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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
June 2nd
1910
Volume XI.
Number 362.



WEALTH
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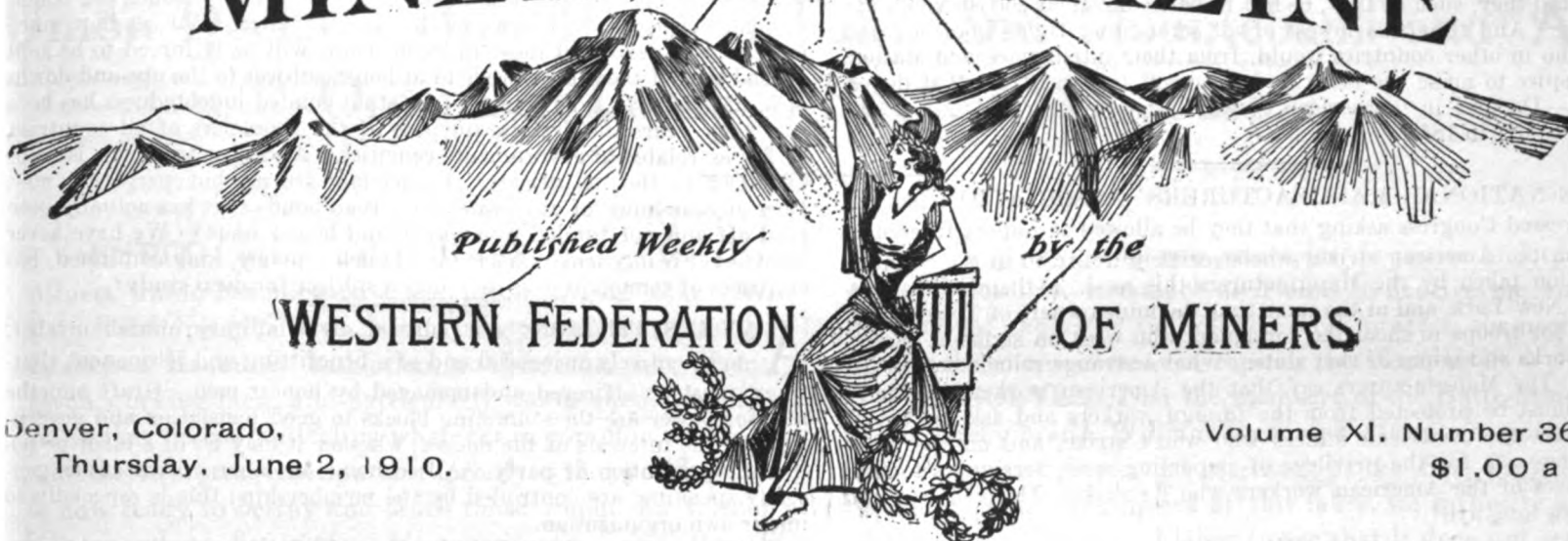
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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

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John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

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

.....

IN THE FACE OF WHAT IS BEING DONE by the Socialist party in the city of Milwaukee for the benefit of the workers, it is the sheerest folly to attempt the organization of a labor party. The Socialist party is already the labor party.

A MAN'S EARTHLY PROSPERITY depends largely upon his bankroll, and since gold will buy man's worst efforts and will not buy man's best efforts it can be seen what kind of standard earthly prosperity is guilt upon.—Waddell.

KEEP OUT OF OLD PARTY primaries. Not one man is running on an old party ticket for your good. Every one is running for his own good and he wants you to tie up your vote for him. You can afford to give him a meal, but you cannot afford to give him your vote.—The Laborer, Dallas.

SEE I A DOG—there's ne'er a stone to throw;
Or stone—there's ne'er a dog to hit, I trow;
Or if, perchance, both dog and stone I view,
It is the king's dog—Damn! What can I do!
—Translated from the Turkish.

NEVER BEFORE in civilization have such numbers of young girls been suddenly released from the protection of the home and permitted to walk unattended upon city streets and to work under alien roofs; for the first time they are being prized more for their labor power than for their innocence, their tender beauty, their ephemeral gaiety.—Jane Addams.

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE in the newspapers that King Alfonso has practically abolished hanging as a capital punishment in Spain by clemency. This may be true as to some prisoners. But in the light of the brutal execution of Francesca Ferrar less than a year ago, it will require more than a mere newspaper statement to convince an intelligent public that the King's press agent is not attempting to add to his own reputation as a purveyor of hot air.

FOR PUBLISHING A PARODY on the Ten Commandments as printed in the Bible, W. C. Benfer, editor of the Black Hills Register was fined \$200 on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails. Revolutionary and reform editors are not obscene nor more disrespectful than the editors of other papers, but it seems that they are the only ones who are brought to book for alleged infractions. The law can see a long way in the direction of the laboring man's friend, but apparently never looks in the direction of the influential slanderer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HEINZE, the millionaire plunger, who a few years ago boasted in magazine stories that he had corrupted courts and stolen copper claims in Montana, and who, during the late panic in New York, wrecked a few banks and got their money, has furnished the most recent illustration of how easy it is for a man "higher up" to slip through the meshes of the law. He was arrested on some twenty counts. The court quashed all but one, and it's a poor financier that can't get away from one jury, as Heinze did.

ONE OF ARTHUR M. LEWIS' strong climaxes on the soap box, when he was on the hustings, was the following: "You working-men," he would say, "build all the fine residences, the Pullmans, the automobiles. You clothe the capitalists in broadcloth and their wives in silks and satin; you provide them with expensive food, fine cigars and champagne, but you yourselves live in a cheap hovel, ride in a cheap box car, wear cheap clothes, eat cheap food, smoke cheap cigars—you are a cheap crowd and you vote a cheap ticket!"

FEELING THAT SOMETHING must be done, a law has been introduced in Congress making it unlawful to send pictures of prize-fights from one state to another. The interstate commerce law does not seem to be in the way in this case. But when people desire to be relieved from high freight rates charged on necessary commodities, it immediately becomes impossible, under the workings of the interstate commerce law. So it is with the product of penitentiaries. You can't keep one state from sending the output into another. No. That would interfere with "profits." But the prize-fight pictures. That's different. In other words, things that would hurt individuals only are legally wrong, but the things that would injure whole communities—why, they are legally proper.

FORCING THE CONDITION of labor below the subsistence line was the cause of a strike last week of about 1,500 workers in the cement manufacturing plant near Hannibal, Mo. Most of these workers are foreigners, and as soon as it was apparent that they would act as a unit, though unorganized, the owners of the plant raised the cry of rioting foreigners and Governor Hadley promptly responded by sending state troops to the scene. As usual, these troops had no riot to quell, but they are being used by the owners of the plant to break the strike by methods of intimidation, known only to militia officials. Cement workers are the poorest paid of any of the common laborers in this country, yet when they rebel the state constabulary is used to force them to return to starvation wages. That is capitalist government first, last and all the time.

DID I SEE AMONG THEM (the representatives of the people) the intelligent and refinement, the true, honest, patriotic heart of America? Here and there were drops of its blood and life, but they scarcely colored the stream of desperate adventure which sets that way for profit and for pay. It is the game of these men to make the strife of politics so fierce and brutal, and so destructive to all self-respect in worthy men, that sensitive and delicate-minded persons shall be kept aloof, and they, such as they, be left to battle out their selfish views unchecked. And thus this lowest of all scrambling fights goes on; and they who in other countries would, from their intelligence and station, most aspire to make the laws, do here recoil farthest from that degradation.—Dickens in "American Notes," written after his tour of the United States in 1842.

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION has addressed Congress asking that they be allowed to import foreigners to break the American strikes whenever they desire to do so. This is the action taken by the Manufacturers this week in their annual session in New York, and at the same time the mine owners of Missouri are asking for troops to shoot the foreigners who went on strike at the cement works and mines of that state. What a strange coincidence in the cases! The Manufacturers say that the American worker who don't strike must be protected from the foreign workers and ask for troops to protect the American miners who won't strike, and on the other hand they ask for the privilege of importing more foreigners to take the places of the American workers who do strike. Heads I win and tails you lose, aye!

AT CANTON, OHIO, last week, fourteen workmen were killed and thirty more seriously injured by a boiler explosion in the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Investigations made since the explosion show that the plant was an antiquated one, and was apparently running only to force sheet metal workers in other parts of the country back to work under distasteful conditions. The bad condition of the boilers is evidenced by the statements of the company officials themselves, who affirm that the boilers were only recently inspected and declared safe at seventy-five pounds of steam. It is a mighty weak boiler that will allow but seventy-five pounds of pressure. One could almost make a paper bag hold that much force. But what of the dead? Will their dependent ones receive adequate damages from any source? None whatever. It's murder, to be sure, but so many are killed that none will be punished.

HENRY GEORGE, in the introduction to Protection and Free Trade, has given to the world the following remarkable illustration: "Near the window by which I write a great bull is tethered by a ring in his nose. Grazing round and round he has wound the rope about the stake until he now stands a close prisoner, tantalized by rich grass he cannot reach, unable even to toss his head to rid him of the flies that cluster on his shoulders. Now and again he struggles vainly and then, after pitiful bellowings, he relapses into silent misery. This bull, a very type of massive strength, who, because he has not wit enough to see how he might be free, suffers want in sight of plenty, and is helplessly preyed upon by weaker creatures, seems to me no unfit emblem of the working classes. Their struggles and outcries are as vain as those of the bull. Nay, they are vainer. I shall go out and drive the bull the way that will untwist the rope. But who shall drive the men into freedom?"

AS A NATION THE UNITED STATES seems to have gone wild in the matter of armament, especially in the construction of battleships. The naval appropriation bill, which is now before Congress, carries \$133,000,000 for the building of ships, and it is predicted that this sum will not soon be decreased, but rather will most likely reach the astounding figures of \$200,000,000 in the near future, unless a different policy is pursued than at present contemplated. Already the appropriations for the navy for the present year reach \$2.00 per capita for the entire population. One of the members of the House of Representatives made the following statement: "In the past twelve years Congress has passed laws authorizing twenty new battleships. We are now expending almost \$140,000,000 a year, against \$28,000,000 twelve years ago. Apparently we haven't the courage to stop. We are gone wild—absolutely wild. In this day of high Christian civilization the nations are exhausting in their military expenditures the resources that ought to go to feeding the hungry. We ought to stop and think."

A PROTEST MEETING was held in Denver last Sunday night, at which strong and stirring addresses were made against the one-sided methods of administering the law as to newspapers, the labor and revolutionary papers always getting the worst of it. No resolutions were adopted, but a good-sized sum of money was raised to help pay the legal expenses of those at present in jail at New Castle, Pa., for a technical violation of a state law relating to newspapers. At this protest meeting, Mr. William Leonard, a member of the Union at Large, W. F. of M., presided, and made a very able introductory speech. He was followed by four other speakers, all of whom made excellent addresses. It was noticeable that all of these speakers are young men—men not over thirty years old. They have fire and enthusiasm. They have courage. They have the time in their lives yet before them to accomplish all great things. As a matter of fact, the Socialist party is the only political party in America today that offers any attractions to the young men just attaining their majority, and those of our political wiseacres who fail to note this element of strength in revolutionary Socialism will some day see their great error.

UNDER THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT of one of the leading daily papers in the United States we find is published the statement that the \$10,000,000 of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, or Big Four, bonds have been definitely sold in Paris, and have been made out in francs instead of dollars, so that they will not come back to the United States later. A large issue of Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bonds will most likely also be made out in francs, so that "they will not come back" to this country later. To be sure, bonds are bonds, no matter whether in France or the United States. But see how much more nearly perpetual these railroad bonds will be if forced to be kept abroad than if the same were held at home, subject to the ups and downs of local situations. To create a perpetual bonded indebtedness has been for many years the definite purpose of the financiers of all countries, as far as relates to government securities. And now this plan is to be extended to the industrials. Industrials are all but perpetual now. Does anyone know of any issue of railroad bonds that has actually been paid off and not funded by another and larger issue? We have never heard of it being done. What effect such a policy, long continued, has on prices of commodities is certainly a subject for deep study.

ANY INSTITUTION, be it political, civic, military, church or labor, to be entirely successful and of a benefitting and permanent character, must be officered and managed by honest men. Graft and the lust for power are the stumbling blocks to good legislation and government in the interests of the masses, whether it may be in a labor or political organization or party. All economic or labor organizations generally speaking, are controlled by the membership; this is especially so in our own organization.

It becomes the duty of the rank and file, the general membership, to always see to it that clean, honest, fearless, upright, conscientious men are placed in all responsible places, both locally and generally.

A hypercritical or bluffing demagogue in a responsible position in a labor organization can do more harm in a minute than a room full of honest men can right in a year.

Selfish and local interest often control the opinions of honestly inclined men; hence it requires more courage, in some cases, to stand for the broad principle of right than it does to follow the selfish inclination of the many.

Fearless members who stand for the right because it is right, regardless of present or local environments, are the ones who are generally successful. In the long run they are right, and for the best interests of all concerned, as a whole they should be sustained and upheld in all of their just actions.—Cigarmakers' International Journal.

RECENTLY IN CHICAGO one Ferguson, who is the editor of the National Prohibitionist, was under trial for libel and slander. The complainant was a man from Maine, whom the editor in question had characterized as a dissolute character, and one who had ruined the home of another by alienating the affections of the woman, afterwards marrying her. The editor set up the truth of the allegations, and produced evidence to show that his paper was really performing a public service in the publications that formed the complaint. Judge Barnes, in charging the jury, took advanced ground, as it seems to us, in declaring what he believed to be the law in the premises. It is certainly a strong vindication of the attitude of newspapers toward men and matters as they effect public morals. Here is an extract that shows the trend of the judge's instructions. Needless to say, Editor Ferguson was acquitted by the jury in double-quick time:

"The jury is instructed that the public have a right to be informed upon matters of public discussion and public interest, and it is one of the privileges and duties of newspapers to give to the public the facts involved in such discussions and to argue propositions and theories of public importance. And if the information so given upon such matters is true, or the publishers believe it to be true, and have reasonable grounds for believing it to be true, the law protects them and their publication becomes what is known as a privileged publication or communication; and in such cases the public good requires that the press be allowed to speak; and all which the law requires of its editors and publishers is good faith and an honest belief that their statements are true, and that such belief be founded on reasonable and probable grounds."

UNDER THE HEADING, "Information Wanted," we printed in last week's Magazine an item concerning the death by drowning of Brother John (Jack) Dunn. Since then we have secured the following facts concerning the distressing tragedy, which is taken from the columns of a local paper:

"Testing their ability as swimmers in the Colorado river, six miles above Parker, last Saturday, one of two miners was drowned, also a Mexican who attempted to save the drowning man's life. The names of the men drowned were not learned. It appears from the statement of George Burrus, who arrived here yesterday from Parker, that the miners in question were friends. They arrived at the camp above Parker Saturday morning. In company with a few friends, while viewing the waters of the Colorado, the miners became engaged in an argument over their ability as swimmers. In a friendly way one offered to wager the other that he could defeat him swimming. The other "called his hand" and they stripped and entered the treacherous stream. One of the miners was seen in trouble in the middle of the stream and a Mexican onlooker, realizing that the man was in danger of drowning, stripped and swam to his assistance. The Mexican life-saver and the sinking miner disappeared in the waters and were lost. The bodies have not been recovered. The other miner escaped to the bank after a hard struggle. It was feared by witnesses that he would sink also. No hopes are entertained for the recovery of the bodies, as the Colorado river has seldom been known to give up its dead."

Persons desiring to learn more of the particulars, or who know the whereabouts of Brother Dunn's relatives, should address Richard Whittington, Parker, Arizona.

BUTTE MINERS CONDEMN HEARST

Union Declares Him Political Faker and Mountebank and Asks Organized Labor to Boycott His Journal

BUTTE, Mont., May 25.—(Special.)—The Butte Miners' union has adopted a resolution saying that "William Randolph Hearst of New York, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner and other publications, has recently given working men, and particularly union men, to understand that he has no feeling whatever in common with them, and thereby gives indisputable proof to the world that he is now ready to betray and crush those whom he formerly was proud to boast of as his constituents," and that his non-union requirement in the Hearst mines in South Da-

kota is "contrary to human principles, to justice and to all sense of decency, inasmuch as it aims to deprive the working class of the right to organize and protect themselves against the encroachment of capital; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That the members of the Butte Miners' union hereby brand William Randolph Hearst a political faker and mountebank; and inasmuch as the San Francisco Examiner is the mouthpiece of this faker, we earnestly urge all members of organized labor to see that it does not reach their friends."

Situation in the Black Hills

THOSE INTERESTING IN FLOODING the Black Hills section with laboring men have concocted a new scheme, one that, apparently, does not cost the promoters very much money. The Register reporter this morning talked to several members of a bunch of twenty-one who were shipped last week from Omaha and Chicago to Belle Fourche, ostensibly to work on the railroad and irrigation extension jobs. When they arrived at their destination and found that the hours were too long and the pay too short, most of them refused to go to work. This did not appear to irritate those to whom the men had been consigned, for they very kindly volunteered the information that if the jobs did not suit them, the latter could probably do better by coming to Lead, where men were wanted for the mines. The strangers were informed that if they wanted to come to Lead there would be no charge for car fare; that all they need do was to get on the train and they would be hauled free. Quite a number of them accepted the proffered rides, but when they learned the situation existing here they refused to go to work. Last evening some man met one of these boys on the street and informed him that if he would go to work he would see that he got a boarding house and a new suit of clothes. He refused to accept the job.

None of the men shipped in with this bunch were asked to sign an agreement to pay their railroad fare out of their wages, but some of them paid the employment agents at Omaha and Chicago \$2 and others paid \$1, while still others were shipped without any payment at all. Most of the men in the crowd of twenty-one were common laborers, who had never seen the inside of a mine and few of them accepted jobs, although practically all of them were broke.—Black Hills Daily Register.

That the mine owners in the Black Hills are having a hard time to keep men at work is shown by the above, as well as by the following item taken from the same paper:

A man who was down from Terry last night reports that Saturday, after the non-union men had left for work, there were five out of twelve lunch buckets left at one of the Terry hotels and, in addition, a number of men had given orders not to put up lunches for them, as they were not going to work again. At the Kenefick, where the hotel office has been used for several weeks as a dining room, the tables have been removed and the one dining room suffices to accommodate all the boarders. Unless more men are shipped in soon, the Register's informant

says, the bottom will fall out of the effort to operate the mines in that section.

MORE MONEY FOR HILLS MEN.

Burke, Idaho, May 21, 1910.

Will you please publish a few lines for us to let our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills know that the boys in the Coeur D'Alenes are doing what they can for them. Burke Miners' Union gave a benefit dance on May 2d, which netted us \$230 to the clear, and we are sending it to Mr. Ernest Mills, secretary W. F. of M., as a donation for the boys in the Hills.

We had a special train from Wallace, which brought a jolly crowd to Burke. The attendance was the largest that has assembled in Burke in many years.

The evening was one of genuine enjoyment. It doesn't seem as though it could be possible, does it, being composed of a crowd of the Mine Owners' undesirable citizens.

The Wallace and Mullen locals assisted us in selling tickets, which helped us to make a good showing. We remain fraternally yours,

BURKE MINERS' UNION NO. 10.

GEO. HALPIN, Financial Secretary.

EXPLOSION IN TUNNEL.

The work of the hired thugs in the Hills is beginning to show above the surface, as the following dispatch from Deadwood to the daily papers will show:

"Fifteen hundred pounds of giant powder, under lock and key in a tunnel of the Mogul Mining Company's workings at Terry, was exploded today, yet few people in town knew it. The powder had just been stored there and no one was working near. The tunnel, being near the surface, was wrecked, as was the blacksmith shop. The mine officers believe the explosion was spite work. Three days ago an attempt was made to blow up the Caledonian property of the Homestake, the attempt being frustrated by guards who shot at the man while escaping. He dropped the box of powder."

Closely analyzed, the above shows that the company spies and detectives are beginning to resort to destruction of property, and will attempt to lay the blame on the miners who are locked out. Although the lockout occurred six months ago, the most critical stage of the contest appears right now, when the company, in its desperation to force the men back to work, attempts to blame peaceable citizens with the destruction of property.

More Eight-Hour Trouble

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, as an organization, has been uniformly held blamable for all the previous labor disputes in Colorado respecting the establishing of the eight hour day in mines and smelters. To be sure, in some cases miners have been granted the eight-hour day by the mine managements, but the Western Federation of Miners never got any public credit for such terminations. Nevertheless, at every recurring contest involving the eight-hour controversy, the Western Federation of Miners was blamed, especially if the demand of the men for decent hours was so strong that armed deputies or the state militia were called into action, at public expense, in order to force the workers back into their old places under the old conditions.

The Western Federation of Miners has always taken the position that the law at present on the statute books of Colorado purporting to be an eight-hour law, is, as a matter of fact, no eight-hour law at all, and the further position that only in those cases where the miners have the strength of an organization behind them has it been possible to obtain the benefits of the statute at all. In other words, by the enactment of the present eight-hour law the workers gained absolutely nothing that they did not have before. The state officials will not see to its enforcement, and it is a dead letter, unless the men band themselves together and demand its enforcement by means entirely independent of the help of the civil authorities.

To prove conclusively that we have no eight-hour law in Colorado that is worthy of the name, we have only to state that right now the men working in the smelting plant of the Colorado-Ohio Smelting and Refining Company at Salida, are on strike for the eight-hour day. These men are not organized and consequently were compelled to use the only means they have to enforce their demand—that is, walk out of the plant and stay out until the eight-hour day is granted. The owners of the smelting plant have hurried to the county seat of Chaffee county and secured a number of armed deputies from the sheriff to protect their plant against possible damage by the men. Now, if the eight-hour law is really and truly a statute of the state, why should workmen have to go on strike in order to enforce its adoption by the Salida smelter owners? And further, if the eight-hour law is an honest and effective law, why does the sheriff of Chaffee county send armed deputies to Salida in order to defy the law and also force workmen to defy it?

It may be well to note in passing that all the troubles and expenses in Colorado are not chargeable to the Western Federation of Miners. Had the Legislature heeded the advice of the leading labor advocates in Colorado, such a spectacle as that we now see at Salida would never disgrace our state.

But the Legislature never tried to benefit the workers with the eight-hour law. They never intended that it should be in the interest of the mere laborer. Their object was at all times to benefit the mine owners and smelter owners. And in order to protect these, armed deputies have been sent to Salida to squelch the eight-hour movement.

The real truth of the matter is this: Notwithstanding the direct demand of the constitution of the state that the Legislature shall enact an adequate eight-hour law covering all unhealthy employments, and notwithstanding the fact that the people of Colorado, by a referendum vote resulting in a majority of almost 40,000, re-inforced the same demand, no State Legislature has ever complied with the expressed will of the people.

The blame for this negligence undoubtedly rests upon the Republican party. That party has had the majority of the members in the legislative halls, but paid no attention to the workers' demands. The same may be said of the last Legislature, which was Democratic in its political complexion. But the Democrats have another chance. If Governor Shafroth will heed the hundreds of petitions that have been forwarded to him by the labor organizations and central bodies asking him to include action on the eight-hour law in his call for the proposed special session of the Legislature, it is yet possible that some adequate measure will be adopted by the Democrats that will give the workmen in these unhealthy occupations the relief that they seek, without being forced to go out on strike.

The strike of the smeltermen at Salida may be lost to the men, but the governor of the state ought to take advantage of the incident and include in his call for a special session a demand that an adequate and sufficient law be promptly enacted—one that will benefit the people who need the benefits, namely, the workmen in mines and smelters and reduction works, and in all occupations that the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to declare to be unhealthy or dangerous to life and limb.

The New U. S. Bureau of Mines.

THE LAW RECENTLY ENACTED by Congress and signed by President Taft, which creates a Bureau of Mines as a separate and distinct department of government under the supervision of the secretary of the interior, has created much comment, but, unfortunately, the new law itself has not been generally printed in the newspapers. Determined that our readers should have first-hand information on the subject, we have secured a copy of the bill, which is now the law, and which will go into force and effect after the first of next July.

The bill is known as H. R. 13915, and in its complete form is as follows:

An Act to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a bureau, to be called the Bureau of Mines, and a director of said bureau, who shall be thoroughly equipped for the duties of said office by technical education and experience and who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars per annum; and there shall also be in the said bureau such experts, and other employes, as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its director, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to said industries, and from time to time make such public reports of the work, investigations, and information obtained as the secretary of said department may direct, with the recommendations of such bureau.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall provide the said bureau with furnished offices in the city of Washington, with such books, records, stationery, and appliances, and such assistants, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, and other employees as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duties imposed by this Act upon such bureau, fixing the compensation of such clerks and employees within appropriations made for that purpose.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Mines from the United States Geological Survey the supervision of the investigations of structural materials and the analyzing and testing of coals, lignites, and other mineral fuel substances and the investigation as to the causes of mine explosions; and the appropriations made for such investigations may be expended under the supervision of the Director of Mines in manner as if the same were so directed in the appropriations Acts; and such investigations shall hereafter be within the province of the Bureau of Mines, and shall cease and determine under the organization of the United States Geological survey, and such experts, employees, property and equipment as are now employed or used by the Geological Survey in connection with the subjects herewith transferred to the Bureau of Mines are directed to be transferred to said bureau.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way granting to any officer or employee of the Bureau of Mines any right

or authority in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines or metallurgical plants in any State or Territory.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of July, 1910.

There is also a recommendation from the secretary of the interior relating to the establishing of testing stations in various parts of the country, and an appropriation of \$160,000 is asked to carry out that feature of the work of the bureau. This appropriation is a part of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and although opposed by some eastern members, there is no question but that the appropriation will be made. All of the three congressmen from Colorado are active in support of the same.

These testing stations will each have such equipment as is needed by the government experts and their assistants in entering mines immediately following disasters for investigations, and for the rescue of entombed miners, and such as are required to re-establish ventilation, all so supplied with the idea and purpose of aiding the efforts of local and state authorities, to the end that mines may be made safer for the workmen underground.

Up to the present time the majority of the investigations into the causes of mine disasters have been conducted at the Pittsburg mine experiment station, but the long delay in reaching the majority of mines where disasters occur from the Pittsburg station has been found to be a serious handicap to the effective work of the government officials. With a view of rendering prompt aid wherever the emergency arises, the following new stations are recommended and will no doubt be established in connection with the new bureau:

At some point near the boundary between southern Ohio and western West Virginia, and northeastern Kentucky, readily accessible to the coal fields of each of these three regions.

At or near Birmingham, Ala., accessible to the coal fields of Alabama, southeast Tennessee, and northwest Georgia.

Near the boundary between southern Indiana and western Kentucky, accessible to the coal fields of these two regions and southern Illinois.

At some point in eastern Oklahoma or western Arkansas, accessible to the coal fields in these two states.

At some point in eastern Kansas or west central Missouri, accessible to the coal fields of these two states and central and southern Iowa.

Near Trinidad, Colo., accessible to the coal fields of New Mexico and southern and central Colorado.

At or near Salt Lake, Utah, accessible to the coal fields of Utah, western Colorado and southern Wyoming.

At a point in southern Montana, accessible to the coal fields of Montana and northern Wyoming.

In the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, accessible to these coal fields and also the northern bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The cause of certain mine accidents have been traced with a fair degree of ease and certainty to the improper use of explosives, open lights, to faulty electric equipment, to falls of roof, to lack of discipline, etc.; but the larger mine disasters, involving gas or dust, or both, are still little understood, notwithstanding the investigations under way in this and other countries. Unfortunately in most such cases those who might have thrown light on the initial causes have not survived the disaster. In all cases the development of satisfactory preventive measures is still more difficult, and in this country has been long neglected, though equally deserving of inquiry and research of the widest scope and most thorough character.

From the foregoing and from the reading of the bill itself, it is clear that the work of the Bureau of Mines will, for the present, at least, and most likely for a long time to come, be devoted to what is

known as original research, a work that is too large for localities or for states to undertake on the scale necessary for its complete success.

It will be seen from the reading of section 5 of the law that it shall not be construed as granting any general government official right or authority over or in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines or metallurgical plants in any "state or territory." This section of the law was added by the conference committee of the House and Senate, but in the report of that conference committee, as we have it before us, the word "territory" does not appear. Just why it does not appear in the committee report, and just why it does appear in the bill as sent to the President for approval, may never be known. Certain it is, however, that the language "any state or territory" destroys in large measure, if not altogether, the benefits that miners expected to get from the law.

It is in the mines in the territories where the most flagrant violations occur respecting the safety of the miners themselves—territories where there is no other inspection department except such as might be provided by the government at Washington. To deliberately except the territories from the operations of this law seems to us to be almost criminal.

Labor In Politics

AT EVERY RECURRING ELECTION, inevitably showing the utter weakness of the present political methods pursued by labor organizations, columns upon columns of matter is printed upon the subject of "labor in politics." The thing has happened so often that it is becoming quite tiresome to read the lengthy arguments of the writers. These people who rush so gaily into print on this subject are not even as wise as the proverbial farmer who locked the stable door after the horse was stolen. These labor leaders have suffered the loss of several dozen equine and haven't even locked the stable door yet. And from what we can learn from some of them, although they have repeatedly taken the cash of the political parties for political services, there isn't enough between them right now to buy even a small padlock.

It was no surprise, therefore, when the Colorado labor papers took the matter up again as soon as the Denver city election had passed into history. For do you not know that there will be a general state election in Colorado this fall? And is it not necessary for those of our good labor friends who are out after political jobs to square themselves with those who have the places to distribute?

As a starter, we have the Denver correspondence of the Pueblo Industrial Review, ably written by Mr. R. E. Croskey, manager of the Denver free employment office. Mr. Croskey writes as follows:

"Judging by the experience of the political campaign just ended in Denver, the talk of putting up a labor ticket with the expectation of polling a respectable vote, would be rank folly, because the labor element has shown that it is hopelessly split up into factions, and the support that a labor candidate can expect to get from his own people would break the heart of a poor fellow that is willing to expend his hard earnings in making an aggressive campaign. There were two good representative laboring men running for aldermen, and they were running on a ticket that organized labor could well support, because the platform that these men were nominated upon declared for municipal ownership of public utilities and a genuine initiative, referendum and recall. And yet what do we find? Take, for instance, the case of Clarence Moorhouse, nominated for Alderman of the Thirteenth ward. Moorhouse is about as clean and able an exponent of the principles of organized labor as it is possible to find in any community; he has served repeatedly as president of that splendidly organized and conducted body of men and women, the Cigarmakers; he has served as president of the Trades Assembly, and also as a vice president of the State Federation of Labor; he is an able speaker and a student of the science of government; there has never been a bad mark against his record as a union man, and yet right in his own ward we find the highest officer of the Trades Assembly, a man who has been twice elected to his high office, President W. A. Alger, not only not supported him, but openly out on the stump for a candidate of the Republican party, a man who while serving in the notorious Sixteenth General Assembly as a representative for Denver county, was notoriously against every measure that organized labor wanted."

Now, here is the argument made good and plain that labor ought to join one or the other of the old political parties, as otherwise we not only can not make a good showing, but in no other way can we expect laboring men to stick together and vote the same ticket. It has always been a mystery to us why we should think that laboring men needed the assistance of old machine party managers to get them to vote together. We never believed the statement and do not believe it now.

However, about the best answer to the kind of political talk put up in the foregoing quotation is a late article from the pen of Robert Hunter, which covers the points fully and ably, and we think quite conclusively. Mr. Hunter's article is as follows:

"The time has come, says a correspondent in an Ohio labor paper, when it is absolutely necessary for the labor unions to go into politics. The writer, after starting out thus bravely, tells why labor unions should go into politics. The reasons we all know. He then asks, how should labor enter politics? To his mind there are three ways by which labor can exercise its political power. First, it can establish an independent labor party. Second, it can affiliate with both the old parties. Third, it can affiliate with one party.

Loud and long has been the complaint of the men who are forced to face the dangers hedging them about in the territorial mines.

Although not often, or at best indifferently, enforced, all the states have some laws relating to the safety of miners, creating a feeling of security in the mind of the miner himself, and in the absence of venal courts, supplying a means of remedy for accidents sustained by the workers. But in the territories all this is lacking. And it is still lacking after the enactment of this much-heralded law establishing a bureau of mines. It appears to be nothing more than an extremely expensive way to find out some facts that are already as plain as day, and printing same in a public document, to which offending corporations will pay no attention whatever. Nowhere in the bill can we find where the authority of the government is behind the findings of any commission appointed under the provisions of the law, and although there might be a thousand and one safety appliances in existence, no corporation can be compelled to instal them. Hence the danger that the miner undergoes will be as great as ever, and the certainty that he or his heirs will be unable to recover damages in reasonable amounts for death or injuries received still hangs over the head of the miner like a pall.

"But this writer is of the opinion that labor is not strong enough yet to establish an independent labor party. He is also of the opinion that for labor to support both the old parties would effect nothing and hopelessly divide the forces of labor. As a result, he feels himself driven to advocate the proposition that labor should affiliate with one party. He then considers the matter a little further and finally ends by urging labor to support the most powerful party.

"The only way to do," he says, "is to affiliate with the most powerful party in the district. Go in as a unit, stick together, and, by acting as one man, you will secure the control of that party."

"Now, this suggestion is played up by the paper that prints it.

"It is evidently considered by the editor as a sane and useful suggestion. Well, let's see just what it amounts to. There is no need to question that if labor went into one of the old parties AS A UNIT, it might capture that party. We will even admit that if working men were to work together in one body and decide on their plans in advance they could enter one of the old party machines and take possession of it. Of course, the plan presents infinite difficulties; it demands secrecy, absolute loyalty and the harmonizing of Republican and Democratic working men. It means, furthermore, that labor must be practically a unit in plan and in action before undertaking this work. But suppose all this were possible, what would be gained?

"A party is a collection of men joined together voluntarily to seek certain ends. It is a body for promoting certain interests. Some of the hardest workers expect to be rewarded by jobs; others expect to be rewarded by corporation money; still others are satisfied with the honor that comes from occupying a prominent public position. And we know that neither the Democratic nor Republican party lives on air. They spend millions of dollars in political campaigns, and that money comes from somebody. And we are dead sure that it does not come from the common voters. In fact, we know that money comes from corporations, franchise thieves, protected industries, manufacturers' associations and other similar organizations of capital. And we know that this money makes the mare go, keeps the machine oiled, buys votes and supplies bread to the henchmen. We know also that the support these old political machines get from the newspapers is paid for unless the newspapers are owned by the same men that own the machine.

"Now, when powerful corporations buy a political machine they buy merely a voluntary association of individuals. They buy that association's good will, and beyond that, nothing. When, therefore, a body of earnest men endeavor to capture an old party machine, what are they after? They are trying to capture a collection of crooks, who have been selling themselves at every election to the highest bidder. They are trying to capture, against their will, a band of political desperadoes that are willing to stuff ballot boxes, buy votes, rob the public treasury or do almost any other thing to keep in power. If one set out to capture Tammany Hall he would find that it is not a fortress, or a bank, or a grocery store. He would discover that a political machine is not a physical, tangible thing like a pearl necklace. You can't steal it and put it into your pocket and get away with it.

"Hearst once captured Tammany Hall. The Tammanyites teased him into capturing Tammany Hall and at last he took hold of that buzz-saw. He was literally cut to pieces in the election. Tammany Hall used him to elect their own men and put Willie and his whole outfit into the ditch. And the fact is that if labor were really to capture a political machine they would find themselves, if they were absolutely honest, just where they were before. If they were on the level and powerful enough to beat the old gang, the crooks would leave them the corporations would withdraw their support and the machine would burst up. The voluntary association would vanish and labor would be left holding the empty bag. There is, of course, another way to capture a political machine, and this way is effective. Let labor go into the machine as Schmidt did in San Francisco. Let labor make peace with the brothels and saloons, assure protection to thugs and election crooks, take care of the franchise thieves, and promise the bosses protection for strike-breakers and seabs, and labor can take possession of any political machine in America. It will be received with open arms, have the enthusiastic thanks of every politician, banker, boss and bully, and be given a reserved seat on every platform. The machine can then win political victories easily, take possession of cities, states and nations and when it has won all its victories labor can beat its head with shame, for it will have done again in a more vigorous way exactly what it has been doing all these long and weary years."

Immigration

THE CALM OBSERVER can not but protest against the tyranny of phrases in the Socialist party. "Working men of all countries, unite," did not mean "go to the United States and compete for jobs" on the lips of its author.

No Socialist would close the ports of this country to the admission of refugees fleeing for their lives from the despotism of their native land. All Socialists condemn the importation of labor under contract and the activity of the steamship companies in inducing immigration by false representation.

Thus far we are in accord with the position taken by the International Congress. But when that body states that immigration and emigration are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the working men in the product of labor, it seems to me that we should not pass over it lightly. When the Congress recognizes the difficulties confronting workingmen of countries in "an advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized workingmen accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalently agricultural and domestic civilization," but concludes that the exclusion of definite nations or races is "in conflict with the principles of proletarian solidarity," it seems to me that they took refuge from grave difficulties in a phrase and contributed nothing to the solution of the problem. They could do this the more readily because few of the countries represented had an immigration problem to solve.

There is one supreme duty which the Socialist party owes to the toilers of this country and that is to voice the interests of the working class. Each country because of differences in economic development has its own peculiar problems to be approached in harmony with their surroundings and racial traits. There is a resemblance, but not identity of interest. Each must pursue its own, if a real conflict arises.

Granted that conditions vary, it follows that a principle which might find acceptance and be in accord with the workers' interests over a large section of the world, might be disastrous elsewhere. And while people of kindred races amalgamate, in others biological differences are so great that race conflicts inevitably result. They intensify the class conflict and retard its ending.

No country surpasses this in economic development, action in accord with that development can not be injurious to the world-movement.

The western coast of North America have problems to which the peo-

ple of Europe are strangers. They are not threatened with an influx of people alien in race and civilization, accustomed to the lowest standard of living obtaining anywhere among civilized peoples.

To admit the Asiatics to our shores is to invite grave dangers immediate and remote. If there were jobs for all we might pause, but when it is a question whether our own people shall go without bread or they remain in their native land, our answer should be ready. Their presence intensifies competition, renders the task of organization more difficult, and adds to the difficulties already in the way, a grave race problem.

Race problems are born of capitalism; often it is impossible to escape them, but it is certainly unwise to invite them.

There should be no arbitrary barriers erected against any European people, but an effort should be made to make them acquainted with the industrial conditions of this country, the long hours, the high speed required, the low wages obtaining in the unorganized sections and industries, periods of overwork, varied by seasons of panic and industrial stagnation.

Statements of conditions in this country in the labor press of Europe would doubtless improve the situation.

This campaign of education could hardly be made effective without the co-operation of the Socialist movement of Europe. It is somewhat Utopian to expect them to lessen our difficulties by increasing their own.

The man out of a job is a menace to the man who has one. The European movement has escaped many difficulties through the emigration of surplus labor. Professor Rogers places the golden age of English labor in the fifteenth century. The black death had decimated the ranks of the working class fifty years before—there is a reason.

We do not believe in an overstocked labor market through the rearing of large families; the same condition brought about by immigration is equally undesirable.

The problem of organization is almost insuperable in the clothing, steel and iron and packing-house industries—made so through "the mass immigration of peoples in a backward state of industrial development."

The mass of human misery is increased whenever a new recruit is thrown into these hells of capitalism. Let us save the victim and ourselves.

GUY E. MILLER.

A Lesson In Practical Economy

THE FARMER IS QUITE INCLINED at times to believe that the complaint of the city man or woman, whom he regards as the "ultimate consumer," is unreasonable and unjust. Many farmers have consoled themselves with the belief that in the present reign of high prices for all food products is being realized the long-looked-for equal distribution of wealth. They have professed to see in the fact that the residents of the cities are being forced to bear greatly added burdens, an evidence that they themselves were being greatly benefited. But the fact remains that while a part of the money paid because of this increased cost reaches the pockets of the farmer, that part is in reality but a very small percentage of the whole.

It is related that a few years ago a farmer near Salem, N. J., took two live hogs to town and sold them to the local butcher, on condition that the butcher let him have the hams and shoulders. The butcher, of course, readily assented to this. He was willing to sell anything. The farmer waited for his change after getting the hams and shoulders. The butcher figured a minute and said: "You owe me \$2.50."

Here, we take it, is a hint regarding the high cost of living which brings actual conditions directly home to the farmer. He became a consumer after selling the hogs, and had to pay more for the uncured and unsmoked hams and shoulders than he received for the whole hogs. This

little example in arithmetic is not so great a surprise to the men and women of the city. They know that the restaurant man sells the loin or porterhouse cuts of beef at as great a price as the farmer gets for the entire steer. It is this way all along the line. The patron of the restaurant, be he city man or farmer, pays ten cents for a baked potato, fifteen cents for two eggs, and seventy-five cents for a porterhouse steak. The housewife pays prices only comparatively lower for food before it is cooked.

But the farmer does not get the money. A little of the excess goes to him, it is true, though not a just proportion if the price charged the city consumer is based upon the law of supply and demand. But it is not, and there comes the rub. The middleman, the packer, gets it. In the case of the Salem butcher the packer didn't get the big profit, because in that somewhat isolated case the hogs didn't pass through the packing house. But the butcher based his charge for the hams and shoulders upon the price fixed by the packers, a price designed to wring the last possible dollar from the consumer.

The incident emphasizes the necessity for practical co-operation between the producer and the consumer. The price to the consumer might be reduced fifty per cent. on many articles of food and the farmer still sell them for more than he now receives. The load now is unevenly and unfairly distributed.—Woman's National Daily.

Graphic Recital of Warren's Appeal

AT ST. PAUL, MINN., in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, for the first time in the history of the United States Court of Appeals, or of the Supreme Court of the United States, a man who fourth floor of the government building in St. Paul. The Warren case was not a lawyer appeared in person before the court and argued his own cause. The man was Fred Warren of Girard, Kas., under sentence to six months imprisonment in the Fort Scott jail, and he made a speech in defense of his right to criticize what he declared to be an unjust decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

J. I. Sheppard of Fort Scott, Kansas, one of Mr. Warren's attorneys attended the hearing, but did not appear in court to present his client's cause. He describes the innovation in the high court interestingly, as follows:

"The court was held in a room dedicated to that purpose, on the fourth floor of the government building in St. Paul. The Warren case was set for hearing at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, May 9th, 1910. An hour before that time the court room was crowded with lawyers from all parts of the Eighth circuit and with Socialists from St. Paul, from

Minneapolis and from all the surrounding country. One Socialist, a Congregationalist minister, went from central Iowa to be present at the trial. While waiting for the court to convene, those present could see from the west windows the magnificent and lordly palace of James J. Hill, the great railway magnate. The Hill home reminds one of the pictures of great castles built by the feudal lords of history. This enormous building almost overshadows the Federal Court building, and I remembered that it is only recently that Hill's principal attorney in the state of Washington involved himself and some of the highest judges of the state in a scandal without precedent in the legal history of the United States. It was discovered and proven that this lawyer had prepared and furnished to the Washington court, opinions, which the court delivered in lawsuits in which James J. Hill and his railroads were involved. I wondered if it could be possible, as I looked at this towering mansion, whether the influence of its owner could reach the United States Court of Appeals and influence its decision.

"A loud rapping on a desk by a gray-haired, gray-whiskered court bailiff, announced the entrance of the judges, and pursuant to the custom of the court, everyone in the room, lawyers, litigants and spectators,

arose, as the three wise-looking, solemn judges, dressed in black robes, ascended the rostrum from the rear of the room. The bailiff, in a loud voice, then said, "Oh, yea, oh, yea, the honorable Circuit Court of Appeals of the 8th circuit of the United States of America, is now in session. All those who have business with this court will now draw near, and the court will give ear to them. God save the United States and this honorable court." The judges thereupon seated themselves and the presiding judge began the call of the docket. Two cases were to be disposed of which had gone over from the previous day. First came a well dressed, well fed, sleek appearing railroad attorney, with a motion to dismiss an appeal, which he had taken for his company, from a judgment in the lower court, and asked the right to dismiss the appeal, with the privilege of afterward reinstating it at some future time, if he so desired. After him came the opposing counsel, who stated to the court that his client, a railroad employe, had been totally disabled by an injury caused by the railroad company's negligence, that he had obtained a judgment in the lower court, after long and weary waiting, and he now insisted that the railroad company be compelled to try its appeal without further delay. The next case was one appealed from one of the northwestern states by the United States government on a claim growing out of some work done by contractors on an irrigation dam. The matter was argued and, as all other cases in this court, taken under advisement.

"The United States vs. Fred Warren," announced the presiding judge, reading from the docket, which lay open before him. "Who represents the defendant?" In answer to this question Mr. Warren stepped from the body of the court room, where he had been sitting, passed inside the railing and stood by a table used by the lawyers who practice in this court and, facing the judges, said: "I desire to speak in my own behalf," and then he began a review of his case from its inception.

"I have been more than twenty years at the bar, have heard some of the best and most distinguished lawyers of the country, but I have never yet heard any man state a case better, or argue one more forcibly and effectively than did Warren at St. Paul. His object, he said, in sending out the letters with the reward for ex-Governor Taylor, was to call attention to what he believed to be an unjust and dangerous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Haywood-Moyer case, and when he stated to the court, 'Criticism is not a crime, and I know

of no peaceable way to correct abuses by our officials other than by criticism,' it was a new thought, and apparently had weight with the court.

"When he scathingly denounced the government's counsel, J. S. West, for urging, as one of the main reasons why the sentence should be affirmed, 'That the offer on the envelope in question was printed in red,' I wondered if this could be the same Fred Warren who, years ago, as a little boy, carried messages for the Western Union Telegraph Company here in Fort Scott. I wondered, also, if it could be possible that the heroic efforts this man is making for the working people will be unavailing.

"I thought of another court scene, which occurred two thousand years ago, at Jerusalem, when the greatest reformer of the world, for teaching and preaching the rights of humanity, was taken before Pilate and there the reformer, Christ, spoke in his own behalf, and the judge said to those who accused him, 'I find no fault in this man.' As Warren proceeded with his speech, it seemed to me his judges were saying, as Pilate said: 'I find no fault in this man.'

"Warren finished by saying:

"I want no benefit that is to be obtained in this case through technicality; there is but one question, did I violate any law of the land when I criticized what I believe to be an outrageous decision by the highest court in the land against the rights of the masses of the people. I desire to have no other question considered. If your decision is adverse to me, personally, it makes but little difference. If compelled to go to jail for fighting the battles of the men and women who work, it will be the proudest moment of my life, for I would gladly lay down my life for them.' And judges, lawyers and spectators alike looked with open-mouthed amazement at the frail little man who had just sat down.

"Warren was asked by one of his friends, immediately after the trial, how he had the courage to speak so boldly to the court, and how he could do so without hesitation, or apparent confusion. He replied: 'I thought of my brothers and sisters in this great land of ours, who are working their lives out under adverse conditions, and for inadequate pay, and I could plainly hear them saying, 'Now, comrade, is the time to strike a blow for us,' and while looking straight at the judges, I did not see the judges at all, but I saw the faces of those who suffer from oppression by the rich, and they seemed to be cheering me on.'"

Roosevelt's Speech in Paris

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, citizen of the Republic of the United States, has unconsciously supplied Socialists with a text book.

In this century, what Max Nordau called "the conventional lies of civilization," have never before been set forth so ably, so cunningly and with a more fervent desire to deceive the public.

From the first to the last word of Mr. Roosevelt's address at the Sorbonne he sets forth the individual doctrines of perfection taught by Christ, but with no hint of the Christian Socialism that animated the teacher who preached the brotherhood of man.

While using the glittering generalities of equal rights, equal opportunities and liberty the former president of the republic sounds the warning to the people striving for these ideals: "Thus far shalt thou go and no further."

His address is a defense of capitalism and a warning of the mighty economic issue that is now confronting every government in the world. The Democratic policy of "Measures, not men" is trampled under foot. Mr. Roosevelt boldly maintains that under our present basic institutions it is possible to reach individual perfection.

"National greatness is found in the average citizenship of the nation."

The average citizenship of a nation must be bad if the institutions of that nation are oppressive and grind the mass of the people down to a life of poverty or the anticipation of want. The main source of morality, decency and upright living is a government that gives equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none.

While great wealth exists on the one side and dependence on the other there can be no liberty, equality, fraternity, justice or lofty standards on the part of the people that bear the burdens. Mr. Roosevelt has no suggestion how these inequalities shall be righted.

"To say that the thriftless, the lazy, the vicious and the incapable ought to have the reward given to those who are far sighted, capable and upright is to say what is not true and cannot be true."

No one ever made this claim except men like Roosevelt, who wish to malign and misrepresent those who are striving to bring about a society founded on justice. He says we must beware of levelling down. Would it be levelling down for the people to resume the rights that have been granted by their governments to individuals and corporations? Yet that is exactly what Mr. Roosevelt has in mind. He fears the day is coming when the individual will be swept aside by the one party that is fighting to regain the rights of the people and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

"Class hatred is bad."

Of course it is, but that is not what Mr. Roosevelt means. He means that the class consciousness taught by the Socialist is bad, and that when they say that to the workers of the world should belong the products of their toil, they are teaching hate.

If class hatred is bad let the former president center his mind on

the murder of Russians who are striving for constitutional government, on the English aristocracy that has been fighting home rule and undermining a nation in its exactions, until the poor houses of Britain are crowded with paupers.

Let him cogitate on the killing of union workingmen in the United States and on the action of Republican office holders in deporting strikers. Let him study the inhumanity of Illinois manufacturers who fought the attempt to limit the working hours for women and girls.

Let Mr. Roosevelt say, if he can, if there is one generous impulse, one comprehensive measure of relief secured by any of the rulers of Europe on behalf of the struggling millions of their subjects. And apart from the individual gifts and charities of a few rich men let him point to anything but class consciousness on the part of the capitalist in fighting to preserve every property institution and every means of oppression now enjoyed.

"Beware of the man who appeals for support on the ground that he will secure for those who elect him profit at the expense of other citizens of the republic."

The hypocrisy of this advice is seen by considering Mr. Roosevelt's own political career. He intended that his hearers should think of the Socialist agitators. They could not help thinking of the Republican high tariff and of the franchises and public rights that have been granted to supporters of that party by congress and every subsidiary governmental agency in the country.

Does Mr. Roosevelt think for a moment that the people have forgotten where the Republican campaign funds come from? Does not every man on the street know that the railways, the Standard Oil Company, the tariff barons and the packers produced the money to elect Roosevelt and other legislators and that even if he did not promise favors or protection for their interests, such men as Mark Hanna, Fred W. Upham, Senator Aldrich and others would.

"I am no advocate of a foolish cosmopolitanism."

Then what is Mr. Roosevelt an advocate of? Does he not believe in the ultimate elimination of war over mere property claims—for that is the only reason that war exists. Does he not believe that the world steadily progresses towards higher ideals?

Does he not believe that it is better for the natives of India, Egypt, Turkey, Russia and other backward countries to rise above the superstitions, prejudices and narrow ideas of those countries? If not, why did he tell the Egyptians only recently that if they were wise they would cease striving for independence and submit to English rule with glad hearts?

"We ought to go with any man in the effort to bring about justice and the equality of opportunity, to turn the tool user more and more into the tool owner, to shift burdens so that they can be more equitably borne."

If this means anything it means that governments have no right to establish landlordism—that as trustees for the people the grant of one acre to a landlord is as great a crime as the grant of millions that have been made to railway companies, because it means the robbery of future generations and the denial of equal opportunities.

It must mean the breaking up of business monopolies—the taking away of special governmental privileges, whether of tariff or other-



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wise; it must mean jobs for the unemployed; it must mean co-operation

in production; it must mean the destruction of the boards of trade and other middlemen preying on the consumer. In short it must mean Socialism.

Yet in the very next sentence Mr. Roosevelt shows the cloven hoof by remarking: "The deadening effect of Socialism could not be overrated. It would spell sheer destruction."

Perhaps there was a time when an address like that of the Republican leader would be considered in the same class as the wisdom of Marcus Aurelius, but today the man with the dinner pail can puncture platitudes as well as anyone.—"W." in Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Barbarism of Capitalism

JOHN K. TURNER has told us in the American Magazine about "Barbarous Mexico." Fred Heslewood and others have told us something about "Barbarous Spokane." We have heard of the barbarous slaughter of hundreds of coal miners, murdered like rats in a trap, time and again, in our own civilized United States of America.

We hear of the killing and mangling of thousands of our fellow citizens yearly by the barbarism of modern railroading. We are continually told, by the press of the world, of the most revolting scenes of barbarism in all of the so-called cultured nations. We know that the people are clubbed, lashed, imprisoned, tortured and killed in order to keep them in subjugation, not only in imperialistic Russia, Germany, China and Japan, but also in monarchistic England, Spain, Portugal and Italy. I would like to stop at that, but it must be added that this barbarism is also practiced in France and in all the republics of America.

So it is beside the mark and wholly inadequate, to speak of a country, a city, a president, or a governor, as being "barbarous." It is not the *place*, or the *person* that is particularly "barbarous." What we see is the periodical outbreak, at certain times and places, of the whole mass of the devastating Barbarism of Capitalism, that is festering in the body of modern society, slowly eating its way to the heart and threatening to produce either a quick death, or a new birth, or both.

For many years, one of the places of refuge of the liberty loving and free minded people of Italy and Spain has been the Argentine Republic; but within the last five years the most horrible barbarities have been practiced there and many of these people have been glad to escape with their lives, even to such a country as "Barbarous Mexico." All of the countries between the United States and Cape Horn are governed by so-called presidents, who are nothing more than dictators, or petty dispensers of barbarism, who dictate to their people, but who in turn are *dictated to* by the great boss dictator, capitalism, whose capital city is New York, with a branch office at Washington, D. C.

The Argentine government at present is in the hands of Figueroa Aleosta, a heartless and despotic tyrant, who within the last few years has inaugurated a series of persecutions and banishments that have just about suppressed the last vestige of free press, free speech and democratic government.

On November 14, 1909, Colonel Falcon, chief of police of Buenos Aires, the federal capitol, and his private secretary, were killed by a bomb was thrown by a person still unknown, but who was doubtless one of the victims of persecution who had escaped with his life and being

The offices of "La Vanguardia," a socialist paper, were attacked and partially destroyed. The office and machinery of "La Protesta,"

siege for sixty days and a reign of terror was begun by the government.

The day following, the whole republic was declared in a state of human, felt a powerful desire for personal revenge.

The halls of organized workers and of the lay schools, were also ransacked by the police and were practically suppressed. Libraries were burned. Men, women and children were arrested by the hundreds everywhere and herded to Buenos Aires. No men, nor women, were respected. In one of the towns of the provinces, where an old man was a prisoner, his 14-year-old daughter was violated in his presence. To shorten a long story, a large group of men were driven from place to place and finally on board a war ship where they were stripped and robbed of all but their underwear and compelled to run at a trot around the deck while the marines lashed them and jabbed them with bayonets and swords. Among these men were novelists, artists, editors, laborers and merchants, of diverse nationalities, dispositions and tendencies.

Two days later 28 Russians were taken out to be sent to Russia and before embarking were given another run of the gauntlet worse than before. They were hacked with machetes till the deck was covered with blood and in one case the weapon remained sticking in the victim's back. The others stayed in that horrible daily torture till December 24, when 38 Italians and Spaniards were released to be sent to Europe, only to find the police there ready to continue the persecutions as much as the conditions of the country permit.

Part of this narration I take from a letter dated Vigo, Spain, January 22, 1910, and signed by eight of the deported Spaniards. It was published by "El Socialista" of Madrid. Fellow workingmen of the United States, this Barbarism of Capitalism is coming nearer and nearer to your own little home. The only remedy is the abolition of the capitalist system of production and distribution and the only way to do that is to effect a more perfect organization of the entire working class, both in the political and in the industrial field. At present you are almost helpless. Your congress is made up of millionaires and lawyers. You have no members of your class in places of power and even the so-called "prominent labor leaders," such as Gompers, are traitors to the working class.

The right of free press and free speech is being taken away from you and you still sleep on. Forget your differences of craft and creed and language and join hands with *all* the other members of the working class in one magnificent movement; having for its purpose the complete annihilation of Barbarous Capitalism and the inauguration of a new society, in which not only a few will enjoy life, but all will live as humans should, in a state of peace and plenty.—J., in International Socialist.

Current Note and Comment

Practical Co-Operation.

Announcement is made by Theodore G. Nelson of Indianapolis, president of the American Co-Operative Union, that definite steps are to be taken to go away with the middlemen in the handling of all farm products. The organization, it is said, is equipped with a fund of \$500,000, and is to be incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The experiment to be tried is the opening of branches in all the principal distributing centers in the country, to which farmers may ship their products. All marketing will be attended to at cost, thus giving to the farmers themselves the margins which now go to the middlemen.

The working out of so comprehensive a plan, it is recognized, can not be accomplished all at once. That the undertaking may be handled intelligently, it is the intention to establish a great central university, probably at Denver, Colorado, where the principles of co-operation in the handling of farm products may be taught. An experimental station is to be established at once at Warrenton, Mo., according to Mr. Nelson. The first commodity to be handled will be eggs. A depot will be established in St. Louis, to which the supplies will be shipped and distributed. From this beginning the system is expected to become country-wide. Eventually these receiving and distributing depots, with cold-storage additions, grain elevators, etc., will be located wherever the need is apparent.

The plan proposed is not entirely new. We have had co-operative stores before. But previous experiments were tried when the margin between the cost of production and the selling price was not so great as at present. Co-operation, in order to be attractive, must be advantageous to the consumer as well as the buyer. A great plan of this kind can not be conducted through a campaign based on sympathy alone. The middleman has been found a very convenient and very necessary factor in business. He has no enemies among the producers or consumers until it is discovered he is endeavoring to rob one or both. Just now the producers and consumers are dissatisfied, and the time would seem to be propitious for a little closer bond between them.—Woman's National Daily.

Mostly Noise.

There seems to have been a string attached to the recent announcements under glaring headlines that the United States Steel Corporation intended to

raise wages about \$9,000,000 worth. The latest and most authentic reports are to the effect that only a portion of the workers have received an actual increase, and it is said that there is bitter disappointment among multitudes of mechanics at being ignored by the trust philanthropists. It seems that the raise has gone only into some of the branches of the combine where it is desirable to prevent the men from organizing and where it is difficult to retain workers on account of the increased cost of living and former low wages paid. The trust is not in the philanthropy business despite the big noise.—Cleveland Citizen.

Concerning Coal Companies.

The general suspension in the various mining districts until a raise of wages is granted is terminating successfully for the men. In Ohio, Indiana, parts of Pennsylvania and other states the operators have conceded the 5.55 per cent. advance demanded. The strike in Nova Scotia, which has been in progress nearly one year, has also been adjusted satisfactorily to the unionists. It has been one of the bitterest contests fought in years. The Dominion Coal Company started to open shop the mines, but has been defeated. It is probable that all will be serene in the mining fields before the end of the month.

Brewery Workers.

The brewers' strike in Alexandria, Va., was a short-lived affair. The bosses came across with the eight-hour day and an increase of a dollar a week. Increases in wages, reductions of hours and other conditions were also gained in San Antonio, Tex., where a short strike took place; in Utica, N. Y.; Houston, Tex.; Waterbury, Conn.; Kankakee, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Michigan City, Ind.; Port Huron, Mich.; Bay City, Mich.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

The soft drinks workers walked out on strike in Milwaukee. They have been receiving \$9 a week for manufacturing prohibition fire-water and want \$12, saying that they can not live on the wages received. If the bosses don't give in the union will start co-operative plants.

Gaynor and Hearst.

Once more Mayor Gaynor has deserved well of the people of this city and country. The mayor's speech—short, deliberate, terse—delivered at the ban-

quet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, and backed up documentarily, charges William Randolph Hearst with two state prison felonies, forgery and falsification of a public document through his principal paper in this city. Is the charge well founded? There is but one thing for Mr. Hearst to do if the charge, however honestly made, is mistaken. That is to institute criminal libel proceedings against the mayor, and, in open court, vindicate himself. Long has Mr. Hearst been looked upon by many as a moral ulcer, big with evil to the commonweal. The position that the man's wealth and "cleverness" enable him to hold in the country has long demanded that the Hearst riddle be solved. Mayor Gaynor's speech compels solution.

Growth of the Carpenters.

Twelve cities of the United States and Canada sent representatives to Chicago on August 1, 1881, to form the Brotherhood of Carpenters. At the Detroit convention in September, 1888, the united order of New York city joined the brotherhood in a body. From that date to this the organization has been known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Starting in with twelve local unions and a membership of 2,042, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has gone on and organized every town and city of note in the United States and Canada. It was the organization to take the initiative in the reduction of hours and the increase in wages in the building trades on the North American continent.

The brotherhood was the organization singled out by the American Federation of Labor to start the eight-hour work-day in the building trades, and how well it has succeeded is now a matter of record. Through the reduction of hours from ten to eight thousands of men have been taken from the street and put to work and thousands of dollars have been put in the pockets and homes of the journeymen carpenters.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has now over 1,900 locals, with a membership of over 190,000 in good standing, entitled to all rights and benefits of the order, and over 35,000 inside of the six-month limit, making it the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the civilized world.

It has over \$500,000 in the reserve fund and \$100,000 in real estate in Indianapolis, Ind., where the beautiful home office is situated. According to the report of the general secretary there is over \$5,000,000 in the treasuries of the local unions.

The United Brotherhood pays a membership funeral benefit of \$200 on one year's membership, \$50 wife funeral benefit, and a disability fund of \$400. Local unions pay a local sick benefit. During the last year the international organization paid out \$245,350.81 in death and disability benefits and \$35,932 in trade movements. The United Brotherhood carries the largest staff of organizers represented in the American Federation of Labor.

In the near future a meeting will be held for the purpose of merging the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters with a membership of about 50,000 with the brotherhood, thus embracing in one gigantic organization all the organized carpenters of the United States and Canada.

Unemployed, But Drawing Salary.

"As a people we are coming to see that the general spirit of extravagance in living in recent years has to be curbed. In spite of this the politicians in Congress are permitted to continue numberless drains on the federal treasury. For example, take our "dead" customs ports. In forty of the hundred and sixty customs ports, the collections fail to equal the maintenance of the cost, and in twenty of these forty the difference is so marked as to be laughable. At the port of Alexandria it cost \$1,224 to collect \$10; at Crisfield, Md., \$3,286 to collect \$95; at Portsmouth, N. H., \$3,573 to collect \$221; at Egg Harbor, N. J., \$4,221 to collect \$167, and at Annapolis, \$956 to collect \$3. That these dead centers have not been abolished is no fault of the Treasury Department. Repeatedly the secretary has asked Congress to rearrange the districts, but the politicians need these appointments, even though good government cries out against them."—Leslie's.

Bethlehem Steel Strike Settled.

The strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, which had been in progress since February 4th, was officially declared off May 18th, at a meeting of the executive committee of the strikers in South Bethlehem. The conditions which former Congressman J. Davis Brodhead, representing the men, secured last week from President Charles M. Schwab, were unanimously accepted by the men.

Mr. Schwab accepted the proposition from the men. The principal conditions of settlement are as follows:

First—All of the men of all the crafts may return to work within, say thirty days, as near their old places as possible, except the individuals who did injury to the works or attacked the integrity of the company.

Second—At all times workmen shall be at liberty, individually or collectively, but not as representatives of organized labor, to approach the president or officers upon any subject of a general nature.

Third—Overtime and Sunday time to be optional with the men.

Our Steel Hells.

We have been enjoying an unparalleled period of prosperity in the steel industry. We have broken all records for high production. The trust in addition to its ordinary expenses has laid out millions in creating the marvelous new steel plant at Gary, Ind., and in enlarging and improving its other plants. In spite of this tremendous outlay and notwithstanding the feverish and hysterical conditions in Wall Street, it has succeeded in keeping United States steel common from falling below 80 for more than a few days at a time.

Have the employes shared in this wondrous prosperity? In one respect they have. Their employment has been more continuous, so that their annual wages have been higher. But when we come to their hours and conditions of labor, Dante's Inferno seems a Paradise compared to an American steel mill in the prosperous year of 1910.

This is not the raving of an agitator or a crank, but the logical conclusion from the official report of Mr. Taft's commissioner of labor. It will not be claimed that the Taft administration is unfriendly to the steel trust. Yet Commissioner Neill's report shows that in the blast furnaces in the steel industry eighty-four hours a week has been the working time in every section of the country. Do you realize that this means twelve hours a day of a toil that is little short of torture and as perilous as smoking in a powder magazine every day in the week, including Sunday?

"These conditions of labor," says the commissioner, "which may well be termed shocking, but they are not confined to the Bethlehem Steel Works. Blast furnace work is necessarily a continuous process, requiring operation twenty-four hours a day every day in the week, and for this reason three shifts of eight hours each offer the only plan of relief. Three shifts of workers would not only give reasonable working hours to those employes, but would, by rotation of shifts, leave workers free the greater part of the day two Sundays out of each three.

"Schwab conceded that the present hours of labor in the blast furnace industry are excessive, but says that competitive conditions impose these hours on his plant so long as they are common to the steel industry."

We can not fight the capitalist class of America with any reasonable hope of success so long as a great strategic industry like the steel industry remains unorganized. With the workers benumbed by twelve hours daily of exhausting toil effective organization is almost an impossible achievement.

Every trade unionist in America, every friend of liberty and democracy in America ought to aid the steel workers to obtain an eight-hour day.

UNION MINERS

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

An eight hour day in the steel mills is an immediate demand to arouse the enthusiasm of every worker, whether organized or unorganized; of every trade unionist, whether a Socialist or not; of every Socialist, whether a worker or not; of every friend of progress, whether a revolutionist or not.

The torture and slaughter of the steel workers must be stopped. To us Socialists this is not an academic question, but a vital necessity. In this struggle the first battle to be fought and the battle we must win is the battle for an eight-hour day in the steel mills.—New York Daily Call.

A Benevolent Settlement.

Some years ago the Kansas City Southern Railway Company through a subsidiary corporation purchased a large tract of land at Mena, Ark., platting into lots, and established a division point and shops. It became incumbent upon the employes of the railway company to purchase these lots and construct homes for themselves. As a result approximately 320 men are the owners of homes in Mena.

A few months ago the company decided to change the location of its division points and also decided to move its shops. This plan, if consummated, meant an almost total loss of the property owned by its employes, provided some plan was not inaugurated to protect them. Mena is dependent entirely upon the railroad for its maintenance, and with the changes noted above carried out a virtual abandonment will follow.

Fortunately, all of the employes are members of their respective organizations, and the national officials have just consummated an unique settlement. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Engineers, Firemen and Conductors have just concluded negotiations with President Edson of the railway company, whereby all employes of the company owning property at Mena are to be reimbursed and the property deeded to the company.

The owners of the property are to receive the actual cost of it. The appraisalment has already been made, which is satisfactory to all concerned. A contract has also been signed by the interested parties, in which the exact amount to be received by each property holder is stipulated. Fully \$223,000 is involved in the transaction.

M. F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, just recently elected to that office, was the central figure in the adjustment, and presages his ability to successfully conduct the affairs of that organization.

This is the first instance which has been given publicity where a railroad company has treated its servants in such an equitable manner in occurrences of this character.

Miss Addams' Warning.

There is a lesson to be learned by the city people. It is one they did not realize the need of learning. City folks reach the point when they think they have absorbed pretty near the sum total of human knowledge, and where they are inclined to look with compassion upon their less way-wise country cousins. But Miss Jane Addams, who is now in St. Louis presiding over the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, brings a word of warning to the people of the city. She says the increasing traffic in the iniquitous white slave trade is swollen now by recruits from the factories and shops in the cities, and that the victims are the daughters of the residents of the cities. Time was when these recruits were drawn from that great mass of young women who came from the country to the city and who were entrapped by the cunning wiles of the vicious and designing.

But now, Miss Addams tells us, the ranks are replenished by the deliberate enlistment of girls and young women who find conditions on the factory and sweat-shop unbearable. This puts a new problem up to people of the cities. It does not remove the country-bred girl from the zone of danger. Far from it. It only increases the perplexities of an already engrossing and wretched problem.—Woman's National Daily.

How We Are Swindled.

Senators Cummins and Dolliver, speaking to their constituents at Des Moines, said the figures used by President Taft in his speeches upholding the Aldrich tariff law were misleading. By way of illustration, say a reduction of 25 per cent. was made on each of a dozen articles, none of which were in general use by the people, and the value of whose total sales amounts to only a few thousand dollars. Then by increasing only 5 per cent. the duty on two such articles as woollens and cottons we have affected trade to the amount of millions of dollars, for these goods are commonly used by the people. The interests and their agents in politics figure that the average man, looking only upon the surface of things, would accept this as a reduction of the tariff, because there were reductions of 25 per cent. in a half dozen cases, and an increase of 5 per cent. in only two cases.

This is the whole case. The figures have been presented over and over again to prove that the new tariff law is just the kind of a swindle we have tried to describe here in a few words. The President ignores this phase of the matter, and loses no opportunity to repeat the misleading figures which were furnished him by the standpatters.

There is lots of evidence that Cummins and Dolliver have convinced the people of Iowa that they are not only being swindled under the new tariff law, but that their intelligence is insulted by the attempts to deceive them as to the character of the measure. Republican senators would not dare thus to combat the statements of a Republican president if it were not easy for them to prove that what they say is true.

THE OPEN SHOP.

N. E. A.

A manufacturers' organization, resisting a strike by union employes, issued a statement to the public in which it says:

"We shall insist upon an open shop and no member of any organization will be permitted to recognize the union."

"The open shop" is a taking phrase. Many people are won by it. Come, now; let us reason together and see what it really means.

"Equality is equity." There can be no equality where weakness struggles against strength—where the unorganized individual meets organization. Take the Lake Carriers' Association as a typical case. On the Great Lakes the independent carrier has almost disappeared. The United States Steel Corporation has a great fleet, owned by a subsidiary corporation and officered by high-salaried, brainy men. The big railroads have their fleets. Each of these single fleets represents an organization.

But these great organizations are not content with the enormous power thus secured. They organize the organizations and bring all together in their Lake Carriers' Association, so that the millions upon millions of money in-

vested in the vessels on our great lakes and the great captains of industry in control thereof, act as a unit.

The employe must work or his family will starve. Wealth can wait. But not content with their tremendous natural advantages, they insist on the individual, single handed and alone, meeting organization at its greatest efficiency.

An "open" shop really means a "closed" shop. It is closed to organization on the part of the employes. It is closed to collective bargaining. A man who toils from morn to night and finds life an eternal struggle for the barest necessities, can not inform himself about the state of the labor market. The employer says: "The wages I pay are governed by the law of supply and demand." He pays big salaries to his managers to keep posted and turn to the profit account every change. The employes can do nothing in this direction unless they organize. While thousands work, they may chip in each a few cents a week and employ their representative to gather data and properly present their case—if they are organized. That is their only chance. Without organization they are helpless. Liberty is a mockery—equality and equity can not exist.

In a vast number of factories machines are cared for better than the men, women and children who run them. Why? The machines cost money; not so with the employes. If they are injured or become ill it costs nothing but a little effort to get some one else to fill the place.

Without organization among employes the tendency is to reduce all to the level of the meanest employer. Competition compels many an employer to permit conditions which otherwise he would never tolerate. The slave-driver among employers becomes the model which others must copy.

Is there not need of organization among employes?

The nation which fails to protect its rights becomes a prey to avaricious nations. China is an illustration. Just so with labor. Without organization it is helpless. And as it deteriorates, all society deteriorates. There can be no dignity to labor without securing its independence and self-respect; and a living wage and proper conditions are essential to what we proudly call "the American standard."

So whenever you hear the cry "open shop," remember that it really means a "closed shop," inequality, inequity. It means more power to the labor crusher and a lowering of the standard of living.—Milwaukee Daily Journal.

Contributions

Cerbat, Ariz., April 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will please find enclosed check for \$43.00 for aid of our locked out brothers in Lead. This is a contribution of one day's wage from members of our local who have contributed to date. More have promised aid to the extent of a day's wage and the money will be sent along as collected. With best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours,

W. R. CARTER,
Secretary Hualapai M. U. No. 116, W. F. M.

Randsburg, Calif., May 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will find enclosed post-office money order for the amount of \$25.00 for the benefit of the locked-out miners in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Yours fraternally,

E. M. ARANDALL,
Secretary Randsburg M. U. No. 44, W. F. M.

Kendall, Mont., May, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed check for \$55.50, the proceeds of a dance gotten up for the benefit of the locked-out miners in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Yours for victory,

MIKE KILLEEN,
Secretary North Moccasin M. U. No. 111, W. F. M.

Hilltop, Nev., May 21, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed check for \$13.50 for the benefit of the South Dakota lock-out, this being the proceeds of a dance. Will send more in a few days. Yours fraternally,

CHARLES CEDERBLADE,
Financial Secretary Bullion M. U. No. 244, W. F. M.

McGill, Nev., May 3, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: The committee recently appointed by the Steptoe M. & S. Union No. 233, W. F. M., herewith make their third remittance. You will find enclosed check for \$110.50, which goes to prove that the committee is unflinching in their efforts to raise the necessary funds to bring this fight in the Black Hills to a successful termination. Hoping the other locals will get busy and shoot out their committees, I remain, yours for the Western Federation of Miners,

HUBERT L. HARRY,
Treasurer of Committee.

Cerbat, Ariz., May 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find check for \$99.00, as balance on hand of the day's wage contribution by the members of this local for the assistance of the locked-out brothers in the Black Hills. The boys are coming to the assistance of the boys in Lead in a magnificent manner and the Homestake company may do the worrying, as we are seriously confident of victory and will do all in our power to bring it about. With best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours,

W. R. CARTER,
Secretary. Hualapai M. U. No. 116, W. F. M.

Butte, Mont., May 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find draft for \$1,127.00, the net receipts of our grand annual ball for the benefit of the locked-out miners of the Black Hills, South Dakota. This ball was given by the three locals of the W. F. M., jointly, with the aid and sympathy of every labor organization in Silver Bow county. There is yet a contribution of \$1,000.00 by the Butte Miners' Union to be forwarded, which will be done immediately by the secretary. Fraternally yours,

DAN HOLLAND,
Secretary Butte M. U. No. 1., W. F. M.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 21, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: At our last regular meeting we received a visit from Emma F. Langdon in the interests of the mine workers in South Dakota, and she gave quite an interesting talk on the subject. Our members quite sympathize with their fellow-workers in their fight for the closed shop. I take pleasure in donating \$10.00 to assist them in their fight. We regret we can not make it more, but as you are, no doubt, aware this has been an unprecedented year for appeals for financial assistance from different unions, which has quite depleted our treasury. With best wishes for your success I remain, yours in unity,

ROBERT LISTER,
Recording Secretary Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 790.

Lethbridge, Alta., May 20, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will please find enclosed a check for \$10.00 as a small donation from this local for the benefit of the miners in South Dakota; also \$1.00 from William Dobinson. I am, yours fraternally,

CHARLES SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer Royal Collieries Local No. 2589, U. M. W. of A.

Oakland, Calif., May 21, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: Our local voted at our last meeting to donate to

the W. F. of M., in response to an appeal from J. Edw. Morgan, the sum of \$10.00. I herewith endorse a postal order for the amount. This is a very small donation, but in view of the fact that we are constantly giving to those less fortunate than ourselves, it is necessarily small. Trusting you will receive it in the same spirit in which it is sent, I remain, fraternally yours,

THOMAS CANDETT,
Secretary-Treasurer Local No. 38-36 of Oakland Lumber Handlers.

Tucson, Ariz., May 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir and Brother: You will please find enclosed a draft for \$31.00 for the benefit of the locked-out miners in South Dakota, from the following members of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M.: J. J. Kellman, \$2.00; Tom C. Fraser, \$5.00; Harry Allington, \$5.00; Arthur A. Nelson, \$3.00; J. S. Brown, \$1.00; Dan Donovan, \$1.00; Joe Miller, \$3.00; Jim Coleman, \$5.00; Nick Donovan, \$3.00; John Banford, \$2.00; Ambrose Porter, \$1.00. Yours fraternally,

F. J. HOLOHAN.

Oakland, Calif., May 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith please find check for \$25.00 as a donation to the striking mine workers, from Material Teamsters' Local No. 577 of Alameda county. Kindly acknowledge receipt. Check has been delayed for want of your address. With best wishes for the success of your union, I am, fraternally yours,

D. S. McCARTHY, Secretary.

ANOTHER PINKERTON EXPOSED.

Rossland, B. C., May 25, 1910.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

As I have exposed at our regular meeting night one Henry Baxter as being a Pinkerton detective operating here at Rossland, B. C., and he having left here as soon as he found that this union was onto his game, hereby furnish you with a description of the operative: He is between 45 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet and 5 inches high; his hair is turning gray, and a light mustache. While here he wore a wide brimmed hat pulled down over his eyes. This man was sending in reports from Greenwood, Grand Forks, Phoenix and Rossland, and left Rossland on May 24th for Spokane, Wash. I would ask that all the brothers keep on the lookout for this man, as he is a smooth operative and has been working against the Western Federation of Miners for a long time. We believe he is heading for the north. With best wishes, I remain, yours truly,

C. E. LAUGHLIN,
(Seal) Secretary Rossland Miners' Union.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

(By Monosabio.)

The man higher up is against Socialism; it would land him in the penitentiary.

Under capitalism the United States spends over \$7,000,000 a year for detective service. How honest everybody is.

Come here, my brother, let me gouge your eye just a little—you can gouge some other fellow's in turn. This is the competitive system.

Dr. H. Cohen speaks of "a child reared in a factory before its birth." Workers, can you grasp the full significance of this and not make a vow to cast your next ballot for Socialism, which alone will abolish prenatal factory life?

"Is your blood red? If it is, you want a live paper," advertises the poor, decrepit old New York Tribune. Yes, thank you, our blood is red, and our emblem of brotherhood is red, and we have quite a number of live papers, as you may discover before you finish your nap.

Who drew the Taft railroad bill? Attorney-General Wickersham; and even the capitalist New York Press admits that he "was evidently disposed to make too liberal concessions to the railway managers." Who helped the Sugar trust seize the Philippine Islands for a song? As I have said before, O Wickersham, a slicker sham it would be hard to find!

Dr. Alfred Leffingwell, former president of the American Humane Society, follows Comrade Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" with a book on American meat, which shows that in spite of alleged "inspection" by the trust's own United States government, the vilest kind of Packingtown stuff is still sent out to spread disease and death. All of which proves how easy it is to "regulate" the monsters bred by capitalism.

One hundred thousand Socialists recently raised their hands in protest against the iniquitous franchise laws of Prussia at a meeting in Trenlow Park, Berlin. The impressive scene was photographed and reproduced in many journals. Oh, sea of mute, white witnesses, who that hath a spark of manhood and love of liberty in his soul can behold you without sharing your hopes, your aspirations, your determined efforts to obtain that which rightfully belongs to you?

The United States Steel Corporation has merged its \$8,000,000 "pension" fund with the \$4,000,000 "pension" fund set aside by Andrew Carnegie, and now has twelve millions with which to attempt a wholesale corruption of the workers. And if this vast sum were spent in soothing syrup for labor, I do not believe it would succeed in stifling the protest which goes up from the victims who know that they are being robbed.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

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EVERYBODY**

WE FURNISH YOUR HOME ON OUR EASY PAYMENT PLAN

In Memoriam.

Cobalt, Ont., May 15, 1910.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Oliva Martell, who was killed through a premature explosion on May 4, 1910; and

Whereas, Through the death of Brother Martell, Cobalt local has lost a true and helpful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M., extend to his wife our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and have a copy of these resolutions spread on the minutes of our local, a copy published in the Cobalt Citizen, and a copy published in the Miners' Magazine.

JOSEPH GORMAN,
JOHN H. HEWMAN,
ALBERT NAP GAUTHIE,
Committee.

(Seal)

Elkhorn, Mont., May 17, 1910.

On the 7th day of May our brother, J. H. Nicholls, passed to that Great Beyond; and

Whereas, Brother Nicholls leaves a loving mother and brothers to mourn his loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Elkhorn Miners' Union No. 157, W. F. M., extend to the sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to that family of our departed brother, that they be published in the Miners' Magazine, and that they become a part of the records of this union, and that the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
G. W. BUCKHOLDER,
JOHN MICHELS,
Committee.

(Seal)

GOWGANDA MINERS' UNION, NO. 154, OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

To the Officers and Members of Lead Miners' Union No. 2, of the Western Federation of Miners, and the Other Locals Affected Along with No. 2:

At the last regular meeting of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, of the W. F. of M., it was unanimously decided to appoint a committee to forward a resolution of sympathy to Lead Miners' Union and other locals affected

Whereas, We regret that our brothers have been compelled to remain idle for so long, and are denied an opportunity to provide the necessaries of life for themselves, their wives and families; and

Whereas, We must and do admire the manly and creditable stand they have maintained for their right to be union men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the committee representing Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154 tender our most sincere sympathy to our brothers in the Black Hills, and assure them of all the financial support of which we are capable, and hope they may have a complete and speedy victory.

(Signed) JAMES T. JOHNSON,
A. A. McDONNELL,
FRED T. CARROLL,
Committee.

(Seal)
May, 1910.

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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
ALASKA							MINNESOTA						
109	Douglas Island	Wed	A. Liljestrand	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas	219	Ely	Sun	Matt Kero	John Nuoppnen	387	Ely
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	Hugh McConnell	John P. Brisbois	18	Ketchikan	MISSOURI						
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	J	Fairbanks	229	Desloge	Wed	Jos. Adams	P. A. Huffer	295	Desloge
188	Valdez	Tues	M. L. McCallister	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez	230	Doe Run	Mon	L. U. Delcoure	W. E. Williams	316	Doe Run
ARIZONA							MONTANA						
106	Bisbee	Wed	Edw. J. Grant	W. E. Stewart	2178	Bisbee	117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	James McNulty	Neil Collins	473	Anaconda
77	Chloride	Wed	R. C. Ferguson	C. A. Parisia	0	Chloride	57	Aldridge	Sat	Anton Stuppar Jr.	Theo. Brockman	134	Aldridge
89	Crown King	Sat	J. M. Farley	Geo. F. Deveney	30	Crown King	23	Basin	Wed	George Hess	Henry Berg	156	Basin
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	M. H. Page	Wm. Wills	145	Douglas	27	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Maxwell	J. J. Stewart	22	Neihart
60	Globe	Tues	H. E. Wilkin	W. R. Carter	997	Globe	1	Butte	Tues	Dan Holland	Dave Powers	1407	Butte
116	Hualapai	Sat	Thos. Stockan	J. J. Sladish Jr.	59	Humboldt	74	Butte M & S	Thur	Chas. Whitely	A. M. Fluert	5	Butte
147	Humboldt M & S	Tues	Eugene Murphy	A. E. Comer	120	Jerome	83	Butte Engineers	Wed	Pat Deloughery	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
101	Jerome	Wed	Jas. E. O'Brien	Carmen Acosta	30	McCabe	24	Clinton	Wed	J. C. McCaug	L. L. Russell	3	Clinton
118	McCabe	Sat	H. H. Huffer	Oscar Taylor	A27	Clifton	191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
159	Metcalfe	Wed	Frank Clinton	W. H. Daugherty	103	Goldroac	126	E. Helena M & S	Wed	W. K. Burns	J. Rott	11	East Helena
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	John Mullen	Ulrich Grill	66	Polaris	157	Elkorn	Tues	John Lynn	Thos. Gorman	12	Elkhorn
137	Ray	Thur	Nelson Bond	F. E. Gallagher	13	Harrington	82	Garnet	Tues	John McKay	J. F. McMaster	5	Garnet
124	Snowball	Thur	T. B. Williams	A. K. Lillie	12	Walker	4	Granite	Tues	Fred Tallon	Samuel Phillips	D	Granite
103	Star	Tues	Frank M. Dean	Nels Englund	12	Walker	16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	O. E. Shrode	Chas. H. Austin	AA	Great Falls
156	Swansea	Thur	Robert E. Morgan				175	Iron Mountain	Wed	S. O. Shaw	J. P. Boyd	114	Gilt Edge
110	Tiger	Thur					107	Judith Mountain	Sat	Geo. Weiglenda	F. G. Musgrove	453	Helena
65	Walker	Wed					138	Mt. Helena	Sat	S. G. Walker	Geo. Sutherland	68	Kendall
BRIT. COLUMBIA							NEVADA						
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne	30	Austin	Wed	Ed Ingram	Fred Burchfield	8	Austin
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Thomas Mills	Walter E. Hadden	M	Grand Forks	235	Bonanza	Sat	Chas. B. Cameron	J. E. Garrett	14	Rhyolite
22	Greenwood	Sat	Chas. G. Johnson	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood	255	Buckhorn	Sat	Geo. Powell	J. L. McDonald	7	Buckhorn
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	C. Berrett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley	260	Buckskin	Fri	Thos. W. Mollart	W. H. Burton	17	Buckskin
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle	L. A. Lemon	391	Kaslo	246	Bullion	Tues	J. S. Earles	Chas. Cederblade	1	Hilltop
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	C	Kimberly	259	Chafey	Wed	Jas. Morgan	Geo. Westcott	1	Chafey
1	Ladies Aux. WFM	Mon	Jessie Rutherford	Anna LacLeod	355	Rossland	239	Contact	Wed	R. G. Ferguson	A. G. Williams	2	Contact
119	Lardeau	Sat	W. T. Oke	Otto Olson	12	Ferguson	171	Edgemont	Sat	J. G. Nelson	Percy Ryak	2	Edgemont
71	Moyie	Sat	John Boyd	James Roberts	35	Moyie	265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
96	Nelson	Sat	R. Richie	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson	243	Fairview	Wed	O. P. Rosmor	J. K. Henderson	26	Fairview
8	Phoenix	Sat	Harry Reed	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix	54	Gold Hill	Mon	C. A. McGuigan	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
38	Rossland	Wed	J. W. Gregory	Chas. E. Laughlin	421	Rossland	220	Goldfield	Tues	David Shultz	J. J. Mangun	2420	Goldfield
81	Sandon	Sat	F. W. McDonnell	A. Shilland	K	Sandon	221	Horn Silver	Wed	Hugh McNery	Matt Murphy	155	Horn Silver
95	Silverton	Sat	J. A. McDonald	Fred Liebscher	85	Silverton	251	Lane	Thur	H. T. Bennett	Frank J. Cox	38	Lane City
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neil	90	Slocan City	261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	Wed	Arthur Holland	Fred Hotaling	38	Mound House
113	Texada	Sat	Frank Craddock	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda	248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Matt Murphy	Jas. T. Sullivan	87	Lucky Boy
105	Trail M & S	Wed	Wm. Carpenter	F. D. Hardy	26	Trail	241	Manhattan	Tues	A. Henderickson	James Boyd	158	Manhattan
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir	264	Millers	Wed	E. C. Richards	Geo. Messersmith	1	Millers
CALIFORNIA							ONTARIO						
61	Bodie	Tues	J. A. Holmes	J. M. Donohue	6	Bodie	146	Cobalt	Sun	H. B. Duke	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
55	Calaveras	Wed	Caryl J. Mann	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp	140	Elk Lake	Sun	Patrick Cashman	Chas. Lowthian	348	Elk Lake
141	French Gulch	Sat	Alex McSween	Wm. M. Shuford	12	French Gulch	154	Gowganda	Sun	Chas. McKee	Fred T. Carroll	610	Gowganda
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Abe Clemo	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley	145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	E. P. McCurry	A. Vercellotti	1	Porcupine
91	Grass Valley	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin	497	Grass Valley	OREGON						
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	37	Hart	42	Bourne	Mon	J. F. Linville	J. D. McDonald	59	Bourne
99	Hart	Tues	Otto Olson	Clark Hitt	37	Hart	186	Cornucopia	Sat	G. R. Ladd	Thos. W. Parry	1	Cornucopia
149	Johnsville	Sat	John N. Sobrero	Geo. S. Dunn	11	Johnsville	SOUTH DAKOTA						
174	Kennett	Sat	George Hale	H. C. Evans	271	Kennett	3	Central City	Sat	Jas. Barss	J. E. Hinton	23	Central City
206	Masonic	Sat	Ed Vandine	J. B. Scofield	271	Kennett	21	Copper Mt. M & S	Fri	Henry S. Poole	E. B. Thornton	1	Hill City
51	Mojave	Sat	A. C. Klopproth	E. L. Wegman	7	Mojave	84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson	George Thomson	337	Custer
33	Nevada City	Wed	Thos. Huddleston	Wm. Angwin	76	Nevada City	14	Deadwood M & M	Thur	W. H. Crossman	M. J. Foley	377	Deadwood
44	Randsburg	Sat	Pete J. Osdick	E. M. Arandall	248	Randsburg	68	Galena	Wed	George Leech	J. W. Majors	83	Galena
39	Sierra Gorda	Thur	James Harris	A. McLaughlin	44	Big Oak Flat	2	Lead	Mon	Edward Ragan	Thos. J. Ryan	290	Lead City
211	Skidoo	Thur	C. C. Walker	Richard J. Ryan	355	Skidoo	19	Maitland M & M	Thur	S. C. Horel	H. L. Scoggin	1	Maitland
87	Summersville	Sat	E. E. McDow	A. W. Rozier	217	Tuolumne	108	Rochford	Sun	W. D. Beardshear	Dan Hartsell	B	Rochford
73	Toulumne	Thur	F. J. Young	Ed. Climo	101	Stent	5	Terry Peak	Wed	Jacob Boiler	J. C. May	174	Terry
104	Washington	Thur	Wm. Hamalton	F. Raab	101	Washington	UTAH						
167	Winthrop M & S	Mon	J. D. Whiteside	J. H. Carey	73	Winthrop	67	Bingham	Sat	Wm. White	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	A. J. Pasco	16	Chinese Camp	201	Bingham M & S	Fri	W. H. Wright	F. J. Perry	1	Canyon
COLORADO							WASHINGTON						
64	Bryan	Sat	Sam Richards	James Spurrier	82	Ophir	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
33	Cloud City	Thur	Chas. M. Larson	Ray Woodbury	132	Leadville	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
20	Creede	Wed	Chas. T. Hamilton	J. D. Peterson	543	Creede	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Cray	164	Republic
234	Cripple Creek D U	Thur	T. M. Hamill	John Turney	117	Gem	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
56	Central City	Thur	J. W. Driscoll	John Gorman	537	Central City	WISCONSIN						
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
187	Frisco	Fri	Walter Thomas	B. E. Young	13	Frisco	212	Pence M. U.	Sun	Vincenzo Ponto	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
86	Garfield	Sat	John Mundelien	George Howard	3	Nederland	IDAHO						
48	Nederland	Sat	E. C. Payne	Hans Nelson	1111	Ouray	184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey	158	Burke
15	Ouray	Sat	Louis Bartels	D. A. Ferguson	1019	Aspen	10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	19	De Lamar
6	Pitkin County	Tues	Willis Hayner	Geo. Smith	470	Rico	53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	117	Gem
36	Rico	Sat	H. M. Smail	Chris Wold	470	Rico	11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
185	Rockvale	Mon	L. Bertotti	Antoni Valazono	50	Rockvale	80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill	30	Mackay
26	Silverton	Sat	H. A. Allen	C. R. Waters	168	Silverton	9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan
27	Sky City	Tues	Geo. B. Walker	Carl Lundberg	47	Red Mountain	66	Silver City	Sat	J. C. Mingassner	Chas. Harvison	67	Silver City
63	Telluride	Wed	Ben Shute	Marion C. Leake	278	Telluride	45	Murray	Sat	Walles P. Joy	Walter Keister	124	Murray
198	Trinidad	Sun	W. E. Hughes	Frank Gasper	502	Trinidad	17	Wallace	Sat	Wm. F. Hornshoe	W. H. Irlie	47	Wallace
59	Ward	Fri	Lin Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward	132	Wood River	Sat	W. A. Garner	Chas. Sheehan	141	Bellevue
IDAHO							WASHINGTON						
214	Amasa, M. W.	Sun	Matti Kevari	Wm. Paulukuhn	381	Bessemer	168	Index	Sat	Gus Burofske	A. J. Muckler	38	Index
204	Bessemer	Sun	Frank Jarvinen	Elias Sinisalo	381	Bessemer	224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Till	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
203	Copper	Sun	Frank Jarvinen	Onni Tuoini	381	Bessemer	28	Republic	Tues	Richard Price	A. B. Cray	164	Republic
195	Crystal Falls	18th	Frank Jarvinen	T. H. Sullivan	381	Bessemer	123	Northport M & S	Sat	M. J. Sherlock	A. K. Ogilvie	26	Northport
236	Grover M & M	Sun	Isaac Gustafson	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock	WISCONSIN						
200	Hancock Copper	Sun	Oscar Kaari	John Korpi	434	Ironwood	213	Hurly M. U.	Sun	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	405	Gile
153	Ironwood	Sat	Daniel Paddock	Ed. Harper	434	Ironwood	212	Pence M. U.	Sun	Vincenzo Ponto	Frank Genisot	214	Pence
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Daniel Paddock	Ed. Harper	434	Ironwood	IDAHO						
215	Mass City M. U.	Sat	Victor Toija	Fable Burnan	22	Iron River	184	Atlanta	Sat	A. J. Durrant	G. W. Prey	158	Burke
209	Palatka	Sun	Lui Belletti	Wm. F. Gaggins	22	Iron River	10	Burke	Fri	Tom O. Clark	George Halpin	19	De Lamar
76	Quincy	Sat	Wm. F. Gaggins	Theo. Hamun	48	Houghton	53	De Lamar	Mon	C. M. Brown	James H. Hore	117	Gem
128	Negaunee	Sun	Otto Bjorininen	John Maki	1281	Negaunee	11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson	Ed. Erickson	117	Gem
196	South Range	Sat	Chas. Bartalini	Nils Filpus	105	South Range	80	Mackay	Sat	F. W. Cummins	Jas. M. Hill	30	Mackay
223	Winthrop M W	Sat	John Jantaas	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine	9	Mullan	Sat	W. J. Williamson	A. E. Rigley	30	Mullan

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