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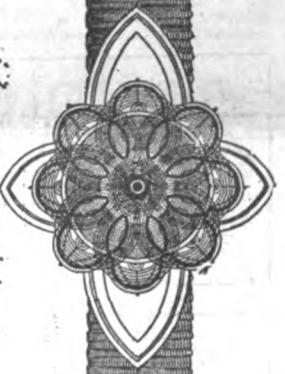
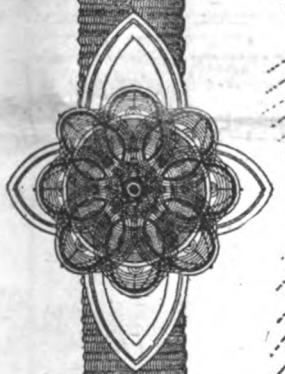
Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLO.
June 9th
1910
Volume XI.
Number 363.



WEALTH
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PRODUCER THEREOF



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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE



Published Weekly by the
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, June 9, 1910.

Volume XI. Number 363
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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 Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.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.

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

John M. O'Neill, Editor.

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

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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

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

Occupation

Signed

Department

FINED AND DECLARED UNFAIR.

Snowball Miners' Union, No. 124, has declared each of the following unfair, and placed a fine of \$25.00 on the card of each one: J. P. McGuire, L. G. Glen McKay and Quintiglio Lieri.

At the last regular meeting of Ymir Miners' Union, No. 85, Henry Sanns was declared unfair to organized labor.

National Miners' Union, No. 254, has placed a fine of \$25.00 and back dues and assessments against Gus Miller.

NOTICE TO ALL SECRETARIES.

Rawhide Miners' Union, under seal and date of May 24th, notifies all secretaries that the fine assessed against Joseph Droak has been paid by him, which squares him with that union.

THE PAST HAS BELONGED to the idlers. The future belongs to the workers.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER Howard Tresidder visited headquarters last week, after visiting the local unions in Utah. He reports an active membership and bright prospects for the future.

EDITOR O'NEILL is in Utah filling dates with the various local unions previously arranged for him. On the 13th he will be in Butte for a monster meeting, after which he will return to his desk.

UNION COOPERS working in machine cooper shops on beer and ale work received an increase in wages of 2½ cents an hour, beginning with the first of June. This increase applies to all sections of the irrigation except the northwest country.

ONE OF THE FIRST MOVES of the new Socialist administration in Milwaukee was for the betterment of the living conditions of the working people. And still we hear it reiterated by the capitalist press that Socialism would destroy the home.

THE STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS in the Northern Colorado coal fields still remains unsettled. The miners are standing firm in their demands, and the U. M. W. of A. is maintaining them on strike benefits. The chances are that the contest will be long-drawn-out, lasting, it is predicted, a couple of years. Efforts are being made to organize thoroughly the southern coal fields, and if this is done the outcome is likely to be more favorable to the miners in the northern field.

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY of Indiana Harbor, near Chicago, has a "new and novel" plan of ridding the city of "vags." He catches them, or has them caught, and searches them for money. When the amount is counted, it is taken from the victim, who is chained to a seat in an outgoing train, and the conductor instructed to haul him as far along the road as the amount of money will take him, when he is unlocked and turned loose among the daisies. What do you think about this brutality in this present day of highest civilization ever known among men?

JUST AS SOON as John Kenneth Turner in his articles about Old Mexico, published in the American Magazine, got to where he connected the government directly with the system of peonage prevailing in that dark continent, the publishers cut him off, and refused to print the articles. Now the Appeal to Reason will continue the series. Wonder if President Taft, as an echo of that famous hand-shaking stunt that was last year pulled off on the Southwestern border, will order his postmaster general to deny the Appeal to Reason the use of the American mails, if Turner's articles get too warm for the Mexican president?

THE SECRET CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY held in Washington is said to have developed that fortunes were spent to save Guggenheims from prison as the result of land grabbing in Alaska. The battle of Keystone Canon, near Valdez, Alaska, on September 25th, 1907, is said to have been the starter of the trouble, and the hub around which the investigation revolved. Demands are being made that the "lid be lifted," and that the evidence given in secret be made public, but it is presumed that the Guggenheims, being strong enough to get a seat in the United States Senate from Colorado through shady methods, will be strong enough to keep the lid down real tight.

THE BEAST OF CAPITALISM is beginning to show its teeth. The big financiers to whom municipal bonds are commonly sold are showing a strange hostility to the bonds of Milwaukee under a Socialist government. They were perfectly willing to take those bonds when the city was in control of a gang of thieves. The price did not fall off when more than a hundred of the city officials were indicted by the grand jury. But now when it is certain that every dollar obtained from the sale of these bonds will be honestly expended for the improvement of conditions, Wall street bankers suddenly discover that a higher interest rate must be charged.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG was re-elected superintendent of the public schools of Chicago by a unanimous vote this week. She is elected only until next year, as a rule has been made electing the teachers in January instead of June. Mrs. Young has given great satisfaction, it seems, which is a matter for congratulation to women in general. Yet the bright superintendent of the Chicago public schools is politically disfranchised because she is a woman. Think of the irony: A disfranchised woman charged with the great task of protecting and developing

the moral and intellectual welfare of about 200,000 school children—the future citizens of the greatest republic on earth! Will the anti-suffrage please solve this contradiction?—St. Louis Labor.

COAL MINERS IN ILLINOIS are determined to bring their wage demand to a speedy and successful conclusion. They have struck a vital blow at the operators. Refusing the terms accepted by the miners in other states, leaders of the Illinois strike ordered out engineers and pumpmen who had been left at work to guard against destruction of property during the suspension. Millions of dollars are involved in the latest strike order, as many of the properties are known as "wet" mines and they will be irretrievably damaged unless the pumps are kept running. The "dry" mines also will be greatly damaged when the supply of fresh air is shut off by closing down the fans. This action will unquestionably have the effect of an immediate settlement, so that the miners will know what to expect in the immediate future.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard University, has again distinguished himself as a union hater by his utterances against workers. He declares that labor unions degrade human character, because they in a sense limit output, and such action supplants individual right, hence the degradation spoken of. Wonder if the good president emeritus would say the same of horses and other beasts of burden? Would he say that that limitation of output of a team of horses would destroy the effectiveness of the team? Would he put all life, human beings as well as animals, under a constant strain, with no restrictions? Would he allow the avarice and selfishness of the human being to have full sway over his daily acts? The more we hear of this great collegian the more sure we are that he never got in touch with the laborer and the problems that daily confront the laborer. Talk about degradation. If anything can degrade the workers worse than the present wage system, upheld by the astute Eliot, we have failed to discover it.

UP TO THIS TIME there are definite announcements of sales of bonds abroad of \$50,000,000 of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, \$5,000,000 Southern Railway, \$10,000,000 for the Big Four, and \$4,000,000 for the Florida railroad. Other prospective issues are \$40,000,000 for the Hill roads and \$10,000,000 each for the M. K. T.-Frisco and Southern Pacific. This is a total of \$179,000,000, of which \$69,000,000 are now officially sold. New York City may also sell more bonds in Europe and there is a rumor that the Gould roads want to raise \$70,000,000 abroad. If Americans could sell all the bond issues they wanted to abroad, the amount would probably total billions of dollars. There are lots of figures and ciphers in the above statement. It is not the dream of an idler, either. It is a statement taken direct from the financial columns of one of the leading daily papers of the northwest, which aims to keep the readers posted on the doings of financiers and the status of the bond market. Billions of dollars in bonds sold abroad! Who will meet the payment of all this interest, to say nothing of the re-payment of the principal? Already we are paying at least \$2 per capita in annual interest to foreign bondholders. Another dollar per capita added to that sum will soon become burdensome. And then?

IN THE DEATH of Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, S. D., labor loses one of its foremost champions in the West. Mr. Knowles of late years was editor and publisher of the Lantern, published at Deadwood, and was closely connected with Mr. C. W. Benfer, publisher of the Daily Register of Lead. Mr. Knowles had been in failing health for some years, and this was aggravated by a senseless jail sentence imposed on him for the publication of alleged obscene matter in his paper. Lately he has been at the Hot Springs, and had so far recovered his health as to be able to return to his home in Deadwood. His dying request was that John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, should deliver the funeral oration at his grave. Mr. O'Neill's speaking dates in Utah were such as to make it impossible for him to proceed to the Black Hills and attend the funeral. President Moyer sent the following telegram to the bereaved widow:

Denver, Colo., June 2, 1910.

Mrs. Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy. You have lost a noble husband and father, and the working class one of their most fearless supporters. He was ever found fighting the battle for justice, and died as he had lived, true to his convictions. We will all miss Freeman Knowles.

CHAS. H. MOYER,

President W. F. of M.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING from the columns of the Missouri Trade Unionist, Joplin, which shows that active work is being done in that portion of the jurisdiction:

"All over the mining district the miners are talking organization, and already two locals have begun operations with prospects good for four or five more. The Joplin local is getting along nicely and the officers are gradually increasing the membership. The Webb City local is but one week old and has a good list of members and is gradually growing. This office has much information regarding the formation of the miners' unions which it is not deemed advisable to print at this time, but those interested can get in touch with the men in charge of the organizing work by seeing the editor. Organizer Jinkerson will be glad to call on any who care to discuss the miners' union with him. The independent movement is doomed to fail, because it is known to be an operator's scheme.

"Last Thursday night a meeting for miners was held in Ideal

theater, in Webb City, and a rousing time was witnessed. Vice President Mahoney, of the Western Federation of Miners, and the A. F. of L. local organizer addressed the meeting. Other union men spoke. The charter list was opened and a good start was made toward a local union. Another meeting will be held Thursday night in Ideal theater, in Webb City, and all miners and union men are invited to attend."

THE CLOSE OF THE STRIKE of the Papermakers' Union against the International Paper Company, with success to the union, is one of the most pleasing facts of the past week. The fight was a hard one, as the union had to contend against great financial strength and powerful influences. The contest began about three months ago and has ended with practically a complete victory for the union. The men have secured a wage increase and have gained their most important contention—the recognition of the union by the company.

It is one of the singular perversities of a large number of our employers that they refuse to recognize the trade unions as an agency for protecting the rights of labor. These same employers combine in associations for mutual protection and they derive benefits therefrom and it would seem that in reason and justice they would be willing to accord to labor the same rights and advantages they obtain through organization and deal with organized labor as a legitimate and just representative of the industrial interests of the workingman.

That labor prefers to deal with the employer through the trade union is its right. It is a means of defense that cannot be secured in any other way, and hence the method has become a fixed and indestructible principle, against which it is useless for the employers to contend. This fact ought to be impressed on the minds of employers, that industrial peace may be secured.

We believe that the International Paper Company will find it to its advantage to deal with the union in disputes that may arise rather than with its individual employes, for experience has shown that in trades in which employers recognize the union there is a freedom from industrial disturbances not to be obtained by any other method.

THE FINAL RETURNS from the French election show that the Socialist gain was even greater than had been thought. The vote increased nearly a quarter of a million and the representation in the Chamber of Deputies leaped from fifty-four to seventy-six. There are many features that make this gain especially pleasing. It was made in the face of a very hard fight, and one in which there was everything to confuse the voters. The opposition to the Socialists was led by three renegade Socialists, all of whom are now in the cabinet, and one of whom, Briand, is the premier. He still claims the name of Socialist and endeavors to retain his personal hold upon his old friends. Another body styled themselves "Independent Socialists" and sought to convince the voters that they, too, were the genuine thing. Further confusion within the ranks was created by the "syndicalist" leaders, who tried to persuade their followers to abstain entirely from voting. To this end they carried on an extremely active campaign through their press, by other literature and public speaking. These appeals were addressed directly to that organized revolutionary portion of the working class from which the Socialist vote mainly comes. That in spite of all this confusion the straight Socialist representation in the Chamber of Deputies increased nearly fifty per cent. is as strong proof as could be given of the irresistible onward march of Socialism. Spain and Belgium, that have just had elections, have also shown a great growth in Socialism, and the most conservative observers agree that the next German election will quite probably give the Socialists an absolute majority of the popular vote and a greatly increased representation in the Reichstag. All of which goes to show that Socialism is coming. In view of which it is high time to find out whether you want a hand in hastening its progress.—Daily Socialist.

ELEVATION TO THE OFFICE of mayor does not seem to have made a sickening sycophant out of Emil Seidel, who has well-founded opinions, and apparently is not afraid to express them in places where they will do the most good. Recently a newly completed rescue mission was opened in Milwaukee and the mayor loyally attended the opening. His remarks were so sensible and so much to the point that we re-produce them here in full. Said the mayor:

"I do not wish to strike a note that is not in tune with the other addresses of the afternoon. I do not wish to seem to be out of place, but I do wish to say that as I entered this building I took notice of all those present and did not see any one that looked as though he was in need of rescue. I also took notice that the singing by those present was not of a joyful character. There was an expression in your voices as of something lacking in your lives. Let me tell you that while this building is a monument to the great generosity of the people of Milwaukee, it is also a monument of misery, crime and injustice. It is a monument to all the evil days that have left their stain upon the social life of the city. The time is sure to come when the rescue missions will be considered as an indication of the extremely unjust conditions which have maintained during the past. I tell you that today is a time of an inquisitorial political system. But I do hope that by the time that my administration closes that this building will house fewer people than it will tomorrow. I hope that the time will come when this building will be the most desolate spot in the city of Milwaukee. At present this institution is a necessity, but the time is coming, and at a rapid rate, when the opening of a rescue mission will be a disgrace to a city. Let us strive for those conditions which will provide a more proper place for our children than rescue missions and houses of refuge."

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY newspapers in Alaska these days are kept continually filled with advertisements, of which the following is a sample:

WANTED—Information regarding whereabouts of Michael Slagoweiz, Hungarian, aged 26, 5 feet, 11 inches tall, heavy set, sandy hair, blue eyes, florid complexion. Last heard of at Juneau. Address Alexander N. von Pereked, consul general, New York City.

This advertisement is filled with human interest. It means that back in one of the little windowless, white plaster houses of Hungary sits an old mother, weeping because her boy who went to seek his fortune in the new world is lost.

He left with a heart swelling with the hope that the money would come quickly and he would be enabled to send for his old mother and bring her to the land of opportunity. He wrote often to her, letters filled with accounts of the strange sights he was witnessing. And then, suddenly, the letters ceased. The last one told of the job Michael was to get in an Alaskan gold mine. He promised to write immediately and tell her of his new work. But the promised letter never came.

And it never will come, nor any word to tell the mother of her lost boy. For the chances are a hundred to one that he has been killed in some criminally conducted mine, and the mine owners have thrown the mutilated body into some unmarked hole in the ground, never taking the trouble to ascertain the victim's name, let alone trying to communicate with the man's relatives. That's the Alaska gold mine as operated at present in defiance of common decency, say nothing of human sympathy.

There are the facts, and yet the Alaskan mine regulation bill introduced in Congress by James Wickersham, delegate from Alaska, has slept in sub-committee for over a year, chloroformed by the lobby of the British owners of the largest gold mine in Alaska.

Wickersham is an insurgent in Congress without a vote. It is start-

ling to hear him tell how the corporations who are grabbing America's richest treasury have blocked his every effort for decent legislation for his people.

CIVILIZATION FREQUENTLY REACHES such a state of perfection that no account whatever is taken of the units that make civilization possible. In the maintenance of this high state of "civilization" there is no factor that is more merciless or more fierce than the law. It hardly seems possible that the youthful mother of young children would be put in jail for debt right here in Denver, but such is nevertheless the case. Here are the facts:

Under a complaint issued by the district attorney's office Mrs. Bunny, who is scarcely more than a girl, was forced to spend a night in jail, to see her children taken to the detention home, to be lined up in the prisoner's dock with vagrants and tramps. Yet Mrs. Bunny had worked hard nearly every day at the washtub in order to assist her husband, who drives a wagon for the coal trust. "She had paid me \$6 which she earned washing. I tried to help her, for she is a good woman, a country girl who is doing the best she can," was the testimony of Mrs. Morrison. That her own battle with the world had led her to resort to the stern expedient of throwing a young mother into jail was her explanation of her act in getting the district attorney to jail the young woman in order to collect her debt. She pays a high rent for the rooming house. Fear of losing rental for rooms had led her to use the criminal laws as a collection agency. The hearing before Judge Gavin did not inquire into whether a crime had been committed. He secured a promise that all debts would be paid and dismissed the case. Mrs. Bunny secured possession of her children from the detention home, where they had been placed while she was in jail for debt. The whole episode had its foundations in the struggle of men and women to keep ahead of high prices. It was significant in showing that the district attorney's office can be used as a collection agency and that it is possible in Colorado to imprison mothers of babes for debts.

The Colorado Pardons System

UP TO A FEW YEARS AGO Colorado "was away behind the times" in its laws relating to the pardoning of offenders from penal institutions. The governor then was the sole individual who had to deal with this most beneficent and merciful function of authority. But our politicians were just as thrifty as were the politicians in other states, and saw another method of grafting on the unfortunate, hence it did not take long to completely revise the method of handling pardons. Under the plea that the governor ought not to be held solely responsible for all the pardons granted, and ought not to be held personally responsible for all the refusals to liberate offenders from the prisons, a law was enacted establishing the State Board of Charities and Correction. This board is composed of citizens appointed by the governor. They have supervisory powers over the conduct of our penal institutions, and they also sit as a pardoning board, to hear evidence for and against the granting of pardons to persons where applications are made. They do not actually have the power to pardon. That function still lies solely with the governor. But they can recommend clemency or deny it, as in their judgment the facts in the case warrant. The governor is not compelled to pardon those whom the board recommends for clemency. And, also, the governor can pardon a man whose application has been turned down by the pardons board repeatedly, if he so desires, and wants to assume the responsibility.

This will show that, as a matter of fact, no change whatever has been made in the pardoning power of the governor over what it was before the establishment of the pardoning board. The only thing that has been changed is the method of "getting at" the prisoner who wants a pardon. The means of getting at him and his relatives have been multiplied a thousand fold. Those who are unfortunate enough to fall under the penalty of the law and are sent to prison, who leave any valuables with the warden immediately become the victims of the ghoulish instincts of a set of persons who have received the all-too respectable sobriquet of "pardons ring." This does not mean necessarily that the members of the board of pardons, nor the governor, nor the employes at the penitentiary compose that "pardons ring." It means that the ring is apparently formed by enough outsiders and enough official insiders to fasten a degrading system of hold-up on the luckless prisoners, whereby they are compelled to put up various sums of money in order to have the pardons board consider their cases at all.

For several years rumors have been afloat in official circles that such a ring existed, and was in active operation, charging all the way from a few hundred to several thousand dollars for "services" in cases where a prisoner desired consideration for his application for pardon. In former administrations the system seems to have grown to a very giant, extending its ramifications to practically every one of the seven or eight hundred prisoners in the state penitentiary, whether their case was immediately up for a hearing or not. It might be brought up, and even such a flimsy supposition wrung money from the prisoner, or from his friends in freedom.

Recently, however, things seem to have changed. State officials have become active and made an honest effort to force this pardons ring out of business. Ever since the first of the present year the Shafroth administration has been busy collecting evidence against this pardons ring. This work culminated in the arrest last week of C. E. Hager, formerly secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, on the charge of having received money in cases that were before the

board for consideration. When the facts obtained in January were made public Hager was asked what he knew about the transaction referred to. He replied that if pardons had been bought and sold during the time he held the position of secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction he must have been blind. Hager said he and others in the office had done a great deal of work in preparing cases for presentation to the board, but that this came within their duties and he had no knowledge whatever of the payment of money to obtain pardons.

While the warrant for Hager is based upon one case involving the setting free of three men, it is alleged that many other cases will figure in the proceedings against him and others in the ring. Several of these other cases have unusual interest to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, since they involve the liberation of guilty men who were employed by the Mine Owners' Association, and who committed crimes so brazen and so bold that even a public sentiment biased against the W. F. M. was compelled to take heed and commit the criminals to prison. We desire at this time to mention just two of these cases. They are a part of the record that will be used to prove the existence of the pardons ring.

Smith and Fightmaster, two notorious gun men, who had been brought to the Cripple Creek district to help run the miners belonging to the W. F. M. out of the district, were arrested for "high-grading," legally known as robbery. They were found guilty and sentenced to prison in February, 1906. In less than a year they were pardoned by the governor. We want to call especial attention to the dates that relate to this case. Smith and Fightmaster received commutation of sentence (fourteen years) and they were paroled on the 8th of January, 1907. That is the day of the month and the year when Governor McDonald went out of office and Governor Buchtel went in. Practically the last act of Governor McDonald's administration, then, was the granting of clemency to two men whose sole claim to recognition up to that time had been their desperate service in the interest of the mine owners of the district, whom they afterwards robbed of valuable ores. No, there seems to have been another reason for recognizing the claims of these two men who had been sentenced to fourteen years and had actually served nearly a year of that time. Relatives of one of these men claims according to newspaper accounts, to have paid \$1,000 to the pardons combine to obtain a parole. Thus it seems that one of the plans of operation of the combine consisted in detecting the name of the person whom the governor was about to favor with a commutation or parole, and then go after his relatives with the absolute certainty that their claims of influence with the members of the pardons board would be made good. This feature seems to have been present in every one of the numerous cases cited by the state officials as bearing directly on the matter of proving the existence of a pardons ring, and as being strong circumstantial proof of the fact that the combine was composed in part, at least of officials who were on the inside, on matters relating to future clemency.

Another one is the case of Warford, who shot and killed Liebo and Miller in Goldfield on election day, 1904. If there ever was a cold-blooded murder committed, this was one. As this occurred during the last Cripple Creek trouble, when the mine owners, through their organization, controlled everything, including the courts, Warford was acquitted, but remained in the district in the capacity of gun-man. Later he committed an assault with intent to kill on Sheriff Bell, the usurper

who took office when the regularly elected official was forcibly deposed by the mine owners. For this assault Warford was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. This shows that the mine owners were not only strong enough to have Warford acquitted for the heinous crime of murder, but were also strong enough to have the same man convicted and sentenced to prison for the small offense of assault. After being in the penitentiary almost two years, Warford was pardoned by Governor Buchtel, December 16th, 1908. Although Bulkley Wells and Sherman Bell both desired to have their fellow worker and dependable gun-man pardoned, little headway was made till \$500 was supplied to the pardons ring in order to grease the wheels of the official machinery.

These two cases, as well as others that might be mentioned, bring

the matter very close home to the state officials who were most interested in the granting of the pardons, and it is the undoubted purpose of the present officials to fasten the blame just where it belongs. If persons closely connected with the administration of state affairs, or even rank outsiders, are levying tribute on unfortunates who are in prison and want to get out, it is the plain duty of the present officials to make that fact known. And while the "statute of limitations" may in most of the known cases be a bar to criminal prosecutions, still a way can certainly be devised by which in future this damnable practice will be discontinued by any and every one. It is a most despicable species of graft, and if no other way can be found to stop it, then repeal the law that makes it possible.

Situation in the Black Hills

THE FREQUENT APPEALS to prejudice published in the local Homestake organ have evidently done their work well, for between 1:30 and 2 o'clock this morning a mob of vandals, armed with sledgehammers, visited the press room of the Daily Register, located in the basement of the Miners' Union block, and badly damaged three presses, a costly lineotype machine and several imposing stones. Only the fact that the members of the mob overlooked one cylinder press and were frightened away before they had completely put the lineotype out of business permits the Register to be issued today. The exact cost amount of the damage done cannot be told until the machinery has been repaired, and none of it will be as good after repairing as it was before the Russian Cossacks who chose the darkest hour of the night to put a labor paper out of business.

As near as can be learned, the visit was made about 2 o'clock this morning, for at that hour three men whom were asleep in one of the basement rooms of the building were awakened by the crash of breaking glass. Shortly after this they heard heavy blows in the Register press room and one of the men turned on the electric light in order to dress and make an investigation. Simultaneously with the turning on of the light, a sentinel stationed in the street gave a shrill whistle and the members of the mob were heard rushing out of the building. Judging from the noise of shuffling feet as the members of the mob rushed through the office to the street, the men in the basement estimated that there must have been six or eight men in the bunch that entered the building. They do not know how many men remained in the street to guard those who were doing the dirty work inside.

The damage was done with sledge hammers, and one of these was left behind in the hurry to get away. The hammer left behind had recently been fitted with a new handle and this was broken off short, probably by the last blow struck by the vandals.

State's Attorney Heffron and Sheriff Plunkett were called to the city from Deadwood early this morning and are working on a clue in an effort to apprehend the perpetrators of the outrage.

This mode of warfare is being severely condemned by many people who have not lately been in sympathy with the fight the Register has been making for the last six months in support of the union men of the district and many of these recently estranged friends of former days have been to the Register office to assure the management that they did not approve of this destruction of property. One man who has not spoken to the writer for some months expressed his willingness to take up a collection to pay for the damage done the plant. The Register wants no collection taken up, but it appreciates the words of friendship from all its friends. What it wants and demands is that the perpetrators shall be hunted down and punished before more of the same kind of work is done in the city.

All through this labor trouble the Register has counseled peace and order and it is not fitting that the first property destroyed by a mob should be that of the paper that has counseled against violence.—Black Hills Daily Register.

WHAT McDONALD SAW IN LEAD.

The following letter is from a member of the committee that came from Cambria, Wyo., a week ago last Monday to investigate labor conditions in Lead for the United Mine Workers of America:

"Cambria, Wyo., May 23, 1910.

"Editor Register, Lead, So. Dak.

"Dear Sir:—While in Lead looking for scabs from our local and district, I saw and heard some things. The night I landed what I saw first in Lead was a crowded opera house of good, staunch union men. Yes, MEN, not moving vermin piles (such as are to be seen on Mill street all hours of the day and night), but good, sober, able-bodied citizens and home owners in your city, a city that was a credit to the good, hard-working class that built it.

"Yes, the house was packed from stage to gallery with good, honest, determined faces; honest men who are determined to win the greatest fight ever fought by working men in this Western country; not only are they going to win, but they are going to see the man who led them into the fight, viz., T. J. Grier, borne to some silent city very soon, for he looks twenty-five years older today than he did when he addressed the greatest and finest bunch of men he ever will have the pleasure to address in the city of Lead last November.

"Still, those who sympathize with the Homestake will tell you they are getting rid of the black Slavonians and getting good men in their town. Yes, they call those moving "lice mounds" better men. But

after T. J. Grier is worried to his grave and W. R. Hearst finds out the Western Federation is even harder to bust than Tammany, than the Slavonians and union men will be called to assist the company to get back the good old bunch. The getting rid of the scum will be easy. But will the return of such men as Jimmy Snell, Bill Johnston, William Bentley, John Lalley and hundreds of other such men, who left Lead and are finding themselves appreciated by other companies and other communities, be as easy?

"Yes, about that time the Homestake will see many of the mistakes they made by giving these men a chance to find out their labor was worth so much more, as well as finding an existence outside the Homestake, which no one would have dreamed possible from the bulldozing way their narrow-minded bosses swing themselves through drifts and stopes and bawled out a man in that bass voice which they had cultivated while they dreamed and planned for years the different ways.

"They would get on their knees and beg for a lantern. I'll bet there are callouses on Bill Hunter's knees, as well as McClellan's, as big as the bump on a young camel. But, Oh! the change that will come over those bass-voiced, thin-skinned traitors when the union boys win out and they try to get such men back as those I mentioned. It will come! it must, and before long. For the very scabs themselves told me they only averaged six to eight cars a man. One poor, lousy consumptive in particular, that I met in Blodgett's store, who was on his way to Montana, had worked for Collins on the 1550, and who has two brothers there still scabbing (one on the cable gang, the other mucking, as he was doing himself), and he says neither ever loaded more than six cars and there are many fellows in the boarding house who never load over five. So you see, boys, this would put not only the little Homestake, but the biggest trust in the country on the turf. Another thing that certainly made me ashamed of my own race and the state I came from, was to find only one Pennsylvania Irishman (Dan Gorum) standing pat with the men who are trying to better conditions in this country—the only country in the world an Irishman can go to or flee to to keep out of jail or from starving to death, as my father and the rest of our family did.

"Yet Ireland deserves to be where she is, for she is now, as she was one hundred years ago, still producing "traitors" too many in number for her fighters. For instance, take a disgusting look over her sons in Lead City. On the roll of honor are Mike Morris, Burkes, Greens, Conheeneys, Brennans, Gillispies and Rooneys. And, too, you will find Ed Ford's name there. He who struck on the shaft gang for a fifty-cent raise and who stopped one of the best union men that ever lived on the street and told him what he thought of him because he had heard he was going to take his job, which would not have been scabbing if he did. I heard what was said between them. The man was George Lewis. Lewis always was a union man and stood for those principles, while Ford has just repeated history—another Irish traitor.

"So, boys, just stay with it. It won't be long until you have accomplished the greatest victory ever won. And you will have shown Charley Murphy of Tammany Hall that the Slavonians are to a man what the good Irish would like the rest of the race to be, and that he isn't the only one who can tear down Hearst air castles. Of course, boys, it's certainly hard to live where a man who, for thirty-three years lived in the same town and the same ward, and then on election day be deprived of the only way an American citizen has to show his freedom (his vote); and to know that every man in that camp is as anxious about your fights as if his country was at stake. Those United Mine Workers who are scabbing on you there will wish before this is over that they had committed suicide, for they will soon have to march down the canon from Lead. Where will they go? "Home?" Oh, no! Nothing stirring in the home line for the numbers of their cards will be there ahead of them, as well as their name and description. Boys, the life of minescabbings will end with the disappearance of the comet of 1910, for the two greatest labor bodies on earth will consolidate the same year. Then where is the scab going to go? There will be no place for him except among the Chinese and Japanese, where organized labor don't want to go. The man we found sponging on you from here is going to be advertised in the Journal and his name, which is Cunningham. We got his description and the number of his transfer card.

"WM. McDONALD."

The above letter was printed in the Lead Daily Register last week, and presents the situation in the Black Hills from a new point of view. A perusal of the epistle will no doubt fire many a man with renewed zeal and enthusiasm, and a strong determination to stand firm till the victory is won.

Strike at Smelter in Denver

FOR THE THIRD TIME in a dozen years the workers in the Globe smelter, Denver, have gone on strike. The first strike occurred about twelve years ago, when the new state eight-hour law went into effect. It did not take the smelter management very long to force the men back to work on the long hour shift. The next strike occurred half a dozen years ago, at which time there was a fairly strong organization among the men. The strike then was for an eight-hour day and better pay. After a short time the smelter was able to replace the strikers with the non-union men, who went out last week for more pay. The men now on strike are not demanding the eight-hour day. They want 25 cents a day added to their pay, which at the present time is as low, in hundreds of instances, as \$1.65 a day. The company has offered to re-establish the 1907 scale, which is about \$1.70 a day as compared with the present \$1.65. Up to the present time the men are still holding out, but it is probable, since there is no organization among them, that the company will get the men back one at a time. Had these men who are now on strike stood firm a few years ago when the smeltermen's organization was making demands for better pay and shorter hours, the fight would have been won at that time, and all would have reaped the benefits of that victory. But as it is, all these years have been put in by the men at a wage that is barely sufficient for a miserable existence. Now that a point has been reached where the wage is below the subsistence line, even men who formerly betrayed their fellow-men are forced to strike for better pay and more humane conditions.

Investigation shows that married men must pay from \$8 to \$15 rental per month and that the grocer's and butcher's bills of any one family are not less than about \$32 per month. These two items alone would make a total of \$40 and \$47 per month. By adding to that sum the cost of clothing, shoes, fuel and insurance dues it can be seen easily that these men cannot even dream of living, they can only exist and even then be behind in paying their bills. Last, but not least, are the church dues which every workingman pays.

These men earned \$1.75, \$2 or \$2.25 per day, according to the work they performed. This gave them about \$45.50, \$53.30 or \$58.50 per month, provided they worked all of the time. This does not give them enough to support themselves and their families and maintain a home.

Although there has not been the slightest indication of trouble at the plant, the management hurried to Denver police headquarters and secured the services of a number of patrolmen, who are paid by the public to do patrol duty, ostensibly, but really to coerce the strikers and force them to return to the plant under old conditions. The Denver Express of Thursday published the following concerning this phase of the strike:

"We have to get our dinner out there and the company is supposed to pay for it. They send us over to the hotel across the street where all those employes eat. It's awful. The eggs are bad, the meat is tough and the coffee villainous. It made one of the boys sick the first night. I'm carrying my lunch out with me now.

"Then those fellows sit around the office smoking two-bit cigars, never thinking that we might like a smoke now and then. They wanted us at first to patrol the grounds singly, but we refused. We aren't taking any chances. We ain't afraid, but there are folks at home that like us pretty well. Say, if we did have trouble at night and an officer happened to be alone he might have to shoot some one or beat him up with a club; then there'd be the deuce to pay. Those officers, though, don't care a hang about us, whether we get killed or kill some one else."

This is the protest of one of Denver's policemen detailed to intimidate the striking foreigners at the Globeville smelter.

It is a protest that has been echoed by the other policeman, who declare that conditions, even for policemen, are so bad that they cannot stand for them.

If the conditions supplied by the smelter are so poor that a policeman cannot stand it for two days, how about the poor, ignorant, overworked, lead-poisoned employes whose wages were chopped and cut to a point where they can no longer pay for even the "vile food" against which the coppers kick?

It is true that Denver is under no obligations to guard that smelter and that the police department of the city is being turned over to the Guggenheims for the purpose of clubbing down the wages of the Polish workmen.

The smelter is over the line in Adams county. The citizens of Denver are paying the policemen to guard property inside the city of Denver, if it needs guarding.

Yet the city authorities have sent out details to watch those smelters, to see that no striker talks to any of the men who stayed on the job, to intimidate men whose fear for uniforms was bred in countries ruled by czars and emperors.

There is no question of the real purpose of sending out the policemen to guard this smelter in an adjoining county.

They are sent to help the smelter starve its employes into submission. They are sent as a courtesy to the smelter trust and to Senator Guggenheim, whose path to the United States Senate was made easy by the city hall machine, acting with the Republican henchmen of the corporations.

There have been no threats from those half-starved men who have quit work. There have been no acts of violence, calling for armed bluecoats, from these men who have seen their companions poisoned with "leading."

There have been no riots from these fathers whose scant wages have not sufficed to stop the cries in the mouths of their children for bread, and who have been forced to send those children to the beet fields and to work at times when they should have been in the public schools.

The police are there only for intimidation, to impress upon immigrants from countries ruled by Cossacks, the awful power of the smelter trust which beckons its invitation to starvation wages.

And the report of these civic soldiers of Denver who are helping the trust to keep down wages, is that conditions are so bad that they cannot stand it, and, horror, of horrors, that they are placed in the same class with the poor devils they were sent to club into starvation slavery.

Last winter another chapter in the general story of gaining millions and senatorships at the expense of the life, the health and the welfare of employes and the public was written.

The tariff bill was under discussion. For the benefit of the smelter trust and as a courtesy to Simon Guggenheim, who had a vote on the schedules of tariffs to benefit other monopolies, a duty of \$12 a ton was placed on lead.

The pleas for the duty were most plain. The thinnest of arguments by insurgent Republicans showed that the \$12 was placed there for the sole benefit of the smelter trust, that it gave the trust an absolute monopoly and was placed there not for the purpose of "preventing competition with cheap foreign labor," but as a weapon in the hands of the Guggenheims.

For that duty Charles J. Hughes, Jr., the Democrat senator from Colorado, voted with Simon Guggenheim, Republican.

Armed with this duty, secure in its monopoly, the trust now seeks further profits by chopping the wages of its workmen to a point where these unorganized, leaderless men, declare that the longer and harder they work the hungrier become their children.

The kick of Denver policemen, used illegally to help Guggenheim starve his employes, of course deserves little attention.

It is significant only as pointing to the righteousness of the cause of the men whom they were sent to browbeat and intimidate.

Warning Letter from Nome, Alaska

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from the secretary of Nome Mine Workers' Union, No. 240, has just been received, and although it bears date of March 25th, 1910, more than sixty days past, it will no doubt be read with much interest by miners and workers generally. Two weeks ago the Miners' Magazine printed an article concerning conditions in Nome, but as the labor agents in the states are unusually busy making false representation in order to induce luckless workers to proceed to Alaska, we deem it wise to again warn all persons as to the actual conditions.

Nome, Alaska, March 25, 1910

Editor Miners' Magazine.

Dear Sir and Brother:—As the last outgoing winter mail is due to leave here in a few days, I feel it my duty to acquaint you with the facts concerning Nome, to offset the glowing press dispatches and other sources of information which will doubtless be sent to the outside between now and the sailing of the first boats, in order to induce a multitude of gullible suckers to betake themselves to this land of the midnight sun, chasing the rainbow—and themselves—in quest of wealth. And jobs which exist only in the imagination of some gally scabherder who desires to have a multitude of penniless men from which to pick his slaves so that he (the scabherder) may sojourn again in the sunny south

during the coming winter, leaving his "hands" stranded in Nome, as was the case in several instances last season.

This has been the worst winter in the whole history of mining in Alaska; not twenty-five per cent. of the working population have earned a dollar since the close of navigation. One man did actually starve to death here in Nome, and about a score of new arrivals existed for about a month on the offals they picked up off the garbage piles dumped on the ice on the Behring Sea until their miserable plight was called to the notice of the federal authorities, who ovagged them to save them from starving to death like the other man. It keeps the old-timers hustling to prevail upon the grocermen to give them credit for enough bacon and beans to save them from the ignominy of becoming vagrants like the others.

Last fall a new strike was reported at the Iditrod, situated about a thousand miles from Nome. This would have been a Godsend if it were genuine, but it has turned out to be the rankest kind of a fake, and the only persons benefitted by it are a few outfitters and road-house keepers. The stampeder has returned to swell the already much overcrowded labor market, and jobs will be at a premium during the coming summer. The third beach line, which was the rejuvenator of Nome a few years ago, is now entirely worked out, and the only indications left of its existence are deserted camps; here and there an occasional prospector who has gone color blind from looking for colors, absent-minded

from building castles in the air when he strikes it; knock-kneed from pacing his shack in the night time to keep from freezing; and one or two dumps from former days, which the Supreme Court has not yet divided up between shyster lawyers, affidavit men and lawsuit promoters.

Ditch and railroad construction that used to employ many men during the open season in years gone by, is also a thing of the past, but we are informed from the outside that a notorious fakir, named Moore, has a mammoth ditch in the course of construction, adjacent to Nome. This man Moore succeeded in bringing some two hundred odd dupes to Nome last summer, whom he left stranded late in the fall, wiser and sadder—plain, ordinary paupers—on a revenue cutter. He collected a hundred dollars from each, and they were to be stockholders in his company, and in addition were to get \$5.00 per day. All were millionaires in the embryonic stage when they arrived in the early summer. The only ditch Moore has constructed is that mammoth one he built on paper in Seattle, and he succeeded so well last year that he is going to try it again.

This is the year of the election of delegate to Congress from Alaska, and the workingmen will be able to while away some of his leisure hours listening to the spell binders as they tell them of the vast resources of

this beautiful Northland, the millions of wealth we have produced, how prosperous we are, and that if we only sent to Congress the man they have put up for us, wild-cat hundred and sixty-acre tracts will be transformed into paying mines, grand trunk railroad lines will be built throughout the length and breadth of Alaska, coal lands and agricultural will be developed, Guggenheim's interests curbed, Cunningham's grafters sent to jail, and every mother's son of us will be able to live thereafter in a castle in Skibo, or on the Rhine.

On the 26th of January a labor convention was held at Chatinika, Fairbanks district, called for the purpose of nominating a labor candidate. The result of this convention, by a unanimous vote, placed before the workingmen of Alaska, William O'Connor as the labor candidate, who was endorsed by local 240. We will be told that if we elect O'Connor, the workingman, we will drive capital out of the country, antagonize the administration, and keep Alaska from getting home rule, which would make us a happy, prosperous, contented people.

With best wishes, I remain,

Faternally,

JOHN S. SUTHERLAND,

Secretary and Treasurer, Local 240, W. F. M.

Socialist Propaganda

WITHIN SHORT SPACE of time the Socialist movement in the West has taken on renewed activity. We find everywhere members coming into the movement by the hundred. The most marked gain, however, seems to be in Chicago, where the conditions seem to be most favorable to Socialist success. The latest news from that city is to the effect that the famous "Arbeiter Zeitung," the only anarchist daily paper in the world, has ceased the propagation of that philosophy and come out openly in support of Socialism. The story, as printed in the Chicago Daily Socialist, is an interesting one, and is here re-produced in full:

After a long and stormy history the Arbeiter Zeitung of Chicago, the only anarchist daily in the world, has ceased to support that philosophy and will henceforth be a Socialist paper. For thirty-four years this paper has played a part in the labor movement of Chicago. It was established in the beginning as a Socialist paper. In the days of the anarchist excitement of the 80's it was captured by the anarchists and was the central figure in the events that culminated in the hanging and imprisonment of the labor leaders who had been prominent in the eight-hour fight.

When the office of the Arbeiter Zeitung was raided by the police, following the throwing of the Haymarket bomb, Joseph Dietzgen, the Socialist philosopher and writer, now dead, took editorial charge. He was a bitter antagonist of anarchism, but felt that the paper represented an asset of value to the labor movement of Chicago that should be preserved.

After a few months he was again displaced by the anarchist influence that had gained control of the unions which owned a majority of the stock. From then until the present it has stood as the only daily paper in the world defending the principles of anarchism.

Gradually the influence of anarchist sentiments in the unions controlling the paper has died away. For many years this anarchy consisted in little more than abstinence from voting. As time passed and the Socialist movement grew, the old distrust in the ballot box, largely due to the force and fraud that had been practiced against the labor parties in Chicago, passed away. The union men back of the paper began to see that they were neglecting a powerful weapon by remaining away from the polls.

Then began a struggle that has continued for years between those who advised, and those who opposed, political action to gain control of the paper. At the last meeting of the stockholders the Socialists won out and those advising political action now control seventy per cent. of the stock in the paper.

This will at once give the Socialists of Chicago another daily paper, this time in the German language. It is probable that Neues Leben, the weekly that was established by the Socialists some years ago, will now be consolidated with the Arbeiter Zeitung, making a strong German Socialist daily.

This will make four daily papers in Chicago supporting the Socialist party, as the Bohemians, Polish and English Socialists already have their own daily organs.

The result is but a reflection of the evolution that has taken place in the minds of union men in Chicago, and especially among the members of the brewers and bakers, who are the largest stockholders in the new paper. The bakers have been especially active in the fight to make the paper and organ of the Socialist movement.

The Arbeiter Zeitung in its issue today publishes the following statement concerning the history of the change of editorial policy:

"At its foundation in 1876 the paper took up the battle as the daily organ of the workers' political struggle and maintained this attitude until 1883.

"In the municipal election of that year, when the Socialist candidate, Stauber, was betrayed by the capitalist parties and his victory stolen, the paper turned away from the secret of political power, dropped the political struggle and fought the cause of the workers entirely upon the economic field. Times have changed and with them men. The German unions have for several years urged that the Arbeiter Zeitung should take a position for the Socialist candidates and finally a committee of representatives of the unions laid this plan before the stockholders' meeting on last Friday, the twenty-seventh.

"Fundamentally the German unions were concerned with meeting the question of financing the paper. According to the report of the committee this has been accomplished. The Brewers and Maltsters' Union, local No. 18, and the Beer Bottlers' Union, local No. 248, Bakers' Union, local No. 2, the Cigar Makers' Union, and some other unions, have officially pledged the necessary financial support.

"In consideration of this support the stockholders were required to pledge themselves that the union should take up the fight for Socialist principles along with that for the economic movement, and further that a new election should be held to be composed entirely of unionists.

"After a long debate they were all agreed that the paper should be maintained and should be made an effective fighter on the class struggle. In conclusion the following motions were adopted:

"The stockholders pledge themselves that when a guarantee is given them for the continuation of the paper that it will henceforth support both political and economic action without the paper becoming a party organ."

Protecting Labor's Liberties

THE CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY is the latest guardian of the liberties of the American laborer. Hitherto the only liberty this company has accorded to its employes has been to produce profits. It has never shown any care for their lives, or the lives of passengers or pedestrians.

But now it is seized with a sudden spasm of virtue. It is lending active aid and assistance to preserve the right of its employes to WORK IN A SCAB SHOP.

With becoming modesty, the Chicago Railways Company does not enter this fight in its own name. So far as the court records show the suit is brought by eight poor, oppressed workingmen. These men had enjoyed the benefits of the union. It had brought them more wages. It had shortened their hours of labor. It had given them more time with their families and enabled them to give their families better food, shelter and clothing.

Nothing is so very oppressive about that.

These benefits were shared by all who worked for the company. They were secured entirely by those who went into the union and fought for improved conditions.

So the men declared that they would not work with those who were not willing to share in the fight as well as the benefits. That is an old rule of warfare. In time of war those who will not fight for the benefits their country is supposed to bring them are shot. The union men did not ask any such severe punishment for the skulkers in the terrible class struggle, where more are killed and wounded than in all the wars that have been waged with guns during the last century. The union men only said that they would not work side by side with such traitors.

Then these eight men who had refused to belong to the union suddenly developed a great interest in the question of an "open shop." They went into court and asked for an injunction to prevent the union men going on strike to avoid working with those who were trying to destroy the organization. These exploited workers who had been receiving the beggarly wages of a street car employe suddenly found themselves able to carry on expensive litigation.

After the case had been started and the first appeal for an injunction had been denied the employes seem to have lost interest and rejoined the union.

Apparently this should have ended the case. Perish the thought. These downtrodden employes were fighting for a principle. They hired high-priced "injunction specialists" who carried the case to the Appellate Court, where a decision was entered declaring a strike to enforce a closed shop was illegal.

Even these high principled workers were not satisfied. Taking a few thousand dollars more from the barrels in which they had carelessly tossed the surplus cash left from their magnificent earnings, after supporting their families, they carried the case to the Supreme Court of Illinois. "And there you are," as Mr. Dooley says.

The Supreme Court of Illinois is asked to believe that these employes, who have long ago settled the case with the union, and who probably have not money enough to pay the attorneys' fees in such a case for a single day, are appealing to the highest judicial tribunal of this state to secure relief from the tyranny of a union that has secured them all the possibilities of decent human existence that they possess.

Blind Leaders of the Blind

BUSINESS IS ROTTEN. So say the wise men of Wall street. Discontent with present conditions is no longer confined to the working class. Mild are the utterances of Socialist agitators compared with the ravings of the disgruntled gamblers on Wall street. But the gamblers do not know what is wrong; they do not understand the nature of the game they are playing. The only thing they agree on is that they are not getting enough loot. Why the loot is not forthcoming they do not know; they indulge in wild guesses, no two alike. The representative of Standard Oil opines that the lambs the system fain would shear have sold all their fleecy to buy automobiles. Hence "business is rotten."

The youngest pupil in our Socialist Sunday schools knows more about business than do the business leaders of Wall street. They know that in the last analysis "good business" depends on the ability of the workers to buy the products of their labor. With wages low and the cost of living high business must be rotten, because the products of industry cannot be sold. The sale of goods under capitalism is the end and aim—the goal—of all human activity. The extravagance of those who purchase automobiles helps rather than hinders business. But it is impossible for this extravagance to be carried to a high enough pitch to keep our industrial and commercial machinery running. Extravagance is a palliative, but not a cure, for "rotten business."

There is no cure for "rotten business" within the confines of the capitalist system of producing sale. We have reached a point in the industrial development of the world where the normal condition of business is and must be "rotten." When business is not rotten, we must seek for specific causes for the exceptional condition of "prosperity;" and we must go outside the realm of "business" to find such causes. For instance, to explain the rapid partial recovery from the panic of 1907-08, we have to go to the tremendous increase of naval expenditure in this country and Europe since the introduction of the Dreadnaught type of battleship, and to the rapid development of the gold fields of Alaska and Africa, with the cyanide process of treating gold ores, which has greatly reduced the labor cost of gold, or, in other words, sent the price of all commodities measured in gold soaring skyward, and by so doing initiated a world-wide era of feverish speculation.

But these are distinctly exceptional causes. Their effects cannot be permanent. Their stimulating effect upon business is already wearing off. Gold has fallen to a point where expediency will soon begin to restrict the production. This must check the skyward flight of prices. Military and naval expenditures cannot go on indefinitely, constantly climbing higher and higher, for representative assemblies will not vote the necessary taxes. And the present rate of expenditure for such purposes, vast as it is, is already inadequate to keep business booming.

But the wise-acres of Wall street know none of these things. They are endeavoring to find causes to explain the inevitable. Naturally they

To anyone not gifted with that mental monstrosity known as a "legal mind" such a case is a fraud upon its face and any court with a remnant of self-respect would be justified in punishing all those concerned for a cheap deception.

In a deeper sense still, the case is a fraud. It is brought in the name of liberty. Its object is to insure the enslavement of those it pretends to defend. Without the union the street car worker was a helpless slave to the company. Without the closed shop the maintenance of a union is almost impossible.

The very words "open shop" are a fraud. The "open shop" is open only for ejection of union men and the entrance of scabs. It opens outward for manhood and freedom and resistance to tyranny, and welcomes only the sycophant, the sneak and the coward.

These are plain, simple facts. The judges know these facts "as men," and in their decision upon the ten hour law they said they "could not be blind as judges to what they knew as men."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

would like to see the exception, "prosperity," the rule. When the rule, "depression," inexorably asserts itself they begin to look about for some one to blame for what they look on as an abnormal condition. Could they only agree upon a culprit he would be lynched in short order by the champions of "law and order."

Our ruling class is no longer capable of ruling. Not only are they incapable of managing and controlling the vast forces of capitalist production; they cannot even understand the mechanism of capitalism. Their intellectual bankruptcy is only too patent.

We are sorry to see this complete breakdown of the bourgeois business machine come before the working class are ready to take over the conduct of society. But is it sure the working class are not ready? Who dare set a limit even to their present capabilities? The capacity for concerted political and economic action recently shown by the workers of Milwaukee and Philadelphia should give pause to any one disposed to croak about the backwardness of the American workers.

These things are certain. Bourgeois leadership in finance and industry has collapsed. Business depression, "hard times," must prevail, with few exceptions, from this time until the Social Revolution. These are facts we must face and proclaim. We must be ready to organize quickly on both the political and economic fields vast bodies of oppressed workers driven to desperation. For we are reaching a phase in the history of labor organization where the only effective action must be mass action. Small guerilla battles with small battalions of highly drilled workers are out of date. Machinery is more and more forcing upon us the democratic equality of all workers. Under the new conditions far more rapid action is necessary than under the old.

The times are big with promise. The Socialist party is entering upon a period of rapid growth. The labor unions of America will soon include not 2,000,000, but at least 5,000,000 workers. These are the tasks history is preparing for us. We must make ready for them.

We must also push our propaganda more energetically among business men. Many of them feel that they are drifting on a stormy sea in a ship without a compass. We must show them that we have the compass. And we must be big enough and broad enough to welcome them eagerly as comrades. We must not expect them to drop all the habits of thought engendered by years of business life over night. They will drop them far more quickly in an atmosphere of loving and sympathetic comradeship than they will if they are stifled by the thick and poisonous vapors of narrow doctrinaire suspicion and exclusiveness.

The day of our power is at hand. The Socialist party will soon be big. As the party grows, the Socialists in it must grow, too. We need bigger men and women, bigger hearts and bigger brains. We are going to have them.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL PROVE WORTHY OF ITS MISSION.—New York Daily Call.

Current Note and Comment

Unions Gain by Philadelphia Strike.

"Organized labor of Philadelphia gained 50 per cent. in membership as a result of the recent car strike.

"All the employes of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, 6,000 in number, are now organized.

"The Machinists' Unions of the Quaker City doubled their membership in the five days following the general strike.

"Practically all of the Philadelphia laundry workers are now in the ranks of organized labor."

This remarkable summary of one of the greatest strikes of recent times was made by Luella Twining, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Car Men's Union of Philadelphia.

"And the Woman's Auxiliary itself," continued Miss Twining, "was organized during the strenuous days of the car strike, and today we have 6,000 members. These women are organized in each of the twelve car barn districts, just like their husbands.

"What is the aim of the auxiliary? Why, our aim is to stand by the car men in all their industrial struggles. The wife of the working man has learned the lesson of solidarity, just as her husband found this out by bitter experience.

"No strike was ever won without the aid of women. It is the wife who determined whether or not the family should go on short rations and suffer hardships in order to wring concessions from greedy and arrogant employers.

In the recent Philadelphia car strike the wives of the strikers said: "We will not live with scabs." And a better organized city is the result."

Miss Twining then gave a brief history of the formation of the Auxiliary, how the women turned out in thousands to attend the first meeting in the Labor Lyceum on March 29, and how successfully they carried out their plans of holding bazaars, entertainments and dances for the purpose of raising funds.

"The women raised from one to three hundred dollars a day, showing that the Auxiliary supported the strike financially as well as morally," said their leader.

"The interest of women generally in the labor movement," continued Miss Twining, "is one of the most promising signs of the times. In Philadelphia organization among women workers has grown so rapidly that it has been decided to organize a branch of the Woman's Trade Union League in that city. This will be done on May 12th, with Mrs. Raymond Robins, national president of the league, attending."

The young woman who has distinguished herself in labor struggles of the Colorado miners and in other notable strikes, and who is now leading 6,000 wives of the oppressed Philadelphia car men, closed the interview with this pointed statement:

"No strike has ever been lost. In Philadelphia the results were direct and apparent. In other cases strikes give moral strength to the labor movement, and bear fruit indirectly. No strike has ever been lost."



BUSH & GERTS PLANOS

Exclusively UNION MADE
SOLD BY

FISHEL & CO.
DEADWOOD, S. D.

Women Strike-Breakers to Be Hired.

Manufacturers about Racine, Wisconsin, who have been having trouble in their foundries because of the strike of molders have decided to put on a force of women strikebreakers and the result is being watched with considerable interest, inasmuch as it is not believed that the men strikers will dare to attack women who take their places. The women are being employed as core makers and are to get the pay which the men refused to take. One of the factories has already begun changing its buildings to allow women places to wash and dress.

Strike Settled—Men Win.

Committees from the nine collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Wilkesbarre, which are idle owing to the strike of the 12,000 mine workers employed at them, voted to end the strike and agreed to direct the men they represent to report for work. This conclusion was brought about by the efforts of President William Connell, of the conciliation board, and President Benjamin McEnaney, of the mine workers' union of this district. They acted as mediators between the company officials and the strikers and as soon as they were able to convince the strikers that the company would not treat with them while they were on strike they won over the committees. The company has agreed that when the men have come back to work it will hear their grievances from each colliery and endeavor to settle them. If it is unable to do so it is willing to have each side of the case presented to the conciliation board and abide by its decision.

Union Labor in Los Angeles.

There are now ninety-two labor unions in Los Angeles, Cal., all housed in the seven-story Labor Temple recently dedicated. In 1887 there were only two labor organizations in that city, the Typographical and the Carpenters.

Swedish Strike Fund.

According to the Correspondenzblatt, the official paper of the federated unions of Germany, the Swedish strikers have received from organized labor the following amounts in Swedish crowns, a crown being equivalent to 27 cents of United States money; United States, 107,209; Belgium, 4,542; Canada, 1,289; Denmark, 432,525; Finland, 39,194; France, 5,445; Bulgaria, 711; Italy, 773; Holland, 7,011; Norway, 348,493; Panama, 40; Russia, 766; Switzerland, 20,084; Spain, 786; Great Britain, 35,788; Germany, 1,030,286; Austria-Hungary, 50,063; total, \$531,831.

Strikes in Germany.

Germany last year kept pace with the other countries of the world in the way of strikes. Statistics published in the Imperial Labor Gazette show that there were 1,347 strikes in Germany in 1908 alone against 399 in England. France and Austria had, respectively, 1,073 and 721. Germany, too, had far more strikes than any other country in Europe in 1909, no doubt because Germany is further advanced capitalistically than any other European country. Of 1,419 German strikes for higher wages, 255 were successful, 488 partly so and 676 failed. The German trades unions disbursed on account of strikes in 1907 the sum of \$3,500,000.

Socialists and Trade Unions.

The following was adopted by the Socialist conference recently held in Chicago as expressing the attitude of the Socialist party toward the labor movement:

Resolved, That this national convention of 1910 reaffirms the attitude of the Socialist party toward the labor union movement as declared by the national convention of 1908, in brief as follows:

"1. That the party has neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversies which may exist within the labor union movement over questions of form of organization or methods of action in the industrial struggle, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions and to evolve in the direction of ever closer solidarity and even more effective action on the industrial field.

"2. That it is the interest and the duty of the party to give moral and material support to the labor organizations in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers and the betterment of their material and social condition.

"3. The national executive committee is hereby instructed to cause the 'Address to Organized Labor,' as adopted by the convention of 1908, to be edited in so far as to bring up to date the references to specific events contained therein, and then to cause it to be reprinted as a leaflet and use all proper means to give it the widest circulation among the organized working people of the United States.

Civilized China.

Yes, China is awakening. American money and American "Big Interests" are seeing to it that "heathen Chinese" becomes past tense.

The United States department of commerce and labor in one of its weekly reports on trade conditions in foreign lands, refers to the cotton industry in China.

American machinery, the product of American brains and ingenuity, has been installed in the Chinese cotton mills, and there, as here, when the fine machinery went in there was a call for the little children—the tiny hands that are so useful and so cheap in American factories.

Little tots, seemingly just from the cradle, are working day and night shifts in the Americanized cotton mills of Shanghai. Whole families toil from morning to night, and as many from sunset to sunrise, for from 4 cents a day for the babies to 20 cents for the older hands.

So long as China allowed her little children to run naked and free of care or worry, China was dark, very dark!

But now when she wraps her little boys and girls in a yard or two of cotton cloth and bundles them off to the mill for 4 cents per, she begins to take her place by the side of civilized nations.

It's a pity that America did not have some highly perfected child labor laws to send along with the American machinery that went to Shanghai.

Paper Strike Settled.

All the striking employes of the International Paper Company returned to work on May 23 under an agreement between the Pulpmakers and Papermakers' Union. The men receive an advance in wages of 6 per cent., to go into effect on August 1, and also have gained recognition of the union, one of the main concessions for which they fought. There will be no Sunday work, though on that point the company and the men differ in their explanations. The paper strike began about three months ago and quickly spread with varying success to the different plants of the company in this state and New England. At one time disorders threatened at the mills in Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, Corinth and neighboring towns. Several companies of militia were called out, but there was no serious rioting. The company imported strike breakers freely, but many of them were unskilled men and it was found possible to operate the mills on part time only.

Contributions

Oakland, Calif., May 26, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find draft for \$10.00 from the Inside-wire men of Oakland,—wish it were more.

With best wishes to yourself and the boys in trouble and may it soon be over, I remain, fraternally yours,

R. P. GALE,

Bus. Agt., Local No. 595, I. B. E. W.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 27, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Herewith please find enclosed check for \$25.00, which was donated by Local No. 184, United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of America, for the locked-out miners of South Dakota, after listening to Emma F. Langdon.

Hoping that this may be of some assistance to you under the circumstances and with all good wishes, I am, very fraternally yours,

J. J. WILKS, Bus. Agent.

Oakland, Calif., May 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find Money Order for \$5.00 as a donation to the striking miners of your Federation at Black Hills, S. D. Kindly send receipt for the same.

Wishing you success in your struggle, I am fraternally yours.

F. L. PEULECKA,

Sec., Local No. 100, Int'l. Bro. of Blacksmiths & Helpers.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: I have been requested by Local Union No. 725, United Bro. of Carpenters, Joiners, Mill-men and Cabinet-Makers of Salt Lake City, to send you this little donation of \$10.00 for the assistance of the striking miners of South Dakota. The cause has been explained by the eloquent speaker, Mrs. E. F. Langdon, before the members of our local, which wishes to help as far as they can afford.

J. P. MURRAY, Sec'y.

Oakland, Calif., May 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$25.00 donated to the Western Federation of Miners by our local. Hoping it will do some good and wishing you all the success in the world, I am yours fraternally,

A. M. DICKSON,

Treas., Local Union No. 127, P. D. & P. of America.

San Francisco, Calif., May 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find money order for \$10.00, a donation from the San Francisco Bartenders' Local No. 41. Hoping you will win out and that your struggle will be a short one, I am respectfully yours.

AL CONDROTTE, Sec'y.

Garfield, Utah, May 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find post-office money order for \$2.50 for our locked-out brothers in the Black Hills from H. C. Santmyers and myself. Yours fraternally,

V. V. VICKERS.

Passburg, Alta., May 20, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find money order for \$15.00, assessment for the month of April to assist the striking miners at Lead, South Dakota. Hoping you will be the winners in the struggle, I am fraternally yours,

O. CARLSON,

Fin. Sec., Local No. 2352, U. M. W. of America.

Donation of \$5.00 received from W. B. R. Johnson, Goldfield, Nev.

Elk Lake, Ont., May 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed bank draft for \$10.00 by Local No. 23, Socialist Party of Canada in aid of the locked out miners of South Dakota.

Wishing them every success, I am, your fraternally,

CHAS. H. LOWTHIAN, Sec. No. 140, W. F. M.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 31, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Comrade Mills: Find enclosed \$5.00 for the benefit of the striking miners in the eastern states.

WM. H. HARRISON,

Fin. Sec., Local No. 291, U. B. W.

Burke, Idaho, May 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find postal money order for \$30.00, which is the balance derived from our May-Day Benefit dance given on May 2 and for the benefit of the locked-out brothers in the Black Hills, So. Dak. This makes a total of \$230.00, including the \$200.00 I sent you on May 6. We hope this donation will help the brothers in South Dakota to win the fight. With best wishes, we remain fraternally yours,

GEO. HALPIN,

Sec., No. 10, W. F. of M.

Cornucopia, Ore., May 24, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$64.50, donated by individual members of Cornucopia Miners' Union No. 186, W. F. of M., to the men who are locked-out in the Black Hills. Fraternally yours,

THOS. W. PARRY, Sec'y.

Zortman, Mont., May 25, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find check for \$55.75, proceeds of dance

given by Zortman Miners' Union No. 190, W. F. of M., for the men locked out in the Black Hills, South Dakota. Sorry we could not make it more.
Yours for victory.
F. SZYMANSKE, Sec'y.

Park City, Utah, May 27, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed you will find check for \$184.25 as a donation from members of Park City Miners' Union No. 144, W. F. of M., for our locked out brothers in South Dakota, through the solicitation of Chas. H. Moyer, who visited our local recently.
With best wishes, I am fraternally yours,
JERRY P. SHEA,
Secretary.

Mammoth, Utah, May 29, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$46.20 more to be added to our donation fund for our brothers in South Dakota. We will send more as soon as we collect it. Please receipt me for the same and oblige. I remain, fraternally yours,
FRANK CLAYSON,
Sec'y. Mammoth M. U. No. 238, W. F. of M.

Rico, Colo., May 27, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$4.00, which amount is a donation; from Brother A. Davis \$3.00, and H. M. Snail \$1.00, for the locked out brothers in the Black Hills. Fraternally yours,
CHRIS. WOLD.

Searchlight, Nev., May 28, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$12.50 contribution to the Black Hills strikers from the following members: S. N. Sweet, \$3.50; Al Morrison, \$3.50; Geo. Conlin, \$3.50; J. De Nyse, \$1.00; J. J. Ryan, \$1.00. We will try and raise more later.
GEO. CONLIN,
Sec., Searchlight M. U. No. 164, W. F. M.

Ferguson, B. C., May 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find money order for \$50.00 being the receipts from a ball given by this local for the locked out miners in South Dakota. Yours fraternally,
OTTO E. OLSON,
Sec., Lardeau M. U. No. 119, W. F. of M.

Mercur, Utah, May 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find a donation of \$80.00 from members of Mercur Miners' Union No. 199 to the men on strike in South Dakota. Fraternally yours,
J. W. DUKE, Secretary.

Donation of \$3.50 received from D. Barsalon, Cobalt, Ont.

Donation of \$2.50 received from Mark W. Smith, Greenwood, B. C. Bellevue, Alta., May 30, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find a check for \$143.00, being a 50c assessment on all members of the Bellevue Local No. 431, U. M. W. of A. This is meant to be given to the strikers at Lead, South Dakota. I sincerely hope that the other locals of this district have given, or at least have promised to aid you. Things have not been altogether right here, but recognizing the fact that it was and is an attempt to wipe out unionism in South Dakota, we had no other choice.

Hoping that our W. F. of M. with the U. M. W. of A. will be successful in this struggle, I remain yours in revolt,
JAMES BURKE,
Financial Secretary

Cranbrook, B. C., May 23, 1910.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colo.
Dear Sir and Brother: Please find enclosed money order for \$5.00 as my contribution to the strikers in South Dakota. I remain fraternally yours,
SAM MOUR,



Correspondence

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of the whereabouts of one John Smole, age 21; height 5-11; ex-member of Mullan Miners' Union No. 9. Any one knowing his whereabouts, will do a great favor to furnish his present address to his aged mother, Mrs. Math. Smole, 423 Smith Street, Iron Mountain, Mich., or notify the undersigned.
TOM CORRA, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Michael Curran and Edward Curran. Their last known address was Republic, Wash., in December of last year. Information should be sent to Peter Cleary, Fabre, P. Q., Canada.

WANTED.

A competent physician and surgeon at Seven Troughs, Nev., by Vernon Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M. Address all communication to R. Davis, Sec'y., Seven Troughs, Nev.

THE BELMONT STOPES.

To all you rustling miners,
Who for a job have hopes,
Just read this little story
Of life in the Belmont Stopes.

Perhaps you'll think I am joshing
Or handing you some dope—
Just take a muck-stick and go down
Into a red-hot stope,

Where the gas it hangs in halos
'Round the candle's sickly glare,
And the mucker goes a-gasping
For a breath of compressed air.

UNION MINERS
When visiting Terry will find a comfortable home at the

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

And the timber stands in forests
To hold the slabby ground,
And the stulls they fall like ten-pins,
And lie broken all around.

You will have no time for loafing
Or any chance to mope,
For you'll rustle for air and water
In a Belmont Stope.

And the mucker to the shift boss
Of his troubles must be mute,
As he's mucking down the high-grade
Into the hungry shoot.

When he knows with Death he's playing,
As the slabs they fall about,
That he's taking desperate chances
That Life's candle will snuff out.

Yet he knows he'll get what's coming,
However bold or brave,
A ticket to the hospital—
A free pass to the grave.

And the poet who sung of hades
And wrote with a jeweled pen
Of a future place called Inferno
For the souls of all bad men,

Had Dante lived to ramble
'Neath Oddie's old gray slopes,
He'd found another hades
In Belmont's burning stopes.

I know I have been sinful,
And for them all must pay,
Down in the hell with Pluto
Where I'll go some future day.

But whether dead or living,
I'll cherish fondest hopes
That I will not suffer the torments
As I did in the Belmont Stopes.

A TONOPAH MINER.



THE OPEN SHOP.

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 fleet. Each of those 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 invested 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 organizations 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, cannot 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 cannot 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 right 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.—Denver Express.

THE COST OF CLOTHING.

At a hearing in the state house at Boston some days ago on the increased cost of living a number of representative clothing manufacturers were in attendance, among them being George A. Macomber, of the Talbot Company; Captain David P. Henry, of Browning, King & Co.; Benjamin F. Moore, of the Gilchrist Company, and Superintendent Frederick C. Garmon, of the Leopold-Morse Company. All gave information relative to the cost of clothing and its distribution.

The speakers agreed that the tariff had nothing to do with the increased cost of clothing, as there had been no change in the wool schedules for a number of years. It was, however, admitted that there had been an advance in prices in the medium grade of clothing, a suit that could be bought for \$12 a few years ago, now bringing \$15. A part of this advance was ascribed to the increased cost of labor.

Where these gentlemen got their information as to the advance in the cost of labor we are not advised, but we are under the impression from a knowledge of the situation, that they drew on their imagination, in attempting to make labor in any wise responsible for the advance in the cost of clothing.

For several years past there has been practically no advance in the wages of clothing workers. The skilled workers of the craft—the cutters—have not had their wages advanced for several years past, and in all branches of the industry wages have not been increased.

To be sure strikes have occurred in this city, and in various sections of the country for an advance in wages, but these efforts have been made for a restoration of wages to those that formerly prevailed, and it is in accordance with the fact to say that the increased cost in clothing is in no way due to the increased cost of labor.

Owing to the nature of the business it is most difficult to maintain a standard scale. It is governed by seasons, and between them there is lack of employment, and the workers are at the mercy of the bosses through a surplus of labor.

Immigration is also a most important factor in preventing any material wage advance. The constant influx of workers in the sewing trades from abroad give the employers a means of holding down wages to the point of bare subsistence, and often even below that line.

The bosses take full advantage of the situation, and as a consequence the clothing workers of this and other cities are more miserably and inadequately paid than in any other industry. Indeed, their position is pitiable.

It has taken the best efforts of the organized members of the trade to sustain a scale affording even a meager standard of living and without such an organization the conditions would be simply intolerable, as they were before the trade was organized.

And we reiterate that whatever may be said as to the increased cost of clothing the advance cannot justly be ascribed to wage increases to clothing workers.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

(By Oscar Leonard.)

(Extracts from an address delivered before the Brotherhood Welfare Association of St. Louis.)

The right to work is an inalienable right.

Work and happiness ought to go hand in hand, and they will when we reach a state of society where the worker will not have to go from door to door begging for work.

The man who laughs at the so-called lazy man is either cruel or idiotic. There are no lazy men in the sense generally understood. If there is such a thing as laziness, then it is a disease. A man is either sick or well. If he is well he can not live without work. If he is ill he can not work. If he is well and thinks work a disgrace then there is something the matter with his upper story. An alienist will do him good.

The so-called Weary Willie is generally a man who needs good substantial food, a bath, tender care, and nursing back to health so that he may cease being weary. This done you need not preach to him the gospel of work. He will labor as all healthy men must.

Have you ever heard any one call Harry Thaw a Weary Willie? Have you ever seen a newspaper refer to other members of the idle rich class as lazy goodfor-nothings? Yet that is all these fellows are. They sow not, nor do they spin. But they reap.

A rich parasite is called a clubman.

A workingman out of a job is known as a hobo.

Society today is divided largely in two classes—those who work people, and those who are being worked. Those who work others live in luxury and become pleasure seeking clubmen and sterile women. Those who work at useful trades live from hand to mouth and become vagrants, tramps and hoboes the moment they are out of employment.

No, the millennium has not come with Milwaukee, but it's a step toward it.

The way to obtain the right to work is to work for the right to live and the right to live can be obtained by securing the worker the just compensation of his labor.

No work, no pay; which really means, no work, no bread, is good enough for the capitalists if it is good enough for the workers.

I am not preaching to you the dignity of labor. I am not a politician shaking the horny hands of toil before election day. I have labored with my hands and am now laboring with the little brain apportioned me. I know what labor means.

You can not speak of its dignity as long as capitalism prevails. Under Socialism there will be dignity in labor. Under capitalism, labor is almost an indignity. The capitalists won't admit it. But watch their actions. They are louder than words.

A clubman is a tramp who has enough money to be a member of an exclusive set.

James Eads How was probably intended for a clubman, since he has plenty of money. He has really not disappointed his elders. Instead of being a leader among well dressed, empty headed, voluntary idlers, he is chosen to become the leader of ragged, involuntary ones.

The right to work is not sufficient. We must fight for the right to earn enough by our work so that our wives and children may not be compelled to go to shop, factory and mine.

Capitalism breaks up the home by compelling the mother to go to work and the children to sell papers on the streets.

Socialism will restore the home by giving each man a chance to earn enough by his labor to take care of his family.

Under the present arrangement of things all those who have only labor them what the lash did for the black slaves of the South.

power to sell are slaves driven by the whip of hunger. This whip does for

BEST-DRILLED ARMY IN THE WORLD.

Germany is laughing over a funny story invented by a Munich humorist, a grim significant story in its way.

"Kaiser Wilhelm," runs the tale, "reviewed his well drilled legions on Templehof field, and exhorted them to be true to their oaths, and shoot at sight of all foes of social order and public peace. As he finished this exhortation a sinuous black procession defiled down an adjacent road. It was uniformless and unarmed, but it tramped forward steadily with more than martial discipline; and at a single cry of command changed formation, deployed and in serried masses advanced as if to attack.

"His Majesty's soldier eye fixed the magnificently drilled host. 'Who are these splendid fellows?' he asked.

"Your Majesty's faithful Socialists," said an aide de camp 'on their way to a meeting of protest.'

"With such well drilled men I could conquer the world," said the kaiser. "Why have I no such army?" And he at once ordered his soldiers to give up their rifles and knapsacks to the Socialists. His majesty thereafter addressed to the Socialist battalions some words of praise for their magnificent discipline, and pointing to his own disarmed army, said contemptuously: "Keep those rowdy fellows in order!"

This parable was written to illustrate the fact that the best drilled force in Europe today is no longer the German army, but the long despised German Social Democracy. It recalled the prophetic words which Bismarck uttered a quarter of a century ago. When asked why he persecuted Socialists, who were "among the most orderly citizens," the Iron Chancellor answered: "It is their order I dislike." The result of a quarter of a century of further order and organization is that Germany has today an unofficial army resolutely opposed to the state and numbering, like the official army, some three million of men, nearly all either young or in the prime of life. Two rival government systems exercise a joint dominion between the Rhine and the Vistula. On one hand are a kaiser, a chancellor, a dominant class of conservative landowners, innumerable policemen and an armed force; on the other hand, the great proletarian state of Social Democracy, with its own system of internal administration, its own vast armless army. Both of these rival systems stand at a height of efficiency unexampled elsewhere in Europe, and they are engaged in a death struggle which must at some future time lead to the complete extinction of one or the other or both.

The Social Democrats of Berlin have shown twice, within the last month that they can accomplish with ease feats of organization and strategy which would put a strain on the whole machinery of government of any European state. Their first achievement was strategical. They announced that in defiance of an official prohibition they would assemble a quarter of a million men in Treptow park in Southeast Berlin as a protest against the reactionary Prussian franchise law. Policemen, all specially armed to the number of eight thousand, turned up at Treptow to enforce the prohibition. They spent the day riding and marching furiously and impotently about, and making war on a handful of men. Meanwhile wholly unknown to the authorities the main Socialist army collected silently and swiftly in the Tiergarten in the heart of Berlin. With Napoleonic secrecy and speed this army had been ordered at the last minute to concentrate on a battlefield ten miles from the spot where its enemy expected it. The organization worked perfectly. Compared with it, the supposedly omniscient and omnipotent Prussian police force appeared like a straggling undisciplined mob.

Later on the Socialist triumph was repeated. Meetings were planned in three parts of Berlin. In Treptow alone 200,000 Social Democrats turned up. At all platform speeches were delivered simultaneously, and within four seconds of the appointed time a trumpet was sounded and simultaneous resolutions were put on carried. At another signal the demonstrators dispersed, marching away in semi-military formation. They had policed themselves. Not a flower bed was trodden on, not a nursemaid's perambulator was delayed by the marching crowd.

The cause of Social Democratic success is the cause of all German success—strong centralization of authority, careful preparation in advance, subordination of the individual and stern chastisement of the disobedient and negligent. The "ordners," or officers of this army, are obeyed instantly. Their sign of office, a simple red badge, proves as effective as the baton of a field marshal. Moral, not physical, force is what is relied on. The word of a little, insignificant "ordner" is enough to divert a thousand men from congested road and send them a couple of miles out of their way.

The central organization works with the same impressive efficiency. The "Samaritans," as the Socialists call their ambulance and first help corps, can be concentrated at a single spot at short notice. Not long before the opening of the giant Treptow meeting the central committee decided to withdraw fifty superfluous samaritans from the Humboldt-shain meeting, six miles away, and bring them to Treptow, where they were needed more. The fifty samaritans were scattered over a vast area, discovered by continually converging crowds of demonstrators, and apparently inaccessible.

Yet within twenty minutes of the first telephoned order, the fifty men were together, en route for Treptow. The well drilled demonstrators had passed the word along from mouth to mouth.

The Social-Democratic leaders compare the second demonstration, when no police were in sight, with the first, when police "kept order," and scores of men and women were ridden down and arrested. The talk of these leaders with the police president, Jagow, is significant.

"How can you guarantee order if I authorize the demonstration?" asked the policeman.

"We have not served two years in the Prussian army for nothing," was the answer.

There was some hidden irony in this reply, because the Prussian subject learns discipline in the army through rough punishments, while the Social-Democrats say they keep order by moral authority alone. They set themselves to prove that state organization, based on constraint, compulsion and punishment is out of date.

COLORADO AND GEORGIA.

Twenty-five Italian miners have been marched at the point of militia bayonets to the border of the state of Georgia and ordered never to return. This is a duplication of the acts of the Colorado militia.

It is almost unnecessary to point out that by no stretch of the imagination can any such action as this be brought within the cover of the law. There is no state in the Union that has a law providing deportation as a punishment for any crime. There is no court that would dare openly to indorse such action.

Yet this is the second time it has been done. In both cases the state militia, the supposed guardians of law and order, acting under orders from regularly appointed officials, have driven workers from their homes and out of the state in which they were living because they dared to ask for better conditions of employment.

AND IT WAS ALL DONE BY OFFICERS OF THE LAW.

In the last analysis, and whenever class interests really clash, there is no law that interferes with the principle of exploitation.

Georgia is under the rule of the Democratic party. It is absolutely under that party. There is no opposition to that party in Georgia that is worthy of the name. Democrats can do as they wish in Georgia.

No Democrat in congress can do anything unless he works with the

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congressmen who are elected from Georgia, for Georgia congressmen are always "regular," and rule the Democratic caucus.

The man who votes for a Democrat for congress in Chicago votes to strengthen the forces that are driving union men out of their homes at the point of the bayonet in Georgia.

Do you wonder that Socialists, who know these things, seem sometimes bitter towards workmen who vote the Democratic ticket, or the Republican ticket, for there is no choice? You know how you feel towards the scab who has taken your job, reduced your wages, disrupted your union. No scab was ever half as dangerous to a labor union as the man who would deliver the votes of union men to the political parties that are responsible for the use of the militia to shoot and deport union men.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

In Memoriam.

Nevada City, Cal., May 25, 1910.

Whereas, Death removed from our midst May 12, our esteemed and worthy brother, John H. Hooper, and,

Whereas, Brother Hooper was always true to the principles of unionism, and ever ready to assist the cause; at the time of his death being a member of Winthrop, M. and S., No. 167, Shasta Co., Cal. Prior to that he belonged to Nevada City, No. 93, W. F. M. It was here where his family resided. He had just returned from Winthrop a week before his death:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the members of Nevada City Miners' Union No. 93 W. F. M., hereby express our sympathy and condolence with the family and relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the 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.

ROBERT WHITE,
JNO. HOOPER,
RICHARD WEARN.
Committee.

Corbin, Montana, May 25, 1910.

Whereas, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, Allen Cameron, and

Whereas, The long and intimate relation held with Him in the faithful discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contributions and council will be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of Corbin Miners' and Millmen's Union and will prove a serious loss to the community and the public:

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him, who doeth all things well:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization; a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

(Seal.)

THOS. J. CONNOR,
JAMES BELCHER,
S. NELSON,
Committee.

Sandon, B. C., May 7, 1910.

Whereas, Death has once more visited our ranks and bereft us of our esteemed brother, Richard E. McInnis, and

Whereas, By his untimely death Sandon Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, who by his sterling qualities and manly principles had become endeared to us all, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a tribute to his memory, the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local, a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother, and a copy be forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

J. M. CURRIE,
THOS. CARLEY,
DAVID MURPHY,
Committee.

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