citizen.

**P**OLITICAL UNION between the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, with its 3,000,000 members, is being worked out at a conference between labor unions and farmers' union officials in St. Louis. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is behind the movement. He, with Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and 20 other labor officials held several executive sessions with the farmers. Gompers denies any intention of forming a new political party. He hopes, he says, to induce the agriculturists of the country to nominate and elect men favorable to the betterment of labor conditions, regardless of political affiliations. It seem to us that former political alliances along these same lines having so ignobly failed, the labor leaders ought to throw such antiquated methods overboard. The Greenback movement, the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist party all were built on exactly these plans, and failed. Do we want still another failure?

**T**HE PROPOSAL TO INCREASE the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court to \$17,500, and the U. S. Circuit judges to \$10,000 and the U. S. District judges to \$9,000, is having some rough shelling in Congress these days. It has become necessary for the staid judges to call in the assistance of the "lobby" to help them out, and so ex-Senator Spooner has been chosen to head a committee of "well-known" public men to saddle this extra charge on the people. No sensible person will oppose adequate pay for service performed, but it seems strange that Congress can not be induced to interest itself in behalf of the thousands of its employees who are really receiving inadequate pay. While the majority of government employees are paid less than \$1,000 annually it seems to be the height of folly to raise the pay of a few smooth, agreeable and eminently respectable employees to a sum so out of proportion to that received by others who also eat three meals a day, have a family to support, children to educate, and who wear one suit of clothes at a time.

**T**HE OLD BARONS of the middle ages used in general the thumb-screw to extort property; we moderns use, in preference, hunger or domestic affliction; but the fact of extortion remains precisely the same. Whether we force the man's property from him by pinching his stomach or pinching his fingers makes some difference anatomically; morally, none whatever; we use a form of torture of some sort in order to make him give up his property; we use, indeed, the man's own anxieties, instead of the rack, and his immediate peril of starvation instead of the pistol at his head; but otherwise we differ from Front de Boeuf, or Dick Turpin, merely in being less dextrous, more cowardly and more cruel. More cruel, I say, because the fierce baron and the redoubted highwayman are reported to have robbed at least by preference, only the rich; we steal habitually from the poor. We buy our liveries and gild our prayer books with pilfered pence out of children's and sick men's wages, and thus ingeniously dispose a given quantity of theft, so that it may produce the largest possible measure of delicately distributed suffering. John Ruskin.

**A**BRIEF EPILOGUE of Eugene Debs, great Lyceum speech in Duluth, delivered on the 30th ult., seems to be more stirring than ever. He paid his respects to Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, by saying that he was a disgrace to his high calling when he branded Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as undesirable citizens, to John D. Rockefeller as being woefully deficient in common sense and having a dollar mark imprinted on each of his 3,000,000 brain cells; to Judge Peter Grosscup by asserting that he is destitute of every quality that dignifies human nature; to Judge Pollock who "condemned a man who was so far above him that he (the judge) was not fit to blacken his shoes," and to the Daughters of the Revolution by saying that doubtless were "some of the good dames to meet their grandfathers they would not wish to recognize them, but would pass them up in disdain." As

usual, the brilliant Debs had a mixed audience and a crowded house, and, as usual, the closest attention was paid to his every utterance. There is no limit, it seems, to the popularity of Debs as an orator, as there is no limit to his brilliance and effectiveness. He certainly merits all the honors thrust upon him.

**T**HE CLASS CHARACTER of the courts has never been more clearly known than in the recent prosecution brought against the managers of the New Castle (Pa.) Free Press. A verdict of guilty was returned against them, while a case upon the same charge against a capitalist editor was dismissed in the same court. The convicted comrades then published the facts as to how the grand jury was influenced to confirm the indictment and had the chief of police arrested for perjury. New Castle for nearly a year has been the scene of the heroic battle of the Tin Plate workers against the American Sheet and Tin Plate trust. The Free Press with a local circulation of 10,000 copies, valiantly defended the workers and advocated their cause. The bosses are now determined to crush out unionism and socialism root and branch. The latest move has been to institute proceedings against the editor of the Free Press, and four others for seditious libel, alleging treason to the government, and that they designed and intended to bring the constitution and government and administration into contempt among the residents. Thus the prejudice of the courts against the workers is daily becoming more and more apparent.

**A** JURISDICTIONAL SQUABBLE of large dimensions is developing in the plastering trade. To be sure, both sides claim that it is not a jurisdictional squabble at all, but a question involving the right of working men to organize. Nevertheless, the plain outcome is that the employer is looking on with keen amusement if not with anticipation of having to pay lower wages. As long as one craft is pitted against another, the employer cares nothing at all whether a workman carries a paid-up card or is scabbing on his fellow worker. The trouble with the Plasterers is the result of the claim made a few years ago by the Bricklayers and Masons' International that they also covered plastering work, and as a consequence added that craft to their jurisdiction. Then the Operative Plasterers began to permit their members to do contract work to the detriment of the other organization, and supplied members with "portable charters" to satisfy other trades of their "regularity." Of course this is only a part of the pace that officials in both organizations can go if need be. There seems to be no end to the "self-preservation" policy that can be assumed by union officials when once they get the office-holding bee buzzing tunelessly in their ears.

**A** TRUST IN PRISON LABOR is the latest. After months of investigation trade union officials charge that numerous supposed independent manufacturers are united in a combine that controls the contracts for the labor of convicts in 11 penitentiaries and reformatories. An Indiana judge is charged with being a heavy stockholder in the Reliance Sterling Manufacturing Company, the head of the prison labor trust, and other public officials in various parts of the country are said to be in the combine. It has been learned that by the introduction of machinery in prison workshops and the payment of as low as 26 cents a day for the labor of convicts, at least 75 per cent of the shirtmaking industry has been centralized behind prison walls. Free labor is unable to longer compete with convicts in the manufacture of chairs. Wages have been forced down from \$2 to 90 cents a day. Corduroy trousers are turned out of penitentiaries for 50 cents a dozen. Ten million handkerchiefs a year are turned out of prisons at 4 cents apiece less than can be produced by the cheapest outside labor. Hundreds of other products are secretly manufactured behind prison walls and marketed by fictitious companies that own no shops or factories and merely rent desk room in office buildings. One warden in New York state cleaned up \$10,000 a year on the side as "commissions" for selling prison-made goods and driving convicts to turn out more work.

**O**NE BY ONE the trusts are usurping the functions of the state. They have long been controlling it. Through their domination of the Democratic and Republican parties they placed their agents in office. Then they control the officials after election through their lobbies. But this indirect control, although practically complete, has not been wholly satisfactory. So one by one the functions of the state are being taken over directly. The police force has already been quite largely absorbed by the great forces of private detectives and watchmen. Now the function of insurance, which has been taken up by so many European governments, is being invaded by the trusts. Of course, there is no idea of philanthropy in this, even if some of those who are doing it have deceived themselves to the contrary. It is simply another method of "managing labor" and preventing "labor troubles." There is a dangerous side to it that might be overlooked. By thus usurping the function of the state and persuading certain groups of laborers that they are especially favored it is hoped to prevent any general class movement against exploitation. Of course, there is no doubt which will give way in the end. The growing Socialist movement is proof of the fact that the workers propose to take control into their own hands, and when they do the trust will cease to be either the state or the power behind the state.—Daily Socialist.

**T**HE SEAMEN'S UNION has discovered a new scheme whereby the lake shipowners have been trying to import foreign seamen in violation of the law. The foreigners were to be used by the Lake Carriers' Association in an attempt to break the strike of sailors, firemen and marine cooks now in progress on the Great Lakes. Employment

agents in New York City have been boarding incoming foreign ships for the purpose of inducing the foreign seamen to desert. Such men as could be enticed away from their vessels were to be sent to various lake ports. Four dollars "a head" was the price which the employment agents claimed they were receiving from the shipowners for each man that could be brought to the lakes, besides transportation for the sailors. The matter was at once reported to the immigration officials and steps have been taken to put a stop to the illegal practice. The number of alien seamen actually secured by the Lake Carriers is small. When the few men they did get reached the lakes and found they were required to join a shipowners' "welfare plan" with its vicious discharge book system, the men at once recognized the notorious "British Federation" scheme and very promptly refused to sail. During the past month a number of Canadian seamen and laborers have been deported by the United States immigration bureau because they were found to have been promised employment in violation of the alien labor law. All were on their way to American ports where they were to have been employed as strike-breakers by the Lake Carriers.

The above information is furnished us by the press committee of the International Seamen's Union of America.

**T**HE CURRENT NUMBER of the Bulletin of the department of labor contains a leading article by Victor S. Clark treating at length treating at length the Canadian industrial disputes investigation act and its operations. From March 22, 1907, when the act went into effect, to August, 1909, boards were appointed and acted in a total of 59 disputes. These disputes involved altogether 65,500 employees. In five cases there were legal strikes, that is, begun after the report of a board, and in eight cases there were illegal strikes, that is, begun before or pending investigation by a board; in 45 cases settlement was secured without a strike. The friends of the act claim that a considerable number of disputes which otherwise might have resulted in a strike have been settled without a board because the parties were unwilling to have a public investigation. The author reports that observation and interviews with different classes of people in all parts of Canada indicate that the act has with some exceptions the support of the general public and of employers and of the parliamentary "laborists" and of the unions not directly affected by its provisions. The officials of the railway unions are divided in their opinions, but on the whole are more favorably inclined toward the law than when it first went into operation, and the rank and file of these unions is probably even more friendly. The leaders and the aggressive membership of the western mining unions are vigorous opponents of the act. The Nova Scotia miners officially indorse the law, but the result of a referendum vote upon it would be difficult to predict. This bulletin, which is No. 86, may be had free by applying to the department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C.

**T**HE MOST PITIABLE spectacle in our rich country today is the showing daily made of dishonesty in high places, of rich trusts organized to prey upon the people, such as the beef trust, the steel trust, the defalcations of trusted men to high places, the fortunes or positions obtained by bribing officials, the dishonesty and graft of officials—the struggle for money no matter by what means. The pitiable part is not the showing up of a few thieves—for they are few compared with the great mass—but the standard of society which encourages this kind of work, for it is a most sorrowful fact that as society is ordered, it supplies the incentive to crime and palliates it until, in isolated cases, it is run down and a conviction had. To illustrate:

If there were two men in the city council of Salt Lake today, if one was honest and earnest for the city's welfare, if his work was intent on watching the city's interests and looking to its natural progress and advancement, never generous nor parsimonious, but always ready to meet its needs, but always keeping in mind that it was the people's money that was being used; of course so far as his office was concerned he could never make any money from it, except what came of the meagre salary.

If in the soul of the other there was always the thought that public office is (for him) a private graft, and each followed his own thoughts, and one remained poor while the other in some unexplained way was seen to be prosperous; if this year he took on some costly luxury; if next year it was discovered that in some way he had acquired valuable property, and this were to go on for ten years, society would hold that the two men were not of the same class at all, that one had remained poor while the other, by his sagacity and force of character, had demonstrated his right to recognition and proved his wisdom. His society would be courted, his opinions sought, he would be pointed out as a leading business man, while the other would be passed by as one who had not been able to grasp the opportunities that in the growing city were presented to him. And though the great public might be perfectly cognizant of the real natures of the two men, it would make little difference. We do not see how this can be changed while the rage for money is the highest national thought, and while the doors of the city are always ready to open to the successful man, no matter how slimy may have been the trail up which he walked to success.—Goodwin's Weekly.

**O**WNERS AND EDITORS of newspapers in Pennsylvania are required by law to have their names printed in full in every issue on the editorial page.

In one of the cities of that state, the city of New Castle to be precise, two newspapers were recently prosecuted at the same time for neglecting to do this.

One of the papers was owned by an association of several hundred people, a list of which would have occupied several columns of space, and a list which was constantly changing as new members were added

and others dropped. But the paper carried the name of the editor and the association, and tried as far as humanly possible to comply with the law.

The other paper carried no names whatever, and made no attempt at compliance. Its owners and editors simply ignored the statute.

And, of course, under these circumstances there was nothing to do but acquit the one and convict the other, which, being duly done, vindicated the majesty of the law.

So the editor of the first paper—the paper owned by the association—was fined six hundred dollars, and not being able to pay it, went to jail. He's there yet.

And the editor of the other paper was acquitted.

Haven't we got this thing twisted somehow? Don't we mean it was the other way round? No. Not at all. It happened just as we tell it.

Incidentally we may mention that the paper owned by the associ-

ation was a Socialist paper, the association was composed of Socialists and the editor, who is in jail, is a Socialist also, while the other paper supported the local steel trust, and its editor, who was acquitted, was strongly opposed to Socialism.

Possibly the judge got the cases mixed up somehow and by mistake sentenced the defendant he meant to discharge, and discharged the one he intended to sentence.

If this explanation doesn't explain sufficiently in the opinion of any of our readers whose curiosity may be aroused by the affair, we recommend them to write to the editor of *Solidarity*—the one who has taken the place of the editor who is in jail—for the paper is still running—at P. O. Box, 622, New Castle, Pa., and he may possibly furnish them with a better one. The other editor—the editor of the trust organ—the *Herald*—who was acquitted naturally hasn't anything to say about the presumably judicial blunder that enabled him to escape. Wilshire's.

## The Black Hills

THE LOCKOUT SITUATION in the Black Hills district remains unchanged. The members of the Federation are remaining firm in their determination to defeat the efforts of the Homestake company to destroy not only the Western Federation of Miners, but also every other labor organization in that district. The fight that the Federation is putting up in the Black Hills is not only in the interest of the metaliferous miners, but in the interest of every other craft that finds employment in the towns that make up the district. Every person employed by the Homestake company is compelled to sign a contract wherein he agrees that he is not now and will not become a member of any labor organization.

An unusual and most fortunate circumstance favors the locked-out

miners in the Black Hills district, and that is the fact that there is a daily paper, the Black Hills Daily Register, which unequivocally stands for the miners. This gives them the opportunity to keep their own members posted on every move of the mine owners, and also serves to keep the general public posted on the situation as it actually exists. Usually all newspapers are owned and controlled by the mine owners, and refuse to print any news that vitally concerns the men themselves. But it is different in the Black Hills. The Register is the consistent and able advocate of the rights of the miners and its efforts in their behalf is making itself felt in a most effective way.

The lockout is still on. All men are requested to stay away from the Black Hills till officially notified of the victory of the locked-out men.

## A Test of Two Methods

ONE OF THE RESULTS of the recent city election in Milwaukee, where the entire Socialist ticket was triumphantly elected, is to clearly define the difference between the two distinct methods of workingmen's activity in politics. On the one hand we have President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who after nearly thirty years of activity in the labor movement, at the head of the Federation, seeing the necessity of the workingman to go into politics, offers the plan of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies." On the other hand we have Victor Berger, for years a mere delegate to the conventions of the A. F. of L., and some years not even that. At every recurring gathering of the delegates to the A. F. of L. conventions Berger has been uniformly but firmly suppressed, and in our opinion, oftentimes unnecessarily belittled by the presiding officer and the dominant factor on the floor. Berger for twenty-five years has held to the one idea that the workingman must get into politics, and that he must get into his own politics, and not ally himself with either or any of the old parties.

We do not look upon Samuel Gompers as a boss, but as a leader. We can not look upon Victor Berger as a boss, but as a leader. The theories promulgated and advocated by these two men have run along the years of time till now all of a sudden the Milwaukee victory displays the vital difference in the two methods that they advocated.

Well do we remember in the past the shouts of acclaim that fairly rent the skies when some "friend" of labor was elected to an official position. He took office. That was all. He never got beyond that. Suddenly we found that the man was owned body and soul by some designing corporation. He could not even name his own private secretary without the intervention and suggestion from the "higher up." Notwithstanding all this, President Gompers still clings to the old and exploded theory that labor can gain something by "punishing its enemies."

On the other hand, Victor Berger as a leader, was always constructive. His forces seemed to lose in every struggle. Before the conventions he lost. Before the people he lost. But all the time there was some gain. Every defeat showed the desperate character of the opposi-

tion, and the opposition invariably lost friends by the character of the fight against the undaunted Berger.

We recount these facts without acrimony. They are recited merely to show the beginning of things and the end of some things, and to point out the accurate way if possible.

Suppose the convention of the American Federation of Labor was to be held right now. And suppose that the convention were made up of delegates that come fresh from the shops and the mines, and from the building on which they are working, unhampered by prejudice of any kind, and especially by the prejudice born of the campaign boodle of the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as the dirty dollars of corporations in local elections where the common heritage of the people has been bartered as a slave on the auction block. Suppose, for instance, the sturdy, quiet, thoughtful, able, and in many respects brilliant working man should go himself to the convention instead of delegating the job to the convention rouser. And suppose that Victor Berger should come into that convention with his plan of political remedy for the working man, do you imagine for one minute that the plan of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" would stand any chance of adoption? Do you suppose that such a convention would deride and ridicule the successful Berger? No. Not now.

Another thing. It must not be imagined that the only opposition that the Berger method of forcing labor into politics met its only opposition on convention floors. Not at all. The same kind of laboring men live in Milwaukee as reside in other cities. They are actuated to a great extent by the same desires as are others, and no doubt there are many of them that love the flesh-pots of the corporations. And so Berger's victory as a leader becomes all the greater by having overcome and conquered not only the outside foe, but having vanquished and crushed the traitor within.

What has been accomplished in Milwaukee can be gained in every other labor center in the United States. But it will have to be done in the same way. It can not be done by the methods proposed by President Gompers. It will be done when all face the truth squarely and work, not for a party merely, but for a CAUSE, and that cause the greatest that can engage the attention of mankind today—the political emancipation of the wage-earner.

## Crisis in the Labor Movement

THE AMERICAN labor movement is confronted by a serious crisis. Every trade unionist should realize this fact and act accordingly.

Powerful factors are at work to undermine and weaken the movement. Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Manufacturers' Associations, Business Men's Leagues, Anti-Boycott Associations, Building Industries' Associations, etc., are cunningly and incessantly scheming to check any and every step of organized workers toward a higher standard of living.

Van Cleave's Buck's Stove boycott fight against the American Federation of Labor is still on. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended to enable corporation lawyers and the corporation judges to "fix the clock" of Organized Labor.

The question whether or not Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison shall go to jail is still undecided.

The right to boycott the products of the enemies of Organized Labor, is suspended, if not abolished. Today the American Union Labor is prohibited by law to publish a sentence like this:

"Boycott Buck's Stoves, because the Buck Stove and Range Company is fighting Organized Labor!" or: "Boycott the Suburban Garden, because the management is fighting the Building Trades Council!"

Laws made by hiring politicians and construed by corporation lawyers in our sacred courts of justice, are employed as weapons against the Trade Union movement. The Western Miners' struggles in Colorado are followed by the Homestake lockout in South Dakota.

The United Mine Workers of America are on strike for the very existence of their organization. It is true, there are the "wage question" and several other less important issues involved, as we are told; but in reality the fight is against the organization.

In New York state the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union is involved in a desperate class war. Militia and police have been used against the striking men. Injunctions have been issued against the organization and against its officers and members. Officers and members have been arrested and thrown in jail.

Philadelphia gave the civilized world an object lesson in corpora-tion anarchy, political corruption, state troops and police brutality.

In Bethlehem, Pa., the poorest of the poor wage workers are waging a war of defense against the Pressed Steel Car Corporation under most unfavorable conditions.

The United States Steel Corporation is using its millions and its political power to crush the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Association.

In all these struggles the capitalists are bravely assisted by the city, state or national powers of government.

In St. Louis many labor organizations have court injunctions hanging over them: the Carpenters' Council, the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International Union (in connection with the New Cathedral scab contractors), the Garment Workers' District Council, etc.

The latest anti-labor injunction in St. Louis was reported last Monday. It hits the Iron Molders' Union, and the story is told by the daily press as follows:

#### COURT INJUNCTION FORBIDS PICKETING.

##### *Union Molders are Restrained from Interfering at Car Wheel Plant.*

William Eskridge and J. C. McCormack and their agents, representatives and attorneys, were temporarily enjoined from interfering by means of threats or intimidation with the employees of the St. Louis Car Wheel Company, in an opinion handed down by Judge Muench, Monday.

The application for the injunction filed April 1, calls Eskridge and McCormack, business agent and assistant business

agent, respectively of Local No. 59, of the International Molders' Union of St. Louis. The union and eleven other alleged members were named as defendants. Judge Muench says the testimony brought out at the hearing did not show that the defendants, other than Eskridge and McCormack, had interfered with employees of the car wheel plant. The opinion in part is as follows:

"All courts are agreed that any interference whereby one body of men seeks to compel or induce another to quit work or to avoid the employment of a master by means of violence, threats or fear of harm, is unlawful and should be halted by concurrent criminal or civil remedies."

This latest injunction was issued on the same day when Van Cleave's Citizen's Industrial Alliance leaders automobilized Hon. Sherman (Vice-President of the United States) through the boulevards of St. Louis and applauded him at their Odeon anti-labor meeting.

While this anti-trade union work is going on all over the country, Millionaire Belmont's Civic Federation and Pierpont Morgan's daughter Annie, with her "New Trade Unionsim" are pushing their campaign against Socialism and the Socialist movement.

What American capitalism is most afraid of today is the possibility that the general labor movement would gradually be so permeated with Socialist ideas as to assure for the near future the harmonious co-operation between the Socialist political and the Trade Union economic wings of the great movement for labor's emancipation.

One point should soon be clear to every union man and woman, namely:

Independent political action of labor cannot be Republican labor politics; neither can it be Democratic labor politics. We have had this kind of capitalist labor and "friends of labor" politics for decades. And what's the result? The serious crisis into which the trade union movement has been forced at the present time! This is the result.

The independent political working class movement must be a Socialist labor movement, free of any relations or alliances with any of the capitalist parties.

It is the Milwaukee kind of labor politics to save the American labor movement from demoralization and defeat.—St. Louis Labor.

## Labor Agents Are Busy

**L**ABOR AGENTS in various parts of the West and South are becoming fairly frantic in their efforts to get men to go to the Black Hills and take employment in the Homestake and other mines owned by William Randolph Hearst, the great "friend of labor."

Deception forms the greatest asset of these labor agents. Misrepresentation as to the actual conditions are almost always made, and even deliberate falsehood is resorted to in case the victim of the labor agent is inclined to be too inquisitive.

We have just come in possession of a form of contract used by one of these Homestake labor agents operating in Kansas, which reads as follows:

#### CONTRACT.

March 2, 1910.

In consideration of the Homestake Mining Company, of Lead, South Dakota, agreeing to furnish me employment, I, the undersigned, do hereby promise to reimburse the above named company for railroad fare from Galena, Kansas, to Lead, South Dakota, to the amount of \$20.55.

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.

(Signed) .....

THE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,

By C. F. Webb, Agent.

Here we have the evidence that the Homestake company is getting mighty hard up for men to take the places of the miners who were locked out in that camp. And even by paying transportation for men to go to Lead, still the company has hard times to secure workers at all.

Laboring men in all parts of the country, and more especially in the West, should refuse to listen to the pleadings of the smooth agents of William Randolph Hearst when he asks them to go to the Black Hills and scab on their fellow workingmen.

In many parts of the country central bodies, as well as local unions, in all trades, are adopting resolutions denouncing Hearst and his acts in the Black Hills in unmeasured terms. All these resolutions are having a double effect. In the first place, they are making it almost impossible for the Hearst agents to secure men to go to Lead, and in the second place it is showing Mr. William Randolph Hearst up to the world in his true colors. He claims, in his newspapers, that he is a great friend to the laboring people generally, and more especially to organized labor. But this Black Hills business proves beyond a doubt that he is deliberately deceiving laboring men everywhere, and every union that denounces him is really doing a patriotic service to other organizations.

In this connection we deem it proper to reprint an article from the Joplin (Mo.) Daily Globe, written, of course, to discourage more emigration from Joplin. Conditions in the mining industry in and about Joplin are known to be not of the best, and yet the Globe contends that Home-

stake conditions, with scab conditions prevailing are much worse. The article from the Globe follows:

"Attention has been called recently to the rapid depletion of the labor supply of the Joplin district through the taking away of miners to the Homestake mines in South Dakota. These men have been taken out there week after week by labor bureaus, sent here by the Homestake company, who have had a strike on their hands for months, and by importing outside laborers the company is replacing its union laborers and thus breaking the strike. This system of taking the labor out of the district has resulted in taking away so many of the men from all the camps in the field that mines and mills are unable to secure full crews, and the cry for more labor is being heard on all sides. The production of the district is naturally at a standstill until these men return or the operators can get labor into the district.

"The whole question has been talked in nearly every camp by the labor agents and promises of higher wages have been held out to the men as an inducement to go. On this account men have gone not only in small squads but in large numbers. The results are just now being made known through the return of some of the men who went in the earlier detachments. These results should speak for themselves to the miners who may contemplate going to that region.

"The facts seem to be that there is a strike going on at the Homestake mines in South Dakota. It is represented by the Western Federation of Miners on the one side and the big mining corporations on the other. The men have been out for months and the company is importing all the strike-breakers it can, and have found the men of the Joplin district unusually easy to induce to come out there. On getting there all the men have to sign up an agreement that they are not members of a union and will not affiliate with one while in the employ of the company. In addition to this, they have to work at least long enough to pay out the cost of their transportation to that region which has been furnished them.

"The facts also show that while the wages are somewhat better as to daily wages, they are not as large as the wages earned by the shovelers in the Joplin mines, where they work by the can. In addition to this the cost of living in that region is much higher than in the Joplin district, which absorbs wages very quickly even where the men secure better daily pay than here. These living costs apply not only to board and rooms but to the clothing which must be worn. Men cannot wear the clothing in that climate that they can here. They must wear heavy woollens, and these cost five to ten times as much as the cotton clothing worn here. This necessarily eats up the miner's earnings more rapidly than they do in this district.

"This latter feature has been ignored by a large number of the men going from this district to the Homestake and they have paid the penalty with their lives, for the ravages of pneumonia sweep away all those who ignore the wearing of woollen clothing or happen to go unprepared into that region. Already the number of men that have been sent back dead from that country has been surprising. Besides these there were others who have died and have been buried there, or have come home after a large period of illness sick and broken in health. The climatic conditions alone should make men hesitate to go into that country, for the risk of taking pneumonia is such as to make it ex-



tremely hazardous for men of this climate to go immediately into that region without preparation.

"Another feature that should be taken into account when contrasting conditions here and those there is that the Homestake mine is owned by one of the largest corporations in the mining industry. It

controls almost the major portion of the mining industry of that region. A miner knows no one personally in the company control. When one loses a job with that company he has to go a long ways out of that region to get another, for everything in the immediate country is controlled by the one concern."

## The World of Labor

BY MAX S. HAYES.

**B**ING! Two more blows are aimed at labor's head. They are now coming in pairs. Having outlawed the boycott and having legalized the blacklist, the judicial sappers and miners are now taking the next logical step. They are going to prohibit striking and forbid the workers from organizing.

Let it be made a matter of record for future generations to marvel, and as a matter of information to those workers who failed to read the few line items that appeared in an obscure corner of the daily press if not entirely suppressed, that almost simultaneously the United States' District Court of Appeals for the Virginias and the Appellate Court of Illinois issued the ukase that labor must not organize and strike.

In West Virginia the union miners have spent several fortunes in attempting to organize the non-union men during the past decade. The Davises, Elkinses, Scotts and other capitalistic politicians in both old parties virtually own the West Virginia mines, railways, etc., and have practiced a system of peonage for years. Notwithstanding the espionage that obtained among the workers, the army of private guards maintained at great expense and the co-operation of the corrupt officeholders with their capitalistic masters, the miners, organizers were making considerable headway in bringing their non-union fellow-workers into the fold, when United States Judge Dayton suddenly issued an injunction over a year ago restraining the organizers from performing their duties. The case was carried up and now the United States District Court of Appeals upholds the Dayton decision.

In Chicago a bunch of scab street railway employes entered the court (at the behest of their capitalistic masters, of course) and prayed for an injunction to restrain the union men from compelling them to join the organization and from going on strike to secure their discharge. The lower court refused to issue the mandate and the non-unionists promptly carried the case to the Appellate Court and secured a reversal of the decision, which forbids the union street railway employes from organizing the plaintiffs or going out on strike and refusing to work with them.

It used to be the claim of conservative unionists, when charged by open shoppers with attempting to compel workers to join the union, that they had a right to cease employment rather than work with non-unionists. This contention was admitted for years as being fair and reasonable. But now this supposed right is denied by the courts and men are bound down to involuntary servitude and commanded, upon pain of being adjudged in contempt of court, to continue in their employment, no matter how irksome it may be.

It's all very well for certain great labor leaders to denounce these decisions and advise that they be ignored. But these same great labor leaders are setting a mighty poor example. When they are confronted with imprisonment for contempt of court they put the trade union movement to tens of thousands of dollars' expense to keep out of jail. The ordinary son of toil knows that the amount that will be spent for his protection is exceedingly limited, and so, rather than "get in bad" and permit his family to suffer, he naturally hesitates.

If these precedents that have been established in Virginia and Illinois become general, and industrial and political history indicate that they will, then the enemies of organized labor have found the means of preventing strikes and the spread of unionism. It may be taken for granted that the capitalists will not use their new power injudiciously. They will bide their time and gradually and insidiously tighten the shackles that already bind the working-class. It will be worth while to keep an eye on this new development in capitalism.

Here's a new wrinkle in the injunction games that's a lalalooza. Several thousand stonecutters have been on strike at Bedford, Ind., for many months. They were being supported financially by their international union and affiliated organizations in fairly good shape. Then the bosses' combination goes into court and secures one of those blanket injunctions that covers everybody, everywhere and any time. The unionists and "all other persons" are enjoined and restrained "forever" from picketing, visiting homes of strike-breakers to solicit them to join the union, from boycotting those who harbor or feed strike-breakers, from besetting depots and stations to urge imported men to refuse to work, from marching and parading through the streets to demonstrate their solidarity, and (listen to this!) from "assessing any of the members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, or any other trade union, for the purpose of hiring any person to leave the employment of the plaintiff or any of the plaintiffs," and so on. In addition, the striking stonecutters are assessed the costs of the suit!

Everyone in the labor field knows that it is customary, in strikes of national importance, to supply unions with funds to pay the way out of town of men who are imported under misrepresentation. So the

cunning capitalists at Bedford, in order to exhaust the funds of the strikers in case they are furnished from the outside in defiance of the injunction, resort to the trick of arresting the rebellious stonecutters right and left and dragging them over into the next county (a Circuit Court having issued the restraining order), where they are unknown and are compelled to furnish a cash bond, thus tying up their finances! Can you beat it!

But it is doubtful whether this outrageous proceeding will have any effect in opening the eyes of the great leaders at the head of the international union. Their minds are still centralized on the good old period when the journeymen stonecutter was regarded as an artist and roamed about the earth plying his avocation as a skilled craftsman.

Just because the Bedford capitalists didn't tie the strikers, hand and foot, with wire cord and throw them into a pit, the great leaders will continue to mumble something about their "rights" and vote the old capitalistic party tickets.

The grand success that the Pennsylvania plutocrats have had in ridding themselves of the expense in keeping an army of private police in their employment to beat the workers into submission when they became obstreperous by securing the passage of the law establishing the state constabulary, better known as the "Pennsylvania Cossacks," has aroused the envy of the plutes in New York state.

Now there is a secret movement on foot to sneak a bill through the Legislature of the Empire State to establish a state police force that can be kept loafing about and growing fat at doing nothing while the big thieves on Wall street and at Albany get away with millions of swag, and until such time as a bunch of workmen are goaded into revolt against their merciless drivers, whereupon flying squads of Cossacks, armed to the teeth, will descend upon and scatter them to the winds.

This country is following Russia more closely than any other nation on earth. And it is perfectly natural. The workers of the United States, despite the fact that they have the ballot in their hands, are actually more powerless than the Russian toilers, who, despite the tremendous obstacles in their way, have at least a few representatives in Parliament to make a fight for them, even though they are cast in prison and railroaded to Siberia.

This comes of the "pure and simple" and anti-labor political policies that have ruled the roost in America for generations. The workers have been insidiously taught that nothing is to be gained through political efforts, or that "independent political action" was constituted in occasionally scratching a candidate on his party ticket and voting for the "best man" on an opposition ticket.

It is not strange, therefore, that the great capitalists, politicians and editors have become imbued with il-concealed contempt for the workers. I know a unionist who upon numerous occasions has intimated pretty strongly to some of the plutes that labor will soon wake up and sweep them out of power, only to be met with derisive laughter and stinging sneers and open boasts that capital can bribe, bulldoze or flatter enough big and little labor leaders to divide the workers' and remain in the saddle until the crack o'doom. It looks that way.

The second year of the Seamen' strike on the Great Lakes has commenced and the unionists are as determined as at the beginning to compel the Lake Carriers' Association to concede the right of the sailors to organize. Last year the 9,000 men on strike pulled over 60,000 strike-breakers off the boats, and they expect to do fully as well this year. Owing to the incompetency of the non-unionists the season of 1909 was the most disastrous in the history of inland waterway navigation. For that fact the insurance company raised the rates on ships controlled by the L. C. A. and lowered the rates on lumber carriers, manned by union men.

There is no material change in the tinplate workers' strike, which will have been in progress one year next month. The workers remain upon the firing line and are determined to force the steel trust to recognize them. The trust, in order to hold its employes in slavery, has given them a slight increase in wages and promises to introduce an insurance feature. It is a cheap bribe that is being practiced by many corporations nowadays.—International Socialist.

### LABOR PARTIES.

There is absolutely no necessity for organizing another labor party and there can be no object in doing so except to prevent the building up of a real party of the working class. They who are at the head of the labor party movement are as a rule those who for years did everything they could to keep union men out of politics and when this was no longer possible they attempted to steer them bodily into capitalist parties, as, for example, Gompers, in the national campaign of 1908; and now, having failed in this also, in their last extremity they are bent upon organizing a fake labor party, so they may still have some shadow of excuse for their misleadership and some-



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thing to traffic in and deliver for a consideration to themselves.  
 The makeshift measures which such an abortion of a party would advocate in the name of reform have been promised over and again by the capitalist parties and have come as near fulfillment as they ever will through the agency of another capitalist aggregation which comes in the guise of a labor party.

The Socialist party is the political expression of the labor movement and every one who really believes in a working class party should join that party and help build it up instead of being deceived into supporting a fake labor party whose real object is to prevent a bona fide party of the working class.—Appeal to Reason.



**FOR THE LOCKED-OUT MINERS IN THE BLACK HILLS.**

Johnsville, Calif., April 25, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Yours and President Moyer's last report on the conditions in South Dakota were read at our last regular meeting, and although we are working hard trying to raise enough money to build a hall, we could not resist such a strong appeal for aid; consequently you will find enclosed a money order for \$50.00, donated by Johnsville Miners' Union No. 149, W. F. M., to our brothers in South Dakota. Fraternally yours,  
 GEORGE S. DUNN, Secretary.

Bear Creek, Mont., April 27, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir: I herewith enclose a draft for \$150.00 in aid of the strikers in Lead City, South Dakota. Hoping you will forward receipt for same, I am,  
 Yours respectfully,  
 DAN CALDWELL,  
 Secretary-Treasurer Local Union No. 1729, U. M. W. A.

Donation of \$5.00 from Fred Clough, ex-board member District No. 1, W. F. M., Goldfield, Nev.

Donation of \$5.00 from Tom Corra, organizer, Negaunee, Michigan.

Charley Westling, Mary Mine, Nevada, \$4.00.

Edward Pappat, Mary Mine, Nevada, \$5.00.

Manhattan, Nev., April 30, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$11.00; \$10.00 from Bro. C. A. Magnuson for the strike fund, and \$1.00 for the Miners' Magazine. Yours fraternally,  
 JAMES BOYD,  
 Secretary Manhattan No. 241, W. F. M.

Mammoth, Utah, May 1, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: You will find enclosed money order for \$53.80, which has been received as a donation for our locked-out brothers in South Dakota, and can say that we are meeting with good success in our donation and will forward more as it is collected. Please receipt me for same by return mail. Fraternally yours,  
 FRANK CLAYSON,  
 Secretary Mammoth M. U. No. 238, W. F. of M.

In the Miners' Magazine, issue of April 28th, in publishing the letter from Tuscarora Miners' Union, Tuscarora, Nevada, an error in the amount of money donated to the strike fund was made, which amount should have been \$50.00 instead of \$30.00.

Rawhide, Nev., May 2, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find \$100.00, our third installment for the benefit of the striking miners in South Dakota. Our ball was a grand success and every one had a good time. All our receipts are not in yet, so you can figure on another good installment. How is that for a local of seventy-five members. Rawhide No. 244 is determined that it will not be outdone by any local of the federation. I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 NEIL J. MCGEE,  
 Secretary Rawhide M. U. No. 244, W. F. M.

Stockton, Calif., April 28, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$25.00, which is the amount so far collected from sale of W. F. M. stamps that Bro. Jo F. Hutchinson left with me. We have a strike on here which is liable to last some time, however, I think we will be able to collect some more for the W. F. M. cause. The unions here have already forwarded some. Wishing your cause every success, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 J. B. GILL,  
 Recording Secretary San Joaquin County Building Trades Council.

National P. O., Mich., April 29, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$50.00, which our local is forwarding from the treasury to the Black Hills lockout. With best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,  
 THOS. CLAYTON,  
 Secretary Winthrop Mine Workers' Union No. 223, W. F. M.

Rawhide, Nev., April 28, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find \$100.00, installment No. 2. Keep both eyes on Rawhide No. 244 for awhile—enough said. More to follow. I remain, Yours respectfully,  
 NEIL J. MCGEE,  
 Secretary Rawhide M. U. No. 244, W. F. of M.

Sacramento, Calif., April 24, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Our local took up your request for assistance at their last regular meeting and I am instructed by them to forward to you \$31.00 to help you along. Enclosed you will find postal order for the amount. Hoping to hear from you, as the local will be looking for some reply, and with best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,  
 LOUIS HILL,  
 Secretary No. 295, Operative Plasterers' International Assn., Capitol Lodge.

San Francisco, Calif., April 25, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$25.00 as a donation to your strike fund. Hoping you will be victorious and with best wishes for your cause, I remain, Yours fraternally,  
 FLORENCE SULLIVAN,  
 Secretary Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Assn. of San Francisco.

Great Falls, Mont., April 25, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: At the last regular meeting of the Great Falls Industrial Labor Union, the union donated \$150.00 to the miners who are locked out in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and I enclose a check for the amount to be forwarded to them. Yours industrially,  
 GEO. W. SCIVENS, Treasurer.  
 W. A. SPENCE, Secretary.

Seven Troughs, Nev., May 1, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$100.00, donated by individual members of Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M., and other citizens of the Seven Troughs district to the men who are locked out in the Black Hills. Yours fraternally,  
 R. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

Swansea, Ariz., April 30, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Find enclosed \$41.00, donated to the locked out members of Lead City, South Dakota, and have same published in the Miners' Magazine.  
 J. E. CARTER,  
 Financial Secretary Swansea M. U. No. 156, W. F. M.

Mary Mine, Nev., April 28, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: We voted to assess members of the Hill Branch of No. 253, W. F. M., a shift for the Black Hills miners. I collected the shift from forty-two members to date, which amount is \$136.50. Fraternally yours,  
 WILLIAM GREGORY,  
 Secretary Silver Peak M. U. No. 253, W. F. M.

Rawhide, Nev., May 2, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find installment No. 4 of \$100.00. We will be able to send a few dollars more in a short time. We take keen pride in declaring that no local of the federation will be allowed to beat us raising funds for our locked-out brothers. We are only seventy-five strong, but every man is a loyal member and a good rustler. When some of the other locals equal our pro rata, watch the local get busy again. We will not follow; we must lead. Every man in this local realizes the situation in the Black Hills, and we are determined to win that fight, whether it continues six weeks or six months. If the same spirit prevails all over the territory covered by the W. F. of M., as is in evidence here, the fight would be short and the Homestake Company would cry for quarter. Let every local get busy and there will be reasons for a jollification very soon. Get busy, boys; get busy: "Justice must prevail." I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 NEIL J. MCGEE,  
 Secretary Rawhide M. U. No. 244, W. F. of M.

Sacramento, Calif., May 4, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$16.50 as a donation from the Sacramento Federated Trades Council to the men in South Dakota, who are on strike. With hopes for the success of your fight and with kindest regards, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 FRANK COOKE, Secretary.

Oakland, Calif., April 29, 1910.  
 Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$20.00, donation for the Black Hills strikers. Your representative, J. Edw. Morgan, visited us and explained the condition in the Black Hills. Wishing success to our brothers who are on strike and hoping this small donation will be received in time to help them on to victory, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 WILLIAM GOWS,  
 Secretary Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance, No. 31.

Mr. John M. O'Neill.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for the fund to support the locked-out miners of South Dakota. Yours fraternally,  
ED J. CAMPBELL.

Katalla, Alaska, April 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: About one week ago your representative of the W. F. M. came before Oakland Lodge No. 284, I. A. of M., and made an urgent appeal in behalf of the Homestake miners of the Black Hills. In response to the same, it gives me great pleasure to state that Oakland Lodge voted a donation of \$25.00 to the same, for which amount check is enclosed. Trusting victory and union conditions will soon again exist, I remain, fraternally yours,  
W. H. IBEY,

Alameda, Calif., May 4, 1910.

Recording Secretary International Association of Machinists, Oakland Lodge No. 284.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: I have been a constant advocate of organized labor for a number of years and see fit to help those struggling against the yoke of tyranny of organized capital. Enclosed please find check for \$5.00. Hoping it will help some, I remain, Yours truly,  
JOE MICHI.

Masonic, Calif., May 1, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: An enclosing \$10.00 from the Los Angeles Local No. 2, Operative Plasterers' International Association, to go to assist in the Black Hills. This donation was the result of remarks made by your representative, Joe F. Hutchinson, before our local on April 22, 1910. Wishing you every success, I am, Fraternally yours,  
FRANK R. EVANS,  
Secretary.

Los Angeles, Calif., April 28, 1910.

#### A LITERARY FREAK.

The Indian Home and Farm, published at Muskogee, is printed in five different Indian languages, as well as in English. It is devoted to the interests of the five civilized tribes, and is indorsed by the chiefs and the people as their official paper. It is safe to say that it is the most unique and interesting publication in the western world.

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Less than fifteen years ago 36,000 miners in Illinois produced less than 20,000,000 tons of coal. This was in 1896. In 1909, 73,000 produced 52,000,000 tons, twice the number of men and nearly three times the amount of coal. It should not be inferred from this that the struggle for existence is less than in 1896. Not at all. The cost of living has increased faster than the ability to earn wages even at the increased price, and the miner still has the same strenuous time to get a living for himself and family as he had before. It is not so with the owners. The more tons of coal they get out, the more automobiles and fine residences they buy. There is a crank-pin loose in the division of the profits of the product of labor, and it is in favor of the employer. In the miners' language, "the scales need testing."

#### CONVENTION OF NEVADA LOCALS.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please publish for the benefit of local unions of the state of Nevada that the convention called by the local unions of the State of Nevada is an assured success as all locals so far heard from emphatically endorse the proposition.

The dates mentioned are from the 25th of May to the 1st of June. We are in communication with the Trades and Labor Council at Reno with regard to a hall, and their convenience in allowing us the use of the hall will have some weight in deciding the date of meeting.

We can not expect to announce the exact date by the columns of the Magazine, and will therefore notify the locals on this point through circular letter, as there is no labor journal in the state through which we can give this information satisfactorily. Fraternally yours,

JAMES T. SULLIVAN,  
Secretary Lucky Boy Miners' Union No. 248.

Lucky Boy, Nev., April 27, 1910.

#### GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Twelve hours of hard labor for seven days a week is ascribed by the Department of Commerce and Labor as the cause of the strike of unorganized men at the Bethlehem Steel Works at South Bethlehem, Pa., in a report sent to the Senate. The following is a summary of the findings: "The strike at Bethlehem works started February 4th when several hundred machinists struck against the discharge of three men who shortly before had served as a committee appointed to protest against Sunday and overtime work. It was a strike of unorganized men. Opposition to overtime and Sunday work was the basic cause leading up to the strike. While a very considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of 12 hours for the entire seven days a week a large part of the skilled workmen had approximately a 10 1/2 hour day for six days of the week. A large number of this latter group were frequently required to work overtime on week days and to do additional work on Sundays and it was the protest against this extension of time and the requiring of work Sundays from the employees who had the shortest hours that led to the strike. Eighty-two men were reported as having a 13-hour day for the entire seven days! The table dealing with wages, taken from the January payroll, shows that a large percentage of the laborers working 13 hours a day, seven days a week, earned only 12 1/2 cents an hour."

#### DAILY SOCIALIST—AN APPEAL.

One of the greatest features of the national convention of 1908 was the special editions of the Daily Socialist issued during the time of meeting.

It is proposed to repeat this at the coming convention beginning May 15th. Since this convention is for the purpose of discussing politics the need of a daily paper reaching the entire membership is even greater than before and the papers themselves will be of far greater interest.

Beginning on May 16th the Daily Socialist will issue an enlarged paper for ten days. This will more than cover the entire period of the convention. Several important committees on such subjects as Immigration, Farming, Organization, etc., are to report. These reports will be published in full in the Daily Socialist as fast as submitted, and whenever possible in advance, thus

**UNION MINERS**

When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the

**TERRY HOTEL** TERRY, SO. DAK.  
E. James, Prop.

giving opportunity for the entire membership to know exactly what is happening each day.

An extra effort will be made to fill the editorial and magazine pages with matter by the best Socialist writers on the subjects under discussion. This will make these issues a great educational series that every Socialist will want to preserve and that will be just the best sort of material for propaganda and educational work.

A special rate of 15 cents in clubs of ten will be made for this series. Fifty thousand new readers of the proceedings of this convention will make a magnificent start for the Congressional campaign.

Address  
CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,  
180-182 Washington St., Chicago Ill.

#### COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

A notable feature of the past few weeks has been the increase in the number of towns which have adopted the commission form of government. Elections were held in late winter in more than a score of cities and at the spring municipal elections sixty-eight chose commissioners instead of councilmen as formerly. The Middle West has been most pronounced in its approval of this modern system of government for cities. Kansas leads all the states, with sixteen towns thus managed. Iowa has five, Wisconsin one, Colorado two, North Dakota three, South Dakota four, Oklahoma four, Missouri one, Idaho two. The South is led by Texas, where Galveston and Houston inaugurated the system, with fourteen; Tennessee has five, North Carolina one, Mississippi one. On the Pacific coast, California has three and Washington one. Massachusetts is the only eastern state now in line; it has five. Buffalo and Mount Vernon, New York, have voted to adopt it, but the Legislature has not yet granted charters under the new form. That the plan is elastic in its operations has been proved by the success attending it in places of such widely diverse population as Des Moines with 70,000, and Anthony, Kansas, with 2,500. The fact that in only two per cent. of the cities where a vote has been taken has the plan been defeated is indication of the approval of voters. While the new system is yet in its infancy, it has demonstrated that with its "short ballot" and the abolition of political lines it can give voters a better understanding of the candidates, while its directness of responsibility maintains a high level of efficiency. In some of the states the recall section is made to apply only to the larger cities. This should be remedied. The small town should have the right to pass judgment on an unfaithful servant.

#### HOW IT WORKS IN THE GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED.

The following letter published in the Goldfield News has been sent us. We here reprint it without comment:

Goldfield, April 26, 1910.

To the Goldfield News:

Last evening as I was about to go into the Mohawk mine to resume my usual work I was informed that my services were no longer wanted. While ordinarily such a happening would not be of interest to the public I feel that in this case the explanation made as to why I was dismissed was of such a character as to warrant me in addressing such a communication as this and assuming that the public of Goldfield will be interested in the disclosures.

About 5:45 o'clock last evening just as I was about to step on the cage, I was informed by the shift boss, Elmer King, that Superintendent Joe Donnelly wanted to see me. I immediately went to Donnelly. He led off by saying: "You are a married man, aren't you, Bill?" I said, "Yes, I have a wife and four children." "How long have you worked for this company?" he then said. "Since a year from the 24th of last December," was my reply. "I thought that was about it," answered Donnelly.

He then said: "I understand that since you went to work for this company you joined that organization" (meaning the Federation). My answer was, "No sir, I joined it in 1895." He then said, "Well, you know the rules of the company." I said, "Yes, sir, the company had a notice here when I went to work that there would be no discrimination between union and non-union men, and I haven't seen it contradicted." He then said, "Well, I can't do anything in any other camp but this one, myself." I said, "That's the way I understand it," and he followed by saying, "So you fellows can't expect anything from me." He then informed me that he had nothing further to say and that my time would be in the office tomorrow.

On the statements made, I was discharged because I belonged to the Federation. However, while I have nothing but suspicion to work upon in this connection, I believe that I was let out because I have not bought goods for my family at the company store. Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM COVERT.

#### COAL MINERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Coal operators in the Pittsburg district signed the wage scale; the mooted powder question was settled in a satisfactory manner, and the miners' strike ended with a two years' agreement, effective at once under the highest wages ever paid in this district.

About 40,000 miners throughout the Pittsburg district will return to work and millions of bushels of coal tied up in the Pittsburg harbor since April 1st as a precautionary measure for home supply will start South and there will be a general resumption of coal shipments on the Lakes.

The struggle came to an end through the resourcefulness of President Thomas L. Lewis. Though it was a joint session of the operators and executive board of District No. 5, the night session resolved itself into a controversy between President Lewis and District President Feehan. Feehan contested many of the points embraced in the agreement, but a few minutes before midnight he yielded to force of argument.

The scale was read and within a short time signatures had been affixed by representatives of the coal companies whose mines have been idle since April 1st. It was a complete triumph for President Lewis, who overcame every obstacle in the way of settling the powder dispute and lent every effort toward adjusting every grievance at issue.

The wage scale carries a horizontal raise of 5.55% in all classes of labor in and around the mines of this district. This is conceded by miners and operators to be the highest wages ever paid miners in this section.

The powder argument was adjusted by the resolution submitted by President Lewis. It contains the provision that the new explosive may be used where tests have proved that the percentage of slack is not increased over that of the black powder. It also provides that if the state should extend the use of the new explosive to other mines that the fourteen now subject to its use, satisfactory conditions are to be arranged between the operators and the men. This safeguards future complications should the law extend itself to embrace mines not included in the present act.

The strike was declared April 1st with the expiration of the old scale

and failure at agreement on the powder dispute. After a week the situation began to threaten the home supply and big coal shipments for southern ports were delayed. Operation of all pool boats was suspended with the exception of one or two in the fleets of private industries.

The seriousness of the strike became felt in the Lake ports within two weeks and recently the situation assumed a severe aspect for immediate demand in this section.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE ON THE LAKES.

The present strike of seamen on the Great Lakes, involving nearly ten thousand sailors, marine firemen and marine cooks, has been in progress since May, 1909. There are reasons, good valid reasons, for this strike.

An organization of ship-owners, known as the Lake Carriers' Association, denies the right of seamen to remain members of a labor union. Having declared war against all trade unions this association of shipowners then endeavored to establish an industrial passport system which is intended to place the seamen absolutely at the mercy of a gang of employment agents, known as "shipping masters."

The Lake Carriers call this passport scheme a "welfare plan." It provides for constant and unrelenting supervision, restraint and espionage of every individual seaman, whether he is at work or at rest, ashore or afloat, employed or unemployed. Its aim is to establish industrial serfdom on the Great Lakes.

The Lake Carriers' Association is not a shop-owning corporation. It is composed of ship-owners, but does not itself own ships, nor does it employ seaman. Its principal business, as shown by its articles of incorporation is that of an employment agency.

The ship-owners who are members of this gigantic employment agency do not want to deal with any organization of seamen, neither do they want to deal with the individual seaman. What they are trying to do is to compel all seamen to live and work, ashore and afloat, always under the supervision and absolute control of overseers who are responsible to no one (not even to the individual ship-owner) except the employment agency known as the Lake Carriers' Association.

This is the scheme against which the seamen are on strike. They are fighting against industrial serfdom.

The arbitration boards of six states, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois, have tried to bring about arbitration for the purpose of settling the strike.

The Lake Carriers' Association declined to arbitrate.

The National Civic Federation attempted conciliation and arbitration. The Lake Carriers would not agree to either.

The Lake Carriers' Association has refused to meet representatives of the unions. They declined to even meet with the arbitration boards of six states and the National Civic Federation.

The seamen did not go on strike until it became absolutely necessary. They are on strike now to save their manhood. They will not submit to be degraded and enslaved.

The Immortal Lincoln once said, "No man is good enough to own any other man." The seamen believe that. And they will continue the strike in an endeavor to prove that those words of the martyred Emancipator are still true.

#### THE ARIZONA CONSTITUTION.

The following letter was written by Mr. William Cleary of Bisbee, Ariz., to the Globe Miners' Union, and by that organization read and thoroughly discussed. The members also deemed it advisable that the same should be printed in the Miners' Magazine, which request is cheerfully granted:

Bisbee, Ariz., April 18, 1910.

To the Globe Miners' Union, W. F. M.

Gentlemen: Recently there has appeared in the press of Arizona an article written by Col. J. F. Wilson, a Democrat and at one time Arizona's delegate to Congress, in which he advises the people of this territory to frame a constitution that will be sure to meet the approval of the President and Congress, as in the Senate Enabling Act there is a provision giving both the power to pass upon any constitution we may frame and if it be not in accord with either's idea of the form of government we should have, although Republican in form, the President or Congress may disapprove of it and thus leave us without the pale of the sisterhood of states. The Colonel, therefore, advises us to avoid such a fate by writing a plain, short, simple and conservative constitution, such as will surely meet with the approval of both and leave it to some future time to frame a form of government more in keeping with our own ideals of what our organic law should be. This advice has met with the universal approval of all the newspapers of the territory, as far as I have been able to observe, irrespective of whether they were Democratic or Republican in their politics. To me it appears there is a scheme on foot to delude the people into approving a constitution that they do not want with the promise that it can be changed and amended later on. I believe this is done in the interest of the large corporate interests of the territory, and I believe further that the provision giving the President and Congress the right of referendum over our tentative constitution was born not in the minds of the senators of the East, nor did it originate there, but right here at home; the corporate interests in the territory fully realize that we can not be delayed much longer in obtaining statehood; if they thought otherwise they would now as in the past resist to the end our admission; and they also realize that before long, due to the insurgent movement throughout the land, that there will either be a change in the policies of the party now in power tending to more liberal principles or that the government will be turned over to the Democratic party; that in either event a more liberal Enabling Act would be enacted, giving the people of this territory the full power to pass whatever kind of constitution we desired, so long as it was Republican in form; apprehending this, they have decided not to fight the admission, for that would be foolhardy, seeing that if the matter is put off we may have an opportunity to pass a constitution that suits us and no one else; but that it is the act of wisdom on their part to now urge statehood, when they still have the ear of the Senate and President, and can direct and dictate the terms of the Enabling Act, thus forcing us against our will to pass an organic law so narrow and restricted and so bound that the people will have the smallest chance to ever amend or alter it, and in this way taking from the major portion of the people the right to govern themselves and vesting for generations the power in the hands of a selfish minority. It looks as though the newspapers of the territory have already lent themselves to this scheme to outwit the people, and I have little doubt but that most of our self-serving politicians of both parties will follow suit and it is not to be expected that those who aspire to senatorial honors would do otherwise, for how can their ambitions be satisfied without statehood. It remains, then, for the average citizen, and especially the working class to be alive to this plot and frustrate this scheme if possible. What benefit, I ask the worker, does he expect from statehood under such a constitution as the present Congress or President would approve? In my opinion the working class would be but riveting the chains tighter about themselves. By such action they would give up for generations hope to fuller freedom; they had better remain under the present territorial form than to accept statehood on such terms. Phaedrus said: "In a change of government, the poor seldom change anything except the name of their master." I can not bring myself to see this matter than in any other light but that if we accept Colonel Wilson's advise the masses of our people, especially the working class, will be doing little else than changing the name of their masters, instead of having Congress, which is far off, and which takes but scant notice of us, we will have selected for our masters those nearer home, whose sole interest in the working class is

to get as much out of it as possible, giving as little as possible in return.

I would advise the people, and especially the workers of the territory, to begin to fight at once, organize at once, make every candidate for the constitutional convention pledge himself, in writing, to stand for what you want put in your constitution, regardless of how it may suit the President or Congress, and I would advise you to exact that among many, the following provisions be written in the constitution:

(1) That the people reserve the right through their Legislature to limit and regulate what is known as "the inherent judicial power of the courts." This is a power, which under the constructions of the courts is as limitless as space; it can set at naught the will of the people, and which gives the judiciary the power to entrench upon the legislative and executive departments of government. With such a limitation upon the courts the Legislature could pass laws regulating the granting of injunctions in labor disputes and could also provide for the regulation of contempt proceedings securing the right to trial by jury when the contempt is alleged to have been committed without the presence of the court. Without such a limitation in your constitution you may be sure that the courts would declare any such laws unconstitutional; with such a provision you are secure in your liberty and your right to trial by jury, should the Legislature see fit to pass such laws.

(2) The people should reserve the power through their Legislature to regulate and control and limit what is known as "the freedom of contract doctrine." This can only be done by a constitutional provision in the constitution reserving this right to the people through their Legislature. With such a limitation and reservation in the constitution, we could then pass a child-labor law, such a one as would be a credit to our boasted civilization, for up-to-date such a law has never been passed for fear the courts would declare it unconstitutional. It is true that laws by that name have been passed, but never one that protected the children as much as they deserve. We could also enact laws regulating the manner and times of the payment of wages, protecting the health and limbs of employes, regulating the kind of work for women and the hours they are to work, an eight-hour law, a law preventing the employer from exacting of his employes an agreement not to join or belong to any labor union during the term of their employment, and last, but not least, a law again "blacklisting." Without such a provision dealing with this "freedom of contract doctrine," the chances are two to one that the courts would declare such laws unconstitutional; with such a provision your laws would stand the test of the constitution and in the new state of Arizona the worker would have a greater measure of freedom than he has at present; under the "freedom of contract" doctrine the only freedom that the average worker now has, if he will not work for such wage and under such terms and in such places as the employer is willing to give, no matter how small the wage, how harsh the terms, and how dangerous the place, is the freedom to—starve.

(3) There should be a constitutional provision giving the people the right to exercise the Initiative and Referendum and also the Recall. The constitution should not leave it to the Legislature to fix upon what part of the people acting this right is to be exercised. The constitution should fix what per cent. of the people shall put this reserve measure into operation.

(4) Last, but not the least important, there should be a means provided by the constitution for amendments to be made to such instrument. There should be two courses provided by which amendments can be made to the constitution, one through the Legislature, upon a majority vote of both houses suggesting the amendment, to be then put to the people at the next general election, and if a majority of the voters voting favor the amendment it is then to become a part of the constitution. The other course should be through the initiative of, say, fifteen per cent. of the voters voting at the last general election, they having the right by the Initiative to petition that such amendment be placed before the voters at the next general election, and if a majority of the voters voting at such election favor the amendment, then it is to be a part of the constitution. With such a provision in the constitution (and I am sure that neither Congress nor the President will agree to it), the people hold the great key to the door of their future freedom. If then they are misruled, it is their own fault. It puts the power of government in their own hands as far as any polity of government can without giving the people industrial control.

There are other provisions that should go into our new constitution but, if we can obtain those that I have enumerated we will have gone further in the right direction than any of the states save Oklahoma.

My object in writing this is to arouse the workers of Arizona to what I feel is their best interests and to warn them of their present danger and also of those who will come to them as friends advising Colonel Wilson's course. I wish to put the workingman on his guard against such false friends.

Trusting that the workingman will be alive to his own best interests, and will not allow this rich opportunity to secure his rights escape him, and with best wishes for the success of Globe Miners' Union, W. F. M., I am,

Yours truly, WM. B. CLEARY.



#### POSTOFFICE SURPLUS.

Statistics from the Postoffice Department show that there was a surplus in the revenue over the expenses in that department in the last quarter of the year 1909 of \$2,111,000. The question arises, did second-class matter get busy and earn that surplus and make up the deficit? The deficit was charged to second-class mail by Postmaster General Hitchcock and President Taft. Will these two distinguished gentlemen now come forward and give the second-class mail credit for earning a surplus? Surely, if the deficit is caused by second-class mail it would naturally be made up by second-class mail. This surplus will embarrass the figures which the postmaster general has been at so much pains to compile and publish.—Woman's National Daily.

#### NEW YORK'S JEWISH POPULATION.

The last great element in present-day immigration is, properly speaking, not European at all, but Oriental. The migration of hundreds of thousands of Eastern European Jews to the United States is one of the stupendous facts of modern times. It is unquestionably the most far-reaching event in the annals of Israel since the fall of Jerusalem. Purely from the standpoint of numbers, history records nothing like it. In the 2,000 years that this people has been homeless, forcing its presence upon the unwelcoming nations of Europe, it has been subjected to many expulsions, many forced migrations; but never have its comings and goings resembled the present mass-like movement to the United States. The expulsion of Jews from England in the reign of Edward I. is a sorry chapter in their history; yet this edict exiled only about 15,000 people; less than one-tenth the number that landed in New York last year. The expulsion of the Jews from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella has been tragically described by many historians, but it affected only 150,000 souls, less than one-quarter of the present Jewish population of New York.

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Jerusalem, in its greatest days, contained less than one-sixth the number of Jews now found in the American metropolis; indeed, about one-tenth of all the Jews in the world, or 800,000, live upon Manhattan Island and the adjoining territory. In the greater city one man in every four is a Jew.—McClure's.

**PROTECTION AND THE PARCELS POST.**

There are still some questions that can not be answered by the application or reasons and arguments ordinarily regarded as logical. One of these is why the American citizen is compelled to pay more for the same service rendered in his own country than the foreigner pays. The claim is made that under our system of government the American is protected. But the proof becomes stronger every day that the American referred to is not the individual, but the monopoly.

The Woman's National Daily, ever since it was founded, has advocated a parcels post. A strong public sentiment has been created in favor of this system, but the claim has been persistently made by the Postoffice Department that, under the present charges made by railroads and express companies such a concession to the people is impossible. In the Buffalo News recently appeared the following:

"The Western Empire for December published a rate table for the British Postal Guide, which shows that a British citizen may send an eleven-pound package of merchandise from New York to San Francisco or any other point in this country for 24 cents. The contract between the British postoffice department and the American Express Company guarantees a flat rate of 1 shilling—24 cents—for any package, from three to eleven pounds—between New York and any point in the United States. Says this periodical referred to: 'We are blushing ashamed of the congressmen and senators who profess to believe of the parcels post that "it can't be done," when the American Express Company for five years or more has proved that it can—by its contract with a foreign government.'

Why is it, unless the Postoffice Department of England is managed for the benefit of the people of that country and the Postoffice Department of the United States is managed primarily for the benefit of railroads and express companies, that such an arrangement is possible with foreigners and impossible with the people at home?

The complaint of the American Postoffice Department is that "rates are too low." It is explained it can not possibly manage the parcels post system because the cost of transportation is too great. And yet the English Postoffice Department manages to protect its citizens, even in the United States, and even against the extortion of the express companies of the United States.

Through the arrangement made by the British Postoffice Department an Englishman can send an eleven-pound package through an American express company from New York to San Francisco for 24 cents. If some intelligent American thinks he can do the same thing, let him undertake it. He will discover that even our Glorious Republic where the People Rule, aided by the railroad and express companies, can learn something from a monarchy, especially a monarchy where the people have a habit of looking out for their own interests.

There is but one way in which a parcels post can be made possible. That is through the demand of the people, voiced so clearly and unmistakably that those who make the laws cannot claim they did not hear.

If a parcels post is impossible it is because the carriers, the railroads, and express companies, are subsidized knowingly, or because they have their hands in the people's pockets. One thing is certain. The express trust is not losing any money on the service rendered its English patrons. All that the American people ask is the same fair treatment.—Woman's National Daily.

**In Memoriam.**

Rossland, B. C., April 29, 1910.

Whereas, Death has removed from this life the wife of our brother William H. McKeen, a true and tried member of our organization, and

Whereas, Mrs. McKeen has left those behind her who were most dear to her, therefore be it

Resolved, By this the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M., in meeting assembled, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother, his relatives and family; and be it further

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

P. R. McDONALD,  
GEORGE CASEY,  
R. R. HUTCHENS,  
Committee.

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