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# THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

*Published Weekly by the*

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

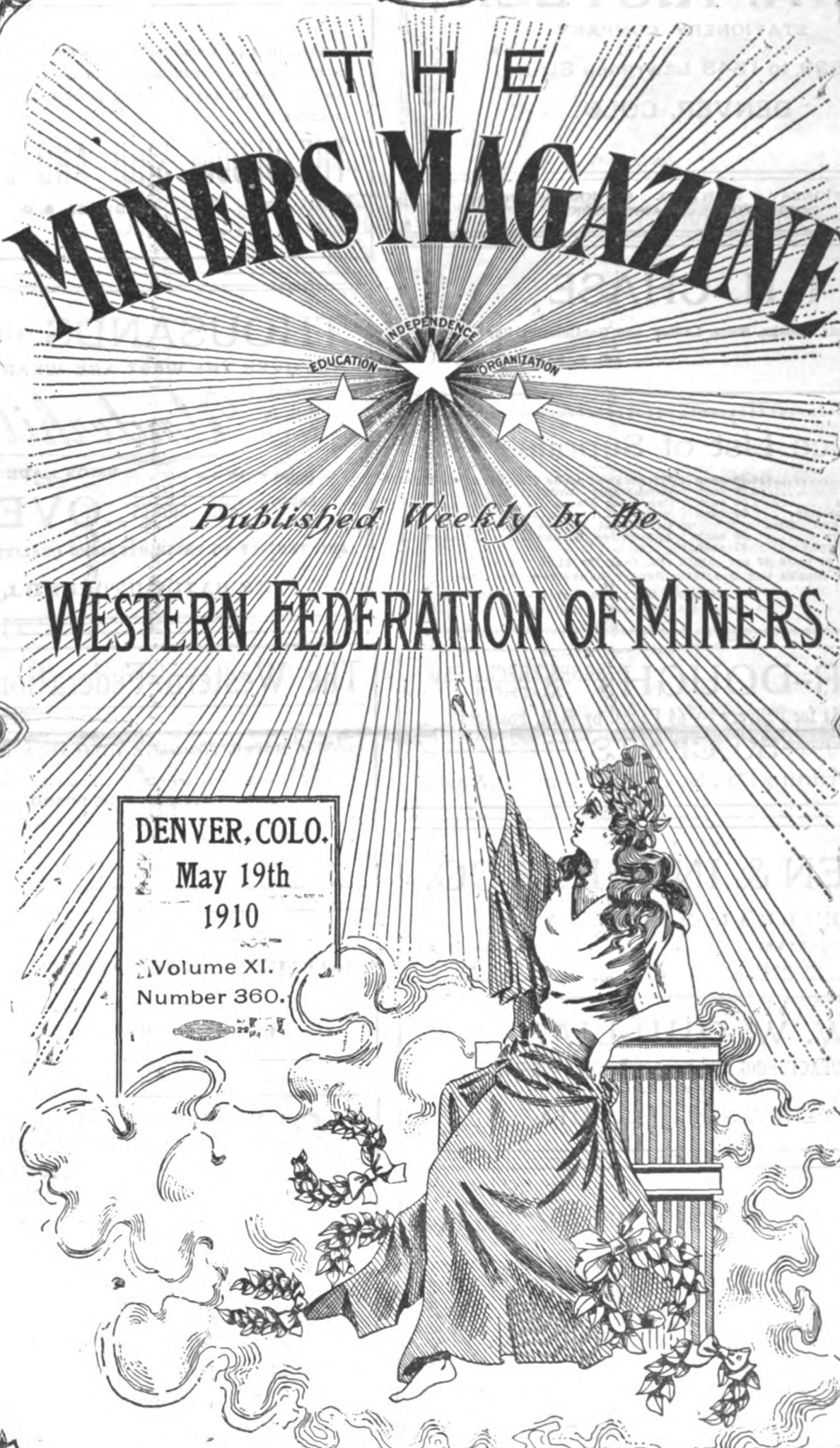
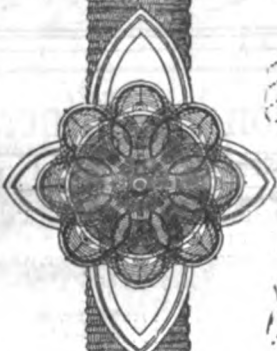
DENVER, COLO.

May 19th  
1910

Volume XI.  
Number 360.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

# MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly

by the

WESTERN FEDERATION

OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,  
Thursday, May 19, 1910.

Volume XI, Number 360  
\$1.00 a Year

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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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

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

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

## Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Signed

Department

### FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Elk Lake Miners' Union No. 140 has declared Patrick Murphy to be unfair.

Goldroad Miners' Union No. 124 has declared Frank Domenig, Samuel Soamis and W. S. Sweeney unfair to organized labor, and placed a \$10 fine on their cards; also declared F. Beardslee unfair and placed a \$25 fine on his card.

SIMON BURNS, of Pittsburg, for many years the National Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is dead. He was some years ago one of the most powerful factors in the labor movement of the country.

EDITOR JOHN M. O'NEILL is still meeting his Nevada dates. His tour leads him through the Nevada towns for the balance of May. The first week in June he will be in Utah, returning to his desk the second week in June.

ORGANIZER FRANK AALTONEN reports the installation of a new union to be known as Mass Miners' Union No. 215. It will be a Finnish local operating in Mass City, Mich., and vicinity, there being a number of active camps contiguous to that place.

HOW THAT IT IS ALL OVER, it seems to be the general opinion that the much advertised and recently held St. Louis Convention of Farmers was pretty much of a disappointment to those who hoped that something would be accomplished in the interest of the horny-handed sons of toil. Better join the Socialists and get in line to do some good.

ADVICES FROM NOME, ALASKA, are to the effect that, as usual, labor agents in the States are busy trying to induce men to come to Nome on the promise of plenty of work and large pay. No one should be deceived by these paid agents, as work is scarce and the men who passed an unusually severe winter are amply able to take care of all there is to do.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT of a letter from Jacob Tazelaar, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who is in charge of strike affairs in South Bethlehem, Pa., stating that the strike is still on in the Bethlehem Steel Works, notwithstanding Associated Press reports to the contrary. He requests all workmen to stay away from South Bethlehem until officially notified of the settlement of the strike.

MOST OF THE SPACE in this issue of the Miners' Magazine is devoted to the situation in the Black Hills district. Much of the information in this review is new, but most of it has been printed in previous issues of this paper. There is at this time a more widespread interest in the magnificent stand of the members of the Federation in the Black Hills country. In many cities and towns where the struggle had been looked upon with decided indifference, it is now seen that active interest is manifested, hence the necessity of reprinting exact information. Those who thought that the existence of only one union was involved in the struggle now see that they were very much mistaken. It is a struggle of every labor union in the Black Hills country.

THE STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS in the Northern Colorado coal fields remains unchanged, so far as any understanding with the management is concerned. It has been impossible up to the present time for the owners to secure miners to work their properties, although on several occasions have numbers of men been sent to that district. In every instance the miners have declined to go into the mines for the reason that they were deceived by the management as to the exact status of affairs. A mouthpiece of the coal companies has declared that the operators can not employ union men so long as the southern fields remain unorganized, as that results in discrimination against themselves. But it is to be noticed that these same operators never enter a word of complaint when the railroads maintain a freight rate on coal that is in their favor to the tune of almost \$1 a ton. They have received that differential for years and remained silent, but refuse to grant any concessions to the men who dig the coal that is sent to market with this strong handicap.

OGDEN ARMOUR will not be extradited. A New Jersey grand jury has indicted him; but a New Jersey governor decided that, since Armour was not in the state when the crime was committed, he was not a "fugitive from justice." Therefore, the governor of New Jersey refused to ask that Armour be extradited.

When Steunenberg was killed in Idaho, the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were in Colorado. No grand jury indicted them. No one claimed they were fugitives from justice. Yet a special train was sent, loaded with armed men, to take them from their homes and kidnap them to Idaho and the Supreme Court of the United States declared that this kidnaping was legal.

Fred D. Warren is now before a United States Court at St. Paul, being tried because he dared to protest against this crime of the courts.

IS IT ANY WONDER THAT THE COURTS ARE HELD IN CONTEMPT BY EVERY SELF-RESPECTING CITIZEN? Chicago Daily Socialist.



# 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.



## Men Are Standing Firm

THE SITUATION IN THE BLACK HILLS, although it remains apparently unchanged, is distinctly favorable to the locked out miners, who are alert and active at all times. The lockout occurred, it will be remembered, November 24th of last year. Ever since that time the mining companies in that district have endeavored to reopen the mines with non-union help, and have met with indifferent success. The six months intervening since the lockout was enforced has shown that union men in all parts of the country are thoroughly alive to the situation, and labor agents have not been able to secure competent miners enough to work the properties on a paying basis.

We are printing in this issue a review of the developments that have come to the surface in various parts of the country. These show that the efforts of the Homestake and other Black Hills mining companies to destroy the Western Federation of Miners is also aimed at ALL labor organizations, as the card which the employe is required to sign declares that the worker is not now and agrees not to become a member of ANY LABOR UNION while in the employ of that company.

National and international labor organizations of all crafts have not been slow to see that this plan, if allowed to come into general use by employers, would destroy every labor organization in existence, or else make every laboring man a liar and a hypocrite.

At the present time the activities of labor agents to furnish men for the mines in the Black Hills district are quite noticeable and extend even to the eastern seashore, being particularly active in those parts where the people are unacquainted with Western conditions, high prices of living and rigorous climate. In nearly every case where men in remote sections of the country have promised to go to the Black Hills, they have thrown up their jobs for one reason after another. To show how general this is becoming we print herewith some articles taken from the Black Hills Register.

This paper, together with the Lantern and the News-Record, published at Terry, have been and are now untiring in their efforts to keep the public informed as to every phase of the struggle. They are the only papers, with the exception of the Deadwood Daily Telegram, that do not wear corporation muzzles, and hence can be relied on to print the news:

### CAME AFTER HIS CHILDREN.

The writer this morning met and talked with T. B. Shepherd of Franklin, North Carolina, who came to the Hills a couple of weeks ago to find and send home his two minor sons, aged seventeen and nineteen years, who were enticed away from their Southern home a month or more since by Jim Hendricks, a Homestake employment agent, or slave catcher. Mr. Shepherd found his boys at work for the company and when he began to protest about them working in the mines a company official kindly consented to furnish one of them, who was injured and unable to work, transportation home, charging the remaining son with the transportation. Since that time the other boy has quit and gone home to his mother. The father is financially embarrassed and has written home to friends to send him sufficient funds to take him home to his reunited family. He was away from home at the time the boys were induced to come to the Hills, but asserts that the boys have told him that they were not told the truth by the agent who hired them. Naturally, Mr. Shepherd does not feel kindly toward the company or its agent for their efforts to induce his boys to become strike-breakers. He has been put to a big expense to reunite his family and feels that somebody should reimburse him.

### TWENTY-NINE "BLUE BOTTLES."

The adventures of the twenty-nine men brought from Michigan by "Highpockets" for the Homestake company remind one of the ditty concerning the "twenty-nine blue bottles hanging on the wall." First there were five of them working, but one by one three of them were injured and then there were two; now another has quit and there is but one and he has told his friends that he will not remain longer than this week. The company's experience with this batch of twenty-nine gives room for some of the mathematicians to do a little figuring- and guessing. The carfare was \$29.50 each. Guess how many days each of the five worked, estimate the profits per day on each man's work; deduct the actual cost of hospital service and guards' wages; then deduct the result from the amount it cost to bring the twenty-nine in and it will be found that the company's profit on the shipment amounts to about one thousandth the amount it is losing daily in its efforts to break the Federation.

### FIFTEEN DAYS FOR THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

John Barth and Milton Gruhl were convicted by a jury in justice court yesterday of defrauding an inn keeper and were sent to the Lawrence county jail to begin a sentence of fifteen days.

These are the men who were arrested last week on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses in having accepted the price of their railroad fare from Denver to the Black Hills, amounting to \$12.10 each, on the understanding that they were to enter the employ of the Golden Reward Mining company at Terry. When they got to Terry they refused to go to work and after staying all night at a hotel and lodging house there, started down the gulch.

They spent several days in jail and yesterday appeared before Justice Ackerman on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. They were represented by John H. Burns, who demurred to the complaint on the ground that what they had done did not con-

stitute the offense charged, and the justice of the peace sustained the demurrer.

The men were dismissed on that charge but were held on the other charge of defrauding a hotel keeper and demanded an immediate trial. The jurors summoned were Burt Rogers, Samuel Arnold, Sol. Levinson, Charles Calhoun, F. D. Smith and William Gerard. They found the defendants guilty as charged and the justice fixed the sentence.

The men are serving their sentences now.

The men ate one meal at the Kelsey house in Terry and their bills amounted to 35 cents each.

### MORE LEAVE THAN COME.

There is nothing new in the mining trouble at Terry this week. The companies are receiving a few new men every day and some are leaving on account of the work of the union pickets and their inability to make good in the mines after they get to work.

### WERE DECEIVED.

Lead, S. D., May 2, 1910.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, were shipped from Houghton, Mich., to Lead, South Dakota, to work for the Homestake Mining company, with the understanding that there was neither union nor labor trouble prevailing in the Black Hills. We were assured of this before we left Michigan by Dwight Cassner of Lead, S. D., and Ed. Henry of the same place. When we arrived in Lead we found, by personal investigation, that there were more than a thousand idle union men, many of them property owners in Lead and the heads of families, locked out by the said Homestake Mining company because they would not renounce their union, which has been in existence in Lead for more than thirty years. We found those working doing so as scabs and also learn that they were mostly incompetent men who had been deceived into coming here in the same manner that we were deceived. As a result of working these incompetent men, accidents are very frequent and the mines are not nearly as safe as they have been in the past. We also find the cost of living in the Black Hills much higher than in Michigan, board and room costing \$30 per month, mining shoes from \$3.50 to \$7 per pair and other supplies proportionately high. Out of twenty-nine men shipped in on April 22, there are not more than five working and we have been informed that several of these are going back to Michigan as soon as they earn enough to take them home. Men coming in to work for the company are taken from the train under guard and marched between guards to the company office, where they must sign an agreement not to belong to a union before they are given either food or jobs. Men have been jailed for refusing to go to work after they arrived. We would advise all honest men to stay away from the Black Hills, unless they are willing to become scabs.

JAMES J. LEE,  
DUD DRISCOLL,  
ED. HOLAPPA,  
LEO BRUNELLE,  
ARCHIE HOLAPPA.

### THEY ARE WORKING BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET.

A Register subscriber at Houghton, Michigan, writes that Homestake agents are trying to work both sides of the street there to get scabs to come to Lead. "Highpockets" Casner tells the English-speaking men that the company doesn't want foreigners, while Nixa tells the Finns and other foreigners that the company does want foreigners, and nothing else. But the shipments that have come to Lead from Michigan would indicate that the company will hire anything that can walk on two legs.

### LOANED HIM \$10.00.

That all employers of labor are not union-haters was demonstrated in Deadwood yesterday. A bunch of eleven Missourians who did not relish the idea of scabbing, but who had been compelled to work until they could get money enough to get back to "Old Missou," quit yesterday, under the impression that, between them, they had enough coming to take them all back. When they came to buy their tickets they found that they had either miscalculated the amounts they had coming or had not figured the railway fares right and they were just ten dollars short. One young fellow finally announced that they could go and leave him behind; he would work until he had enough to bring him and then he, too, would quit. A Deadwood man who employs a few men and is not a member of any labor organization, overheard the conversation and, stepping forward, he said: "Young man, if you want to go with your friends, I'll give you ten dollars. I'm not a union man, but I don't like to see men scabbing on those boys up at Lead." And he pulled out a ten dollar note and saw the entire bunch head for the south. And they tell us it is only a little bunch of agitators that is keeping up the fight.

### EMIGRATION EXCEEDS IMMIGRATION.

A Homestake employe this morning told a business man that twenty-four men quit work on the 1,000-foot level of the mine yesterday. Most of these men were indebted to the company in small sums and at least one of them was fifty dollars to the bad when he



quit. He says to his personal knowledge men are quitting much faster than they are coming in and he doesn't see what the company expects to accomplish at this rate. The reason most of the men quit, this man says, is that the bosses keep asking them to shovel more rock. The present average, he thinks, is seven cars to the man.

#### THE HARMONY BOILED OVER.

It appears that there is about as much harmony among the representatives of the four "detective" agencies employed by the Homestake company as there is among the various factions of non-union men employed in the mines. The representatives of each agency are apparently trying to get closer to the company than the representatives of the other agencies and sometimes these amateur Nick Carters get in each other's way and then there is hell to pay and no pitch hot. This appears to have been the case Thursday night, when an ex-convict employed by one of the agencies almost beat the head off one of the chiefs of a rival agency. It is reported to the Register that the fellow who has been wearing a bandaged head for two days became angered at the ex-convict and struck him with his fist, whereupon the latter pulled a heavy six-shooter and slammed his rival on the coco, putting him down and out. The fellow who has already served his time in the pen was discharged and has left the city.

#### AFFIDAVIT.

State of South Dakota, County of Lawrence, ss.

E. L. Camfield, Wm. P. Farrell and Frank Atwood, of the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., each for himself, being duly sworn, says:

That, on or about January 29th, 1910, they were hired by a representative of the Homestake Mining company, a corporation of the city of Lead, Lawrence county, South Dakota, upon the following representations: That the mining camp of Lead, S. D., was a union camp, and that there existed no labor troubles whatsoever, that the Homestake Mining Co. was hiring no one but Union Men, and upon arriving in the city of Lead, S. D., we discovered that there does exist labor troubles, and that the circumstances existing in the city of Lead, S. D., are not as represented to us when we were hired at Colorado Springs, Colo.

E. L. CAMFIELD.  
WM. P. FARRELL.  
FRANK ATWOOD.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1910.

(Seal.)

S. E. CRANS,  
Notary Public.

## Review of the Situation

ORGANIZER W. E. TRACY, acting for the Western Federation of Miners, has prepared the following brief review of the events leading up to the Black Hills lockout, which throws much light on events that have since occurred. Mr. Tracy's statement is as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF MR. TRACY.

On the 18th day of September last in compliance with request of President Moyer, I went to Lead, S. D. for the purpose of endeavoring to build up the membership of the local union of the Western Federation of Miners at that place. At the time of commencing my labors there I found that there were approximately six hundred men in good standing in local No. 2, with perhaps a larger number of men in the camp who had fallen in arrears from various causes and who were in bad standing on that account, while there were, as nearly as I could estimate, 2,500 men employed in and about the mines and mills who were eligible to membership, and who should have been assisting in the support of our organization. Many of these appeared to be wholly indifferent to the cause of unionism.

Among these there were a number of men who had worked as scabs or strike-breakers in other parts of the jurisdiction, but were enabled to retain employment in Lead because the Union was too weak numerically to enforce any demand whatever against the employing company.

Right here let it be noted that there was only one mining company (the Homestake) operating in Lead, and that in the entire Black Hills county there were scarcely more than 500 miners or mill men employed at wage labor other than the Homestake employes. These were employed by several comparatively small concerns operating in the Bald Mountain district and belonging to Terry Peak Miners Union No. 5, W. F. M., which union had for a long time been successful in maintaining closed shop conditions.

The work of organizing the non-union men in the employ of the Homestake company went forward with gratifying results. I was ably assisted by the officers of the local union, especially by the recording secretary whose duty it was to act as walking delegate. Many other members of the union also became active, and it soon became evident that our combined efforts were to meet with unexpected success. We were allowed to visit the works mornings, evenings, and during the dinner hour, and to solicit members without hindrance. Also, it soon became evident that the gloved hand of the manager was working in our behalf to such an extent as to arouse some suspicion on my part as to the good intentions of many of the men who were coming voluntarily and applying for membership. My suspicions were further strengthened when I learned that two notorious company detectives were circulating among the men and advocating a demand

#### A. F. OF L. CHARTER ARRIVES.

The Register is informed that the A. F. of L. charter under which the Black Hills Trades Assembly will hereafter work has arrived and that at the regular monthly meeting tomorrow night the officers will take the A. F. of L. obligation and begin doing business as a body chartered under the big American Federation.

The Assembly has been in existence almost seven years, working as an independent body, without affiliation with a parent body, and during that time has accomplished much for the betterment of labor conditions, but not as much as could have been accomplished had the Assembly had the backing of the A. F. of L., or some other big parent body. Tomorrow night's meeting will be held in the Miner's Union hall and will be called to order at 7:30 sharp.

#### MINE VICTIM DIES OF INJURIES.

William C. Walker, a Homestake miner, who was injured by falling rock on the 1250 level Saturday night, expired at the company hospital at 7:15 last evening as the result of his injuries. Deceased was 22 years of age and came to the Hills as a strike-breaker about three months ago. He was unmarried and came from Webb City, Mo. The remains were prepared for shipment at the Smith undertaking rooms in this city and were sent out on the Burlington this afternoon for Willow Springs, Mo., accompanied by a brother of deceased, John Walker.

Another man has paid with his life for the chance to earn a living. The mining company employment agents have been telling their recruits that the Homestake company gave the heirs of every man killed in the mines a thousand dollars. Wonder if the relatives of William Walker will get a thousand for his life?

#### WAGES ARE TO BE REDUCED.

With the vanishing of the domination of the Western Federation will come certain benefits to the country, which in the regrettable heat of discussion that has so far prevailed, have been lost sight of. In the first place there will now be chances for small owners, individual miners, and companies not on a paying basis to make mutually beneficial agreements with their employes so that development work can be done on a scale that has been impossible for many years. —Extract from editorial in the Pioneer-Times January 14.

for an increase in wages, which, though it might have been done in all justice, I did not consider to be wise policy. It had not at any time been moved nor even proposed in any meeting of the union.

I viewed the action of the detectives as of evil portent, especially as at the very beginning of my work in Lead I had been told that the company intended to have some trouble with its employes. The friend who gave me this information being an elderly man who no longer wrought in the mines, who said that he had been told so by one of the company's attorneys.

However, the work of organizing continued to go on swimmingly. No violence, whatever, had been used. The most cordial feelings seemed to exist between the union men and the company's superintendent. In fact, I believe that if that gentleman had requested the union to give him a deed to the opera house, he would have had enough personal friends among the members to have secured the passage of such a motion. Had he continued in the same attitude toward his employes, it is safe to say that no labor troubles could possibly have occurred, nor would such troubles have occurred at all had it not been for his premeditated action in bringing them about. While the conditions were not by any means as good as might have been wished, the majority of the men were satisfied to let them remain as they were.

The first intimation of serious trouble came in the shape of a \$10,000 damage suit brought against Lead Miners union, wherein it was claimed that the business of the company had been damaged to that extent by the intimidation of its employes by union men. This, in face of the fact that there had not been one single case of violence or discord between the union and non-union men.

We thought best to treat the matter lightly, as we did making but scant reference to the suit. Several of the business men of the city complained to me that there was a condition of unrest prevailing which was injuring their commercial interests, in consequence of which I published a signed article in each of the local newspapers, assuring the public that in so far as the Western Federation of Miners or the local unions were concerned that no strike was desired nor that none would be called unless it were forced upon the men in such a manner that it would be impossible to avert it.

Immediately following the publication of this article, and within twenty-four hours thereafter, the following notice was served in typewriting upon each employe of the Homestake company:

Lead, S. D., Nov. 17, 1909.

On and after January 1st, 1910, the Homestake Mining company will employ only non-union men. Present employes who desire to remain in the service of the company are required to register before December 15th. Signed, T. J. Grier, Supt.

The effect of this was to cause great commotion throughout the city. Many of the union men were in favor of calling an immediate



while others thought that there yet remained some chance of making an honorable settlement. By this time executive board member, Kirwan was on the ground and the matter was disposed of by putting in his hands the power to call the men out at any time when he might deem it advisable. This action prevented immediate hostilities and Sunday, November 21st a largely attended meeting of the men selected a committee to confer with Mr. Grier in order if possible to effect a settlement without causing a stoppage of the mine.

As the report of this committee has already been published, I need not repeat it here, and will only state that at the end of the matter Mr. Grier stated that the action of the company in the matter had been taken advisedly after long and careful consideration and that the company would not recede from its position. All hope of adjustment was of course at once abandoned, and a strike seemed inevitable. No strike was called, however, and on November 22nd the men were locked out and the struggle was on.

At once the importation of rifles and gun men was begun by the company. A large number of men were given commissions as deputy sheriffs, most of whom were told to report to the company headquarters for instructions and pay. A few were added to the payroll of the county. We succeeded in getting several union men employed without salary, but nearly all of these were discharged as it appeared that they would not play into the hand of the company. The city authorities lost no time in showing that they were not to be taken in by the cause of unionism. The prosecuting attorney got busy by opportunity and a period of oppression began which beggars description, union men were frequently assaulted and beaten without pretext by officers and later by scabs and strike-breakers, some were later placed under arrest and fined heavily without so much pretense that they had been guilty of anything worse than unionism.

During all of this time our union men were behaving in the most honorable manner and even up to the present time they have kept the mine under circumstances of oppression which are almost beyond belief. Yet not one dollar's worth of property have they destroyed, not one scab have they assaulted nor have they attempted to do so, though I am at loss to know how they have managed to refrain. In January the importation of strike-breakers from Missouri began and a resumption of work under non-union conditions was started. A small number of pot-headed suckers deserted the union, signed a scab list and began working for the common enemy. Had these wretched wretches remained true to their manhood, the struggle would have been won long since.

A special effort was made by the management of the company to break a break in the ranks of the Slavonian, Italian and Finnish men, but in this they met with flat failure. At least 90 per cent of these men proved true to their manhood and refused to become scabs at any price.

The importation of degenerates from Missouri has continued, also of the same breed has been induced to come from southern Wis-

consin and a few from Michigan; more than 5,000 men have been imported up to the present time and still they come and still the cry is for more, as only few are willing to remain at work after learning the actual conditions. They all fail to make good as mine or muckers. Never for years past have accidents and injuries been so frequent as since the scab work began in the Homestake mines. Never in its history has the city sheltered such a horde of degenerate criminals and outlaws as at the present time.

About the same time that the Homestake company made its first attempt to reopen the works with scab labor, the small companies which were operating in the Bald Mountain district closed down their mines and notified their employes that work would only be resumed under non-union conditions, giving as the only reason for such action that it was in accord with the stand taken by the Homestake company.

This involved Terry Peak Miners Union in the struggle and added 500 men to the number of unemployed in the Black Hills during one of the severest winters that have ever been experienced in that region.

It appeared to me at the time that the object of this move was to influence the men of Terry to accept scab work in Lead, but if this were the object it failed dismally.

When the companies in the Bald Mountain district attempted to resume operation, they found it necessary to resort to the importation of Missouri scabs and degenerates of like character although there were among the union men a small number of lickspittles who were ready like the dog son of a she wolf to betray and assist in devouring their brothers. Such men (?) were for the most part the soft job fellows, shift bosses, suckers, pensioners, etc. Creatures as ignorant of honor as are Republican politicians or white slave traders. Voluntarily assisting soulless corporations to drive their own friends, neighbors and relatives out of the homes which they have built, and the country which they have developed, in order that their places might be filled by strangers and in the end that the mining companies may rule supremely, cut wages at their pleasure, declare and establish any conditions which they may see fit and that none may question their privilege in any single particular.

I KNOW OF NO STRIKE NOR LOCKOUT INVOLVING A NUMBER OF MEN EQUAL TO THOSE SO INVOLVED IN THE BLACK HILLS AT THIS TIME WHEREIN ANY SUCH DEGREE OF PEACE AND GOOD ORDER HAS BEEN MAINTAINED AS IN THIS INSTANCE.

If it be at all possible to win a labor conflict along this line then the men of the Black Hills shall certainly be in this case strong winners. If, however, they should lose in this instance, then never again let it be tried along such peaceful lines.

Our men are still in the struggle, nor have we yet despaired of victory. If God Almighty still lives and if justice yet be one attribute of the Infinite then, by the great eternal unionism shall win in this struggle.

WILLIAM E. TRACY.

## Official Circular Sent Out From Lead, South Dakota

Lead, S. D., November 30, 1909.

Members of Organized Labor, Friends and Sympathizers: Meetings:—The following is an ultimatum issued by the Homestake Mining company, operating in the Black Hills district of South Dakota, to organized labor:

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will employ only non-union men after January 1st, 1910. The present rate of wages and the eight (8) hour shift will be maintained. All employes who desire to remain in the company's service must register at the general office of the company on or before December 15th, 1909. T. J. GRIER, Superintendent."

After this order of the above named company had been posted for several days and the management of the company found that their employes had taken the position of refusing to comply with the same and to leave their union, the following notice was posted by the company:

### NOTICE.

Lead, S. D., November 24, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will discontinue operating its properties this evening. T. J. GRIER, Superintendent."

This action on the part of the Homestake Mining Company has thrown out of employment some 2,500 union men, comprising miners, engineers, firemen, machinists, electricians, teamsters, painters, bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons, blacksmiths, millmen, oilermakers, and if continued will affect many more. A majority of the men locked out have families dependent upon them, which will run the number of people involved up to 10,000, and right in the middle of winter, and all for no purpose other than an effort on the part of this mining company to coerce and intimidate members of organized labor into renouncing their unions and signing the scab list of the Homestake Mining company. The aforesaid action of the Homestake Mining company was in no way prompted or brought on by the unions involved. These unions had not made any demands upon the company and had not requested any advance in wages, nor for any reduction in the hours of labor; in fact, no efforts had been made by the union men to alter or change the conditions under which they had been working for many years, and there had been no strained relations

between employer and employe, nor did any exist at the time of the company taking this action against organized labor.

We, the undersigned unions involved, having been forced into this conflict through the position taken by the Homestake Mining company, wherein they declare against organized labor in general, propose to unitedly defend our rights to organize for the protection of ourselves and our fellow men.

The members of the organized labor movement will know what action is necessary when this notice reaches them. We appeal to the unorganized workers to acquaint themselves with the exact situation in Lead, S. D., before coming here. Don't join the scab, strike-breaking army. Don't be deceived by agents of the company who tell you there is no trouble here. Do your own thinking. Be men and assist your fellow working men in the Black Hills to maintain their organization, which is fighting your battles as well as their own.

We further request that this letter be read in the meetings of all local unions and central bodies to which it is sent, and that they assist us in making public the conditions as they exist here.

BROTHERS—United we stand, divided we fall!

HENRY JOHNSON, President.

A. E. RAMSEY, Secretary.

Carpenters & Joiners of America, No. 1440, A. F. of L.

ED. FARROR, President.

THOS. ECK, Secretary.

B. of P. D. and P. of A., No. 564, A. F. of L.

AXEL ERICKSON, President.

JOSEPH HINTON, Secretary.

Central City Miners' Union, No. 3, W. F. M.

J. C. LETCHER, President.

T. J. RYAN, Financial Secretary.

Lead City Miners' Union, No. 2, W. F. M.

J. W. BERRY, President.

J. L. MULLEN, Financial Secretary.

International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, No. 577, A. F. of L.

W. J. HUTCHINSON, President.

PAT BOYLE, Secretary.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 198, A. F. of L.



# The Court to the Rescue

**A**T TERRY, South Dakota, the Golden Reward Consolidated Mining and Milling company has gone into the courts and asked for that usual weapon that comes from the judiciary whenever a conflict arises between the master and the slave. The injunction is about as sweeping as generally comes from a court and under the restraining order asked by the Golden Reward company, if made permanent, the locked out miners of Terry are only permitted to breathe.

The injunction is as follows:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE.

Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Terry's Peak Miners' Union, a corporation: Royal Scutt, Jacob Boiler, Homer Fults, Wm. Trelevan, Ole Skatland, Robert Basker, Joe Richards, Chas. Basker, Joe Gilovich, Richard J. Kemp, Gene Meyers, Wm. May, Jacob C. May, Wm. Smith, George Fults, John R. Pearson, Roy Markham, Louis Reano, James Bardoli, Joe Grandis, Bert Coulter, Peter Talerico, John Harris, and Dick Waugh, Defendants.

## SUMMONS.

The State of South Dakota Sends Greeting: To the above named Defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at Deadwood, South Dakota, on the 16th day of March, 1910, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office at Deadwood, South Dakota, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Deadwood, South Dakota, this 16th day of March, 1910.

A. J. PLOWMAN,  
Plaintiff's Attorney.

State of South Dakota, }  
County of Lawrence, } ss.

*In the Circuit Court, Eighth Judicial Circuit.*

## ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Terry's Peak Miners' Union, a corporation: Royal Scutt, Jacob Boiler, Homer Fults, Wm. Trelevan, Ole Skatland, Robert Basker, Joe Richards, Chas. Basker, Joe Gilovich, Richard J. Kemp, Gene Meyers, Wm. May, Jacob C. May, Wm. Smith, George Fults, John R. Pearson, Roy Markham, Louis Reano, James Bardoli, Joe Grandis, Bert Coulter, Peter Talerico, John Harris, and Dick Waugh, Defendants.

Upon reading and filing the summons and complaint and affidavit of the plaintiff herein, it is

ORDERED, That the above named defendants and each of them be and they hereby are ordered to show cause before the Court at the court house in the City of Deadwood, County of Lawrence and State of South Dakota, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 24th day of March, 1910, why they should not be during the pendency of this action and until the coming on for hearing of this order, they and each of them, their agents, servants, employes, associates, confederates, and all those who may be aiding, abetting or assisting them, are hereby enjoined and restrained by this Court from congregating together in large numbers when the employes of said plaintiff are about to arrive in the Town of Terry, and from using opprobrious and abusive language toward the employes of said plaintiff, and from, by word, sign or gesture, threatening or intimidating, in any manner, any of the employes of said Company, from going to work for said Company, or in traveling from their places of work to their places of abode, and from congregating in large numbers, and in any manner, either by word, sign or gesture, threatening or intimidating any of the employes of said Company at any railroad station in the vicinity of the Town of Terry from going to work for said plaintiff Company or continuing in the employ of said Company, and from in any manner, by threats or intimidation or by the congregation of a large crowd of people, or by any abusive or opprobrious epithets, interfering with or annoying in any manner the employes of said plaintiff, and from threatening, in any manner, by word, sign or gesture, any of said employes of said plaintiff with bodily harm, either present or in the future.

Done in open court at Deadwood, South Dakota, this 16th day of March, A. D. 1910.

By the Court:  
(Seal.)

Attest: V. D. STAR, Clerk.

W. G. RICE,  
Judge.

## President Moyer's Letter to Members

Headquarters Western Federation of Miners,  
Denver, Colorado, April 15, 1910

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

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

On March 8th there was mailed from this office to each local union a letter in which we endeavored to acquaint you with the situation as it existed at that time in the mining district of South Dakota, and feeling that there may be some locals or members who have not kept as closely in touch with the situation as they should, expecting to again hear from headquarters, we will undertake to furnish you with the facts, as they appear to us, and our conclusions as to what we believe will be the outcome of the conflict in the Black Hills, as well as what in our opinion is necessary for the membership of the Western Federation of Miners to do at this time.

To one watching the conflict in the Black Hills from a distance, it would probably appear that there was no change in the situation since our last letter, but to one on the ground, or who is receiving daily reports, it is very apparent that the mine operators of Lead, Central, Terry and surrounding camps in the Black Hills, are at least becoming very impatient because of the determined stand of their former union employes in defense of their right to affiliate with organized labor. As the identity of interest between the employer and employe has not as yet reached that point where the latter is taken into their confidence, and as we are not permitted to take part in their councils, whether or not they are discouraged, we are of course unable to say, but we do know that where in past conflicts with the Mine Owners' Association in the west and north, they have been able in a period of a few months to recruit a sufficient number of strike-breakers to man their mines, mills and smelters by going into the state of Missouri, we find today, after very nearly five months of an effort on the part of the Homestake agents, after carrying on a campaign of misrepresentation among the non-union, idle and hungry working class in the states of Missouri and Kansas, and having gone into the extreme southern states of North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, and from there to the north, canvassing Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota—after covering all of this territory and borrowing the professional strike-breakers, thugs and gunmen from some of the operators in Telluride, Cripple Creek and the Coeur d'Alenes—they have today in the Homestake mines and mills less than one-half of their normal working force, and in the Terry district less than sixty men on the pay roll. This is the principal reason for the impatience of the employer in South Dakota, for it is reasonable to believe that if during the four severe winter months when the industries of the country are down, throwing more workers into idleness than at any other time during the year, they have not been able to

secure labor, that it would be far more difficult after the first of May.

There are other symptoms which generally develop when these Employers' Unions are disappointed in their efforts to exterminate organized labor, the two most prominent being an application to the courts to protect them from the violence of men who have served them faithfully for years. The purpose of this first step is to poison the minds of the public and prepare them for the next, which is generally some bloodcurdling story about the attempt to assassinate their employes or destroy their property. Both of these familiar stunts have been pulled off in the Black Hills since the 8th of March. An injunction has been applied for and made permanent by Judge Rice, which is one of the most vicious orders that has ever been granted by a court of this country. The members of the Terry Peak Miners' Union are denied the right of peaceful assembly. They are restrained from congregating at the railroad station to witness the arrival or departure of trains. They must not go to the home, boarding house or hotel where an employe of the company resides, and in order that there might be no place omitted, in addition to the above named places, the language "or elsewhere" is added. They are further restrained from "using in reference to and in the presence of employes of the plaintiff or in the presence of any member of their families, abusive, profane or obscene language, intending or tending to provoke an assault, or any language, sign or gesture, banners, cards or badges calculated to intimidate any person or persons at work upon the property of the plaintiff, or from continuing work thereon or therein, or from in any manner injuring or intimidating any of the employes of the plaintiff, and they are further enjoined and restrained from threatening any of the said employes with injury or violence and from interfering with or annoying in any manner the said employes of said plaintiff."

You will bear in mind that there had been no violence attempted or anything done as set forth in this order, but it has only been applied for and granted for the purpose of assisting the mine operators in filling their mines with scab labor and as I have said to poison the minds of the public generally against the citizens of that part of South Dakota who still believe that they have certain rights granted them under the constitution. To prove that the latter is their purpose, it is only necessary to call your attention to the April 8th issue of the Lead Daily Call, the mouthpiece of the Homestake Mining Company, which on that date cited on the front page of the miserable sheet a thrilling story of how an attempt had been made to kill Homestake miners by Federation spies working in the mines. Among other terrible things claimed to have been done, a bell rope, as they put it, had been made fast at some point by driving through it a sixty penny nail. In addition to this a Jap drill had been loaded with dynamite and had an attempt been made to use it before the crime was discovered, the loss of life, according to the Call, would have



been something terrible. These stories have since been proven absolutely false, and their purpose was so apparent that further discussion is unnecessary. I simply call your attention to them to prove that the same old tactics are being resorted to and that at any time the membership of the Western Federation of Miners may expect a repetition of the conditions which were brought about by the Mine Owners and their hirelings in the Cripple Creek district and Telluride.

There has been no desertions from the ranks of your organization in South Dakota since our last letter. The Homestake Mining Company is offering from \$75.00 to \$300.00 to influential Slavonian members of your organization to desert, believing that they would be able to bring with them a sufficient number to break the lockout, but they are meeting with no success, and if it depends on these men to win in the Black Hills, then it is only a question of time.

In our last letter we called your attention to the fact that the United Mine Workers of America, who were liberally donating to the support of our people in Dakota, were expecting to discontinue work on or about April 1st. They having failed to enter into an agreement to renew their contracts on that date, the large majority of the men employed in that industry are today idle, therefore we could not consistently continue our appeals for financial assistance, and have discontinued our solicitors in their jurisdiction.

The striking street car workers of Philadelphia have sent out appeals to organized labor for funds to carry on their battle, and while we are still receiving some donations from the different labor bodies, yet we feel that their first duty is to their own affiliations, therefore, the time has arrived when the membership of the Western Federation of Miners must respond in no uncertain way, not only with their assessments levied regularly under the constitution, but it is to be hoped that all working members, realizing the great importance of this struggle and what it means if their brothers are defeated in the Black Hills, will not hesitate to voluntarily contribute at least one day's wages, which if done at once would create a fund which, we believe, would insure a victory in the Black Hills and prove to the world at large that the metalliferous miners were made of the material and imbued with the principle of unionism that they have been proud to receive credit for.

This lockout was declared on November 24th, 1909. By the time this letter reaches you, five months will have passed since the ultimatum was issued by the Homestake Mining Company, which said to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, "You may take your choice, enter our service and become traitors to your fellow men, or stand by the principles and be true to the obligation you have taken to at all times labor in the interest of the workers." Your brothers in the Black Hills have been put to the test and found not wanting.

It is unnecessary for us to call your attention to the small amount of money in the pockets of the miners in the Black Hills when they were denied employment. We all know it was not sufficient to provide the necessaries of life for the family but a very short time, therefore you must realize the condition of these people at the present; suffice to say that they are absolutely helpless and dependent on the Western Federation of Miners. Many of us will thoughtlessly spend on pay day one day's wage for those things that we could, if it became necessary, get along without, so let us all, when we again receive our checks, remember this, and say that one day's wages out of this month shall go to our brothers in the Black Hills, and another and another, if necessary, until victory crowns their efforts.

We would advise that a mass meeting be called of each shift and this matter thoroughly discussed and committees appointed to visit

every man employed in the mines, mills and smelters in the jurisdiction union or non-union, and impress upon them that if we expect to even continue the present conditions in the way of hours and wages enjoyed by the men in the mining industry, immediate action is necessary. The Homestake Mining Company is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in their efforts to disrupt and prevent further organization of the Black Hills miners. No corporation invests money unless they are expecting in return large profits. If the employers of the Black Hills were satisfied to continue the hours, wages and working conditions which prevailed prior to November 24th, they would not have decided to expend a million or more dollars to crush organized labor. It has not been long since the operators in South Dakota were forced to reduce the hours of labor. There is no law in that state regulating working hours, and with the cause which is responsible for bringing about a reduction of from two to four hours removed, a return to the old conditions will not be long in being established by the Homestake Mining Company. Therefore, the concern of the men in the Black Hills is the concern of every man employed in the metalliferous mining industry. It is as important to the miner in British Columbia or Alaska that reasonable hours and favorable working conditions should prevail in the Black Hills as it is in the camp in which he is working, and if an attempt had been made in the past to change these conditions they would have expected the membership in the Black Hills, by action—not simply words—to serve notice on the employer that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Our letter of the 8th being addressed to the local unions, in all probability, reached but few of the membership, and that there may be none left in ignorance as to the true status of affairs, we feel it well to repeat that there are about 3,500 of our members affected by this lockout; dependent on these workers are the wives and children, making approximately 10,000 people to be provided for by your organization. To provide these people with the bare necessities of life we are furnishing \$10,000 a week. Let the membership take time to figure out what this means divided among so many and it will not be difficult to realize the sacrifice which they are meeting and the hardships which they must have undergone during the long severe winter months.

We again call your attention to the fact that the Western Federation of Miners has no source of revenue except as provided for by the constitution. If every member reported in good standing promptly contributed his dollar per month, as levied by the Executive Board, there would still be a considerable deficit to carry on this lockout. The organized labor movement has made up this deficit to this time, but as we told you, conditions are such that we can not further rely on that source of help. It is now up to you, the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. It is now for you to say whether the members in the Black Hills shall be supported financially, making it possible for them to continue the noble stand they are making, or disband the Western Federation of Miners in the Black Hills, where it has existed for the past eighteen years. Thirty-five hundred of these men have sacrificed on an average of \$90.00 per month for five months, and they now ask you whether or not you are interested to the extent of one day's wages. If so, they believe, and we believe, that the Homestake Mining Company will not succeed in our destruction. The matter is now in your hands, and upon your action in this crisis depends the future of the Western Federation of Miners. We remain

Yours for the Western Federation of Miners.

(Seal.)

CHARLES MOYER,

Attest:

ERNEST MILLS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

President.

## Contributions

### FOR THE LOCKED OUT MINERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$10.00, which was donated to the cause upon the solicitation of Emma F. Langdon, by Painters' Local No. 77, of Salt Lake City.

Hoping that this small donation will be received in the spirit in which it is tendered, and wishing your organization a successful termination of your troubles, I am, Fraternally yours,

E. A. DUNSBY,

President and Business Agent No. 77.

San Francisco, Calif., May 4, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith please find money order for \$50.00 donated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union No. 537, to assist the members of the W. F. of M. in their hour of need. Kindly acknowledge receipt of same and oblige. Fraternally yours,

GEORGE SORENSEN, Secretary.

Oakland, Calif., May 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find draft for \$20.00, which No. 8 of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America donated last night to assist the miners in their strike. I am sorry it is not larger for the good cause, but our boys are not only about half working, and those who are average only about three days a week at present. Yours fraternally,

D. W. DAVIS, Treasurer No. 8.

Laurium, Mich., May 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find check for \$10.00, a contribution from Anton Maletta and myself to the locked out men at Lead. With best wishes for success, I am, Fraternally yours,

GUY E. MILLER, Organizer W. F. of M.

Grand Forks, B. C., May 6, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: This local, in concurring with the circular letter sent out by President Moyer, dated April 16th, has started up a subscription list for our brothers in Lead, and up to date, the following amounts have been handed in: George Riley, \$3.00; Pete De Graaf, \$3.00; Leon Moerkerken, \$3.00; Thomas Mills, \$2.75; J. B. Holton, \$2.50; Art Lam, \$2.00; Martin Wells, \$1.00; J. W. Graham, \$1.00, making a total of \$18.25. We have already decided to have a smoker in the near future and the proceeds will be sent immediately to the Lead boys. Yours for success and freedom,

WALTER E. HADDON,  
Secretary No. 180, W. F. M.

Butte, Mont., May 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find \$4.00, a donation from Bro. James A. Dwyer, in response to President Moyer's letter of April 15th. Brother Dwyer has made no noise, but here he is "with the goods." Yours fraternally,

A. M. FLUENT, Secretary No. 74, W. F. M.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed money order to the amount of \$15.00, a donation of Local Union No. 64, U. B. W., to the locked out members of South Dakota. Mrs. Emma F. Langdon visited L. U. No. 64 on May 8th and spoke about the conditions of the locked out miners of South Dakota, and we decided to send the \$15.00 for financial aid. Fraternally yours,

EMIL SCHMEIDER, Secretary.

Seven Troughs, Nev., May 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find \$75.00, proceeds of our May Day dance given by Vernon Miners' Union No. 356, for the men locked out in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Yours fraternally,

R. L. DAVIS,  
Secretary-Treasurer No. 256, W. F. M.





**BUSH & GERTS PIANOS**  
 Exclusively UNION MADE  
 SOLD BY  
**FISHEL & CO.**  
 DEADWOOD, S. D.

Rawhide, Nev., May 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$40.00 as a special donation to the miners of South Dakota. We are calling this last \$40.00 installment No. 5, and we are not through yet. We are liable to get "scare" and make it \$50.00. With best wishes for success, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 NEIL J. MCGEE, Secretary No. 244, W. F. M.

Victor, Colo., May 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed \$4.00 for aid of the Lead City brothers, donated by friends.  
 JOHN TURNEY,  
 Secretary No. 234, W. F. M.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: At our regular meeting, held on May 6th, we were favored with a visit from Emma F. Langdon, who placed before us the condition that exists in South Dakota among members of the Miners' Federation, in such a manner that we felt we would not be doing our duty to organized labor if we did not help support those who are in need of our assistance at this time. Do not accept our donation as charity, but as a duty we owe to each other. You will find enclosed money order for \$10.00, which I hope will reach you in safety. I must comment on the selection of Mrs. Langdon to advocate your needs. She is O. K. Fraternally yours,  
 A. SMITHEN,  
 Secretary Lodge No. 103, International Brotherhood of B. M. & S. B.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find check for \$5.00 to apply as a donation from Local No. 15 to your cause. I am sorry to say we could spare no more on account of being on strike here for the last eleven months. Your federation was represented very ably by Mrs. Emma F. Langdon. Hoping you will meet with success in your trouble and with best wishes, I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 JNO. J. O'CONNOR,  
 Secretary Local Union No. 19, United Ass'n of J. P., G. F., S. F., S. F. H.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$10.00 as a donation from our locked out members of South Dakota. Had it not been that Salt Lake Lodge No. 106, I. A. of M., is not yet fully recovered from the long strike, the donation would have been larger. The talk that Emma F. Langdon made was worth ten times the amount. Respectfully,  
 G. M. CRAMMER, Recording Secretary.

San Francisco, Calif., May 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$25.00, our donation to the strike fund of the Western Federation of Miners to help your members who have been locked out at the Homestake mine. Through the appeal made to us for aid by your representative, Bro. Edw. Morgan, our lodge has directed me to send you this donation with the hope that it will be of some assistance. Our regret is that we can not send more.

We of the iron trades of San Francisco are expecting trouble on June 1 with the employers over the granting of the eight-hour pay day to our crafts, which was agreed to by them in 1907. With best wishes I am, Yours fraternally,  
 JAS. T. BAILEY,  
 Financial Secretary Lodge No. 68, International Ass'n of Machinists.  
 Kindly send receipt as soon as possible.

McGill, Nev., May 11, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: The committee recently appointed by Steptoe M. & S. Union No. 233, W. F. of M., to solicit funds for the locked out members of South Dakota, herewith make their second remittance. You will find enclosed check for \$250.00 and we will make a further remittance in a few days hence. This money is being collected from members of this union, members of other unions, non-union men and business men in this district. Wherever we can raise a dollar we are going right after it, and we recommend this to all other locals as a means to raise the funds necessary to carry this fight to a successful termination. Let us give our brothers fresh courage, at the same time dealing their oppressors a blow of despair by building up a fund which will insure that no one will go hungry for some time to come, unless it be the Homestake company for profits.

Trusting that every brother will get in the collar and do his duty as becomes a member of the militant organization of which he is a part, I remain, Yours for the Western Federation of Miners,  
 HUBERT L. HARRY, Treasurer.

P. S.—Please send receipt.

Mojave, Calif., May 10, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed check for \$10.00 by James Cowan, which I am requested to have you apply or forward to South Dakota strikers for him. With best wishes I am, Fraternally yours,  
 SECRETARY, Mojave M. U. No. 51, W. F. M.

St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$21.30 from Local No. 2 (seceders of the A. F. of L.), from Local No. 2, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We surely have troubles of our own, but stand ready at all times to assist our brothers in need. Wishing you success in your fight and expecting a receipt by return mail, I am, with best wishes, Fraternally yours,  
 HARRY MEYERS, Secretary.

Greenwood, B. C., May 9, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: The following members of Greenwood Miners' Union have donated the amount opposite their names to the locked out members in South Dakota: Ernest Mills, \$5.00; Harry Danforth, \$3.40; Enos Werts, \$3.00; Morris Peterson, \$2.00; G. W. Morrison, \$2.00; Charles Birce, \$3.00; Paul Kibzuy, \$2.00; Robert Chambers, \$2.00; George Heatherton, \$2.50; Chris Nelson, \$1.00; Lewis Williams, \$1.00; total, \$26.90. Please acknowledge receipt of same. Fraternally yours,  
 GEORGE HEATHERTON, Secretary.

# Who Lies

## The Homestake Agents

OR THE

## Representatives of the Union

# Read the Statement

## of Men who were deceived:

LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA, MAY 2, 1910.

## To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, were shipped from Houghton, Michigan, to Lead, South Dakota, to work for Homestake Mining Company, with the understanding that there was neither union nor labor trouble prevailing in the Black Hills. We were assured of this before we left Michigan by Dwight Cassner of Lead, South Dakota, and Ed Henry of the same place. When we arrived in Lead we found, by personal investigation, that there were more than a thousand idle union men, many of them property owners in Lead, and the heads of families, locked out by the said Homestake Mining Company because they would not renounce their union, which has been in existence in Lead for more than thirty years. We found those working doing so as scabs and also learn that they were mostly incompetent men who had been deceived into coming here in the same manner that we were deceived. As a result of working these incompetent men, accidents are very frequent and the mines are not nearly as safe as they had been in the past. We also find the cost of living in the Black Hills much higher than in Michigan, board and room costing \$30 per month, mining shoes from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per pair and other supplies proportionately high. Out of twenty-nine men shipped in on April 22nd there are not more than five working and we have been informed that several of these are going back to Michigan as soon as they earn enough to take them home. Men coming in to work for the Company are taken from the train under guard and marched between guards to the Company office where they must sign an agreement not to belong to a union, before they are given either food or jobs. Men have been jailed for refusing to go to work after they arrived. We would advise all honest men to stay from the Black Hills, unless they are willing to become scabs.

JAMES J. LEE,  
 DUD DRISCOLL,  
 ED. HOLAPPA,  
 LEO BRUNELLE,  
 ARCHIE HOLAPPA.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 12, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: We have been informed of the serious situation in which your organization is placed at Lead City, by Mrs. Langdon, who has honored us with her presence this evening. Owing to our small membership (thirty), we trust you will accept our small donation, and we also trust that the same will be of some assistance to you under the present circumstances. Enclosed find \$10.00, for which you will kindly receipt.

DAVID T. SENIS,  
 Secretary Local Union No. 252, U. B. W. of A.

Halcyon, B. C., May 11, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find express orders for the sum of \$90.00, part of the net proceeds of a ball given in Sandon for the benefit of the Black Hills brethren. I think, possibly, there might be a few dollars more coming from that ball, and if so will send it as soon as possible. With best regards I am, Fraternally yours,  
 A. SHILLAND,  
 Secretary No. 81, W. F. M.

Mammoth, Utah, May 13, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$100.00 as a donation for our locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Well, brother, I can say that the boys are coming through pretty well, so far, with their donations. There will be another pay day on the 15th inst. at a couple of the mines, and of course that will mean a few more dollars to our donation. Please receipt me for this by return mail and oblige. I remain, Fraternally yours,  
 FRANK CLAYSON,  
 Secretary Mammoth M., M. & S. No. 238, W. F. M.

Rico, Colo., May 7, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$52.00. This amount is the proceeds of a dance given by this local for the locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Fraternally yours,  
 CHRIS WOLD,  
 Secretary Rico M. U. No. 36, W. F. M.





**LANGFORD, RENEGADE.**

Park City, Utah, May 6, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

This is the story of a piece of humanity who after years of revolutionary mouthings and, incidentally, making a fat living off the labor movement, now has placed himself on the outside of the movement, which in the past has served him so well. A man may be forced sometimes, through adverse circumstances, to scab on his fellowmen, and sometimes he may do it through ignorance, but no such excuse goes for the hyena in human guise who, on account of being defeated for an office would turn and attempt to disrupt and destroy those who sustained him in the past. A scab is an honorable man in comparison with this revolutionary ranter, who, as long as he was paid for it, would pose as a savior of the working class. The union men of Park City kept Langford in office for seven long years, during which time he was paid a far better salary than comes to the lot of the average miner. During all this time he posed as an extremely radical union man and Socialist to the extent of getting us into trouble several times, when, with a little conservatism, it could have been avoided. He was intrusted with nearly all the honors that this local could bestow and there was hardly a position of trust or responsibility to which he was not elected. In the September election last year he was defeated for the office of secretary, and immediately he began to show his true nature. There was no more talk of industrial unionism or of saving the working class, but instead he started to hatch his scheme to defraud this local of a second salary besides the one paid him. Through a technicality in our constitution he thought he saw his chance and started suit against No. 144 for nearly \$5,000 in the capitalist courts. No other construction can be placed on this action than a wish to retard and, if possible, destroy the work of organization in Park City, which is now fairly well under way. It is a stab in the back of the workers of Park City for having the temerity to think that theirs was the right to give or withhold any office in their union. When he found that he could not perpetuate himself in office for the next seven years as he had in the past, he simply turns and attempts to destroy the organization. We have had the same kind of gentry in the W. F. M. in times past, but never one so lost to all honor and common decency as this specimen who, once upon a time, posed as a revolutionist. A mongrel yellow cur would at any time show more principle than this would-be savior of the working class, who betrays us as soon as we stop feeding him. He belongs in a class with such celebrities as Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold and Harry Orchard, and should be so considered by decent workingmen.

JNO. EDENSTROM.

Park City, Utah, May 2, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Kindly publish the following in the Magazine:

At a regular meeting of the Park City Miners' Union, held April 23, 1910, a committee was duly appointed to investigate the charges preferred against our former secretary, Joseph P. Langford.

The committee served a copy of the charges on Joseph P. Langford; also on the member making the charges. Joseph P. Langford entirely ignored the members of the committee that served the charges and did not appear for trial. Therefore, at the next regular meeting of the Park City Miners' Union, held April 30, 1910, Joseph P. Langford was expelled from membership in the Park City Miners' Union and the Western Federation of Miners, by a unanimous vote of all the members present.

By order of Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. M.

(Seal)

JERRY C. SHEA, Secretary.

**INTERESTING LETTER FROM RAWHIDE.**

The following letter from the secretary of Rawhide, Nevada, Local No. 244 to President Moyer will no doubt be read with great interest by the members in all parts of the jurisdiction, and with most profound satisfaction by the boys in the Black Hills, in whose behalf the entertainment was pulled off. Several suggestions in the letter will no doubt be of value to other local unions:

Rawhide, Nev., May 8, 1910.

Mr. Charles H. Moyer, President W. F. M.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your letter, together with draft of a bill for an act to provide for protection of servants and employes of corporations in Nevada received. This local extends to you their sincere thanks for the interest you have shown, and the kindness extended to us. I am pleased to state our local has increased its membership to 93 since our last report was sent in, and almost every man in camp is now at work, with a W. F. M. card in his pocket. The camp is picking up wonderfully and, I believe, will become still better.

Our ball and entertainment was a grand success—thanks to the rustling committee of twenty. I am sending you a paper in which an account of the affair is written. It is with a feeling of keen pride that we look at our donation to our locked out brothers, and this local is determined that no other of the W. F. M. can lead us in proofs of our loyalty. When some of the others get within "hailing" distance of our donation we will get busy again. It may seem strange to you that we raised such an amount. We wrote 178 letters to outsiders and \$165 was netted that way; our music was furnished by our own members, free of charge; hall was free; ladies furnished the cake, and consequently we had little expense. You will be pleased to know that our receipts are still coming in and will be sent as soon as the amount justifies it. It will be but a little short of \$500 when receipts are all in. The boys are surely loyal. Our kangaroo court netted \$50, and those who were on night shift paid their fines the same as those who were there. Bald men paid for want of hair, and the Irish for being Irish, etc., all along the line. The business men of our town took three to ten tickets each and stood fines besides with good cheer.

With best wishes from the local to yourself and the cause you so ably represent, I remain, fraternally yours,

NEIL J. MCGEE,

Secretary No. 244, Rawhide, Nevada.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Any one knowing the present whereabouts of Douglas Neill McCall is requested to communicate with W. B. McIsaac, secretary Ymir Miners' Union No. 85, Ymir, B. C. Mr. McCall was last heard from in California.

**UNION MINERS**

When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the

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

FROM LAURIUM, MICHIGAN.

The following resolutions were adopted by Copper Miners' Union No. 203, Laurium, Mich. They express a conviction that is fast gaining ground among laboring men generally:

Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company of Lead, South Dakota, locked out its employes November 24, 1909, thereby depriving 2,500 men of the opportunity of earning a livelihood, and

Whereas, The lockout by the Homestake was followed by the mining companies of the Terry Peak district adding 900 more to the list of locked out men—denied the right to earn a living unless they surrendered their union cards and their manhood, and

Whereas, The dastardly act of the Homestake Mining Company and the co-operation and assistance rendered by the other mining companies of that district is another link in the chain of evidence proving that combinations of employers are relentless in their warfare upon all organizations for the protection and advancement of the workers, ever united in the common cause of lowering their standard of living, fanning the flames of racial and religious prejudices, stultifying their manhood and blacklisting all who have the courage and intelligence to point a better way, and

Whereas, These corporations have been recruiting scabs for many months from Michigan to North Carolina, and

Whereas, Their campaign would have utterly failed had it not been for the co-operation, though unwilling, of our brothers in the railroad world; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the membership of Copper Miners' Union No. 203 of the Western Federation of Miners, that we appeal to all members of organized labor, and the railroad brotherhoods in particular, to unite in putting an end to a system in which one group of workers is used to destroy the organization of another. We appeal to all workers to arise above the artificial lines of crafts and industries and in the common cause of making this a better world for the toilers; do for manhood what our employers have done through greed, unite to give the workers a voice in the councils of industry.

(Seal)

COPPER MINERS' UNION NO. 203.

**WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.**

"Will you please tell us how the lady was dressed?" said the attorney for the defense to a woman who was testifying in a Police Court proceeding.

"Well, of course, I didn't see her for longer than a minute as she got up and walked out of the street car we were both riding in, but she had on a wide gray fur hat turned up at one side and fastened with a rhine-stone buckle, and she had a long white feather and a gray bird's wing on the hat and a narrow band of gold galloon around it and two large scarlet-red velvet roses, and she had the hat fastened on with three hatpins, one of them with a red glass stone set around with California brilliants, and another was in the shape of a four-leafed clover and the third was a big gilt ball, and the hat drooped away over on the right side, and she had a black veil with white dots on it and it was fastened with a gold arrow run through a rhinestone buckle at the back of the hat. Then she had on a tailored suit of mauve cloth with the jacket and front width of the dress all braided in silk braid the same shade of the dress, and the other widths of the dress had three bias folds laid on, one right above the other, and the six buttons covered with goods like the dress, and the jacket had a bias fold all around it and fourteen buttons down the front and three on the pockets and it had a wide rolling collar lined with satin a shade or two lighter than the dress, and there was a narrow silk cord of white silk edging the collar and coming down the front of the jacket which was a little more than half-fitting and it sagged just a trifle on the left side and—"

"You say you saw the lady but a moment?"

"Yes, just for a moment as she was leaving the car, but I noticed that she had on a gray squirrel skin muff and tippet and—"

"That will do, madam. Next witness please come forward."—Puck.

**THE WORKER.**

Tho' not understood, what need you care?—

Ever do your part;

Meet them all with a smiling face

Tho' you carry an aching heart.

After the storm has passed away

They'll wonder how you fared;

Then it will dawn on the clouded brain

There was one who cared.

There was one whose heart was right,

Whose deeds no world can know,

Who scorned all thought of pretense or sham,

Whose deeds were never for show.

Tho' you are kicked ten thousand times

And cursed when you are down;

Only those who have kissed the earth

Can ever win renown.

A man with no medals upon his breast,

Simple his manner and name;

Tho' his Sunday suit is overalls

He's a hero just the same.

He plays full well his manly part,

Tho' he far in the background lies;

This sad old world awakes at last

When the granite towers o'er his head,

Tho' he was nothing to us in life

He's a hero when he's dead.

AGNES THECLA FAIR.



# THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

---

## Strong Resolutions Condemning William Randolph Hearst Adopted by the Convention Held in Indian- apolis Last January

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WHEREAS, The Homestake Mining Company of Lead, S. D., on November 24, 1909, locked out its employes to the number of 2,500, because said employes insisted on the right to be identified as members of organized labor, and

WHEREAS, The Homestake Mining Company has declared that in consideration of employment, employes shall waive their right to belong to a labor organization, and

WHEREAS, The officials of the Lead Miners' Union have forwarded telegrams to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, who are heavily interested, and probably own the controlling interest in the Homestake Mining Company, urging them to investigate conditions and to use their efforts towards an amicable settlement, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners has likewise communicated with Mrs. Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst with the object in view of interesting them in the settlement of the controversy between the Homestake Mining Company and its locked out employes, and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Hearst and her son have practically ignored the requests that have been sent them, and by their silence have demonstrated that they are in accord with the lockout promulgated by the Homestake Mining Company, and

WHEREAS, William Randolph Hearst, as the head of a syndicate of newspapers, published at San Francisco, Chicago, New York and other places, has posed as the friend of labor and the advocate of unionism; and

WHEREAS, The membership of organized labor throughout America form a large percentage of subscribers to the newspapers owned and controlled by William Randolph Hearst, and

WHEREAS, William Randolph Hearst has failed to use any effort in adjusting the differences in Lead, S. D., and has failed through his many publications, to place himself on record as against the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates of the Twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, that we regard the attitude of William Randolph Hearst as cowardly, and that we look upon his former pretensions of friendship for organized labor as mere pretexts to enlarge the circulation of his newspapers among members of organized labor, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the United Mine Workers of America, in convention assembled, recognize in the attitude assumed by William Randolph Hearst as opposed to organized labor, and his former pretensions of friendship as the expressions of a masked hypocrite, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the American Federation of Labor, whose officials shall be instructed to inform William Randolph Hearst that he is required to place himself squarely on record as to the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company; and be it further

RESOLVED, That should William Randolph Hearst continue to act in such a manner as to fail in proving his friendship for organized labor, that a circular letter be issued, bearing the seal and signatures of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, in order that union men and women throughout America and Canada may know that Hearst and his publications deserves the same treatment as every foe of unionism who hides his enmity behind a pretense of friendship.



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AND BEST  
STORE  
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**THE BUM.**

What is a bum?  
A stiff that made things hum  
Both with the muck-stick and the rum,  
A drinking, working son-of-a-gun?

Is that a bum?  
Is it not some big, pot-bellied one,  
A day of useful labor never done,  
In days that passed or days to come?

We've wove and spun  
Beneath the moon, beneath the sun;  
In blood or tears our task we've done,  
"For what?" For some big capitalistic bum!

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.

**"EITHER, OR."**

George W. Perkins agrees with La Follette that unless something is done to curb the power of the trusts Socialism will soon be here. He is right—and nothing can be done to curb the power of the trusts.

Perkins, of course, is only joking when he talks about "public management of corporations." He is the one that manages the public, and he does it through ownership of corporations.

What he really means is that unless the great industrial rulers begin to "be good" they will soon cease to be at all.

This is the whole meaning of the cry that is rising to high heaven in a jangling chorus—although with many common notes—from "insurgents" and "regulars," trust magnates, heads of employers' associations, civic federations, and all the other multifarious expressions of capital interests.

These mouthpieces of our industrial rulers show that these have looked across the Atlantic and seen the rising tide of Socialism—that they have looked across America and seen that in every field of human thought—politics, art, literature, industry—the keynote is being sounded by some phase of Socialist thought. They see this great mass of protest taking form in a political and industrial revolt of the workers. They know that Socialism asks for no half loaves—although it accepts them, or seizes them, at every opportunity—but that it is determined that the whole system of exploitation shall cease.

To meet this uprising of labor the politicians and exploiters would toss armfuls of crumbs and well-picked bones and old clothes as gifts. They will give much as charity if they can stop labor from demanding its rights.

Here is the program of the masters of American industry: Pass any number of farcial, anti-trust and federal incorporation laws, but fight every attempt of labor to assert itself politically. Give insurance, baths, flowers and lectures, but fight fiercely all efforts to take these things by legislation. We will destroy your unions and then feed you candy out of our hands, is the message of American capitalists to American workers.

This crisis has been brought to a head by the growth of the Socialist movement and the organization of labor. It is not an accident that the week succeeding the Milwaukee election has seen a wider extension of "benevolent feudalism" than any previous year.

The workers of the United States are standing at the parting of the ways. On one side lies industrial servitude, softened by "welfare" charity given by industrial masters.

On the other side is freedom—labor-ruled society, the enjoyment of the full plenitude of human production by those who produce it.

Which shall it be?—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## In Memoriam.

Creede, Colo., April 28, 1910.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our union and taken from our midst our beloved brother, B. E. Birdsey, whose untimely death is sincerely mourned by this union and his many friends in this district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in honor of our deceased brother and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved relatives of the deceased brother, and a copy be spread on the records of the union, and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JOHN O'LEARY,  
F. H. GRIFFE,  
D. T. SNIDMAN,

Committee.

(Seal)

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## OLYMPIA'S EXQUISIT

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

OLYMPIA BREWING COMPANY,

BUTTE, MONTANA.

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Brewery Phone Ind. 2285.

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### A LOYAL BUNCH.

Last week Mercer Miners' Union No. 199, W. F. of M., held a special meeting to hear our member of the executive board, Howard Tresidder, speak on behalf of the locked out union men in the Black Hills. The hall was full of earnest union men who paid close attention to what was said. Our brother gave an enthusiastic address that aroused the warm blood of every one present, and when he asked how many would give a shift in addition to what they have already done to assist the miners in the Black Hills district, every man but one in the hall was on his feet at once.

Say to the boys up there that we are few in number but large in sympathy and will fight for our brothers to the last ditch. We realize this to be our fight as well as the fight of every union man. Therefore, let every union man in the United States quit paying for any of Hearst's papers and turn the subscription money over to the locked out miners.

B. ACCOMPO,  
President Local No. 199.

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

No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS	No.	NAME	Meet'g Night	PRESIDENT	SECRETARY	P. O. Box	ADDRESS
<b>ALASKA</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppenen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	<b>MISSOURI</b>						
240	Nome	Sat	Oswald A. Rowan	Jno. S. Sutherland	J	Nome	231	Bonne Terre	Tues	George Winston	Wm. Cramp	93	Bonne Terre
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Robert Burns		Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Hufler	295	Desloge
188	Valdez		M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcours	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
<b>ARIZONA</b>							225	Flat River	Mon	J. S. Larned	R. Lee Lashley	316	Flat River
106	Bisbee	Wed	Edw. J. Grant	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	227	Flat River Eng.	Wed	Alex Brown	G. A. Sporra	507	Flat River
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	217	Joplin	Wed	C. L. Bailey	A. R. Lockhart		Joplin
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	<b>MONTANA</b>						
150	Douglas M & S			D. J. Bebb	145	Douglas	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
60	Globe	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Willis	997	Globe	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr.	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
116	Hualapai	Sat	H. E. Wilkin	W. R. Carter		Cerbat	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Thos. Stockan	J. J. Sladish Jr.	59	Humboldt	7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	Ed Larson	22	Neihart
101	Jerome	Wed	Eugene Murphy	John Opman	120	Jerome	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
118	McCabe	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brien	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Flugut	5	Butte
159	Metcalfe			Carmen Acosta	A27	Clifton	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	H. H. Hufler	Oscar Taylor		Bellevue	24	Clinton	Wed	J. O. McCaug	L. L. Russell		Clinton
137	Ray		Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty		Ray	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
124	Snowball	Thur	Thos. A. French	Ulrich Grill	103	Goldroan	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
103	Star	Wed	J. W. Grau	F. E. Gallagher		Polaris	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn
156	Swansea	Thur	T. B. Williams	J. E. Carter	66	Swansea	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster		Garnet
110	Tiger	Thur	Frank M. Dean	A. K. Lillie	13	Harrington	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
65	Walker	Wed	Robert E. Morgan	Nels Englund	12	Walker	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
<b>BRIT. COLUMBIA</b>							175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd		Superior
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	114	Gilt Edge
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	453	Helena
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	111	North Moccasin	Sat	R. W. Jones	Michael Killeen	68	Kendall
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	131	Pony M & M	Sat	Berry Knutson	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Leifson	391	Kaslo	208	Radersburg	Tues	M. McLaughlin	Chas. A. Pennell	137	Radersburg
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	25	Ruby L & DW	Mon	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
1	Ladi's Aux. WFM	Mon	Jessie Rutherford	Anna LaLeod	355	Rossland	129	Winston	Sat	Jas. Whitehead	G. H. Donaldson	95	Winston
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	130	Virginia City	Sat	Richard Peel	H. J. Kramer	95	Virginia City
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyie		Zortman	Tues	Robert Good	F. Szymanske	80	Zortman
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	<b>NEVADA</b>						
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	30	Austin	Sat	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rossland	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shilland	K	Sandon	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald		Buckhorn
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	7	Buckskin
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cedarblade		Hilltop
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Westcott		Chafey
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	239	Contact		R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams		Contact
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	2	Edgemont
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							243	Fairview	Wed	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	54	Gold Hill	Mon	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	220	Goldfield	Tues	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Wm. M. Shuford	12	French Gulch	221	Horn Silver	Wed	David Shultz	F. J. Mangano	2420	Goldfield
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	251	Lane	Thur	Hugh McNerny	W. H. Wiley	155	Horn Silver
91	Grass Valley						261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
	Surface Workers	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Arthur Holland	Fred Hotaling		Mound House
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville	241	Manhattan	Tues	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	264	Millers	Wed	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
115	Jackson	Wed	T. H. George	Samuel White	212	Jackson	254	National	Sat	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith		Millers
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	263	Pioche	Mon	M. C. Murphy	R. J. McLean		National
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	179	Pioneer	Wed	E. K. Watson	W. B. Martin		Pioche
206	Masonic		Ed Vandine	J. B. Scofield	M	Masonic	218	Pioneer	Wed	Frank Erickson	Sam Flake	356	Pioneer
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	1	Mojave	179	Olinghouse Canon	Thur	J. B. Goodwin	F. O. Goegg		Olinghouse
93	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City	244	Rahwide	Fri	Herbert Porter	Neil McGee	44	Rawhide
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. B. Peterson	D. L. O'Meara	141	Round Mt'n
160	Sierra City	Wed	Peter Kieffer	John G. Rose	135	Sierra City	164	Searchlight	Thur	Al Morrison	George Conlin	71	Searchlight
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Sierra Flat	92	Silver City	Tues	H. J. Lauritgen	P. J. Geyer	76	Silver City
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	Richard J. Ryan	355	Skidoo	253	Silver Peak	Tues	J. Synott	Wm. Gregory		Mary Mine
87	Summersville	Sat	A. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	233	Stoptoe M & S	Tues	Joe Bracken	Alex Miller	338	McGill
73	Tuolumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	257	Storey Co. L U	Wed	Bert Holenmb	R. McHenry		Virginia City
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab		Washington	121	Tonopah	Tues	M. J. Scanlon	R. H. Dalzell	13	Tonopah
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	31	Tuscarora	Wed	A. L. Carey	W. I. Plumb	67	Tuscarora
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	46	Virginia	Fri	Walter Mack	R. L. Davis	23	Seven Troughs
<b>COLORADO</b>							250	Wonder	Fri	John R. Bruce	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	262	Yerrington	Fri	J. K. Henderson	Geo. Williams	172	Wonder
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	<b>ONTARIO</b>						
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. D. Peterson	543	Creede	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney		Victor	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	154	Gowganda	Sun	Chas. McKee	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	<b>OREGON</b>						
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	H	Garfield	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry		Cornucopia
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
15	Ouray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1111	Ouray	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	1019	Aspen	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton		Hill City
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Snaill	Chris Wold	470	Rico	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson		Custer
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	337	Deadwood
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	Marion C. Leake	278	Telluride	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin		Maitland
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell		Rochford
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
<b>IDAHO</b>							<b>UTAH</b>						
184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey		Atlanta	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham
10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	158	Burke	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry		Canyon
53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	19	De Lamar	151	Eureka	Sat	D. A. Fosec	J. W. Morton	228	Eureka
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem	205	Eureka E F & B	Tues	K. L. Harper	T. J. Adams		Eureka
80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill		Mackay	238	Mammoth	Tues	James Jessen	Frank Clayson	65	Mammoth
9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan	199	Mercur	Sun	Batista Accampo	J. W. Duke	415	Mercur
66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City	144	Park City	Thurs	John Edebrostom	Jerry P. Shea	891	Park City
45	Murray	Sat	Walter P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray	<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
17	Wallace	Sat	Wm. F. Hornshoe	W. H. Irie	47	Wallace	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
<b>MICHIGAN</b>							28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Crary	164	Republic
204	Bessemer	Sun	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
203	Copper	Sun		Elias Suisalo		Calumet	<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	Onni Tuomi		Crystal Falls	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405</	



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